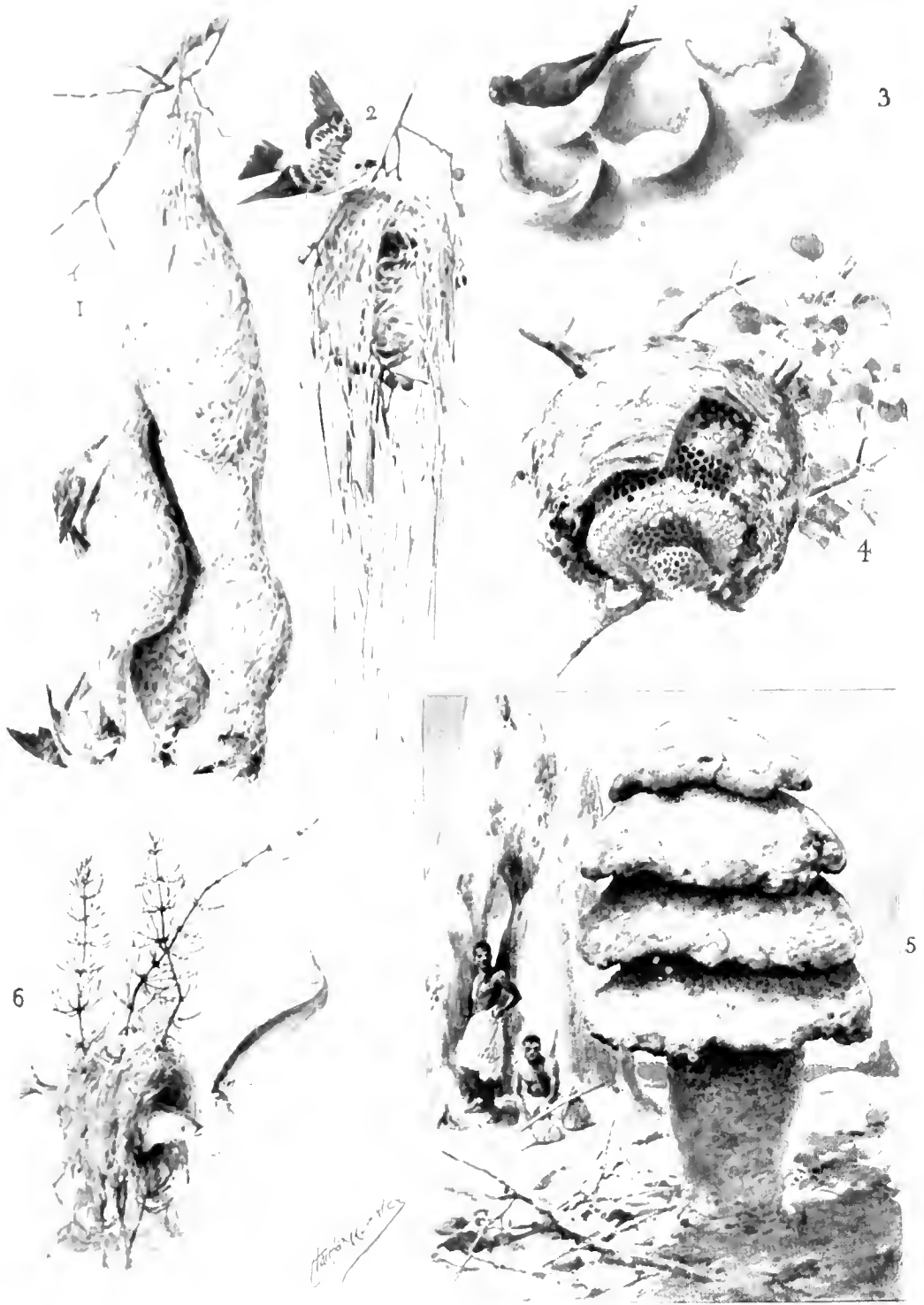






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LOS ANGELES





NESTS.

1. Nest of Weaver Bird 2. Nest of Scarlet Weaver Bird. 3. Edible Nest of E-sulent Swift. 4. Nest of Tree Wasp.
 5. Nest of White Ant. 6. Nest of Stickback.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY

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

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VOL. V

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THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

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

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

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a limb, a vital organ. "For the body is not one member, but many."—1 *Corinthians* xii. 14.

2. A part of an aggregate or whole: as—
(1) A part of a discourse or period; a head, a clause.

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

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

II. Technically:

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

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

¶ *Member of Parliament*: [1. 2 (2), & PARLIAMENT].

mēm-bēred, *a.* [Eng. *member*; -*ed*.]

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

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

mēm'bēr-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *member*; -*ship*.]

1. The state of being a member.
"No advantages from external church membership can of themselves give a man confidence towards God."—*South. Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. ii.

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

mēm-brāç'i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *membræ*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

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

mēm-brā-çīs, *s.* [Gr. *μembraç* (*membracis*), genit. *μembraçkos* (*membracikos*) = a kind of cicada.]

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

mēm-brā-nā, *s.* [Lat. = a membrane, a skin, from *membrum* = a limb, a member of the body.]

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

membrana nictitans, *s.*

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

membrana tympani, *s.*

Anat.: The drum of the ear.

mēm-brā-nā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *membræ*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

Entom.: A family of heteropterous insects of the order Rhyncoeta. Antennæ four-jointed, rostrum three-jointed, enclosed in a sheath, tarsi two-jointed. Ocelli generally absent. In the majority the antennæ are thickened or clavate. Chief genera: *Acanthia* (Cmex), *Aradus*, *Tingis*, *Munantia*, and *Syrtsis*.

mēm-brā-nā-çeoūs (**cc** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *membranaceus*, from *membrum* = a membrane (q.v.).] The same as MEMBRANOUS (q.v.).

"Consider its variety, suited in various foods, some membranaceous, agreeable to the fugivorous or carnivorous kind."—*Derham's Physico-Theology* bk. viii., ch. vi.

mēm-brāne, *s.* [MEMBRANA.]

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

¶ (1) *Additional membrane*:

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

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

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

(4) *Undulating membranes*:

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

membrano-bones, *s. pl.*

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

"The different kinds of these membranous bones occur with greater or less abundance throughout this sub-order."—*Günther's Study of Fishes*, p. 24.

mēm-brā-nē-oūs, *a.* [MEMBRANOUS.]

mēm-brā-nif'ēr-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.] Having or producing membranes.

mēm-brā-ni-form, *a.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and *formis* = form, shape.] Having the form of a membrane or parchment.

mēm-brā-nip'ōr-a, *s.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and *porus* = a channel, a passage.]

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

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

mēm-brā-ni-pōr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *membraniporida*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

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

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

mēm-brā-nōl'ō-gy, *s.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on membranes; the science which treats of membranes.

mēm-brā-nōūs, **mēm-brā-nē-oūs**, *a.* [Fr. *membranoux*; Ital. & Sp. *membranoso*.]

1. *Oral Lang.*: Belonging to or consisting of membrane; resembling a membrane.

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

membranous cellular tissue, *s.*

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

membranous labyrinth, *s.*

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

mēm-ē-çyl'ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *membræ*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Melastomaceæ.

mēm-mēc'ŷ-lōn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μημεκλον* (*mēmēklon*); *μημεκλον* (*mēmēklon*) = the edible fruit of the *Arbutus*. There is a certain superficial resemblance between the *Arbutus* and the *Mēm-cylon*.]

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

boil, **boÿ**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **benç**: **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**slon** = **shün**; -**çtion**, -**çslon** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**slous** = **shus**. -**ble**, **dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

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

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

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

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

* **mēm'or-ŷ**, v.t. [MEMORY, s.] To remember.

Mēm'phī-an, a. [See def.]
1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to Memphis, a city of ancient Egypt; Egyptian.
"The works of Memphian kings."
Milton: *P. L.*, l. 694.

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

mēn, v.t. & i. [MEND.] (*Scotch*.)

mēn, s. pl. [MAN.]

¶ *Men of understanding*:

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

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

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

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

mēn-āc-cān-īte, **mēn-āch-an-īte**, s. [From Menaccan, Cornwall; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *menakinit*.]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, having its angles nearly the same as those of hematite (q.v.). Occurs also in laminar masses or as sand. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 4.5 to 5; lustre, submetallic; colour, iron-black; streak, brownish-red to black; opaque; fracture conchoidal. Compos.: a titaniferous sesquioxide of iron, the proportions of the titanium and iron very varying; sometimes contains magnesia or manganese. Its varieties depend upon the amount of titanium they contain, and are given by Dana as follows:—(1) Kibbelophane, containing about 30 per cent. of titanium. (2) Crichtonite, containing the same amount of titanium, but crystallizing in acute rhombohedrons, having a basal cleavage. (3) Ilmenite, with from 26 to 30 per cent. of titanium. (4) Menaccanite, with about 25 per cent. of titanium, and occurring massive or as sand. (5) Hystatite, containing 15 to 20 per cent. of titanium, and much sesquioxide of iron; Washingtonite is here included. (6) Ubbelavallite, about 10 per cent. of titanium, and 70 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron. (7) Bissonite, 6 to 8 per cent. of titanium; it includes the "Eisenrose"

of the Swiss Alps. (8) Krageroo-Hæmatite, with less than 3 per cent. of titanium. (9) Magnesian Menaccanite, or Pierotamite, containing 10 to 15 per cent. of magnesia. Found in extensive beds in many parts of the world, as sands in rivers, and in grains in many igneous rocks.

mē nāc-cān-īt-ic, a. [Eng. *menaccanite*(e); -ic.] Pertaining to menaccanite (q.v.).

mēn-ācē, * **man-ace**, * **man-ase**, * **man-asse**, * **man-yah**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *menacer*, from *menace* = a threat, a menace (q.v.); Ital. *minacciare*; Sp. *amenazar*.]

A. Transitive:

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

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

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

"He menaced revenge upon the cardinal."
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, l. 2.

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

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

mēn'ācē, * **man-ace**, * **man-asse**, * **man-asse**, v. [Fr. (O. Fr. *menace*, *menache*, *minache*), from Lat. *minacio* = threats, from *minor* (genit. *minacis*) = threatening; *minor* = things projecting, . . . threats, from *minere* = to project; Ital. *minacciare*; Sp. *amenazar*.] A threat, a threatening; the denunciation of any injury or punishment; a declaration or indication of a disposition, intention or determination to inflict punishment or other evil.

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

mēn'āc-ēr, s. [Eng. *menace*(e); -er.] One who menaces or threatens; a threatener.

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

mēn-āch-an-īte, s. [MENACCANITE.]

mēn'āc-īng, pr. *par.*, a., & s. [MENACE, v.]

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

B. As adj.: Threatening; indicating threats.

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

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

mēn'āc-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *menacing*; -ly.] In a menacing or threatening manner; with threats.

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

mēn-age (ge as zh) (1), s. [MANAGE.]

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

1. A household.

2. Housekeeping; household management.

3. A menagerie.

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

4. Management, handling.

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

* **mēn-age**, v.t. [MANAGE, v.] To manage, to control.

He, the rightful owner of that steed, He would could *menage* and subdue his pride."
Spenser: *F. q.*, ll. iv. 2.

mē-nāg-ēr-īe, **mē-nāg-ēr-ŷ**, s. [Fr., from *ménager* = to keep house; *ménage* = a household, housekeeping.] [MENAGE (2), s.]

1. A yard in which wild animals are kept.

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

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

mēn'āld, * **mēn'ōld**, * **mēn'ild**, a. [Cf. Wel. *menog* = spotted.] Spotted. (Said of animals.)

Mē-nān-dri-an, s. [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): Followers of Menander, a disciple of Simon Magus, who, to all his master's heresies, added this of his own; that

without baptism in his name salvation was impossible, and to all so baptised he promised immortality and incorruptibility. He is also described by Tertullian, as pretending to be one of the sons from the pleroma (q.v.), sent to succour souls which were under oppression. (*Shipley*.)

mēn'āph-thōx-ŷl-īc, a. [Eng. *me(thyl)*: -naphth(o); *ox(o)yl*, and suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

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

mēn'āph-thŷl-a-mīnē, s. [Eng. *me(thyl)*: *naphthyl*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₉NH₂. A liquid produced by treating an alcoholic solution of menaphthothiamide, C₁₁H₁₃N₃S, with hydrochloric acid and zinc. It boils at 290°–293°, and rapidly absorbs carbonic acid from the air. It unites with acids, forming salts, which all crystallize well. With alcoholic soda and chloroform, it yields the strongly-smelling compound form-menaphthyl nitride.

* **mēn-cl-oun**, s. [MENTION, s.]

mēnd, * **mēnd-oun**, v.t. & i. [A corrupt. of *amend* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. To advance, to further, to improve.

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

6. To add to, to increase.

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

7. To increase, to quicken, to accelerate.

"Judgment, however tardy, mends her pace, When obstinacy once has conquered grace."
Cooper: *Esposicion*, 785.

* 8. To adjust, to set right.

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

* 9. To improve upon.

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

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

"What think you of this fool? Doth he not mend?"—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 8.

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

"If she be fair, tis the better for her; an she be not, she has the mēnds in her own hands."—*Shakespeare*: *Troilus & Cressida*, l. 1.

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

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

mēn-dā-clous, a. [Lat. *mendax* (genit. *mendacis*) = lying; *mendax* = to lie; Ital. *mendacioso*, *mendaciale*.] Lying; given to falsehood; false.

mēn-dā-clous-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *mendacious*; -ly.] In a mendacious or lying manner.

mēn-dā-clous-nēss, s. [Eng. *mendacious*; -ness.] The quality of being mendacious or lying; mendacity, lying.

"It is one long record of ambition, rapacity, mendaciousness, and crime."—*Brd.*: *Quarterly Review*, vol. lvi., p. 322.

mēn-dāc-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *mendacitas*, from *mendax* (genit. *mendacis*) = lying; Ital. & Sp. *mendacia*.]

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

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

bōil, **bōy**; **pēt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **çell**, **cherus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **çxiçt**. -**īng**.
-**çian**, -**çtian** = **çhan**. -**çtion**, -**çsion** = **çshūn**; -**çtion**, -**çsion** = **çzhūn**. -**çcious**, -**çtious**, -**çsious** = **çshūs**. -**çble**, -**çdīc**, &c. = **çbeç**, **çdeç**.

men deo, men di, s. [Mahratta, Bengalis, & ...]

men deo, men di, s. [Mahratta, Bengalis, & ...]

mend cr, s. [Fr. mendicr; see One who ...]

men di ant, s. [Fr. mendiant; a mendicant ...]

mên di can cy, s. [Eng. mendicant; the ...]

men di cant, s. & c. [Lat. mendicans; a ...]

A. Mendicant, given to begging.

B. Mendicant, one who begs alms; s. of a member of a mendicant order or fraternity of mendicant friars.

Mendicant Friars, s. pl. [MENDIANT ORDERS.]

Mendicant Orders, s. pl.

Mendicant, s. [Fr. mendicant; a mendicant ...]

mên di cãtê, s. [Lat. mendicatus; pa. par. of ...]

mên di cã tion, s. [Lat. mendicatio; from ...]

mên di cãtê, s. [MENDIANT.] Begging ...]

mên di cã ty, men di cã te, s. [Fr. mendicant; a mendicant ...]

Mendicant Society, s. The usual name ...]

fat, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pînc, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wore, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

mên di nant, s. [O. Fr. Another form of mendicant ...]

mên ing, s. [MEND.] 1. Yarn of wool mixed with cotton for darning ... 2. Articles that require to be mended.

mên dip ite, s. Named after the Mendip Hills ...]

mên dînt, s. [A contr. of amendment (q.v.)]

mên dôse, a. [Lat. mendosus.] False, spurious.

mên dô zite, s. [After the place where found, Mendocza, River Plate, South America; suff. -ite (Men.)]

mên dô, s. pl. [MEND, s.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mên dô, s. [MEAN, s.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mên dô, s. [MEAN, s.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mên ô ghîn ite, s. [Named after Prof. Meneghini of Pisa; suff. -ite (Men.)]

mên ôld, a. [MENALD.]

Mên ô vi an, a. [From Menevia, the Roman name of St. David's. It is a corruption of Henneveue, the old British name.]

Menevian beds, Menevian rocks, s. pl.

mênge, minge, v. t. [A.S. mengian = to mix. Dtl. mengin; O. Frs. mengui; Icel. mengja; Ger. mengeln.]

mên gîto, s. [Named after Menge, the discoverer; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. mengit.]

mên hã dên, s. [Indian name.]

England and as far south as Chesapeake Bay. It is also called Bony-fish, White-fish, Hard-head, Moss-bunker, and Pauhagen. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island they are known by their native name; in New York as Moss-Bunkers and Skippaugus. The economic value of this fish, surpassed in America only by that of the Gadoids, is derived chiefly from its use as bait, and from the oil extracted from it, the annual yield exceeding that of the whale from American fisheries. The refuse of the oil-factories supplies a material valuable for agricultural manures.

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

mên hîr, s. [Gael. & Wel. mên = a stone, and hîr = high.]



MENHIR.

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

"If any of the Khassia tribe falls ill or gets into difficulties, he prays to some one of his deceased ancestors, whose spirit he fancies may be able and willing to assist him ... and, to enforce his prayer, he vows that, if it is granted, he will erect a stone in honour of the deceased. Ferguson's view as to the origin of European menhirs generally may be gathered from the extract:

"We can trace back the history of the menhirs from historic Christian times to non-historic regions when these rude stone pillars, with or without still ruder inscriptions, were gradually superseding the earthen tumuli as a record of the dead. — Ferguson: Route Stone Monuments, p. 69.

mên-nî-al, mên-ne-al, mên-ne-al, a. & s. [Mid. Eng. menne, meinne, meyny, &c.; -al.] [MANY.]

A. As adjective: 1. Belonging or pertaining to a retinue or train of servants; serving.

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

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

mên-îl-ite, s. [From the place where found, Mên-îl Montant, Paris; suff. -ite (Men.)]

mên-nî-gê-al, s. [MENINGES.] Of or pertaining to the meninges (q.v.).

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

meningeal vessels, s. pl. Anat.: The vessels of the membranes of the brain.

mên-nî-gêçs, s. pl. [Gr. méninx (méninx), genit. méninxos (méninxos)] = a membrane. Anat.: (See extract.)

"The cerebrospinal centre is enclosed in certain membranes or meninges, which are three in number—the dura-mater, the arachnoid, and the pia-mater." Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., i. 349.

mēn-in-ġi-tis, s. [Eng., &c. *mening(s)*; suff. *-itis*.]

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

mē-nis-cal, o. [Mexisets.] Pertaining to or of the form of a meniscus.

mēn-is-ċi-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *menisicæ* (*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

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

mē-nis-ċi-ūm, s. [Dimin. of Mod. Lat. *meniscus* (q.v.).]

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

mē-nis-cōid, a. [Gr. *μηρίσκος* (*mēniskos*) = a little moon, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a meniscus; concavo-convex, crescent-shaped.

mē-nis-cūs, s. [Gr. *μηρίσκος* (*mēniskos*) = a little moon; *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = a moon.]

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

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

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

men-ise, s. [MINSOW.]

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

mēn-i-spēr-mā-ċē-æ, s. [Mod. Lat. *menispermum* (*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æceæ*.]

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

mēn-i-spēr-mād-s, s. [Mod. Lat. *menispermum* (*um*); Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

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

mēn-i-spēr-māl-æ, s. [Mod. Lat. *menispermum* (*um*); Eng. suff. *-alæ*.]

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

menispermal-alliance, s. [MENISPERMALES.]

mēn-i-spēr-mā-lēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *menispermum* (*um*); Lat. mas. and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-lēs*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Dicotyledonous Exogens, consisting of those with mono-heliamyoidous flowers, superior dissimulated carpels, and an embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains six orders: Monmiaceæ, Athero-spermaeæ, Myristicææ, Lardizabalææ, Schizandraceæ, and Menispermææ (q.v.).

mēn-i-spēr-māt-s, s. [Mod. Lat. *menispermum* (*um*); Eng. suff. *-at-s*.]

Chem.: A salt of menispermic acid.

mēn-i-spēr-mic, a. [Eng. *menispermum* (*um*); *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from menispermium (q.v.).

menispermic-acid, n.

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

mēn-is-pēr-minc-s, s. [Mod. Lat. *menispermum* (*um*); Eng. suff. *-inc* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C₁₃H₁₂NO₂. An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier and Couerbe in the seeds of *Menispermum cocculis*. It crystallizes in prisms, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it deposits in the crystalline state. It melts at 120, but is decomposed at a higher temperature. Menispermine does not appear to be poisonous.

mēn-i-spēr-mūm, s. [Gr. *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = the moon, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

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

* **mēn-i-vēr**, s. [MINIVER.]

Mēn-kar, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

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

Mēn-nōn-ite, a. & s. [See def. B.]

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

The students receive theological instruction in a room containing the library, over the Menonite chapel.—*McClintock & Strong*: *Cyclop. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*, vi. 26.

B. As substantive:

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

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

mēn-ō-brān-ċhi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *menobranchius* (*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

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

mēn-ō-brān-ċhūs, s. [Gr. *μήνω* (*mēnē*) = to remain, to be unchanged, and Lat. *branchia* = the gills of a fish; *branchia* (q.v.).]

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

mēn-ō-lō-ġi-ūm, s. [MENOIOLŌY.]

mō-nōl-ō-ġy, s. [Gr. *μηνολογία* (*minolōgia*) from *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = a month, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse, a word.]

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

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

mōn-ō-pāuse, s. [Gr. *μῆνη* (*mēnē*), genit. *μηνος* (*mēnos*) = a month, and *παύσις* (*pausis*) = a stoppage.]

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

mōn-ō-pō-mā, s. [Gr. *μῆνα* (*mēnā*) = to remain, and *πόμα* (*pōma*) = a food.]

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

mōn-ō-pō-mē, s. [MENOPOMA.] Any individual of the genus *Menopoma* (q.v.).

mōn-ō-pōm-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *menopomidae* (*æ*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

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

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

mēn-or-rhā-ġi-a, **mēn-or-rhā-ġy**, s. [Gr. *μήνη* (*mēnē*), genit. *μηνος* (*mēnos*) = a month, and *ρήγνυμι* (*rhegnymi*) = to burst forth, to flow.]

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

mō-nōs-tā-sis, **mēn-ōs-tā-tion**, s. [Gr. *μῆνη* (*mēnē*), genit. *μηνος* (*mēnos*) = a month, and *στάσις* (*stasis*) = a standing.] [STASIS.]

Physiology:

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

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

mēn-ōs-tā-tion, s. [MENOSTASIS.]

* **mēn-ōw** (1), s. [MINSOW.]

mēn-ōw (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

menow-weed, s.

Bot.: *Ruellia tuberosa*.

mēn-sā, s. [Lat.] A table.

* *A mensa at toro:*

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

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

menal church, s. (See extract.)

Prior to the Reformation in Scotland, when the revenue of a parish, hospitable area from the taxation of parish church, those allotted to the bishop himself were called menal churches, as furnishing his table.—*McClintock & Strong*: *Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, vi. 26.

* **mēn-sāl** (2), a. [Lat. *mensis* = a month.] Occurring once a month; monthly.

mēnsc, s. [Icel. *menška* = humanity, from *men-skir* = human; *man* = a man.] Manners, moderation. (*Scottch.*)

But we have mense and discretion, and are moderate of our months.—*See* *It.*: *Rob. Boy*, ch. vi.

* **mēnsc**, v.t. [MENSC.] To grace. [MENSK, s.]

mēnsc-fūl, * **mēnscok-fūl**, * **mēnsc-fūl**, a. [Icel. *menška* = humanity, and *Fuz fall*.] Mannerly, modest, noble, high minded.

It's a man men-skaf and turfy dress.—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

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

menthol-cone, s.

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

mēn-thyl, s. [Lat. *mentha*], and Eng. (*alyl*.)

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}$. The radical of menthylie alcohol, known in combination as acetate of menthyl, $C_{10}H_{19}O$, a highly refractive oil.

mēn-thyl-ic, a. [Eng. *menthyl*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from menthol (q.v.).

menthylie alcohol, s. [MENTHOL.]

*** mēn-tī-cūl-tū-ral, a.** [Lat. *mens* (genit. *mentis*) = the mind, and *cultura* = culture, improvement.] Cultivating or improving the mind.

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

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

mēn-tion, v.t. [MENTION, s.] To make mention of; to name; to refer to; to speak of.

"I mention Egypt, where proud kings Did our forefathers joke."

Milton: *Parad. Lost*, lxxxvi.

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

*** mēn-tī-tion, s.** [Lat. *mentitio* = lying; *mentior* = to speak falsely, to lie.] Lying, falsehood. (Ifharton.)

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

mento-hyoid, a.

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

*** mēn-tōn-nière, mēn-tōn-ière (4 as y), s.** [Fr. from *menton*; Lat. *mentum* = the chin.]

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



MENTONNIERE.

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

*** mēn-tōr-i-al, a.** [Eng. *mentor*; -ial.] Containing or of the nature of advice or counsel.

mēn-tūm, s. [Lat. = the chin, from a root, *men-*, *min-* = to project.]

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

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

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

mēnt-zēl-i-a, s. [Named after C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg.]

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

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

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

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

mē-nūr-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *menura*(*o*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

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

mēn-ū-rī-nae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *menura*(*o*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inae.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Garrard's Abnormal Acronyoidian Oscines. It contains two genera: Menura and Atrichia. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 518.) [SCRB-BIRD.]

*** menuse, s.** [MINNOW.]

mēn-ŷ-ān-thē-ae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *menyanthes*(*es*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Gentianeae, differing from the typical one, Gentianeae, by having the corolla induplicate.

mēn-ŷ-ān-thēs, s. [Said to be from Gr. *μήν* (*mēnē*) = a month, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, because it continues a month or because it excites menstruation. If it could be derived from *μηνῶς* (*mēnāōs*) = to disclose, this would account for the *ŷ*, which the former etymology does not.]

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

mēn-ŷ-ān-thin, s. [Mod. Lat. *menyanthes*(*es*); -in.]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{36}O_6$. A bitter substance isomeric with pimperin, discovered in buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). It is obtained as a nearly colourless resinous mass, having a very bitter taste. It is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and alkalis, and insoluble in ether.

mēn-ŷ-ān-thōl, s. [Eng. *menyanth*(*in*), and Lat. *ol(eum)*.]

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

mēn-ŷ-iē, mēn-ŷ-iē, mēn-ŷ-ē, s. [MEINY.]

mēn-ŷ-i-ē-sī-a, s. [Named after Archibald Menzies, a Scotch botanist, surgeon, and naturalist to Vancouver's expedition.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceae (Heaths), tribe Andromedidae. *Menziesia corymbosa* is called by Sir Joseph Hooker *Phyllocladus corymbosa*, and *M. pulchella*, *Daboecia pulchella*.

Mē-phīs-tō-phē-lē-an, Mē-phīs-tō-phē-lī-an, a. [MEROPHILES.] Resembling the character of Meropistes in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus; diabolical, sardonic.

Mēph-is-tōph-ē-lēs, * Mēph-is-tōph-i-lis, * Mēph-is-tōph-i-lis, s. [Supposed to be a corruption of Gr. *Νεφροσθηλής* (*Nephrosthelēs*), from *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a cloud, and *φίλω* (*philo*) = to love.] The name of a familiar spirit who plays a principal part in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus.

mē-phit-ic, * mē-phit-ick, mē-phit-ic-al, a. [Lat. *nephiticus*, from *nephitis* =

nephitis (q.v.): Fr. *nephitique*; Ital. & Sp. *nephítico*.] Of or pertaining to nephitis; offensive to the smell; foul, noxious, poisonous, pestilential; destructive of life.

mē-phī-tis, s. [Lat.]

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

2. *Zool.*: Skunk, an American genus of arboreal mammals, family Mephitidae (q.v.), remarkable for the power of ejecting a fetid liquid from the anal glands. *M. mephitis* is the Common Skunk; *M. putorius*, the Little Striped Skunk (q.v.); and the *M. mayotata*, the White-backed Skunk (q.v.). [SKUNK.]

mēph-it-ism, s. [Eng. *mephitis*(*is*); -ism.] The same as MERPHITIS, 1.

mē-rā-cious, a. [Lat. *mercans* = pure, unmixed, from *mercus* = pure.] Free from admixture or adulteration, pure; hence, strong, laxative.

Mēr-āk, s. [Corrupted Arabic.]

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

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

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

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

*** mēr-can-til-ism, s.** [Eng. *mercantile*(*is*); -ism.] The same as MERCANTILITY (q.v.).

"All led astray by the sophism of mercantileism."—*Contemporary Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 193.

*** mēr-can-til-ist, a.** [Eng. *mercantile*(*is*); -ist.] Devoted to mercantile affairs.

"The mercantile reasoners have deduced erroneous conclusions."—*Contemporary Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 193.

*** mēr-can-til-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *mercantile*(*is*); -ity.] Mercantile spirit.

"He was all on fire with mercantility."—*Rowe*: *Character & Health*, ch. lxxvi.

mēr-cāp-tān, s. [Lat. *mercurium captan*(*is*) = absorbing mercury.]

Chem. (Pl.): $C_{12}H_{22}S_{11}$. Thio-alcohols, the sulphurates of the alcohol radicals, that is, where the oxygen is replaced by sulphur—e.g., $C_{12}H_{22}S_{11}$; S = the mercaptan of ethylic alcohol.

mēr-cāp-tāc, s. [Eng. *mercaptan*(*is*); plur. suff. -ides.]

Chem. (Pl.): Compounds formed by the substitution of metals for hydrogens in the mercaptans—e.g., C_2H_5Na ; S = sodic ethyl mercaptide.

mēr-cāp-tō-ic, a. [Eng., &c. *mercaptan*(*is*); *o* connective, and suff. -ic.] Contained in or derived from mercaptan.

mercaptioic acid, s.

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

*** mēr-cat, s.** [Lat. *mercatus*, from *mercator* = to trade.] Market, trade.

*** mēr-ca-tante, s.** [Ital.] A foreign trader. (*Shallop*: *Tammy of the Shaver*, iv. 2.)

*** mēr-ca-tivo, a.** [Eng. *mercat*; -ive.] Of or pertaining to trade.

Mēr-cā-tōr, s. (See the compound.)

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

mer ca ture, *s.* [Fr. *mercerie*, from *merc* + *ture*.] A business of buying and selling goods, especially silks, furs, and linens.

mer ce, *s.* [Fr. *merc*, from *merc*.] A contract, of a service, or a reward.

mer ce a ment, **mer ce ment**, *s.* [Fr. *mercement*, from *merc* + *ment*.] A business of buying and selling goods, especially silks, furs, and linens.

mer ce dar y, *s.* [Fr. *mercaderie*.] A business of buying and selling goods, especially silks, furs, and linens.

mer ce nar i an, *s.* [Fr. *mercenaire*.] A mercenary.

mer cen ar i ly, *s.* [Fr. *mercenaire*.] A mercenary.

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

mer cen ar y, **mer cen ar ic**, *s.* [Fr. *mercenaire*.] A business of buying and selling goods, especially silks, furs, and linens.

mer cer, *s.* [Fr. *mercier*, from *merc*.] One who deals in silks, furs, and linens.

mer cer ship, *s.* [Fr. *mercerie*.] The business of buying and selling goods, especially silks, furs, and linens.

mer cer y, **mer cer ic**, *s.* [Fr. *mercerie*.] The business of buying and selling goods, especially silks, furs, and linens.

mer chant, **mar chant**, *s.* [Fr. *mercant*.] A merchant.

mer chan dize, **mar chan dize**, *s.* [Fr. *merchandise*.] Goods for sale.

mer chan dize, **mer chan dize**, *s.* [Fr. *merchandise*.] Goods for sale.

mer chan diz er, *s.* [Fr. *merchandiser*.] One who deals in goods for sale.

mer chan dry, *s.* [Fr. *merchandise*.] Goods for sale.

mer chant, **mar chant**, **mar chant**, **mar chaunt**, **mer chand**, *s.* [Fr. *mercant*.] A merchant.

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

merchant captain, *s.* The captain of a merchant-vessel.

merchant iron, *s.* Bar iron.

merchant prince, *s.* A great, wealthy, or extensive merchant or manufacturer.

merchant rolls, *s. pl.* Finishing rolls of a rolling-mill.

merchant seaman, *s.* A sailor employed in the merchant service.

merchant service, *s.* The mercantile marine.

merchant ship, *s.* A ship engaged in commerce.

merchant tailor, **merchant tay lor**, *s.* Originally, a tailor who was also a merchant, and a member of the Merchant Tailors' Company in London; now commonly used by tailors in a large way of business.

merchant train, *s.* A train of rolls with grooves of varying sizes and shapes, which reduce the reheated puddle-bars to finished merchantable form.

merchant vessel, *s.* A merchant ship.

mer chant, **mar chant**, *v. t.* [Fr. *mercant*.] To deal, to trade, to trade. [MERCANTILE.]

mer chant a ble, *v. t.* [Fr. *mercantile*.] To deal, to trade, to trade.

mer chant hood, *s.* [Fr. *mercant*.] The occupation of a merchant.

mer chant like, **mer chant ly**, *v. t.* [Fr. *mercantile*.] Like a merchant; becoming or behaving like a merchant; pertaining to the business of a merchant.

mer chant man, *s.* [Fr. *mercant*.] A merchant.

1. A merchant.

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

"Beyond the light of the beam bright
A vessel without is taking"
—*J. B. Alairah; seadrift*

mer chant ry, *s.* [Fr. *mercant*; *-ry*.] 1. The business, occupation, or trade of a merchant.

2. The merchants of a country, taken collectively.

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

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

mer ci a ble, *v. t.* [Fr. *mercier*; *-able*.] Merciful.

"That of his mercy God so merciable
On us his gretty mercy multiplie"
—*Chaucer, C. T.*, 15, 159.

mer ci a ment, *s.* [AMERCEMENT.] Amercement, fine.

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

mer ci ful, **mer ci full**, **mer ci vol**, **mer cy ful**, *a.* [Fr. *merciful*; *-ful*.] 1. Full of mercy; disposed or ready to show mercy to offenders; forgiving.

"Merciful over all his works, with good
Still overcoming evil."
—*Malton, P. L.*, xii, 565.

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

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

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

"Virtues which are merciful, nor weave
Sutures for the falling."
—*Byron: Child Harold*, iii, 114.

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

"All persons unjust the evil by Nero . . . he mercifully restored again to their country and honour."
—*Savile Tacitus Historie*, p. 11.

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

"In dealing mercifully to beasts we should learn
mercifulness unto our neighbours."
—*Deuteronomy XXII* (Notes), 11541.

mer ci fy, *v. t.* [Fr. *mercier*; *-fy*.] To pity, to show mercy towards.

"Willest she did weep, of no man merciful"
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI, vii, 32.

mer ci less, **mer ci lesse**, *a.* [Fr. *merciless*; *-less*.] 1. Void of mercy; unfeeling, hardhearted, pitiless, cruel, unmerciful, savage.

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

2. Without hope of mercy.

"And all dismay through mercilesse despair."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, viii, 51.

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

"Preceptors, who like lions and leopards have
grinized over thee and mercilessly torn thee in
pieces."
—*Bishop Hall: Solomon's Song of Songs para phrased*.

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

"Though a poor oppressor (as he is unkindly, so he is a monster of mercilessness."
—*Bishop Hall: Sermon preached at Westminster*, April 4, 1728.

mer cur a cet yl, *s.* [Fr. *mercure*; *-yl*.] A highly-explosive powder, produced when acetylene is left for some time in contact with a solution of potassium-mercuric iodide, mixed with a little ammonia, and the resulting scaly crystalline precipitate washed with a concentrated solution of potassium iodide.

mer cur a mine, *s.* [Fr. *mercure*; *-mine*.] A highly-explosive powder, produced when acetylene is left for some time in contact with a solution of potassium-mercuric iodide, mixed with a little ammonia, and the resulting scaly crystalline precipitate washed with a concentrated solution of potassium iodide.

fat, fat, farc, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, herc, camêl, hêr, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gô, pô, or, worc, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mûtc, cub, cure, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

Chem.: N₂H₄. Mercurammonium. Not known in the free state. The hydrated oxide, N₂H₄(HO)₂, is prepared by pouring a solution of ammonia upon yellow mercuric oxide. It forms a yellowish-white powder, yielding definite salts with the mineral acids.

mēr cūr-ām mō-nī-ūm, s. [Eng. mercur(y), and ammonium.] [MERCURAMMONIUM.]

mēr-cūr-ī-āl, a. & s. [Lat. mercurialis, from mercurius = mercury (q.v.); Fr. mercurial; Sp. mercurial; Ital. mercuriale.]

A. As adjective:

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

"Figgot being a more forward and mercurial man got glory of it among most scholars."—Wood, *Fests Ozon*, vol. II.

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

"Thus tucking, lying evasion, with several other such like curial virtues, are a sort of properties pertaining to the mercer's trade, as well as to the mercurial profession."—P. Whitehead *Gynasiod*, bk. I. (Note.)

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

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

B. As substantive:

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

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

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

mercurial-finger, s. *Astrol.*: The little finger. (See extract.)

"The thumb in chironomy we give to Venus, the forefinger to Jove, the middle to Saturn, the ring to Sol, the least to Mercury."—Ben Jonson *Alchemist*, l. 2.

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

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

mercurial-ointment, s.

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

mercurial-palsy, mercurial-tremors, s.

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

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

mercurial-pill, s. [BLUE-FILL.]

mercurial-plaster, s.

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

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

mercurial-suppository, s. [SUFPOSITORY.]

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

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

mēr-cūr-ī-āl inc, s. [Mod. Lat. mercurialis; Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]

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

mēr cūr-ī-ā-lis, s. [Lat., as adj. = pertaining to mercury; as subst., the Dog's Mercury.]

see def. So called because Mercury is said to have discovered its virtues.]

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

mēr-cūr-ī-āl-ist, s. [Eng. mercurial; -ist.]

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

"Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtle, poets, philosophers, and musing much about such matters."—Barton *Annals of Medicine*, p. 130.

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

mēr-cūr-ī-āl-īzē, v.l. & t. [Eng. mercurial; -ize.]

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

B. *Transitive.*:

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

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

mēr-cūr-ī-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. mercurial; -ly.] In a mercurial manner.

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

mercuric-chloride, s.

Chem.: HgCl₂. Corrosive sublimate. It is prepared by decomposing mercuric-sulphate with hydrochloric acid. It melts at 265°, boils at 292, and its vapour condenses in crystalline needles or octahedra. Alcohol and ether dissolve it readily. It is a violent, acrid poison, the best antidote being white of egg.

mercuric-cyanide, s.

Chem.: Hg(CN)₂. Prepared by dissolving yellow mercuric oxide in aqueous hydrocyanic acid, the former being in slight excess. It crystallizes in brilliant quadratic prisms, slightly soluble in water, and is very poisonous.

mercuric-ethide, s. [MERCURY-DI-ETHYL.]

mercuric-fulminate, s. [FULMINATE.]

mercuric-iodide, s.

Chem.: HgI₂. A brilliant red, crystalline powder, prepared by triturating mercury with iodine. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in solutions of potassic iodide or of mercuric chloride, yielding colourless liquids.

mercuric-oxide, s.

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

mercuric sulphide, s. [VERMILION.]

mēr-cū-ried, *pa. pur. or a.* [MERCURY, v.]

mēr-cūr-ī-fī cā-tion, s. [MERCURY] The act of mixing with mercury.

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

mēr-cūr-ī-fy, v. t. [Eng. mercury; -fy.]

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

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

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

mēr-cūr-ī-ōūs, a. [Eng. mercury; -ous.] The same as MERCURIAL (q.v.).

mēr-cūr-ī-ōūs nēss, s. [Eng. mercurialis; -ness.] The quality or state of being mercurial.

"A chapin with wings, to denote the mercuriousness of this messenger."—Fuller. *Worthies*; Kent.

mēr cū rişm, s. [Eng. mercur(y); -ism.] A communication of news or intelligence; an announcement, a communication.

mēr-cūr-ī-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Chem.: This term was applied by the alchemists to all volatile substances. Thus quicksilver was called *Mercurius volatilis*, and alcohol, *M. combustibilis*. At present it is only applied to quicksilver, e.g., *M. dulcis* & synonymous with alcohol.

mēr cū rōs ām mō-nī-ūm, s. [Eng. mercurialis; and ammonium.]

Chem.: Hg, H₂, N₂. Not known in the free state. The chloride of this base is the black substance formed when dry calomel is exposed to the action of ammoniac gas.

mēr-cū-rouūs, a. [Eng. mercur(y); -ous.] (See the compounds.)

mercurous chloride, s.

Chem.: Hg₂Cl₂, calomel. It may be obtained by precipitating a solution of mercurous nitrate with one of common salt. It crystallizes in quadrilateral prisms, and is tasteless and insoluble in water. It is of great importance in medicine.

mercurous oxide, s.

Chem.: Hg₂O. Prepared by adding caustic potash to mercurous nitrate. It is a dark gray, nearly black powder, insoluble in water, and slowly decomposed by the action of light into red oxide and metallic mercury.

mēr-cū-rō-vin-yl, s. [Eng. mercur(y); a connect., and vinyl (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

mercurovinyl oxide, s. [MERCURIO-ETHYL-OXIDE.]

mēr-cū rŷ, mēr-cū-ric, s. [Norm. Fr. mercurie (Fr. mercur), from Lat. Mercurius = Mercury.]

I. *Ordinary Language.*:

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

2. *Figuratively.*:

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

"Following the mirror of all Christian kings, With winged heels, as English *he couriers*."

—*Shakspeare Henry 1*, l. 13. (King's.)

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

"No allusion to it is to be found in the *Southey Mercuries*."—*Academy Hist. Eng.*, ch. XXI.

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

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

II. *Technically.*:

Astron.: The planet nearest the sun, unless indeed it be established that the hypothetical Vulcan really exists. Its stationary points are from 15 to 20 degrees of longitude from the sun, hence it rises and sets not far from the time when the sun does so. The light of the sun and the haze of the horizon combine to render observation of the planet difficult; hence, as Sir John Herschel says, we can see little more of the planet than that it is round, and exhibits phases. It varies in brightness from 15° to 12° of the celestial circle or vault. Hence it is sometimes telescopic, and at other times visible to the naked eye, being as bright as a star of the second magnitude. It was known to the ancients. Its diameter is about 3,200 miles; its mass about 1/4th that of the earth; its sidereal period 87 days, 16 hours, 49 minutes, 50 seconds. It is seen at its greatest brightness as an evening star, at average intervals of about 116 days. Its average distance from the sun is 35,500,000 miles. Its greatest and least distances differ nearly thirteen million miles. It moves in its orbit about 109,500 miles an hour, against 68,049 performed in the same time by the earth. The orbit of Mercury is remarkable for its extreme eccentricity, the distance from the sun varying from about 30,000,000 to 43,000,000 millions of miles. The effect of this would be that, supposing there were any inhabitants of Mercury, when a period of about six weeks, the sun would be in apparent size, and give about double the quantity of light and heat. The planet is supposed to rotate on its axis in 24h. 3m. 28s. Transits of Mercury over the sun's disc occur like those of Venus, but more frequently; the

of the ascent of the Nile. November, those at the ...

mercury diethyl, s.

Chem.: Hg²(C₂H₅)₂. Mercuric ethide. Pre- pared like the methyl compound, and possessing similar properties. It boils at 139, and has a sp. gr. of 2.14; at 200 its vapour decomposes into mercury and butane.

mercury di-isoamyl, s.

Chem.: Hg²(C₇H₁₄)₂. A colourless liquid, obtained by gently heating isoamyl iodide, acetate ether, and sodium amalgam. Sp. gr. 1.90, insoluble in water, giving with a solution of isomne, crystalline plates of mercury iso- amyl iodide, Hg₂(C₇H₁₄I)₂.

mercury dimethyl, s.

Chem.: Hg²(CH₃)₂. A colourless retractive liquid, prepared by adding sodium amalgam to a mixture of methylic iodide and ethylic acetate. It is immiscible with water, boils at 97, and has a sp. gr. 4.069 at ordinary temperature. It is a solvent for caoutchouc, resin, and phosphorus.

mercury dinaphthyl, s.

Chem.: Hg²(C₁₀H₈)₂. A crystalline substance, prepared by boiling a mixture of bromo- naphthalene and benzene with sodium amal- gam. It melts at 217, is insoluble in water, difficultly soluble in hot alcohol, but very soluble in chloroform.

mercury diphenyl, s.

Chem.: C₆H₅Hg²C₆H₅. A crystalline body, obtained by heating bromo-benzene with sodium amalgam and a small quantity of ethylic acetate. It becomes yellow on exposure to light, melts at 129, and sublimes unchanged. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in benzene.

mercury goose foot, s.

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

mercury iodide, s.

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

mercury selenide, s.

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

mercury sulphide, s.

Min.: The same as CINNABAR and META- CINNABARITE (q.v.).

mër eü rý, p.t. [MERCURY, s.] To treat with a preparation of mercury.

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

mër cý, mer ci, mer cie, s. [Fr. *merci*, from Lat. *mercedem*, accus. of *merces* (genit. *mercedis*) = reward, pay, pity, mercy, from *merx* (genit. *mercedis*) = merchandise, traffic, from *merco* = to gain, to buy, to merit; Sp. *merced*; Port. *merço*; Ital. *mercé*.]

1. That benevolence or kindness of heart or disposition which induces a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender with greater forbearance and clemency than he deserves; a disposition to temper justice with mercy; tenderness of heart, mildness, compassion. "There's mercy in every place." —*Compter: Alexander Selkirk*.

2. An act or exercise of kindness, compassion, or clemency; a blessing; a kind or meritorious act proceeding from Providence. "E'en a judgment, making way for thee, seems in their eyes a mercy for thy sake." —*Compter: Task*, ii, 132.

3. Pardon, forgiveness. "Every year we have a mercy" —*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, iii, 1.

4. Pity, compassion. "They cried the more, saying, Have mercy upon us, O Lord, thou son of David." —*Bible: Ps. lxxi*.

5. Power of acting at pleasure, discretion, liberty; unrestrained exercise of will or authority. "Thee's friends' life lies in the mercy of the duke." —*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv, 1.

• (1) *To be in mercy*: To be under leniency. "And the said William Kent being suddenly called to before it is considered, that the said Willibrod and his pledges of presentment, to wit, John Doe and Richard Roe, be in mercy for his false complaint." —*Blackstone: Commentaries*, iii, App. No. 1, p. 6.

mercury amalgam, s.

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

mercury antimonite, s.

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

mercury-chloride, s.

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

mercury diethyl, s. Chem.: Hg²(C₂H₅)₂. Mercuric ethide. Pre- pared like the methyl compound, and possessing similar properties. It boils at 139, and has a sp. gr. of 2.14; at 200 its vapour decomposes into mercury and butane.

mercury di-isoamyl, s. Chem.: Hg²(C₇H₁₄)₂. A colourless liquid, obtained by gently heating isoamyl iodide, acetate ether, and sodium amalgam. Sp. gr. 1.90, insoluble in water, giving with a solution of isomne, crystalline plates of mercury iso- amyl iodide, Hg₂(C₇H₁₄I)₂.

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

"That they of Ipre shalbe pay to the kyng xi thousand frankes, towards his charges coming thither: to the which they of Ipre made no refuse, but were right joyful therof. Thus they of Ipre were taken to mercy." —*Historia: Frouart; Cronicle*, vol. iii, ch. cxxvii.

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

mercy-seat, *merci seate, s.

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

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

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

"Jesus: where'er thy people meet, These they behold thy mercy-seat." —*Compter: Hymn: Hymns*, xxvi.

*mercy-stock, s. A propitiation.

"Our saviour, our Reason, our Spokesman, our Mercy-stock." —*Hudibras*: *Works*, p. 152.

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

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

"Bure of th' head, burst clouds, chalk, merda, and clay." —*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii, 3.

mère, *mèer, a. [Lat. *merus* = pure; O. Fr. *merc*.]

1. Pure, unadulterated.

"Our wine is here mingled with water and with myth; there [in the life to come] it is mere and un-mixed." —*Jos. Taylor: The Worthing Communion*.

2. Genuine, free from admixture.

"But now our joys are mere and unmixt; for that we may do our duty and have our reward at once." —*Jos. Taylor: Tale of Conscience*. [EIGHT, 164.]

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

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

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

"This is mere falsehood." —*Shakspeare: A Winter's Tale*, iii, 2.

mere right, s.

Law: The right of property without posses- sion.

mère (1), s. [A.S. *mere*; cogn. with Dut. *meer*; Engl. *mere*; Goth. *meer*; O. H. Ger. *meeri*; High Ger. *meer*; Russ. *meer*; Lith. *meris*; Wel. *meir*; Gael. & Ir. *meir*, Lat. *mare*.] A lake, a pool.

mère (2), *meare, *mèer, *meere, s. [A.S. *meare*, *meare*; Dut. *meer*; Engl. *meere*.] A boundary, a border; a bound by-stone.

"What mound or stately mères offend to my sight?" —*Shakspeare: The Merry Wives of Windsor*, I, 1.

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

"That have honour of the Latin name, Which mæred her rule with Arax and Byze." —*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, xiii.

* **mèred**, *a.* [MERE, *a.*] Entire, sole, only. "At such a point. When half to half the world opposed, he being The mered question." *Shakspear: Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 11.

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

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

"Eye out! to fly: 'tis an unweeded garden, That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature, Possess it merely." *Shakspear: Hamlet*, I. 2.

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

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

mër-ên-chÿ-ma, *s.* [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and *εἴχμα* (*eichuma*) = infusion.]

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

mër-ên-chÿm-a-tòus, *a.* [Eng., &c., *merenchyma*; *t* comm., and suff. *-ous*.]

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

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

mère stone, **mce-re stone**, *s.* [Eng. *mere* (2), *s.*, and *stone*.] A boundary-stone; a landmark.

"The mischief of a *meeresstone* is to blame. But it is the unjust judge, that is the capital remover of land marks, when he defineth a misse of lands and property."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Judicature*.

* **mër-ê-tri-cian**, *a.* [Lat. *meretricius* = meretricious (q. v.).] Meretricious.

"Take from Luhan commerce meretricianamour."—*T. Boccac: Decamer.*, III. 263.

mër-ê-tri-cious, *a.* [Lat. *meretricios* = pertaining to a courtesan, from *meretrix* (genit. *meretricis*) = a courtesan, from *mero* = to gain, to earn.]

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

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

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

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

mër-ê-tri-cious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *meretricious*; *ly*.] In a meretricious manner; with false show; tawdriily, gaudily, against good taste.

mër-ê-tri-cious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *meretricious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being meretricious; false show, tawdriness, showiness.

* **mër-ê-trik**, *a.* [Lat. *meretricius* = meretricious (q. v.).] Harlot, meretricious.

"And therefore, thinke it impossible to be any knaue or errors in so holy fathers with their meretrici mother."—*Joye: Exposition of Iudiel*, ch. XI.

mër-ga-nèt-ta, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *mergus* = a diver, and Gr. *γάμμα* (*gamma*) = a duck.]

Ornith.: Torrent-duck; a peculiar genus of Anatidae, restricted to the Andes of South America, from Colombia to Chili. These species are known: *Merganetta verreauxi*, *M. andrucci*, and *M. leucogaster*. Mr. Bridges says of the first species, "It swims and dives against the flow of the Chilean mountain-torrents with a rapidity truly astonishing." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1874, p. 407.)

mër-ga-nèt-ti-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mergunculæ* (q.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

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

mër-gân-sër, *s.* [Lat. *mergas*] = a diver, and *anser* = a goose.]

Ornithology: 1. A genus erected by Leach for his *Merganser venter*, the *Mergus acropus* of Linnaeus.

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

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

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

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

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

† **mër-gèl-lüs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *mergus* (q. v.).]

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

mèrg-ër, *s.* [Eng. *merg(e)*; *-er*.]

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

2. *Law*: (See extract.)

"*Merge* is the act of law, and is the annihilation of one estate in another. Its effect is to consolidate two estates, and to conform them into one estate. After *merge*, the only subsisting estate continues precisely of the same quantity and extent of ownership as it was before the accession of the estate which is merged. It is a fundamental rule that there cannot be any *merge* unless there be a remainder or reversion in which the particular estate may merge."—*Mogheve: On Merge*, pt. I, ch. 1.

mèrg-î-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mergus*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

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

mër-gü-lüs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *mergus* (q. v.).]

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

mër-güs, *s.* [Lat. = a diver, a water-fowl; *mergo* = to dip, to plunge into.]

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

mër-i-ân-dra, *s.* [Gr. *μερίς* (*meris*) = a part, a division, and *άνδρ* (*andr*), genit. *άνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Meriandriaceæ (q. v.). *M. strobilifera* is carnivorous and antispasmodic. An infusion of the leaves is given in India in apoplexy and sore throat.

mër-i-ân-dri-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *meriandriæ* (q.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Labiales, tribe Mentheæ.

mër-i-â-ni-a, *s.* [Named after M. de Merian, who wrote on the insects of Surinam.]

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

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

Botany: 1. The name given by De Candolle to the

half of a cremocarp, of an umbelliferous fruit. Mericarps are indehiscent.

2. The distinct pieces into which cremiferous siliqua or siliqua splits.

mèr'id-i-ân, *a. & s.* [Fr. *méridien*, from Lat. *meridians* = pertaining to mid-day; *meridies* (for *meridies*) = mid-day; *meridies* = middle, and *dies* = a day; Ital. & Sp. *meridiano*.]

A. As adjective: 1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) Literally:

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

"And had a dawdling sky display The blaze of a meridian day." *Comper: Poetical Epistle to Lady Anne*.

(2) Of or pertaining to the magnetic meridian.

2. *Figuratively*:

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

"(2) Complete, thorough. "Out of the mouth of a meridian (Madin)."—*North: Travels*, p. 186.

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

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) Literally:

(1) Mid-day; noon-day.

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

2. *Figuratively*:

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

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

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

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

II. Technically:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

meridian-circle, *s.*

1. A transit instrument with a graduated circle securely fastened at right angles to the horizontal axis and turning with it.

2. The altitude circle of a globe.

meridian-distance, meridional-distance, *s.* [*DISTANCE*; *-II.*]

meridian line, s. [MERRIDIAN, B. 1.]

meridian mark, s. [MERRIDIAN, B. 1.]

mè rid i ou n'èl, s. [Fr. mèridien]

A. 1. One of the lines of longitude, which divide the globe into equal parts, and are perpendicular to the equator.

B. 1. The distance from the equator to the north or south pole, which is 90 degrees.

meridional distance, s. [MERRIDIAN, B. 1.]

meridional parts, s. [MERRIDIAN, B. 1.]

mè rid i ò n'èl i t'ý, s. [Eng. meridian]

1. The great circle in the meridian.

mè rid i ò n'èl l'ý, s. [Eng. meridian]

In the division of the meridian; in a line of longitude.

mèr ils, s. [Fr. mèrle]

A game played by the natives of Peru, called also *chacapanay*.

mèr i mènt, s. [MERRIMENT]

mèr i nò, s. [Sp. = (m.) moving or turning]

A. 1. A variety of sheep from Spain, of that wool.

B. 1. A Spanish breed of the domestic sheep.

2. Made of the wool of the merino sheep.

3. A fine French woollen material, sometimes made from the wool of the merino sheep.

merino sheep, s. [MÉRISO, B. 1.]

mèr i o n'èl, s. [Fr. mèrle]

1. A name for the genus *Juncus* L. which DuRoi has proposed.

mèr is màt ic, s. [Fr. mèrle]

1. A name for the genus *Juncus* L. which DuRoi has proposed.

mèr it, s. [Fr. mèrle]

1. The quality of deserving, whether well or ill.

2. The quality of deserving well; excellence of service; honour or reward; desert; with worthiness.

3. The quality of being deserved, earned, or acquired; reward; return; recompense; and of merit, desert.

4. The quality of being deserved, earned, or acquired; reward; return; recompense; and of merit, desert.

5. The quality of being deserved, earned, or acquired; reward; return; recompense; and of merit, desert.

6. The quality of being deserved, earned, or acquired; reward; return; recompense; and of merit, desert.

merit monger, s. One who supports the doctrine of human merit as entitled to reward, or who depends upon merit for salvation.

Take as these merit mongers do, which esteem thee greater than thou art. —Latham, Ser. III on the Lord's Prayer.

mèr-it, mèr yt, vt. & i. [Fr. mériter, merit]

A. To deserve, whether good or ill; to earn; to be entitled to receive; to incur.

2. To deserve, as a reward; to earn, to have a right to claim, to have a just title or claim to.

3. To reward.

B. To deserve; to acquire merit, to become deserving.

And yet he bode them do it, and they were bounde to obey, and they did as desired by their obedience. —Ser. 1, More, Works, p. 426.

mèr it-a-ble, s. [Eng. merit; -able.] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

The people generally are very unprofitable, and apt to applaud any meritorious work. —Ben Jonson, Case in a Tract, p. 4.

mèr it-éd, pt. pres. & a. [MÉRIT, V.]

mèr it-éd ly, adv. [Eng. merited; -ly.] In accordance with merit or deserts; deservedly, worthily.

A pleasant little town, once esteemed for its deliciousness, but now much more and more meritorily famous for its ruins. —Boyle, Works, v. 23.

mèr it-ér, s. [Eng. merit, v.; -er.] One who deserves, or merits.

mèr-i thál, mèr-i thál-lüs, s. [Gr. μέρος, mèr-i, a part, and θάλος, thálös, = a young shoot.]

1. The name given by Du Petit Thoms to an interode.

mèr-it-òr-ic, s. [MÉRITORY.]

mèr-i tor i-òus, s. [Lat. meritorius, from mereri = deserved; Fr. méritoire; Ital. & Sp. meritorio.]

1. Deserving of reward or recompense, return of notice, possessing merit; high in desert.

2. Lending money; prostitute, hireling, mercenary.

mèr-i tor i-ous l'ý, adv. [Eng. meritorially.] In a meritorious manner; so as to deserve reward.

mèr-i tor i-ous n'èss, s. [Eng. meritoriousness.] The quality or state of being meritorious; the state of deserving well, merit, worthiness, desert.

There was a full possession of the high meritoriousness of what they did. —South, Sermons, vol. II, p. 12.

mèr-i tòr-ý, mèr-i tòr-ic, s. [Lat. meritorius, meritoriosus (v. & i.).] Meritorious; deserving of reward.

How meritorious is he who dole of his wife to clothe and feed. —The poet, Works, p. 60, C. 1. (Prod.)

mèr-i-tòt, mèr-y-tot yr, s. [Eng. merit, and tot.] A swing, a rope on which to walk or dance.

mèrle, s. [MARK, 5.] An old Scottish coin of silver, value 13d sterling, or 10s 4d Scotch.

mèrke, s. [MARK, 8.]

mèrke, *mírke, s. [A.S. mare, murec, mure, murec; Dan. & Sw. mark.] Murky, dark, gloomy. [MURKY.]

mer kin, s. [Elym. doubtful; perhaps a dimin. from O. Fr. merque = a tuff.]

1. A wig; a piece of false hair.

2. A mop for cleaning cannon.

mèr-lañ-gus, s. [Latinised from Fr. merlu.] A genus of Gadidae, erected for the reception of fishes having the generic character of Gadus, with the exception that there is no barbel on the chin. In this nomenclature the Whiting is *Merlangus vulgaris*; the eel is *M. eelius*; the Coal-fish, *M. carbonarius*, and the Pollack, *M. pollockius*. [GADUS.]

mèrle, s. [Fr. from Lat. merula; Ital. merola.] The blackbird (q.v.).

To wake and take the dew by it was duty. And leave the merle and mayse many one. —Chaucer, Complaint of Creceida.

mèr-lin, *mèr-li-òn, s. [O. Fr. smerillon, smerillon; cl. Ital. smerigliore; Sp. smerijon = a merlin. Diez considers all formed from Lat. merula. (Skeat.)]

1. The smallest of the British falcons, averaging only from ten to twelve inches in length, according to sex. The plumage of old males is blue-gray on head, back, and wing-coverts; cheeks and back of neck reddish-brown; tail-feathers bluish-gray, with slight indications of three dark bands; tips white; under-surface rufous, with brown patches; bill bluish horn-colour; eyes, legs, and toes yellow; claws black. The females and young birds are of a more uniform brown. It breeds in Scotland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and in Northumberland.

mèr-ling, s. [Fr. merlu = a whiting.]

1. *Merlangus vulgaris*, the whiting.

mèr li-òn, s. [MÉRILIN.]

mèr-lón, s. [Fr. merlu; Ital. merlo, from Lat. merulus, dimin. of merus (for merus) = a wall.]

1. The solid part of an embattled parapet, between two embrasures, either in masonry or earthwork.

The merlons and endosimes with which the main portion of the building was furnished. —Archæologia, XII, 347.

mèr-lúc-çì-ùs, mèr-lù-çì-ùs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Ital. merluzzo = a bake.]

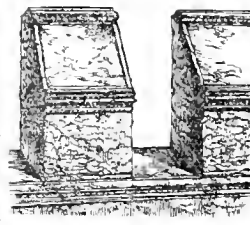
1. A genus of Gadidae; body elongate, scales minute, separate caudal, two dorsals, and one anal; ventrals of seven rays, well developed. Teeth in jaws and on vomer in double or triple series. Two species are known: *Merluccius vulgaris*, the Hake (q.v.); and *M. aegleus*, from the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Chili; less common on New Zealand coast. The vertebral column is singularly modified to form a strong roof for the air-bladder. (Günther.)

mèr-lù-çì-ùs, s. [MERLUCCIIUS.]

mèr-màid, *mèr-màide, *mèr-màid-en, *mèr-màid-en, s. [A.S. mæra = a lake, a mere; mærgl = a maid.] A fabulous marine creature, having the upper half like a woman and the lower like a fish; a sea-nymph with a fish's tail.

And as for the mermaid called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them; for looke how painters draw them, so they are indeed. —P. Bolland: *Plum.*, IX, 120.

mermaid's-glove, s. *Zool.*: *Haliichondria palmata*, the largest of the British sponges, sometimes attaining a height of two feet. Its popular name has



MERLONS.

fâte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wè, wèt, hère, camèl, hère, thère: pine, pít, síre, sír, marine: gò, pòt, or, worc, wòlf, work, whò, sòn: mûte, cùb, cùre, ùnite, cùr, rùle, fùll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

reference to its form, which bears a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. (Wood.)

mermaid's head, s.

Zool.: A sea-urchin, *Spatangus cordatus*, common on the British coasts.

mermaid's purses, s. pl. A popular name for the egg-cases of the Rafidæ and Scylliidae. Called also Sea-purses.

"These cases are frequently found on the sea-shore, and are called mermaid's purses, &c."—Yarrell, *British Fishes*.

*mēr-mān, s. [A.S. *mere* = a mere, a lake, and Eng. *man*.] The male corresponding to the mermaid (q.v.): a sea-man, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

mēr-mīs, s. [Gr. *μέρμις* (*mermis*) = a cord, a string.]

Zool.: A nematoid genus of worms, some of the species of which are parasitic in insects. *Mermis nigrescens* emigrates *en masse* out of insects in hot weather, and being found on the ground in great numbers give rise to the popular belief that there has been a shower of worms. The larvæ of *M. albicans* especially resort to caterpillars, to the larvæ of other insects, or even to a mollusc, *Succinea amphibola*.

mēr-ō-blast, s. [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, sucker.]

Biol.: An ovum only a portion of which is directly germinal. [MEROBlastic.]

mēr-ō-blās-tic, a. [Eng. *meroblast*; -ic.] A term applied to the ova of oviparous animals, in which the yolk is chiefly nutritive and in a small part only formative.

"So also it has been customary to distinguish such ova as those of birds by the term *meroblastic*, as indicating that a part only of the yolk is directly or practically germinal or engaged in embryonic development."—Quain, *Anatomy* (1882), li. 732.

mēr-ō-čēle, s. [Gr. *μῆρος* (*mēros*) = the thigh, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia of the thigh; protrusion of the intestines at the upper part of the thigh.

Mēr-ō-pē, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Μερόπη* (*Meropē*), q.v.]

1. Astron.: The smallest and least bright of the Pleiades.

2. *Class. Mythol.*: One of the Pleiades, who were regarded as daughters of Atlas. Of all her sisters she alone failed to captivate the affections of a celestial deity, and married a mortal. On this account the star into which she was at last transformed was less bright than the others. [1.] [MYTH.]

mē-rōp-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat., &c. *merop(s)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: Bee-eaters, a family of insectivorous birds, of which Merops is the type. Their range in space is over the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian sub-regions. Five genera are known, all recent.

mē-rōp-i-dān, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *meropid(a)*, Eng. adj. suff. -an.]

Ornithology: A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the family Meropidae; as, of *meropidan* affinities.

B. As subst.: A bird of the family Meropidae (q.v.).

mēr-ōps, s. [Lat., from Gr. *μέροψ* (*merops*) = *Merops apister*, the typical species of the genus.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Meropidae. The bill moderate or long, arched, acuminate, margins entire; tongue narrow, horny at apex; tarsi short; tibia denuded above the heel; wings long, tail with two middle feathers elongate. Twenty-one species are known. *Merops apister* is common in the south of Europe and in Africa, and is an occasional visitor to Britain. The back is reddish-brown, the throat yellow with a black margin, breast and belly greenish-blue. It feeds on insects, especially wasps and bees, which it captures on the wing, like swallows.

*mēr-or-gān-i-zā-tion, s. [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. *organization* (q.v.).] Partial organization; organization in part.

mēr-ōs, mēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part.]

Arch.: The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph.

mēr-ō-stōm-a-ta, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μῆρος* (*meros*) = thigh, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A legion of Crustacea; the individuals are often of gigantic size. The mouth is furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, the terminations of which become walking or swimming feet, and organs of prehension. It contains one recent order, Xiphosura (King-crabs or Horseshoe crabs), and one extinct, Euryptera.

Mēr-ō-vin-gī-an, a. & s. [From Low Lat. *Merovius* = *Meroveg* = the great warrior, who founded the dynasty in the early part of the fifth century.]

A. As adjective: 1. A term applied to the earliest dynasty of French kings. It was succeeded by the Carolingian dynasty in 752.

2. A term applied to the written characters of French MSS. of the Merovingian period.

B. As subst.: A sovereign of the Merovingian dynasty.

mē-rōx-ēne, s. [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = part, and *ξένος* (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

Min.: The name was originally given by Brethaupt to the mica (q.v.), from Monte Somma, which was found in brilliant crystals and with numerous plates. It was considered to be uniaxial and rhombohedral in crystallization, and referred to the species biotite (q.v.). Tschermak retains the name for the Vesuvian magnesian mica, and refers it to a group in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry. He shows also that this mica, in common with all the others, is monoclinic in crystallization.

*mēr-rī-fy, *mēr-rý-fy, v. t. [Eng. *merry*; -fy.] To make merry; to amuse.

"It merryed us all."—*Mdm. D'Arbway*; *Dairy*, l. 324.

mēr-rī-ly, *mer-e-ly, *mer-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *merry*; -ly.] In a merry manner; with mirth or merriment; gaily, mirthfully.

"Merrily sang the birds, and the tender voices of women."—*Longfellow*; *Mosses Stambish*, v.

*mēr-rī-make, *mer-ry-make, s. [Eng. *merry*, and *make*.]

1. A meeting for mirth and amusement; a merry-making.

"We'll have feasts, And funerals also, merry-makes and wars."—*E. H. Browning*; *Drums of Exile*.

2. Mirth, sport, jest.

"He saw her gibe, and toy, and jeer, And pass the bounds of modest merry-making."—*Spenser*; *F. Q.* II vi. 21.

mēr-rī-make, v. t. [MERRYMAKE, s.] To make merry; to be merry and mirthful; to feast.

mēr-rī-mēnt, s. [Eng. *merry*; -ment.] Mirthful gaily, mirth, frolic, amusement, merriness.

"Strange modes of merriment the hours consume."—*Byron*; *Childe Harold*, l. 36.

mēr-rī-nēss, *mer-y-nesse, s. [Eng. *merry*; -ness.] The quality or state of being merry; mirth, gaily, merriment.

"Well, sir, be it as the style shall give us cause to climb in the merriness."—*Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

*mēr-rý, s. [Fr. *merise* = the wild cherry. A pseudo singular form; cf. *cherry*, from *cerise*, *pet*, from *poise*, &c.] The wild red-cherry.

mēr-rý, *mer-ie, *mer-y, *mir-ie, *mir-y, *mur-ie, *mur-y, *myr-ic, *myr-y, a. [A.S. *myrg* = merry; Ir. & Gael. *myr* = merry; Gael. *myr* = to sport, to play, *myr* = play, mirth, *myrcajuich* = merry.]

1. Pleasant, gay, delightful, cheerful, cheering.

"Let merry England proudly rear Her blended roses, bounteous so dear."—*Scott*; *Rokeby*, v. 13.

2. Full of mirth; loudly cheerful; gay of heart; jovial, mirthful.

"Had I been merry, I might have been censured as vastly low."—*Goldsmith*; *The Bee*, i. (Intro.)

3. Causing or accompanied by mirth or merriment; mirthful, sportive, laughable, gay; as, a merry jest.

4. Indicating or expressive of mirth or merriment; gay.

"When thy merry steps draw near."—*Longfellow*; *Spring*.

*5. Full of gibes or sneers; sarcastic.

*6. Prosperous, favourable.

"There ere my feeble barke a swifter may stay, Till merry wind and weather call her to the away."—*Spenser*; *F. Q.* I. xii. l.

¶ To make merry:

1. To feast with mirth.

"And they that dwell upon the earth shall rejoice over them, and make merry."—*Rev.* vi. 10.

2. To indulge in hilarity; to laugh; as, To make merry at a person's mistakes.

merry-andrew, s. A buffoon, a zany, one who makes sport for others. The term is said to be derived from Andrew Bourde or Borde, physician to Henry VIII., who, in order to instruct the people, used to address them at fairs and other crowded places in an eccentric and amusing manner.

"The Italian *merry-andrews* took their place, And quite debauch'd the stage with lewd grimace."—*Dryden*; *Epist. to the Care of Oxford*.

merry-dancers, s. pl. The Aurora Borealis of northern lights; so called from their never-ceasing motion.

*merry-go-down, s. Strong ale.

merry-go-round, s. A machine consisting of a number of wooden horses and little carriages, made to revolve in a circular frame by machinery, on which children are treated to a ride.

"They took a gentle form of equestrian exercise upon the wooden horses of the merry-go-round."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 9, 1885.

*merry-go-sorry, s. A mixture of laughing and crying.

"The ladie with a merry-go-sorry."—*Breton*; *Fortunes of Two Princes*, p. 25.

merry-guilt, s. A kind of cotton fabric made in Assam.

merry-hearted, a. Merry in heart; mirthful, gay.

"The new wine in-mirth, the vine languidly, and the merry-hearted do sigh."—*Isaac* xvii. 7.

merry-make, v. t. [MERRYMAKE, s.]

merry-making, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Making merry; jovial.

"His talents leading to exalt the freaks Of merry-making beggars."—*Wordsworth*; *Excursion*, bk. vi.

B. As subst.: Merriment, gaiety, merry sports.

"Is this a place for mirth and cheer— Can merry-making enter here?"—*Wordsworth*; *Matron of Jedburgh*.

*merry-man, s. A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

merry-meeting, s. A meeting or party for merry-making; a feast, a festival.

merry-thought, s. The femur or forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is used in sport by unmarried persons, each taking hold of and pulling at one of the forks, the possession of the longest piece when broken being an omen of an early marriage to the one who gets it.

"Let him not be breaking merry-thoughts under the table with my cousin."—*Echard*; *Plautus*.

*mēr-rý, v. t. [MERRY, a.] To make merry; to delight.

"Though pleasure merries the senses for a while."—*Feltham*; *Reveries*, p. 44.

*mēr-sion, s. [Lat. *mersio*, from *merus*, *pa*, par. of *mergo* = to dip.] [MERGE.] The act of dipping or plunging under water; immersion.

"The mersion also in water, and the emersion, thence doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life."—*Burrow*; *Of Baptism*.

mēr-tén-sí-a, s. [Named after F. C. Meitens, a German botanist and Professor of Medicine at Bremen.]

Botany:

1. Smooth Groundwell; a genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Lithospermeæ. Calyx five-parted; corolla regular, funnel-shaped; stamens protruded beyond the tube; filaments elongated; fruit sub-inflatescent. Twenty species are known. They are from the North Temperate and Arctic Zones. One, *Mertensia mertensiana*, is found in places along the British coasts.

2. A genus of Polydriaceæ, tribe Gleicheniæ. The Brazilian negroes make paper from the stalks of *Mertensia dichotoma*.

Mer-ù, s. [Sansc.]

Hindoo Mythol.: A mountain at the North Pole, supposed, like the Greek Olympus, to be the abode of the gods. (*Trig.* K. M. *Meru*)

mēr-y-lā, s. [Lat. = a blackbird.]

Ornith.: In some classifications, a genus of birds, having as its type the Blackbird, which

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bcl, dcl.

... then called *M. ...* the name ... by Ray ...

mò rù lì dǎo, ... (Lat. ...); fem. pl. ...

... A family of Hymenoptera ... Swanson ...

mør u li nǎo, ... (Lat. ...); a black ...

... According to Swanson, a subfamily of *Merulidæ* (Hymenoptera). The wings are more lengthened than in the other *Merulidæ* and pointed; the cell notched at the tip, but not hooked over the lower margin; the feet adapted both for pushing and walking.

mě rù lì ùs, ... (generally derived from ...)

... a black ... in the blackness of some species; but Paxton considers it an abbreviation from Mod. Lat. *mutulus* = an older name of the genus, from Lat. *muta* = a gull.

... A genus of Fungi, suborder *Polypheta* (*Ascomycota*) of the pore-bearing Hymenomycetes (*Ascomycota*). It has a soft, waxy hymenium, which forms porous, reticulate, or sinuous toothed depressions. *Mecynus leucogaster* and *M. aschleri* are two of the parasitical fungi which produce dry rot (q.v.).

měr ùs, s. [MERUS.]

*mer vallo, s. & v. [MARVEL.]

*mer vallo us, mer vello us, a. [MARVELLOUS.]

*mer y, s. [MERY.]

měr ý chip pús, ... (Gr. *μυροκλάω* (*mýroklaō*) = to chew the end, and *πίπος* (*pipos*) = a horse)

... A genus of fossil Equisetida, related to the European *Hypochaeris*, from the Pliocene of North America.

měr ý cho ehò rús, ... (Gr. *μυροκλάω* (*mýroklaō*) = to chew the end, and *χοίριος* (*choiros*) = a swine)

... A genus of Orodontida (q.v.), from the Miocene of North America.

měr ý ehús, mer ý ehý ùs, s. (Gr. *μυροκλάω* (*mýroklaō*) = to chew the end, and *ἔχυνος* (*ekhynos*) = a swine)

... A genus of Orodontida (q.v.), from the Pliocene of North America.

měr ý eò dùs, ... (Gr. *μυροκλάω* (*mýroklaō*) = to chew the end, and *δοῦρος* (*doiros*) = a tooth)

... A genus of fossil Ceryiidae, from the Pliocene of Oregon. It indicates a transition between the *Cone* and the *Deer*.

měr ý eò pót a mus, s. (Gr. *μυροκλάω* (*mýroklaō*) = to chew the end, and *πόταμος* (*potamos*) = a river)

... A genus of fossil Hippopotamidae, from the Siwalik Hills. According to Dr. F. de Sauter it connects Hippopotamids with *Anthracotherium* (q.v.).

měr ý eò ther ý um, s. (Gr. *μυροκλάω* (*mýroklaō*) = to chew the end, and *θηρίον* (*thirion*) = wild animal)

... A genus of *Cone*, founded on the fossil teeth in the Tertiary deposits of Sicily (q.v.). Its true position is doubtful. W. D. Peck (*Bot. Jour.*, n. 247) says, "probably to belong to this family" (the *Cone*).

*me ryd y on al, s. [MIDRILL.]

mēs, s. [MES.]

mē sa, s. [MESSE.]

... (Lat. *mesa* = a table.) A genus of *Cone*, especially a table of fossils, named abruptly from a similar table of fossils frequently used in the United States bordering on *Mesa* (q.v.).

mēs a cōn ic, s. [MESIC.]

... (S. Th. ...)

mesaconic acid, s.

Chem.: C₅H₇O₄ = C₅H₇(COOH). Citracaric acid. A dibasic acid, isomeric with itaconic acid, obtained by boiling a weak solution of citraconic acid with a sixth of its volume of nitric acid. It crystallizes in fine, shining needles, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. It melts at 208 to a clear liquid, which solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass. By dry distillation it splits up into citraconic anhydride and water. The salts of mesaconic acid have the formula C₅H₅M₂O₄ and C₅H₃M₂O₄, and are nearly all crystallizable.

mesaconic ether, s.

Chem.: C₅H₇O₄ = C₅H₅(C₂H₅)O₄. A colourless, mobile liquid, prepared by distilling a mixture of mesaconic acid, sulphuric acid, and alcohol. It has an agreeable fruity odour, but a bitter taste, and distils at 220 without alteration. Its density is 1.043, and it is not attacked by ammonia.

mes-al li ance, s. [MESALLIANCE.]

mēs a rā ic, *mēs a rā iek, n. & s. [Gr. *μεσαραιον* (*mesaraiōn*) = the mesentery; pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ῥαία* (*raia*) = the flank, the belly.]

A. [As adj.]: Mesenteric; or of belonging to the mesentery. [DIPHTHONGAL-MESARAIAC.] "So that it ... taketh leave of the permeant parts, at the mouths of the mesentericks."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II., ch. v.

B. [As subst.]: [MESENTERY, I. 1.]

Mēs ar' tīn, s. [CORRUPTED ARABIC.]

Astron.: A double star γ Arietis, between the fourth and the fifth magnitude. It is situated near one horn of the Ram.

mēs sāt i-çē-phāl ic, a. [Gr. *μεσάριος* (*mesarios*) = middle, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls, having an index of breadth ranging from 75 to 85. [NONSINDALAR ANGLE.] "Eleven were brachycephalic ... and eleven mesocephalic."—Athenæum, April 11, 1855, p. 474.

mēs cal, s. [SP.] A strong intoxicating spirit, distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave americana* of Mexico.

mesdames (pron. mē-dam), s, pl. [MADAME.]

*mese, s. [MESS.]

†mēs scōms, impers. v. [Prop. = it seems to me.] It appears to me; it seems to me; I think.

mes-el, s. [MEASEL.]

*mes-el-ric, s. [Mid. Eng. *mesel* = a leper; -ric = -ic.] Leprosy.

mēs ěm brý ā-çē æ, s, pl. [Mod. Lat. *mesembryanthemum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceus*]

Bot.: Ficoides; an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Ficoidales. It consists of succulent shrubs or herbs, with opposite simple leaves. The flowers are terminal, though so short-stalked as to appear lateral, they are showy, and generally open under the influence of sunshine, closing on its departure. Petals in many rows. Stamens indefinite in number; ovary inferior or nearly superior, many or one-celled. Stigmas numerous, distinct; ovules indefinite, attached to a central placenta. Fruit capsular, surrounded by the fleshy calyx opening in a stellate manner at the apex, or splitting at the base. Found chiefly on the hot sandy plains of South Africa. A few grow in the north of Africa, in the south of Europe, in Asia, the Islands of the Pacific, and South America. (Lindley.) Known genera, sixteen; species upwards of 400. (Prof. Balfour.)

mēs ěm brý ān-thē-mum, s. [Gr. *μεσέμβριον* (*mesēmbriōn*) = midday, noon, and *ἄθος* (*athos*) = blossom, flower. So named because these plants open only for a short time in the middle of the day.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Mesembryaceæ (q.v.). It consists of very succulent plants, with thick, fleshy leaves and showy flowers, with four or five sepals, and many narrow petals, generally in several series. *Mesembryanthemum cyclobotrys* is the Ice-plant (q.v.); its juice, when is considered diuretic,

has been prescribed in dropsy and liver complaints; the plant itself is used in Spain, as are *M. egypticum* and *M. nodiflorum* in Egypt, as a kind of barilla for glass works. The succulent root of *M. ebuli*, the Hottentot's Fig of Cape Colony, is eaten, as are those of *M. geniculiflorum*; the seeds are also ground into flour. The fruit of *M. aquiliferale*, Pig-faces or Camagou, is eaten in Australia. *M. eucardium* is chewed by the Hottentots like tobacco.

mēs ěn-çē-phāl ic, n. [Eng., &c. *mesencephalon*]; -ic] Pertaining to or in any way connected with the mesencephalon (q.v.).

mēs ěn-çēph-ā lōn, s. [Pref. *mes-*, and Gr. *ἑγκεφαλος* (*enkephalos*) = the brain.]

Ant.: The middle portion of the brain, developing from the original middle vesicle, and comprising the *corpora quadrigemina* and *cora cerebri*, with contracted internal hollow, the passage from the third to the fourth ventricle. (Quain.)

mēs ěn-tēr ic, * mēs ěn-tēr iek, a. [Eng. *mesenteric*]; -ic; Fr. *mesentérique*.] Of or pertaining to the mesentery. Thus there are mesenteric glands, veins, and a plexus.

mesenteric-disease, s.

Pathol.: *Tuberc mesenterici*, a tubercular or strumous degeneration of the mesenteric glands. It stands to them in the same relation as phthisis to the lungs, and, says Dr. Tanner, might be called abdominal phthisis. It particularly affects infants and young children. The abdomen is swollen, tense, and painful; the motions extremely fetid, the rest of the body wasted; the angles of the mouth ulcerated; the lips deep red. It generally ends in death.

mesenteric-glands, s, pl.

Ant.: The glands through which the lymphatic capillaries pass in the folds of the mesentery.

mēs ěn-tēr i-çā, s. [Fem. sing. of Mod. Lat. *mesentericus* = of, belonging to, or resembling the mesentery.]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungi.

mēs ěn-tēr i-tis, s. [Eng. *mesenteric*]; suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mesentery.

mēs ěn-tēr ý, s. [Gr. *μεσεντέριον* (*mesenterion*), *μεσεντέρος* (*mesenteros*) = the mesentery; pref. *mes-*, and Gr. *έντερον* (*enteron*) = the intestines.]

I. Anatomy:

1. Gen. (Pl.): Folds of the peritoneum connecting certain portions of the intestinal canal with the posterior wall of the abdomen.

2. Spec.: The membrane which forms the medium of attachment between the small intestines and the abdomen. (Owen.) It is a duplicature or folding of the peritoneum for the jejunum and ileum, the mesocæcum, the transverse and sigmoid mesocolon, and the mesorectum.

II. Zool. (Pl.):

The vertical plates which divide the somatic cavity of an Aclimia into chambers.

mēsh (i), * mǎsh (i), * masko, s. [A.S. *mas* = a net; cogn. with Dut. *maas* = a mesh, a net; Icel. *maskri* = a mesh; Dan. *maske*; Sw. *maska*; Ger. *masche*; Wel. *masg*, *masgh* = a mesh; Lith. *masgas* = a knot; *masgti* (pa. t. *mezgti*) = to knot, to net.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The opening or interstice of a net; the space or interstice between the threads of a net.

"A curious net, whose meshes, light and rare, scarce shone distinguished from th' unobscured air."—Cambridge: Scribner, vi.

† 2. A net; network.

"The painter plays the spider; and bath woven A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men."—Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

3. (Pl.): A trap; a snare; as, To be caught in the meshes of the law.

II. Technically:

1. Bot. (Pl.): The openings in any tissue. (Lindley.)

2. Weaving: The engagement of the teeth of wheels with each other with an adjacent object, as the rack in a rack and pinion movement.

âte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fáll, father: wē, wét, here, camel, hēr, thère: pine, pit, sírc, sír, marine: gō, pót, or, worc, wolf, work, who, sòn: mute, cúb, cüre, unite, cür, rúle, fúll; try, Síryan. æ, œ = ò; ey = ä; qu = kw.

mesh-stiek, s.

Netting: A flat slat with rounded ends, used to form the mesh of nets, the loops being made over it and knotted on its edge.

mesh-work, s. Network.

mësh (2), mǎsh (2), s. [MASH.] The grains or wash of a brewery; mash.

mësh, * meash, v.t. [MESH (1), s.] To catch in a net or mesh; to ensnare.

"*Meshed in the briars, that erst was only torn.*"
Watts: *The Lover that fed Love, &c.*

* **mësh-ý, a.** [Eng. *mesh* (1), s.; -y.] Formed of meshes or network; like net-work; reticulated.

"Now with barb'd hook, or *mezhy* net, they try
From quiet beds to drag the scaly fry."
Hudoe: *Orlando Furioso*, vii.

mēs-ý-ai, a. [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = middle.] Middle.

"In the fossil forms the *mesial* eyes are much larger in proportion."—*Tinos*, Nov. 2, 1851.

mesial aspect, s.

Anat.: The aspect of an organ directed towards the mesial plane.

mesial-line, s. [MEDIAN-LINE, s.]

mesial-plane, s.

Anat.: An imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves, towards right and left.

mesial-plate, s. [VISCERAL-PLATES.]

mēs-ý-däte, s. [Eng. *mesidic* (1); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of mesidic acid.

mě síd' íe, a. [Erg. *mesid* (1); -ic.] Derived from mesidine.

mesidic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_5(CH_2CO_2H)_2$. A dibasic acid, intermediate in composition between mesitylenic acid, $C_9H_8O_2$, and trimesic acid, $C_9H_6O_6$, prepared by oxidizing mesitylenic acid with a mixture of potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless shining needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 287°-288°. Its potassium salt, $C_9H_7O_4K_2$, crystallizes in shining laminae, very soluble in water. The silver salt is insoluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water. Ethyl mesidate, $C_9H_7O_4(C_2H_5)_2$, is a colourless radio-crystalline mass, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol.

mēs-ý-díne, s. [Eng. *mesitylene* (1); (am)id(-ogen), and suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}(NH_2) = C_6H_5(CH_2)(NH_2)_2$. Amidomesitylene. A colourless oily liquid, obtained by boiling nitromesitylene with tin and hydrochloric acid, and separating from the hydrochloride by means of ammonia. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. The hydrochloride, $C_9H_{11}(NH_2)HCl$, forms feathery crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. The stannous chloride, $2(C_9H_{11}N^+HCl)SnCl_2$, forms needle-shaped crystals, which are decomposed by water.

mě-síte, s. [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = the middle.]

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_2$. An oxygenated oil obtained by distilling lignone with sulphuric acid. It boils at 72°, and is slightly soluble in water.

mě-sít-ýe, a. [Eng. *mesityl* (1); -ic.] Contained in or derived from mesityl (1).

mesitic-alcohol, s.

Chem.: A name given to acetone on the supposition that it is an alcohol containing the radical mesityl, C_9H_5 , isomeric with allyl. (*Watts*.)

mesitic-aldehyde, s.

Chem.: C_9H_8O . A body isomeric with acrolein, prepared by heating acetone with strong nitric acid. It is lighter than water, has a sweet pungent odour, and dissolves readily in caustic potash, yielding a brown liquid.

mesitic-ether, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O$. Oxide of mesityl. Produced by the action of alcoholic potash on chloride of mesityl. It is a mobile, colourless liquid, of a peppermint odour, boiling at 133°, and having a sp. gr. of 0.848 at 23°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

mēs-ý-tino, mēs-ý-tite, s. [Gr. μεσότης (*mesotēs*) = a go-between; Ger. *mesitin*.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, having a perfect rhombohedral cleavage. Hardness, 4 to 4.5; sp. gr. 3.33 to 3.36; lustre, vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour, yellowish-white to yellowish-brown. Compos.: carbonate of magnesia, 59.2; carbonate of iron, 40.8 = 100; represented by the formula $2MgCO_3 + FeO \cdot CO_2$. Occurs with quartz and magnetite at Traversella, Piedmont; and with pyrrhite and quartz at Morro Velho, Brazil. Named mesitine because intermediate in composition between magnesite and siderite (1.v.). Called also mesitine-spar.

mesitine-spar, s.

Min.: The same as MESITINE (1.v.).

mēs-ít-öl, s. [Eng. *mesit(ylene)*, and Lat. *oil* (1); = oil.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}O = C_6H_5CH_2OH$. An oily body obtained by fusing potassium mesitylenesulphonate with potassium hydroxide, acidulating the fused mass with sulphuric acid, and distilling with water. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene, floats on water, and has a strong odour of phenol. It boils at 220°, and dissolves in the fixed alkalis.

mēs-ít-ýl, s. [Formed from some of the letters of Eng. *methyl*, and *acetone*, with suff. -yl (1.v.).]

Chem.: A hypothetical monatomic radical, supposed by Kane to exist in acetone, C_3H_8O .

mesityl-oxide, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O$. Formed by the action of zinc methyl or zinc ethyl on acetone, or by the distillation of diacetanamine. Strong sulphuric acid converts it into mesitylene, and, by boiling with dilute nitric acid, it is converted into acetic and oxalic acids.

mě-sít-ý-lēn'-a-mído, s. [Eng. *mesitylen* (1), and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_9O \cdot NH_2$. A crystalline body obtained by gently heating a mixture of mesitylene and phosphorus pentachloride, adding the product to strong ammonia, washing the resulting crystalline mass with dilute ammonia, and re-crystallizing from boiling water. It crystallizes in long needles, soluble in boiling water, and in alcohol and ether, melts at 133°, and sublimes without decomposition.

mě-sít-ý-lēne, s. [Eng. *mesityl* (1); -ene.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12} = C_6H_5(C_2H_5)_2$. Mesityl. A trimethyl benzene, isomeric with cumene, formed when two volumes of acetone are distilled with one volume of sulphuric acid in a retort half filled with sand. It is a light colourless liquid, of high refractive power, and pleasant odour, boiling at 163°, and burning with a bright but smoky flame. With bromine, chlorine, nitric and hydrochloric acids it forms crystalline substitution products.

mesitylene-acediamine, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}(NH \cdot C_2H_5)_2$. A body prepared by boiling mesitylene-diamine, $C_9H_{10}(NH_2)_2$, with glacial acetic acid. It melts at a temperature above 300°, and is insoluble in water and dilute hydrochloric acid.

mesitylene sulphonic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_7(SO_3H) = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2(SO_3H)$. An acid produced by the action of ordinary sulphuric acid on mesitylene. It crystallizes in coarse laminae, melts at 90°, and at a higher temperature is resolved into mesitylene and sulphuric acid. It forms salts called mesitylene-sulphonates, most of which are crystalline and soluble in water and alcohol.

mesitylene sulphuric-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}SO_3$. Sulphomesitylic acid. A brown acid liquid obtained by dissolving mesitylene in fuming sulphuric acid, on exposure to the air it gradually solidifies to a crystalline mass.

mě-sít-ýl-ēn'-ie, a. [Eng., &c. *mesitylen* (1); -ic.] Contained in or derived from mesitylene (1.v.).

mesitylenic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5 \begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{C} \\ | \\ \text{COOH} \end{matrix}$. A monobasic, aromatic acid formed by the oxidation

of mesitylene with dilute nitric acid. It is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in large monoclinic crystals, melting at 106°, and subliming without decomposition. By oxidation with chromic acid it is converted into the dibasic myric acid, $C_9H_6O_6$, and finally into the tribasic trimesic acid, $C_9H_6O_6$. All its salts are more or less soluble in water.

mě-sít-ý-lól, s. [Eng. *mesityl*, and Lat. *oil* (1); = oil (2).] [MESITYLENE.]

mēs-ý-jíd, s. [Arab. = a place of worship.] A mosque.

* **mēs-kēl'-tō, s.** [Sp. *mesquita*.] A mosque (1.v.).

"The very Mahometans . . . have their sepulchres near the *mesquita*."—*Up. Hall's Works*, v. 311

* **mēs'-lin, * mas'-lin, * mast'-lin, * mes'-linē, * mis'-cel'-in, * mis'-cel'-inc, * mis'-sel'-anc, s.** [O. Fr. *mesillon*, from Low Lat. *mesillum* = mixed grain, from Lat. *mistus* = mixed.]

1. Mixed corn or grain: as, wheat and rye mixed.

"Take thee, therefore, all kinds of grain, wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentils, and fitches, and put them all together, and make bread of this *mesaline*."—*By. Hall: Word Texts; Ezekiel* iv. 9.

2. Bread made of mixed corn.

"Then it is named *meselin*, that is, bread made of mingled corn."—*Hudoe's: Descrip. of Eng.* bk. ii. ch. vi.

3. Mixed metal: as, brass or bronze.

"Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mesillon* mineral."—*Brewer: Linnæus*, iv. l.

mēs-mēr-eē, s. [Eng. *mesmer*; -ee.] A person placed under the influence of mesmerism; a person on whom a mesmerist operates.

mēs-mēr'-ic, * mēs-mēr'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *mesmer*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to mesmerism; produced by mesmerism.

mēs-mēr-ism, s. [For etym. see def.]

Hist. & Med.: The system popularised by Franz Anton Mesmer (1733-1815), a Swiss physician, and by him called Animal Magnetism. He believed that the stars exercised an influence over men, and, identifying this with magnetism, sought to effect cures by stroking his patients with magnets. Finding that Gassner, a Swabian priest, effected cures by stroking with his hand, Mesmer abandoned the use of magnets, persuaded that some mysterious force present in himself was the means by which cures were effected. The French government offered him 20,000 francs for his secret, but he refused; and a commission was appointed to examine into the cures said to have been effected by him. They admitted many of the facts, but declined to admit that such an agent as animal magnetism existed. Mesmer delighted in mysterious surroundings, and affected a strange weird style of dress; but one of his disciples, the Marquis de Puységur, showed that sleep might be induced by gentle manipulation alone, thus removing mesmerism from the sphere of mystery to one where it might be subjected to scientific investigation. In 1843, Mr. Braid, a surgeon of Manchester, investigated the subject. [HYPNOSISM.] In 1843, Baron von Reichenbach made public his views as to *odyl* (1.v.). The phenomena of animal magnetism, electrobiology, hypnotism, mesmerism, and odylic force are practically the same. Within the last few years they have been scientifically investigated, notably by Dr. Carpenter in England and by Prof. Weirhold and Dr. Heidenhain on the Continent. The chief phenomena are a hypnotic state induced by the patient gazing fixedly at some bright object, or by passes made by the operator; muscular rigidity, sometimes to such an extent as to admit of the body resting supported only by the head and heels on two chairs, insensibility to pain, and perverted sensation, as exhibited in a slightly hypnotized patient drinking water and imagining it to be delicious wine or nauseous medicine at the will of the operator. (*Encyc. Brit.*) See also *Dr. Carpenter: Human Physiol.*, pp. 186, 622, 864, and *Mental Physiol.*

mēs-mēr-ist, s. [Eng. *mesmer*; -ist.] One who practises or believes in mesmerism.

mēs-mēr-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *mesmer* (1); -ation.] The act of mesmerizing; the state of being mesmerized.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōw1: eat, çell, ehorus, çhin, bençh; go, çem; thin, çis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, eçist. -iñç, -cian, -tian = şan. -tien, -sion = şüh; -çion, -çion = züh. -cious, -tious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, aç:

1. Zool. : A genus of Xiphoid Whales, sometimes referred to the family Rhyncoceti. The best established species are Mesoplodon bidens (sometimes called M. Sowerbiansis, or Sowerby's Whale, which has two teeth in the lower and none in the upper jaw), M. europaeus, M. densirostris, M. layardi, M. trossi, and M. Hectori. Geographical range in northern and southern hemispheres, but more abundant in the latter.

2. Palaeont. : Abundant in Later Miocene and Pliocene age; the long, cylindrical rostrum is of frequent occurrence in the bone-bed at the base of the Red Cliffs of Suffolk.

mēs-ō-pō-dī-ūm, s. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. pous (pous), genit. podos (podos) = a foot.] Zool. : The middle portion of the foot of molluscs.

mēs-or-chī-ūm, s. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. orchis (orchis) = a testicle.] Anat. : A duplicate of the serous membrane of the testicle.

mēs-ō-rēc-tūm, s. [Pref. meso-, and Eng., &c. rectum (q.v.).] Anat. : A triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. The inferior mesenteric vessels terminate in the layers of the mesorectum.

mēs-ō-rhīnc, a. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. rhis (rhis), genit. rhinos (rhinos) = the nose.] Anthrop. : A term applied to skulls having a nasal index ranging from 48 to 53. Used also of races possessing such skulls. [Nasomalar index.]

mēs-ō-sē-mī-a, s. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. semeion (semeion) = a mark.] Entom. : A South American genus of Erycinidae. It consists of many species of brown or blue butterflies, marked with black lines, especially on the hind wings; and nearly all have a large round black spot in the middle of the fore wings, marked with two or more white dots.

mēs-ō-spēr-m, s. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. sperma (sperma) = a seed.] Bot. : The same as SARCODERM (q.v.).

mēs-ō-stēr-nūm, s. [Pref. meso-, and Lat. sternum, from Gr. sternon (sternon) = the breast-bone.] Anat. : The middle part of that half of the sternum which covers the breast (Mens); the ensiform process of the sternum or breast-bone constituting its sixth segment. In most cases it remains cartilaginous till the age of puberty, and in a few instances till advanced life. (Quatin.)

mēs-ō-tār-ī-a, s. [Pref. meso-, and Mod. Lat., &c. otaria (q.v.).] Palaeont. : A phocine genus, allied to Otaria. It was founded by Prof. P. J. van Beneden on some fragmentary remains from the Pliocene of Flanders. He called the species Mesotaria ambigua.

mēs-ō-tar-tār-īe, a. [Pref. meso-, and Eng. tartaric.] (See the compound.)

mesotartaric acid, s. Chem. : Inactive tartaric acid. [TARTARIC ACID.]

mēs-ō-thē-çī-ūm, s. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. thēkion (thēkion), dimin. of thēkē (thēkē) = a chest.] Bot. : According to Schleiden, an inner coat in a young author. It becomes the second coat in an adult one.

mēs-ō-thēr-ī-ūm, s. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. thērion (thērion) = a wild animal.] Palaeont. : A genus of fossil rodents from South America. The lower jaw has four incisor-teeth. The broad middle pair of teeth have an elongated ring of enamel around them, instead of having the edge worn away with a chisel-like form; and hence Mr. Alston has created for this one genus a section of the Rodent order, and called it Hebetidentata or Blunt-toothed Rodents. Mesotherium cristatum is found in the Pliocene of the Pampanas of La Plata.

* mē-sōth-ē-sis, s. [Gr. μέσος (mesos) = middle, and θέσις (thesis) = a placing; τίθημι]

(titheō) = to place.] Middle, mean. (Coloridge.)

mēs-ō-thōr-āx, s. [Pref. meso-, and Eng. thorax.] Entom. : The middle ring of the three constituting the thorax. It is situated between the prothorax in front of it, and the metathorax behind it.

mēs-ō-týpe, s. [Gr. μέσος (mesos) = in the middle, and τύπος (typos) = form; Ger. mesotyp.] Min. : A name formerly used for a number of minerals supposed to belong to the zeolite group. Subsequently it was divided into lime-mesotype, soda-mesotype, and lime-and-soda mesotype. These are now designated Scolecite, Natrolite, and Mesolite respectively. (See these words.)

mēs-ō-vār-ī-ūm, s. [Pref. meso-, and Mod. Lat. ovarium (q.v.).] Anat. : A fold of the peritoneal membrane, corresponding in the female to the mesorchium in the male.

mēs-ōx-āi-īe, a. [Pref. meso-, and Eng. oxidic.] Contained in or derived from alloxan.

mesoxalic acid, s. Chem. : C₃H₂O₆, O₁₁. A dibasic ketonic acid, obtained by boiling alloxan or alloxanic acid with aqueous alkalis. It has a strong acid reaction, is very soluble in water, and its solution is not decomposed by boiling. The barium salt, C₃H₂Ag₂O₆, which crystallizes in yellow laminae, is prepared by boiling a saturated solution of baric alloxanate. The silver salt, C₃H₂AgO₆, is produced when mesoxalic acid and ammonia are added to argentic nitrate.

mēs-ō-zō-a, s. pl. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. ζῷα (zōa), pl. of ζῷον (zōon) = an animal.] Zool. : A term proposed by Van Beneden for parasites in which no mesoderm is developed, nor any trace of an alimentary apparatus present.

"I am disposed to agree with Van Beneden that the Dicyemida should be regarded as the representative of a distinct division, the Mesozoa, intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa."—Huxley. Jour. Invert. Animals, p. 67.

mēs-ō-zō-īe, a. [Pref. meso-, and Gr. ζῷή (zōhē) = life, and Eng. suff. -īe.] Geol. : A term introduced by Prof. Phillips in lieu of the word Secondary. It is modelled on the word Palaeozoic (q.v.), applied to older strata. Though Mesozoic is largely used, yet Sir Charles Lyell preferred the older and simpler word Secondary.

mēs-pī-lō-dāph-nē, s. [Lat. mespilus, and daphne; Gr. δάφνη (dāphnē) = a laurel tree.] Bot. : A genus of Lauraceae. It consists of Brazilian trees with netted leaves; flowers in axillary panicles, with nine to twelve stamens. Mespilodaphne pretiosa, the Casco pretiosa of the Portuguese, furnishes a kind of cinnamon.

mēs-pī-lūs, s. [Lat. = a medlar; Gr. μεσπίλη (mespilē) = the medlar tree; μέσπιλον (mespilon) = its fruit.] Bot. : A genus of Pomaceae (Appleworts); or, according to Sir Joseph Hooker, a subgenus of Pyrus. The fruit is large, five-celled; the cells one-seeded; the endocarp bony, the flowers solitary. Mespilus (or Prunus) germanica is the Medlar (q.v.).

* mēs-prīse, * mēs-prize, s. [O. Fr. (Fr. mespris), from mespriser (Fr. mépriser) = to despise.] [MISPRIZE.]

1. Contempt, scorn, insolence. "And eke reward the wretch for his mesprise." Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 9.

2. Mistake. "Through great misadventure or mesprise Her life had come into that hazardize." Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 19.

mēs-s (1), * mesase, * messe, s. [O. F. mes = a dish, a course at table (Fr. mets), orig. pa. par. of mettre = to place; Lat. mitto = to send; Ital. messo = a course of dishes at table.]

1. A dish or a portion of food sent to or set on a table at one time; food prepared for a person or party of persons. "He took and sent messes unto them; but Benjamin's mess was five times so much as any of theirs."—Gen. xliii. 34.

2. As much provender or fodder as is given to a beast at once. "The only a pace that ends misse, Crumbling your bounds their messes." Browning: Pippin Passes, ii.

3. A number of persons who sit down to table together, or the food provided for them; specif., a company or number of officers or men, is belonging to the same regiment or ship, who take their meals together.

1. A set or party of four; from the company at great feasts being arranged or divided into sets of four. Applied— (1) To persons. "Where are your mess of sons [i.e. the following four, Edward, George, Richard, and Edmund] to back you now?"—Shakespeare: Henry VI., i. 4.

(2) Of things. "There lacks a fourth thing to make up the mess."—Lutwiler: Sermon v.

2. In the Inns of Courts a mess still consists of four persons. "5. A small piece; a small quantity. "I will chop her into messes."—Shakespeare: Othello, iv. 1.

mess deck, s. Naut. : The deck on which a ship's crew messes.

mess-kit, s. That portion of camp equipment consisting of cooking utensils.

mess-table, s. The table at which the members of a mess take their meals.

mēs-s (2), s. [A variant of mess (q.v.).] 1. Lit. : A mixture of things in disorder; a state of dirt and disorder; a jumble; anything dirty.

2. Fig. : A situation or position of difficulty, embarrassment, trouble, or distress; a muddle, a difficulty, a trouble.

* mēs-s (3), * messe, s. [Mess (2), s.] mēs-s (1), e. i. & t. [MESS (1), s.]

A. Intrans. : To take meals together, as members of a mess; to associate at the same table; said esp. of naval or military officers or men; to associate generally.

B. Trans. : To supply or provide with a mess; to supply with food.

mēs-s (2), e. t. [MESS (2), s.] To make in a mess; to make dirty or foul; to dirty, to soil.

mēs-s-āçç, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. missaticum = a message, from Lat. missus, pa. part. of mittere = to send.]

1. A notice or communication sent from one person to another either verbally or in writing. "He swift as an express." Reports a message with a pleasing grace." Cooper: Truth, 205.

2. Specif. : An official communication sent through an official messenger; as, a message from the Queen to Parliament.

* 3. A messenger. "A message that meyn he moldez to seche." Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanliness, 48.

* mēs-s-āçç, e. t. [MESSAGE, s.] To carry or deliver as a messenger. "He dyd in expressed command to me message his errand." Spenser: Virgil; Lucan iv. 377.

* mess-ag-er, * messagere, s. [Eng. messenger (q.v.); -er.] A messenger (q.v.). "The rainbow is his messenger."—Bower: C. A., v.

Mēs-sā-lī-an, s. [From the Syriac name = those who pray.] Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (Pl.). The same as EUGUTES (q.v.).

mēs-san, mēs-sin, a. & s. [O. Fr. mastin; Fr. mastin = a mastiff.]

A. As adj. : Curious, mongrel. (Scotch.)

B. As subst. : A mongrel dog, a cur, a dog of no breed. (Scotch.) "No, Mess Lucy, you need never thank it: You would not consent to put both your father's poor dog, and would you use me wam than a messin?"—Scott: Guy Rimering, ch. xv.

* mēs-s (1), s. [MESS (1), s.]

* mess (2), s. [MESS (2), s.]

* mē-sōth-ē-sis, s. [Gr. μέσος (mesos) = middle, and θέσις (thesis) = a placing; τίθημι]

ḍāl, bōy, pōut, jōwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, çenophon, çxist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

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II. ... the ... of the ...

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mēs set. [MESSIAS.] A mongrel dog, a rat, a messiah (q.v.).

* Mēs si qd. [From Messiah, on the analogy of Lord, Christ, &c.] An epic poem having the Messiah for its hero; ...

Mēs si ah, * Mēs si as. Heb. מָשִׁיחַ (mashiah) = anointed, a verbal noun and participle, from מָשַׁח (mashah) = to smear with colours, to anoint; Gr. Μεσσίας (Messias).

1. *Ch. S. Hist. & Myth.*: The Anointed One; a certain Personage of Being regarding whom Daniel prophesied. He was called "the Prince," was apparently identified with the "most Holy One," was to appear at the end of "seven weeks and three score and two weeks," from the issue of the decree to rebuild Jerusalem, was in sixty-two weeks to be "cut off but not for himself," after which Jerusalem was to be destroyed by foreign invaders (Dan. ix. 25, 26). In Psalm ii. 2, the Lord and his anointed might be rendered the Lord and his Messiah. Three classes of men were often mentioned under the Jewish dispensation: (1) Priests, and especially high priests (Ex. vi. xxviii. 41; Levit. iv. 3, 5, 16; Num. xxxv. 25; 1 Kings i. viii. ix. 16, xvi. 37; Sam. vii. 7; 1 Kings v. 34, xiv. 19) (2) Prophets; Eljah, by one his translation, was directed to anoint Elisha, his successor (1 Kings xv. 12; cf. also Isai. lxi. 1-3). Presumably then the Messiah spoken of by Daniel would discharge priestly, kingly, or prophetic functions, or two out of the three, or all the three. The name "the Prince" would suggest that kingly functions would be especially prominent. During the later and more calamitous period of the old Hebrew monarchy, there were increasingly potent desires for the coming of the Messiah, who was regarded chiefly as a deliverer from foreign oppressors. ... In Jewish belief that advent is still to be expected.

2. *Ch. S. Hist. & Myth.*: The Anointed One is in Greek Χριστός (Christos), from χρίω (chriō) = to anoint. So thoroughly are the words identical, that the Heb. מָשִׁיחַ (mashiah), which occurs thirty-nine times in the Old Testament, is in every case rendered in the Septuagint χριστός (christos). When Jesus of Nazareth consented to accept the appellation "the Christ," he simply "Christ," as his official designation, he became to be the Messiah of Daniel's prophecy (Matt. i. 16, xvi. 20, xxvi. 63; Mark vi. 29, xiv. 94; Luke ii. 15, ix. 20, xxv. 67; John i. 41, v. 43, &c.). All Christendom has acknowledged the claim. [CHRIST.]

3. *Eng. Lit.*: The holy anointed leader of a nation, capable, if properly appreciated and followed, of leading it to the most prosperous. Thus, *et cetera*, of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Napoleon III. said of nations in general, "They can fly their Messiah."

mēs si ah ship, mes-i ah ship. [Eng. Lit.] The date, with, or position of the Messiah.

mēs si An ie. [Low Lat. Messianicus; M. = Messias.] Relating to the Messiah, as, M. = the psalms, Messianic prophecy.

* Many Old Testament prophecies are regarded by the great majority of Christian as Messianic, even though the personage predicted may not be formally termed the Messiah. Among them are the following:—

Gen. i. 1, 2, 22; 12. 1-3; 22. 17, 18; 24. 7; 28. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

* Mēs si as. [MESSIAH.]

Mēs si dor. [Fr. from Lat. messis = harvest, and Gr. δῶρον (dōron) = a gift. Properly meaning corn harvest.] The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention to the tenth month of the Republican year. It commenced on June 19, and was the first summer month.

messieurs (as mēs-yürs). *s. pl.* [Fr. pl. of monsieur (mɔ̃sɥr)]. SIRS, gentlemen. It is used in English as the plural of Mr., and is generally contracted to Messis.

Mēs si nēse. *a. & s.* [Eng. Messin, -ese.]

A. *Acad.*: Of or pertaining to Messina in Sicily, or its inhabitants.

B. *Lit. subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Messina; as a plural, the people of Messina.

* mēs māk iēt. *s.* [Eng. mess (D. s., and making).] The act or practice of eating together.

"His friendship began by *messmaking* in the Temple hall." — *Arch.*: *Great Lord* (London), i. 55.

mēs's mäte. *s.* [Eng. mess (D. s., and mate).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who eats at the same mess; a member of the same mess; an associate, a mate.

"Messmate, hear a brother sail—
Sing the dangers of the sea."
— *A. Stevens*: *The Storm*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Zool.*: A name given by Beneden to a class of parasites who do not actually feed on the body of their host.

"The *messmate* does not live at the expense of his host, all that he desires is a house, or his friend's superfluities." — *Van Beneden*: *Animal Parasites*, p. 3.

2. *Bot.*: *Eusilygnis obliqua*. (*Treat. of Bot.*)

messrs., *abbr.* [MESSIERS.]

mēs-sugge (su as sw), * mes uage, *s.*

[O. Fr. *messuage* = a manor-house; cf. Low Lat. *messuagium*, *messuagium* = a closely connected with, if not the same word as O. Fr. *message*, *message* = a tenement, from *mess*, *mess*, *met* = a message, a tenement, from Low Lat. *mess*, *messis* = a small farm with a house, from Lat. *mansus*, fem. sing. of *mansus*, *pa. pl.* of *maneo* = to remain.]

Lat.: A dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and outillage appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house.

* mestc. *a. & adv.* [MOST.]

mēs teē, müs-teē, *s.* [MESTIZO.] The child of a white and a quadroon. (*West. Indiam.*)

mēs tēque' (que as k), *s.* [MEXICAN.] A native name for the best kinds of the cochineal insect.

* mest-full, *a.* [Lat. *messus*(us) = sad, and Eng. *full*.] Sad, gloomy.

* mēs-tive, *a.* [Lat. *messus* = sad.] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy.

"Now have they said that *metre* mountain-top"
— *Dixons*: *Holy Route*, p. 16.

mēs-ti-zō, mēs-ti nō, *s.* [Sp. *metzizo*, from Lat. *metibus*, *pa. pl.* of *metere* = to mix, to mingle; O. Fr. *metis*; Fr. *metis*.] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

"Bated by Charles and Indiana, *Metizos* and Quadroons."
— *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* mēst līng, *s.* [MELSIN.] Yellow metal; brass used for the manufacture of church vessels and ornaments in the Middle Ages.

mēs-u-a, *s.* [Named after two Arabian physicians called Meso. They were father and son, and flourished at Damascus in the eighth and ninth centuries.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiacea, tribe Calophyllaceæ. *Mesia ferrea* is a middle-sized evergreen tree, growing in the south of India and Ceylon, the east of Bengal, the Eastern Peninsula, and the Andaman Islands. The fruit, which is wrinkled and has a rind like a chestnut, is eaten by the natives. The fragrant blossoms are sold under the name of *nagesar* or *nageskar* in Indian bazaars; they are stimulant, aromatic, and stomachic, useful in thirst, stomach irritation, and excessive perspiration. An attar is prepared from them. It made with butter and sugar into a paste, they tend to stop bleeding piles. The bark is a mild astringent and aromatic. A thick and dark-colored oil expressed from the kernels is used in India as an external application in itch and sores, and as an embrocation in rheumatism. It is also burnt in lamps. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*, &c.)

* mēs-ūr-a ble (sas zb), *a.* [MEASUREABLE.]

mēs-ūre (s as zh), *s. & v.* [MEASURE, *s. & v.*]

* mē-sym-ni eum, *s.* [Gr. μέσος (mesos) = middle, and εὐνομος (eunomus) = a hymn, a song.] *Ancient Poetry*: A repetition at the end of each stanza; a burden.

mēt (1), *pret. & pa. pres. of v.* [MEET, *v.*]

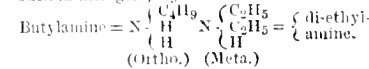
* mēt (2), *pret. & pa. pres. of v.* [METE, *v.*]

mēt, *s.* [METE, *v.*] A measure of any kind; a bushel, a barrel.

mēt-a-, *pref.* [Gr. = among, with, after; cogn. with A.S. *mid*; Goth. *mith*; Ger. *mit* = with.] A prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and denoting *beyond*, *over*, *after*, *with*, *between*, and frequently *change* or *transposition*.

meta-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: As applied to inorganic substances, it refers to bodies having a similar composition to the ortho-compounds, but in which an obscure change has taken place affecting their chemical properties. In organic chemistry it applies to compounds of identical percentage composition, and molecular weight, in which the carbon-nuclei are united to one another by an atom of a polyvalent element, such as nitrogen; e.g. —



(ortho.) (Meta.)

meta cresol, *s.* [CREOSOL.]

meta-oleic, *a.* [METOLEIC.]

mē-tāb-a-sis, *s.* [Pref. *meta*, and Gr. *βασις* (basis) = a going; *βαίρω* (baíro) = to go.]

1. *Med.*: A change of remedy or treatment.

2. *Rhet.*: A passing from one thing to another; transition.

mēt-a-bis-mūth-lic, *a.* [Pref. *meta*, and Eng. *hæcathic* = derived from or containing haemuth.]

metabimethic acid, *s.*

Chem.: BiO₂H₁₀. An acid obtained as a red deposit by passing chlorine through a solution of potassic hydrate, containing bis-methous oxide in suspension. It is soluble in a hot solution of potassic hydrate.

mē-tāb-ō-la (1), *s.* [Gr. μεταβολή (metabolē), from μεταβαλλω (metaballō) = to throw over, to change.]

Med.: A change of some sort, as of air, time, or disease.

mē-tāb-ō-la (2), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. μεταβολος (metabolos) = changeable.]

Entom.: A sub-class of insects, containing those having complete metamorphosis. The larva, pupa, and imago are all very different in appearance, and these several states constitute three quite distinct phases of life. The larva is known as a maggot, a grub, or a caterpillar. The pupa, which is always quiescent, is sometimes called a chrysalis. *Dallas* divides it into two sections: Mandibulata, containing the orders Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, and Neuroptera; and Haustellata, containing the orders Lepidoptera, Iptera, and Aphaniptera.

mēt-a-bō-li-ān, *s.* [METABOLA.] *Entom.*: One of the Metabola (q.v.).

fat, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sirc, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cub, cure, unīte, cūr, rāte, full; trȳ, Syriān. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

mēt-a-bōl-ic, *a.* [Gr. μεταβολικός (*meta-bolikos*) = changeable.] [METABOLA.]

1. *Biol.*: Affected by, or exhibiting, metabolismism.
2. *Phys.*: Acted upon by chemical affinity operating in circumstances or conditions which present themselves in living beings only. [METABOLIC-FORCE.]
3. *Zoology*:

(1) Of, belonging to, or undergoing metamorphosis.

(2) Polymorphic; assuming different characters.

metabolic-force, *s.* [VITAL-AFFINITY.]

mē tāb-ō-liſm, *s.* [Ger. *metabolismus*.] [METABOLA.]

1. *Theol.*: The doctrinal views of Ignatius, Justin, and Irenaeus on the Eucharist. They stand midway between transubstantiation and the merely symbolical view.

2. *Entom.*: Metamorphosis.

3. *Biology*:

(1) The sum of the chemical changes within the body, or within any single cell of the body, by which the protoplasm is renewed or changed to perform special functions, or broken up and prepared for excretion.

(2) A change from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler substance.

mēt-a-bōr-ic, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *boric*.] Derived from or containing boric acid.

metaboric acid, *s.* [BORIC-ACID.]

mēt-a-brūsh-ite, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *brushite*.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral found in crystals in the guano and altered coral rock in the island of Somboro, Lesser Antilles. Cleavage, clinodagonal, perfect; hardness, 2½ to 3; sp. gr. 2.288 to 2.362; lustre, feeble, but on cleavage face pearly; colour, pale yellow; translucent to transparent; compos.: phosphoric acid, 41.90; lime, 35.42; water, 20.68 = 100.

mēt-a-car-pāl, *a.* [METACARPUS.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the metacarpus.

metacarpal saw, *s.*

Surg.: A narrow-bladed saw, for dividing the long bones of the hand or foot.

mēt-a-car-pō, *pref.* [METACARPUS.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the metacarpus. (q.v.)

metacarpo-phalangeal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the phalanges, and to the metacarpus. There are *metacarpophalangeal* articulations.

mēt-a-car-pūs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Lat. *carpus*, from Gr. *καρπος* (*karpos*) = the wrist.]

Anat.: The bony structure of the palm of the hand, between the wrist and the fingers. It comprises five shafted bones.

mēt-a-čēn-tre (*tre* as *tōr*), *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *centr*.]

Hydros.: The point of intersection of the vertical line passing through the centre of gravity of a floating body in *equilibrium*, and a vertical line through the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced, if the body be turned through a small angle, so that the axis takes a position inclined to the vertical. If the metacentre is above the centre of gravity, the position of the body is stable, if below it, it is unstable.

mēt-a-čēt-a-mide, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *acetamide*.] [PROPIONAMIDE.]

mēt-ač-ē-tōnc, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *actone*.]

Chem.: C₆H₁₂O. A substance obtained in the dry distillation of sugar or starch with lime. It is a colourless oil, having an agreeable odour, insoluble in water, but very soluble in ether and alcohol.

mēt-ač-ē-tōn-ic, *a.* [Eng. *metactone*(*e*); *-ic*.] Derived from or contained in metactonic acid.

metacetic acid, *s.* [PROPIONIC-ACID.]

mēt-ač-ē-tōn-ī-trile, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *acetone*(*trile*).] [PROFONITRILE.]

mēt-a-chlōr-āl, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *chloral*.]

Chem.: C₂H₃Cl₃O. Insoluble chloral. A solid, white amorphous substance, formed when chloral is acted on by sulphuric acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. When heated to 180°, it is reconverted into ordinary chloral.

mēt-a-chlōr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *μετα* (*meta*) = after, and Eng. *chlorite*.]

Min.: A foliated columnar mineral of a dull, leek-green colour, and pearly lustre. Hardness, 2½; compos.: silica, 23.7; alumina, 10.43; protoxide of iron, 40.36; magnesia, 3.10; lime, 0.71; potash and soda, 1.45; water, 13.75 = 99.60. Found in veins in a green rock at Büchenberg, near Ellbingerode, Harz.

mēt-a-chrōm-ic, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *chromic*.] Derived from or containing chromic acid.

metachromic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: A term applied by Frémy to the oxide of chromium which is precipitated by ammonia from a violet chromic salt, and is soluble in acetic acid, potash, and excess of ammonia, in opposition to the oxide, which, by the action of boiling water, is rendered insoluble in these liquids.

mēt-āch-rōn-ism, *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*) = after, and *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time.] An error in chronology by assigning an event to a date after the true one.

mēt-a-čin-na-bar-ite, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Eng. *cinnabar*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A grayish-black amorphous mineral. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 7.79 to 7.748; lustre, metallic; streak, black; fracture, uneven. Compos.: sulphide of mercury, formula Hg.S. Differs from emmalbar (q.v.) in colour, streak, density, and lustre, being identical in these respects with the artificial mineral. Found at the Redington mine, Lake Co., California.

mēt-a-čin-na-mein, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cinnamēin*.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₄O₂ = $\left. \begin{matrix} C_9H_7O \\ C_7H_7 \end{matrix} \right\} O$. A crystalline substance, isomeric with cinnamēin, produced by keeping cinnamēin under water for three or four weeks. It melts between 12° and 15°, resolidifying on cooling, but after solution in boiling alcohol it cannot be again obtained in the crystalline form.

mēt-a-čin-na-mēnc, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cinnamēnc*.]

Chem.: C₈H₈. Metastyrilene. A white, transparent, highly refractive, solid substance, isomeric with cinnamēnc, formed, together with cinnamēnc and other products, by heating phenylbromethyl with an alcoholic solution of potassic cyanide. By distillation in a small retort, it yields pure liquid cinnamēnc.

mēt-a-čīsm, *s.* [Lat. *metacismus*, from Gr. *μετακισμος* (*metakismos*).] A defect in the pronunciation of the letter *m*; a too frequent repetition of the letter *m*.

mēt-a-cō-paiw-ic, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *copaiba*.] Derived from or contained in *copaiba* (q.v.)

metacopalvic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₂₂H₃₄O₄. An acid discovered by Strauss in 1865 in the balsam of *copaiba*, imported from Maracaiho. It crystallizes in laminae, insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 205°-206°. It has a bitter taste, an acid reaction, and decomposes carbonates. Its neutral solution in ammonia forms white precipitates with the salts of calcium, barium, and lead.

mēt-āc-rō-icīn, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *acrolein*.]

Chem.: C₃H₄O₂ = 3C₂H₃O. A crystalline body polymetric with acrolein, obtained by heating the hydrochloride of acrolein with potassium hydrate. It forms colourless needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 50°, but at a higher temperature is changed into acrolein.

mēt-a-čy-an-ān-ī-līnc, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Eng. *cyanogen*, and *aniline*.]

$$\begin{matrix} C(NH) - NH(C_6H_5) \\ Chem.: C_{11}H_{11}N_3 = \\ C(NH) - NH(C_6H_5) \end{matrix}$$
 A modification of cyananiline, obtained by dis-

tiling uramidobenzoic acid with a fourth of its weight of phosphoric anhydride. It melts at 54°.

mēt-a-čy-mēnc, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cyane*.] [CYMENE.]

mēt-a-đi-čy-an-ō-bēr-zēnc, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and *benzoin*, and Eng. *benzene*.]

Chem.: C₆H₆(C₂N₂). A crystalline substance obtained by distilling the potassium salt of benzene-metadisulphonic acid with potassium cyanide. It is very soluble in water, and melts at 156°.

mēt-a-čēr-ric, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *ferric*.] Derived from or contained in ferric acid.

metaferric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Fe₂O₃.H₂O. An insoluble modification of ferric hydrate produced by boiling the ordinary yellow hydrate in water for six or seven hours. It is then nearly insoluble in strong boiling nitric acid.

mēt-a-fūr-ī-rōl, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *furfural*.]

Chem.: C₅H₄O₂. An aromatic oil, always present in crude furfural. It has a higher boiling point than furfural, and oxidizes very readily into a brown resin.

mēt-a-gāl-lāte, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *gallate*.]

Chem.: A salt of metagallie-acid.

mēt-a-gāl-līc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *gallic*.] Derived from or contained in gallic acid (q.v.)

metagallic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O₆. A black shining mass resembling charcoal, obtained by heating dry gallic acid rapidly to 250°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in the alkalis, from which it is again precipitated by the addition of an acid. It forms insoluble salts with several of the metals.

mēt-āgc, *s.* [Eng. *met*(*e*), *v.*; *-age*.] METTERAGE.]

1. The act of measuring; measurement, especially of coal.

"An act . . . in relation to the advancement or *metage* of coals."—*Defer*: *Tour thro Britain*, ii. 145.

2. The charge or toll charged for measuring.

mēt-a-gēl-a-tīnc, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *gelatine*.]

Photog.: Gelatine which has been deprived of its setting power, usually by boiling with ammonia. It is sometimes used in preference to ordinary gelatine in the earlier stages of compounding a gelatine emulsion.

mēt-a-gēn-č-sis, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. &c. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: A term introduced by Prof. Owen, and defined by him as—

"The changes of form which the representative of a species of animal or plant undergoes in passing by a series of successively generated individuals from the egg to the mature or imago state. It is distinguished from metamorphosis, in which those changes are undergone in the same individual."—*Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.* (Glossary).

To show the distinction between metamorphosis and metagenesis, he carefully traces the course of development of the Lernean parasite of the perch, and points out that metamorphosis "is attended with the casting-off of a certain proportion of the precedent individual," or the new animal may be said to creep out from the old; while in metagenesis

"the outer case and all that gave form and character to the precedent individual perish and are cast off; they are not changed into the corresponding parts of the new individual. These are due to a new and distinct developmental process, rendered possible through the retention of a certain proportion of the unchanged germ-cells. The process is essentially the same as that which develops the cercarium larva of the Distoma within the gregariniform one, or the external bud from the Hydra, or the internal bud from the Aphis. It is a slightly modified parthenogenesis; and the phases by which the locomotive medusoid larva of the Lerneæ passes through the entomerozoic stage before retrograding to the final condition of the oviparous, limbless, biosted, and rooted parasite, are much more those of a *metagenesis* than of a metamorphosis."—*Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.*, lect. xiii.

Herbert Spencer (*Principles of Biology*, vol. i., ch. vii.), adopts the term as one of the three divisions of his agamogenesis, and divides it into (1) external, where "the new individuals bud out, not from any specialized reproductive organs, but from unspecialized parts of the parent;" and (2) internal, as in the case of

bōil, **bōy**: **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **benčh**; **go**, **gem**: **thīn**, **čhis**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophōn**, **čxīst**. -**īng**.
-**čian**, -**tian** = **šān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **šūn**; -**čion**, -**šion** = **žhūn**. -**čious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **šhūs**. -**ble**, -**dlc**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

the "King's-yellow worm" produced in the egg of Distoma. It increases in size, and the greater part of its finer substance is transformed into Cercariae (the larvae of Distoma), until at length it becomes little more than a living sac, full of living offspring. In Distoma parvum, the brood arising by internal gemmation are of the same form as their parent, themselves producing Cercariae after the same manner at a subsequent period.

mēt-a-gē-nēt-ic, mēt-a-gēn-ic, a. [METAGENESIS.] Belonging to or connected with metagenesis (q.v.).

"This second phase or form in the metagenetic process of the entozoon."—Owen: *Comp. Anat. 1850* (4th ed., 2nd), p. 24.

mēt-āg-nōs-tics, s. [Pref. *mēt-*, and Gr. γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge.] A synonym for metaphysics, because it transcends ordinary knowledge. (McCulloch & Strong.)

***mēt-a-grām-ma-tism, s.** [Gr. μετὰ (*meta*) = beyond, over, and γραμμα (*gramma*), genit. γραμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter.] The same as ANAGRAMMATISM (q.v.).

"Anagrammatism or metagrammatism, is a dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connection of it by artificial transposition, with or without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named."—Cotton: *Keenies*.

mēt-a-hæ-mō-glō-bin, s. [Pref. *mēt-*, and Eng. *hæmoglobin*.]

Chem.: A mixture of hæmatin and an albuminous substance resembling serum-albumin, produced by the decomposition of hæmoglobin, when a concentrated solution of this substance is left to itself, at ordinary temperatures. It has an acid reaction.

mēt-ā, *met-tal, *met-tall, *met-tle, s. & a. [Fr. *metal*, from Lat. *metallum* = a mine, metal; Gr. μέταλλος (*metallon*) = a pit, a mine, a mineral, a metal.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) A mine.

"It was impossible to live without our king, but as slaves live, that is such who are visibly dead, and persons condemned to metals."—Jer. Taylor: *Ductor Dubitatorum*. (E. D. Beebe.)

(2) In the same sense as II. 4.

"Where one vein is discovered, there is another always found not far off; which is a rule observed not in mines of silver only, but also in all others of what metallist sever; and heretofore it seemeth that the Greeks doe call their metallin (μέτα τα αλλα)."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxxiii., ch. vi.

* **2. Fig.**: Courage, spirit, mettle. (Now only written *mettle*.)

"Being glad to find their companions had so much metal, after a long debate the major part carried it."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

II. Technically:

1. Chem. (Pl.): A term applied, in popular language, to a number of elementary substances which agree in presenting in various degrees certain well-defined physical characters, such as lustre, malleability, and ductility, and of which substances gold and silver may be regarded as typical representatives. In a strictly chemical sense the definition is inadequate, as there are several metallic substances to which it has only a slight and relative application.

2. Civil Engineering:

(1) Broken stone for roads, according to the McAdam principle.

(2) Broken stone around and beneath the wooden ties of a railway; ballast.

3. Foundry: The workman's term for cast-iron.

4. Geol.: Some geologists have supposed that tin is of higher antiquity than copper, copper than lead or silver, and all of them more ancient than gold. But later observation has brought together facts inconsistent with this hypothesis.

5. Glass: The technical name for the molten glass in readiness for blowing or casting.

6. Metall.: [METALLURGY.]

7. Ordn.: The effective power of the guns of a vessel expressed in the sum of the weights of the solid shot.

8. Rail-engin. (Pl.): The rails of a railroad. "The passenger locomotive dashed with great force, completely embedding itself in the tender of the coal train engine, lifting it from the metals, and doing considerable damage to the foremost carriages."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1884.

B. As adj.: Made of metal; metallic.

* (1) *Bimetallic*:

Currency: The legal obligation of a national mint to coin both gold and silver at a fixed ratio between the two metals, compelled with a law giving debtors the power, unless prevented by special contract, to satisfy their creditors by payment in either of the metals thus coined. This system was first introduced in 1803 by the French law of 7 Germinal, year XI., which enacted that 5 grammes weight of silver, nine-tenths fine, should be coined into the monetary unit of one franc. The kilogramme of standard silver was therefore coined into 200 francs. The same law provided for the kilogramme of standard gold, nine-tenths fine, being coined into 155 pieces of 20 francs, equal to 3,100 francs, or at the rate of 5 grammes weight of standard gold into 15½ francs, thus establishing the mint ratio of 15½ to 1 (i.e., 3/20), which still remains the proportionate weight and comparative mint value, in France, of any given sum in French-coined silver and gold respectively. The mint regulations alone could not, however, make this ratio immutable. Demand and supply, and relative scarcity or abundance of either of the two metals, would cause fluctuations in the ratio of nominal value theoretically fixed by the mint law, if it had not been supplemented by the privilege accorded to debtors in France of paying their creditors either in silver or gold coin, under Art. 1190 of the Code Napoleon.

(2) *Bimetalist*: One who is in favour of Bimetallicism (q.v.).

(3) *Royal metal*: The same as METAL, s., A. II. 1. (1).

metal broker, s. One who deals or trades in metals.

metal casting, s. The act or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it into moulds while in a state of fusion.

metal furniture, s.

Print.: The metallic portion of the pieces used in filling up blanks, &c., in chases. It includes register, side sticks, head and foot sticks, quotation furniture (hollow pieces of metal used to fill up blank spaces), and hollow quadrats. [FURNITURE.]

metal gauge, s. A gauge for determining the thickness of sheet metal.

metal plane, s. A form of plane for facing soft metal plates by taking a fine shaving therefrom. The angle of the plane with the sole is adapted to the hardness of the metal being worked.

metal saw, s. A fine-toothed, hard, steel saw stretched in a frame, and used for sawing metal; a hack-saw.

mēt-ā, v. t. [METAL, s.] To cover with metal; to lay metal on, as roads with broken granite, &c.

mēt-ā-dē-hyde, s. [Pref. *mēt-*, and Eng. *aldehyde*.]

Chem.: C₂H₄O = {CH₂ / COH}. An isomeric modification of aldehyde, formed by the action of dilute acids, calcic chloride, &c., on aldehyde cooled to a temperature below 0°. It crystallizes in needles or prisms, insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. It sublimates at 100°, and at a higher temperature is partly reconverted into aldehyde.

mēt-a-lēp-sis, s. [Gr. = participation, from μετὰ (*meta*) = with, and λήψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking, from λήψομαι (*lēpsomai*), fut. of λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take.]

Rhet.: The continuation of a trope to one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it: as, "In one Caesar there are many Marines;" here Marins, by a synecdoche or automasmia, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a metonymy of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public.

mēt-a-lēp-sy, s. [METALEPSIS.]

mēt-a-lēp-tic, mēt-a-lēp-tic-al, a. [Gr. μεταληπτικός (*metalēptikos*) = capable of partaking or receiving.] [METALEPSIS.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; transitive.

2. Transverse: as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.

II. Chem.: A term suggested by Dumas to express the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen, atom for atom, in organic compounds.

mēt-a-lēp-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *metaleptic*; *-ly*.] In a metaleptic manner, by transposition.

mēt-al-ine, s. [Eng. *metal*; *-ine*.] A compound for journal-boxes of metal, metallic oxide, organic matter, reduced to powder and compounded with wax, gum, or fatty matters.

mēt-alled, a. [Eng. *metal*; *-ed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Coated or covered with metal, as a ship of war.

* **2. Fig.**: Full of mettle or spirit; mettled, adent.

II. Civil Engin.: Covered or overlaid with metal, as a road.

mē-tāl-lic, *mō-tāl-lick, *mē-tāl-lic-al, a. [Lat. *metallicus*, from *metallum* = a mine, a metal; Gr. μεταλλικός (*metallikos*); Fr. *métallique*; Ital. *metallico*; Sp. *metálico*.]

1. Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of or containing metal; having the nature or properties of a metal; resembling a metal.

"In his womb was hid metallic mines."

"The work of sulphur."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 673.

2. Sounding as metal would sound if struck; ringing.

"A distinct, hollow, metallic, and clangorous, yet apparently muffled reverberation."—*E. A. Poe: Fall of the House of Usher*.

* **Bimetallic**: Pertaining to or characteristic of Bimetallicism. [METAL, s. ¶ (1).]

metallic barometer, s. A form of metal barometer, as contradistinguished from an instrument in which a fluid is employed. Also known as a holosteric barometer. Vidi invented the diaphragm form. [ANEROID.] Bourdon invented the bent-tube form; a flattened, curved, exhausted tube, one end of which is fixed and the other geared to an index-pointer which traverses a graduated arc. Changes of pressure of the atmosphere affect the curvature of the tube, and so move the finger.

metallic cartridge, s. A cartridge in which the charge is contained in a metallic capsule, in contradistinction to the paper cartridge.

metallic cuckoo-shrikes, s. pl. *Ornith.*: The genus *Campophaga*, consisting of African cuckoo-shrikes with metallic plumage.

metallic elements, s. pl.

Chem.: Those elements which possess certain properties in a greater or less degree, such as lustre, malleability, ductility, and conductivity for the electric current. The most important are: potassium, sodium, magnesium, barium, strontium, calcium, aluminium, chromium, zinc, manganese, cobalt, nickel, tin, gold, platinum, lead, mercury, silver, copper, cadmium, bismuth, arsenic, and antimony. [ELEMENTS.]

metallic lustre, s. [LUSTRE.]

metallic-oxide, s. A compound of metal and oxygen.

metallic packing, s. Piston-packing, consisting of a ring or several rings of iron or other metal cast so as to possess elasticity in themselves, or cut into segments and pressed against the interior of the cylinder by springs.

metallic paper, s. Paper for memorandum-books, adapted to take an indelible mark from a leaden or pewter pencil. The paper is surfaced with a solution of lime, whitening, and size.

metallic pencil, s. A pencil made with a tip or point of lead or pewter, and used for writing on metallic paper.

metallic-salts, s. pl.

Chem.: Compounds formed by the substitution of a metal or metals for one or more of the displaceable hydrogen atoms in an acid.

metallic-tinkling, s.

Path.: A sound as of tinkling metal heard

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sīre, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eūb, eūre, ūnite, eūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

by means of the stethoscope, especially if succussion be practised when, in the pneumothorax, air is mingled with liquid in a cell.

metallic-tissue loom, *s.* A loom for weaving with metallic threads, as in making gold and silver lace, braid, &c., entirely of metal, without any mixture of silk or other threads. These looms are also used in making tissues in which the warp is of silk or thread and the weft of gold or silver wire or silk thread covered with a flattened silver wire which has been gilt.

metallic-tractors, *s. pl.*

Hist. & Med.: Plates of metal, which, according to Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, Connecticut, possessed the power, when applied to a diseased part, of removing pain, and effecting a cure. Dr. Perkins had an agent in England, and the success claimed for the tractors led to the investigation mentioned in the extract.

"Dr. Hagerath of Bath (in conjunction with Mr. Richard Smith of Bristol) tested the value of Perkins metallic tractors by substituting two pieces of wood, painted in imitation of them, or even a pair of tennery nails disguised with sealing-wax, or a couple of silver-pennils, which they found to possess all the virtues that were claimed for the real instruments. — *Carpenter: Human Physiol.*, p. 265. (Note)

* **mē tāl li-fāc-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *metallum* = a mine, a metal, and *factura* = a making; *fāc-ere* = to make.] The manufacture of metals.

mēt-al-lif-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *metallifer* = producing metal; *metallum* = a mine, a metal; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *metallifère*; Ital. *metallifero*; Sp. *metallífero*.] Producing metal, yielding metals; as, a *metalliferous* district.

mē tāl li-form, *a.* [Lat. *metallum* = a mine, a metal, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *metalliforme*.] Having the form of metal; resembling metal.

mēt-al-line, *a.* [Fr. *métallin*; Ital. *metallino*; Sp. *metallino*.] Pertaining to a metal or metals; containing or consisting of metal; metallic.

"The quicksilver was by this means brought to appear a very close and lovely metallic cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before." — *Boyle: Works*, i. 49.

mēt-al-līng, *s.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ing*.]

1. The act or system of covering with metal, as roofs.

2. The materials, broken stones, &c., with which roads are metalled.

* **mēt-al-list**, *s.* [Fr. *metalliste*.] A worker in metals; one who is skilled in metals and their properties.

"Ignorant metallists, which cast away the precious ore because they cannot separate the gold from the dross." — *Sp. Hall: Richardson*.

* **mēt-al-li-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *metalliz-(-)*; *-ation*; Fr. *metallisation*.] The act or process of metallizing or forming into a metal.

* **mēt-al-lize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ize*; Fr. *metalliser*; Sp. *metallizar*.] To form into a metal; to give proper metallic properties to.

mē-tāl-lō-chrōme, * **mē-tāl-lō-chrō-mŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *μεταλλο* (*metallon*) = a metal, and *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.] A colouring of metals by means of galvanism. It is an invention of Nobili, and consists in depositing thin films of a metal on metallic bodies by means of a galvanic battery, so as to form a number of rings. As the deposited rings are not everywhere of the same thickness, they produce elevations and depressions, which, though not visible to the naked eye, nevertheless cause a refraction of the rays of light, thus giving rise to the formation of prismatic colours.

mēt-al-lōg'-ra-phist, *s.* [Eng. *metallurgist*; *-ist*.] A writer upon metallurgy or the science of metals.

mēt-al-lōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *μεταλλο* (*metallon*) = metal, and *γραφῆς* (*graphēs*) = to write, to describe; Fr. *metallurgie*.]

1. The science of metals; an account of metals or metallic substances.

2. A process invented by Abate, in 1851. It consists in printing from wooden blocks upon metallic surfaces, so as to produce imitations of the grain of the wood. A veneer of wood is wetted with a solution of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, and is then impressed upon

the metal so as to cause the deposition of a coloured metallic oxide. Or the impression is taken on calico, which is then in a condition to transfer it to the metal under pressure.

3. A substitute for lithography in which metallic plates are substituted for the lithographic stone.

mēt-al-lōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *μεταλλο* (*metallon*) = metal, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *metalloïde*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the form or appearance of a metal; like, relating, or pertaining to metalloids.

B. *As substantive*:
Chem. (Pl.): Non-metallic elements. A term applied by Berzelius, in 1811, to distinguish the non-metallic elementary substances from the metals, in which sense it has been commonly used to the present time. The non-metallic elements are: oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon, boron, silicon, hydrogen, selenium, and tellurium.

* **mēt-al-lōid-al**, *a.* [Eng. *metalloid*; *-al*.] The same as METALLOID, A. (q.v.).

mēt-al-lūr-gic, **mēt-al-lūr-gic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *metallurgy*; *-ic*, *-ial*; Fr. *metallurgique*; Ital. *metallurgico*.] Of or pertaining to metallurgy or the art of working metals.

metallurgic-chemistry, *s.*
Chem.: The term embraces the application of chemical principles, as distinct from mechanical means, in the separation of metals from their ores and compounds. It includes melting by reduction, as when hydrocarbons are brought into contact with metallic oxides at a high temperature; melting by oxidation of impurities; separation by solvents, as when lead is employed to recover silver and gold from their sulphides; and the precipitation of one metal by another, as in the case of the deposition of copper from its solution by metallic iron, together with the application of the laws of electricity in the important process of electro-plating, &c.

mēt-al-lūr-gist, *s.* [Eng. *metallurgist*; *-ist*; Fr. *metallurgiste*.] A worker in metals; one who purifies, refines, and prepares metals for use.

mēt-al-lūr-gŷ, *s.* [Fr. *metallurgie*, from Low Lat. **metallurgia*, from Gr. *μεταλλουργός* (*metallourgos*) = working in metals, mining; *μεταλλουργεω* (*metallourgeo*) = to work metals; *μεταλλον* (*metallon*) = metal, and *εργον* (*ergon*) = work; Ital. *metallurgia*; Sp. *metallurgia*.] The art of separating metals from their ores or from impurities; comprehending the processes of smelting, reducing, refining, alloying, parting, plating, &c.

* **mēt-al-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *metal*, and *man*.] A worker in metals, a smith.

* **mēt-a-lōg'-ic-al**, *a.* [Prof. *meta-*, and Eng. *logical*.] Beyond the province of logic.

mēt-a-lū-mīn-a, *s.* [Prof. *met-*, and Eng. *aluminum*.]

Chem.: A name applied to the soluble dihydrate of alumina, obtained by dissolving a solution of acetate altered by heat. The solution is tasteless, and neutral to test paper.

mēt-āl-y-sis, *s.* [Prof. *meta-*, and Eng. (*an-*) *lysis*.]

Chem.: Döbereiner's name for Catalysis (q.v.).

mēt-a-mar-gār-ic, *a.* [Prof. *meta-*, and Eng. *margaric*.] Contained in or derived from margaric acid.

metamargaric-acid, *s.*
Chem.: An acid once supposed to be isomeric with margaric acid, but now known to be a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

mēt-a-mē-cōn-ic, *a.* [Prof. *meta-*, and Eng. *meconic*.] Contained in or derived from meconic-acid.

metameconic-acid, *s.* [COECONIC-ACID.]

mēt-a-mēre, *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*) = with, among, and *μερος* (*meros*) = a part.]

Comp. Anat.: One of a series of similar parts.

mēt-a-mēr-ic, *a.* [METAMERISM.]

Chem.: Referring to the quality of metamerism.

mē-tām-ēr-ism, *s.* [Prof. *meta-*; Gr. *μερος* (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. *smil.* *-ism*] [ISOMERISM.]

mēt-a-mor-phŷe, *a.* [Eng. *metamorphosis*; *-ic*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Producing or causing metamorphosis; transforming; causing change in form or structure.

2. *Geol.*: (See the compound).

metamorphic limestone, *s.*
Geol.: Crystalline or, as it was called by the older geologists, Primary Limestone. In general it occurs in thin beds forming a foliated schist, resembling gneiss or mica schist, and alternating with those rocks, in which case it often contains crystals of mica, sometimes with quartz, hornblende, talc, chlorite, garnet, &c. At other times, it is a white, crystalline, granular marble, capable of being used for sculpture. It is largely developed in the Alps, and more sparingly in the hypogean districts of Norway, Sweden, and Scotland.

metamorphic rocks, metamorphic strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The term—first proposed by Lyell in 1833, and since universally adopted—for the stratified crystalline rocks—that is, rocks which have been presumably laid down originally by the action of water, and then transformed by fire, chemical agency, pressure, or all combined. Metamorphic action is divided into local affecting only small portions of rock, or small areas, and regional—affecting rocks over considerable regions. The metamorphic rocks constitute one of the five great classes of rocks. The chief are gneiss, mica schist, hornblende schist, serpentine, actinolite schist, mica-schist or micaceous schist, clay slate, argillaceous schist, or argillite, chlorite schist, quartzite or quartz rock, and crystalline or metamorphic limestone. Besides these which were probably at first sedimentary, the other classes of rocks have in places undergone metamorphosis.

mēt-a-mor-phŷine, *s.* [Prof. *meta-*, and Eng. *morphine*.]

Chem.: An opium base obtained from the residue in the preparation of opium tincture. It crystallizes from alcohol in stellate groups of prisms. It is not bitter; dissolves in 600 parts cold water, and in nine parts boiling alcohol. It is nearly insoluble in ether.

mēt-a-mor-phŷm, *s.* [Eng. *metamorphosis*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of meta-morphosing or changing the form or structure of anything.

2. *Geol.*: The changes, chemical, mineralogical, and textural, which have been produced in the rocks, called, in consequence, metamorphic. [METAMORPHIC-ROCKS.]

mēt-a-mor-phist, *s.* [Eng. *metamorphosis*; *-ist*.]

Church Hist.: A name given to certain sacramentarians of the fifteenth century, who affirmed that Christ's natural body with which he ascended was wholly deified, and had entirely lost its humanity. (*Shipley*.)

* **mēt-a-mor-phize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *metamorphosis*; *-ize*.] To transform, to change, to metamorphose.

mēt-a-mor-phōse, *v.t.* [Fr. *métamorphoser*.] [METAMORPHOSIS.] To transform; to change into a different form; to change the form, shape, or character of; to transmute.

"Can true substantiate, *metamorphose*,
And charin whole herds of beasts, like Orpheus"
Butler: Macellaneous Thought

* **mēt-a-mor-phōse**, *s.* [METAMORPHOSIS, *v.*] A change of form or character; a metamorphosis, a transformation.

"What odious change,
What metamorphose strikes the dubious eye?"
Thompson: Sarcinae, ll.

* **mēt-a-mor-phōsēr**, *s.* [Eng. *metamorphoser*; *-er*.] One who or that which metamorphoses, changes, or transforms.

mēt-a-mor-phōsŷic, *a.* [Eng. *metamorphosis*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to metamorphosis; changing the form or character; transforming.

mēt-a-mor-phōsŷis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μεταμορφωσις* (*metamorphōsis*) — a transmuta-

tion, from μεταμορφωσις (metamorphōsis) = to change, to be transformed; μετα (meta) = denoting change, and μορφή (morphē) = to form; μορφή (morphē) = form, shape; Fr. metamorphose; Ital. metamorfosē; Sp. metamorfosis.

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A change or transformation in the form, shape, structure or character of anything.

"There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men, but the less creditable sort, such as metamorphoses, are far more rare."—*Brown*: *On the Odyssey*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: A change, especially of an abnormal character, in an organ. It may be progressive or retrogressive. Calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils are all transformed leaves. This interesting discovery—foreshadowed by Jung or Jungius in 1678, Linnæus in 1763, and Caspar Friedrich Wolff in 1759—was first clearly enunciated by Goethe in 1790. In the Peony, *Paeonia albiflora*, a whole series of connecting links may be observed between the form of the lower leaves and that of the petals, the higher leaves and then the bracts being the connecting links. In the White Water-lily, *Nymphæa alba*, a similar gradation may be observed between petals and stamens. In the double-flowered cherry the pistils will sometimes be found to have reverted to the appearance of leaves.

2. *Entom.*: A series of transformations which insects undergo in their progress from the egg to full maturity. Mæcley divided metamorphosis into oötect, as in Lepidoptera and Trichoptera; coarctate, as in Hymenoptera and Diptera; incomplete, as in Coleoptera and Aptera; and semi-complete, as in Orthoptera and Hemiptera. Now only two divisions are generally recognized—viz., perfect when the pupa is inactive, and imperfect when it is the reverse. In the Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths), the metamorphosis is complete. They may stand as types in this respect of the whole class. The animal emerges from the egg as a caterpillar with six legs, which will become the future legs of the perfect insect, and some prolegs, destined to disappear. Its function in the larval state is to eat, which it does with such vigor and persistency that its skin, time after time, becomes too small to contain its expanding body, and has to be renewed. When the caterpillar is full grown it ceases to eat, becomes quiescent, and has developed around it a horny case, in which it lies like a corpse in its coffin. In due time it makes its way out of its chrysalis as a fully-developed winged animal. There are analogous changes more or less complete in the other orders.

3. *Zool.*: Metamorphosis takes place in many other animals besides insects. Thus a barnacle (Lepas) or an acorn-shell (Balanus) is at first a free and swimming creature, which ultimately becomes sedentary and attached to rocks or ships' bottoms. Metamorphosis exists also in Annelids, in Molluscs, in Hydrozoa, &c. [METAGENESIS.]

* **mēt-a-mor-phōs-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. metamorphosic]; *l* connecting, and suff. -al.] Pertaining to or produced by metamorphosis.

mēt-a-mor-phēt-ic-a, *a.* [METAMORPHOSIS.]

Entom.: An epithet applied to a system originated by Swammerdam for the classification of insects.

"The metamorphotic system divides insects into those that undergo complete and incomplete metamorphoses."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xiii, 142.

mēt-ām-ŷ-lēne, *s.* [Pref. met-, and Eng. anylene.]

Chem.: C₂₀H₃₀. A compound polymeric with anylene, contained in the higher portion of the distillate produced by heating anylic alcohol with sulphuric acid.

Mēt-ān-gis-mōn-ī-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. μετὰ (meta) = in; ἀγγεῖον (anggeion) = a vessel, a receptacle, and μόνος (monos) = alone, only.]

Church Hist.: A sect of heretics of the third century, who maintained that the union between the Father and the Son in the Trinity was effected by the Son entering into the Father, as a lesser vessel may be placed in a greater. (*Idem*.)

mēt-ān-tī-mōn-īc-a, *a.* [Pref. met-, and Eng. antimonic.] Derived from antimony.

metantimonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: SbO₂HO. A white powder obtained

by the action of nitric acid, containing a little hydrochloric acid on metallic antimony. It is sparingly soluble in water, and its solution reddens litmus.

mēt-a-pēc-tāte, *s.* [Eng. metpectic]; -ate. (*Chem.*.)

Chem.: A salt of metapectic acid.

mēt-a-pēc-tic-a, *n.* [Pref. meta-, and Eng. pectic.] Derived from pectic acid.

metapeptic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₆H₁₄O₄ (?). Acide cellulosique. An amorphous mass obtained by boiling pectic acid with caustic alkali. It is deliquescent, soluble in water, and destitute of rotatory power. The metapectates, except the basic salts, are all soluble in water.

mēt-a-pēc-tin, *s.* [Pref. meta-, and Eng. pectin.]

Chem.: An isomeric modification of pectin (q.v.).

mē-tāph-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. μεταφέρω (metapherō) = to carry over, to transfer; pref. meta-, and Gr. φέρω (pherō) = to bear, to carry.]

Bot.: Displacement of organs.

mēt-a-phōr, * **met-a-phore**, *s.* [Fr. *metaphora*, from Lat. *metaphora*, from Gr. μεταφορά (metaphora) = a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another, from μεταφέρω (metapherō) = to transfer, to carry over; μετὰ (meta) = over, beyond, and φέρω (pherō) = to bear, to carry; Sp. & Ital. *metafora*.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another, in such a manner that a comparison is implied though not formally expressed; a simile without any word implying comparison; a short simile. Thus, "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a simile. "He bridle his temper," is a metaphor, expressing that a man restrains or controls his temper, as a bridle serves to restrain or control a horse.

"Analogies are used in aid of conviction; metaphors as means of illustration."—*Coleidge*: *Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 149.

mēt-a-phōr-ic, **mēt-a-phōr-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *metaphorique*, from Gr. μεταφορικος (metaphorikos), from μεταφορά (metaphora) = a metaphor; Ital. & Sp. *metaphorico*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a metaphor; containing a metaphor; not literal; not to be understood literally.

"This does not, at the very first sight, appear to be a metaphorical expression."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 7.

mēt-a-phōr-ic-al-ŷ, *adv.* [Eng. metaphorical; -ly.] In a metaphorical manner; in metaphors; not literally.

"I make bold thus to talk metaphorically for the ripening of the wits of young readers."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pl. ii.

* **mēt-a-phōr-ist**, *s.* [Eng. metaphor; -ist.] One who makes or uses metaphors.

mēt-a-phōs-phates, *s. pl.* [Pref. meta-, and Eng. phosphatic.]

Chem.: The salts of metaphosphoric acid, obtained by igniting the dihydric phosphate of a fixed base.

mēt-a-phōs-phōr-ic-a, *a.* [Pref. meta-, and Eng. phosphoric.] Derived from phosphoric acid.

metaphosphoric acid, *s.*

Chem.: PO₃HO. A acid formed by dissolving phosphoric anhydride in cold water. It is very soluble in water, and its solution coagulates albumen.

* **mēt-a-phrāse**, *s.* [Gr. μεταφράσις (metaphrasis) = a paraphrasing, from μετὰ (meta) = denoting change, and φράσις (phrasis) = a saying, a phrase.]

1. A literal or verbal translation; a translation from one language into another, word for word, or phrase for phrase.

"His metaphrase of the Psalms is still in our hands."—*Sp. Hall*: *To Mr. S. Burton*.

2. A phrase replying to another; a rejoinder.

"I'm somewhat dull still in the manly art Of phrase and metaphrase."—*E. B. Bennett*: *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

* **mēt-a-phrāse**, *v. t.* [METAPHRASE, *s.*] To translate literally; to render word for word.

* **mēt-a-phrāst**, *s.* [Gr. μεταφράστης (metaphrastis) = one who translates from one language into another; Fr. *metaphraste*.] A literal translator; one who translates from one language into another word for word.

"George Sandys, Esq., the famous traveller and excellent poetical metaphrast."—*Wood*: *Fasti Ozoniensia*, p. 1285.

* **mēt-a-phrās-tic**, * **mēt-a-phrās-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. metaphrast; -ic, -ial.] Closely or literally translated; translated word for word.

"Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by metaphrastic versions."—*Barton*: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, p. 169.

† **mēt-a-phrō-nōn**, *s.* [Gr. μετάρηρον (metarēron) (see det.), pref. meta-, and Gr. φρήν (phrēn) = the midriff.]

Anat.: The parts behind the midriff—i.e., the back from the neck to the loins.

† **mēt-a-phŷs-ic**, * **mēt-a-phŷs-ike**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *metaphysicus* = metaphysical; *metaphysica* = metaphysics, from Gr. μετα τα φυσικά (meta ta physika) = after physics; because the study of metaphysics was supposed fitly to follow that of physics or natural science.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to metaphysics; abstract, general; existing only in thought, and not in reality.

"By any metaphysick book."—*Greiv*: *Coma Sæcra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. According to the rules or principles of metaphysics.

3. Supernatural, preternatural.

B. As subst.: Metaphysics.

"Of logic, of natural philoia, of metaphisike."—*Tyndall*: *Workes*, p. 304.

¶ The form metaphysic as a substantive is growing in favour, especially among the students of German philosophy.

mēt-a-phŷs-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. metaphysic; -al.] The same as METAPHYSIC (q.v.).

"Language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other metaphysical writer."—*Mercall*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

mēt-a-phŷs-ic-al-ŷ, *adv.* [Eng. metaphysical; -ly.] In a metaphysical manner; according to the rules or principles of metaphysics.

"Those who discourse metaphysically of the nature of truth."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

mēt-a-phŷ-sī-cian, *s.* [Eng. metaphysic; -ian.] One who studies or is versed in the science of metaphysics.

* **mēt-a-phŷ-sī-cian-ism**, *s.* [Eng. metaphysicista; -ism.] The science of metaphysics.

"Phrenology and metaphysicismism."—*E. A. Poe*: *Insp. of the Poet*.

mēt-a-phŷs-i-cō, *pref.* [METAPHYSIC.]

metaphysico-theological, *a.* Embracing metaphysics and theology.

mēt-a-phŷs-ics, **mēt-a-phŷs-ic**, * **mēt-a-phŷs-icks**, *s.* [METAPHYSIC.]

1. *Hist. & Philos.*: A term popularly employed to denote a science dealing with subjects incapable of being dealt with by physical research. Broadly viewed, the Aristotelian metaphysic was the science of the first principles of being, the science of the first principles of knowing, and the science of God, as the beginning and ending of all things; and these three were the foundation of scholastic philosophy, which found its highest expression in Thomas Aquinas (circa 1225-1274). Metaphysics "is made by him conversant with being as such and its modifications. In itself each *ens* is *res* and *numm*; in distinction from others it is *aliquid*; as in harmony with the action of the knowing faculties, it is *verum*; and as harmonizing with the will, it is *bonum*." The Roman metaphysic of the present day is, to a great extent, Thomist, and is divided into General, or Ontology, and Special, embracing Cosmology, Psychology, and Natural (as distinguished from Moral and Dogmatic) Theology. The Leibnitzo-Wolffian metaphysic is noteworthy for its rationalistic tendency. Its ontology treats of the existent in general; its rational psychology, of the soul as a simple non-extended substance; its cosmology, of the world as a whole; and its rational theology of the existence and attributes of God. The Metaphysic of Kant was rationalist. Sum-

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = e: ey = ā; qu = kw.

marizing the remarks accompanying his notice of the course for 1765, Wallace says :

"In the course on Metaphysics the early lectures would deal with experimental Psychology, where, avoiding all mention of a soul, a reasoned account would be given of the facts or phenomena of the mental life. Going on next to the theory of living bodies (the Biology of the period), and thence to Cosmology, or the theory of the material world, he would come in the fourth place to Ontology, which expounds the general properties of things, and includes rational Psychology (where the idea of soul or spirit is brought in), and would terminate with rational Theology."—*Acad.*, v. 131.

Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856) gives the following definition :

"Science and Philosophy are conversant either about Mind or about Matter. The former of these is Philosophy properly so called. With the latter we have nothing to do, except in so far as it may enable us to throw light upon the former, for metaphysics, in whatever latitude the term be taken, is a science or exemplification of sciences, exclusively occupied with mind."—*Lect. on Metaphysics*, i. 721.

Auguste Comte, the founder of the Positivist philosophy, excluded metaphysics from his system, substituting for it the teachings of positive science. One of the latest authorities on the subject, Prof. Ferrier of St. Andrews, says (*Institutes*, pp. 36, 37) :

"Metaphysic is the substitution of true ideas—that is, of necessary truths of reason—in the place of the oversights of popular opinion and the errors of psychological sciences.

The three divisions of his philosophy—for he prefers that term to metaphysic—are, "(1) The Epistemology, or theory of knowledge; (2) the Agnology, or theory of ignorance, and (3) the Ontology, or theory of being."

"2. Supernatural arts. (*Uckerum*.)

*** mē-tāph-ŷ-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*metá*), denoting change, and *φύσις* (*phúsis*) = nature; *φύω* (*phúō*) = to grow.] Change of form or character; transformation; metamorphosis.

*** mēt-a-plāsm**, *s.* [Lat. *metaplasmus*, from Gr. *μεταπλάσμος* (*metaplasmos*), from *μεταπλάσσω* (*metaplassō*) = to transform, to change; *μετά* (*metá*), denoting change, and *πλάσσω* (*plássō*) = to form, to mould; Fr. *metaplasme*; Ital. & Sp. *metaplasmo*.]

Gram. : The change or transformation of a word by the addition, transposition, or taking away of a letter or syllable.

mēt-a-pō-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*poús*), genit. *ποδός* (*podós*) = a foot.]

Zool. : The posterior lobe of the foot in the Mollusca. It is often called the opercular lobe, because it develops the operculum, when that structure is present.

mēt-a-pōph-ŷ-sis, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng., & *apophysis*.]

Ant. (*Pl.*) : Owen's name for the mammillary processes of the vertebrae.

mēt-ap-tēr-ŷ-gōld, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *pterygoid* (q.v.).]

Ichthy. : A modification of the malleus bone in osseous fishes.

mēt-ap-tō-sis, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng., & *phosis* (q.v.).]

Med. : Any change in the form or seat of a disease.

zāet-ār-a-bin, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *arabin*.]

Chem. : C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. A substance obtained by heating arabin to 130-140°. It is insoluble in water, but swells up enormously in it. By treating it with a solution of potassic hydrate, or lime water, it forms the metallic derivatives of ordinary arabin.

mēt-ar-sēn-ic, *a.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *arsenic*.] Derived from arsenic.

metarsenic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : As₂O₃H₂. A white nacreous mass, obtained by heating arsenic acid to 206°. It can only exist in the solid state. When dissolved, it is at once converted into ortharsenic acid.

mēt-a-sōme, **mēt a sō-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *σώμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool. : The hinder portion of the body in a cephalopodous mollusc. It is enveloped in the mantle and contains the viscera.

mēt-a-stān-nic, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *stannic*.] Derived from tin.

metastannic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : Sn₂O₃HO₂. An acid polymeric

with stannic acid, prepared by oxidizing tin with nitric acid, and drying the product at 100°. It is insoluble in water.

mē-tās-tā-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *μετά* (*metó*) = over, change, and *στάσις* (*stasis*) = a standing, position; *ἵσταναι* (*hístanaí*) = to place, to stand.]

1. *Med.* : A change in the seat of a disease, attributed by the Humorists to the translocation of morbid matter to a part different from that which it had previously occupied, and by the Solidists to the displacement of the irritation.

2. *Bot.* : A change produced upon a substance designed for the nutriment of a plant, to make its assimilation more easy. Thus, when the starch formed in the leaf of a potato has to be transferred to the tubers as a depot of nutritive material, it is first changed into a soluble substance—glucose.

mēt-a-stāt-ic, *a.* [METASTASIS.] Pertaining or relating to metastasis.

mēt-a-stēr-nūm, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *στέρον* (*stéron*) = the chest.]

Ant. : The sixth segment of the sternum (breast-bone), generally remaining cartilaginous up to the period of puberty, and sometimes partially so even to an advanced age. Called also the ensiform process.

mē-tās-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool. : A post-oral plate or process homologous the hinder part of the aperture of the mouth in the various crustacea, as the lobster, the species of fossil Euryptera, &c.

mēt-a-stŷ-rōl, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *strol*.] [METACINAMENE.]

mēt-a-stŷ-rō-lēnc, *s.* [Eng. *metastylol*; *-ene*.] [METACINAMENE.]

mēt-a-tar-sal, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *metatarsus* (*us*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to the metatarsus; as, the *metatarsal* artery, *metatarsal* articulations.

B. As substantive :

Ant. : Any bone of the metatarsus; as, the third *metatarsal*.

mēt-a-tar-sō-, *pref.* [METATARSUS.] Of or belonging to the metatarsus.

metatarso-digital, *a.* Of or belonging to the metatarsus and the digits. There are *metatarso-digital* articulations of the foot.

mēt-a-tar-sūs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Lat., & *tarsus* (q.v.).]

Ant. : That part of the foot situated between the tarsus and the toes. It corresponds to the metacarpus, and is composed of five parallel bones, one to each toe. It exists also in the higher vertebrates.

mēt-a-thēr-ŷ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *meta-* (here = intermediate), and Gr. *θηρία* (*théria*), pl. of *θηρion* (*thérion*) = a wild animal.]

Zool. : A name proposed by Prof. Huxley, and adopted by Prof. Flower in his article "Mammalia," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th), for a hypothetical group of early mammals, and their successors in time (the Marsupialia).

"We have the mammalian type in a higher stage of evolution than that presented by the Prototheria and the Metatheria."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 657.

mēt-a-thēr-ŷ-a, *a. & s.* [METATHERIA.]

A. As adj. : Belonging to or possessing the characteristics of Huxley's mammalian group Metatheria (q.v.).

"There is no known mammal which has not far more widely departed from the Metatherian type."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 657.

B. As subst. : Any individual of the group Metatheria (q.v.).

mē-tāth-ē-sis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μετάθεσις* (*metathesis*), from *μετά* (*metá*), denoting change, and *θεσις* (*thesis*) = a placing; *τέθηκα* (*téthēka*) = to place; Fr. *metathèse*.]

1. *Gram.* : The transposition of the letters of a word; as, A.S. *ways* = wasp; *ascian*, *ascion* = ask; *bird* = bird, &c.

2. *Surg.* : An operation by which a morbid agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance; as, for instance, when a calculus in the urethra is pushed back into the bladder.

mēt-a-thēt-ic, **mēt-ā-thēt-ic**, *a.* [METATHESIS.] Pertaining to metathesis; formed by metathesis.

mēt-a-thōr-āx, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *θώραξ* (*thōraξ*) = the breast.]

Entom. : The hindmost of the three rings or segments of which the thorax of an insect is composed.

mēt-a-tōme, *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*metá*) = beyond, after, and *τομή* (*tómē*) = a cutting; *τεταω* (*tētaw*) = to cut.]

Dent. : The space between two dentils.

mēt-a-vōit-ine, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Eng., & *vōit* (*vōit*), and suff. *-ine* (*Mōn.*).]

Min. : A sulphur-yellow mineral occurring in aggregates of hexagonal scales at Madra Zaku, Persia. Dichroic. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 2.53; composes : sulphuric acid, 46.99; sesquioxide of iron, 21.29; protoxide of iron, 2.92; potash, 9.87; soda, 4.65; water, 14.8. Much of the mineral called Misy belongs to this species.

mē-tāx-ite, *s.* [Gr. *μετάξα* (*metaxá*) = silk; suff. *-ite* (*Mōn.*); Ger. *metaxite*.]

Min. : A variety of serpentine, included by Dana with the variety Picroste (q.v.); colour, greenish-white, with weak and silky lustre. Found at Schwarzenberg, Saxony.

mē-tāx-ō-ite, *s.* [Gr. *μετάξα* (*metaxá*) = silk; suff. *-ite* (*Mōn.*); Ger. *metaxant*.]

Min. : A greenish-blue to nearly white variety of chomerte (q.v.). Sp. gr. 2.58 to 2.61. The oxygen ratio for bases, silica and water, is 5 : 6 : 3. Found near Luopikko, Finland. Named metaxoite from its nearness to metaxite.

mē-tā-yer, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *medietarius*, from *medius* = the state of being in the middle; *medius* = the middle.]

A. As subst. : A cultivator who cultivates the soil under an engagement with his landlord, not paying a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion, generally one-half, of the produce, the landlord furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c.

B. As adj. : A term applied to the system of land-cultivation described in A.

mēt-a-zō-a, *s. pl.* [METAZOON.]

mēt-a-zō-ic, *a.* [Eng. *metazoön* (*on*); *-ic*.] Belonging to or characteristic of Prof. Huxley's division Metazoön. [METAZOON.]

"What distinguishes the *metazoön* aggregate is that its component blastomeres remain united into one histological whole."—*Huxley, A set Invert Animals*, p. 47.

mēt-a-zō-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōōn*) = an animal.]

Zoology :

1. *Sing.* : Any individual belonging to the division Metazoön. [2.]

"It is quite possible to conceive of an adult metazoön having the structure of a sponge embryo."—*Huxley, Ant. Invert Animals*, p. 64.

2. *Pl.* : According to Prof. Huxley, the second and higher division of the animal kingdom, the first and lower being Protozoön. [Protozoön.] The whole of the metazoön may be regarded as modifications of one actual or ideal primitive type, which is a sac with a double cellular wall, enclosing a central cavity, and open at one end. This is what Haeckel terms a gastræa. The first change which takes place in the development of the embryo from the impregnated ovum is the division of the ovum, and the simplest form of division results in the formation of a spheroidal mass of blastomeres. The morula thus formed generally acquires a central cavity, and becomes a hollow vesicle, the wall of which is the blastoderm, the cells of which give rise to the histological elements of the adult body. Reproduction is normally sexual, and very generally the male element has the form of filamentous spermatozoön. The sponges are the lowest of the Metazoön, under which designation the Vertebrata are included, and those Invertebrata possessing a notochord, and having the trunk divided into segments in the adult state. (*Huxley, Ant. Invert Animals*.)

mēcte (l), *** meate**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *metan*, *mectan* = to measure; cogn. with Dat. *metō*; Icel. *meta* = to tax, to value; Sw. *mät* = to measure; Goth. *metan*; Ger. *messen*; from

fāe, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father : wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there : pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; go, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unice, cūr, rule, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

the same root as Lat. *modus* = a measure; *metior* = to measure; Gr. μέω (*metiō*) = to rule; αέρον (*metron*) = a measure; Eng. *mode*, *moderate*, &c.]

A. Transitive:

1. To measure; to ascertain the measurement, dimensions, or capacity of.

"His grace must *mete* the lives of others. Turning east evils to advantage." *Shaksp.*, *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

2. To distribute by measure.

"For with the same measure that ye *mete* without it shall be measured to you again."—*Luke* vi. 38.

3. To be the exact measure or equivalent of; to define exactly.

B. Intrans. : To measure with the eye; to aim.

"Let the mark have a prick out, to *mete* at."—*Shaksp.*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

* **mete-rod, meet-rodde**, s. A measuring rod or pole.

"The *mete-rodde* that he handle in his hande, was sixe onlye longe and a spanne."—*Edw. VI.* (1541).

* **mēte** (2), v.t. [MEET, P.]

* **mēte** (3), * **met-en**, v.t. [A.S. *mētan*.] To dream.

"*Mētan* a swevene." *Piers Plowman*, prol. ll.

* **mēte** (1), s. [MEAT, S.]

* **mete-borde**, s. An eating or dining-table.

mēte (2), s. [A.S. *met*, *mett*; cogn. with *leel*, *myt*; O. I. Ger. *met*; Ger. *mess* = a measure; O. Fr. *mette* = a boundary, from Lat. *metu* = goal.] A measure, a boundary, a limit. (Generally used in the plural.) [MEET (1), P.]

"[They] demanded that the frontier should be set out by *metes* and bounds."—*Metaphys. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **mēte**, a. [MEET, A.]

* **mēte-corn**, s. [Eng. *mete* (1), v.; and *corn*.] *Frud. Law*: A measure or portion of corn given by a lord to customary tenants as a reward and encouragement for labour and faithful service.

* **mēte-gäv-el**, s. [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meat, and *gävel* = a tribute, a tax.] A tribute, tax, or rent paid in food.

* **mete-les**, a. [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meat; *-les* = less.] Without food.

"Three daves & three myt *metes* hit wuste hem so, That hit muste hot on take me wit for longer do." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 176.

* **meteles, *met-cls**, s. [A.S. *mētan* = to dream.] A dream.

* **mete-ly**, a. [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meet, a.; *-ly*.] Fit, proportionate.

mēt-ēm-pir-ic, mēt-ēm-pir-i-čist, s. [METEMPYRICAL.] One who believes in or supports metaphysical or transcendental philosophy.

mēt-ēm-pir-ic-al, a. [Gr. *metá* (*meto*) = beyond, and *ἐμπειρία* (*empeiria*) = experience.] *Metaph.*: Transcendental, beyond the limits of experience.

mēt-ēm-pir-i-čism, s. [Eng. *metempyric*; *-ism*.] *Metaph.*: A system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning; transcendentalism.

* **mē-tēmp'-sý-chōse** (or *p* silent), v.t. [METEMPYCHOSIS.] To translate or transfer from one body to another, as the soul.

"The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses."—*Porphyrion*: *On Abstinence*.

mē-tēmp'-sý-chō-sis (or *p* silent), s. [Gr. μεταψυχωσις (*metapsychōsis*), from *μετε-* (*metē*) = to transfer, and *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = soul.] To transfer the soul from one body to another; *metem.* (metem.), denoting change; *ēn* (*em*) for *ēn* (*en*) = in, and *ψυχῆ* (*psychē*) = the soul.] [TRANSIGURATION.]

* **mē-tēmp'-sý-chō-size** (or *p* silent), v.t. [Eng. *metempsychosis*; *-ize*.] To change the soul to change from one body to another.

"*Metempsychosized* into a frog."—*Saunders*: *The Doctor*, ch. cxxii.

mēt-ēmp-tō-sis (or *p* silent), s. [Gr. *metá* (*meto*) = beyond, and *ἐπιπέρας* (*epipeiras*) = (em)phēris = a falling upon; *ēn* (*em*) for *ēn* (*en*) = in, and *πίπτω* (*piptō*) = a falling; *πιπτω* (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Chron.: The solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the proemplotis, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2,400 years. [PROEMPTOSIS.]

mēt-ēn-cēph-a-lōn, s. [Prof. *met.*, and Gr. ἐγκεφαλον (*enkephalon*) = the brain.]

Anat.: A term introduced by Quain for the after-brain (the *metehira* of German embryologists). It contains the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve. Both the metencephalon and the ependyma develop from the posterior primary vesicle. (*Anat.* (8th ed.), ii. 755.)

* **mēt-ēn-sō-ma-tō-sis**, s. [Gr. *metá* (*meto*), *denōn* *clōma*, and *ἐπιπέρας* (*epipeiras*) = an embodying, from *ēn* (*em*) for *ēn* (*en*) = in, and *σώμα* (*sōma*), genit. *σώματος* (*sōmatos*) = a body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body, and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation.

mēt-tē-ōr, s. [Fr. *météore*, from Gr. *μετέωρος* (*metēwros*) = raised above the earth, soaring in the air; *μετέωρον* (*metēwron*) = a meteor, from *μετά* (*meta*) = among; *ώρα* (*ōra*) = anything suspended; *αἶψα* (*aiōra*) = to lift; Sp. *meteoro*; Ital. *meteoro*.]

1. *Literally*: A luminous body appearing for a few moments in the sky, and then disappearing, exploding or descending to the earth; a shooting star. On any clear night an occasional meteor may be seen, but the most brilliant displays are confined to particular dates. A very notable one is on Nov. 13 or 14. In 1864, Prof. H. A. Newton, of Yale College, predicted a display in 1866, and determined the length of the meteoric cycle, the annual period, and the probable orbit round the sun of the November stream. The display which came on Nov. 13, 1866, was splendid. It was seen all over Europe, at the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. About eight thousand meteors were counted at Greenwich, and it is supposed that another thousand may have escaped observation. They came from a radiant point 149° 12' of right ascension, and 23° 1' of north declination, between γ and ϵ Leonis, just north of the bright star Regulus. On an average, each meteor was visible about three seconds, and drew a cord of silver radiance from twenty to forty degrees in length. In Nov., 1867 and 1868, considerable star showers were seen in the United States. Similar displays have been seen in the Nov. of the years 902, 931, 934, 1002, 1101, 1202, 1366, 1533, 1602, 1688, 1799, 1832, and 1833. That of Nov. 12, 1799, was one of the finest. It was seen by Humboldt and Bonpland at Cumana, in South America. Prof. Adams places the more magnificent displays at intervals of thirty-three and a quarter years apart, and brilliant showers were expected in 1899, but little was seen of them. It is believed that a ring of meteors revolves round the sun, portions of it very thickly studded with them, while at others they are only sparsely scattered. Every year the earth's orbit cuts through the ring, though only at intervals of about thirty-three years through the part where they are most crowded. The meteors themselves are of iron, which, striking the atmosphere of the approaching earth with planetary velocity, ignite and go to dust. Le Verrier considers that in A.D. 127 the attraction of the planet Uranus brought them into their present orbit. Heis and Alexander Herschel recognise about a hundred other meteor systems; hence it has been found needless to distinguish them by names. The November meteors coming from the constellation Leo are called Leonids. The next in importance appear about August 10, and come from the constellation Perseus. They are therefore named Perseids. Of old they were called the Tears of St. Lawrence. They appear generally much earlier in the evening than the Leonids. In 1866 Prof. Alexander Herschel, son of Sir John Herschel, studying the August meteors with a spectroscopic, found some of them to consist in large measure of sodium vapour, and to be "nothing else but soda flames." There are also Lyrids, Geminids, Orionids, Draconids, Aquariids, Andromedæ, &c. Prof. Schiaparelli, of Milan, has shown that the orbits of particular comets often wonderfully coincide with those of meteoric rings. A small comet, called Temple's,

invisible to the naked eye coincides with the orbit of the November meteors, and a large one, called Tuttle's comet, visible to the naked eye in 1862 with that of the Perseids.

¶ Viewing the term meteors as a generic word, the committee of the British Association on Luminous Meteors range under it what may be called the following species:

1. *Telescopical Meteors*, only rendered visible to the naked eye by the use of telescopes.

2. *Shooting Stars*, visible to the naked eye, and comparable to the different apparent magnitudes of the fixed stars in brightness.

3. *Bolides* and *Erebolids*, or very luminous meteors, comparable in brilliancy to the planets Jupiter and Saturn, and sometimes even rivaling the sun by appearing with much splendour in broad daylight, the term *bolides* being usually applied to the smaller, and *erebolids* to the larger kind.

4. *Detonating* or "*Arcolitic*" Meteors, fireballs which produce an audible explosion, like a distant cannon, a peal of thunder, or an earthquake shock, by their collision with the air, and which differ according to the last (as "forked" lightning often does from distant and "sheet" lightning only by the fluidity that not unfrequently pervades them from fireballs of the largest and brightest class, or, finally, as

5. *Streakfalling* and *Ironfalls* (the latter very rare occurrences), or the falls of meteors, either singly or in a shower, it may be of many thousands of fragments, from a fireball, and especially if seen in the day, almost always a large meteor of the last named description. (*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1875), p. 371.)

2. *Fig.*: Anything which transiently or momentarily dazzles, allures, or strikes with wonder.

"The meteor of conquest allured me too far." *Byron*: *Napoleon's Farewell*.

meteor-cloud, meteoric-cloud, s. An expanse of space thickly studded with meteors or meteoric particles.

meteor-current, s. The current or stream of meteors moving together in the same orbit.

meteor-like, *adv.* Like a meteor. "Though bent on earth, thine evil eye As *meteor-like* thou glitest by." *Byron*: *St. Iohn*.

meteor-powder, s. [METEORIC.]

meteor-ring, meteoric-ring, s. The orbit of a system of meteors.

meteor-shower, meteoric-shower, s. Showers of meteors when the earth in her orbit intersects that of a meteoric ring. [METEOR.]

meteor-spectroscope, s. A spectroscopic specially adapted for observing meteors.

meteor-steel, s. An alloyed steel which has a waxy appearance, resembling Damascus steel. An alloy of zinc, 80; nickel, 16; silver, 4 = 100, is placed in a lead-head crucible, covered with charcoal, and melted. It is rendered friable by pouring it into cold water, is reduced to powder, called meteor-powder, and is added to steel in a crucible.

meteor-streak, s. A streak of light which various meteors leave behind them for a few seconds after they have vanished.

meteor-stream, s. [METEOR-CURRENT.]

meteor-system, meteoric-system, s. A countless number of meteors moving together in a stream, though each is independently following out its own elliptic orbit.

meteor-track, s. The track of a meteor in the sky. It is probably from an ascertainable radiant point, or, at least, radiant region (q.v.).

mē-tē-ōr-ic, a. [Eng. *meteoric*; *-ic*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to a meteor or meteors; consisting of meteors; resembling or partaking of the nature or properties of a meteor; as, a *meteoric* shower.

2. *Fig.*: Flashing or appearing bright and illustrious for a brief time; transiently or irregularly brilliant.

meteoric astronomy, s. The branch of astronomy which treats of meteors.

"Some papers on *Meteoric Astronomy*."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), p. 27.

meteoric date, meteoric epoch, s. A date or an epoch in any year when meteors may be expected. The chief are, Jan. 1, 2, April 19-21, Aug. 5-12 (and especially 10th), Nov. 12-15, and Dec. 11-13. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1869), p. 217; (1870), p. 78.)

meteoric iron, s. Iron coming to the earth from a meteoric ring.

meteoric-paper, s. Sheets or layers of

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eüb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý. Sýrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

interwoven conferva, diatoms, infusoria, &c., found on the surface of rocks after an inundation. They sometimes fall from the air, and were at one time thought to be of meteoric origin. Now it is considered that they have been caught up from the ground by small whirlwinds, and then allowed again to fall. Aikin to Natural Phænomena. (Griffith & Henfrey.) [FLANSELL.]

meteoric shower, s. [METEOR-SHOWER.]

meteoric stones, s. pl. [AÉROLITE, METEORITE.]

* **mē tē-ōr-īc-ā-l, a.** [Eng. meteoric; -al.] The same as METEORIC (q.v.).

"I see a resemblance of that meteorical light which appears in moonish places, that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering exhalation."—*bp. Wall's Alchemy*, 12.

mē tē-ōr-īsm, s. [Eng. meteoric; -ism.] *Met.*: The same as TYPANITIS (q.v.).

mē tē-ōr-īte, s. [Eng. meteoric; -ite; Fr. météorite.] A meteoric stone, a compound of earthy and metallic matter which has fallen to the earth; a meteorite. [METEOR. * 5.]

mē tē-ōr-īze, v. i. [Gr. μετεωρίζω (metēōrízō) = to raise to a height; μετεωρίζω (metēōrízō) = raised in the air; Fr. s. météoriser.] To take the form of a meteor; to ascend in vapour like a meteor.

mē tē-ōr-ō-graph, s. [METEOROGRAPHY.] An apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena. It was invented by an Italian, Father Secchi of Rome, who obtained a prize for it at the Paris International Exhibition of 1867.

mē tē-ōr-ō-graphic, a. [Eng. meteorograph(y); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to meteorography.

mē tē-ōr-ō-graphy, s. [Gr. μετεωρογραφία (metēōrōgraphía) = a meteor, and γραφή (graphé) = to write.] Meteorology; the registration of meteorological phenomena.

mē tē-ōr-ō-īd, a. & s. [Eng. meteor, and Gr. εἶδος (eîdos) = form, appearance.]

A. As adj.: Having the form or appearance of a meteor.

B. As substantiv:

1. *Gen.*: Any moving body in the sky which has the form or appearance of a meteor.

2. *Spec. (Pl.)*: Used by Schiaparelli for particles of a nebular mass or cloud destined ultimately to become a meteoric ring revolving round the sun. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1874), p. 45.)

mē tē-ōr-ō-līte, s. [Gr. μετεωρίτης (metēōrītēs) = raised in the air, and λίθος (lithos) = a stone.] The same as METEORITE (q.v.).

mē tē-ōr-ō-lōg-īc, mē tē-ōr-ō-lōg-īc-ā-l, a. [Eng. meteorology(y); -ic, -ical; Fr. météorologique.] Pertaining or relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena; pertaining to the science of meteorology; used in meteorology; as, meteorological instruments, meteorological observations, &c.

meteorological tables or register, s. A register or account of the state of the atmosphere in regard to temperature, dryness, moisture, weight, winds, &c., as ascertained by various meteorological instruments, such as the barometer, thermometer, anemometer, hygrometer, &c.

mē tē-ōr-ō-l-ō-gīst, s. [Eng. meteorology(y); -ist; Fr. météorologiste; Sp. meteorólogo.] One who studies or is versed in meteorology.

"The meteorologist observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublimary creatures, there is a notable correspondency."—*Bowd's Wood Forest*.

mē tē-ōr-ō-l-ō-gy, s. [Gr. μετεωρολογία (metēōrōlogía), from μετέωρος (metēōros) = a meteor, and λόγος (logos) = a discourse, a treatise; Fr. météorologie; Ital. & Sp. meteorología.]

Phys. Science: That branch of science which observes, registers, classifies, and compares the various and varying phenomena of our atmosphere. It remarks, at the same time, the connection of those phenomena with heavenly bodies, and with the solid and liquid materials of the earth, in reference to their reciprocal and combined influence in determining the character of different climates, and with the view of learning the meteoric

history of every region of our globe, of ultimately investigating the laws of atmospheric change and the plan of meteoric action; the theory, in fact, of meteorological phenomena, on which depends essentially the fitness of the various portions of the earth's surface for the production of different vegetable and other substances, and for the support of animal life.

"In sunny animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or minute presentation both of wind and weather."—*Bronne's Fauna Errans*, bk. III., ch. v.

* **mē tē-ōr-ō-mān-cy, s.** [Gr. μετεωρομαντία (metēōromantía) = a meteor, and μαντία (mantía) = prophecy, divination.] Divination among the Romans by meteoric phenomena, as by thunder and lightning.

mē tē-ōr-ōm-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. meteor; o connect, and meter.]

Telegr.: An apparatus for receiving, at a local station, transmitting to a central station, by telegraph-wires, and there recording the direction and velocity of the wind, condition of the barometer and thermometer, and amount of rainfall.

mē tē-ōr-ō-scōpe, s. [Gr. μετεωροσκόπος (metēōroskōpos) = raised in the air, and σκοπέω (skopéō) = to see, to observe.] An instrument used for taking angles, and making measurements of the heavenly bodies.

"With astrolobe and meteor scope."

Alhambrazar, 31. 5.

mē tē-ōr-ōs-cōp-py, s. [Eng. meteoroscopia(y); -y.] The taking of observations with the meteoroscope (q.v.).

* **mē tē-ōr-ō-sūs, a.** [Eng. meteor; -ous.] Having the nature of a meteor; resembling a meteor.

"The cherubim descended, on the ground Gliding meteorous, as evening mist."—*Milton's P. L.*, xii. 629.

mēt-ēr (1), * meēt-ēr, s. [Eng. met (1) v., -er.] One who or that which metes or measures; a measurer; a measuring instrument or apparatus. When used simply, it is equivalent to a gas-meter (q.v.), but it generally occurs in composition; as, coal-meter, &c.

"But the author, the weigher, the meter of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgment of the prince."—*Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord*.

* **mēt-ēr (2), s.** [METRE (1).]

mēt-er, v. t. [METRE (1).] To measure or test by means of a meter.

* **mēt-ēr-āge, s.** [Eng. meter (1); -age.]

- 1. The act of measuring.
- 2. The measurement itself.
- 3. The price paid for measurement.

met-ēr-ēr, s. [Eng. meter (2); -er.] One who writes in metre; a poet.

mētē-stick, s. [Eng. met (1) v., and stick.] *Naut.*: A stick fixed on a board at right angles, to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast.

* **mētē-wānd, * met-wānd, s.** [Eng. met (1) v., and wand.] A measuring rod, staff, or pole.

"Now the same is called a yard, or a metwand, &c."—*Stow's Henry I.*, iii. 1021.

* **mētē-yard, s.** [Eng. met (1) v., and yard.] A yard, staff, or rod used for measuring.

"Take thou the bill, give me thy meteyard, and spare not me."—*Stokes's Truening of the Stream*, 15. 3.

mēth-ā-cryl-īc, a. [Eng. meth(y), and acrylic.] Derived from or contained in acrylic acid.

methacrylic acid, s.

Chem.: C₄H₆O₂. An acid isomeric with crotonic acid, obtained in the form of its ethyle salt by the action of phosphorus trichloride on the ethyle salt of hydroxy isobutyric acid. The free acid is a colorless oil, solid at 0°, having an odour of pyrogallol, and a strong acid reaction. Its salts are very unstable.

mēth-āl, s. [Eng. meth(y) ether, and alcohol.] [MYRSINE ALCOHOL.]

mēth-ānc, s. [Eng. meth(y); -ane.] [METHAN-GAS.]

mē-thōg-lin, s. [Wel. methylllyn = mead; lit. = mead-liquor, from meud = mead, and llyn = liquor.] The same as MILD (q.v.).
"O'er our parch'd tongue the rich methyllin fell."—*Guy's Tom a Lady*, Ep. 4.

meth-ēne, s. [Eng. meth(y); -ene.]

Chem.: CH₂. Methylene, a diatomic radical unknown in the free state. It forms ethers analogous to ethylene, but the series is much less complete. (See compounds.)

methene diacetate, s.

Chem.: CH₂(OC₂H₃O₂). It is prepared by acting on methene diethyl with argentic acetate and acetic acid. It boils at 170°.

methene dibromide, s.

Chem.: CH₂Br₂. Obtained by the action of bromine on iodide of methyl. It forms a heavy liquid, which boils at 80°. It has a sp. gr. of 2.904.

methene dichloride, s.

Chem.: CH₂Cl₂. Obtained by the action of chlorine on methyle chloride, CH₃Cl + Cl₂ = CH₂Cl₂ + HCl. It is a colorless and volatile liquid of a sweet and penetrating odour. It boils at 31°, and is nearly insoluble in water.

methene diiodide, s.

Chem.: CH₂I₂. Prepared by heating iodoforn for several hours with hydroiodic acid. It is a colorless sweet smelling oil, which boils at 182°, and crystallizes in the cold in brilliant leaves, which melt at 6°. Its sp. gr. is 3.315.

methene-dimethylate, s.

Chem.: CH₂(OCH₃)₂. Methylal. Formal. A product obtained by heating methyle alcohol with binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 42°, and having a sp. gr. of .855. It dissolves in three parts of water, and in all proportions in ether and alcohol.

methene diphenyl, s.

Chem.: CH₂(C₆H₅)₂. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on benzoic alcohol. It crystallizes in needles, which melt at 26° and boil at 261°. It has the smell of oranges.

methene sulphonic acid, s.

Chem.: CH₂(SO₃H)₂. Methionic acid. It is readily obtained by heating acetamide with Nordmann's sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long deliquescent needles.

methene oxide, s. [FORMALDEHYDE, METHYLE-ALDEHYDE.]

mēth-īde, s. [Eng. meth(y); -ide.] (See the compound.)

methide-aluminic, s.

Chem.: Al₂Cl₃ = Al(CH₃)₃. A compound obtained by heating mercuric methide with aluminum in a sealed tube. It is a colorless mobile liquid, which congeals at 0° and boils at 130°. It takes fire on exposure to the air, and is decomposed by water with explosive violence.

methide boric, s. [METHYLE BORIDE.]

mē thīnks, imp. v. [A.S. me thynceþh, from me, dative of the personal pronoun I, and thynceþh (impers. v.) to seem.] [THINK.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think, presume. (Only used in poetry or elevated writing.)

"Verily, methinks
Wisdom is ofttimes nearer when we sleep."—*Bowd's Henry's Education*, bk. III.

mēth-i-on-īc, a. [Eng. meth(y); Gr. θειον (theion) = sulphur, and Eng. sulf. -ic.] (See the compound.)

methionic acid, s. [METHENE-DISULPHONIC-ACID.]

meth-ōd, s. [Fr. méthode, from Lat. methodus, methadus, from Gr. μεθόδος (methōdos), from μεθ (meth), for μέτρο (metra) = after, and ὄδος (hōdōs) = a way. Pattenham in 1789 ranked this among the words of recent introduction into English.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A way, mode, or course by which an aim or object is or may be attained; a mode or manner of procedure; characteristic manner or mode of procedure.

"Let such persons as are not quarrel with the great physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle methods."—*South's Sermons*, vol. IX., ser. 4.

2. Systematic or orderly procedure; system; a manner of action based on rules, order and regularity of procedure.

"Where this habit of method is present and of things the most remote and diverse, the mind and outward circumstances are brought into their continuity and succession, the more striking, as the less expected."—*Coleridge's Method*, sec. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: A logical or scientific arrangement of mode of procedure; the art of discussing or arranging well a series of thoughts either for the elucidation or discovery of truth, or for the proof of a truth already known.

"Method, which is usually described as the fourth part of Logic, is rather a complete practical Logic. Method is rather a power or spirit of the intellect, pervading all that it does, than its tangible product. Hence we put in the place of rules for Method as a part of Logic, an Applied Logic, which shows under what conditions in the several regions of inquiry the three sets of thought may be safely performed, and how far they are apt to direct the mind in the use of them to profitable or beautiful results. - Thomson *Lives of Thought* (Introduct.) § 44.

2. *Nat. Science*: A principle or system of classification. Used specially in connection with the two systems of botanical classifications - the Artificial, or Linnaean Method, and the Natural Method of Classification.

mē thōd-ic al, * mē thōd-ic, a. [Fr. *methodique*, from *methode* = method.]

1. Characterized by or exhibiting method; proceeding or based on a systematic and orderly disposition and arrangement; systematic, orderly.

"A man of methodical industry and honourable pursuits" - *Coleridge: Method*, § 2.

2. Acting on method or a systematic mode of procedure.

"Charles Reade was not methodic in the disposition of his papers." - *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 29, 1884

mē thōd-ic al lÿ, adv. [Eng. *methodical*; *-ly*] In a methodical manner; according to method; systematically.

"Let it be taught them systematically and methodically." - *Porteus: Sermons*, Vol. 1, ser. 2.

* **mē-thōd-ics, s.** [METHODIC.] The science of method.

Mēth-ōd-ism, s. [Eng. *method*; *-ism*.]

Church Hist. & Eccles.: One of the leading religious systems of English-speaking races. A religious society existed at Oxford in the year 1727, among the members of which were John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield, young men studying for orders. They and their associates were half-derisively called the "Godly," or the "Sacramentarian Club" (because they went through a mocking crowd to communicate at St. Mary's), and, finally, Methodists, from the methodical way in which they performed their religious duties. John Wesley, the second son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, June 17, 1703. On Oct. 14, 1735, John and Charles Wesley sailed for Georgia as agents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but their mission was a failure. In 1736 Charles, and in 1738 John, returned to England. His friend George Whitefield had already on February 17, 1739, commenced open-air preaching near Bristol. Wesley followed at the same place; but, unlike Whitefield, organized his converts into societies, the first being formed in that year. The first meeting-house was built in Bristol in 1740; the Foundry in Moorfields, London, hired for a term of years, was fitted up as a preaching-house. In Wesley's absence, his schoolmaster, Thomas Maxfield, presumed to preach in the Foundry. Wesley hastened to London to silence him, but, by his mother's advice, he was persuaded to listen before he acted, was convinced that she was right, forbore to interfere, and consented to the rise of an order of lay preachers. In 1741, Wesley and Whitefield ceased to act together, their views on the decrees of God differing, Wesley being Arminian and Whitefield Calvinistic. Though Whitefield had not the organizing gift of Wesley, his preaching had the foundation of two denominations - Calvinistic Methodists (q.v.) and Lady Huntington's Connexion, (HETTINGTONS.) He died in America on Sept. 17, 1770. In 1744 the first conference was held; it was attended by six persons, all clergymen. At the conference held at Leeds in 1755, the separation between itinerant and local preachers was made broader: the former were to be supported by the contributions of the societies; the latter to support themselves by their ordinary callings, preaching during hours of leisure. By 1767 there were thirty-two of the former and some hundreds of the latter; in 1791 the former numbered 312.

Charles Wesley, who had rendered the Methodists, and the English Churches generally, great service by his hymns, died in 1788, and John, at the age of nearly eighty-eight, on March 2, 1791.

In 1784 John Wesley had executed a deed poll in Chancery, which, reserving his rights and those of his brother, provided that on his death his place should be supplied by a permanent body of one hundred ministers, meeting at the conference, and called the Legal Hundred. They still constitute the supreme governing body of the Wesleyan Methodists. When it meets, it fills up by co-optation all vacancies which may have arisen during the year. John Wesley strongly felt that a minister should not administer the sacraments unless he were duly ordained. In the absence of a bishop, he would sanction ordination by presbyters, and had himself, in 1784, ordained two ministers for America. With all his influence, he found it difficult to repress the desire of the preachers to administer the sacraments, and in 1795 the liberty was conceded wherever a congregation sought it for their pastor. In 1797 a schism took place, originating the Methodist New Connexion (q.v.). [NEW, C.] In 1810 arose the Primitive Methodists (q.v.). In 1815, the Bible Christians (q.v.); in 1828, the Protestant Methodists; in 1834, the Wesleyan Methodist Association; in 1840, the Wesleyan Reform Association (q.v.), the last three now combined together and called the United Methodist Free Churches. The annual conference, during the consideration of spiritual questions, is composed of ministers only; but during the discussion of financial matters it consists of 240 ministers and 240 laymen. A powerful Methodist church in the United States is under Episcopal Government.

mēth-ō dist, s. & a. [Eng. *method*; *-ist*.]

A. As substantive:

* **I. Ordinary language**:

1. Those philosophers who adopted a certain methodical manner in their speculations.

"The finest methodists, according to Aristotle's golden rule of artificial bounds, condemn geometrical precepts in arithmetic or arithmetical precepts in geometry as irregular and obsolete." - *G. Harvey: Purcell's Supererogation*, p. 117.

2. One who practises self-examination.

"All of us who have some or other tender parts of our souls, which we cannot endure should be merely touched; every man must be his own methodist to find them out." - *Jackson: Justifying Faith*, bk. IV., ch. V.

3. One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by theory or method.

"Themison and his old sect of methodists resolved that the laxum and strictum were the principles and originals of all diseases in the world." - *Binetion: Works*, vol. IV., p. 57.

II. Church Hist. & Eccles.:

1. The name given in the seventeenth century to certain Roman Catholic controversialists, mostly French, who, in conducting disputes with Protestants, required from them express scripture for every attestation they made, refusing to allow them to establish any position by argumentation, inference, or necessary consequence. Among them were Francis Veron, a Jesuit, Bishop Barthold Nibsius, and his brother Waldenburg. (*Moshelm: Church Hist.*, cent. xvii., sec. ii., pt. i., § 15.)

2. A follower of Wesley or Whitefield, or one who adheres to the system of doctrine and church government called Methodism (q.v.).

B. As adj.: Methodistic (q.v.).

"Some of the elder ones who belonged to the methodist church." - *Mrs. Stone: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. XXV.

mēth-ō dist-ic, mēth-ō dist-ic al, a. [Eng. *methodist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to method or the Methodists; resembling the Methodists; following the strictness of the Methodists. (Frequently used in contempt or irony.)

"In connection with the *Methodist* revival." - *Isaac Taylor: Wesley & Methodism*, p. 106.

mēth-ō dist-ic al-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *methodistical*; *-ly*] In a methodistical manner.

mē thōd-i-zā tion, s. [Eng. *methodiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or process of methodizing; the state of being reduced to method.

mēth-ōd-ize, v.t. & i. [Eng. *method*; *-ize*.]

A. Trans.: To reduce to method; to arrange or dispose in order; to arrange systematically. (*Popr: Essay on Criticism*, 89.)

B. Intrans.: To act systematically or according to method; to follow a system or method.

"The Mind . . . is disposed to generalize and methodize to excess." - *Coleridge: Method*, § 1.

mēth-ōd-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. *methodiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who methodizes.

mēth-ōd-ō lōg-ic al, a. [Eng. *methodology*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to methodology.

mēth-ōd-ōl-ō gīst, s. [Eng. *methodology*; *-ist*.] One who treats of, or is versed in, methodology.

* **mēth-ōd-ōl-ō-ē-ēy, s.** [Gr. *μεθοδος* (*methodos*) = a method, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

1. A discourse concerning method.

2. The science of method of classification.

mē thōn i ca, s. [Latinised from the native Malabar name.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipææ, or, according to Dr. Wright, of Melanthaceæ. It is a synonym of *Gloriosa*, and *Methonia superba* is better known as *Gloriosa superba*. It is a climbing plant from India, cultivated in greenhouses in Great Britain, as are *M. grandiflora* and *M. virens*.

mē thought (ought as ât), pret. of v. [METHINKS.] It seemed to me; it appeared to me; I thought.

"And now the pensive Marmaduke, Methought, was yrebling inwardly." - *Wordsworth: White Doe of Lylstone*, II.

mēth-ōx-ÿ a-çēt-ic, a. [Eng. *methoxy*; *-oxy* (*gen*), and *acetic*.] Derived from or containing methyl and oxygen.

methoxyacetic acid, s.

Chem.: CH₃COOCH₃, Methyl glycollic acid.

A colorless liquid prepared by decomposing a chloroacetate with sodic methylate. It has a sp. gr. of 1.18, and boils at 198.

mēth-ōl mēne, s. [Eng. *meth(yl)*; *uhl(in)*, and *sufl*, *-ene*.]

Chem.: C₅H₁₂. A substance obtained, together with methulmic acid, by the action of sodium and methyl alcohol on chloroform. It is a brown microcrystallizable body, resembling one of the ulmic compounds, and is only known in combination.

mēth-ūl mīc, a. [Eng. *methulm(ic)*; *-ic*.] Derived from or contained in methulmic.

methulmic acid, s.

Chem.: C₅H₈O₂. A dark-yellow microcrystallizable substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether. By the action of bromine it is converted into a black semi-fluid, dibromomethulmic acid, C₅H₆Br₂O₂.

mēth-ÿl, s. [Gr. *μεθω* (*metho*) = wine, and *υλ(ή)* (*ulic*) = wood.]

Chem.: CH₃. The radical of methyl alcohol, known in combination as dimethyl, (CH₃)₂, a compound formed by heating zinc methyl and methyl iodide in sealed tubes at 150°.

methyl-aldehyde, s. [FORMALDEHYDE, METHEN-OXIDE.]

methyl-alizarine, s.

Chem.: C₁₅H₁₀O₄ = C₆H₄CO(C₆H₄)₂CO₂H. It is obtained by the action of nitric acid on methyl anthracene, and after-treatment with sulphuric acid and potash. It crystallizes in red needles, which sublime at 250°.

methyl-aniline, s.

Chem.: N(C₆H₅)₂CH₃H. Methyl-phenylamine. Obtained by the action of aniline on iodide of methyl, and after-treatment with potash. It boils at 192°.

Methyl-aniline green: [METHYL-GREEN.]

methyl-anthracene, s.

Chem.: C₁₅H₁₂ = C₆H₄CO(C₆H₄)₂CH₃.

It is formed by passing the vapour of difuryl methane through red-hot tubes filled with pumice. It forms yellow or colourless leafy crystals melting about 200°, and is only soluble in chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, and benzol.

methyl-anthraquinone, s.

Chem.: C₁₅H₁₀O₂ = C₆H₄CO(C₆H₄)₂CH₃. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of strong nitric acid on an alcoholic solution

fatc, fāt, fare, Ƴmidst, whāt, fāl, father, wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūrc, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūil; trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

of methyl antbraene. It crystallizes in needles and plates which melt at 162°-163°.

methyl-caproyl, s. [METHYL-HEXYL.]

methyl glycollic acid, s. [METHOXY-ACETIC ACID.]

methyl-green, s.

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{16}(Cl)_3N_3(CH_2Cl)_2H_2O$. Methyl-aniline green. A green dye, obtained by heating Paris violet with methyl-chloride. It is generally used in combination with zinc chloride, in which state it is very soluble.

methyl-guanidine, s. [METHYL-URAMINE.]

methyl-hexyl, s.

Chem.: $C_7H_{16}=CH_3\cdot C_6H_{13}$. Methyl-caproyl. An oily liquid obtained by the electrolysis of a mixture of acetate and cyanhydride of potassium. Its vapour density is 3.426.

methyl-hydride, s. [MARSH-GAS.]

methyl hydrobromic-ether, s.

Chem.: [METHYLIC-BROMIDE.]

methyl hydrochloric-ether, s.

Chem.: [METHYLIC-CHLORIDE.]

methyl-nitrophenidine, s. [NITRA-KISIDINE.]

methyl-phenylamine, s. [METHYL-ANILINE.]

methyl-phosphine, s.

Chem.: $P-\begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{CH}_3$. One of the primary phosphines prepared by heating in a sealed glass tube a mixture of phosphoric iodide, zinc oxide, and methylic iodide, and afterwards decomposing the resulting compound with water. It is a colourless gas, which at -20°, or under a pressure of 2½ atmospheres, condenses to a mobile liquid. It possesses a fearful odour, and exposed to the air often inflames spontaneously. Dimethyl phosphine, $P-\begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} (CH_3)_2$ boils at +25°, and the tri-methyl phosphine, $P(CH_3)_3$, at +40°. Both compounds take fire on exposure to the air.

methyl-pyrocatechin, s. [GATACOL.]

methyl succinic acid, s. [PYROTARTARIC-ACID.]

methyl-uramine, s.

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{NH}(CH_3)_2 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{NH}_2$. Methyl-guanidine.

It is prepared by acting on cyanamide with the hydrochloride of methylamine. It is strongly alkaline, and forms a crystalline deliquescent mass, having an ammoniacal taste.

mēth-ÿ-lāl, s. [Eng. methyl, and al(cohol).] [METHENE-DIMETHYLATE.]

mēth-ÿ-l-ā-mīne, s. [Eng. methyl, and amine.]

Chemistry:

1. $N \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{CH}_3$. Monomethylamine. A compound in which one of the hydrogen atoms in ammonia is replaced by methyl. It can be prepared by boiling methyl isocyanate with potassic hydrate. It is a colourless gas, which becomes liquid a few degrees below 0°, and has somewhat the odour of putrid fish. It burns readily with a yellow flame, and is more soluble in water than any other gas. It behaves with metallic salts like ammonia. Dimethylamine $NH(CH_3)_2$, metameric with ethylamine, boils at 8°. Trimethylamine $N(CH_3)_3$, occurs readily formed in herring pickle, from which it can be separated by distillation with potash. It dissolves in water, boils at 9°, and smells of herrings.

2. (Pl.): [METHYLAMMONIUMS.]

mēth-ÿl-ām-mō-nī-ūm, s. [Eng. methyl, and ammonium.]

Chem.: [METHYLAMINES.] Organic bases formed on the type NH_4 by partial or total substitution of methyl (CH_3) for H. Tetramethylammonium $N(CH_3)_4$. The iodide of this base is produced by the action of iodide of methyl on trimethylamine. It is crystalline.

mēth-ÿ-lāte, v.t. [Eng. methyl; -ate.] To mix with methylated spirit.

mēth-ÿ-lāt-ād, pa. par. o. ca. [METHYLATE.]

methylated-spirit, s.

Chem.: A commercial product sold free of excise duty, and consisting of a mixture of one volume of crude wood-spirit, of sp. gr. 785, and nine volumes of spirits of wine, the latter being thus rendered so nauseous as to be unfit for use as a beverage. It is used largely in the arts as a solvent for resins, and for other purposes.

mēth-ÿ-lā-tion, s. [Eng. methylate(-); -tion.] The act of methylating.

mēth-ÿ-lā-tōr, s. [Eng. methylat(ion); -or.] One who makes methylated spirits.

mēth-ÿl-ōne, s. [Eng. methyl; -ene.] [METHENE.]

mēth-ÿ-lēn-it-an, s. [Eng. methylene(-); (mann)ite(-), and suff. -an.]

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O_6$. A saccharine substance produced by the action of strong bases on di-oxy-methylene. It is soluble in water and alcohol, has a slight acid reaction, and is coloured yellow by alkalis. It does not ferment with yeast, has no rotatory power; but reduces an alkaline cuprous solution when heated with it.

mē-thÿl-i-a, s. [Latinised from Eng. methyl (q.v.).] [METHYLAMINE.]

mē-thÿl-ic, a. [Eng. methyl; -ic.] Derived from or contained in methyl (q.v.).

methylic-acetate, s.

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_2 = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{COO}(CH_3)$. This substance occurs readily formed in crude wood spirit. It boils at 56°, and has a sp. gr. of 756 at 0°.

methylic-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $CH_4O = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{H} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{H}$. Carbinol. Pyro-

oxylic spirit. Wood-spirit. An alcohol obtained by the dry distillation of wood. The aqueous distillate is treated with lime to fix organic acids, and again distilled. The first tenth part which comes over is collected apart. This contains the methylic alcohol, mixed with acetone and other bodies. The distillate is added to fused chloride of calcium, which combines with the alcohol, and the whole is evaporated on a water bath. On mixing the residue with water, the alcohol is set free, and by repeated distillation from quicklime is obtained anhydrous. It is a colourless, mobile, spirituous-smelling liquid, boiling at 60°, and having a specific gravity of 814 at 4°. It mixes in every proportion with water, alcohol, and ether, in the first case with diminished volume, and agrees generally with common alcohol in its solvent power and other properties.

methylic-aldehyde, s. [METHYL-ALDEHYDE.]

methylic-amido-cyanurate, s. [METHYLIC-AMMELIDE.]

methylic-ammelide, s.

Chem.: $C_3H_2N_4O_2 = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{NH}_2$. Methylc-amido-cyanurate. Obtained from methylic cyanurate by heating with ammonia. It crystallizes in rhombic tables which melt at 212°; is slightly soluble in cold water and ether; more soluble in hot water and alcohol.

methylic boride, s.

Chem.: $B(CH_3)_3$. Boric methide. Bor-methyl. A gaseous compound, prepared by the action of zinc methyl on borate of ethyl. Under pressure, at 10°, it condenses to a mobile liquid. It has a highly pungent odour.

methylic-bromide, s.

Chem.: CH_3Br . Methyl-hydrobromic ether. A colourless liquid, boiling at 15°, sp. gr. 1.664, and vapour density 3.293. It acts violently on caecodyl, forming bromide of caecodyl and bromide of tetramethyl-arsenium.

methylic-carbamate, s.

Chem.: $NH_2\cdot COO(CH_3)$. Produced by heating urea with methylic alcohol in sealed tubes. It forms hygroscopic tables, which melt at 55° and boil at 177°.

methylic-chloride, s.

Chem.: CH_3Cl . Monochloro-methane. Methyl-hydrochloric ether. A colourless gas, prepared by heating a mixture of sodium chloride, wood-spirit, and strong sulphuric acid. It is soluble in one-fourth its volume of water, has an ethereal odour, a sweet taste, and burns with a white flame, green at the edge. Its vapour density is 1.736, and it does not condense at -18°.

methylic-cyanide, s. [ACETONITRILE.]

methylic-ether, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_6O = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{CH}_3$. Methylic oxide. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of wood-spirit and four times its weight of sulphuric acid, and passing the gas formed through a solution of potash into a freezing mixture. Below -21°, it is a mobile, colourless liquid, but at ordinary temperature it is an ethereal smelling gas. One volume of water dissolves thirty-five volumes of the gas.

methylic-iodide, s.

Chem.: CH_3I . Obtained by distilling methylic alcohol in presence of iodine and ammoni-phosphorus. It is a colourless, sweet-smelling liquid, nearly insoluble in water. It boils at 44°.

methylic mercaptan, s.

Chem.: $S-\begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \text{CH}_3$. Sulph-hydrate of methyl.

It is obtained by distilling a mixture of methylic potassic sulphate with potassic sulph-hydrate. It is a mobile liquid having a garlic odour and boiling at 20°.

methylic-oxide, s. [METHYLIC-ETHER.]

methylic-salicylate, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_8(OH)CO\cdot O(CH_3)$. A colourless oil, occurring naturally in galantheria oil. It is formed by treating a mixture of salicylic acid, sulphuric acid, and methylic alcohol. It has an aromatic odour, boils at 224°, and gives a violet colour with ferric salts.

methylic-selenide, s. [SELESMETHYL.]

mē thÿs-ti çin, s. [Mod. Lat. methystic(um); suff. -in (Chem).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance obtained from Kawa-root, the root of *Piper methysticum*. [Watts: *Dict. Chem.*]

† mēt-ic, s. [Gr. μέτακος (metakos) = changing one's abode, emigrating; μετά (meto), denoting change, and οίκος (oikos) = a house; Lat. metacus; Fr. meteo, meteoque.] In ancient Greece a resident stranger in a Greek city or country; a sojourner.

"It ... has led to the confu- sion that she was a Syrian meto."—*Farrar, St. Paul, l. 540.* (Note.)

*** mē tic-u-loūs, a.** [Lat. metuenolous, from metus = fear; Fr. meticuloux.] Timid, fearful.

*** mē-tic-u-loūs lÿ, adv.** [Eng. meticious; -ly.] In a timid, fearful manner; timidly.

*** mē-ti-ēr, s.** [Fr.] Profession, speciality, pursuit.

mē-tif, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. mixtivus, from Lat. mixtus, pa. par. of miscere = to mix.] A half-bred, between a white and a quadron.

Mē-tis, s. [Gr.]

1. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 9].
2. *Myth.*: The daughter of Oceanus, and the first wife of Jupiter. She was regarded as the personification of Prudence.

mēt-ō chō, s. [Gr. = a sharing, from μετέχω (metechō) = to share; pref. meta- = with, and χω (chō) = to share.]

Arch.: The interval between the dentils in the Ionic entablature.

mēt-ō-lē-ic, a. [Pref. met-, and Eng. oil.] Contained in or derived from oil.

metoleic acid, s.

Chem.: An oily acid produced by the action of water on sulphotic acid. It is very slightly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether.

mē-tōn-ic, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Meton, an astronomer of Athens.

metonic-cycle, metonic-year, s. [CYCLE OF THE MOON.]

mēt-ō-nÿm-ic, mēt-ō-nÿm ic-al, a. [Eng. metonym(y); -ic; -al.] Of or pertaining

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çim, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist, -iñg, -çlan, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -cious, -çious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = ðel, ðel

ing to metonymy; used by metonymy for something else.

* Intricate turnings, by a transgressive and metonymical kind of speech, are called *metonymies*. — *Desp. Coe. Dictionary to King Henry*. (Note 2.)

mēt-ō nym ic al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *metonymically*, *-ly*.] In a metonymical manner; by way of metonymy.

* The disposition also of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by that name [color] *metonymically*. — *Chapin. Works*, i. 671.

mē-tōn y mŷ, * **me-ton ym ic**, *s.* [Lat. *met-*, *ton*, from Gr. *μετρωνία* (*metrōnīa*) = a change of names, the use of one word for another; *meta* (*meto*), denoting change, and *ōnōna* (*ōnōna*) = a name; Fr. *metonymie*; Ital. & Sp. *metonimia*.]

Etym.: A figure of speech by which one word is put or used for another; as when the effect is substituted for the cause, the inventor for the thing invented, the material for the thing made, &c.; as when we say, a man keeps a good table—i. e., food, provisions, entertainment; or we read *Virgil*—i. e., Virgil's writings of poems, &c.

* Tropes founded on these several relations, of cause and effect, container and contained, sign and thing signified, is given the name of *metonymy*. — *Burc. Rheoric*, vol. I, lect. 14.

mēt-ō pē, *s.* [Gr. *μετρά* (*metra*) = with, between, and *ōnō* (*ōnō*), an opening, a hole; Fr. *metra*; Lat., Ital., & Sp. *metra*.]

Arch.: The space between the triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order.

* The capitals . . . of the Parthenon metopes have a kind of a sensual expression. — *Marryat. Greek Sculpture*.

mē-to pi ās, *s.* [Gr. *μετωπίαι* (*metōpīai*) = having a broad or high forehead.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts. Family Englyptia, founded by Von Meyer on remains from upper beds of the Keuper Sandstone in Württemberg. Remains have also been found in the Rhetic of Aust. Chft. near Lustel. (*Jrit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1874, p. 137.)

mē-tōp-ic, *a.* [Gr. *μετωπικ* (*metōpik*) = the forehead; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to the forehead.

metopic suture, *s.*
Ant.: The same as **FRONTAL-SUTURE** (q.v.).

mēt-ō pō-mān-ēy, *s.* [Gr. *μετρωπον* (*metrōpon*) = the circumference, and *μαρτεα* (*martēa*) = divination.] Divination by looking at a person's face.

* Geometry, chronology, and met-gonomancy. — *Capbart. Astrology*, bk. III, ch. XXV.

mēt-ō pō-scōp-ic, **mēt-ō pō-scōp-ī-ēal**, *a.* [Eng. *metoposcopy* (*y*); *-ic*; *-ī-ēal*.] Pertaining or relating to metoposcopy (q.v.).

mēt-ō pōs-eō-pist, *s.* [Eng. *metoposcopy* (*y*); *-ist*.] One who is versed in metoposcopy or physiognomy.

mēt-ō pōs-eō-pŷ, *s.* [Gr. *μετρωπον* (*metrōpon*) = the forehead, and *σκοπεω* (*skōpō*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *metoposcopy*; Ital. & Sp. *metoposcopy*.] The study of physiognomy; the art or science of determining the characters of men by the countenance or features.

* Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, metoposcopy, chronometry. — *Barton. Acad. of Metaphysics*, p. 38.

mēt-ra, *s.* [Gr. *ῥα*, of *μετρωπον* (*metrōpon*) = a measure.]

Phys. Science: An instrument, a combination of the thermometer, clinometer, goniometer, level, magnifying lens, measure for wine-gone, plummet, plumb scales, anerometer, &c., by which the temperature, direction, and dip of rocks, the angles of cleavage and crystallization, the level of workings, the latitude, &c., can be determined.

mē-tre (**tre as tōr**), * **mi-tre**, *v.t.* [METRE, *s.*] To write in metre or verse.

* [He] composed a whole book in vulgar verse, in which he *metred* all those things vulgarly spoken of this Wallace. — *Holshush. Hist. Scotland*, an. 1305.

mē-tre (**tre as tēr**), * **mec-ter**, *s.* [Fr. *metre*, from Lat. *metrum*; Gr. *μετρωπον* (*metrōpon*) = a measure, metrie. From the same root as **met** (1), *v.*]

1. Pros.: The rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm, verse.

* *Hymn* is *metre*. . . but the invention of barbarous *metre* is set off with best matter and true *metre*. — *Milton. P. L.* (176.)

2. Measure: The French standard measure of length, being the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole, as ascertained by the actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.

* A *metre* is . . . 1000000 yards or 2937000 inches the standard *metre* being taken as correct at 10°C., and the standard yard as correct at 14°C. — *Encycl. C. G. S. System of Units*.

3. Mus.: A term used with various significations: (1) A foot, as a subdivision of a bar of measure; (2) the relation between two feet having the same subdivisions of time-units, but in a different order of succession; (3) the proper grouping of a number of consecutive feet.

metre seven, *s.* A method recommended by a committee of the British Association for writing 10⁷ metres. (See *extract*.)

* The approximate length of a quadrant of one of the earth's meridians is a *metre* or a centimetre. — *Keppel. Bed.*, 1866, (1874), p. 724.

mēt-ric, **mēt-rie al**, *a.* [Fr. *metrique*, from Lat. *metricus*; Gr. *μετρικος* (*metrikos*), from *μετρωπον* (*metrōpon*) = a measure, metrie; Ital. & Sp. *metrico*.]

1. Of or pertaining to measuring; employed in measuring.

2. Of or pertaining to metre, measure, or rhythm.

* *S*, varying still their needs, observe yet in all their quantities, their rests, then ceases *metrical*. — *Deighton. Polydoron*, s. 4.

3. Composed in or consisting of verse; rhythmical.

metrie system, *s.* The system adopted by the French convention in 1795, in which all measures of length, area, capacity, and weight are based upon the length of a quadrant of the meridian measured between the equator and the pole. The ten-millionth part of this quadrant arc was adopted to be the linear measuring unit, which they called "metre," applying it equally to superficial and solid measures, taking for the unit of the former the square of the decuple, and for that of the latter the cube of the tenth part of the metre. They chose also for the measuring unit of weight the quantity of distilled water equal in bulk to the same cube at a certain temperature. They also decided that the multiples and sub-multiples of each kind of measure, whether of weight, capacity, surface, or length, shall be always taken in the decimal or decuple proportion, as the most simple, natural, and easy for calculation. The metre is the basis of calculation; from it are derived: Of area: the *are*, 1 square decimetre; of capacity: the *litre*, 1 cubic decimetre; of weight: the *gramme*, 1 cubic centimetre of water. The names of the graduations below the unit are formed from the Latin, and above the unit are formed from the Greek.

mēt-rie al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *metrical*; *-ly*.] In a metrical manner.

* **mē-tri-ēian**, * **me-tri-ēi-en**, *s.* [Fr. *metriéien*.] A writer or composer of verse; a poet, a metrist, a versifier.

* And in especially because he never beseege elix before, but either it was yielded, or taken, at the time of this siege a *metreian* made these verses. — *Holl. Henry VII.* (an. 23.)

mēt-ri-ēist, *s.* [Eng. *metrie*; *-ist*.] The same as **METRIST** (q.v.).

* It is singular that the only *metrieist* who ever attempted it was John Thelwall. — *Athenæum*, May 5, 184, p. 565.

* **mēt-ri-ēize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *metrie*; *-ize*.] To adapt to the metric system; to express in terms of the metric system.

* A graphic representation of the size of the different *metrie* measures as compared with the old ones is given in a chart at the end of the volume. — *Brit. Quarterly Review*, 184, 547.

mēt-ri-ēi-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *metrify*; *c* connective, and *suff. -ation*.] The act of metrifying or composing verses.

* Should I flourish a shade without a tumbler Through this *metrification* of a drollus. — *Temerson. Hindoo Cymbeline*.

* **mēt-ri-ē-er**, *s.* [Eng. *metrify*; *-er*.] One who composes verses; a versifier, a metrist.

* **mēt-ri-ē-y**, *v. t.* [Eng. *metrie*; *-y*.] To compose verses.

* Whereupon he *metrified* after his toynde. — *Shelton. Queen of Laurel*.

* **mē-trist**, *s.* [Eng. *metrie*; *-ist*.] A writer or composer of verses; a versifier.

* Such other blind popish poets and dirty *metrists*. — *Bate. Image*, pl. II.

mē-tri-tis, *s.* [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb, and *suff. -tis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the perimetrium of the uterus, as distinguished from endometritis, catarrhal inflammation of its lining membrane. Other terms are Parametritis and Perimetritis.

mēt-rō chrōmē, *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure, and *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.] An instrument for measuring colour. It consists of three hollow wedges of glass, of exactly the same angle and capacity, and accurately graduated on the edge of the same number of equal degrees. These wedges are so arranged between two screens that any portion of their tapering sides may be presented at will to an aperture through which a direct view may be had, or a ray of light thrown.

mēt-rō-graph, *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] An apparatus to be attached to a locomotive, indicating on a time-paper the speed with the number and duration of the various stoppages.

* **mē-trōl-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a treatise, a discourse.]

1. A treatise on or account of weights and measures.

2. The art and science of mensuration.

* **mēt-rō mā-ni-a**, *s.* [Eng. *metrie*, and Gr. *μαρνα* (*marna*) = madness.] An immoderate eagerness for writing verses.

* **mēt-rō mā-ni-āc**, *a.* [METROMANIA.] Suffering from metromania; mad after metrical composition.

* With almost *metromane* eagerness. — *Taylor: Surrey Gemina Poetry*, i. 183.

mē-trōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure, and Eng. *metrie*.]

1. Surg.: An instrument for measuring the size of the womb; a hysterometer.

2. Mus.: A metronome (q.v.).

mēt-rō-nomē, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure, and *νομος* (*nomos*) = a law; It. *metronomo*.]

Mus.: An instrument for beating and dividing the time in music; a musical time-keeper. It has a small pendulum which, being set in motion by clock-work, beats audibly a certain number of times in a minute; and this number may be altered by moving a sliding weight so as to give it the speed required. To be correct, the metronome should beat seconds when set at 60. The invention of the instrument is claimed for John Maelzel, by whom it was patented in England on Dec. 5, 1815, but his claim to the invention rests on very doubtful authority; the principle he worked upon was that which had been carried out nearly 100 years before he was born. Small pocket metronomes have since been invented.

* **mē-trōn-ō mŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *metronome* (*y*); *-y*.] The act of measuring time in music by means of a metronome.

mē-trō-pēr-i-tō-ni-tis, *s.* [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb, and Eng. *peritonitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pelvic peritonitis, inflammation of the peritonæum covering the uterus and its appendages. Called also Pelvi-peritonitis, Perimetritis, &c.

* **mēt-rō-ple**, * **mēt-rō-pōle**, *s.* [METROPOLIS.]

mē-trōp-ō-lis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μητροπολις* (*metropolis*) = a mother-state; ecclesiastically the city of a primate, from *μήτρα* (*mētra*), genit. *μητρος* (*metros*) = a mother, and *πολις* (*polis*) = a city; Fr. *metropole*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The chief town or capital of a country, state, or kingdom, as London of Great Britain, Paris of France.

* We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town. — *Addison. On Italy*.

II. Technically:

1. Eccles.: The seat or see of a metropolitan bishop.

* The precedence in each province was assigned to the Bishop of the *Metropolis*. — *Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy*.

2. Geog. & Biol.: A point so situated within an area through which a genus is distributed, that in whatever direction from it one goes, the species diminish. — *C. F. Woodward. Melusina* (ed. 1875), p. 52.

iate, fāt, fārc, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtc, cūb, cūrc, ūnītc, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā; qu = kw.

mēt rô pól'-it an, a, & s. [Lat. *metropoli-tanús*; from *metropolis* = a metropolis; Fr. *metropolitain*; Ital. & Sp. *metropolitano*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or belonging to a metropolis; residing in a metropolis.
"Groves . . . preferred to smoke, to the ecclipsis That metropolitan volcanoes make."
—*Empire, Task*, iii, 707.

2. Having the position or rank of a metropolitan; as, a metropolitan city.

II. Eccles.: Having the authority of a metropolitan; proceeding from a metropolitan.

"A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a metropolitan bishop sundry preeminences above other bishops."
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. viii., § 5.

B. As substantive:

1. A bishop resident in a metropolis.
2. A bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

The Archbishopric of Canterbury, *Metropolitane*, and Primate of all England. —*Shaw, Kent's Antiquities* (ant. 466).

3. A metropolitan was at first one whose episcopal functions were extended over a metropolis and the country of which it was the seat of government. That metropolis, once the chief city of an independent state, might have sunk into a provincial capital — i. e., the capital of a province of the Roman Empire. When the bishops of that province met in a provincial council, the metropolitan presided. Under Constantine, the provinces over which they ruled were made as much as possible coterminous with those governed by civil rulers of corresponding rank. The leading metropolitans in the fourth century were those of Rome, Antioch, and Alexandria. The last two developed into patriarchs, and the first into the papacy. In England the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are the metropolitans of their respective provinces.

3. In the Greek church the title of a dignity intermediate between an archbishop and a patriarch.

4. A chief ruler.

"Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe, Grand Metropolitan of all the tribe"
—*Cooper, Progress of Error*, 186.

† mēt rô pól'-it an áte, s. [Eng. *metropolitán*; *ate*] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

*** mē trōp-ô lite, s. & a.** [Fr. *metropolit*; Lat. & Ital. *metropolitá*; Gr. *μητροπολιτης* (*metropolitēs*).]

A. As subst.: A metropolitan.

B. As adj.: Metropolitan.

"The whole country of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscovia, the metropolitan city."
—*Blackley, Voyages*, i, 479.

*** mē trô pól'-it-ic, * mēt rô pô lit'-ic-ál, a.** [METROPOLIS.]

1. *Oral Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan.

2. *Eccles.:* Pertaining to a metropolitan.
"The metropolitan church of Jerusalem." — *Bp. Horley, Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

mē trô rrahg-í a, s. [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb, and *ρήγναι* (*rhēgnai*) = to break; cf. *πάγας* (*rhāgōs*), *ρήγις* (*rhēgēs*) = a rent.]

Physiol.: A loss of blood during the intervals of regular menstruation, or of such an irregular nature that no monthly periodicity can be detected. A frequent cause is tumours, ulceration, &c.

mēt-rô scōpe, s. [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb, and *σκοπεῖν* (*skopēō*) = to see.]

Surg.: An instrument invented by M. Nache, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fetus in uterogestation. The extremity was suggested by the stethoscope of Laënce, and is introduced through the vagina and applied against the neck of the uterus. It is used when the sounds and movements are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen.

inē-trô sid-ēr-os, s. [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = a womb, the heart of a tree, and *σίδηρος* (*sīdēros*) = iron; so named from the hardness of its wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Leptospermeæ. It consists of plants, many of which climb, whilst the Myrtaceæ of other genera are erect. *Metrosideros polymorpha*, or some allied species, is supposed to furnish the

hard, heavy, dark-brown timber from which the South Sea Islanders make their clubs. *M. robusta* and *M. tomalosa* are used in New Zealand for shipbuilding.

mēt rô tōme, s. [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument like a bistoury enche, which is introduced into the cavity of the uterus, where the knife is unsheathed and cuts on withdrawing. Its purpose is to divide the neck of the uterus; a hysterotomy.

mē trōx-ý lōn, s. [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = . . . the path or heart of a tree, and *ξύλον* (*xy-lōn*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmæ, tribe Calameæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of *Saguis* (q.v.), but Von Martius retains the name *Metroxylon*, and divides the genus into two subgenera, *Saguis* and *Pigafetta*. *Metroxylon* (*Saguis*) *breve* and *M. (Saguis) Rumphii* (Turkish *SAGO* (q.v.)). [SAGU-PALM.]

mēt tle, s. [The same word as METAL (q.v.).]

1. Metal.

2. Stuff, material; the substance of which a thing is composed.

"A certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of."
—*Scotus, vol. vi., ser. 7.*

3. Quality, character.

"Shew us here The *mettle* of your pasture,"
—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, II, 1.

1. Disposition, temper, spirit, constitutional ardor; high courage or spirit; fire.

"But hold, w men, like horses hot at hand, Make gallant show and promise of their *mettle*,"
—*Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar*, v, 2.

2. To put a man on or to his *mettle*: To excite or arouse a man to do his utmost; to place a man in a position where he must use his utmost exertions.

mēt tled (tled as teld), a. [Eng. *mettled*; *-ed*] Full of mettle or spirit; high-spirited, fiery, ardent.

"A horseman darting from the crowd Spurs on his *mettled* courser proud"
—*Scott, Atterbury*, i, 5.

mēt tle sōme, a. [Eng. *mettle*; *-some*.] Full of mettle, fiery, spirited, eager.

"But their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a mettlesome horse."
—*Falmer, Nov. 6.*

mēt tle sōme-ly, adv. [Eng. *mettlesome*; *-ly*] In a mettlesome manner; with mettle or high spirit.

mēt tle sōme-ness, s. [Eng. *mettlesome*; *-ness*] The quality or state of being mettlesome; mettle, spirit.

mō tū-šī-āst, s. [Gr. *μετνοσία* (*metno-sia*) = a sharing, a communicating.] One who holds the doctrine of transubstantiation.
"The *metnasts* and Papists." — *Roberts, Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 289.

*** met-wand, s.** [METEWAND.]

mēt-z gēr-i a, s. [Named after John Metzger, who died in 1852.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Metzgeriæ (q.v.). The fronds are forked; the front springs from the under side of the midrib, and has a one-celled involucre. *Metzgeria furcata* is common on trees, rocks, &c. It is hairy beneath and smooth above. *M. pubescens* is large, and is hairy on both sides.

mēt-z gēr-i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *metzger-ia* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-iæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniæcæ, sub-order Jungermanniæcæ.

meū, s. [MEW (4).]

mē ūm (1), s. [Lat., from Gr. *μηρο* (*mēro*) = *Mona athamanicum* or *M. Matthioli*.]

Bot.: Men, Bald Money, or Spiguel; a genus of Umbellifera, family Sesebidæ. The fruit is elliptical, with five prominent, carinate, equal ribs, and many vittæ in the interstices; the petals entire, elliptical, with the tips incurved; the partial involucre of many leaves. *Mona athamanicum*, the Men or Bald Money, is found in the alpine parts of Scotland and the north of England. It has a setaceous, multilobed leaf, and yellowish, powerfully aromatic flowers. The roots of *M. athamanicum* and *M. Matthiæ* are aromatic and camphorative. They are eaten by the Scotch Highlanders. They enter as an ingredient into Venice treacle.

mē um (2), s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *mēus* = mine.] Mine; that which is mine or belongs to me. Only used in the phrase *mēus and tuus* = my property and yours, or another's; as, H. does not make any distinction between *mēus and tuus*.

meute, s. [Low Lat. *meute*.] A mew for hawks. [MEW (3), s.]

*** mev a-ble, a.** [MOVABLE.]

*** meve, v. t.** [MOVING.]

mew (ew as ū) (1), * mawe, s. [A S *māw*; cogn. with Dut. *māw*; Lech. *maw*; Dan. *maw*; Sw. *målle*; Ger. *maw*; all taken from the cry of the bird.] A sea-mew, a gull.

mew (ew as ū) (2), s. [MEW (2), s.] The cry of a cat.

"I'd rather be a kitten and cry *mew*."
—*Shakespeare, A Henry IV*, II, 1.

*** mew (ew as ū) (3), mewc, meuw, * muc, s.** [Fr. *muc* = a changing or moult-ing of the feathers; from *mucis*, Lat. *muc* = to change.]

1. A cage for hawks or other birds whilst moulting; a coop for fowls.

"Italy, Spain, Arbus, and now of late France itself, provides nests, and perches, and *mucos*, for these birds."
—*Sp. Ital. Qu. Indies*, § 24.

2. A place of confinement; an inclosed place.

"Forth coming from her darksome *mew*,"
—*Shakespeare, A Henry IV*, II, 1.

3. A den. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V, ix, 14.)

4. (*F. T.*) [MEWS.]

mew (ew as ū) (4), s. [MEW (1)]

Bot.: The genus *Meum* (q.v.), and especially *Meum athamanicum*.

mew (ew as ū) (1), v. t. & i. [MEW (3), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To change, to moult, to shed, to cast.
"All his gray beard,"
—*Forst, Broken Heart*, II, 1.

2. To shut up, to enclose, to confine.

"I suffered in your absence, *mewc* up here,"
—*Beaumont & Flit, Humorous Lieutenant*, IV, 8.

B. Intransitive: To moult; to cast or shed the feathers; hence, to change; to assume a new appearance.

"One only shut to his back, which paws is *mewc*ing."
—*Beaumont & Flit, Honest Man's Fortune*, V, 1.

mew (ew as ū) (2), * maw, * mcaw, v. t. [Of imitative origin; cf. Pers. *maw* = the mew-ing of a cat; Wel. *mawen*; Ger. *mawen* = to mew.] To cry as a cat.

*** mewc, s.** [MEW (3), s.]

In *mew*: In secret.

*** mewes, s. pl.** [MEWS.]

*** mew-et, a.** [MUTE.]

mewl (ew as ū), v. t. [Fr. *mewler*.] [MEW (2), s.] To cry or squall as a child.

"The infant *mewling* and puking in the nurse's arms."
—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, II, 7.

mewl (ew as ū), s. [MEWL (2), s.] The cry or squall of a child.

mewl-ēr (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *mewl*; *-er*; *-er*] One who mews, cries, or squalls.

mewş (ew as ū), * mewes, s. pl. [MEW (3), s.]

1. (*Ordn.:*) The royal stables in London; hence, a place where carriage-horses are stabled in towns.

"On the North side of Charing Cross stand the royal stables, called from the original use of the buildings on their site, the *mewş* having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at first from the time of Richard II." — *Strutt, London*, p. 451.

2. (*As a cogn.:*) A lane or alley in which mews or stables are situated.

mēx-çal, mēx i eal, s. [Sp.; cf. *me-x* = mixture, *mexela* = to mix.] [MEXAL.]

Mēx i-can, a, & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Mexico, or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

Mexican blue jay, s.

Ornith.: The popular name for (1) *Cyanocitta cyaneata*, and (2) *C. stelleri*, the latter being probably rather a variety than a species.

bowl, boy, poult, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph f, -cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shùn; tion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious -shus. -ble, -dle, &c. -bel, del.

Mexican brush turkey, s.*Ornith.*: *Melospiza mexicanus*.**Mexican lily, s.***Bot.*: *Asperula virginica*.**Mexican mugwort, s.***Bot.*: *Achillea mexicana*.**Mexican sub region, s.***Geog.*: A comparatively small sub-region, consisting of the irregular neck of land, about 1,500 miles long, which connects the North and South American continents.**Mexican tea, s.***Bot.*: *Psoralea glandulosa*.**Mexican tiger flower, s.***Bot.*: *Tropaeolum*.**Mexican tree porcupine, s.***Zool.*: *Sphaps. armatus mexicanus*. It has a prehensile tail, and climbs trees with great ease.**Mexican turkey, s.***Ornith.*: *Melospiza mexicana*.**mèy ma-çite, s.** [Named after the place where it was found.] [See def.]*Min.*: A yellow or greenish-yellow mineral resulting from the alteration of scheelite (q.v.). Friable. Sp. gr. 3.80 to 4.54; compos.: a hydrated tungstic acid, having the formula $W_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$. Found, with wolfram and scheelite, at Meynac, Correze, France.*** meynat, pret. & part. past. of v.** [MENGE.] Mangled, mixed. (Spenser: *Shepherds Calendar*; July.)**mëz-çal, s.** [MEXCAL.]**më zër-ç-ôn, më zër-ç-üm, s.** [Fr. *mezzorot*; Sp. *mezcron*, from Pers. & Arab. *mezzorot*.]*Bot.*: *Impatiens Mezerium*, a small shrub with deciduous obovate or spatulate lanceolate leaves; flowers generally in threes; silky-pink or white; very fragrant. Berries red, oval. Found perhaps wild in the south of England; a denizen elsewhere. Acrid and poisonous; the berries are cathartic; the leaves used as a vesicant.**mezerium-bark, s.***Pharm.*: The bark of mezerium. It is used in England as an ingredient in the compound decoction of sarsaparilla, in chronic rheumatism, tooth-ache, scrofula, skin diseases, and syphilis, and externally with mustard, in the compound mustard liniment, as an irritant and vesicant. An ointment of it is used in America.**mëz-zà-nine (mëz as mëtz), s.** [Fr., from Ital. *mezzanotte*, from *mezzo* = middle.]*Arch.*: A low window occurring in attics and entresols. Sometimes applied to an entresol. A mezzanine story is a half story; one lower than the stories above and below it.**2. Theatrical:**

(1) A floor between the stage and the bottom of the deep cellars of large theatres, from which floor the short scenes and traps are worked, the large scenes going down through openings into the cellar. Hence the name, from being midway between the stage and cellar floor.

(2) The space beneath the stage, between it and (1) as ground floor may mean either the floor itself or the room on the ground floor.

mëz-zò, mëz-zà (mëz as mëtz), adv. [Ital.]*Music.*: Half or medium, as, *mezza brayna*, semi brayna style; *mezzo soprano*, a voice lower in range than a soprano and higher than a contralto; *mezzo tenore*, a voice of tenor quality and baritone range, &c.**mëz zò ri li è-vò (mëz as mëtz), s.** [Ital.] [HALF-RELIEF.]**mëz-zò-tint, mëz-zò tin-tò (mëz as mëtz), s.** [Ital. *mezzo* = half, and *tinto* = tint (q.v.).]

A process of engraving on copper. The smooth plate is abraded with a roughened file-like tool, and myriads of tiny points are raised over the surface of the plate. These points catch and hold the ink, and an impression taken from a plate in this condition would give a soft velvety mass of black without variety of light and shade. A burnisher is next used to get rid of the raised points where

half tones and lights are wanted. Sometimes where very brilliant high lights are required, they are cut away so as to ensure a smooth surface of copper. By means of this burnishing process, all gradations of light and shade are obtained from the white of the smooth copper to the black of the roughened plate. The process dates from about the middle of the seventeenth century.

mëz-zò tint-ër (mez as mëtz), s. [Eng. *mezzotint*; *scr.*] One who practises or is skilled in mezzotint engraving. (*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 19, 1884.)**mëz-zò tin-tò (mëz as mëtz), s.** [Ital.] [MEZZOTINT.]**mëz-zò tin-tò, mëz-zò tint (mëz as mëtz), n.** [MEZZOTINT, s.] To engrave in mezzotint.The picture was afterwards *mezzotinted* very indifferently. — *Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov. 1881, p. 603.**M. F.** [See def.]*Music.*: *Mezzo forte*. [MEZZO.]**M. G.** [See def.]*Music.*: An abbreviation of *main gauche* (Fr.) = the left hand.**mi, s.** [Ital.]*Music.*:

1. A syllable used to indicate E, the third note in the scale of C.

2. In solmisation Mi always indicates the leading note.

mi bémol, s. The note E flat.**mi bémol majeur or mineur, s.** The key of E flat major or minor.**mi contra fa, s.** The name given by the old contrapuntists to the tritone, which was always to be avoided—"mi contra fa est diabolus."**mi-à-na (1), s.** [Gr. *μαίνα* (*maína*) = to stain. (*Agassiz*)]*Entom.*: A genus of moths, group Noctuidae, family Araniidae. It contains *Maiina liberata*, the Rosy Minor, so called from a rosy hue with which its gray fore wings are tinged, and *M. formicula*, which flies in numbers in the afternoon in England.**Mi-à-na (2), s.** [See def.]*Geog.*: A town in Persia, province Azerbaijan.**Miana-bug, s.***Zool.*: A tick, *Argas persicus*, the bite of which is very severe, and in some cases is said to prove fatal.**mi-àr-gýrite, s.** [Gr. *μαύρα* (*maúra*) = less, and *ἀργύρος* (*argyros*) = silver; Ger. *miargyrit*.]*Min.*: A rare mineral occurring only in crystals, which are thick, tabular, or short; prismatic in habit; crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 5.2 to 5.4; lustre, sub-metallic; colour, iron-black, but in thin splinters by transmitted light, a deep blood-red; streak, dark-red; fracture, subconchoidal; compos.: sulphur, 27.8; antimony, 41.5; silver, 30.7 = 100, represented by the formula $Ag_2S + Sb_2S_3$. Found associated with other silver minerals at Freiberg, Saxony; Příbram, Bohemia, and other silver-producing localities.**mi-ás, s.** [For étym. see def. and extract.]*Zool.*: The Malayan name of the Orangutan, introduced into zoological literature by Mr. A. R. Wallace."I... will now give some account of my experience in hunting the Orangutan, or *Maca*, as it is called by the natives; and, as this hunt is short and easily remembered, I shall generally use it in preference to *Somus selysi* or *Orangutan*." — *Malay Archipelago* (1872), p. 40.**mi-ask ite, mi-asc-ite, s.** [Named from Miask in the Ural Mountains where it occurs.]*Petrol.*: A granular slaty rock resembling granite, but having the quartz replaced by clausite.**mi-ám, * mi-ás-ma (pl. * mi-ásms, mi-ás-mas, mi-ás-ma-ta), s.** [Gr. *μασμία* (*masmia*), genit. *μασμιατος* (*masmias*) = pollution, stain, from *μαίρω* (*maírow*) = to stain; Fr. *masure*.]

The effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying matter, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and dangerous to health; noxious exhalations, emanations, or effluvia; malaria; infectious substances floating in the air.

mi-ás mal, a. [Eng. *masm*; -al.] Of the nature of masmia; containing masmia; masmiatic."We respond with our *miasmal* fog And call it mounting higher" — *E. B. Browning Aurora Leigh*, vii.**mi-ás-mát-ic, mi-ás-mát-ic-ál, a.** [Gr. *μασμία* (*masmia*), genit. *μασμιατος* (*masmias*); Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to masmia; having the nature or qualities of masmia.**masmiatic remittent fever, s.***Path.*: A name used by Fanner (*Practice of Med.* (ed. 7th), i. 312) for remittent fever. He calls it also malaric remittent-fever, denoting that it originates from masmia or malaria.**mi-ás-ma-tist, s.** [Gr. *μασμία* (*masmia*), genit. *μασμιατος* (*masmias*); Eng. suff. -ist.] One who is versed in the nature, properties, and character of masmiatic exhalations; one who has studied and understands the character of masmiatic.**mi-ás-mól-ô-gý, s.** [Eng. *masmia*, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on masmiatic exhalations; the science of masmiatic.**mi-ás-tor, s.** [Gr. *μαίτωρ* (*maístōr*) = a guilty wretch, one who brings pollution; *μαίωω* (*maíōō*) = to stain, to defile.]*Entom.*: A remarkable genus of the dipterous family Cecidomyiidae, created in 1866 by Dr. Wagner, professor in the University of Kasan. The larvae live under the bark of trees, and develop organs similar to ovaries, in which larvae are produced; these, having literally devoured their parents, break out, leaving nothing but the empty skin. This process is repeated during the autumn, winter, and spring. In the summer the last generation undergoes a change to the pupa state, and from the pupa perfect males and females emerge; the latter, after impregnation, deposit their eggs, and the larvae produced commence a fresh series of organic broods.**miául (1 as y), vi.** [Fr. *miauler*.] To cry like a cat; to mew.**mi cá, s.** [Lat. *mica* = a crumb; Fr. & Sp. *mica*. Not related to Lat. *mico* = to shine, to glimmer.]*Min.*: A name originally given to the shining, scaly constituent of many rocks and earths. The great diversity of chemical composition and other characters led to its division into several species, which were supposed to have distinctive crystallographic and chemical characters. The word is now used to designate a group of minerals having certain characters in common, the most important of which is the eminently perfect basal cleavage, which affords very thin, tough, and shining laminae. The species hitherto distinguished are, Phlogopite, Lepidolite and Cryophylite (regarded as orthorhombic); Biotite (hexagonal); Lepidomelane (hexagonal-2); Astrophyllite and Muscovite (orthorhombic, but with monoclinic habit). Tschermak, who has recently optically investigated this difficult group of minerals, refers them all to the monoclinic system, his examinations showing that the axis of elasticity is inclined a few degrees to the normal to the plane of cleavage. Bauer contrasts these results. Tschermak divides the micas into two groups; those which are characterized by having the optic-axial plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry, which includes Anomite, Lepidolite, Muscovite, Paragonite, and Margarite; and those which have the optic-axial plane parallel to the plane of symmetry, and which embraces Merxene, Lepidomelane, Phlogopite, and Zinnwaldite. Ramsdelsberg, as the result of a chemical investigation of this group, divides them into the alkali micas, magnesium mica, iron-magnesium mica, lithium-iron mica, and barium mica. The species and varieties belonging to this important group are, Anomite, Astrophyllite, Biotite, Cryophylite, Euchlorite, Fuchsite, Haughtonite, Lepidolite, Lepidomelane, Margarite, Margarone, Merxene, Muscovite, Ocellachene, Paragonite, Phengite, Phlogopite, Siderophyllite, and Zinnwaldite. (See these words.)**mica-basalt, s.***Petrol.*: Any basalt rich in mica, those of the normal type having it only in small quantity, and as a mere accessory.

fâte, fát, fare, amidst, wbat, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thère; pine, pít, sírc, sír, marine; gó, pót, or, wôre, wôif, wòrk, w hó, sôn; mútc, cúb, cure, ùnite, èur, rúle, fúll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

mica chlorite, s.

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

mica schist, micaceous-schist, mica slate, s.

Geol. & Petrol.: A slaty metamorphic rock composed of mica and quartz. The micas are usually muscovite (potash mica), though sometimes it is biotite (magnesian mica). The rock usually splits along the micaceous folia. Occasionally mica seems to constitute the whole mass of the rock. Next to gneiss, mica-schist is the most common metamorphic rock. It sometimes passes gradually into others of the same series. The addition of felspar making it become gneiss, and a decrease in the amount of quartz with an increase of chlorite makes it chlorite schist. Sorby has seen traces of ripple rocks. Various imbedded minerals occur, as quartz, garnet, &c.

mica-syenite, s.

Petrol.: A rock consisting of orthoclase, sometimes more or less plagioclastic felspar, biaxial magnesian mica, hornblende, occasionally with anarite, &c. Occurs in veins or dykes, chiefly in Calabria. (*Rutley*.)

*** mica-trap, s.**

Petrol.: A name of a volcanic rock, now distinguished into two: viz., Minette and Kersantite (q.v.).

mī-cā-ce-ō- (ce as shē), prof. [MICACEOUS.]

† **micaceous calcareous, a.** Calcareous with mica in layers.

mī-cā-ceous (ce as sh), mī-cā-clous, a. [*Eng. mic(a) + -ceous*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of mica; containing or resembling mica; hence, sparkling.

"The sparkling or *micaceous* [style] possessed by Hezlett."—*Saunders The Actor*, interl. xxv.

micaceous-felstone, s. A felstone having much mica in its composition. It closely approaches some of the fine-grained granite.

micaceous iron-ore, s.

Min.: A variety of hematite (q.v.), occurring in thin tables or as aggregated folia, mica-like.

† **micaceous rocks, s. pl.** Rocks having mica in layers, or interspersed—as mica-schist and gneiss.

micaceous sandstone, s.

Petrol. & Geol.: Sandstone with thin silvery plates of mica arranged in layers parallel to the planes of stratification, making the rock slaty. It was formed under running water, and is occasionally ripple-marked and sun-cracked. (*Lyell*.)

micaceous-schist, s. [MICA-SCHIST.]

mī-ca-fī-līte, s. [MICAPHILITE.]

Mī-cah, s. [Heb. מִיכָה (*Mikah*), for מִיכָה (*Mikayyāhū*) = Who is like Jehovah? Sept. Gr. Μιχαῖος (*Michaios*).]

1. *Script. Biog.*: Various persons with their names spelled Micah, Michah (1 Chron. xxiv. 24, 25), or Micha (2 Sam. ix. 12), are mentioned in the Old Testament. Specially: (1) A priest (Judges xvii., xviii.) believed to have been a descendant of Moses, written Manasseh (xviii. 30). (2) The prophet called Micah the Morastite, perhaps to distinguish him from Micaiah, the son of Imlah, who lived in the reign of Ahaz. Morastite means of Moresheth, probably Moresheth-gath (Micah i. 14). Scarcely anything is known of him, except what may be gathered from his prophecies.

2. *Old Test. Canon*: The sixth in order of the "minor prophets," i. e., of the minor prophetic books. The title states that "the word of the Lord came to Micah the Morastite in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah." The visions seen, however, were concerning Samaria and Jerusalem, the capital of the ten tribes, it will be observed, standing before that of the two (i. 1). Jeremiah attributes at least the prophecy in Micah iii. 12 to the reign of Hezekiah (Jer. xxvi. 18, 19). The corruptions of the ten tribes and of the two are denounced; and the prophet foretells the destruction of both Samaria and Jerusalem (i. 5, 6; iii. 8-12); the captivity in Babel (iv. 10); the world-wide spiritual influence to be ultimately exercised by Jerusalem and Zion, and the rise of a ruler to be born in Bethlehem, "whose goings forth have been from of old,

from everlasting" (v. 1, 2). The most natural division of the book is into three sections, ch. 1-3, 4-5, and 6, vii., each beginning with a formula calling on the people to hear (i. 2, iii. 1, vi. 1). Passages in Micah resemble others in Isaiah (cf. Micah iv. 1-5 with Isa. ii. 1-5). Micah is quoted or alluded to in Matt. ii. 5, 6, x. 35, 36; Mark xiii. 12; Luke xii. 53; John vii. 42. The canonical authority of the book has never been doubted.

mī-ca-phī-līte, mī-ca-fī-līte, mī-ca-phyl-līte, s. [From *Eng. mica*; Gr. φιλῶς (*philōs*) = friend, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

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

mī-ca-phyl-līte, s. [MICAPHILITE.]

mī-ca-rēlle, mī-ca-rēl-līte, s. [*Eng. mica*; suff. -elle, -ellite (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name used to designate the original mineral (which is at present unknown), from which the mine of Stolpen, near Neustadt, was derived.

2. The mica which is pseudomorphous after soapstone from Arendal, Norway. Color greenish-white; hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2.837; it is a potash mica, containing from 57 to 67 per cent. Occurs embedded in quartz.

mī-ca-rēl-līte, s. [MICARELLE.]

* **mice-eyed, a.** Keen-eyed.

"A legion of *mice-eyed* disciplinarians."—*Nashe*: *Lenten Stage*.

mīçh, v. l. [MICHIE.]

mī-chael, s. [See def.] A fine variety of sweet orange, from the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

mī-chael-īte, s. [Named from St. Michael, Azores, where it was found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of siliceous sinter (q.v.), occurring as capillary or fibrous snow-white encrustations; somewhat pearly in lustre.

Mīch-ael-mas, * Mīch-el-messe, Mych-el-messe, s. [From the proper name Michael; Fr. *Michel*, from Heb. מִיכָה (*Mikah*) = Who is like unto God? *Eng. -mas, -messe*; A.S. *masse* = mass (q.v.).]

1. The feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which is celebrated on September 29. It is one of the regular quarter-days in England.

2. Autumn.

Michaelmas daisy, s.

Bot. & Hort.:

1. A gardener's name for *Aster Traubelanti* and other species of *Aster*.

2. *Aster Trifolium*, the Sea Starwort, a plant frequently found wild in some salt-marshes in Britain.

Michaelmas head court, s. The annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas, for various county purposes. (*Soubth.*)

Michaelmas term, s.

Law: A term beginning on the 2nd and ending on the 25th of November.

mī-chael-sōn-īte, s. [Named after Michaelson, who analyzed it; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthite-like mineral grouped by Dana with manganite (q.v.). It appears to be a silicate of lanthanum, didymium, cerium, lime, zirconia, glauca, sesquioxide of iron, and a little alumina. Found with melnophane near Brevig, Norway.

mīçhe, *mīçh, *meççh, *mīçh, mooch, mouch, s. [Fr. *mouch, mouche, mouchier* (Fr. *mouche*) = to lude, to lark about.]

1. To lude, to skulk, to retire or hide from notice.

"Struggle up and down the country, or *mouch* in corners amongst their friends idly."—*Spencer*: *Views of the State of Ireland*.

2. To play the truant. (*Local*.)

3. To be guilty of anything done in secret, as an illicit amour, &c.

mī-chēl i a, s. [Named after Pietro Antonio Micheli, a Florentine botanist, who died in 1757.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliaceae, tribe Magno-

lieae. It is akin to Magnolia, but has axillary flowers, lesser carpels, and more numerous stamens. *Michelia Champaca* or *Tsampea* is the *Champaca* (q.v.). All parts of it are strongly stimulant. The latter aromatic bark has been used in low-interrupted fevers. It is a good substitute for guaiacum. The bark of *M. grandis* has properties like cascarilla-bark, but is less bitter. That of *M. quercifolia* has a strong smell of camphor. *M. Indisapa*, a tree growing in Nepal, has fragrant wood much used in that country for building.

mīçh-ēl in i a, s. [Latinised from a French proper name, *Michel*.]

Palaont.: A genus of tabulate corals, from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. The corallum is very like that of Favosites, but the epitheca is often furnished with root-like prolongations, the tabulae arched, and the mural pores very irregularly distributed.

mīçh-ēr, meççh cr, *much arc, s. [*Eng. mich*; *cr*]. One who miches, skulks, or hides out of sight; a truant, a petty thief, a pilferer.

"Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *michee*, and eat blackberries?"—*Shakespeare*: *A Henry IV.*, II. 4.

* **mīçh-ēr-ÿ, *mīch cr ic, s.** [*Eng. mich*; *cr*]. Thief, thieving, pilfering.

"Now thou shalt full sore ache
That like stethie of *michee*."—*Gower*: *C. A.*, v.

mīçh-īng, *meççh īng, a. [MICHIE.] Skulking; keeping out of sight; michee.

"Sure she has some *meeching* use of her house."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Sweetheart*, IV. 1.

mīçh-klē, mīçh-ēl, mīk-ēl, *moch-el, *much-el, *muc-klē, *muk-cl, a. [A.S. *mycel, mīcel*; cogn. with *Irish mil-cl, mil-cl*; Goth. *mīhils*; M. H. Ger. *mīchel*; O. H. Ger. *mīhli*; Gr. *μυχαῖος* (*mychaios*) = great.] *Mich*, great. [*Min.*]

"It cost Watt Tindal much *miche* to
To drive him by a *soot*-sh-hole."—*Scott*: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, IV. 12.

mī-cō-nī-a, s. [Named after Dr. D. Micon, a Spanish physician and botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Miconaeae. The fruit of *Miconia bonifolia* is used in tropical America for dyeing black, and that of *M. coccinea* for dyeing yellow.

mī-cō-nī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *micon(e)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. -ae.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Melastomaceae, tribe Melastomeae.

mīçr, prof. [MICHRO-]

mī-cra-bā-çī-a, s. [Pref. *mīçr*, and Gr. ἀβάξ (*abax*), genit. ἀβάκος (*abakos*) = a slab, a board.]

Palaont.: A genus of Aporose Zoanthera, of the family Fungidae, from the Cretaceous series. There is no epitheca, and the basal wall is perforated.

mī-cra-cān-thūs, s. [Pref. *mīçr*, and Lat. *anathus*, from Gr. ἀνάθη (*anathē*) = a spine, a prickle.]

Ichthy.: An African genus of Acanthopterygian fishes, family Labryrinthini. It has been recently discovered in the tributaries of the river Ogooue. (*Günther*.)

mī-crān-dra, s. [Pref. *mīçr*, and Gr. ἀράφ (*arap*), genit. ἀράπος (*arapos*) = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae, tribe Crotonaceae. *Micrandra siphonoides*, and *M. minima*, natives of the regions bordering the Rio Negro, furnish parts of the *Pura couatona*, it is their insipidated milky juice.

mī-crān-thēs, s. [Pref. *mīçr*, and Gr. ἀράθος (*arathos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Saxifraga. The flowers are in dense cymes, and the petals white. It includes *Saxifraga (Micranthis) nana*, a British-Alpine plant.

mī-crās-tēr, s. [Pref. *mīçr*, and Gr. ἀστέρ (*aster*) = a star.]

Palaont.: A genus of Echinodera, family Spathangidae. It is very abundant in the Chalk beds.

mī-crās-tūr, s. [Pref. *mīçr*, and Lat. *astur* = a kind of hawk.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, family Falconidae. *Micrastur squamipennis* is the Harrier Hawk—a connecting-link between the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; çxpect, çxnophon, çxist. -ing. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = şhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beçl, dçl.

harriers and the goshawks. It inhabits forests in Mexico.

mī crā thō ūc, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. Ἀθήνη (*Athēnē*) = the goddess Minerva, to whom the owl was sacred.]

Ornith.: A genus of Strigidae erected by Coles. It has but one species, *Micrathya whitneyi*, the smallest owl known. Length about six inches, wingspan from fourteen to sixteen inches. Above, grayish olive-brown, with pale rusty spots, whitish nuchal collar. Beneath, white, with large rusty blotches. Habitat, Colorado and Western Mexico.

mī crō, *pref.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = little, small.]

1. A prefix denoting smallness or littleness.
2. Among electricians and on the C. G. S. system, division by a million. (*Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1873, p. 224.)

micro-lepidoptera, *s. pl.* A division of the Lepidoptera with regard to size; it is of little or no scientific value.

mī crōbe, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and βίος (*bios*) = life.]

Biol.: A term proposed by Sedillot, in 1878, for any minute organism, vegetable or animal. Microbes, collectively, are equivalent to the Microzymes (q.v.) of Bichamp.

"We shall make use of the term *microbe* as the general designation of all the minute organized beings which are found on the borderland between animals and plants."—*E. L. Trouessart: Microbes, Ferments, & Moulds*, p. 6.

mī crō-brōm'ite, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng., &c. bromine (q.v.)]

Min.: A variety of enochite (q.v.), containing a small amount of bromine compared with the chloride of silver. [MEGABROMITE.]

mī crō cāch' rŷs, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Lat. *caryx* = patched barley; a catkin.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceae, tribe Abietæ. [HOL-PINE.]

mī crō-çé-phāl'ic, *a.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng. cephalic.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls having a capacity below 1,350 cubic centimeters.

mī crō çéph'-a lous, *a.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng. cephalous.] Having a small or imperfectly-developed head; hence, deficient in intellect. [*Black: Adv. of a Phacton*, ch. XXV.]

mī crō chir' õp tēr' a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng., &c. *chiroptera*.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Dobson for a sub order of Bats. [ISSUDIVORA, 1. (2).]

mī crō chrō nôm' è-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng. *chromotero* (q.v.).] A micronometre (q.v.).

mī crō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = cleavage; Ger. *mit. klasses*.]

Min.: A name given by Wink to a potassium-soda felspar, from the St. Gotthard, Switzerland. Crystallization trichine. Occurs inter-crystallized with orthoclase in a singular manner to that of albite with microcline. (See these words.)

mī' crō cline, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. κλίω (*klīō*) = to bend, to incline; Ger. *microklin*.]

Min.: A name originally given by Breithaupt to a felspar which gave the angle of 90° 22' to 90° 23' between the two cleavage planes instead of 90°. Des Cloizeaux has referred this felspar, however, to orthoclase, but has adopted the name for a new species of felspar, having the following characters. Crystallization trichline, with polysynthetic twinning. A section cut parallel with the base shows a peculiar reticulated structure, due to the regular intergrowth of twin lamellæ; it encloses irregular bands of albite compound. Silica, 64.30; alumina, 19.70; sesquioxide of iron, 0.74; potash, 15.00; soda, 0.48; loss on ignition, 0.35 = 101.17; represented by the formula, K₂(Mg)Si₂O₆. A large part of felspar, hitherto regarded as orthoclase, is included in this species, as also much of the amazonstone and chesterite (q.v.).

mī crō-cōc' cūs, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. κοκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Schizomyces, distin-

guished by the minute organisms being globular instead of linear. The species have been divided into three groups: (1) Chronogenous; (2) Zymogenous, producing various kinds of fermentation; and (3) Pathogenous, producing contagious diseases. (*Griffith & Beaufrey*.)

mī crō cōñ' chūs, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. κοκκη (*kokkhe*) = a shell.] [STRIMOUS.]

mī crō cōsm, *s.* [Fr. *microcosmos*, from Lat. *microcosmos*, from Gr. μικροκόσμος (*mikrokosmos*) = a little world, from *kosmos* (*kosmos*) = small, and *kosmos* (*kosmos*) = a world.]

1. A little world of cosmos; a term facetiously applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the macrocosm or universe. It was used by Paracelsus.

"There were some said, that stand not here; but want neither aid, nor help; but if the spirit of man (whom they call the *microcosm*) do give a bit touch to the spirit of the world, by strong imaginations and beliefs, it might command nature."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* § 502.

2. A little community or society.

nī crō cōş' mic, **mī crō cōş' mic al**, *a.* [Eng. *microcosm*; -ic, -al.] Pertaining to man or the microcosm.

"This opinion continued would much advance the improvement of man."—*Bacon: False Propos.*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

microcosmic salt, *s.*

Chem.: (NH₄)₂NaHPO₄·4H₂O. Ammoniosodic phosphate, used as a flux in blowpipe experiments. [STRACONITE.]

mī crō cōş' mōg' rā phŷ, *s.* [Gr. μικροκόσμος (*mikrokosmos*) = a microcosm, and γραφή (*graphē*) = to write, to describe.] The description of man as a microcosm.

mī crō cōus'-tic, *a. & s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng. *crustic*.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving to increase small or indistinct sounds; of or pertaining to a microcosmic. [B.]

B. *As subst.*: An aural instrument for collecting sounds for the partially deaf; an auricle or speaking trumpet.

mī crō crith, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng. *crith* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The weight of an atom of hydrogen.

mī crō-crŷs'-tal-line, *a.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng. *crystalline*.]

Metall.: The name given by Rosenbusch to the parts of porphyritic ground matter which are aggregates of elements mineralogically recognizable. It is opposed to cryptocrystalline, in which they are unrecognizable.

mī crō-dēr'-mā tōus, *a.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and δερμα (*derma*) = skin, δερματός (*dermatos*) = the skin.]

Pathol.: Of, belonging to, or consisting of minute portions of skin.

mī crō dis'-cūs, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disc.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, family Agnostidae (sometimes referred to the Frinclidæ) from the Upper Cambrian. There are no facial sutures or eyes; four body rings are present, and the tail is segmented.

mī crō-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. ὀδώντος (*odontos*) = small, ὀδώντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil teeth, believed to belong to Pycnodont fishes. Prof. Morris, in 1854, enumerated three species from the Chalk and one from the Purbeck beds.

mī crō dōn' tā, *s.* [Microton.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Notodontidæ. *Microdonta hudsoni*, a snow-white moth, with orange spots on the fore wings, is rare in England.

mī crō far'-ād, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng., &c. farad.]

Electro-magnetics: The millionth part of a farad. The farad being too large for practical purposes, the microfarad is employed in its room. (*Leitch: U. S. System of Units: London* (1875), p. 79.)

mī crō fcl' site, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng. *felsite*.]

Pathol.: The name given by Rosenbusch to a colorless, grayish, or brownish substance, made up of minute scales or fibres occurring at the bases of some porphyries.

mī crō fcl' sit' ic, *a.* [Eng. *microfelsitic* (q.v.); suff. -ic.] Of, belonging to, or consisting of microfelsite.

microfelsitic basis, *s.*

Pathol.: An alternative name given by Rosenbusch to microfelsite (q.v.).

microfelsitic matter, *s.*

Pathol.: Matter consisting of microfelsite (q.v.). (*Reilly*.)

mī crō gās' tēr, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Entom.: A genus of Entomophaga, family Ichneumonidæ. *Microraster glauciventris* parasitic on the caterpillars of the common white butterfly. The larva burst forth from the body of the caterpillar when it is ready to change, and form round its empty skin a little heap of yellowish cocoons.

nī crō gē' ô lōg' i cal, *a.* [Eng. *microgeology* (q.v.); -ic.] Of or pertaining to microgeology; derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology.

mī crō gē' ôl' ô gŷ, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng. *geology* (q.v.).]

That department of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.

mī crō glōs' sūs, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, from the Papuan district and North Australia. John Mclellivray (*Journal of the Raffles Club*, i, 321) speaks of the *Micropopsittacus crinitus* as "an enormous black parrot with crimson cheeks. At Cape York it feeds upon the cabbage of various palms, stripping down the sheath at the base of the leaves with its powerful, acutely-hooked upper mandible." It is popularly known as the Black Cockatoo. An excellent detailed description of the bird has been given by A. R. Wallace (*Malesy Archæology*, 1872, pp. 446-448).

mī crō graph, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and γραφή (*graphē*) = to write, to draw.]

An instrument invented by Mr. Webb of London, for executing extremely minute writing and engraving; its general principle is that of the pantograph.

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mī crō grā-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *micrograph*; -er.] One versed or skilled in micrography.

mī crō graph' ic, *a.* [Eng. *micrograph* (q.v.); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to micrography.

mī crōg' rā phŷ, *s.* [Eng. *micrograph*; -y.]

The description of things too minute to be seen without the aid of the microscope.

"A curious description and figure of the sting seen in Mr. Hook's *micrography*."—*Beccar: Mastom*.

mī crō hī' èr-āx, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. ἕραξ (*herax*) = a hawk, a falcon.]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Falconinæ. It contains the Falconets. [FALCONET.]

mī crōhm, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Eng., &c. *ohm* (q.v.).]

Electricity: The millionth part of an ohm.

mī crōl' a bis, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. λαβῆ (*labē*) = a pair of pincers.]

Palæont.: A carboniferous genus of Arachnida; it is believed to be most nearly allied to the Pseudoscorpionidæ (q.v.).

mī crō læ' nā, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. ἄσπρος (*aspros*) = wool; so called from the small woolly flower-stalk.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Byttneriaceæ. The fibrous tissue of the bark of *Microrhiza spectabilis* is suitable for cordage.

2. A genus of grasses, tribe Oryzæ.

mī crō lēs' tēs, *s.* [Pref. *micro*, and Gr. ἄσπρος (*aspros*) = a pirate, a buccaner; ἄσπρον (*aspron*) = to be a robber or pirate.]

Palæont.: A genus founded on the remains of *Microlestes antiquus*, the earliest known mammal. Only a few teeth have as yet been discovered. "The earliest horizon on which *Microlestes* occurs is in a bone-bed in the Keuper [Upper Trias] of Württemberg; but it has also been detected in the higher Rhætic beds." (*Nicholson*.) It is impossible to decide whether *Microlestes* was placental or marsupial. Most probably it was marsupial; and

it appears to be closely allied to the recent Australian banded Ant-eater. [MACROPTER, MYRMICOMORPHUS.]

mī-crō-lite, s. [Gr. μικρός (mikros) = small, and λίθος (lithos) = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in exceedingly small octahedral crystals, hence the name. It has lately been found in well-defined crystals up to an inch and a half in diameter, and larger imperfect ones up to 4 lbs. in weight. Crystallization, isometric; hardness, 6; sp. gr. 5.536; lustre, resinous; colour, wax-yellow to brown; streak, pale ochreous yellow; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: a columbo-tantalate of lime, with some glucina, oxide of tin, magnesia, sesquioxide of uranium, yttria, thorine, &c. Probable formula 2(Ca₂Ta₂O₇) + 6H₂O. Found with albite, &c., at Chesterfield, Massachusetts; Uto, Sweden; and at the mica mines, Annela Co., Virginia.

mī-crō-lith, s. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. λίθος (lithos) = a stone.]

Crystallography: One of the microscopic stony bodies rendering the material in which they occur all but crystalline.

mī-crō-lith-ic, a. [Pref. micro-, and Eng. lithic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Composed of small stones.

2. *Anthrop.*: A term applied to a particular style of funeral monuments, in which extremely small stones are used. They are nearly always squared or hexon, and the builders sought to produce effect by construction, not by the exhibition of mere force.

The cognate examples in the microlithic styles afford us very little assistance."—*Ferguson, Antic Stone Monuments*, p. 47.

mī-crōl-ō-gy, s. [Gr. μικρός (mikros) = small, and λόγος (logos) = a word, a discourse.]

1. *Lit.*: Micrography; that part of science depending upon the use of the microscope.

2. *Fig.*: Undue attention to insignificant or unimportant matters; minuteness about words; hair-splitting.

"There is less microscopy in his evolution."—*Roberts, Life of W. Taylor*, i. 146.

mī-crō-mēr-i-a, s. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. μέρις (meris) = a part.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatae, tribe Melissae. *Micromeria capitata*, a small plant growing in the Neelgherry Hills, the Western Ghats, &c., has the properties of Peppermint.

mī-crōm-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. micro-, and Eng. mētr.] An instrument used with a telescope or microscope to measure small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles. Micrometers are variously constructed. The field of the telescope may be provided with a graduated scale, or a metallic ring, or a diaphragm having parallel and intersecting spider-lines or fine wires. The micrometer with a graduated scale is used for measuring distances by direct comparison.

See also *Double-image micrometer*, *double-reticula micrometer*, *linear-micrometer*, *position-micrometer*, *ring-micrometer*, *scale-micrometer*. [FLUAR.]

micrometer-balance, s. A balance for ascertaining minute differences in weight.

micrometer-microscope, s. An instrument used for reading and subdividing the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments.

micrometer-screw, s. A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means for exact measurement of very small angles. The great space through which the lever of the screw passes, in comparison with the longitudinal motion due to the pitch, affords the means for a positive motion which is imperceptible on the object moved, though appreciable in its results. If the thread of a micrometer-screw in an instrument has 50 threads to an inch, and carries a pointer which traverses a graduated circle divided into 20 equal parts, the revolution of the micrometer-screw for a distance equal to one of the divisions will move the object to which the screw is attached $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch; that is, $20 \times 50 = 1,000$.

mī-crō-mēt-ric, **mī-crō-mēt-ric-al**, a. [Eng. micrometer, -s, -al.] Of or pertaining to the micrometer; as, *micrometric measurements*.

mī-crō-mēt-ric-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. micrometrically; lý.] By means of a micrometer.

"The area within which the Prayer was micrometrically written by H. J. Woodward, United States Army, who found that it and the inscription were contained within a space $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch square."—*Knight, Dictionary of Mechanics*.

mī-crōm-ē-trý, s. [Eng. micrometer; -try.] The act or art of measuring minute objects or distances by means of a micrometer.

mī-crō-mýs, s. [Pref. micro-, and μύς (mys) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridae, constructed to contain the Harvest Mouse (q.v.).

mī-crō-nī-sus, s. [Pref. micro-, and Lat. Nisus; Gr. Νίσος (Nisos) = a king of Megara, tilled to have been charged into a sparrow-hawk. (*Quid? Met.* viii. 8, *sup.*)]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconidae, sub-family Accipitrinae (q.v.). *Micronisus bolinus* is the Shikra, found in India, where it is trained for purposes of falconry.

mī-crō-nóm-ē-tēr, s. [A contraction of *microchronometer* (q.v.).] A species of watch intended for measuring short intervals of time, as the flight of a projectile, &c. After being wound up in the ordinary way, it is set in motion by pressing a spring with the finger, upon withdrawing which it is instantaneously stopped.

mī-crō-pán-tō-graph, s. [Pref. micro-, and Eng. pantograph (q.v.).] An instrument invented in 1852 by Mr. Peters, an English banker and microscopist, for minute writing. By means of it the Lord's Prayer, containing 223 letters (amen being omitted), has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{330000}$ of a square inch.

mī-crōph-ō-lis, s. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. φολίς (pholis) = a horny scale.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, family Baeophopina. It was founded by Huxley on remains from the Karoo-bed at the foot of Rhenosterberg, South Africa. He called the single species *Micropholis Swolvi*, after its discoverer. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xv. 642-49.)

mī-crō-phōne, s. [Gr. μικρός (mikros) = small, and φωνή (phōnē) = sound; Fr. microphone.] An instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds by communicating their vibrations to a more sonorous body which emits a more audible sound. It is variously constructed, the most usual method being with a piece of charcoal held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner that it is affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and, when the ear is placed at the ear-piece of the telephone, the slightest sound on the wooden support of the microphone is so magnified that even the tread of a fly appears as loud as the tramp of a horse. [TELEPHONE.]

mī-crō-phōn-ics, s. [MICROPHONE.] The science or art of augmenting weak or small sounds.

mī-crōph-ō-nous, a. [Eng. microphone(-); -ous.] Having the property or power of augmenting weak sounds; microconstric.

mī-crōph-ō-ný, s. [MICROPHONE.] Weakness of voice.

mī-crō-phō-tóg-raphý, s. [Pref. micro-, and Eng. photography (q.v.).] A photographic process by which an object is reduced in size, while its exact form is retained. By means of this instrument letters can be reduced to a minute space, and afterwards either enlarged by photography or read with a microscope. Practical use of the process was made during the siege of Paris in 1870, in order to communicate with those inside that city by means of messages conveyed by carrier-pigeons, the transcript being taken on paper of extreme thinness, so that the pigeons were able to carry a considerable number of messages.

mī-crōph-thál-mi-a, **mī-crōph-thál-mý**, s. [Pref. micro-, and Eng. ophthalmia, ophthalmia.]

Pathol.: A morbid smallness of the eye.

mī-crō-phýl-lit, s. [Gr. μικρός (mikros) = little, and φέλλον (phallon) = a leaf; Ger. mikrophyllit.]

Min.: One of two inflexible minerals enclosed in labradorite. [MICROPHYLLIT.] It occurs in crystalline scales from 0.01 to 1 mm. in length.

mī-crōph-ýl-lóus, a. [Pref. micro-, Gr. φάλλον (phallon) = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having small leaves.

mī-crō-phýte, s. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. φυτόν (photon) = a plant.] A microscopical plant, especially one parasitic in its habits.

mī-crō-plak-it, s. [Gr. μικρός (mikros) = little; πλαγή (plagi), genit. πλαχός (phalos) = flat, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin minute rectangular tables, enclosed in labradorite (q.v.). Colour by transmitted light grayish-yellow to brownish, by reflected light reddish-green to green and blue. The nature of these tables is yet uncertain, but most of their characters resemble those of magnetite (q.v.).

mī-crō-pō-gōn, s. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. πωγων (pogon) = the beard.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Serranide (q.v.), closely allied to Pogonias, but with conical pharyngeal teeth. Two species are known, from the western parts of the Atlantic.

mī-crōp-tēr-ús, s. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. πτερον (pteron) = a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatide. *Micropodius hutchingsi* is the Steamer-duck or Race-horse. Found in the Straits of Magellan, &c.

mī-crōp-tēr-ýg-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *micropterygia*, genit. *micropterygi(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Tineina. The head is rough; the antenna shorter than the anterior wings, these and the hinder ones somewhat transparent. Larva without feet, mining so as to produce blotches in leaves. Only one genus, *Micropteryx* (q.v.).

mī-crōp-tēr-yx, s. [Gr. μικροπτερός (mikropteros) = with small wings; pref. micro-, and Gr. πτερός (pteros) = a wing, a fin.]

1. *Entom.*: The typical and only genus of the family Micropterygidae. There are twelve British species.

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Carangide (Horse-Mackerel). The body much compressed; no detached finlets. Small teeth on vomer and palatine bones. *Micropteryx chequensis* is a semi-pelagic fish, very common in the tropical Atlantic, less so in the Indian Ocean.

mī-crō-pūs, s. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. πούς (pous) = a foot.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Acanthopterygians, family Scopelogadide. They are exceedingly small, about an inch and a half in length. Two species are known, from the neighbourhood of the coral reefs of the Pacific.

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Baeophopina, short-toed Thrushes, founded by Swainson.

mī-crō-pýlc, s. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. πύλι (pyli) = an opening.]

1. *Animal Physiol.*: (See extract.)

"In the Gossion Fishes it has been shown by Dr. Dawson that the spermatozoa pass through a minute opening in the external membrane of the ova, termed the *micropyle*. A similar opening has been observed by Muller and others in insects, cephalopods, molluscs, and in several echinoderata, and its use as Dr. Allen Thompson has suggested, is probably to facilitate the penetration of sea-water of very thick external coverings. A *micropyle* has not been seen in any of the mammalia."—*Carpenter, Human Physiol.*, p. 288.

2. *Fertilib. Physiol.*: The opening in a ripe seed. It is formed by the united exo- and endostome. It is always opposite the embryo. The position of the latter can therefore be determined by the inspection of the micropyle.

mī-crō-rhē-ō-mēt-ri-cal, a. [Pref. micro-, Eng. *rhēmatos*, and suff. -al.] A term applied to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution, when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

mī-crō-sau-ri-a, s. pl. [Pref. micro-, and Gr. σαύρος (sauros) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A group of Labyrinthodonts, founded by Dawson. Thoracic plates unknown; ossification of limb-bones incomplete. Dentine nearly or entirely non-placid. Jugal cavity large. Three genera. *Dendropteron* Hylonomus, *Hylepteron*.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**: **go**, **gem**: **thin**, **this**: **sin**, **aç**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. **bcl**, **dcl**.

mī crō schōrl itc (o as o), s. [Pref. *micro-* = little; Ger. *s* = schorl (q.v.) and suff. -*itc* (Mor).]

Min.: A name given to a kind of crystallite observed in the kaolinite of Thuringia, and which is probably tourmaline.

mī crō scope, s. [Gr. *μικρός* (*mikros*) = small, and *σκοπεῖν* (*skopēin*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *microscope*; Ital. & Sp. *microscopio*.]

Optics: An optical instrument by which objects so magnified that details invisible to the naked eye are clearly seen. In a simple microscope the magnifying power is interposed directly between the eye and the object, in the manner of a magnifying glass; and though the power may consist of several lenses, they combine as one. In a compound microscope, an aerial magnified image of the object is projected by one lens in the manner of a magic lantern, and this image is looked at and further magnified by a second power as in the simple microscope. The first lens is called the *object-glass* (q.v.), or *objective*; the second the *ocular* or *eye-piece*. The most important by far is the *object-glass*. The shorter its focus the larger is the image produced, and at one time objectives were constructed of as high power as 4th of an inch; but it was subsequently discovered that the power of separating minute detail depended far more upon the aperture of the lens than upon its power, and the best work is now done by objectives not less than 1/25th or 1/32nd in. focus, made with the utmost refinement so as to bear a further magnification by the eye-piece of thirty or forty times. The eye-pieces are also made of various powers. The instrument further requires a stage on which the objects can be placed and held, underneath which must be a mirror for directing the light to the object when viewed transparently. In using high powers, biomechanical movements are employed to adjust the object; and a finely-adjustable sub-stage, for the use of various illuminating apparatus, and especially for focussing accurately upon the object, by an achromatic combination called a *condenser*, an image of the flame, so that light-rays and image-rays may coincide. An instrument which presents an image to only one eye is called a *monocular microscope*; but there are several methods of doubling by prisms the pencil of rays from the objective into two sets, which diverge to eye-pieces so placed, that both eyes can be used; such an instrument is called a *binocular microscope*. In all the usual forms of microscope, the image of the object appears inverted, and for most objects this is of no consequence. For dissecting instruments are constructed which, by prisms or lenses, re-invert or right the object; such are called *erecting microscopes*. In the solar microscope a lens condenses the sun's rays upon an object, which is thus so intensely illuminated that the objective can project a greatly enlarged image upon a white screen. In the electric microscope the rays from the electric light are similarly used, and in this way microscopic photographs of long messages, on tiny slips of collodion, were enlarged and transcribed during the siege of Paris in 1870. The oxy-hydrogen microscope similarly employs the light from lime made incandescent by the oxy-hydrogen flame. Very lately this form of microscope has been so greatly improved that magnifications of 1,200 to 2,000 diameters can be obtained with it.

Microscopical analysis would enable us to decide this question. — *Phil. & London Phys. Journ.*, 11, 20.

2. Using a microscope; assisted by a microscope.

mī crō scōp ic al lŷ, adv. [Eng. *microscopical*; *adv.*] By means of a microscope; with minute investigation; in very minute size or degree.

mī crōs cō pist, s. [Eng. *microscopist*; *-ist*.] One skilled or versed in microscopy.

mī crō scō pi ūm, s. [A Latinised form of Eng. *microscope* (q.v.).]

Astron.: One of Lacaille's twenty-seven southern constellations. It is situated above *Grus* and *Indus*, at the junction of *Capricornus* and *Sagittarius*.

mī crōs cō pŷ, s. [Eng. *microscopist*; *-y*.] The act or art of using a microscope; investigation with a microscope.

mī crōs cŕ is, s. [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. *σπερς* (*seps*) = a kind of endive, succory.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositae, tribe *Cichoraceae*. The fleshy fibres of the roots of *Microris* *Fischeri* are eaten by the natives of Port Philip in Australia.

mī crō sōm mīc, s. [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. &c. *summit*.]

Min.: A mineral found in the bombs ejected from Vesuvius, and in basaltic lava, where it has been formed by sublimation. Crystals, hexagonal and exceedingly minute, with vertical striations. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 2.60; colourless and transparent. Compos.: silica, 33.0; alumina, 29.0; lime, 11.2; potash, 11.5; soda, 8.7; chlorine, 9.1; sulphuric acid, 1.7 = 100. Near solubile in composition.

mī crō spēc trō scope, s. [Eng. *microscope*, and *spectroscope* (q.v.).] A spectroscopic placed in connection with a microscope, in order that the absorption lines may be the more accurately measured. The eye-piece contains prisms so placed as to enable the reflected ray to pass in a direct line to the eye.

mī crō spō rān gī a, s. pl. [Pref. *micro-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *sporāngia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Small seed-vessels in the Marsileaceae and Salviniaceae, containing microspores.

mī crō spēre, s. [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *spore* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The smaller of two kinds of spores found in the Marsileaceae and Salviniaceae.

mī crōs pō rōn, s. [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. *σπορα* (*spora*) or *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungales. *Microron montographites* is believed to be identical with *Trichophyton tonsurans*; it exists as a whitish powder at the root of the hairs of the beard in a skin disease, *Tinea sycosis*. *M. farfar* produces *T. vesicolar* on the body, and *M. Androni* the baldness on the head arising from *T. decalvans*.

mī crōs thēn a, s. pl. [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. *σθερος* (*stheros*) = strength.]

Zool.: The third order of mammals in the arrangement of J. D. Dana. [MEGASTHERIA.]

mī crōs thēncs, s. pl. [MICROSTHENA.]

Zool.: The English rendering of *Microsthenia* (q.v.).

mī crōs thēn ic, a. [Eng. *microsthenic*; *-ic*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Microsthenia* (q.v.).

Min.: A general structural characteristic may yet be detected in microscopical (i.e., *microsthenic*) qualities. — *J. D. Dana*, *Trilobites*, p. 2.

mī crō stŷ lar, n. [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *style* (q.v.).]

Arch.: Having a small style or column; an epithet applied to a style of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor.

mī crōs ŷ ōps, s. [Pref. *micro-*; Gr. *σῆς* (*sis*) = a pig, and *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the face, the countenance.]

Palaont.: A genus of Limnotherida, from the Eocene of America.

mī crō tā sim ō tēr, s. [Pref. *micro-*; Gr. *τασις* (*tasos*) = stretching, tension, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Mr. T. A. Edison, and announced by him in 1878. In it he uses the principle of the carbon microphone to measure infinitesimal pressure.

mī crō thēre, s. [MICROTHERIUM.] Any individual of the genus *Microtherium* (q.v.).

Min.: The affinity of the *microtheres* to the chelodonts is, nevertheless, very close. — *Wen.*, *Palaont.*, p. 372.

mī crō thēr ī ūm, s. [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. *θηρ* (*theron*) = a wild animal.]

Palaont.: A genus of artiodactyle Ungulata, from the Miocene Tertiary of Europe. Entire crania, from the lacustrine calcareous marls of *Phy-de-Dôme*, are in the Natural History section of the British Museum, and show that it differed from the *Tragulidae* in possessing a complete series of incisors.

mī crō tōme, s. [Gr. *μικρός* (*mikros*) = small, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τεμαίνω* (*temainō*) = to cut.] A knife for making thin sections for microscopic examination; a pair of parallel knives in a single hilt. [PARALLEL-KNIFE.]

mī crō vēr mīc y lite, s. [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. &c. *vermiculite*; Ger. *microvermiculit*.]

Min.: A vermiform mineral observed in the kaolinite of Thuringia, and believed to belong to the Vermiculites (q.v.).

mī crō vōlt, s. [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *volt*.] A millionth part of a volt (q.v.).

mī crō zō a, s. pl. [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. *ζῷα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: The same as *MICROZOA* (q.v.).

† mī crō zō ā r ī a, s. pl. [Pref. *micro-*; Gr. *ζῷα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*; Fr. *microzoaires*.]

Zool.: A name proposed by De Blainville for a group including the Rotifera and the Infusoria.

mī crō zŷmes, s. pl. [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. *ζῷμα* (*zōma*) = yeast.]

Hannon & Comp. Physiol.: The smallest and least organized of living beings. They may be either globular, rod-shaped, egg-shaped, or filamentous; but the most common form is that of jointed rods moving with rapidity, in size about 1/100 of an inch. Many physiologists at home and abroad contend that infectious diseases depend on the presence of these organisms in the blood. They have been found in various blood, human and ovine, in human blood in scyph fever and measles, and, according to Dr. Koch, in cholera; and in the blood of sheep and cattle which have died of splenic apoplexy. Called also *Bacteria* and *Vibriones*. [GERM-THEORY.]

Experiments have proved that two of the most destructive epizootic diseases, sheep-pox and glanders, are also dependent for their existence and their propagation upon extremely small living solid particles, to which the title of microzoans is applied. — Huxley, Critique & Address (1873), p. 242.

† mī crŷ phān tēs, s. [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. *ὑφαντός* (*hypphantōs*) = to weave.]

Entom.: THE SIEVE AS *WALCKENSAIRA* (q.v.).

mīc tu rāte, n. [Formed irreg. from *mic-turio*.] [MICTURITION.] To pass urine.

mīc tu ri tion, s. [Lat. *mic-turio* = to desire to make water, desid. from *mic-tus*, 3d. par. of *mic-ere* = to make water.]

Med.: The act of making water; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

mīd, midde, n, s. [A S. *mid*, *midde*; cogn. with Dut. *mid* (used in composition as *mid-dag* = mid-day); Teut. *midder*; Sw. & Dan.

fåte, fit, fare, quidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pinc, pit, sirc, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wolf, work, whō, sōn: mūte, cāb, cūrc, unīc, cūr, rūle, fūll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: cy = ā: qu = kw.

mid- (in composition); Goth. *midja*; O. H. Ger. *mitti*; Lat. *medius*; Gr. *μεσος* (*mesos*); Sansc. *madhyat* = middle.]

A. *As adj.*: Middle; situated between extremes; intervening.

*** B.** *As subst.*: The middle, the midst.

"About the *mid* of night."
Shak. sp., Richard III., l. 1.

¶ *Mid* is largely used in composition to indicate position, point of time, &c., between extremes: as, *mid-age*, *mid-air*, *mid-career*, *mid-channel*, *mid-earth*, *mid-furrow*, *mid-horizon*, *mid-ocean*, *mid-period*, *mid-space*, &c.

mid-couples, *s. pl.*

Sots Law: The writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger, is connected with a precedent of sasine granted in favour of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, &c., takes indefeasible in virtue of such precedent, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine.

mid-course, *s.*

1. The middle of the course, way, or progress.

2. A middle course or mode of procedure.

mid-day, * *myd-dal*, *o.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to noon; meridional; at noon.

"His hour of *mid-day* rest is nearly over."
Byron, Cain, lli. l.

B. *As subst.*: The middle of the day; noon.

"As if God, with the broad eye of *mid-day*,
Cleverly looked at the sinners."
Longfellow, Children of the Lord's Supper.

Mid-day flower:

Bot.: An Australian popular name for *Mesembryanthemum*.

mid feather, *s.*

Storm-engine: A water-bridge in a steam-boiler furnace which occupies a middle position in the flue-space or fire-box.

mid-heaven, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The middle of the sky or heaven.

"From *mid-heaven* already she
Bath witnessed their captivity."
Wordsworth, White Doe of Eylstone, iv.

2. *Astron.*: That point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.

*** mid-hour**, *s.* The middle part of the day; mid-day.

mid impediment, *s.*

Sots Law: An intermediate bar to the completion of a right.

*** mid-main**, *s.* The middle of the sea; mid-ocean; a point or position far out at sea.

mid-noon, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: Mid-day, noon. (*Milton, P. L., v. 311.*)

2. *Fig.*: The middle point, the height.

"The approved assistant of an arduous course
From his *mid-noon* of manhood to old age!"
Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. vi.

mid-off, *s.* [MID-WICKET.]

mid-on, *s.* [MID-WICKET.]

*** mid-sky**, *adv.* In the middle of the sky.

mid superior, *s.*

Sots Law: One who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him.

mid-wicket, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder who is stationed about midway, right or left, between the wickets. Mid-wicket off (commonly abbreviated to mid-off) stands to the right of the wicket-keeper; mid-wicket on (or mid-on) to his left.

*** mid** (1), *prep.* [A.S. *mid*, *midh*; Icel. *með*; Goth. *mith*; O. H. Ger. *mit*, *mitt*; Ger. *mit*] With.

"*Mid* him he hadde a strange axe"
Robert of Gloucester, l.

mid (2), *prep.* [A contract of *amid* (q.v.).] Amid, amidst.

mid, *s.* A contract of midshipman (q.v.).

mi-da, *s.* [BEAN-FLY.]

mi-dās, *s.* [Gr. *Μέδης* (*Medos*) = a king of Phrygia and son of *Georgis*, noted for his wealth, and fabled to have had a ass's ears.]

Zool.: *Tamarin*; a genus of American monkeys, family *Aotopithecini*, from Panama,

Peru, and the Brazils. The upper front teeth are close together, and the lower, which are broad and truncated, project. They are restless and active; their method of climbing is more like that of the squirrels than of true



MIDAS.

monkeys; the thumbs are not opposable. Chief species: *Midas leoninus*, with a long brown mane, and all the appearance of a little lion; *M. ursulus*, the Negro Tamarin; *M. Devillii*, Devill's Midas; *M. argentatus*, said by Bates to be the rarest of the American monkeys; and *M. rosalia*, the Silky Tamarin.

Midas's car, *s.* [AUCICULA MIDE.]

mid-dēn, *s.* [A.S. *midning*; cogn. with Dnt. *midning*, *mōdning* = a dung-heap, from *mog* = muck; *dyng* = a heap.] A dunghill.

mid-den-crow, *s.* A provincial name for the common crow.

mid-den-hole, *s.* A gutter at the bottom of a dunghill. (*Scotch.*)

"[She] ran thro' *mid-den-hole* an' a'
An' pray'd wi' zeal an' fervour"
BURNS, Hallowe'en.

mid-den-stead, *s.* A dunghill.

"Sir Peter Pepperbrand . . . would have steeked you like a pullock, on his own baronial *mid-den-stead*."
Scott, Antiquary, ch. ix.

*** mid-des**, *s.* [MIDST.]

*** mid-dēst**, *o.* [The superlative of *mid*, a. (q.v.).] Midmost.

"Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view."
Spenser, F. Q., l. iv. 13.

*** mid-dēst**, * *myd-dest*, *s.* [MIDST.] The middle, the midst.

"*Middest* . . .
Him overtook in *middest* of his race"
Spenser, F. Q., VI. lii. 25.

mid-dle, * *mid del*, * *mid dell*, * *myd-del*, * *myd-dle*, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *midlel*, from *mid* = middle; cogn. with Dnt. *midlel* = middle; Ger. *mittel* = means; O. H. Ger. *mittil* = middle; Icel. *miðell* = among; Dan. *mellem*; Sw. *mellem* = between.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Situated, placed, or standing equally distant from the extremes.

"Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life,
The *middle* tree, the highest there that grew,
Sat like a cormorant." *Milton, P. L., iv. 19.*

2. Forming a mean.

"That *middle* course to steer,
To cowardice and craft so clear."
Scott, Rob Roy, l. 22.

3. Intermediate, intervening.

4. Indifferent, humble.

"That with no *middle* flight intends to soar
Above th' Arabian Mount." *Milton, P. L., l. 14.*

B. *As substantive*:

1. The point or part equally distant from the extremes.

"And wanne the *midlel* of thys lande to Beleford
town."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 229.

2. The waist.

"About his *midlel* twentie score
Of legs huffers, and well he
Ther hansen." *Greener, C. A., iv.*

3. An intervening point or part in space, or time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.

"I . . . with capacious mind
Considered all things visible in heaven,
Or earth, or middle." *Milton, P. L., iv. 63.*

middle age, *s.* & *o.*

A. *As subst.*: The middle of life; mid-age.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Middle ages; mediæval.

middle aged, *o.* Having reached the middle age of life; generally taken as from thirty-five to forty-five years of age.

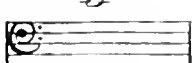
Middle Ages, *s. pl.* A term rather indubitably used with reference to different nations. Hallam applies it to the period from the invasion of France by Clovis, A. D. 486, to the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII., in A. D. 1495. In England it may be considered as representing the interval between the Saxon invasion, A. D. 449, and the accession of Henry VII., A. D. 1485. Generally it may be considered as the period of time connecting what are called the ancient and modern periods of history, and extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe.

The epoch of the Dark Ages was frequently applied to the same period.



middle C, *s.*

Music: The note standing on the first line above the base staff, and the first ledger line below the treble staff. [SLAVE.]



middle class, *s.* & *o.*

A. *As subst.*: That class of society which occupies a middle position between the working classes and the aristocracy. It includes professional men, merchants, large farmers, smaller landed proprietors, &c.

¶ Its numbers are to those of the upper class nearly as 49 to 1, and to those of the lower classes, that of so-called working men, nearly as 7 to 23, a little less than 1 to 3. Dudley Baxter divided it into three sections, their numbers standing to each other nearly as 15, 90, and 130.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the middle-classes.

Middle-class examinations: Examinations held by one of the universities for persons who are not members. Certificates of efficiency, or, as in the case of the Oxford Local Examinations, diplomas of Associate of Arts (A.A.), are granted to the successful candidates. The subjects range from reading, writing, &c., to the ancient and modern languages, chemistry, botany, zoology, mathematics, geology, and other branches of science.

Middle-class school: A school established for the education of the children of the middle-classes, and intermediate between primary, or elementary schools, and the great public schools.

middle-cut file, *s.* A file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness between the rough and bastard.

middle-deck, *s.*

Naut.: That deck of a three-decked vessel which is between the other two; the main deck.

middle-distance, *s.*

Art: The central portion of a landscape; also called middle-ground.

* **mid-dle** - **earth**, * **mid-dle** - **erd**, * **mid-dle** **ærd**, * **mid-dle** - **erd**, * **mid-dle** **den** **erd**, *s.* The earth, the world, regarded as situated midway between heaven and earth.

middle-ground, *s.*

Art: The same as MIDDLE-DISTANCE (q.v.).

middle-latitude, *s.*

Navig.: The middle latitude of two points on the surface of a sphere or spheroid, is the half sum of the two latitudes when both are of the same name, or the half difference of the latitudes when both are not of the same name. The middle latitude is affected with the name of the greater. If we agree to call north latitudes positive, and south latitudes negative, the middle latitude in all cases is equal to half the algebraic sum of the two latitudes.

Middle latitude sailing:

Navig.: The method of computing courses in sailing, by means of the middle-latitude, by a combination of the principles of plane and parallel sailing. This method is only approximately correct. The departure is considered as the meridional distance from the middle-latitude of the place sailed from and the place sailed to. The results are the more accurate as the two places are near the equator.

middle man, *s.*

I. Ordinal, *l. o. m. s. :*

1. A person who acts as an agent or inter-

bōll, **bōy**; **pōit**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**: **ge**, **gem**: **thin**, **þis**: **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **cşst**. -**ing**. -**ciau**, -**tiau** = **şən**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**cius**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **şhüs**. -**ble**, -**dic**, &c. = **şel**, **dşl**.

mediary between two parties, as between the manufacturer and exporter of goods, or between a wholesale and a retail dealer; specif., in Ireland, a person who rents lands from the landowner in large tracts, and lets it out in smaller portions at an increased rent; or in London and large towns generally, one who takes house property from the landlord, reletting it, often in tenements, at a much higher rate.

2. A man belonging to the middle classes; a commoner.

II. *Middle*: The man who stands in the middle of a file of soldiers.

middle passage, *s.* That part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies.

The expression was often used in the days of the slave trade in connection with the transportation of negroes from Africa to America.

middle-post, *s.*

Corp.: A king-post in a truss (q.v.).

middle quarters, *s. pl.*

Arch.: A name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan.

middle-rail, *s.*

Corp.: The rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed; also called the lock-rail.

middle-sized, *a.* Of a middle or average size.

middle term, *s.*

Logic: That term of a categorical syllogism with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. [SYLLOGISM.]

"A syllogism will contain three notions and no more, namely, the two whose agreement or disagreement we strive to ascertain, and the third which we employ as a means of doing so. They are called terms; and the third notion, interposed between the others in order to compare them, is the *middle-term*, whilst the other two may be called, from their place in the concluding judgment of the syllogism, the subject and predicate."—*Thomson: Lives of Thought*, § 93.

middle-tint, *s.*

Art: A mixed tint in which bright colours never predominate.

middle-voice, *s.*

Speech: That voice the function of which is to express that the subject does or has done something to himself. It is thus middle, or midway between the active voice, in which the subject does something to an object, and the passive, in which something is done to the subject.

mid-*dle*, *v.t.* [MIDDLE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To set or place in the middle.

2. To balance, to compromise.

"Now to *middle* the matter between both."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 32.

II. *Football*: To kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

mid-*dle*-*m*ost, *a.* [Eng. *middle*; *-most*.]

Situated or being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things which are near the middle; midmost.

"The *middlemost* from the ground."—*Ezekiel* xlii. 6.

mid-*dl*er, *mid-*del*-er, *s. [Eng. *middle* (*v.*); *-er*.]

One who goes between or in the middle; a mediator.

"He being here mediator or *middele* between God and men."—*Isaiah* lxxviii. (1551).

mid-*dle*-*t*on-*ite*, *s.* [Named from the place where found, Middleton Collieries; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A native hydrocarbon, occurring in small rounded masses and layers between coal laminae, near Leeds, Brittain. Sp. gr. 1.0; lustre, resinous; colour, reddish-brown, deep red by transmitted light. Compos., carbon, 86.33; hydrogen, 7.92; oxygen, 5.75.

mid-*dl*ing, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *middle* (*v.*); *-ing*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of middle or medium rank, station, or quality; medium, mediocre; not going to an extreme; about equally distant from extremes; moderate.

"A peasant who does his duty is a nobler character than a king of even *mid-dling* reputation."—*Soldanetti: The Dr.*, No. 2.

B. *As substantive*:

1. (*Sing.*): That portion of a gun-stock be-

tween the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble.

2. (*Pl.*): The coarser part of flour; the intermediate product of ground wheat.

mid-*dl*ing gossip, *s. A go-between.

"What do you say into a *mid-dling* gossip?"—*Ben Jonson: The Devil a Cow*, Act 4, l. 3.

mid-*dl*ing-*ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *mid-dling*; *-ly*.]

In a *mid-dling* manner; indifferently.

†mid-*dl*ing-*ness*, *s.* [Eng. *mid-dling*; *-ness*.]

Mediocrity.

"I make it a virtue to be content with my *mid-dlingness*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.

mid-*d*y, *s.* [See *do-f*.] A familiar corruption of Midshipman (q.v.).

Mid-*gard*, *s.* [Icel. = lit. mid-yard.]

Scand. Myth.: The abode of the human race, formed out of the eye-brows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge.

mid-*ge*, *mid-*g*e, *my-*ge*, *my-*g*e, *s.* [A.S. *myge*; cogn. with Dut. *myg* = a quait; Low Ger. *myge*; Sw. *mygg*; Dan. *myg*; Icel. *myg*; Ger. *mycke*; O. H. Ger. *mucca*, *myggik*.]

Entomology:

1. (*Sing.*): A popular name for the guat (*Cobus pipiens*) or any insect resembling that species, especially in the habit of collecting in swarms and dancing in the air.

"The *mid-ge* that the sun-blink brings out, and the evening wind sweeps away."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xiv.

2. (*Pl.*): The dipterous family Chironomidae. "They do not, however, in general, possess the formidable offensive weapons of the gnats, and most of them are quite harmless. The best English name for them is that of *mid-ge*."—*F. S. Dallas, in Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 77.

mid-*g*e-*t*, *s.* [A dimin. of *mid-ge* (q.v.).]

1. A little mid-ge; a very diminutive creature.

2. The Canadian name for the Sand-fly.

Mid-*i*-*q*-*n*ite, *s.* & *a.* [Eng., &c., *Midian*; *-ite*, Heb. מִדְיָן (*Midh-yan*) = strife, contention. Named after a son of Abraham by Keturah (Gen. xxv. 2; 1 Chron. i. 32).]

A. *As subst. (Pl.)*: The inhabitants of Midian. [B.]

"To hide it from the *Midianites*."—*Judges* vi. 11.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the land of Midian, north of Arabia, and east of Palestine.

mid-*kn*owl-*ē*d-*ge* (*l. silent*), *s. [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *knowledge*.] A partial or intermediate knowledge.

"Betwixt which two some have placed a third, a *mid-knowledge* of future combinate contents."—*Ep. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. ii, § 6.

mid-*land*, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *land*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Situated or being in the middle or interior of a country; as, the *Midland* counties.

2. Surrounded by land; Mediterranean.

"There was the Plymouth squadron new come in . . . Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been, And on the *midland* sea the French had won."—*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, clxvi.

B. *As subst.*: The interior of a country. (Used in the plural for the central counties of England.)

mid-*l*ēg, *s.* & *adv. [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *leg*.]

A. *As subst.*: The middle of the leg; the knee.

B. *As adv.*: Up to the middle of the leg; knee-deep.

"Ay, more than once I've seen him *mid-leg* deep."—*Wordsworth: The Brothers*.

Mid-*l*ēnt, *s.* [A.S. *midlencgton*.] The middle of Lent (q.v.).

Midlent Sunday, *s.*

Ev. les.: The Fourth Sunday in Lent. [MOTHERING.]

mid-*l*ēss, *mid-*less*, *a. [Eng. *mid*, *a.*;

-less.] Without a middle.

"An unbeginning, *midless*, endless ball."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, wk. 1, day 1, 343.

mid-*l*ife, *s. [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *life*.] The middle of life; mid-age.

mid-*m*ōr-*r*ōw, *mid-*m*ōr-*o*-we, mid-*m*orn, *s. [Eng. *mid*, and *morrow*, *morn*.] The middle of the morning.

"It was nought passed yet *mid-morow*."—*Gower: C. I.*, viii.

mid-*m*ost, *myd-*m*ost, *a.* [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *most*.] The nearest to the middle; in the very middle; middlemost.

"The *midmost* bore a man; the outward two Secured each side."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* ix. 509.

Mid-*n*a-*p*ore, *s.* & *a.* [See *def*.]

Geog.: A town and British district in Lower Bengal.

Midnapore-creeper, *s.*

Bot.: *Rivera bonari*.

mid-*n*ight (*gh* silent), *myd-*n*ygt, *myd-*n*ight, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *night*.]

A. *As subst.*: The middle hour of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

"That's the way; for women are light at *midnight*."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Being or occurring in the middle of the night.

"By the solemn gleam of *midnight* lamps, The world is poised."—*Thomson: Cattle of Indolence*, l. 58.

2. Dark as midnight; very dark: as, *mid-night* gloom.

mid-*n*ight (*gh* silent), *v.t. [MIDNIGHT, *s.*]

To *darken*.

"[I] cannot but *mid-night* the soul of him that is false."—*Edelman: Resolves*, p. 94.

mid-*r*āsh, *s.* [Heb. מִדְרָשׁ (*midrash*) = the study, the exposition of Scripture, is the infinitive of Aram. מִדְרַשׁ (*darash*) = to search into, to examine.]

Hebrew Literature: The oldest Jewish exposition of the Old Testament. It was of two kinds—the Halachic or Legal and the Hagadic or Homiletic interpretation. The rules regulating those two kinds of exegesis were collected and systematized by Eliezer ben Jose, a Galilean, in the second century. (*Ginsburg*.)

mid-*r*ib, *s.* [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *rib*.]

Bot.: The large vein or principal nerve which passes from the petiole to the apex of a leaf. Called also rib and costa.

mid-*r*iff, *mid-*r*if, *myd-*r*yf, *s.* [A.S. *midrif*, from *mid* = middle, and *ryf* = the belly, the womb; Dut. *rif* = a carcase; O. H. Ger. *hryf* = a body; O. Fris. *midryf* = midriff.]

Anat.: The diaphragm (q.v.).

"It hath much sympathy with the brain, so that if the *midriff* be indurated, present madness ensues it."—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, iv. (Note 9.)

mid-*s*ea, *s.* [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *sea*.] The middle sea; specif., the Mediterranean.

"Fish that, with their fins, and shining scales, (Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft Bask the *midsea*)."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 403.

mid-*ship*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *mid*, *a.*, and *ship*.]

A. *As adv.*: Situated or being in the middle of a ship; belonging to the middle of a ship; as, a *midship* beam.

B. *As adv.*: In the middle of a ship; mid-ships.

C. *As subst.*: The middle portion of a ship, "Whose ship had in her prow a lion, a goat in the *midship*, and a dragon in the stern."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii, ch. xvi. § 12.

midship beam, *s.*

Ship-build.: The longest beam in the middle of a ship.

midship bend, *s.*

Ship-build.: The largest of the cross-sections of a ship. When the middle of the ship has a portion of a uniform cross-section, that section is called the midship-body.

midship frame, *s.* The frame at the midship or largest section of a vessel.

mid-*ship* man, *s.* [Eng. *midship*; *-man*.]

Naval: The highest in rank of the petty officers in the royal navy. Before being appointed to this rank he must have served at least one year as a cadet, and have passed the prescribed examinations. After six years' service, and the passing of further examinations, he is promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant. He receives instruction, literary and professional, on board, and his special duties are to pass on the orders of the superior officers to the men, and to superintend the carrying out of them.

"[The] schoolboy *midshipman* that, standing by, Strains his shrill pipe as good or ill betides."—*Byron: Child Harold*, ll. 18.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

midshipman's butter, s. [Etym. *See* *Butter*.] The fruit of *Butter* *glauca*.
mid ships, adv. [A contraction of *amidships* (q.v.).] In the middle of the ship.
mid side, s. [Eng. *mid*, a., and *side*.] The middle of the side.

midst, prep. [A contraction of *amidst* (q.v.).] Amidst, amongst, in the middle of.
mid-stream, s. [Eng. *mid*, a., and *stream*.] The middle of a stream.

mid-summer, s. [A contraction of *midsummer* (q.v.).] Midsummer, amongst, in the middle of.
mid-summer-chafer, s. [Entom. *Rhizotrogus solstitialis*.]
midsummer-day, s. The feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, celebrated on June 24. It is one of the regular quarter-days in England.

mid-summer-eve, s. The evening preceding midsummer-day. The summer solstice is, however, on June 21.
midsummer-men, s. pl. [Etym. *See* *Midsummer*.]

mid-tèr, myde wyner-ter, s. [Eng. *mid*, and *win-ter*.] The winter solstice, or December 21; the period about the winter solstice.
mi-čm-ite, s. [Named from Miemo, where found; suff. -ite (Miemo).]
mičn, meanc, mecn, s. [Fr. *mine*, from Ital. *mine*; Old Ital. *meano* = behaviour, manners, carriage of a man, from Low Lat. *meano* = to lead (Fr. *mener*).] External air or manner; demeanour, bearing, appearance, carriage, deportment, manner.

mi-čs-ite, s. [Named from Mies, where found; suff. -ite (Mies).]
mieve, v. t. & i. [MOVE, v.]
miff, s. & n. [CF. Prov. Ger. *miff* = sullenness; *muffen* = to sulk.]
might, (gh silent), adv. [Eng. *might*, a., and Lat. *terra* = the earth.] Mediterranean.
mid-ward, adv. [A.S. *midweard*.] In, on, or towards the middle.

mid-way, *mid wei, s., a., & adv. [Eng. *mid*, a., and *way*.]
mid-wife, *mead-wife, mede-wif, mede-wife, *mide-wif, *mid-wif, *myde-wyf, *myd-wif, s. [A.S. *mid* = with, and *wif* = woman; cf. Sp. *comadre* = a co-mother, a midwife, from *co* = Lat. *cum* = with, and *madre* = Lat. *mater* = mother.] A woman who assists other women at childbirth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art. [Mid, prep.]

mid-wife, *mid-wive, v. i. & t. [Mid-wife, s.]
mid-wife, *mid-wive, v. i. & t. [Mid-wife, s.]
mid-wive, *mid-wive, v. i. & t. [Mid-wife, s.]

mid-wif, *myd-wif, s. [A.S. *mid* = with, and *wif* = woman; cf. Sp. *comadre* = a co-mother, a midwife, from *co* = Lat. *cum* = with, and *madre* = Lat. *mater* = mother.] A woman who assists other women at childbirth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art. [Mid, prep.]

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2. Fig.: To assist in bringing into existence; to aid in bringing to light.
* Being desirous to induce a pyralid, must ring-straked progeny of chrysalis covinous into the world.—South. *Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 1.
mid wife ry, mid wif ry, s. [Eng. *mid-wife*; -ry.]
1. Literally:
1. The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics (q.v.).
2. Assistance at childbirth.
II. Fig.: Aid, assistance; co-operation in producing.
* Hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers, Scorning the *midwife* of ripening showers.—Shakespeare. *To the Earl of Carlisle*.

mid-wif ish, a. [Eng. *midwife*; -ish.] Pertaining to a midwife or her duties; like a midwife.
mid-win tèr, myde wyner-ter, s. [Eng. *mid*, and *win-ter*.] The winter solstice, or December 21; the period about the winter solstice.
* He sende after hys baronye, at mydenyngter myd hys to be.—Robert of Gloucester, p. 419.

mi-čm-ite, s. [Named from Miemo, where found; suff. -ite (Miemo).]
* He began to be a mighty one in the earth.—Genesis x. 9.
3. Characterized by or exhibiting might, power, or strength.
* The mightiest work of human power.—Scott. *Marionaid*, (Intro.)

mi-čs-ite, s. [Named from Mies, where found; suff. -ite (Mies).]
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3. Characterized by or exhibiting might, power, or strength.
* The mightiest work of human power.—Scott. *Marionaid*, (Intro.)

might i nēss (gh silent), s. [Eng. *might*; -ness.]
1. The quality or state of being mighty; power, might, greatness; high dignity.
* In a moment of might.—Shakespeare. *Henry VIII*, (Prod.)
2. A title of dignity.
* Will I please your *mightness* to wash your hands?—Shakespeare. *Taming of the Shrew*, (Induct.)

might less (gh silent), myght les, s. [Eng. *might*, s., -less.] Without might or power; powerless.
* The rose is *myghtless*, the nettles speche over her.—Robert of Brunne, p. 22.

might na (gh silent), v. [See *do*.] Might not. (Scotch.)
might y (gh silent), *mag ti, *migh ti, *mig ti, *myght ie, v. & adv. [A.S. *mighth*, *mighth*; O. H. Ger. *mächtiger*; Goth. *mæhtigs*; Icel. *mæhtigr*.]
A. As adjective:
1. Strong, powerful; having great strength, power, or might.
* And I will bring you out from the people with a *mighty* hand, and with a stretched out arm.—Exodus xii. 12.

2. Powerful in influence, importance, or command.
* He began to be a *mighty* one in the earth.—Genesis x. 9.
3. Characterized by or exhibiting might, power, or strength.
* The mightiest work of human power.—Scott. *Marionaid*, (Intro.)

4. Strongly armed or equipped; strong in numbers, quality, and equipment.
* No *mightier* armament had ever appeared in the British Channel.—Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, cii. xviii.
5. Vast, important, momentous.
* I'll sing of heroes and of kings, In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things.—Cooley.

6. Impetuous, violent, furious.
* And the Lord turned a *mighty* strong west wind, which took away the locusts.—Exodus x. 19.
7. Very great, exceedingly great; excessive.
* There arose a *mighty* faune in the land.—Luke xv. 14.
8. Forceful, efficacious.
9. Strong; powerful in intellect; great in acquirements.
10. Brave, undaunted, fearless, heroic.
* Beneath a turret, on his shield reclined, He stood, and questioned thus his *mighty* mind.—Pope. *Waver*, *Book XXII*, 137.

11. Well versed, well read.
* An eloquent man, and *mighty* in the scriptures.—Acts xviii. 24.
12. Very great, excellent, or fine; capital. (*Colloquial*, and generally *ironical*.)
13. Very large, huge, immense.
* A *mighty* rock.—Shakespeare. *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.
14. Used as an epithet of honour, applied to persons of high rank.
* Most *mighty* duke, vouchsafe me speak a word.—Shakespeare. *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

B. As adv.: In or to a great degree; very much; exceedingly, mightily. (*Colloquial*.)
* He reigns: How long? Till some usurper rise, And be too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise; Studies new lines.—Pope.

mi-gnar-ize (gn as ny), v. t. [Prob. for *mignardize* (q.v.).] To soothe; to treat on a gentle.
* When they are *mignardized* and stroked gently.—Bacon. *Life of William*, i. 36.

mi-gniard, *mi gnard (gn as ny), a. [Fr. *mignard*.] Soft, dainty, delicate, effeminate. [MIGNON.]
* Love is brought up with those soft *mignard* hands.—Ben Jonson. *The Bird in a Cage*, 1. 2.

mi-gniard-ise (gn as ny), *min iard ise (i as y), s. [Fr. *mignardise*, from *mignard*.] Daintiness, delicacy, soft usage, pampering caresses.
* With all the *mignardise* and quiet caresses You can put on them.—Ben Jonson. *Steph. of Sees*, in 1.

mi-gniard-ise, *mi-gniard-ize (gn as ny), *min-iard-ise (i as y), s. [MIGNARISE, s. Cf. Fr. *mignardise* = to exhibit soft manners or delicacy.] To render delicate, soft, or effeminate.
* That did *mignardize*, and make the language more dainty and feminine.—Hawthorne. *Letters*, bk. iv, l. 1.

mi-gniôn (gn as ny), s. [MIGNON.]
mi gnôn ètte (gn as ny), s. [Fr. *mignonnette* = (1) a young girl, (2) various plants;

bôil, bôy, pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gcm; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dium of *scilla*, from *origo* = a dark-hug.

1. Reseda alba. It is a well-known and highly fragrant flower, indigenous in northern and north-eastern Africa. There is a variety called *R. frutescens*, Tree-Mignonette, brought from Egypt, now cultivated in England.

2. The genus Reseda (q.v.).

mig nu mite, s. (Etym. doubtful, but prob. from Gr. *μειγμα* (*meigma*) = to mix, in allusion to the composition.)

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

mī grāine, s. [MEADUM, II. 2.]

mī grant, a. & s. [Lat. *migrans*, pr. par. of *migrare* = to migrate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Migrating, migratory.
B. *As subst.*: One who or that which migrates; specif., a migratory bird or other animal.

"These are true *migrators*: but a number of other birds visit us, and can only be classed as stragglers." —Wallace. *Geog. Inst. Animals*, I. 19.

mī grāte, r.i. [Lat. *migratus*, pa. par. of *migrare* = to wander; Ital. *migrare*.] To pass or remove from one place of residence to another; to change one's residence or place of abode, especially from one country to another; specif., of birds, &c., to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning in the spring.

"The people of Cavan *migrated* in one body to Enniskillen." —Maccarty. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

mī grā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *migratio*, noun, accus. of *migratus*, from *migratus*, pa. par. of *migrare* = to migrate (q.v.); Ital. *migrazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. The act of migrating, or removing from one place of residence to another, especially from one country or state to another; change of abode or residence.

"Adventures that beguiled and cheered
Their gait migration."
Wordsworth. *Excursion*, bk. vii.

* 2. Change of place of position; removal.

"Such alterations, transitions, *migrations*, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened." —Woodward. *Natural History*.

* 3. Residence in a foreign country; banishment.

"We are, too, too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual migration." —By Hall. *Invisible World*. (The Epistle.)

II. Technically:

1. Zool., Ornith., &c.: A term applied to the periodical or irregular movements of all animals, especially to those of birds and fishes, but although the movements of some mammals correspond in some degree to those of birds, they are rather incursions than true migrations. In all the temperate parts of the globe there are many genera and species of birds which reside only a part of the year, arriving and leaving at tolerably fixed epochs. The fieldfare, red-wing, snow-bunting, and numerous ducks and waters visit England in the winter; and in the summer the cuckoo, the swifts and swallows, and numerous warblers appear, build their nests and rear their young, and then depart. Most of the birds that spend their spring and summer in the temperate parts of Europe pass the winter in North Africa and Western Asia; the winter visitants pass the summer in the extreme north of Europe and Asia, some of them breeding in Lapland. It is probable that what (for want of a better term) may be called "the instinct of migration" in such birds has arisen from the habit of wandering in search of food, greatly exaggerated by the powers of flight, and by the necessity for procuring a large amount of soft moist food for their unfledged young. Many sea-fishes migrate to a limited extent for the purpose of depositing their spawn in favourable situations. (Wallace; *Geog. Inst. Animals*, I. 19-34.)

2. Bot.: Many seeds have downy or feathery appendages which when wind blows influence their motion through the air; others are floated down rivers to alluvial sands near their mouths; the ocean may cast them on distant shores, or regions, now disconnected, may at a former geological period have been united. Their seeds may have been transported say from the Arctic circle to the tops of British highland hills, or they may have been eaten by birds, and, remaining undigested, have been voided at a distance from their original locality.

mī grā tor y, a. [As if from a Lat. *migrator*, from *migratus*, pa. par. of *migrare* = to migrate (q.v.); Fr. *migratoire*; Ital. & Sp. *migratorio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. Removing or passing from one place of residence or resort to another; changing one's abode.
2. Wandering in haluts; roving, ro-mantic, unsettled; as, to lead a *migratory* life.
3. Pertaining or disposed to migration.

"This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of migratory instinct, sometimes by the spirit of conquest." —Barke. *Library of Eng. Hist.*, bk. ii. ch. iii.

II. Zool., Ornith., &c.: A term applied to animals, and more especially to birds, which reside in their ordinary habitat only during a period of the year, migrating at certain seasons to other countries where the temperature and surroundings are more in consonance with their general habits.

"The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and migratory in another." —Wallace. *Geog. Inst. Animals*, I. 20.

migratory cells, s. pl. A term applied under certain circumstances to the colourless corpuscles of the blood.

"By means of the amoeboid movement of their protoplasm, the pale corpuscles under some circumstances pass the power of wandering or migrating from the blood-vessels, penetrating between the elements of their coats, and in this manner they find their way into the interstices of the tissues, and hence into the connectives of the lymphatics. Cells like these, which appear to be wandering independently in the tissues, and particularly in the connective tissue, are known as *migratory cells*." —Quater. *Antony* (1882), II. 1-20.

migratory locust, s.
Entom.: *Edipoda migratoria*. (LOCUST.)

migratory-pigeon, s.
Ornith.: *Columba (Ectopistes) migratoria*, the Passenger-pigeon (q.v.).

Mi-guêl itês, s. pl. [See def.]

Hist.: A Portuguese faction which supported Dom Miguel, the third son of John III., who from 1526 to 1534 made abortive efforts to exclude his sister Donna Maria from the throne.

mih' rāb, s. [Arab. = a praying-place.] An ornamental recess or alcove in the centre of the exterior wall of a mosque, having the minbar or pulpit to the right. It always marks the direction of Mecca, and the people pray in front of it. In it a copy of the Koran is kept. A similar place is found in Jewish synagogues, pointing towards Jerusalem, and containing a copy of the Law.

mī ka' dō, s. [Japanese = the Venerable.] The Emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the Empire. From 1892 up to the revolution in 1868, the temporal power was in the hands of the Teyoan, or generalissimo of the army, the spiritual power only being vested in the Mikado, who lived in almost perfect seclusion. The government now is a constitutional one, and the Mikado appears amongst his subjects.

mī kā' nī a, s. (Named by Willdenow, after Professor Mikau of Prague.)

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, tribe Eupatoriaceæ, sub-tribe Adenostyleæ. The head has four flowers, there are four involucrel leaves, with a bractlet at their base; the pappus in one row, rough and hairy. *Mikania officinalis* is a handsome plant growing in Brazil. An extract or decoction of the leaves, which contain a bitter principle and an aromatic oil, are given in remittent fevers and atonic dyspepsia. *M. Guaco* is the Guaco plant (q.v.). *M. apifera*, a smooth climbing plant found in Brazil. It is given in cases of snake bite.

* **mīl' āge, s.** [MILEAGE.]

Mil'an, s. [Ital. *Milano*, from Lat. *Milidunum*.]
Geog.: A city in what once was Austrian Italy, and is now part of the Italian kingdom.

Milan-decree, s.

Hist.: A decree issued by Napoleon I. from Milan, Feb. 18, 1801, for cutting off Britain from all connection with the continent. [CONSTITUTIONAL-SYSTEM.]

Milan-system, s.

Hist.: An edict issued by Constantine the Great from Milan, A.D. 313, granting toleration

to Christianity and all other religions in the Roman empire.

Mil an êse, a. & s. [Eng. *Milan*; *ose*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of, or pertaining to Milan, a city in the north of Italy, or to its inhabitants.

B. *As substantiv.*:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Milan; as a plural, the inhabitants of Milan.
2. *Geog.*: A division of Italy, roughly corresponding to the old Duchy of Milan.

"Searing by surprise, on force, several places in the *Milano*." —Robertson. *Charles I.*, bk. ii.

mil an ite, s. [Named after Prince Milan; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of halloysite (q.v.), said to contain 29.50 per cent. of water. Found at Mandajpek, Servia.

mil ar ite, s. [Named after the Valley of Milar; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms, which De Clozeaux and others show to be due to a twinning similar to that of argonite; the crystallization is, therefore, orthorhombic. Hardness, 5.5 to 6; lustre, vitreous; colorless to greenish; brittle. Compos. silica, 72.66; alumina, 10.39; lime, 11.30; potash, 4.74; water, 0.91 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $11K_2O \cdot 2Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. Found with adularia, &c., in Val Glù, Graubünden, Switzerland. Named *milrite* because stated to have been found in Val Milar, which was incorrect. The name *Gilrite* in lieu thereof is suggested.

milch, * mylche, s. [A softened form of *milk* (q.v.); Icel. *mylkr* = milk; *milk*, *mylkr* = milk-giving; Ger. *milch* = milch.]

1. Lit.: Giving milk; kept for milking; applied only to beasts.

"Take two *milch* kine, on which there hath come no yoke." —Isa. vi.

* **2. Fig.**: Weeping; shedding tears.

"The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Which had made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven." —Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, II. 2.

* In this instance Hallwell and others prefer to explain the word as *white*, white Donce, with some probability, refers it to Mid. Eng. *milch*, *milse* (A.S. *milts*, *mitle*) = gentle.

* **milch' y, a** [Eng. *milch*; *yg*.] Milk-giving.

"There *milch* goats come freely to the pail."
Booth: *Times of Horace*, Epode 16.

mild, * milde, a. & s. [A.S. *milde*; cogn. with Dut. *mild*; Icel. *mildr*; Dan. & Sw. *mild*; Ger. *mild*; O. H. Ger. *miltz*; Goth. *milds*, in composition.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Tender and gentle in manners, temper, or disposition; kind, compassionate, merciful, indulgent; not easily provoked or offended.

"So *mild* a master never shall I find;
Less dear the parents whom I left behind."
Pope. *Bauer*, *Infancy* Niv. 169.

2. Gentle, calm; not fierce or angry; kind.
"Ah' dearest friend! in whom the gods had joined
The mildest manners with the bravest mind."
Pope. *Bauer*, *And* xxiv. 902.

3. Characterized by gentleness or kindness; pleasant, bland, pleasant; as, a *mild* look.

4. Affecting the senses gently and pleasantly; pleasant, soft; not rough or violent; as, a *mild* air, a *mild* climate.

5. Not severe or sharp, as, a *mild* winter.

* **6.** Gentle; not aptious or difficult.
"Upon a *mild* declivity of hill"
Keats. *Childe Harold*, IV. 67.

7. Not sharp, acid, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet.
"The Irish were transplanted . . . that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit." —Davis. *On Ireland*.

8. Not acrid, pungent, or corrosive; demulcent, lenitive.

"Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*." —Arbuthnot. *On Atoms*.

9. Operating gently; not violent or strong in its effects, as, a *mild* aperient.

10. Not vigorous or strong; weak, feeble; as, *mild* efforts.

B. *As subst.*: Pity, compassion, tenderness.

"The cruel established heart
Which was not made with *mild*."
Gascoigne. *Complaint of Philomene*.

Obvious compounds: *mild-brained*, *mild-spirited*, *mild-spoken*, *mild-tempered*, &c.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fall, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

* mild-ən, et. & i. [Eng. mild; -ən.]

A. Trans.: To make mild or less harsh, severe, rigorous, or stringent.

B. Intrans.: To become mild; to grow less harsh, severe, rigorous, or stringent.

* mil-dēr, et. [MOULDER, r.]

mil-dew, *mël-dew (ew as ü), s. [A.S. meldeaw = honey-dew, from the sticky, honey-like appearance of some kinds of lücht, e.g., on lime trees. Cf. O. H. Ger. mildeu = mildew; Goth. milittis = honey; Ir. mil = honey; mildeow = mildew; Lat. mel; Gr. μέλι (meli) = honey.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as H. 1.

2. The dark spots appearing on linen kept in damp places. Berkeley believes that they are due to a fungus, *Cladosporium Leucocroton*.

II. Technically:

1. Vegetable Pathol.: Morbid appearances produced upon plants by the ravages of parasitical fungi or other cause, or the parasitical fungus itself which produces the morbid appearance. Such fungi are always minute, and sometimes microscopic. Different genera and species attack different plants. Thus, wheat mildew is *Puccinia graminis*; P. cornuta also attacks cereals. Another species injuring wheat is the Bunt or Pepperbrand, *Tilletia caries*. *Basillia coronata* attacks the ash, *R. borealis* the hawthorn, and *R. ovalata* the pear. These three are sometimes placed in the genus *Ecidium*. *Aspilota Tuckeri* constitutes the true mildew. *Aspilota fructivora* forms little concentric tufts on pears, apples, &c. These may be only early stages of some other fungus. Eriueum, a pseudogenus of Fungals is now known to be only a diseased state of the plants on which it appears; *Eriueum urvum* or *Taphira urvum* occurs on poplar leaves. All the foregoing are parasites which attack the plants internally, and then force their way to the surface. Other mildews are produced by fungi which grow on the surface of plants, as *Cylindrosporum concentricum* on the cabbage, *Erysiphe* (*Sphaerotheca*) *prunosa* is the Rose mildew; *E. prunosa* the Hop mildew. These fungi, growing on the surface of leaves, fruits, &c., do not establish themselves till the plant on which they grow has become unhealthily from other causes. [BRST, ERGOT, RST, SUT.]

"One talks of mildew and frost"

Cowper, *Yearly Distress*.

2. Bot.: The genus *Erycibe* and various *Kubigas*. (London.)

3. Script.: Mildew. Heb. מִלְדָּה (*mil'deh*), seems correctly rendered in the Authorized Version. It is always combined with blasting, and implies that plants are so blighted that they tend to assume the same pallid colour which a man does under the influence of fright (Deut. xxviii. 22, 1 Kings viii. 37, 2 Chron. vi. 28, Amos iv. 9, Hag. ii. 17).

mil-dew (ew as ü), et. & i. [MILDEW, s.]

A. Trans.: To taint with mildew.

"It detains valuable packages of books at the Custom House till the pages are mildewed."—*Maccarty's Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

B. Intrans.: To be attacked or tainted with mildew.

mil-dew ý (ew as ü), a. [Eng. mildew; -en.]

Attacked or tainted with mildew; covered with mildew; mouldy; resembling mildew.

"The damp mouldy smell which pervades the place."—*Dickens's Sketches by Boz; Private Theatres*

mild-ly, milde-liche, *milde-ly, *myld-lye, adv. [Eng. mild; -ly.]

In a mild manner; gently, kindly, tenderly; not roughly or fiercely; as, To speak mildly, to operate mildly.

mild-ness, *milde-ness, *mylde-ness, s. [Eng. mild; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being mild, gentle, kindly or tender; kindness, gentleness, meekness.

"She far behind him in the race of years,

Yet keeping her face mildness."

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. Freedom from harshness, acidity, pungency, or acrimony.

3. Freedom from severity, harshness, or meanness; as, the mildness of a climate.

mîle, s. [A.S. mil (pl. milu, mile), from Lat. milia, milia (prop. = thousands) = a mile,

from mille (passus), mille (passuum) = a thou-

sand (passus); Ger. mil; O. H. Ger. mila; Dut. mijl.] A measure of length or distance in use in almost all European countries. The English statute mile contains 8 furlongs, or 320 poles, or 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet; in surveying it measures 50 chains. A geographical mile is 6,075 feet (nearly), or 1.15 statute miles. A square mile is 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The English statute mile = 1609.349 French metres. [METRIC.] A league is 3 miles. The nautical mile is 2,028 yards, or 1,014 fathoms. The Roman mile was 1,000 paces of 5 feet each, and the Roman foot being 1/162 English inches, the Roman mile was therefore = 1,634 English yards, or (about) 1/4 of an English statute mile. The old Scottish mile was = 1,784 yards, or 1.127 English mile. The Irish mile is = 2,240 yards, or 1.273 English mile. The German short mile is = 3,397 English miles. The German long mile is = 5,733 English mile.

*mîle mark, *mîle-marke, s. A milestone or mile-post.

"London-stone which I take to have been a military, or mile-marke."—*F. Holliard Camden*, p. 32.

mîle post, s. A post set up to mark the miles along the road.

mîle-äge, *mil-äge, s. & a. [Eng. mile; -age.]

A. As substantive:

1. The total or aggregate number of miles in a railway, canal, or other system of communication measured by miles.

"Interesting details as to the mileage completed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 8, 1855.

2. The aggregate number of miles traversed by vehicles, as on a railway, tramway, &c.

3. A fee or allowance by the mile paid to meet the expenses of travelling, as the travelling expenses allowed to witnesses, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c., for attendance in a court of law. In America the allowance paid to members to meet the expenses of travelling to and from Congress.

B. As adj.: Charged on or by the mileage travelled.

"But it would have been . . . far farer had a mileage duty been charged on the coach or wagon."—*Hist. Quart. Review*, 1878, p. 197.

Mi-lê-si an (s as zh) (l), a. & s. [From Milesius, a legendary king of Spain, whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B.C.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Ireland or the ancient Irish people.

B. As subst.: A native of Ireland; an Irishman.

Mi-lê-si an (s as zh) (2), a. & s. [Lat. Milesius.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Miletus, a city of Asia Minor.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Miletus.

mîle-stone, s. [Eng. mile, and stone.] A stone set up to mark the miles on a road, railway, &c.

"The second *militation* fronts the garden gate."—*Cowper, Retirement*, 360.

mi-lê-tüs, s. [From Miletus, the capital of ancient Ionia.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Lycaenidae. *Miletus symethis* is a small brown butterfly, with a white spot on the forewings. Common in the East Indies, where it is said to inhabit ants' nests.

mil-fôil, mil-lê fôil, s. [Fr. mille = a thousand, and O. Fr. fol, foil = a leaf; Fr. millefeuille; Sp. millofolia; Port. milfolhas; Ital. millefoglie; Lat. millefolium, millefolia; milh = a thousand, and folium = a leaf or folio = leaves. There are not a thousand, or many leaves. The reference is to the number of segments into which each single leaf is divided.]

Botany: 1. *Achillea Millefolium*, so called because the leaves are three pinnatifid. They are linear oblong, and have linear axile segments. The flowers are white, pink, or purple. It possesses an atherial oil, and a bitter, resinous matter in its leaves. It is considered to be highly astringent. The Scotch Highlanders make it into an ointment, used for healing wounds. [ACHILLEA; YARROW.]

2. The genus *Achillea*. (London.)

* Hooded Milfoil is the genus *Friticularia*; *Habit Milfoil*, (1) the genus *Myriophyllum*, (2) *Hottotia palustris*.

mil-i ar-i a, s. [Fem. sing. and neut. pl. of Lat. milicarius = of or belonging to millet, from *militum* = millet.]

1. Bot.: According to Swanson, a subgenus of *Plectrophanes*. He includes in it *Milicaria europæa*, generally called *Laduriet milicaria*, the Common Bunting, and *M. vici-milla*, generally called *Laduriet vici-milla*, the Yellow Ammer or Yellow Bunting.

2. Pathol.: An eruption of milinary vesicles, appearing towards the favourable termination of many acute and chronic diseases. They are found upon the trunk and extremities, and are akin to Sudamina (q. v.).

mil-i ar-ý, a. [Lat. milicarius, from *militum* = a millet seed; Fr. milicarie.]

1. Bot.: Granulate, resembling an aggregation of millet seeds.

2. Pathology:

(1) Resembling millet-seeds: as, a *military* eruption.

(2) Attended by an eruption like millet-seeds: as, a *military* fever.

miliary glands, s. pl.

1. Anat.: The sebaceous glands (q. v.).

2. Bot.: The sebaceous stomates (q. v.)

miliary tubercle, s.

Path.: A grayish-white, translucent, non-vascular body of firm consistence and well-defined spherical outline, usually about the size of a millet-seed, common in the lungs and the membranes of the brain. When it softens, it is usually called Yellow or Crude Tubercle. Within the last few years a special bacillus has been demonstrated in tubercle.

*mil-íce, s. [Fr.] A militia.

"The twelfth twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitution for his entering upon the public charges of their militia.—*Temple, War in the Low Countries*.

*mi-li ó-bá-tis, s. [MYLIOLITHS.]

mil-i ó-la, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *milium* = millet, from the small size of the species.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the family Miliolida (q. v.). The shell is extremely variable in form, but consists typically of a series of chambers wound round an axis, so that each embraces half the entire circumference.

2. Palæont.: Range in time, from the Lias till now. [MILIOLITE-LIMESTONE.]

mil-i ól-i da, mil-i ól-i ðæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *miliolæ*]; Lat. neut. pl. adj. snil. *óla*, or *fan. óla*.]

1. Zool.: A family of Imperforate Foraminifera. The test is opaque, porcellaneous, micaceous or multilocular, and extremely variable in shape, the oval aperture simple and undivided, or formed by numerous pores. Chief genera: *Cornuspira*, *Nubecularia*, *Miliola* (with its sub-genere from Quenstedt), *Peneroplis*, *Alveolina*, *Orbitolites*, and the sub-family *Dactyloporidae*.

2. Palæont.: The family ranges from the Lias to the recent period inclusive.

mil-i ó-lite, s. [Mod. Lat. *miliolæ*]; Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil miliola (q. v.).

miliolite limestone, s.

Geol.: A rock consisting chiefly of microscopic shells of miliola. It is found in the Middle Eocene of France, and is used as a building stone.

mil-i ó-lit-ic, a. [Eng. *miliolit*(s); -ic.]

Relating to or composed of foraminiferous shells, especially of the genus *Miliola* (q. v.).

"The *miliolitic* stone-bed occurs in the Fabius of Upper Miocene strata of Brittany and Touraine."—*Lyell, Elements* (1850), p. 291.

mil-i tan-çý, s. [Eng. *milit*(s); -çý.]

1. *Ord. Lant.*: Warfare, militarism.

"Constituted in a state of continual *militancy*."—*Montague, Devotee Essays*, pl. 1, tr. 8, 37.

2. Social.: That social condition of a nation or tribe ideally organized for war. In such a state of society the tendency is for the body of warriors to bear the largest practicable ratio to the body of workers; individuality becomes merged in the community; despotism

bôil, boy: pout, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beuçh: go, çem; thin, this: sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. iñç, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

and centralization ensue, and a process of regimentation goes on even in civil life; freedom of movement from place to place is restricted; state organizations take the place of private combinations; and such a society usually evolves, or endeavors to evolve, a self-sufficient sustaining organization, drawing as much as possible all supplies from its own resources, this course of action leading to a perfect self policy.

"The several traits which of necessity militate upon it, are:—Herbert Spencer, Principles, Soc. Sci. p. 347.

mil i tant, a. [Lat. *militans*, pr. par. of *mitto* = to fight; *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militant*; Ital. & Sp. *militante*.]

1. Fighting; engaged in war; serving as a soldier; warlike, military.

"He had neither inclination nor any kind of inducement to adopt a militant policy."—Daily Telegraph, Jan. 12, 1885.

2. An epithet employed by Herbert Spencer to denote a type of society distinguished by military (q.v.).

"Under the militant type the individual is owned by the State."—H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 202.

• **Church militant**: The Church of Christ on earth, regarded as engaged in constant warfare against its enemies. It is opposed to the Church triumphant, or in heaven.

"I think he can not prove but that St. Paul's saying is verified of the church that is here militant, and not of the church triumphant."—Barnes, *Works*, p. 286.

***mil i tar, a.** [Lat. *militaris*, from *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militaire*.] Military.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, jealous of the honour of the English nation, and likewise a good house-maker, for the ease and solace of the common people.—Bacon, *Henry VII.*

†mil i tar i ly, adv. [Eng. *militar(y)*; -ly.]

1. In a military manner; like a soldier.
2. With reference to matters of war.

"The policy of the Hapsburg monarchy is noted, both diplomatically and militarily, absolutely free."—Public Opinion, July 7, 1877, p. 9.

mil i tar ism, s. [Eng. *militar(-)ism*; Fr. *militarisme*.] That system or policy which causes nations to keep up great armies, and to pay excessive attention to military affairs.

"Ah! this militarism is a terrible master!"—Daily News, May 29, 1871.

mil i tar ist, s. [Eng. *militar(y)*; -ist.]

* 1. A military man, a soldier; a proficient in the art of war.

"This is Monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist* (that was his own phrase)."—Shakespeare, *All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 3.

2. One who advocates militarism, or a warlike policy.

mil i tar y, a. & s. [Lat. *militaris*, from *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militaire*; Ital. *militare*; Sp. *militar*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to soldiers, or the profession of a soldier; pertaining or relating to the science of war; becoming or suitable to a soldier; soldierly, warlike, martial.

"Though courageous in brows and deeds, he knew nothing of military duty."—Avery, *Eng. Hist.*, ch. vi.

2. Engaged in war; serving as a soldier.

"He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world."—Shakespeare, *Henry V.*, iii. 2.

B. As subst.: Soldiers generally; the army, soldiery, troops; as, The *military* were called out.

military courts, s. pl. The court of chivalry and courts-martial.

* **military feuds, s. pl.** The original feuds, which were in the hands of military men, who held them under Military-tenure (q.v.).

military law, s. The same as MARTIAL LAW.

military -offences, s. pl. Offences which are cognizable by the military courts; offences which come within the Mutiny Act.

* **military tenure, s.** A tenure of land on condition of performing military service.

* **military testament, s.** *Roman Law:* A nuncupative will by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities required by the law in other cases. [NUNUPATIVE.]

mil i tate, s. [Lat. *militatus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to serve as a soldier, to fight; *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militaire*; Sp. *militar*; Ital. *militare*.] To be or stand opposed; to have weight or influence on the opposite side; to weigh. (Said of arguments or considerations.)

"This consideration would militate with an objection against his hypothesis, than a thousand cogitations."—Bos. *Journal*, Conference.

mi li tia (ti as sh), s. [Lat. = (1) warfare, (2) troops, from *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militar*; Sp. *militaria*; Ital. *militaria*.]

I. Literally:

* 1. Military service; warfare.

2. The constitutional force of England, first formed A.D. 1285. Raised originally by the Lords-licutenants of counties, and considered a counterpoise to the standing army. Erupted by compulsory service by ballot, a law which is still in existence though not put in force. It was permanently embodied from 1742 to 1803, during the threat of French invasion; but it was afterwards considerably reduced, until 1852, when 80,000 men were raised by voluntary enlistment. During the Russian war it was a valuable source of recruiting for the line battalions on active service, and many militia regiments did duty in the Mediterranean garrisons. Later on it was placed more directly under the War office, and the first appointments of officers were taken away from the Lords-licutenants. Permanent staffs of regular soldiers and officers were also added, and the value of the force thus materially increased. Later on the command of the militia was transferred from the Lords-licutenants of counties, and placed directly under the command of the War Office. Permanent staffs of regular soldiers and officers were added, and greater attention paid to the training of both militia officers and men. By the Localisation of the Forces Act of 1872, the militia regiments were numbered as battalions of the county regiments. Recruits are now enlisted for six years, but they may be enlisted for further periods of four years at a time, until they attain the age of forty-five years. Of late years the bounty has been increased, and in 1902 special powers were granted the Secretary of State for the purpose of forming reserve divisions. In that year the strength was 109,800, and the cost of the force £625,000.

II. Fig.: A troop, a body, a number.

militia man, s. A man belonging to the militia.

* **mil i ti ate (ti as shi), v. i.** [MILITIA, s.]

1. To raise militia.
2. To serve as a soldier; to be warlike.

"The militating spirits of my country."—Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 67.

mil i ti um, s. [Lat. = millet.]

Bot.: Millet-grass. A genus of grasses, tribe Panicee. The flowers are in a spreading panicle. Two empty glumes, the flower glumes shortly pedicelled, both awless; ovary glabrous, styles short, stigmas feathery, fruit terete. Known species eight. One species, *Milium effusum*, the Spreading Millet-grass, is British.

mil i ti sa, mil i ti si a, s. [Named after Mithras, a votant of the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Annonacee, tribe Bœgeeae. *Miliosia rotundifolia* is a tree growing in Burmah and India. The wood is used for carts and agricultural implements, spear shafts, and cars.

milk, melk, melke, milche, mylche, mylck, mylk, s. [A.S. *milc*, *meole*, *meoluc*; cogn. with Dnt. *milk*; Lecl. *mylk*; Dan. *milk*; Sw. *mjolk*; Goth. *milans*; Ger. *milch* = milk; *melken* (pa. t. *milck*) = to milk; O. H. Ger. *melchan* = to milk; et. Lat. *mulgeo* = to milk; Gr. *μαλαγω* (*malagō*).]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. & 2. In the same sense as H. 1, 2.
3. The white juice of certain plants.
4. An emulsion, made by bruising seeds; as, the milk of almonds.

II. Technically:

1. *Food, &c.:* The fluid secreted by all female mammals for the nourishment of their young. As an alimentary substance, it may

be regarded as a perfect food. It consists essentially of a solution of sugar, albuminous and saline matter, and holds in suspension a certain proportion of fat in the form of very minute globules. The same constituents are found in the milk of all the mammals, but they differ considerably in the proportion in which they are present in each kind. Mare's milk contains a larger proportion of sugar, while that of the ewe is very much richer in albuminous and fatty constituents, the milk of the cow having its composition more evenly adjusted. The non-fatty solids of cow's milk, which consist of casein, albumin, sugar, and mineral salts, vary from about 8 to 11 per cent., and the fat from 2 to 7 per cent.; 9 parts of the non-fatty solids consist on the average of 3 parts of casein, 1 of albumin, 42 of milk sugar, and 8 of mineral salts. The mineral matter consists chiefly of phosphates of lime and potash, with a little chloride of sodium. Milk spontaneously ferments, the sugar being converted into lactic acid, alcohol, and carbonic acid gas. When an artificial ferment has been used, a larger proportion of alcohol is generated, and the milk is converted into a product to which the name of koumiss has been given. The chief adulterant added to milk is water; but sugar, carbonate of soda, salt, salicylic acid, and borax are also occasionally used. These latter are obviously added, not to increase the quantity of the milk, but to cover the addition of water or in order to prevent the milk turning sour.

* Condensed milk consists of cow's or goat's milk which has been evaporated by the aid of steam pipes or a vacuum pan to one-fourth of its volume, refined sugar being added during the boiling in the proportion of 1 lb. in the quart of condensed milk produced. It is also prepared without sugar, but its keeping properties are much less than the sweetened article. Both kinds form a wholesome article of food.

2. *Human Physiol.:* Milk is the secretion of the mammary glands, whose activity begins at delivery, and continues for a period of nine months as a rule, but, if encouraged, may persist for a longer time. The fluid secreted contains all that is requisite for the nourishment and the development of the child. It contains 90 per cent. of water and 10 per cent. of solids (casein, fat, sugar, and a trace of salts). The first milk secreted is colostrum; it acts as a natural purgative to the child. That the mind exerts an influence both on the quantity and quality of secretion is certain. Violent emotions, as fear, rage, &c., render it unwholesome.

* (1) *Milk-and-water:* Tasteless, insipid, without character or distinguishing feature, wishy-wishy. (*Colloquial*.)

"A milk-and-water bourgeois."—Reade, *Clister & Blears*, ch. xxvi.

(2) *Milk of sulphur:*

Chem. & Pharmacol.: Precipitated sulphur. Five ounces of sublimed sulphur and three ounces of slaked lime are put into a pint and a half of water, and by adding hydrochloric acid, a precipitate is thrown down. Used as a stimulant, as a laxative, and as a coction.

milk-abscess, s.

Pathol.: An abscess which sometimes forms on the female breast after childbirth. It is produced by redundancy of milk.

milk-bush, s.

Bot.: The genus *Synadenium* (q.v.).

* **milk-dame, s.** A foster-nurse, a wet-nurse.

milk-dentition, s.

Anat.: The system of temporary teeth in man or in any of the lower animals.

"It is obvious that the *milk-dentition* has generally been suppressed in the more modified forms."—Proc. Zool. Soc., 1850, p. 665.

milk drinker, s. [MULOKAN.]

milk-fever, s.

Pathol.: A fever which sometimes arises in females when first milk is secreted after childbirth.

milk-glass, s. [CRYOLITE-GLASS.]

milk-hedge, s.

Bot.: *Euphorbia Tirucalli* (q.v.), commonly used in India for hedges. The plant, being full of acrid milk, tends to blister the skin of any one breaking through the hedges.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère: pine, pīt, sīrc, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rīle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian, æ, œ = ē: ey = ā: qu = kw.

milk leg, s.

Pathol.: White-swelling, *Phlegmosis dol. us.* [PHELEGMASIA.]

* **milk livered, milk livered, n.** Cowardly, timid, timorous.

*"Milk-livered man,
That bests at a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs
Shakesp. Lear, IV. 2.*

* **milk-madge, s.** A milkmaid.

* **milk-meats, n. pl.** Butter, cheese, &c. *Abstaining from flesh and milk-meats" - *Lucy Froissart, p. 271*

* **milk molar, s.** One of the first set of molars. They are shed by mammals when very young.

* **milk pap, s.** The teat or nipple of a woman. (*Shakesp. Titous of Athens, V. 3.*)

* **milk parsley, s.** *Bot.*: *P. oleraceum pulstrer.* The popular name refers to its milky juice. (*Hortus.*)

* **milk porridge, * milk-pottage, s.** Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

* **milk punch, s.** A drink made of spirits mixed with milk and sweetened. "It smells, I think, like milk-punch." - *Dickens Pickwick, ch. 1*

* **milk quartz, s.** [QUARTZ.]

* **milk-rack, s.** A series of shelves in a dairy to hold milk-pans.

* **milk-sickness, s.** *Med.*: A fatal spasmodic disease, peculiar to the western States of America, said to be owing to astringent salts contained in the soil and waters of these regions. It attacks cattle, but is often communicated to those who drink the milk or eat the beef of animals affected with it. (*Bartlett.*)

* **milk snake, s.** *Zool.*: *Tuphiobolus erimius*, a harmless snake of a grayish ash colour, with three rows of dark spots along the back and sides. It is found in the northern and middle United States. "Whining like a lovely and innocent milk-snake out of his grasp." - *First Part: Mrs. Skeggs's Husband.*

* **milk sugar, s.** *Chem.*: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Lactin. An important and characteristic constituent of milk. It is obtained from the whey by evaporation, and, after having been purified by animal charcoal and recrystallized, it finally appears as hard, semi-transparent, trimetric crystals, having the same composition as cane-sugar, and nearly the same specific gravity, 1.52. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether. Milk-sugar has a rotatory angle of 59.5 (al), and a copper-reducing power seven-tenths that of dextrose. By boiling with sulphuric acid it is converted into a mixture of dextrose and galactose.

* **milk-teeth, s. pl.** [MILK-TOOTH.]

* **milk-thistle, s.** *Bot.*: *Silybum marianum*, called also *Carduus marianus*. So named from the milky whiteness of the veins.

"Then the milk thistle made these herbs demand
Three times a day the jail and welcome hand"
Wordsworth Descriptive Sketches.

* **milk-thrush, s.** *Pathol.*: The same as THRUSH (q.v.).

* **milk tie, s.** *Anthrop.*: Relationship based on fosterage. So real is this relationship considered among some races that marriage between foster-children is forbidden.

"The strength of the foster-feeding, the milk-tie, among the Scotch Highlanders is a familiar instance of a mode of regarding relationship, very different from that prevalent among us." - *Lubbock Orig. of Civilization* (1872), p. 145.

* **milk-tooth, s.** 1. *Orn. Zool.*: One of the first set of teeth in mammals. 2. The milk-teeth in man are twenty in number, ten in each jaw. They are called also temporary or deciduous teeth.

2. *Fairyry*: The fore-tooth of a foal, which comes at the age of about three months, and is cast within two or three years.

* **milk-tree, s.** *Bot.*: (1) *Galactolindon utile*; (2) *Tinoginia lactaria*.

* **milk vat, s.** A deep pan for setting milk to raise cream or curdle for cheese.

* **milk vessel, s.** 1. *Orn. Zool.*: A vessel for holding milk. 2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Vessels or tubes containing the milky fluids in plants. [CISEO HYM., LATHYRIFEROUS.]

* **milk vetch, s.** *Bot.*: The genus *Astragalus* (q.v.).

* **milk walk, s.** The district or streets of a town supplied by one milkman.

* **milk warm, n.** Warm as milk in its natural state, as it comes from the breast of a mother. "The water is but just milk warm." - *Before Tour thro' Great Britain, III. 9.*

* **milk white, n.** 1. *Orn. Zool.*: White as milk; of a pure white colour. "Meek as that emblem of her lowly heart
The white milk-bub which in a few she led"
Wordsworth White Doe of Rylston (Intro.)

2. *Bot., &c.*: Pure white, verging to blue. "And to add the kynde in hys right must the compass be milked till they bleede agayne." - *Tyndall Worke, p. 365.*

2. In horse-racing slang, to lay or bet against a horse which is one's own property, and which is not intended to win.

* **B. Intransitive:** 1. To draw milk, to suck. "That ye may milk out, and be delighted." - *Isaiah LXVI. 11.*

2. To give milk, to suckle. "For loth a mother she can cherish,
And milkless doth a notice."
Keats's Ode on the Grass.

* **milk-en, n.** [Eng. milk; -en.] Consisting of milk; milky.

* **milk-en way, s.** The Milky-way (q.v.).

* **milk-er, s.** [Eng. milk; v.; -er.] 1. One who or that which milks; specif., an apparatus for milking cows mechanically. "His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand,
And, bowing for the pail, invite the milk'er hand."
Bryden's Virgil; Georgic II. 74.

2. A cow or other animal which gives milk. "A cow that is a poor milk'er fails to give her owner that larger portion of profit." - *Sheldon's Dairy-farming, p. 37.*

* **milk-fül, * milk-füll, n.** [Eng. milk, and full.] Flowing with milk; fruitful, fertile. "O milk-fül vales with bounded brooks inclosed"
Silvester's The Deceit, 1653.

* **milk-i-ly, adv.** [Eng. milky; -ly.] After the manner of milk; like milk; lacteally.

* **milk-i-nëss, s.** [Eng. milky; -ness.] 1. The quality or state of being milky or having a colour or consistence like milk. 2. Softness, gentleness, mildness. "Would I could share the baby, even temper,
And milkness of blood." - *Bryden's Promoters, I. 1.*

* **milk-mäid, s.** [Eng. milk, and maid.] A woman employed to milk cows; a dairy-maid.

* **milk-män, s.** [Eng. milk, and man.] A man who sells milk or carries milk about for sale.

* **milk-päil, s.** [Eng. milk, and pail.] A pail or vessel into which cows are milked. "That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the milk-pail, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man." - *Bott's Improvement of the Mind.*

* **milk-pän, s.** [Eng. milk, and pan.] A vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. "For when the maids split the milk-pans, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robert." - *See in Apophthegms.*

* **milk room, s.** [Eng. milk, and room.] A room in a dairy where milk is kept in the milk-pans.

* **milk sop, * milk-soppe, s.** [Eng. milk, and sop.] 1. A piece of bread soaked in milk. 2. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded person; one who is devoid of all manliness. "Bees sops, barge outs Jacks, milk-sops"
Shakesp. Much Ad. About Volong, V. 1.

* **milk weed, s.** [Eng. milk, and weed.] *Bot.*: The genus *Aselepias* (q.v.).

* **milk-wom an, s.** [Eng. milk, and woman.] A woman who carries about milk for sale. "Even your milk-woman and your nursery maids have a yellow feeling." - *Arbuthnot's Med. & John Bull.*

* **milk-wood, s.** [Eng. milk, and wood.] *Botany*: 1. *Ps. subcordata*, formerly *Brosimum pueraria*, an evergreen shrub growing in Jamaica; but Jamaica Milkwood is *Sapindus lactiflorum*. 2. *Sideroxylon lucidum*.

* **milk-wört, s.** [Eng. milk, and wort.] *Botany*: 1. *Sium*: The genus *Polygala* (q.v.). Common Milkwort is *Polygala vulgaris*; Austrian Milkwort, *P. alba* or *rubra*, both these are British; Sea Milkwort is the genus *Glaux*, and specially *Glaux maritima*. 2. *Pl.*: The name given by Lindley to the order Polygalaceae (q.v.).

* **milk-y, n.** [Eng. milk; -y.] 1. Made of milk; consisting or composed of milk. "The pails high foaming with a milky flood."
Pope Homer, Iliad XVI. 75.

2. Resembling milk; of the nature of milk. "Some plants, upon breaking their vessels, yield a milky juice." - *Arbuthnot's On Astringents*

3. Yielding milk. "Perhaps my passion lies in distillans,
And courts the milky mothers of the plains."
Roscommon.

4. White, milk-white. "Whose milky features please them more
Thaa out of jet thus burn'd-hot bright"
Crabbe's Woman.

5. Soft, mild, tender, gentle, timid. "This milky gentleness and course of yours."
Shakesp. Lear, I. 4.

* **milky-juices, s. pl.** *Bot.*: Juices, resembling milk in appearance, in the lateritious vessels of plants. Found in many Euphorbiaceae, Aselepiadaceae, &c.

* **milk-quartz, s.** [QUARTZ.]

* **milk-yart, s.** [GALAXY.]

mill (1), s. [Lat. *millis* = a thousand.] A money of account in the United States, being the thousandth part of a dollar, or the tenth part of a cent, and therefore equal to about 1/4 of an English farthing.

mill (2) **melle, * miln, * mulle, * mulne, myln, mylnc.** s. [A.S. *myln, mync*, from Lat. *molina* = a mill, from *mo* = a mill, from *mo* = to grind; *leol, mylna* = a mill; *Wel. myll; Fr. moulin; Dut. molen.*]

I. Ordinary Language: 1. *Literally*: (1) A machine for grinding grain, fruit, or other substances, and reducing them to a fine powder. "The berries crackle, and the mill turns round."
Pope's Rape of the Lock, III. 107.

(2) A lapidary's grinding-wheel, known as a *roughing-mill, cloth-mill, &c.*

(3) A machine, or combination of engines or machinery, for working up raw material, and preparing it for immediate use or for employment in a further stage of manufacture; as, a cotton-mill, a spinning-mill, a saw-mill, an oil-mill, &c.

(4) The buildings or factory containing such machinery. (5) A stamping-press for coin. "His new invention for coining gold and silver with the mill and press." - *Hulphre, Anecdotes of Printing, vol. II. ch. III.*

(6) A treadmill (q.v.).

2. *Fig.*: A pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight (*Slawp*). "He had treated her ill,
Because she refused to be drawn to a mill."
Good Miss Kinnaird.

II. Die-casting: The hardened steel roller having the design in cameo, and used for impressing in intaglio a plate, as in the bank-note system of engraving; or a copper cylinder, as in the process of engraving cylinders for calico-printing.

• (1) *Barber's mill*:

Mill: A glass vessel containing water, and capable of moving about on its vertical axis. In the lower part is a tube bent horizontally at the two ends in opposite directions. The water issuing makes it revolve on its axis, called also the Hydraulic Tomquet.

(2) *Light mill*: [RADIOMETER.]

mill bar, *s.*

Iron-roller: The rough bar, as drawn out by the puddler's rolls, as distinguished from merchant bar.

mill board, *s.* A stout pasteboard made of strong materials, such as refuse flax, cotton, and hemp, rope, or bagging; and used for the stiff portion of book-covers, and for other purposes. It is also used for packing between the flanges of pipes, being previously soaked in oil.

Mill-board cutter: A machine for cutting heavy board, for book-covers and pasteboard boxes.

mill cake, *s.*

1. The incorporated materials for gun-powder, in the cake form, previous to granulating.

2. The mass of hulls and parenchyma remaining after the expression of linseed-oil.

mill doll, *v. l.* To beat hemp (an old form of "hard labour").

"I am sent hither to mill-doll!"—*Fielching: Amelia*, bk. 1, ch. 8.

• **mill dolly**, *s.* (See *dof*.)

"Pinsht at hand labour in England, which beating of hemp, the Thives call *Mill-dolly*."—*South: Lives of Highwaymen*, 1, 108.

mill-eye, *s.* The eye or opening in the cases of a mill at which the meal is let out.

mill furnace, *s.*

Mill: A reheating furnace; a furnace where the puddled metal is reheated, preparatory to again passing through the rolls.

mill gang, *s.* In warping, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill.

mill-gearing, *s.* The shafts, wheels, &c., by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to the manufacturing machine.

mill-hand, *s.* A person, male or female, engaged in a mill.

mill-head, *s.* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

mill holm, *s.* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill; a watery place about a milldam.

mill hopper, *s.* The hopper of a mill. [Hopper.]

mill-lead, **mill-cast**, *s.* A trench that conveys water to a mill.

mill-mountain, *s.*

Bot.: Mountain-flax (*Linum catharticum*).

mill pick, *s.* A miller's tool for dressing millstones, giving to the burrs the slightly-serrated surface, an operation known as cracking.

mill pool, *s.* A millpond.

mill rind, **mill rynd**, *s.*

Her.: A milline (v. v.).

mill sixpence, **milled sixpence**, *s.* An old English coin, first issued in 1661.

"Ay, by these gloves, did he or I would I might never come in mine own great chamber again else, of seven gloves in mill-sixpences."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1, 1.

mill spindle, *s.* The vertical spindle of a grinding-mill, on which the runner is supported.

mill-tail, *s.* The tail-race of a mill which conducts the water away from the wheel.

mill tooth, *s.* A grinder or molar-tooth.

"The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or mill-tooth."—*Arbuthnot: On Instruments*.

• **mill-ward**, *s.* The keeper of a mill.

mill wheel, *s.* The water-wheel which impels the machinery of a mill.

"Thou didst vent thy grains,
As fast as mill-wheels strike."
Shakespeare: Tempest, 1, 2.

mill work, *s.*

1. The machinery of a mill.

2. The art or operation of constructing mills.

mill wright, *s.* A wright or mechanic whose occupation is to construct and repair the machinery of mills.

mill (1), *v. l.* [MILL (2), *s.*]

I. *Latinly*:

1. To grind, as in a mill; to comminute; to reduce to powder.

"This here, this oval box well fill'd
With best tobacco, break'st *mill'd*."
Cooper: The Red Rover, William Bull.

2. To pass through a machine; to shape or finish in a machine, as metal-work.

3. To stamp, as coin in a mill, so as to raise the edge slightly, afterwards serrating or denting the edges.

"Wood's half-pence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited."—*South: Drake's Letters*.

4. To throw, as undyed silk.

5. To fall, as cloth.

• 6. To beat up and froth.

"Having breakfasted on a cup of *milled* chocolate."

—*H. Brooke: End of Quality*, x, 225.

II. *Fig.*: To beat severely with the fists; to thrash, to punnish.

"He had *milled* a jobberman."—*Thackeray: Shabby Gentleman*, ch. viii.

mill (2), *v. l.* [EtyM. doubtful.] To swim under water. A term used of whales among whale-fishers.

mill-cog, *s.* [Eng. *mill* (2), *s.*, and *cog*.] The cog of a mill-wheel.

"The timber is useful for *mill-cogs*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

mill-dam, **mill-damb**, *s.* [Eng. *mill* (2), and *damb*.]

1. A wall or bank across the course of a stream to raise the level of the water and divert it into a millrace.

"Not so where, scornful of a check, it leaps
The *mill-dam*."
Cooper: Task, v, 102.

2. A millpond.

milled, *v.* [MILL (1), *v. l.*] Having passed through a mill; having the edges serrated, or transversely grooved, as a shilling, a sovereign, &c.; filled, as cloth.

"That sum in good *milled* silver."—*Macanby: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

milled-cloth, *s.*

Fisher: Woollen cloth which has been filled or felted by beating, to thicken it. It is called double-milled when the operation has been repeated to increase its density.

milled lead, *s.* Lead which has been spread into a sheet in the rolling-mill, in contradistinction to lead which is levelled while in a melted condition.

milled money, *s.* Coined money. (Hort.)

milled-slate, *s.* Slates sawn out of blocks by machinery, instead of being split into laminae.

mil-lê-nâr-i-ân, **mil-lên-nâr-i-ân**, *v. & s.* [Ital., from *mille* = a thousand, and *fiore* = flowers.] (See the compound.)

millefiore glass, *s.* A species of mosaic enveloped in a transparent billie. A number of pieces of filigree, or tubes of glass enamel, are fused together, their sections representing stars, flowers, and other ornaments. Sections of these tubes are imbedded in white transparent flint-glass, forming paper-weights.

mil-lê-nâr-i-ân, **mil-lên-nâr-i-ân**, *v. & s.* [Lat. *milleannus*, from *mille* = a thousand; Fr. *milleannus*.]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of a thousand; espec., consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

"Daniel in the construction of the favourites of the *milleannus* opinion, is pretended to stick pertinently to the Tyrranical reign of antichrist."—*Dr. Hall: The Revolution Unreversed*.

B. *As subst.*: One who believes in the millennium, or reign of Christ upon earth for a thousand years. [MILLENNIUM.]

"The hearts of giants as well as *milleannus* answer True."—*Cr. Company: Task*, ch. xxi.

mil-lê-nâr-i-ân ism, **mil-lên-âr ism**, *v. & s.* [Eng. *milleannus*.] The doctrine or tenets of the Millenniumists. Called also Chilianism.

"The long since combated conceits of an old, and hitherto forgotten millenarism."—*Dr. Hall: Revolution Unreversed*.

mil-lên-âr-ý, *v. & s.* [Lat. *milleannus*; Fr. *milleannus*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Consisting of a thousand; lasting for a thousand years.

"We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a *milleannus* kingdom."—*Dr. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 12.

2. Pertaining to the millennium.

"For I forget the *milleannus* year."
Byrdon: Robinson & Crisco (Dedic.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. The space of a thousand years; a millennium.

"Where to fix the beginning of that marvelous *millenarism*, and where the end."—*Dr. Hall: Breachings of the Account Book*, § 15.

2. One who looks for the millennium; a millenniumist.

millenary petition, *s.*

Church Hist.: A petition named from the number of signatures appended to it (though they actually fell short of a thousand), presented by the Puritans to James I. in 1633. The petitioners desired to be relieved from the use of the sign of the cross in baptism, the ring in the marriage service, confirmation, and bowing at the name of Jesus. The petition also treated of (1) objections to the Church service; (2) pluralities, non-residence, and clergy who did not preach, though they were resident; (3) the better maintenance of the parochial clergy; and (4) redress of Church discipline. The Hampton Court Conference was the outcome of this petition. [CONFERENCE, § 1.]

mil-lên-ni-âl, *v.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and *annus* = a year, on analogy of *bicennial*, &c.] Lasting for a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

"To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristic of those who are to enjoy the *milleannus* happiness."—*Burnet*.

† **mil-lên-ni-âl-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *milleannus*; -ist.] A millenniumist.

• **mil-lên-ni-ân ism**, *s.* [Lat. *milleannus*.] Millenniumism; the doctrine or tenets of the millenniumists.

"It is said that he [St. W. Raleigh] wrote a tract of *milleannus*."—*Wood: Athwart Ocean*, vol. ii.

• **mil-lên-ni-âr-ism**, *s.* [MILLENNIUM.] Millenniumism.

• **mil-lên-nist**, *s.* [Lat. *milleannus* (ism); Eng. *mill*; -ist.] A millenniumist.

mil-lên-ni-ûm, *s.* [Lat. = a period of a thousand years, from *mille* = a thousand, and *annus* = a year.]

1. *Script*: A period of a thousand years, during which Satan shall be confined to the bottomless pit, having first been bound by an angel with a great chain (Rev. xx, 1-3), whilst the souls of those who have been "beheaded for the witness of Jesus," and have not worshipped the beast or his image, or received his mark upon their foreheads or their hands, shall live and reign with Christ for a thousand years (Rev. xx, 1-6).

2. *Church Hist.*: During the first three centuries, when Christians were at intervals in danger of martyrdom, and many actually suffered death, the millennium looked largely before their minds; the second advent of Christ, interpreted literally, was considered to be pre-millennial, and the millennium to be a literal reign of him and the martyrs. The Christian fathers, Papas, Justin Martyr, and Irenæus, with the heretical Centurians, Marcionites, Montanists, and Melitians, held these views, as did Papas and Irenæus with rather extravagant accompaniments. Towards the end of the second century, Cælius, a possessor of Rome, led the way in opposing their millennial conceptions, and, in the third, Origen considered the millennium as consisting of spiritual delights to be enjoyed by souls raised to perfection in the world to come. Jerome also gave a spiritual interpretation to the passage in Revelation. On the triumph of Christianity over Paganism, in the fourth century, the view gradually arose that mil-

lennial glory had already begun. The persecuted Christians had risen, and were spiritually reigning with Jesus unseen. His visible re-appearance would not be till the consummation of all things, when he would come to judge the world. From about the year 550 yet another opinion arose and gained extensive credence. The millennium, to be heralded by the coming of Jesus, began with his first advent, and was now about closing. Many landed proprietors, therefore, believed they should no longer require their estates, and might atone for their sins by giving them over to the church, the deed of bequest commencing with the words *Appropinquante mundi termino* (As the end of the world is approaching), and the estates were not returned when it was found that the world outlasted the year 1000. Two opinions are now held: one, that the advent of Christ will be pre-millennial, and that a literal reign of martyrs and saints shall take place with him on earth; the other is, that the millennium will be brought on by the blessing of the Holy Spirit on the means employed for the conversion of the world, and that during the continuance of the promised years Jesus shall reign in the hearts of nearly all mankind, and shall not return visibly till he comes as Judge. Many interpreters, holding that in prophecy a day stands for a year, consider that the 1,200 days mentioned in Rev. xii. 6, &c., mean 1,200 years; yet they deem the 1,000 years to be literal years. The reason probably is that they are influenced by the Jewish tradition that the seventh thousand years from the creation of man shall be a Sabbatic thousand. Hugh Miller, who accepted the view that a prophetic day means a year, and, being a geologist, was not startled by very large numbers, considered the millennium to be 260,000 years.

"We must give a full account of that state called the millennium."—*Barnes: Theory of the Earth.*

mil-lê-pêd, mil-li-pède, s. [Lat. *mille-pedi* = the woodhouse, or directly from *mille* = a thousand, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]
Zoology:

1. The genus *Iulus*, or the family Iulidæ (q.v.).
2. (Fr.) The order Chilognatha (q.v.). So called from the numerous feet.

mil-lêp-ôr-a, s. [Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and *porus* = a passage, a channel.]
Zool.: The typical genus of the family Milleporidæ (q.v.). It consists of a calcareous skeleton with a foliaceous or laminar expansion, studded with minute apertures of two sizes. The colony consists of two kinds of zooids, the one with four to six knobbed tentacles, inhabiting the larger, and the second with five to twenty-five tentacles, the smaller ones.

mil-lê-pôre, s. [MILLEPORA.] An individual of the genus Millepora (q.v.).

mil-lê-pôr-î-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *milleporæ*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Zool.: A family of Hydroidorallina, type Millepora (q.v.). They help to constitute coral reefs in the West Indies.

mil-lêr, *mêl lere, *mul nere, *myl-lerc, myl-nerc, s. [Eng. *mill*; *-er*.]
I. Ord. Lang.: One who keeps or attends to a mill, especially a flour mill.
"What man, more water glideth by the mill Than wots the miller?"—*Shakspeare: Titus Andronicus*, li. 1.

II. Technically:
1. **Entom.:** A moth of the family Bombycidae. It is all dusted over like a miller with flour, whenever the name.

2. **Ichth.:** The Eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, [MYLIOBATIDÆ.]

miller's-dog, s.
Ichth.: *Gobius canis*, the Penny Dog or Common Topé. [TOPE.]

miller's thumb, s.
Ichth.: *Voltus gobius*, MILLER'S THUMB.

"The name of Miller's thumb is said to have reference to the form of the head. . . . This is smooth, broad, and rounded, like the thumb of a miller, which has been modelled by a pen and constant action of the muscles in the exercise of a . . . most important part of his occupation."—*Ferriss: British Fishes*, li. 50.



mil-lêr i a, s. [Named after Philip Miller (1691-1771), a botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Milleriæ (q.v.).

mil-lêr i ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *milleriæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Somo-cleaceæ.

Mil-lêr-îsm, s. [See def.]

Church Hist.: The pre-millennial doctrines of the Millerites (q.v.). (*Bartlett*.)

mil-lêr-ite (1), s. [Named after the eminent crystallographer, W. H. Miller; suff. *-ite* (*Mia.*).]

Mia.: A rhombic-hedral mineral, mostly occurring in small tufts and groups of interlacing capillary crystals, also in fibrous and radiating crusts. Hardness, 3 to 3.5; sp. gr. 4.6 to 5.65; lustre, metallic colour, brass to bronze-yellow, sometimes tarnished; streak, bright; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 55.1; nickel, 64.9 = 100; corresponding to the formula, NiS. Found in crevices in the clay-tronstone of Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, and in crusts at the Sterling mine, Antwerp, New York; also in small amount at a few other localities.

Mil-lêr-ite (2), s. [See def.]

Church Hist.: A follower of William Miller, an American pre-millennialist, who expected the immediate return of Jesus to reign upon the earth. Believing in the literal fulfilment of the prophecies, the Millerites asserted that the first judgment would take place in 1843. Subsequently other periods were named; and so firm was the faith of many that they disposed of all their worldly goods, provided themselves with "ascension robes," and waited with anxiety for the sounding of the last trumpet—the signal for their elevation. Many became insane through excitement and fear; others, finding that they were repeatedly disappointed, gave up their expectations, and the sect is nearly, if not quite, extinct." (*Bartlett*, ed. 1877.)

mil-lês-îm-al, a. [Lat. *millesimus*, from *mille* = a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

mil-lêt, s. [Fr., dimin. of *ail* = mill, millet, from Lat. *milium*; A.S. *mil* = millet; Gr. *μικρον* (*micro*)]

1. **Ord. Lang., Bot., Agric., &c.:** *Panicum mitis* and *P. miliare*, with some other species of small seed corn. They are extensively grown in India, in parts of which the former is called wassce and the latter bhajdee.

"Little living creatures, in a quantity of water no bigger than a grain of millet."—*Key: On the Creation*, pl. 4.

2. **German millet** is a variety of *Setaria italica*; Indian millet is *Sorghum calcaris*; Italian millet, *Setaria italica*; and Texas millet, *Sorghum vulgatum*.

3. **Millet-beer, s.** A fermented liquor made in Roumania, and the neighbouring districts, from millet-seed.

millet-grass, s.
Bot.: The genus *Milium* (q.v.).

mil-lî horse, s. [Eng. *mill*, and *horse*.] A horse employed to turn a mill.

"But of no use to you, a horse-mill & a millhorse, drink ere ye goe, & goe ere ye drinke."—*See F. More: Works*, p. 228.

mil-lî, in comp. [Lat. *mille* = a thousand.] A thousand; a thousandfold.

mil-lî ard, s. [Fr.] A thousand millions, as, a *milled* of francs = £40,000,000 sterling, nearly.

mil-lî ar-y, n. & s. [Lat. *millearius* = pertaining to a thousand, comprising a thousand paces, or a Roman mile; *mille* = a thousand.] [MILL.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the Roman mile of 1,000 paces, or 5,000 Roman feet; as, a *milleary* column.

B. As subst.: [Lat. *millearius*.] A milestone. (See the example under MILE-MARK.)

mil-lî fold, a. [Prov. *mille*,] and Eng. *fold*.] Thousandfold.
"His knees, *millefold*"
Bewray his love and loving diligence."—*James: Holy Rode*, p. 27.

mil-lî gram, mil-lî grâmme, s. [Fr. *millegramme*, from Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and *gramma* = a gram (q.v.).] In the French system of weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0.001 of an English grain, or a cubic millimetre of water.

mil-lî li-tre (tro as-têr), s. [Fr., from Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and *litro* = a litre.] A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a litre, equal to 0.001 of a cubic inch.

mil-lî mêt-re (tro as-têr), s. [Fr., from Lat. *mille* = a thousand, *li*, *metre*, a metre (q.v.).] A French linear measure equal to the thousandth part of a metre, or 0.00097 of an English inch.

mil-lî er, mil-lân er, mil-len er, mil-len i er, s. [Prob. a corruption of *Milano* from Milan in Italy.]

1. A haberdasher; a dealer in small wares. (Originally of the male sex.)

"The both sexes for men or woman, of all sizes; to milliners, also sell his customers with gloves."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, li. 2.

2. A person whose occupation is to make and sell head-dresses, hats, bonnets, &c., for females. (Now generally a woman.)

"The thousands of cloaks and milliners who are now thrown into raptures by the sight of Lord Kutsume."—*Macaulay: Red Rover*, ch. xiv.

mil-lin-êr-y, s. [Eng. *milliner*; *-y*.]

1. The occupation of business of a milliner.

2. The articles made and sold by a milliner, such as head-dresses, hats, bonnets, laces, ribbons, &c.

mill-îng, n. part. a., & s. [MILL (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As part. part. d. part. part. obj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **1. Lit.:** The act or process of grinding or passing through a mill.

2. A thrashing.

"The blood gives t'other blood a millin'"
—*Coleridge: De Spitz*, li. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Cutting: The term is applied:

(1) To an action such as that which upsets the edge of a coin, making the raised flanges which protect the ornaments in relief on the obverse and reverse sides of the coin. Milling in this sense is performed upon an object in a lathe by the pressure of a turnstone or wheel, which turns over or upsets an edge, as in the case of the feather-edge on a tube or bezel which holds a lens or a jewel in its seat or setting.

(2) To an action such as that which gives a fluting or ornament to the edge of the coin.

(3) The indented or milled edge on coins.

2. **Clath:** A filtering process which condenses and thickens cloth.

3. **Porcelain:** The mastication and grinding of slip for porcelain, giving it the final working to develop plasticity.

4. **Milling in the darkness:** Murder by night. (*Swedch.*)

"Men were men then, and fought 'em in the open field, and there was no *millin* in the darkness."—*Scott: Long Maner*, ch. xxxvii.

milling-machine, s.

Mach.: A machine for dressing metal-work to shape by passing it on a travelling-bed beneath a rotating serrated cylindrical cutter.

milling-tool, s. A small indented roller mounted on a stock and used to mould objects, such as the edges of screw heads, by pressure against the latter when they are rotating in a lathe; a mulling tool.

mil-lîng-tô-nî-a, s. [Named after Sir T. Millington, professor of botany at Oxford.]

Botany:

1. The typical genus of the order Millingtoniaceæ (q.v.). It is synonymous with *Meliosma*.

2. A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Milingtonia tobinensis*, called also *Bignonia tobinensis*, is the cork tree of India.

mil-lîng-tô-nî-â-çê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *millingtoniæ*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exocorms, established by Wight and Arnott. The species are now referred to Salicaceæ.

mil lion (i as y), **mil lion**, s. [Fr. *mille*, from Low Lat. *mil*, 'thousand, a series, of milles, from Lat. *mil*, 'a thousand.]

I. I. 1. The number of a thousand thousands.

"O pardon, 't'is once a crooked figure may / At length in little place yield us / Shakspeare, *Henry V.* (Intro.)

II. Figurative.

1. An indefinitely great number.
2. With the definite article, the multitude, the public; the great body of the people; the masses.

"Arrived a night like noon she sees, / And herat the *outlook* him" / Cooper, *Queen's Visit to London.*

mil lion aire, **mil lion naire** (ion as yon), s. [Fr. *mille*, 'a thousand, *aire*, 'a southern; *yon*, 'a southern.] In England, a man worth a million sterling; a person of very great wealth. In America the term is applied to a person worth a million dollars.

mil lion ar y (i as y), a. [Fr. *millionnaire*.] Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions.

mil lioned (i as y), a. [Eng. *million*; *ed*.] 1. Possessing millions; millionaire; exceedingly wealthy.

"The *millioned* merchant seeks her [Honor] in his gold" / P. Whitehead, *Humor* 1747.

2. Multiplied a million-fold; innumerable, infinite.

"Time, whose *millioned* accidents / Creep in *twain* yows" / Shakspeare, *Sonnet* 115.

mil lion ist (i as y), s. [Eng. *million*; *ist*.] A millionaire.

"A commercial *millionist*" —*Southey Doctor*, ch. cxxxvii.

mil lionth (i as y), a. & s. [Eng. *million*; *th*.]

A. As adv.: Constituting one of a million; a thousand thousandth.

B. As subst.: One of a million parts; the quotient of one divided by a million.

"The same seemed always the same, yet every *millionth* of a minute different." —*Mortimer Collins*, *Blackburne & Sobler*, ch. viii.

mil-li pède, s. [MILLEPED.]

mil-ló-crát, s. [From *mill*, on analogy of *aristocrat*, &c.] A wealthy mill-owner.

"The true blood-suckers, the venomous *millocrats*." —*Lytton*, *Cuztons*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

mil-ló-crát-ism, s. [Eng. *millocrat*; *-ism*.] Government by millocrats.

"The usury which accompanies the reign of *millocratism*." —*Lytton*, *Cuztons*, bk. xiii., ch. iv.

Millon (as *Mi-yón*), s. [From *Millon*, a Frenchman, its discoverer.] (See the compound.)

Millon's test, Millon's test liquid, s.

Chem.: A nitric and nitrous solution of proto-nitrate and proto-nitrite of mercury. It detects the presence of proteins or its allied compounds by the production of a more or less deep rose colour. The test liquid is made by dissolving metallic mercury in an equal weight of strong nitric acid. The substance to be tested is plunged in the liquid and heat applied. (*Woelffl's & Henfrey*.)

mil pond, s. [Eng. *mill*, and *pond*.] A pond or reservoir of water employed to drive a mill.

mil-raçe, s. [Eng. *mill*, and *race*.] The canal or beat by which water is conveyed to a mill-wheel. Below the wheel the water is conducted away by the mill-tail or tail-race.

mil réa, mill roc, s. [MILREIS.] A pseudo-singular form of milreis (q.v.).

mil-sail, s. [Eng. *mill*, and *sail*.] The sail of a windmill.

† **mil-sail shaped**, a.

Bot.: Having many wings projecting from a convex surface, as the fruit of some umbelliferous plants and of moringa. (*Lindley*.)

mill-stone, **myln stone**, **myl stone**, s. [Eng. *mill*, and *stone*.] One of a pair of cylindrical stones for crushing grain in grinding mills. The stone is peculiar, and comes mostly from France and from Georgia. (BROCKSTONE.) The stones are the bed and runner, the upper being usually the moving stone, the lower being stationary. The relation of bed and runner is, however, sometimes reversed.

"They had demolished houses, cut down fruit trees, burned stone beds, broken *millstones*." —*Mercutio*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

millstone balance, s. A weight so placed as to balance other inequalities of weight in a stone, so that it may run true.

millstone bosom, s. The sunken space in the centre of a millstone, round the eye.

millstone bridge, s. The bar across the eye of a millstone by which it is supported on the head of the spindle.

millstone draft, s. The degree of deflection of the furrows of a millstone from a radial direction. Thus in a 7-inch draft the track-edges are tangential to a 7-inch circle.

millstone dress, s. (*Grinding*.)

1. The arrangement and disposition of the furrows in the face of a millstone. The furrows lead from the bosom, around the eye, to the skirt of the millstone—that is to say, to its periphery.

2. The draft given to the furrows on a millstone.

millstone dresser, s. A machine for cutting grooves in the grinding-face of a millstone.

millstone grit, s.

Geol.: A coarse quartzose sandstone used for millstones. It underlies the coal-measures, and overlies the Carboniferous Limestone, constituting the second of the three divisions of the Carboniferous formations. It is well developed in South Wales; in many other places it is feebly represented. Its Scotch equivalent is the *Moat rock*. A bed of shale 400 feet thick, ranked with the Millstone-grit, is called by miners *Farewell rock*.

millstone-hammer, millstone-pick, s. A tool for furrowing millstones.

millstone-lava, s.

Petrol. & Geol.: A very vesicular kind of nepheline basalt, found on the Eifel, &c.

millstone-maker, s. A maker of millstones.

Millstone-makers' phthisis:

Pathol.: Phthisis produced in the makers of millstone, in masons, &c., by the inhalation of minute fragments of stone.

millstone-ventilator, s. An arrangement for conducting a blast through the eye of the runner and out at the skirt, to cool the floor and facilitate delivery.

mi-lord, s. [See def.]

1. A foreign corruption of the address "my lord."

2. A lord or notability: as, an English *mi-lord*. (*Continental English*.)

mil-ósch inc, mil-ósch-ite, s. [Named after Prince Miósch; suff. *-ite*, *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A compact mineral, having an indigo blue to a celadine-green colour. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; sp. gr. 2.131. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and sesquioxide of chromium. Found at Rudniak, Servia. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Allophan (q.v.) and Dana calls it a chromiferous allophan, containing only half as much water.

mil-réis, s. [Port. *mil* = a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a small coin.]

1. The unit of value in Portugal, gold, weight 1.7735 grammes, value 4s. 5½d.

2. The unit of value in Brazil, value 2s. 3d. (nearly.)

mil-seý, s. [A corrupt of *milk*, and *sieve*.] A sieve for straining milk. (*Sprockh.*)

milt (1), **milte**, s. [A.S. *milte*; cogn. with Dut. *milt*; Lecl. *milti*; Dan. *milt*; Sw. *mjolt*; Ger. *milt*.]

Anat.: The spleen (q.v.).

milt (2), **melt**, s. [A corrupt of *milk* (q.v.), from the milky appearance of the soft roe of fishes; Sw. *mjolt* = milk, *mjolt* = milt of fishes; Dan. *iskr-milt* = soft roe, lit. = fish-milk; Ger. *miltch* = (1) milk, (2) milt of fishes.] The soft roe of fishes; the spermatie organ of the male fish.

"You shall scarce, or never, take a male carp without a *milt*." —*Walton*, *Angler*, pt. I., ch. ix.

milt, *v.t.* [MILT (2), s.] To impregnate or fertilize the roe or spawn of the female fish.

"A female gave 146 eggs which were *milted* from a male of the same hybrid race." —*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

milt-cr, **melt-cr**, s. [Dan. *miltcr* = a male fish; Ger. *miltcr*.] A male fish; a fish having a milt.

"That they might do so [by breeding] he had, as the rule is, put in three *milters* for one spawner." —*Hutton*, *Angler*, pt. 2, ch. ix.

Mil-ton ic, a. [Eng. *Milton*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to Milton or his writings.

milt waste, s. [Eng. *milt* (1), and *waste*.] From being formerly supposed to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen.

Bot.: A name for a fern, *Ceterach officinarum*. [CLEROD.]

mil va go, s. [Lat. = a flying fish.]

Ornith.: A genus of Polyborine, *Milvago chinensis* is a small hawk-like bird which frequents slaughterhouses in La Plata, feeding on carrion.

mil-vi-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *milvus*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-næ*.]

Ornith.: Kites; a sub-family of Falconidae, with bills not so curved as in the Hawks. The wings, which are pointed, and the tail, which is forked, are both very long.

mil-vine, a. & s. [Lat. *milvianus*, from *milvus* = a kite.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or resembling birds of the Kite family.

B. As subst.: A bird belonging to the Kite family.

mil-vu-lus, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *milvus* = a kite, a glede.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscipidae, or, according to Band of Tyranids, *Milvulus tyrannus*, the Fork-tailed Fly-catcher, is whitish-ash above, with black rump; tail leathers rose-white, tipped with black; shoulders and belly light vermillion. *M. forficatus*, the Scissor-tail or Swallow-tail Fly-catcher, has the head and tail black, the latter edged with white; back ash; under surface pure white. Both species are natives of Central America.

mil-vus, s. [Lat. = a kite.]

1. *Ornith.*: A genus of Falconidae, sub-family Aquilinae. Beak straight at base, curved from cere to point; nostrils oval, oblique; wings long, tail long, forked. Less short; toes short and strong, the outer united at its base with the middle toe. Claws moderately long and curved. Habitat, the Old World and Australia. Six species are known. *Milvus forficatus* is the Common Kite. [KITE (1), s.]

2. *Substr.*: Remains of this genus have been found in the Miocene beds of France and Central Europe.

mim, a. [Prob. a variant of *mann* = silent.] Firm; affectedly meek and modest; demure. (*Scott.*)

"See, up his got the word o' God, / An' meek an' *mim* has vied it" / *Scott.* *Body Fair*.

mim-moned, a.

1. Affectedly modest or demure in conversation.

2. Affectedly moderate in eating.

Mi-más, s. [Lat. & Gr. = a Trojan horn on the same night as Paris.]

Astron.: The first satellite of Saturn.

mim-bar, s. [Arab.] A pulpit in a mosque. [MHRAB.]

míme, s. [Lat. *minims*; Gr. *μῖμος* (*mimos*); Fr. *mime*.]

1. A kind of farce or dramatic representation among the Greeks and Romans in which incidents of real life were represented in a ludicrous or farcical fashion. They resembled the modern farce or vaudeville, but were often of a coarse and even indecent character.

"And this we know in Lucretius, that the *mimes* of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on, and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *mime* to be a poem, imitating any action to stich up laughter." —*Milton*, *Apology for Suetonius*.

2. ANACTOR in such a performance; a buffoon.

"And when he tells us that scurrilous *mime* was a personated grim-looking fool, his foolish language unwittingly writes *Fool* upon his own friend." —*Milton*, *Apology for Suetonius*.

* **mime**, *v.t.* [MIME, s.] To act the mime or buffoon; to mimic.

"In the fit / Of *mining*, get th' opinion of a wit." / *Ben Jonson*: *Epig.* 115.

* **mim-ér**, s. [Eng. *mimic*(s); -er.] A mimic, a mimic, a bullhorn.

"Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mimmers, mimers."
—*Milton*, *Tragedy*.

mī-mō-sis, s. [Gr. = imitation.]

1. *Rhet.*: Imitation of the voice or gestures of another.

2. *Zool.*: The same as MIMICRY (q.v.).

mī-mēt-ēnc, s. [MIMETITE.]

mī-mēt-ēsē, s. [MIMETITE.]

mī-mēt-ēs-ite, s. [MIMETITE.]

mī-mēt-ic, **mī-mēt-ic-al**, a. [Gr. μιμητικός (*mimētikós*), from μιμητής (*mimētēs*) = an imitator, from μίμος (*mimos*) = a mimic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Apt to imitate or mimic; given to imitation; imitative.

"If I were composing a dialogue in the old *mimetic*, or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation."
—*Burd.*, *An Foreign Travel*, Dial. 7.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Zool.*: A term applied to animals which resemble others not so liable to fall a prey to enemies, or which resemble their natural surroundings so closely as scarcely to be distinguished therefrom, as is the case with the Phasmidæ. [MIMICRY.]

2. *Bot.*: A term sometimes used of a plant belonging to one order when it has a certain superficial resemblance to a plant of another order. [MIMICRY.]

mī-mēt-ism, s. [MIMETIC.] The act or habit of imitating; mimicry. [MIMICRY, II.]

mī-mēt-ite, s. [Gr. μιμητής (*mimētēs*) = an imitator; suff. -ite (*Mim.*)]

Mim.: A mineral closely resembling pyromorphite (q.v.), and graduating into it. Hardness, 3.5; sp. gr. 7.0 to 7.25; lustre, resinous; colour, shades of yellow and brown, also white to colourless; streak, white. Compos.: arsenate of lead, 90.66; chloride of lead, 3.34; the arsenic acid is frequently partly replaced by phosphoric acid. Dana recognizes three varieties:—1. Ordinary; (c) in crystals; (b) capillary; (c) concretionary. 2. Calciferous; the same as PERRYPHANE (q.v.). 3. Campylite (q.v.), containing much phosphoric acid. Crystallization hitherto regarded as hexagonal, but according to Bertrand it is optically biaxial when pure, the angle diminishing as the amount of phosphoric acid increases, the pure phosphate of lead being uniaxial. Formerly found in exceedingly fine crystals at Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony, in Cornwall, Cumberland, and in Pennsylvania, &c.

mim-ic, * **mim-ick**, a. & s. [Lat. *mimicus* = farcical, from Gr. μιμικός (*mimikós*) = pertaining to or like a mimic; μίμος (*mimos*) = a mime; Fr. *mimique*; Ital. & Sp. *mimico*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Inclined or given to imitation; imitative; inclined to imitate or ape.

"Oft in her absence mimic fancy wakes
To imitate her." *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 119.

2. Consisting of imitation; done or made in imitation; imitating; counterfeit. (Generally applied to some insignificant or diminutive imitation.)

"Down in the wet streets
Sail their mimic fleets."
—*Longfellow*: *Even in Summer*.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who imitates, apes, or mimics; espcc., one who imitates or apes the manner, gesture, or voice of another so as to excite laughter.

"It [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional mimic of them all."—*Burke*: *To a Member of the Nat. Assembly*.

2. An actor, a mime.

"Amo vis Thise must be answered,
And forth my mimic comes."
—*Shakspeare*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

* 3. A mean or servile imitator.

* 4. Anything made or done in imitation of something else.

"The mole which Hadrian reared on high,
Imperial mimic of old Egypt's piles."
—*Byron*: *Child Harold*, iv. 362.

II. *Nat. Hist.*: A plant or animal that mimics.

mimic-beetles, s. pl.

Entom.: Beetles of the sub-tribe Helocera, which, when alarmed, counterfeit death, as do some of the Byrrhida and Histerida.

mim ic, v.t. [MIMIC; a.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To imitate, to ape; to copy the manner, gesture, or voice of another in order to excite laughter; to caricature.

"Next her the bullhorn ape, as athletes use,
Mimick'd all sects, and had his own to choose."
—*London*: *Disc of Poets*, l. 10.

2. *Zool.*: To assume as certain animals do the dress of other species or a close resemblance to natural objects. It is to be borne in mind that there is no evidence that such action is voluntary. [MIMICRY.]

† **mim-ic al**, a. [Eng. *mimic*; -al.] The same as MIMIC, a. (q.v.).

"Mimic is of all creatures the most mimick."—*Reliquæ Botanicæ*, p. 23.

† **mim-ic al lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *mimical*; -ly.] In a mimic or imitative manner; by imitation or mimicking.

"True it is, indeed, which a great writer hath long before taught us, that *mimically* to imitate their neighbours' footstep."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. V., ser. 3.

* **mim-ic al-ness**, s. [Eng. *mimical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being mimical.

mim-ick-er, s. [Eng. *mimic*, v., -er.] One who mimics; a mimic.

† **mim-ic-ry**, * **mim-ick-ry**, s. [Eng. *mimic*; -ry.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or habit of mimicking or imitating; imitating or aping for sport or ridicule; burlesque imitation.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Zool.*: A term introduced by Mr. H. W. Bates to denote that "close external likeness which causes things really quite unlike to be mistaken for each other," which exists in the animal kingdom; but it should be borne in mind that there is no evidence that such mimicry is in the slightest degree voluntary. It may be regarded as the highest form of protective imitation or resemblance, or as that imitation or resemblance earned to its extreme limits. Mr. A. R. Wallace, who has brought together probably the largest collection of facts on this subject in the language (*Westminster Review*, July, 1867, pp. 1-43), says, that the phenomena of mimicry "have been shown to follow certain definite laws, which again all indicate their dependence on the more general law of the Survival of the Fittest." These laws are:—

(1) That in an overwhelming majority of cases of mimicry, the animals (or the groups) which resemble each other inhabit the same country, the same district, and in most cases are to be found together on the same spot.

(2) That these resemblances are not indiscriminate, but are limited to certain groups, which in every case are abundant in species and individuals, and can be often ascertained to have some special protection.

(3) That the species which resemble or mimic these dominant groups are comparatively less abundant in individuals, and are often very rare.

† 2. *Bot.*: The term is sometimes used of plants belonging to one order when in their general features they resemble species belonging to another order; as, for instance, certain foreign Euphorbiaceæ which bear a close superficial resemblance, though no affinity, to Cactaceæ. Professor Thibault Dyer considers that there is no genuine mimicry in the Vegetable Kingdom, and terms the phenomenon now described Homoplasm.

mī-mī-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *mimicus*], from Gr. μίμος (*mimos*) = an actor, a mimic; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Ornith.: American Babbler, a family of Timelide. The bill is slender or long and arched, the feet strong, tail rounded and slightly graduated.

mim mā-tion, s. [See def.] An excessive or too frequent use of the letter m.

* **mī-mōg'-ra-phēr**, s. [Gr. μιμογραφος (*mimograpchos*), from μίμος (*mimos*) = a mimic, and γραφω (*grapō*) = to write.] A writer of mimes or farces.

"For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner of this famous *mimographer*, we must have recourse, I believe, to the fifth and sixth of Theophrastus."
—*Turner*: *Aristotle*: *Treatise on Poetry*, vol. I. (Notes).

mī-mōn, s. [MIMUS.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostomide, sub-family Phyllostomina, akin to the typical genus Phyllostoma (q.v.), from which it is mainly distinguished by the different form of the chin-warts. Two species are known from tropical America, *Mimus Bennettii* and *M. yagouletii*.

mī-mo-sq. [From Gr. μίμος (*mimos*) = an imitator, an actor, so named because some of the sensitive species mime annual sensibility.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Mimoseæ and the tribe Mimosee. As constituted by Lamouris, it included the Acacia and nearly all the other genera of the modern sub-order Mimosa (q.v.). The stamens, which are definite, are not more than twice the number of the petals; the anthers are not tipped by a gland, and the valves of the legume, breaking into transverse joints or remaining entire, leave the rim persistent on the peduncle. About 200 are known, the majority from America, the rest from India and Africa. They are prickly herbs or shrubs, sometimes climbing; the leaves are bipinnate, and in some species sensitive. *Mimosa pudica* and *M. sensitiva* are the sensitive plants. The former is naturalized over India; the leaves are prescribed in plis and hysteria. The bristled leaves of *M. rubiculis* are applied to burns. Its root is cleared for gunpowder charcoal. The legumes of *M. saguana*, or *Acacia concinna*, are saponaceous and are an article of commerce in India.

"For not *Mimosa's* tender tree
Shrinks sooner from the touch than he."
—*Scott*: *Marmion*, iv. (Antrod.)

mī-mō-sē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *mimosa*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Leguminosæ, equivalent in rank to Papilionaceæ and Casal-pinaceæ. The corolla is valvate in aestivation. The corolla is regular and often gamopetalous; the stamens, which are either coherent or free, are sometimes very numerous; the leaves are often replaced by phyllodes. Chiefly from Australia, the East Indies, Africa, and America. None are European. The genus *Acacia* is well represented in Australia, Mimosa not at all; its metropolis is America.

mī-mō-tān-nic, a. [Pref. Gr. μίμο (*mimos*) = imitating, resembling, and Eng. *tannic*.] Resembling tannic-acid.

mimotannic-acid, s. [*Catchu-tannic Acid*.]

mim-ū-lūs, s. [Lat. dim. of *mimus* (q.v.); so named from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: Monkey-flower, a genus of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-tribe Eugratiolæ. It consists of herbaceous plants, with opposite leaves, solitary axillary flowers; calyx, tubular, five-angled, five-toothed; corolla, two-lipped, the upper two-lobed the lower three-lobed, the throat with two swellings; capsule, two-celled; seeds, minute. *Mimulus luteus* is naturalized in parts of Britain. The leaves of *M. guttatus* are eaten as salad.

mī-mūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. μίμος (*mimos*) = a mimic actor, a mime.]

Ornith.: A genus of Turdida. There are short bristles at the base of the bill; nostrils oval. Tarsi with broad scales in front. Habitat, America, from Canada to Patagonia, the West Indies, and the Galapagos. Wallace says "twenty species are known." The most noteworthy is *Mimus polyglottus*, the mocking-bird (q.v.).

mī-mū-sōps, s. [Gr. μίμο (*mimō*) = an ape, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eyes, face, countenance; so named because the flowers were supposed to resemble an ape's face.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Sapotaceæ. Calyx, six to eight-parted; corolla with an outer row of six to sixteen and the inner of six to eight petals; ovary, six to eight-celled. *Mimusops Koki* has an astrigent bark, yields a gum, and bears a sweet fruit eaten by the natives of India. *M. Elengi* is a large evergreen tree largely cultivated in India. During the hot season it produces many small, fragrant flowers, which fall plentifully. The small, oval berries are eaten by the poorer Hindus. The sap-wood is large, whitish, and very hard, the heart-wood red. It is used for house-building, carts, and cabinet-work. That of *M. indica*, which grows only above sandstone, is used for sugar-mill beams, oil-presses, house-posts, and turnery. *M. littoridis*, which grows in the Andaman Islands, is used for bridges and house-posts. The berries of *M. hexandra* are eaten in India. Most species of the genus yield gums and their seeds oils. *M. Elengi* yields the Pagoda gum of India. *M. glabra* the American gum Batata. The bark of *M. Elengi* is used in India for tanning; boiled, it yields a brown dye used with myra-

bolans; that of *M. luteo-olea*, a red dye used by the Arabians. (*Abulatta Eshb., Rep.,* &c.)
 2. *Pharm.*: The barks of *Mimusops Elaeagn* and of *M. horrida* are astringent tonics; the decoction of the former is a gangle which produces salivation. Water distilled from the flowers is a stimulant medicine and perfume. The powdered seeds of *M. Kola* are used in ophthalmia, the bark in inflammation of the ear and conjunctivitis.

mī na (1), *s.* [Lat. *mina* (Gr. *μῆνα*)] A Greek coin and weight. As a weight it was equal to 100 drachme, or 17 oz. 8 1/2 grains. As a piece of money, the Attic *mina* was also equal to 100 drachme, or £4 18. 3d. sterling; the Ægean *mina*, to £ 148 7d. SIXTY *mina* went to the talent.

mī na (2), **mī nō, mī nāh**, *s.* [Native name.]
Ornith.; *Gen. et. islygiosa.* [GRACIA.]

mina *bird*, *s.* [MINA (2)]

min a ble, *a.* [Eng. *mine*, v., *able*.] Capable of being mined; fit or suitable for mining. "He began to undermine it (finding the earth all about very *minable*)." *Scott. Flotsch.*, p. 10.

mi na ceio ŝo (cel as **ch**), *adv.* [Ital.]
Missa: In a menacing, threatening manner.

mī nā-cious, *a.* [Lat. *minari* (gent. *minaces*), from *minare* = to threaten; *minare* = threats.] Threatening, menacing.
 "A mysterious and menacing announcement" — *Church Times*, Feb. 24, 1872.

mī nāc-i tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *minax* (gent. *minaces*) = threatening.] A disposition to use threats or menaces.

min a rēt, *s.* [Sp. *minareta* (Fr. *minaret*), from Arab. *minara*, *minara*, *minara* = a light-house, a minaret, from *minar* = to shine; Fr. *minaret*.]
Arch.: A lofty slender turret on a mosque. It rises by different stages or stories, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the muezzin (q.v.) summons the people to prayers at certain hours of the day.



MINARET.

"Genk as the word—they seized him each a touch And fire the done from *minaret* to touch."
Byron. Corin., v. 3

min-ar-gent, *s.* [Eng. *(alumin)um*], Lat. *argenteum* = silver.] A kind of aluminum bronze, consisting of copper, 1,000; nickel, 700; tungsten, 50; aluminum, 10.

mīn a tōr-i al, *a.* [Lat. *minatorius* = minatory (q.v.).] Minatory, threatening.

mīn a tōr-i al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *minatorial*; *a.*] In a minatory or threatening manner; threateningly.

mīn a tōr-i ly, *adv.* [Eng. *minatory*; *ly*.] In a minatory manner; with threats or menaces.

mīn a tōr-y, *a.* [Lat. *minatorius*, from *minatus*, *part. pres. of minor* = to threaten; Ital. *minatorio*.] Threatening, menacing.
 "The king made a statute minatory and *minatory*, towards judges of peace, that they should duly execute their office." — *Bacon. Henry VII.*, p. 78.

mī nāul, *s.* [MUSALI.]

mince, *vt. & i.* [O. Fr. *mincer*, from *mince* = small; et. A.S. *min-ota* = to become small, to fall, from *mea* = small; O. S., O. H. Ger., & O. Fris. *minn*; Teut. *minnā*.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. *Lit.*: To cut into pieces; to cut or chop off.
 "A leeward, whom the oncie Bath doubtfully pronounced the third shall cut, And *mince* it sans remorse."
Shaksp. Titus of Athens, v. 3.
 2. *Figuratively*:
 (1) To cut short in speaking; to cut out or omit a portion or part of for the purpose of suppressing the truth or extenuating a

matter; to extenuate; to state imperfectly; to palliate; to gloss over.
 "The honest and love doth *mince* this matter."
Making it light. Shaksp. Othello, iii. 2.
 (2) To pronounce affectedly, hence, to affect, to make a parade of on the slightest occasion.
 "Behold yond sniping dame,
 Whose face between her fanks presences show;
 That *minces* a virtue, and does stinke the head
 To hear of pleasure's name." *Shaksp. Lear*, v. 6.
II. Cookery:
 1. To chop or cut up into very fine pieces. as, *To mince meat*.
 2. To carve. (Used only of certain birds.)
 "Bread that *minces*, first that chicken, spoil that hen, sauce that upon, *mince* that plover." *King. Art of Cookery*, let. 6.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To talk with affected elegance; to speak with affectation.
 "His *mincing* dialect abounds
 In hums and hahs and half formed sounds."
Light. Epistle to J. B. Lox
 2. To make short, small steps; to walk in a prim and affected manner; to affect delicacy in walking.
 "Walking and *mincing* as they go." — *South*, iii. 6.

mince meat, minced meat, *s.*
I. Literally:
 1. Meat chopped fine.
 2. A sweetmeat compound of suet, beef, raisins, currants, peel, and apples, chopped up fine.
II. Fig.: Very fine or small pieces: as, He was cut into *mince-meat*.

mince-pie, minced pie, *s.* A pie made of mince-meat.

mince, *s.* [MINCE, v.]
 1. *Lit.*: Minced meat.
 2. *Fig.*: Affecting manner.
 "To see thee *mince* yet manage so thine armes,
 Have a mercy, fall *mince*, and mortal' blows."
De Witt. A Parousian to Prince Henry.

minced, *part. pres. & a.* [MINCE, v.]
A. As *part. pres.*: (See the verb).
B. As *adjective*:
 1. *Lit.*: Chopped or cut up into very fine pieces.
 2. *Fig.*: Affecting.
 "A *minced* man." — *Shaksp. Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

minced-collops, *s.* Minced beef, minced meat.

minc-ing, myne-yng, *part. pres. & s.* [MINCE, v.]
A. As *part. pres.*: (See the verb).
B. As *adjective*:
 1. *Lit.*: Chopping or cutting into very fine pieces.
 2. *Figuratively*:
 1. Speaking or walking affectedly; affected.
 "With the *mincing* Braydes"
Milton. Comus, 964.
 2. Affecting affectedly elegant.
 "I'll turn two *mincing* steps
 Into a noisy stride."
Shaksp. Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

C. As substantive:
I. Lit.: The act of chopping or cutting into very fine pieces.
 "Mincing of meat, as in pies . . . saveth the grinding of the teeth." — *Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 84.
II. Figuratively:
 1. The act of extenuating, palliating, or glossing over a matter; the suppression of part of anything.
 "And therefore shall the common people take no harm, though themselves conceiving treason or heresy, fall not by such booke as to the *mincing* of such matters." — *Ser P. More's Works*, p. 964.
 2. The act or habit of speaking or acting affectedly; affectation.
 "Which gifts
 (Sav'ng your *mincing*) the capacity
 Of your soft cheereful conscience would receive"
Shaksp. Henry VIII., ii. 3.

mincing knife, *s.* A knife with a curved blade or blades for mincing meat and fruit in a wooden bowl.

mincing machine, *s.* A machine for chopping food into small fragments; a sausage-machine.

minc-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mincing*; *ly*.]
 1. In little parts; imperfectly, not fully.
 "Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and heaped, not even overlaid measure."
Hooker. Eccles. Duty

2. In an affected manner; with affectation; daintily.
 "To her dear mother's breast, as *mincingly* she sweaves."
Drayton. Polyolbon, § 27

mind, 'mynd, 'mynde, *s.* [A.S. *gemynd* = memory, mind, thought, from *manian* = to think, *manian* = to remember; cogn. with Teut. *man* = memory, from *manan* = to remember; Dan. *mande* = memory; Goth. *gemanands*, *gemanath* = remembrance, from *gemanan* = to remember; Lat. *mens* (gen. *mentis*) = mind, *mentis* = to remember; Lith. *mintis* (in comp. *asmintis* = intelligence, from *manoti* = to think; Russ. *pa-miatie* = memory, *pa-miatie* = to remember; Gr. *μῆτις* (*mētis*) = wisdom, *μῆτις* (*mētis*) = the mind; Sansc. *manas* = the mind, *man* = to think.]
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. The intelligent power in man; that power by which he conceives, judges, reasons, wills, imagines, remembers, or performs any other intellectual operation; the understanding, the intellect, the soul.
 "I am a very foolish, fond old man;
 I fear I am not in my perfect mind."
Shaksp. Lear, iv. 7.
 2. Intellectual capacity.
 "Twice strange in ruler rank to find
 Such looks, such manners, and such *mind*."
Scott. Lady of the Lake, v. 30.
 3. A disposition; a cast of thought or feeling; sentiments.
 "O that you bore the *mind* that I do."
Shaksp. The Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.
 4. Reflection, thoughts, contemplation.
 "Your *mind* is tossing on the ocean."
Shaksp. The Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
 5. Recollection, memory, remembrance.
 "Live in the sweetest *mind* of men."
Shaksp. Measure for Measure
 6. That which a person thinks; thoughts, opinion.
 "He tells you flatly what his *mind* is."
Shaksp. Twelfth Night, i. 2.
 7. Will, desire, intention, purpose.
 "To you our *mind* we will unfold."
Shaksp. Measure for Measure
 8. Inclination, disposition.
 "For the people had a *mind* to work." — *Nehemiah* iv. 6.
 9. Courage, spirit.
 (1) *To be in two minds*: To be in doubt, to hesitate.
 (2) *To have half a mind*: To be half inclined to; to be pretty well disposed to.
 (3) *To put in mind*: To recall to one's recollection; to remind.
 "It were well the general were put in mind of it."
Shaksp. Othello, ii. 3.
 (4) *To make mind*: To recall, to make mention.
 "As the booke *maken mynde*"
Greene. C. A., vii.
II. Special: In popular language mind is sometimes used as opposed to heart. Metaphysicians of the normal type, as a rule, contradicting it not from heart, but only from matter or body. They regard it as possessing emotions as well as intellectual powers; the former manifesting themselves in feeling, the latter in thought. Its existence is supposed to be established by the consciousness of the thinking individual, one notable school of psychology considering that it is not mind but external nature, the existence of which can be doubted. Till about the middle of the present century, mind was almost universally held to be possessed by none of the inferior animals; any apparent intelligence on their part was attributed to instinct. Herbert Spencer led the way in introducing new views on the subject. Availing himself not merely of the metaphysicians' chief mode of inquiry, his own consciousness, but of the facts accumulated by physicists and physiologists, he considered that in the case of each animal organism on earth, from the humble monad to man, there is an incessant interaction between the organism and its environment; a continuous adjustment of its internal to its external relations, the magnificent human understanding itself having resulted from their interaction or adjustment carried on through countless ages. Following in the same direction, Mr. Darwin declared that the intellect and even the moral powers of man did not differ in kind, though very greatly in degree, from the rudiments of them exhibited by the lower animals. Not denying the latter instincts, he sought to establish that they had reason too, and that the superiority was the result chiefly of natural selection carried on

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb. cūre, unite, cur, rule, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

through cosmic periods of time. Both of these antagonistic schools of thought have their warm advocates.

mind, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gemyndgian* = to remember.] [MIND, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To fix the thoughts on; to attend to; to regard with attention; to heed.

"Let us *mind* the same thing."—*Philippians* iii. 15.

2. To remind; to put in mind.

"Not that I *mind* but tender love, enjoins,
That I should *mind* thee off; and *mind* thou me!"
Milton P. L. iv. 585

3. To attend to; to heed; to take notice of; to care for.

"You do not *mind* the play."
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. To have in the mind; to think of; to remember. (*Transitive*.)

* 5. To intend; to design; to purpose; to mean.

6. To take care of; to look after; as, To *mind* a house. (*Colloquial*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To heed; to care; as, He does not *mind*.

* 2. To intend; to design; to purpose; to have in mind.

"I shortly *mind* to leave you."
Shakesp. A Henry VIII, i.

3. To remember; to recollect. (*Scotch*.)

mind-éd, *a.* [Eng. *mind*, *s.*; *-éd*.]

1. Disposed, inclined; having a desire or inclination.

"Joseph . . . was *mindéd* to put her away privily."—*Matthew* i. 19

2. Having a disposition or mind; now only in composition.

"If all were *mindéd* so, the times should cease."
Shakesp. Sonnet 11.

* **mind-éd-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *mindéd*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being minded or disposed; disposition, inclination; only in composition.

"If all were *mindéd* so, the times should cease."
Shakesp. Sonnet 11.

mind-ér, *s.* [Eng. *mind*; *-ér*.]

1. One who minds or looks after any person or thing.

* 2. An orphan entrusted by a poor-law board to the care of a private person.

mind-ér-ús, *s.* [Latinised from *Minderer*, who first exhibited it. (*Möngg*.)] (See *etym*.)

minderer-spiritus, *s.*

Pharm.: Acetate of ammonia solution.

mind-fül, *a.* [Eng. *mind*, *s.*; *-fül*(*l*).] Attentive, heedful; having memory; remembering.

"Mindful of Cyclops and his human food"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 228.

* **Mindful** respects that which we wish from others; *conscientious* respects that which in itself demands regard or serious thought; *observant* respects both that which is communicated, or that which carries its own obligations with itself.

* **mind-fül lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *mindful*; *-ly*.] In a mindful manner; attentively, heedfully.

* **mind-fül-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *mindful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being mindful; attention, heed, regard.

"There was no *mindfulness* amongst them of rousing awake."—*Holmshead Hist. Eng.* iiii. 1090

mind-ing, *pr. part. a. & s.* [MIND, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. part. & particip. adv.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of heeding or paying attention; heed, care, regard.

"The first *mind-ing* of thy ill last things."—*Ser. T. Moore* Works, p. 76.

mind-ing school, *s.* A house in which minds are kept. {MINDER, *s.*, 2}

mind-léss, * **mind-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *mind*, *a.*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of a mind; not endowed with a mind.

"God first made angels bodiless, pure minds; Then other things, which *mindless* bodies be."
Darwin: Immort. of the Soul.

* 2. Stupid, dull, unthinking, silly.

"A gross but, a *mindless* slave."
Shakesp. Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* 3. Careless, heedless, regardless, forgetful, unmindful, inattentive.

"Mindless of food, or love, whose pleasing reign
Soothly weary life, and sordid human pain."
Pope: Homer, Iliad xxiv. 165.

* **mind sick**, * **mind sickle**, *a.* [Eng. *mind*, *and sick*.] Disordered in the intellect.

"Many curious *mind-sick* persons utter the exclamation:—"Holmshead. Description, bk. ii. ch. 1.

mine, * **min**, *a. or pass. pron.* [A.S. *min*, from *minn*, gent. case of the 1st pers. pron.; cogn. with *Godh. meins* = mine, from *meinn*, gent. of 1st pers. pron.; O. SAX., O. FRIS., & O. H. Ger. *min*; Dan. & Sw. *min*; Icel. *minn*; Dut. *min*; Ger. *mein*. *My* is a shortened form of *mine*.] Belonging to me; my. {MY, *s.*}

* Wherefore kucke ye at my sacrifice and at *mine* offering, which I have commanded?—*1 Sam.* ii. 29.

* *Mine* was formerly used regularly before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, *my* before words beginning with a consonant.

Mine is, however, not now used adjectively with nouns except in poetry, its place being taken by *my*. *Mine* is used absolutely or independently, like *thine*, *his*, *yours*, &c., and may serve either as a nominative or an objective; as, This is *mine*; look at *mine*.

mine, * **mync**, *s.* [Fr. *mine*, from Low Lat. *minis*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *minis*.] [MINE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A subterraneous passage from which coal, metals, and metallic ores are obtained.

"Whose virtue shines
On hills, when breches & planets are abroad;
Thine privately, like *miners* lumps in *mines*."
Darwin: Humboldt, iii. 5.

(2) Crude ironstone, known as raw-*mine*, green-*mine*, burnt-*mine*, &c.

* 2. *Fig.*: A source or store of wealth or anything precious.

"They are a rich *mine*, which the greatest wit and diligence may dig in for ever."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 6.

II. Fort.: An excavation toward or under the rampart of a fortress to contain an explosive charge, to destroy or effect a breach in an enemy's works. The place of deposit is the chamber, and the passage leading thereto the gallery. Military mines are known as, common; double; triple; defensive, or countermines; offensive; conjunct (several acting simultaneously); suffocating, or canoulet; undercharged (producing a crater whose radius is less than the line of least resistance); and overcharged or surcharged (producing a crater whose radius is greater than the line of least resistance).

"He used to hurn his *miners*, to thynkent that they should make a *mine* under all the walls."—*Berners: Froissart; Crueyke*, vol. i. ch. ex.

mine-captain, *s.* The overseer of a mine.

mine-chamber, *s.* The place of deposit of the charge.

mine-dial, *s.* A kind of magnetic compass used by miners.

* **mine-digger**, *s.* A miner.

* **mine-man**, *s.* A miner.

"The *mine-men* do not find any thing of that metal."—*Boyle: Works*, li. 99.

mine, **myne**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *miner*, from Low Lat. *monis* = to conduct, to lead along a lode or vein of metal; Ital. *minare*; Sp. & Port. *minar*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, for the purpose either of obtaining minerals or of depositing gunpowder or other explosive material to blow up anything.

"The enemy *mined*, and they countermined."—*Lee: High. Hist. World*, bk. v. ch. liii. § 19.

2. To form a burrow or hole in the earth by scratching; to form a subterraneous tunnel, gallery, or hole; to burrow.

II. Fig.: To practise secret or underhand means of doing injury.

"The rival batters and the lover *mines*."
Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes, 322.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To dig away or remove the substratum or foundation from; to undermine.

"Bank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen."—*Shakesp. Hamlet*, iii. 4

2. *Fig.*: To sap; to destroy by underhand or slow degrees; to ruin by secret or insidious means; to undermine.

* **mine-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *mine*, *v.*; *-able*.] The same as *MINABLE* (q.v.).

"General Norris banish . . . found one place thereof *mineable* did presently set workmen a hand withal."—*Hucklutt: Voyages*, ii. 130.

mine léss, *a.* [Eng. *mine*; *-less*.] Destitute of a mine or mines; without a mine.

"*Mineless* make their tumbling ways to yield."
Sylvestre: Little Boats, v. 206.

min e-on, *s.* [MINEON.]

min-ér, **min-our**, *s.* [Fr. *minère*.]

I. Literally:

1. One who digs or mines for minerals or metals.

"The *miners* are out of danger of damps when they come to water."—*Bay: On the Creation*, p. 1.

2. One who tows mines under the walls of a fort, town, &c.

II. Fig.: One who tries to remove by underhand or secret means.

"As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the *miner* buses himself in razing private houses."
Tatter.

miner's asthma, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of phthisis produced among miners by inhaling lamp smoke, and coal dust in the pit. Called also Carbonaceous Bronchitis and Black Phthisis.

min-ér-ál, * **min-ér-ál**, * **myn-er-ál**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *minéral*, from *miner*; to mine, Sp. *mineral*; Ital. *minerale*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as *II*.

* 2. A mine.

"Like some one
Among a *mineral* of metals base."
Shakesp. Hamlet, iv. 1.

II. Mineralogy, Geology, Petrology, &c.:

* 1. *Gen.*: Any stony substance, homogeneous or the reverse, constituting part of the earth's crust. The term was applied both to minerals in sense 2 and to rocks.

"All stones, metals, and *minerals* are real vegetables that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants."—*Luce: Elements Nat. Hist.* ch. viii.

* 2. *Spec.*: An inorganic body, homogeneous in structure, and having a definite chemical composition. It is sometimes called a simple mineral, and is distinguished from a rock, which in most cases is an aggregate of non-simple minerals than one.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or consisting of minerals.

"The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of *mineral* treasure."—*Blackmore: Creation*, iii.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter; as, *mineral* waters.

* **Mineral**-adiposive. *Mineral*-tallow = *Hellebottine*; *Mineral*-caoutchouc = *Elastite*; *Mineral*-oil = *Naphtha* and *Petroleum*; *Mineral*-pitch = *Pittosphalt* and *Asphaltum*; *Mineral*-resin = *Amber*, *Ambrite*, *Anthracosapich*, *Baccaratnaphth*, *Capivite*, *Happerte*, *Indolite*, *Isocite*, *Kraussite*, *Middletonite*, *Pyrroterite*, *Rossinite*, *Rocheberite*, *Schlaube*, *Schwarzite*, *Stenclite*, *Tasmanite*, and *Waldowite*; *Mineral*-tar = *Pittasphalt*.

mineral-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids of inorganic origin. The term is chiefly applied to the stronger acids, sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, &c.

mineral-alkali, *s.*

Chem.: An old name for soda

mineral black, *s.* A native oxide of carbon.

mineral blue, *s.*

Chem.: A term sometimes applied to a mixture of Prussian blue and gypsum. It possesses a light-blue colour.

mineral candles, *s. pl.* Candles made of paraffin obtained from the native bitumens.

mineral caoutchouc, *s.* [Elastite.]

mineral carbon, *s.*

Min.: The same as *MINERAL-CARBONAL* (q.v.).

mineral chamelcon, *s.*

Chem.: Potassium manganate. When it is dissolved in water, its solution, at first green, passes gradually through all the coloured rays to the red. These changes of colour are very remarkable, and have procured for the manganate its popular name.

mineral charcoal, *s.*

Min.: A soft, fibrous, charcoal-like variety of coal found in layers in mineral-coal, and usually known as mother-coal.

bôu, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -cian, -tian = çhan. -tich, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = sius. -ble, dle, . . . bel det.

mineral coal, s.

M. Anthracite adapted by Dana for the whole of the true coals; by others regarded as a synonym of anthracite (q.v.).

mineral cotton, s.

A fibre formed by swelling a lot of steam to escape through a stream of liquid soap, by which it is blown into the white threads, sometimes two or three feet in length. These threads readily break up into small pieces, and the colour of the substance being white, the appearance is that of a mass of cotton. Being a poor conductor of heat, owing to the retention of air in its interstices, it is used as a covering for steam-borders and pipes.

mineral green, s. [Scheele's Green.]

mineral indigo, s.

Indigo. A term applied by Keller to the blue oxide of polyiodine, formed by the reducing action of tin or stannous chloride on recently-precipitated iodic acid. (Holtz.)

mineral kermes, s.

Kermes. An opaque strass-like of antimony

mineral kingdom, s.

Not. Hist. The rendering of the Latin words *Regnum Lapideum*, used by Linnæus in his *Systema Nature* for the "stony" or mineral kingdom of Nature. He included under it simple minerals, as mica; rocks, as granite; and fossils, as Mill-ore.

mineral oils, s. pl. [PETROLEUM.]

mineral pitch, s. [BITUMEN.]

mineral purple, s. A preparation of gold and tin used for coloring glass and porcelain. Called also the Purple of Cassius.

mineral salt, s.

Chem.: The salt of a mineral acid.

mineral solution, s. Aqueous liquor

(*Liquor solutionis aqueæ*.)

mineral surveyor, s. A surveyor of mines; one who is versed in the nature, value, and working of loles.

mineral tar, s. Bitumen of a tarry consistence.

mineral-veins, s. pl. [VEISS.]

mineral waters, s. pl.

1. Chem.: Waters so far impregnated with mineral matter as to give them a peculiar taste or smell, and specific medicinal properties. They are usually divided into four classes—carbonated, or those containing free carbonic acid gas; chalybeate, or those impregnated with iron; saline, such as our common table salt, or those containing sulphate of soda, or sulphate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, &c.; and sulphurous, or waters containing sulphuretted hydrogen. The sulphurous waters are readily recognised by their disagreeable smell, and their property of furnishing silver. Artificial mineral waters are frequently prepared in the laboratory, in imitation of the natural waters. The term mineral waters is also applied to artificial aerated waters, containing minute quantities of the salts of soda, potash, or lithia.

2. Med.: Natural mineral waters are generally connected with recent or extinct volcanoes, and they are most common in volcanic regions. Some are thermal.

mineral wax, s.

Min.: A name applied to Scheerite and to the wax-like minerals of the Parafin group. [PARAFFIN, 2.]

mineral yellow, s.

Chem.: A term sometimes applied to the yellow oxalhydrates of lead, used as pigments. Sometimes called Patent yellow.

min er al ist, s. [Eng. *mineralist*; -ish.] One

skilled in minerals; a mineralogist.

min er al i zā tion, s. [Eng. *mineralization*;

the act or process of mineralizing; the process or state of being converted into a mineral.

min er al ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *mineralize*;

to convert into a mineral; to give mineral qualities or properties to; to impregnate with mineral substances or matter. Waters containing calcareous or silicious matter in solution can replace decaying animal or vegetable matter lying at the bottom of floating, by substituting for them calcareous or silicious matter, the latter especially not mining not merely the external and internal part of a shell, but even the medicinal rays of excrement wood.

B. Intensive: To make excursions for the purpose of collecting specimens of minerals; to go on mineralogical excursions.

min er al iz er, s. [Eng. *mineralizer*;

A substance which has the power or property of mineralizing; a substance which combines with a metal to form an ore.

min er a lög ic, min er a lög ic al, s. [Eng. *mineralogical*;

relating to mineralogy, or the science of minerals.

Mineral done to a beautiful object near this place by some mineralogical tourists. —*Saunders' Letters*, v. 430

min er a lög ic al ly, adv. [Eng. *mineralogically*;

According to the principles of mineralogy; with reference to mineralogy.

min er al ô gist, s. [Eng. *mineralogist*;

Fr. *minéralogiste*; Sp. & Ital. *mineralogista*.
1. Impl. Person: One who is versed in mineralogy; one who treats or discourses on the nature and properties of minerals.

2. These are also many authors that deny it, and the exactness of mineralogists have rejected it. —*Bowen's Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii. ch. i.

2. Zool.: A name given by collectors to the gastropodous mollusks of the genus *Phorus* (q.v.), which attach stones to the margin of their shells. (S. P. Woodward.)

min er al ô gize, v. t. [Eng. *mineralogize*;

to collect or study minerals.

He is botanizing or mineralogizing with O. Toole's chaplain. —*Miss Edgeworth's Emma*, ch. vi.

min er al ô gy, s. [Eng. *mineralogy*; Gr. *logos* (logos) = a discourse, a treatise; Fr. *minéralogie*; Ital. & Sp. *mineralogía*.]

Not. Hist.: A science treating of those natural inorganic products of the earth which possess definite physical and chemical characters. Its objects are to point out the various means to be adopted to ascertain the chemical composition and physical characters of inorganic substances, to determine their specific relations, to examine into their modes of occurrence, and their associations, with a view to establishing a systematic classification.

Simple minerals appear to have been known from very early times; but little or no progress, however, seems to have been made towards establishing any well-defined characters by which they could be recognised, till in 1669 Nicolaus Steno, a Dane, made the discovery that in crystals of quartz the angles of inclination of adjoining faces were constant, and that the number of faces and their grouping, notwithstanding variations in size, were always the same. In this year also the doubly refracting property of Iceland Spar was observed. In 1772, quartz, which had been already designated by the Archaic crystal (clear ice) was shown by Robert Boyle to be heavier than an equal bulk of water by more than two to one, ice being bulk for bulk lighter than water. In 1772 Rome de l'Isle announced that the various shapes of crystals of the same product were intimately related. He showed that all the forms then known could be derived from one of six, which he called primitive forms. The Abbe Hany in 1784 discovered that ten forms, including the six of de l'Isle, could be produced from various minerals by cleavage, and that these must be the true primitive forms. Hany also propounded a theory of the structure of crystals, as to the relations of the secondary planes to those of the primitive form. Prof. Weiss, of Berlin (1809-1815), established fundamental lines, which he called axes, and to which he showed how all the primitive forms and secondary planes were related. Subsequently, though independently, Mohs (1820-1825) arrived at a division of crystals into four systems of crystallization which coincided with the four axial groups of Weiss. He also announced two other systems of crystallization, in consequence of more precise measurements being obtainable by the use of the reflective goniometer. The discovery by Mohs in 1808 that a ray of ordinary light reflected at a certain angle from a glass plate possessed the same properties as that which emerged from Iceland Spar, enabled Brewster in 1810 to point out the intimate relation which

existed between the cleavage form of a mineral and its action upon light. Brewster's classification of crystals on optical grounds agreed with that of Weiss and Mohs on geometrical ones, with the exception of two of the systems. The existence of the two additional systems of crystallization formerly announced by Mohs was, however, now established through their difference in optical characters from the other systems. Thus, six natural systems of crystallization are shown to include all possible crystal forms. The early attempts at classification were very vague, and were founded on supposed external differences, being divided into Earths, Stones, and Metals. Cronstedt's *Essay* (1778) was the first foreshadowing of a principle in a system of classification. The earths he classed as Calcareous, Silicious, Argillaceous, and stony. Werner's last system, published in 1817, after his death, divided fossils (as minerals were then called) into four classes, viz., Earthy, Saline, Combustible, and Metallic. The system of Hany (1804), like that of Werner, was a mixed one, but it was the first to direct attention to the importance of crystallographic form to a system of classification. In 1816 Berzelius published a system founded on the view that all chemical compounds consisted of an electro-positive and an electro-negative part, the former being the metal and the latter the acid. The discovery of isomorphism by Mitscherlich eventually rendered this system unworkable. In 1820 Mohs published his *Natural History System of Mineralogy*, in which the chemical composition was ignored, and the arrangement based on crystalline form (together with cleavage), hardness, and specific gravity. Mohs selected a suite of ten minerals, which he numbered in their order of increasing hardness, and called it the Scale of Hardness, so that that quality in a mineral could be designated by 3, 4, 5, &c. This scale is still employed. [HARDNESS, II. 3.] The most perfect but mixed system is that published by Gustav Rose in 1852. It combines a chemical with a crystallographic arrangement. In this system natural groups of minerals, also the isomorphous, dimorphous, and trimorphous series, are brought together. It forms the basis of the systems of arrangement adopted in many large collections at the present time.

Mi nér va, s. [Lat., from the same root as

meus = *mihi*, *memini* = to remember, &c.]

Rom. Mythol.: The Latin goddess corresponding to, and frequently confounded with, the Grecian Pallas or Athene (q.v.). At Rome she had three temples: one on the Capitol, which she shared with Jupiter and Juno; a second on the Aventine; and a third on the Caelian mount. She was represented as a young woman, with a grave and noble countenance, clothed in armour, and having on her breast the ægis with a border of serpents, and the Medusa's head in the centre.

Minerva press, s.

Etymol.: The name of a printing-press formerly existing in Leadenhall Street, London; also the name given to a series of ultra-sentimental novels issued from this press at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of this century.

mí nér val, s. [MINERVA.] A gift from a

scholar to a master.

The chief mineral which he bestowed upon that society. —*Blacket's Life of Wellington*, i. 96.

min er y, s. [Eng. *mineralogy*;

A collection or number of minerals; a mining district.

But churches, houses, and temples are free from this custom of the mining. —*Faller's Worthies; Derbyshire*.

mí nète, s. [Fr.]

Etymol.: One of the mica traps. It contains magnesium, mica, some fine quartz, and some hornblende or granite. It occurs in dykes. The term *minette* is applied especially to the more crystalline kinds. Others may be felstones. (*Etymol.*) A felsitic matrix, containing much mica, and sometimes distinct crystals of hornblende. (*Uttin*.)

min -é -vèr, s. [MINIVER.]

ming, myng, v. t. [A.S. *meungian*.]

1. To mix, to mangle (q.v.).

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

2. To admonish.

"To munge thy father's odious name"
Hall's Satires, IV. li. 80.

min' gle, * myn gell, v.t. & i. [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *ming, myng* = to mingle, to mix; A.S. *myngan, myngian, myngian* = to mix, to become mixed; cogn. with Dut. *myngelen* = to mingle; *myngan* = to mix; O. Fris. *mynga* = to mix; Icel. *myngja*; Ger. *myngan*. From the same root as *amang, mynger, myngel*.]

A. Transitive:
1. To mix up together, so as to unite in one whole; to combine, to compound, to blend.

"We take white, and mingling it with red, make a third distinct colour."—*South. Sermons*, vol. VII, ser. 1.

"2. To mix up; to confuse.
"Come on, let us descend, and mingell they bonge enim."—*Trinities* (1543).

"3. To join in society; to associate.
"The skipping king
Mingled his royalty with capering fools."
—*Henry VIII.*, act. II, sc. 2.

"4. To delude by mixture; to contaminate.

B. Intransitive: To be or become mixed, united, joined, or associated.

"But, oh, imagine Fate t' have waded long
An hour like this, and mingled in the throng."
—*Henry VIII.*, *Windsor Castle*.

*** min' gle, s.** [MINGLE, v.] A mixture; a confused mass or body; a medley.

"With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mangle with our rattling tabourins."
—*Shakspeare, Antony & Cleopatra*, act. IV, sc. 3.

*** mingle mangle, * myngle mangle, s.** A medley, a hotch-pot; a confused mass.

"Let the matters that have in times past bene made a mangle-mangle, be called again to the true square of truth's words."—*Walsley, of True Theologies*, p. 37.

*** mingle mangle, v.t.** To confuse; to make a medley of.

"He either condemneth the live, in that it correcteth not by thines, or looketheth it as though it were to be mangle-mangled, and wallowyng."—*Widow's Tale*, p. 22.

*** mingle mangleness, s.** Confusion.

"I wish you could see what is done, which for oddity, mangle-mangleness, and out-of-the-wayness, may be with anything that has ever preceded it."—*Southey's Letters*, iv, 26.

*** min' gle a ble, a.** [Eng. *mingle*, v.; -able.] Capable of being mixed.

"Quicksilver runs in convenient vessels, be reduced (at least in great part) into a thin liquor like water, and minglable with it."—*Blythe's Works*, i, 326.

min' gled (gled as geld), pt. pres. or a. [MINGLE, v.]

min' gled ly (gled as geld), adv. [Eng. *mingled*; -ly.] In a mixed or confused manner; confusedly.

*** min' gle m'ent, s.** [Eng. *mingle*, v.; -ment.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled or mixed.

min' gl'er, s. [Eng. *mingler*; -er.] One who mingles or mixes.

"Such brewers and mixers of wine."—*Harrison's Best*, p. 291.

min' gli'ng, pt. pres. or a. [MINGLE, v.]

A. & B. As pt. pres. or a. particip. adj. (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of mixing together; the state of being mingled or mixed.

"Sound is likewise indicated by the mingling of open air with put air."—*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*, § 222.

*** min' gli'ng ly, adv.** [Eng. *mingling*; -ly.] In a mingling or confusing manner.

Min' gr'e-li-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adv.: Of or pertaining to Mingrelia. [B. 2.]

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Mingrelia.

2. *Church Hist. (P.L.)*: Greek Christians, natives of Mingrelia, a part of Old Georgia, and followers of Cyrillus and Methodus. They do not baptize their children till the eighth year, and observe other peculiarities of ritual and discipline. (*Shapley*.)

*** min' iard (ias y), &c.** [MINIARD, &c.]

*** min' i ate, v.** [Lat. *minutus*, pa. par. of *minui*, from *minuere* = red lead or vermilion.] To paint or tinge with red or vermilion.

"The capitals in the body of the text are ornamented with a pen."—*Hutton's Hist. English Poetry*, vol. III.

*** min' i ate, a.** [MINIATE, v.] Painted or tinged with red or vermilion; illuminated.

boil, boy; p'ont, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, sion = shùn. -tion, çion = zhùn. -ious, -tious, -sions = shùs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dcl.

*** min i a t'or' è,** [Ital.] An illuminator, a miniaturist. [MINIATURE, s. A. 2.]

"The miniature Echeleddi"
—*T. B. Aldrich's Fear Jealous beautiful book*.

min' ia türe, s. & a. [Ital. *miniatura* = a miniature, from *minuere*, pa. par. of *minuere*.] = to dye or paint with red lead or vermilion; Lat. *minuere* = red lead; Fr. *minuature*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Red lead, cinnabar, vermilion.

2. Lettering in red lead or vermilion for distinctness; red letter; rubrical distinction.

"The names of other sorts are distinguished with minature, for the blessed Virgins sought to shine in gold."—*Hutton's Sermons*, p. 72.

"3. The art of drawing pictures in little, being done with red lead. (*Brown*.)

4. A painting, generally a portrait, of small dimensions, executed for the most part on ivory, vellum, or paper, of a thick and fine quality; a minute picture, whether delineating landscape or figures, or a copy of a larger picture.

5. Anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

"Tragedy is the miniature of human life; an epick poem is the draught at length."—*Dryden's Virgil*; *Ewald's Ode*.

6. A greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

"We may reasonably presume it [the garden of Eden] to have been the earth in miniature."—*Bacon's Works*, vol. IV, dis. 2.

"7. Distinctive or particular trait of features.

B. As adv.: In miniature; on a very small scale; greatly reduced in size.

"Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a miniature creation grow."
—*Gray's The Fan*, l.

*** min' ia-türe, v.t.** [MINIATURE, s.] To represent or depict in miniature or on a small scale.

*** min' ia-tür' ist, s.** [Eng. *miniaturer*; -ist.] One who paints miniatures.

*** min' i-büs, s.** [From Lat. *minor* = less, with suff. -bus, in imitation of *omnibus*.] A light sort of vehicle or carriage to accommodate four persons, and drawn by one horse.

min' ie, s. [From Captain Minie, an instructor of the French School of Musketry at Vincennes.] (See the compounds.)

minie bullet, minie ball, s. A form of bullet invented by Capt. Minie, in 1847. It was cylindrical, with an ogival point, with an iron cup placed in a cavity at its base, and was slightly smaller than the bore of the existing rifle; but by the explosion of the charge the cup was forced up into the hollow and thus expanded the lower part of the projectile, which pressed into the grooves of the rifling. It was afterwards applied to any rifle.

minie rifle, s. A rifled musket with a minie-bullet, cylindrical in form, was introduced into the British army in 1847. It weighed 11 lbs. 8 oz., had a bore of 7.02 inches, and was sighted up to 1,900 yards. [RIFLE.]

*** min' i fy, v.t.** [Lat. *minui* = less; Eng. suff. -fy.] To make little or less.

"Is now un-mind'd or un-ford'd"—*Southey's The Doctor*, ch. cxxvii.

*** min' i kin, a. & s.** [Prob. a dimin. from *minion* (q.v.); Dut. *minckyn* = a pupil.]

A. As adv.: Small, diminutive, dandy.

"And for one blast of thy minckin mouth,
Fly sheep shall take to harm."
—*Shakspeare's Lear*, III, 6.

B. As substantive:

I. Ostensive Language:

1. A darling, a favourite, a minion, a pet.

2. A small sort of pin.

II. Mus.: A small sort of gut string formerly used in the lute, viol, and other stringed instruments.

min im, * min ime, * min um, * min um, s. & a. [Fr. *minime*, from Lat. *minimus*, *minimium*, accus. of *minimus*, *minimus* = very small.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ostensive Language:

1. A little man or being; a dwarf, a pigmy.

"Minors of nature."—*Milton's P. L.*, vi, 42.

2. A MINNOW (q.v.).

3. A short poem.

"To make one minime of the poor handmaid."
—*Spenser's F. Q.*, VI, x, 23.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch. & Church H. (P.L.)*: The popular name of the Mamm-Hermit's founded by St. Francis of Paola (1161-1305). The rite and dress closely resemble those of the Franciscans, but the life led by the members is in great measure contemplative. They were called Minims by their founder to humble them below the Franciscans, who call themselves Friars Minor. The order consists of monks, nuns, and tertians (q.v.). (*Boyd's Arch. & Ch.*)

2. *M. d.*: The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as equal to one drop. Sixty minims make one fluid drachm.

3. *Mus.*: A time character of the value of two crotchets. In modern music it is second in value to the semibreve now held to be the true standard, but in ancient music it was, as its name implies, of the shortest duration. Morley (*Histor. of Fiddling*, *Musical*, 1604) ascribes the first use of it to the invention of the minna to Philippo da Ariano, a musician of the fourteenth century, who is also credited with the invention of the crotchet.

4. *Print.*: A small kind of type; minion.

B. As adv.: Very little.

"Turned round each other pretences of love"
—*Lowndes's Aster Ebor.*, VI, 69.

*** min ime, s.** [MINIM]

min i mént (i), s. [MINIMENT]

*** min i mént (2), s.** [Lat. *minimus* = the least.] A jewel, a trinket, a trifle, a toy.

"Upon a day as she him late beside,
By chance he certain ornaments forth drew."
—*Spenser's F. Q.*, IV, vii, 6.

*** min im il' i-çence, s.** [Formed from Lat. *minimus* = least, in imitation of *ingeniositas*.] Little things.

"When all your magnificences and my minimeffices are finished."
—*W. Temple's Letters*, i, 122.

*** min' i mi n'ess, s.** [Lat. *minimus* = least; Eng. suff. -ness.] Extreme smallness.

"The very minimeous, as I may say, of it."—*Andrewes's Works*, i, 101.

min i m'ize, v.t. [Eng. *minimise*; -ize.] To reduce to a minimum; to make as little as possible in size, degree, or importance.

"It was a bold experiment, but every means was taken to minimise the experimental features in the designs."—*Inst. Quart. Review*, VIII, 21.

min i m'um, s. [Lat.] The smallest amount or degree; the least assignable quantity in a given case; opposed to *maximum* (q.v.).

minimum thermometer, s. A thermometer constructed to register the lowest point reached between observations. [THERMOMETER.]

*** min' i m'us, s.** [Lat. = least.] A being of the smallest size; anything very small.

"Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus, of hindering knot-grass made."
—*Shakspeare's Measure for Measure*, act. II, 2.

min' i'ng, * myn yage, pt. pres. or a. [MINE, v.]

A. As pt. pres. or a. particip. adj. (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Burrowing in the earth; forming mines.

2. Used in the construction of mines; used by miners; as, *mining tools*.

3. Occupied in the construction and carrying on of mines; as, a *mining company*.

4. Full of mines; as, a *mining district*.

II. Fig.: Working by underhand or secret means; mischievous.

"Hate, whose mining depths so intervene,
That they cannot be seen."
—*Byron's Childe Harold*, ch. vi.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of constructing mines; the art or habit of burrowing in the earth.

II. Technically:

1. *Hist.*: Dr. Birch places the discovery by the Egyptians of a mine of "malak" (turquoise?) at Wady Mgana, in the Peninsula of Sinai, in the fourth Memphite dynasty, between 3,000 and 2,000 B.C. Tubal Cain was an instructor of every artifice in brass (copper) and iron. It was said of Canaan, "out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass" (copper) (*Deut.*, viii, 9), and Job refers to mining and metallurgy (*xxviii*, 1, 2, &c.). Herodotus says

that the Phoenicians had quite bored through a mountain in the Island of Theros (vi, 49, 47). As early as the fourth century B.C., the silver-mines of L. in Africa, were worked by the Athenians. The Romans, when they held Spain, worked the quicksilver mines of Alhambra. The Phoenicians of Gades (Cádiz), according to Strabo, traded with the Cassiterides (Scilly Island) in tin and lead. During the Roman occupation of Britain, mining was carried on; it afterwards declined, and, when revived, was chiefly in the hands of the Jews. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, German miners were encouraged to settle in Britain, but soon native skill and industry rendered foreign aid unnecessary. About 1620, blasting rock by gunpowder commenced; in the next century the steam engine was introduced, and in 1845 these followed, for coal mines, the Davy lamp.

2. *Art & Operations:* Mining is presented with the view of obtaining metallic ores for smelting, or other mineral deposits, as coal, rock salt, diamonds, or other precious stones. Sometimes these are found on the surface, especially where cliffs are exposed; diamonds, gold-dust, &c., are sometimes obtained from gravels overlying the more solid rocks, but, as a rule, mining-operations cannot be presented successfully except by sinking shafts and carrying on subterranean operations. Coal seams, which were originally horizontal, and even now may dip at only a low angle, and even more easily reached than metallic lodes occurring in veins and fissures which, as a rule, descend at a high angle, or even vertically to the interior of the earth. (VIK.) In both cases a shaft or shafts must be sunk, the roof, when undermined supported, and galleries run to reach or follow the course of the vein or seam.

3. *Law:* Mines belong to the owner in fee simple of the land, except gold and silver mines, which are the sovereign's by virtue of the royal prerogative. A tenant for life may work old mines on the land he occupies, but not open new ones. If a man follows a lode from his own land under that of his neighbour, he commits a trespass.

mining companies, s. pl. The privilege given to the companies formed in Britain in 1827 for working mines in Mexico and South America, many of which came to a disastrous end. Afterwards it was extended to all companies of a similar kind.

min-ión (í as y) (1), s. & n. [Fr. *mineur*; Ital. *minatore*, from M. H. Ger. *mine*; O. H. Ger. *minna*, *minna* = memory, remembrance, love.]

- A. As substantive:**
1. *Ordinary Language:*
 - 1. A darling, a favourite (in a good sense). "Immortal *minions* in their Maker's side!" *Stirling, Domesday, Twelfth Hour*
 2. An unworthy favourite; a creature; a servile dependant. "The *minion* of Joffroy was as might have been expected, preferred by James—*His story, Hist. Eng., ch. 14.*
 3. A favorite fancy, liking, or disposition. "The particular *minion* of his affections was worldiness"—*South: Sermons, vol. III, ser. 6.*

II. Technical:

1. *Print.*: A size of type between nonpareil and brier.

This line is printed in Minion type.

2. *Gold.*: An old 4-pounder gun, about seven feet long. (*Barlow: 2 Toward Britain, III, 2.*)

B. As adj.: Dainty, small, delicate, fine, trim.

"On his *minion* harp full well plays he can"
Phœnician Embassy, Act, C. III

Minions of the moon: Highwaymen, foot-pads. (*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.*)

min-ión (í as y) (2), s. [Ety. doubtful.] The sittings of a house after calculation at the iron furnaces. (*Webb.*)

***min-ión (í as y) (3), s.** [Lat. *minium*.] Red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

"Let them *minion* their faces with *minion* and ceruse"
Burton: Ann. of Malabar, p. 67.

min-ión-étte (í as y), s. & n. [Eng. *minion*; dimm. suff. *-ette*.]

A. As substantive:

Print.: A small fancy type. (*Larriou.*)

B. As adj.: Delicate, effeminate.

"His *minionette* Eve."—*Walpole: Letters, i. 26.*

min-ión-lág (í as y), s. [Eng. *minion* (1); *-lag*.] Kind treatment.

"With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*"
Marston: Malcontent, iv. 3.

min-ión-ize (í as y), vt. [Eng. *minion* (1); *-ize*.] To favour.

"Whom I *minionize*. His grace did *minionize*"—*Arden: Holy Books, p. 26.*

min-ión-like, min-ión-ly (í as y), adj. [Eng. *minion* (1); *-like*, *-ly*.]

1. Like a minion.
2. Humbly, meekly, affectedly.

"Hithert' with our sparkful youth both, a then great grandfathers' English, which had more care to do well than to speak *minionlike*."—*Cumden: Reminisc., p. 26.*

min-ión-ship (í as y), s. [Eng. *minion* (1); *-ship*.] The quality or state of being a minion.

"The favourite Lucius strengthened himself more in his *minionship*"—*Bowdell: Letters, bk. 1, § 1, let. 1.*

min-í-öp-ter í, s. pl. [MINIOPTERIS.]

Zool.: A group of bats, of the Vespertilionine alliance, family Vespertilionide (q.v.). It contains two genera, *Miniopterus* and *Natalus*, characterized by the great elevation of the crown of the head above the face-line, and by the separation of the upper incisors from the canines and from each other.

min-í-öp-tör-üs, s. [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *minios* (*minios*), assumed by grammarians as the root of *μινθη* (*minthē*) = to lessen, to cut, and *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the group *Miniopterus* (q.v.). The crown of the head is amply raised from the face, the upper incisors in pairs, separated from the canines; ears separate, the outer margin extending forward nearly to the mouth; nostrils simple; tail as long as the head and body, and entirely enclosed within the interfemoral membrane. It has a wide geographical range, through the Eastern Archipelago to Australia, westward through Borneo and Ceylon, to Malagascar, Africa, Asia Minor, and Southern Europe, as far north as Switzerland and Austria. Brown, grayish or black to reddish-gray or reddish-brown. *Miniopterus schreibersii* is Schreibers' Bat, an inhabitant of caves; *M. tristis* is from the Philippine, *M. australis* from the Loyalty Islands, and *M. leopitis* is an eastern species.

min-í-ös, n. [Lat. *minium* = red-lead, vermilion.] Red.

"They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from sprizze, wax, and currents, that fall into it."—*Bacon: Vulgar Errors, bk. VI, ch. IV.*

min-ish, men-us-en, myn-ys-she, vt. [Fr. *minuscule*; to diminish, to enlame, from Low Lat. *minutio*, *minutio* = to reduce to fragments; Lat. *minutio* = fragments, from *minutus* = small, minute; Ital. *minuzicare*] To lessen, to diminish, to cut off, to reduce.

"Ye shall not *minush* ought from your backs of your duty task."—*King James, 19.*

min-ish-mént, s. [Eng. *minish*; *-ment*.] The act of diminishing; diminution, lessening.

"Elyda reputed as a *minishment*, and a withdrawal of the honor dewe to himself."—*Sir T. More: Works, p. 145.*

min-is-tél-lo, s. [MINISTER, s.] A petty minister.

"What pitiful *Ministello*, what pöny Presbyters!"—*Quenden: Tears of the Church, p. 94.*

min-is-tër, min-is-tre, myn-ys-tre, s. [Fr. *ministre*, from Lat. *ministerium*, accus. of *ministrare* = a servant, from the same root as *minister*, *ministrans*, *minum*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ministro*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. A servant, an attendant; one who acts under the orders and authority of another. "He closed the book, and he gave it again to the *minister*, and sat down."—*Luke iv. 20.*
 2. A servant or messenger from God. "Angels and *ministers* of grace, defend us." *Shakspeare: Hamlet, i. 4.*
 3. One who is employed to a certain end; an agent, a medium, an instrument. "Demons accused, due *ministers* of woe." *Pope: Homer: Odyssey XI, 75.*

4. Anything employed or used as a means to an end; a medium, a means, an instrument; one who or that which supplies anything; a source.

"Much conversant with Heaven, she often holds, With those fair *ministers* of light to man Sweet conference"
Congreve: Task, v. 805.

5. One to whom is entrusted the administration or direction of affairs of state; one employed in the administration of a branch of the government.

"Very different training was necessary to fit a great *minister* for foreign affairs."—*Mercantile Inst. Eng., ch. 81.*

6. A delegate, an ambassador, the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court.

7. The pastor of a church, duly authorized or licensed to preach and administer the sacraments.

II. Ecles. & Church Hist. (PL): Five assistants to the General of the Jesuits, elected by the general congregation, and empowered to represent to the head of the Order anything irregular which they may have observed in his government.

¶ Ministers of the Sick:

Ecles. & Church Hist.: A congregation of priests and lay-brothers, founded by St. Camillus of Lellis in 1586, and raised to the rank of a religious order in 1791 by Pope Gregory XIV. Their special work is the care of the sick in hospitals. The dress is that of secular priests, with a large brown cross on the soutane and on the cloak. (*Abdis & Arnold.*)

minister-general, s.

Ecles. & Church Hist.: The title given to the head of the Order by the Franciscans and Capuchins.

minister-provincial, s.

Ecles. & Church Hist.: The head of a province among the Franciscans and Capuchins.

min-is-tër, min-is-tre, myn-is-tre, myn-ys-tre, vt. & i. [O. Fr. *ministrier*, from Lat. *ministrare*, from *ministrare* = a servant, a minister; Sp. & Port. *ministrar*; Ital. *ministrare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To afford, to supply, to give, to present, to suggest.

"If you three will but *minister* such assistance"
Shakspeare: Much Ado About Nothing, II, 1.

2. To perform, to execute, to render.

"3. To humiliate, to direct.

"One alone *ministreth* all things."—*Chaucer: Boethius, bk. III.*

4. To administer medicinally.

"A poison which the friar subtly bath *ministered*"
Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet, IV, 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the duties of a servant or attendant; to perform service; to act as an attendant.

"And immediately she arose and *ministered* unto them"
Luke IV, 39.

2. To perform the duties of a priest.

"These they shall lay their garments wherein they *minister*."—*Ezekiel XLII, 14.*

3. To supply things needful; to furnish or provide things necessary.

4. To supply remedies.

"Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased?"
Shakspeare: Macbeth, v. 3.

min-is-tër-í-ál, n. [Fr. *ministériel*, from *ministre* = a minister (q.v.); Sp. *ministerial*; Ital. *ministeriale*.]

1. Of or pertaining to ministering or the performance of services; attendant for service; acting at command.

2. Pertaining to a minister of state; acting as a minister; pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial.

"It was his part to direct and order well, but the part of others to perform the *ministerial* offices."—*Baker: Charles I, an. 1629.*

3. Pertaining to ministers of the gospel; sacerdotal; used in divine worship; as, *ministerial* dress.

4. Occupied by ministers of state.

"Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches."—*Burke: Appeal from the Wretches to the Old Whigs.*

5. Tending to promote, aid, or advance a result or end; aiding, promoting.

"Enlightning spirits, and *ministerial* flames"
Pease: Solomon, II, 642.

min-is-tër-í-ál-ist, s. [Eng. *ministerial*; *-ist*.] In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office.

min-is-tër-í-ál-ly, adv. [Eng. *ministerial*; *-ly*.] In a ministerial manner or character.

min-is-tër-íng, vt. pr. & n. [MINISTER, t.]

A. As vt. pr.: (See the verb).

fâte, fát, fare, qmídst, whát, fáll, father: wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gó, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whó, sön: müte, cub, eüre, unite, eür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

B. As *adj.*: Acting or serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority: helping, tending.

"Are they not all ministering spirits?"—*Heb.* i. 14.

* **min is tēr ȳ, s.** [MINISTRY.]

* **min -is trā-çȳ, s.** [Lat. *ministratio* = ministratio (q.v.).] Ministration.

* **min is trāl, a.** [Eng. *minister*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a minister; ministerial.

* **min is trānt, a. & s.** [Lat. *ministrans*, pa. par. of *ministrare* = to serve, to minister (q.v.); Ital. *ministrante*.]

A. As *adj.*: Performing the duties or part of an attendant or minister; ministering; acting under command; attendant.

"Sweet flights of angels ministrant

Array'd in cloly on my cup to attend"

Milton P. R. ii. 355.

B. As *subst.*: One who ministers; a servant, a minister.

* **min is trā'tion, min is tra ci oon, min is tra cy oon, min is tra cy on, myn ys tra ci oon, s.** [Lat. *ministratio*, from *ministrare* = to minister (q.v.).]

1. The act of performing services as a servant or a subordinate agent; agency or intervention for aid or service.

"I think they are most rightly done by the ministratio[n] of angels."—*Heb. Orig. of Atakutl*.

2. Administration, rule.

"If the ministratio[n] of death . . . was glorious . . . how shall not the ministratio[n] of the Spirit be rather glorious."—*2 Cor. ii. 7, 8.*

3. Service as a priest; ecclesiastical or sacerdotal service or function.

"As soon as the days of his ministratio[n] were accomplished, he departed to his own house."—*Luke* i. 23.

* **min -is trā tive, a.** [Lat. *ministratus*, pa. par. of *ministrare* = to minister (q.v.).] Affording service, help, or assistance; helping.

* **min is trā tōr, s.** [Lat. *ministratus*, pa. par. of *ministrare* = to minister (q.v.).] An administrator.

"The law and the ministrators of it."—*North: London*, p. 74.

* **min -is trē, s.** [MINISTER, S.]

* **min is trē, r.** [MINISTER, P.]

* **min is trēss, s.** [Eng. *minister*; *-ess*.] A female that ministers.

"This was beauty sent from Heaven

The lovely minister of truth and good"

Keats: Pleasures of Imagination, bk. 1.

mīn -is trī, min -is tēr ȳ, myn -ys -ter ic, s. [Lat. *ministratorum*, from *ministrare* = a minister (q.v.); Fr. *ministère*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ministerio*.]

1. The act of ministering; service, attendance.

"To see kind hands attending day and night,
With tender ministry, from place to place."

Thomas: Castle of Indolence, ii. 73

2. Instrumentality, means, mediumship, agency.

"To all but thee in this he seemed to go,
And twas my ministry to deal the blow."

Barnett: The Hermit.

* 3. Administration, rule.

"If the mynistryon of dānaphaon was in glorie, much more the mynistryon of rightynesse is plentiful in glorie."—*Mygale*, 2 Cor. ii. 13.

4. Service in sacred things; ecclesiastical functions; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of the Gospel.

"Every one that came to do the service of the ministry and the service of the burden in the tabernacle of the congregation."—*Numbers* iv. 37.

5. The officers of state who compose the executive government; the ministers of state collectively.

"The first English ministry was gradually formed; nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist. But, on the whole, the date from which the era of ministries may most properly be reckoned is the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1695."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

6. The period during which the First Minister of the Crown holds office; as, The Act was passed during the Ministry of Pitt.

* 7. Business, employment, profession, occupation.

* **ministry -ship, s.** The office of a minister; ministry.

mīn -i ūm, s. [Lat. = vermilion.]

1. *Minerology*:

(1) The same as CINNABAR (q.v.).

(2) A pulverulent mineral of a bright red colour. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 4.6; lustr. dull; streak, orange-yellow; opaque. Compos.: oxygen, 92.4; lead, 9.66 = 100, yielding the formula Pb₃O₄. Occurs mostly associated with galena. Known in Germany under the name of Minnege.

2. *Chem.*: [LEAD-OXIDE.]

mīn i ver, men e ver, men y -ver, min e vere, min i vere, myn i ver, s. & a. [Fr. *menuisier*, *menuisier*, *menuisier*, from *menu* (Lat. *minutus*) = small, and *ver* = fur.]

A. As *subst.*: The Siberian squirrel, noted for its fine fur; also the fur itself.

"On his right and left these sultans of Canterbury who had taken the coats were ranged in gorgeous vestments of scarlet and miniver."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. As *adj.*: Made of the fur of the Siberian squirrel.

"And for a miniver mantle, he made her matrimonye Departe e're death come."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 329.

mīn -i vēt, s. [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.]

Ornith. (17): A name for the Cuckoo Shrike. [PERICOROTOS, SHRIKE.]

minjac tankawan, s. [Native name.]

Chem.: A vegetable fat, obtained from the fruit of a tree growing in Borneo and Sumatra. It consists of stearin, palmitin, and olein, together with free stearic and palmitic acids.

mīnk, i mīnx, s. [ETYM. DOUBTFUL; possibly North American Indian, or a corruption of Eng. *miner*.]

Zool.: A popular name for several species of the genus *Putorius* (q.v.), which are found in the northern parts of both hemispheres, and are valuable as fur-producing animals. *Putorius latreoli* is the European, and *P. erisson* the American Mink. The body is shorter than that of a stoat or weasel, and from fifteen to



MINK.

eighteen inches long. The colour varies from dull yellowish-brown to dark chocolate brown; the upper lip is usually white in the European, dark in the American species. The scent-glands are well-developed, and their secretion is only second in offensiveness to that of the skunk. It is aquatic in its habits, and feeds chiefly upon fish and amphibious animals, preying largely also on smaller mammals. In America the Mink is domesticated and trained as a ratcatcher. [MINK.]

mīn nē-sīng ērs, s. pl. [Ger., from O. Ger. *minne* = love, remembrance, and *singer* = a singer.] The German name for poets of the troubadour character, who devoted their talents to the production of love-songs. They enjoyed a certain amount of popularity in the higher grades of society for more than two hundred years (1138-1347), when they fell out of popular estimation, and were succeeded by the meistersingers (q.v.). [TROUBADOURS.]

mīn -niē, s. [See def.] An infantine word for mamma or mother. [*Scotch.*]

"But my minnie said, I maun be sure to get twenty shillings."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

mīn -nōw, mīn -im, men awe, men-ow, men-oun, s. [A.S. *myne*, from *min* = small.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Luciscus phorinus*, common all over Europe. Dr. Günther says that it grows to a length of seven inches in favourable localities; its average size in the British Isles is about three inches. It is generally found

in the same streams with trout, preferring gravelly bottoms, and swimming in schools. The top of the head and the back are dusky olive, mottled, and lighter in colour on the sides; belly white, rosey in summer, whence it is sometimes called the Pink Knewt also as the Minn.

2. A popular name in America for the small fishes of many genera of Cyprinidae.

mī nō, s. [MINA (2).]

mīn -ōr, a. & s. [Lat. = less, smaller; a word having no positive, but serving as the comparative of *minimus*.] [MINIM.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Less, smaller; used absolutely, in opposition to *major*.

2. Small; of little, or comparatively little, importance; petty, unimportant.

* 3. Under age; in a state of pupillarity.

"At which time the king was minor."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 115.

II. *Music*:

1. Intervals are said to be minor when they contain one semitone less than major.

2. A scale is said to be in the minor mode when its third and sixth are minor. Formerly a minor scale was described as "with the lesser third."

B. As *substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A person who is under age; one of either sex who is under a certain age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts.

2. A Minorite; a Franciscan (q.v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: The minor term, or the minor premiss.

2. *Music*: The minor key.

3. *Scots Law*: A term used to express a person above the age of pupillarity (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, of twenty-one.

4. *Roman Church* (17): [MINOR-ORDERS.]

1. *Flute minor*: Klein flute, a small flute-stop on the organ, of 4 ft. or 2 ft. pitch.

minor axis, s. [AXIS II, 1.]

minor canon, s.

Ecclesiol.: An official of a cathedral or collegiate church in priest's orders, ranking next to the prebendary or canon. In the "old foundation" cathedrals, with the name of priest vicars, or vicars choral, they have been corporations, and have held their own property; in the "new foundation" cathedrals, they have been and still are stipendiaries of the chapters, their incomes in both cases varying from £150 to £300 a year. Those cathedrals which have been created within the last few years have no such officials, with the exception of Southwell, which has one, the last remnant of the old collegiate foundation. Originally they were equal in number with the canons, and in the old foundations every prebendary had his own vicar. For more than two centuries, however, they were in all, throughout England and Wales, about 152 in number, till the Cathedral Act (3 & 4 Viet., c. 115) reduced them still further to 117. Their duty is to chant the daily services, and to preach occasionally; and as the preceptor or successor is chosen from them, they must also have an adequate knowledge of cathedral music. The office is much sought after, not only for the connection with a cathedral, but as certain to lead to preferment.

minor chord, s.

Music: A minor triad, or common chord, consisting of a note, its minor third, and perfect fifth.

minor key, s.

Music: The minor mode of any scale. It is called a relative minor when it commences on the sixth degree of the corresponding relative major. A minor scale commencing on the same note as a major scale is called its tonic minor. There are three forms of the minor scale in use.

minor orders, s. pl.

Roman Church: Orders beneath Holy Orders in dignity. They are four in number: acolyte,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, tian = şan. -ion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -cions, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dic, &c. = beī, deī.

exorist, doctor, and estuans. They are usually conferred at the same time.

minor planet, s.

Aster. n.: An asteroid (q.v.). [PLANET.]

minor premiss, s.

Logic: That which contains the minor term.

minor term, s.

Logic: The subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

* **min or âte, v. t.** [Lat. *minoratus*, pa. part. of *minuo*: = to make less; *minor*: = less; Ital. *minorare*: = Sp. *minorar*.] To make less, to lessen, to diminish.

* Distance *min or âte* the object. —*Gilman*: *Scopis* *Scientifica*, ch. viii.

* **min or â tion, s.** [MINORATE.] The act of lessening or diminishing; diminution, decrease.

"We hope the members of God will consider our degenerated integrity into some *min or âtion* of our offences." —*Brown*: *Falgar* *Eroneus*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

* **min or â tive, s.** [Eng. *minorative*]; (-iv.) (See extract.)

"For a *min or â tive* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of edaphoneic seammony." —*Cephal*: *Ribibus*, bk. 1, ch. xxviii.

* **min or êss, s.** [Eng. *minor*; -ess.]

1. A female under age.

2. A nun of the Order of St. Clare. [POOR CLARES.]

* **min or îte, s.** [Fr.]

1. A Franciscan friar. [FRANCISCAN.]

2. An inferior, a subordinate.

"Some *min or îte* among the clergy." —*Hacket*: *Life of Williams*, ii. 292.

* **min or î ty, s.** [Fr. *minorité*; from Lat. *minor*: = less.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. The quality or state of being less or smaller.

"From this narrow time of gestation may ensue *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion." —*Brown*: *Falgar* *Eroneus*, bk. 1, ch. vi.

2. The smaller number out of a whole divided into two parts.

"That *minority* of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down." —*Macleay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. The state of being a minor or under age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts.

* 4. A state of immaturity.

"If there be evidence that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal." —*Barnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

II. *Law*:

1. *English Law*: The period or interval before a person attains his or her majority or comes to full age, that is, generally, to the age of twenty-one years.

2. *Scots Law*: The interval or period between puberty and majority. [MISOR, B. II. 3.]

* **mī nor ship, s.** [Eng. *minor*; -ship.] The state of being a minor; minority.

* **Min ô-taur, s.** [Lat. *Minotaurus*.]

Class. Mythol.: A monster having the head of a bull and the rest of the body human. He was killed by Theseus.

* **min-our, * myn-our, s.** [MINER.]

* **mins-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *mince*; -ic-al.] Delicate.

"A woman of a *minical* countenance." —*Saturn*: *Woolston* *Pity*, p. 678.

mins ter, * myns ter, * myns-tere,

* **mysn tre, s.** [A.S. *mynstre*, from Lat. *monasterium*: = a monastery; Ger. *monaster*; Dut. *monster*.] A monastery; the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. The name is given to several cathedral churches in England, as York *minster*, Beverley *minster*, and also occurs in the name of several places where there were originally monasteries and minsters, as Westminster, Leonminster, &c.

"Some old *minster's* venerable pile."

Wordsworth: *Thunberg* *Ode*, Jan. 18, 1814.

* **min-stral-cie, s.** [MINSTRELSY.]

* **min-stral, * min-stral, * min is tral, * myn stral, s.** [O. Fr. *minstral*, *minstral*, from Low Lat. *ministralis*, *ministrialis*: = an artisan, a servant, a retainer, from Lat. *ministerium*: = service; *minister*: = a servant; Port. *ministr*, *ministris*, Sp. *ministr*, *ministr*.] A singer and performer on musical instruments. Minstrals in the middle ages were a class of men who lived by the arts of poetry and music. The minstrals or jongleurs only recited or chanted poems, but did not write or invent them; or perhaps accompanied on some instrument the troubadour who sang his own compositions. It was not an unusual thing for a troubadour to have several minstrals or jongleurs in his service. The minstrals in later times formed a separate guild, meeting for the purposes of mutual protection and support. They became exceedingly popular in England; their persons were sacred; their profession alone was a sufficient passport, and they were on all occasions welcome guests at the houses of the rich. With the decline of chivalry, the profession of the minstral also declined, and eventually sank so low that they are classed amongst vagabonds and beggars in statutes of the reign of Elizabeth.

"Wake us from your sleep of death."

Minstrals and bands of other days.

* Obvious compounds: *minstral-boy*, *minstral-hire*, *minstral-ly*, *minstral-master*, *minstral-hub*, &c.

* **min-stral-syl, * min-stral-cie, * myn-stral sy, s.** [Eng. *minstral*; -syl.]

1. The art, occupation, or profession of minstrals; music and singing.

"When golden Minstrel thus *min-stral-syl*." —*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Each* *Shepherd's*, iv. 1.

2. A number or body of minstrals; minstrals collectively.

"Mustering spirits, tramed up in feast and song—
Such had their arms, the *min-stral-syl* of heaven."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 185.

* 3. Musical instruments used by minstrals.

"For sorrow of which he brake his *minstral-cie*,
Both harp and lute, giterne, and saunter."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1721.

4. A body or collection of ballad poetry suitable for singing, as the *minstral-cie* of the Scottish border.

* **mint (1), * mynt (2), * menet, s.** [A.S. *mynt*, *mynt*, *menet*: = a coin, from Lat. *moneta*: = (1) a mint, (2) money, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; *Moneta*, lit. = the Warning One, from *monere*: = to warn; Dut. *mynt*; Ger. *mynt*; Dan. *mynt*: = coin. *Mint* and *money* are thus doublets.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A place where money is coined by public authority. The coining of money is a royal prerogative in England. The Mint is situated on Tower Hill in London.

"The operations of the Mint were, upon this account, somewhat like the web of Penelope." —*South*: *Works of Newton*, bk. iv, ch. vi.

2. A place of privilege in Southwark, near the Queen's prison, where persons took refuge from justice, under the pretence that it had formerly been a royal palace.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A source of invention or fabrication.

2. A great quantity, supply, or amount, as, a *mint* of money, a *mint* of trouble.

* **Master of the Mint**: A public official who formerly presided over the Mint. The office is now abolished, the Mint being under the direct authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

* **mint-mark, s.** A mark put upon coins to identify the place of coining.

* **mint master, s.**

1. *Lat.*: One who manages the coining; the Master of the Mint.

2. *Fig.*: One who invents, forges, or fabricates.

* **mint-warden, s.** The same as MINT-MASTER (q.v.).

* **mint (2), * mynt (2), * mynte, * minth, s.** [A.S. *mynte*, from Lat. *menta*, *mentha*, from Gr. *μινθα*, *μινθος* (*mintha*, *minthos*); Ger. *minze*.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Mentha* (q.v.).

2. *Pl.*: A name for the order Menthaeae.

* Of British Menthas, Corn Mint is *Mentha arvensis*; Flea Mint, *M. pulegioides* (PENNY-ROYAL); the Horse or Brook Mint, *M. sylvestris*; the Marsh Whorled Mint, *M. sativae*; the Round-leaved Mint, *M. rotundifolia*; the Pepper Mint, *M. piperita*; the Water-castile Mint, *M. aquatica*; and the Bergamot Mint is

M. citrata, a variety of the sub-species *M. hirsuta*, and the species *M. aquatica*. The Spear Mint or Garden Mint, *M. piperita*, is a denizen. The Cat Mint is *Nepeta Cataria*, also British.

* **mint julep, s.** A drink made of spirits, sugar, and pounded ice, with an infusion of mint.

* **mint sauce, s.** Mint chopped up fine and mixed with vinegar and sugar, and used as a flavoning for lamb.

* **mint tree, s.**

Bot.: *Prostanthera violacea* (or *lasiantha*).

* **mint (1), v. t.** [MINT (1), s.]

1. *Lat.*: To coin, to stamp, as money.

"Had all the money in King Charles II and King James II's time been *minted* according to this new proposal, this vast money would have been gone." —*Locke*: *Of the Lowering of Interest*.

* 2. *Fig.*: To invent, to forge, to fabricate, to invent, to produce.

"Look into the title whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such nature as may be easily *minted*." —*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*

* **mint (2), * mynt, v. t.** [A.S. *myntan*: = to resolve, to propose, to intend.]

1. To aim, to purpose, to intend, to endeavour.

2. To hint, to suggest, to insinuate. (*Scotch*.)

* **mint-âge, s.** [Eng. *mint* (1), s., -age.]

1. That which is minted, coined, or stamped; coinage.

2. The duty or fee paid for minting or coining.

3. The act of coining.

"By this *mintage* they are something woth."

Dunce: *A Collection of W. peng.*

* **Min-ta-ka, s.** [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, δ Orionis, the most westerly star in the belt of Orion.

* **mint-er, s.** [Eng. *mint* (1), v., -er.] One who mints or coins; a coiner.

"The *mint-er* must addle of other weight so-out-ten-pence halfpenny farthing, if the silver be so pure." —*Cannon*: *Account*, p. 24.

* **minth, s.** [MINT (2), s.]

* **mint-mân, s.** [Eng. *mint* (1), and *man*.] One who is engaged in a mint; a coiner.

"Let such, as are to inform counsels out of their professions as lawyers, accountants, and the like, be first heard before committees." —*Bacon*: *Essays*; *Of Council*.

* **min-u-ênd, s.** [Lat. *minuendus*, fut. part. of *minuo*: = to lessen, to diminish.]

Math.: The quantity from which another is to be subtracted.

* **min-u-êt, * mên-u-êt, s.** [Fr. *menue*: = small, pretty; dimin. of *meur* (Lat. *moneta*): = small; Ital. *minutello*.]

1. The name of a graceful dance said to have been invented in Paris about the middle of the seventeenth century, and performed in 4 or 5 time. It continued to be fashionable until the reign of George III.

"Her authority was supreme in all matters of good breeding, from a duel to a *minuet*." —*Macleay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

2. A tube or air suited for the dance so called, or composed to the same time.

* **min-ûm, s.** [MIXIM.]

* **min-ûs, s. & a.** [Lat., neut. sing. of *minor*: = less.]

A. *As subst.*: Less. A term applied to the sign of subtraction —, which, when placed between two quantities signifies that the latter is to be subtracted or taken from the former; thus, $a - b$ (read a minus b) means that b is to be subtracted from a .

B. *As adj.*: A term applied to quantities which have the sign —, or minus, before them, as, $-a$, $-2b$, &c. Also called negative quantities.

* **mī-nûs-cu-lâ, s.** [Lat. *minusculus*.] The same as MINSUCLE, s. (q.v.).

* **mī-nûs-cule, a. & s.** [Lat. *minusculus*: = very small, from *minuo*: = less.]

A. *As adj.*: Very small; minute; applied to letters so called.

B. *As subst.*: A minute kind of letter or character used in the medieval MSS.

"Written in more or less regular pointed *minuscules*." —*H. Sweet*: *Old English Charters*, p. 125.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fall, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cure, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Syrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

* **min-ū-tar ŷ** (ū as ī), *n.* [Lat. *minutus*.] Consisting of minutes.

* Gathering up the least crum of time, presenting the minutary fractions thereof. — Fuller. Worths. Berkshire.

minute (as *n.* & *adv.* **mī nūte**, as *s.* **mīn-īt**), **myminute**, *n.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Lat. *minutus* = small, minute (low Lat. *minuta* = a small portion, a mite of money), prop. pa. par. of *minuo* = to lessen, to make small, from the same root as *minor*, *minus*; A.S. *min*, *kr.*; Ital. *minuto*; Sp. *minuto*; Port. *minuto*; Fr. *meun* = small, minute; Ital. & Sp. *minuto*; Fr. *meun* = a very small portion, a minute.]

A. As adjectives:

1. Very small; of a very small size or bulk; diminutive.

"We have also glasses and means to see small and minute bodies perfectly and distinctly." — Bacon. *New Atlantis*.

2. Of very little consequence or importance; petty, as, *minute* details.

3. Characterized by attention to very small matters; very precise and accurate; circumstantial, detailed; entering into the smallest details. (Said of things.)

"[The] private instructions with which he furnished these persons could not be minute, but were highly judicious." — *Monthly Hist. Eng.*, ch. XXV.

* 4. Attentive to the smallest details; precise, particular, exact. (Said of persons.)

"These minute philosophers (since that is their true name) are a sort of parasites, who plunder all that come in their way." — Berkeley. *The Minute Philosopher*, ch. 1.

* **B. As adv.:** Minutely; in great detail.

"Ah, mouse! Forhat to speak Minute the horses that ensued." — Cowper. *Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch*.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A minute portion of anything, as, for instance, of money; a mite.

"But whence a penny wadese was come, she cast two mynutes, that is a farthing." — *Wycliffe*. *Mark*, xii. 42.

2. A thing of slight importance; a trifle; a petty detail.

"These are but *minutes*, in respect of the ruin prepared for the living temples." — J. Taylor. *Sermon on the Mount*, text *Trist* 10.

3. Specific, the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; hence, used loosely and indelimitely for a very short period of time.

4. (*Pl.*) A short sketch of an agreement, meeting, &c., taken in writing; notes to record and preserve the memory of anything.

5. A memorandum; an official note.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The sixtieth part of the lower diameter of the shaft of a column.

2. *Geog.*: The sixtieth part of a degree.

3. *Geom.*: The sixtieth part of a degree of a circle: it is denoted by the sign \prime .

minute-bell, *s.* A bell tolled regularly at intervals of one minute, usually to give notice of a death or a funeral. [*PASSING-BELL*.]

minute-book, *s.* A book in which the minutes of meetings are recorded.

minute-glass, *s.* The sand-glass running sixty seconds.

minute-gun, *s.* A gun fired regularly at intervals of one minute from a ship at sea as a signal of distress.

minute-hand, *s.* The hand pointing to minutes on the dial of a clock or watch, and traversing the circle in one hour.

minute-jack, *s.*

1. *Hoool.*: A fanciful little figure which strikes the gong in some clocks at the prescribed times.

* 2. *Fig.*: One who changes his mind every minute; a fickle person.

"Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*" — *Shakspeare*. *Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

minute-men, *s. pl.* Soldiers enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to start at a moment's notice. (*American*.)

"Called *minute-men*, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning." — *Balph*. *Letters*, B. 2.

minute-tithes, *s. pl.*

Leav.: Small tithes such as usually belong to a vicar, as of wood, lamb, pigs, butter, cheese, honey, &c. (*Wharton*.)

minute-tringa, *s.*

Ornith.: *Scoly's* name for the Little Stint, *Tringa minuta*.

* **minute watch**, *s.* A watch on which the minutes are marked.

minute-wheel, *s.*

Hoool.: One of the wheels placed between the plate-plate of a watch and the dial. Also called a dial-wheel.

* **minute-while**, *s.* A minute.

"They walk'd about me every *minute-while*." — *Shakspeare*. *Henry VI.*, 1. 4.

† **minute** (as **mīn īt**), *v.t.* [*MINUTE*, *n.*] To set down in a short sketch or note; to write minutes of; to make a note of.

minutely, *a.* & *adv.* [*Eng.* *minutely*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

A. As adv. (as *mīn-īt-ly*): Happening every minute; constant, unceasing.

"Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence for the sustaining of them." — *Newton*. *Works*, 1. 472.

B. As adverb:

1. In a minute manner; with close attention to details; nicely, exactly; with minuteness. (*Pron.* *mī-nū-īt-ly*.)

"He rather taxes Homer with painting them too minutely." — *Pope*; *Boiler*; *Odyssey*, (Post.)

2. Every minute; with little time intervening; constantly. (*Pron.* *mīn-īt-ly*.)

"As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven." — *Newton*. *Works*, 1. 471.

mī nūte-nēss, *s.* [*Eng.* *minute*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being minute, or of very small size or bulk; extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness; insignificance, diminutiveness.

2. Close attention to minutiae or details; critical exactness; precision.

mī-nū-ti-æ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [*Lat.*, from *minutus* = minute (q.v.).] Small, minor, or unimportant details or particulars.

"The unimportant . . . From mere *minutiae* can induce Events of a most important use." — *Cowper*. *To Lady Austen*.

* **mī-nū-ti-ōse** (t as sh), *a.* [*MINUTILE*.] Attending closely to minutiae or minor details: minute, precise, exact.

"An expression like *minutose* investigations." — *Fitz-Edward Hall*. *Modern English*, p. 168.

mīnx, *s.* [*Prob.* a corrupt. of O. Dut. *minneker* = my love, or *Eng.* *minion*.] [*MINNIX*, *MIXON*.]

1. A pert girl, a wanton woman, a baggage, a quean, a jade.

"Damm her, lewd *mīnx*! O, damn her." — *Shakspeare*. *Othello*, iii. 3.

* 2. A she puppy, a lap-dog.

"Little *mīnxes* or pupes." — *Chad*. *Apopth. of Erasmus*, p. 143.

3. A mink (q.v.).

mīnx-otter, *s.* The mink (q.v.).

* **mīn-ŷ**, *a.* [*Eng.* *mīn*(e), *s.*; *-ŷ*.]

1. Abounding with mines.

2. Of the nature of a mine or hollow in the earth.

"The *mīn* caverns, blazing on the day." — *Thomson*. *Autumn*, 79.

mīn-ŷ-a-dī-næ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat.* *minyas*, genit. *minyadn*(is); *Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Actinida. They do not fix themselves by their base, or foot, but by contracting it, form a hollow space, into which they take air, enabling them to float, which they do with their mouth and tentacles downward.

mīn-ŷ-ās, *s.* [*Lat.* = a fabulous herb with magical properties.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family *Minyadinae* (q.v.). *Minyas carulea* is found at the Cape of Good Hope.

mī ō ba sil ē ŷs, *s.* [*Gr.* *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less, and *πασίλειος* (*pasileios*) = a king.]

Tribut.: A genus of perissodactyle mammals, from the Miocene of North America. It is more or less synonymous with *Brontotherium*. [*BRYOTHERIIDE*.]

mī-ō cēnc, * **mēi-ō cēnc**, *s.* & *n.* [*Gr.* *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less, and *κακός* (*kakos*) = new, recent.]

A. As sub-family: *Geology*: A term introduced in 1835 by Sir Charles Lyell to designate the beds formerly called Middle Tertiary. The term *Miocene* denotes that only a minority of the shells

belong to recent species. [*Elym*.] He founded it on the *Faluns* of France, which, according to M. Deshayes, have seventeen per cent. of their shell species recent. Subsequent discovery has slightly modified the number, especially as other beds than the *Faluns* have their own proportions of recent and fossil shells. Beyrich separated from it its lower portion, and, combining this with the Upper Eocene, founded a new division, the *Oligocene* (q.v.). No British strata are unequivocally Miocene, Great Britain and Ireland having probably been dry land during the period. The *Hemstead* beds, those of *Downy Thury*, and the *lead* beds of the Isle of Mull, were classed by Lyell as late as 1871 as Lower Miocene, but the first of these are now considered *Oligocene*, and the second and third *Middle Eocene*. So also, perhaps, are the *lead* bearing beds of the *Giants' Causeway*. The foreign representatives of the Miocene are the *Faluns* of *Touraine*, those of *Bordeaux*, the freshwater strata of *Gers*, the *Cheningen* beds, and the *Marne Molasse* of *Switzerland*, the *Vienna* and *Majence* basins, the beds of the *Superior*, near *Turn*, the Miocene of the *Western Territories* in the *United States*, the *Marine Miocene* of *India*, *Egypt*, the *West Indies*, and *Australia*. The strata of the *Sivalik Hills*, in *India*, formerly deemed *Miocene*, are now considered to be of *Older Pliocene*. The shells of the *Miocene* show a somewhat warmer climate than that of the same parts of *Europe* now. Of vertebrates there are in the *Eastern Hemisphere*, *Duotherium gypsi-leanum*, *Mastodon angustidens*, *Ethovorus schleri-werheri*, *Machairodus cultridens*, &c. Of quadrupeds there are two genera, *Pluopithecus*, allied to the *Gibbon*, and *Dryopithecus*, allied to the *Gorilla*, to the *Chimpanzee*, and to *Man*. Among the *American mammals* are *Mesohippus*, *Miohippus*, akin to the *Horse*, *Perchoetus* and *Elotherrium* (Pigs), and *Hyacnodon* (a *Carnivore*). Abundant plants and insect remains have been found at *Chungking*, many of the former resembling modern *North American* plants more than those of *Europe*. *Volcanic rocks* of *Miocene* age exist in *Madeira*, the *Azores*, and *Australia*. (*Lyll*.)

B. As adv.: Of or belonging to the strata described under *A.*

"*Miocene* strata of Italy." — *Lyell*: *Student's Elem. of Geol.* (1855), p. 123.

mī ō-hip-pūs, *s.* [*Eng.* *Mio*(cene); and *Gr.* *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Pulvart.: A genus of fossil Equidae, from the *Upper Miocene* of *North America*. The species are rather larger than a sheep. All the feet have three toes, nearly equal in size. As in *Mesohippus* the little finger is represented by a splint-bone.

mī ō-stēm-ōn-ōus, *n.* [*MEIOSTEMONOUS*.]

mīr, *s.* [*Russ.*] A communal division in *Russia*.

* **Mīr-a**, *s.* [*Lat.* fem. of *miris* = wonderful (suppl. *steli* = star).]

Astron.: A fixed star, α Ceti, or *Mira* Ceti, situated in the neck of *Cetus*. It is variable or periodic, sometimes reaching the second magnitude and then again diminishing to the twelfth. Its periodic time is 331.56 days, about two months of which it is invisible to the naked eye. Its variability was first discovered by *Fabricius* in 1576.

* **mī-rāb-il-ar-ŷ**, *s.* [*Lat.* *mirabilis*(s); = wonderful; *Eng.* adj. suff. *-ar-ŷ*.] One who relates wonderful stories; a work on wonders.

"To give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain will, as the manner of *mirabiliter* is to do." — *Bacon*: *On Learning*, 58, 11.

mī-rāb-i-lis, *s.* [*Lat.* = wonderful, from the handsome flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of *Nyctaginaceae*. The corolla is tubular; the fruit one nut-like seed, invested with the inflated tube of the corolla. *Mirabilis Jalapa* was once erroneously supposed to be the true jalap plant. *M. alchibania*, the *Mayal* of *Peru*, called in the *West Indies* the *four o'clock flower*, and *M. longiflora* are very drastic. *M. salsola* is a species having the flavour of anise, is given in *Mexico* against diarrhoea and rheumatism.

mī-rāb-i-lite, *s.* [*Lat.* *sul* *mirabilis* = strange or wonderful salt, an expression said to have been used by *Clavier*, because of the unexpected result of an experiment with sulphuric acid and common salt.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, rarely observed in crystals (except artificially), but usually in efflorescent crusts. Hardness, 1½ to 2; sp. gr. 1.481; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; taste, cool, feebly saline, and bitter. Compos.: soda, 19.3; sulphuric acid, 24.8; water, 55.9 = 100. Occurs abundantly at Karlsbad, Bohemia, in the water of the hot springs, at the salt mines of Ischl and Hallstadt, Austria, and as efflorescences at several places in the United States.

***mir-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *mirabilis* = wonderful, from *miror* = to wonder, to admire; Ital. *mirabile*.] Wonderful, admirable.

Not Neoplatonism's mirabile
Shakesp.: *Titulus & Cressida*, iv. 5.

Mir-ach, *s.* [Corrupt. Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star, β Andromedæ.

mir-a-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *miraculum* = something wonderful, from *miror* = to wonder at; *mirus* = wonderful; O. Sp. *miraclo*; Ital. *miracolo*.]

1. A wonder, a wonderful thing; anything which excites wonder, surprise, or astonishment; a marvel.

"I have beheld the Ephesian's *miracle*—
Its columns strew the wilderness."
Byron: *Thales Herold*, iv. 153.

*2. A miracle-play; a dramatic performance based on events in the life of Our Lord, or of the saints.

3. An act or effect sensibly deviating from the known laws of nature, wrought or supposed to be wrought by the direct interposition, aid, or permission of a supernatural being; a supernatural event or act.

"A *miracle* I take to be a sensible operation, which, being above the comprehension of the spectator, and in his opinion contrary to the established course of nature, is taken by men to be divine."—*Locke*: *A Discourse of Miracles*

*4. *The Contrivance regarding miracles*:

Maudsl. Phil., Theol., & Church Hist., &c.: This was commenced by David Hume, who, in 1750, published, as the tenth section of his *Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding*, an essay headed, "Of Miracles," and asserted that:—

"A miracle is a violation of the laws of nature, and, as a firm and unalterable experience has established these laws, the proof against a miracle from the very nature of the fact is as entire as any argument from experience can possibly be imagined. *Acad.*, "That no testimony is sufficient to establish a miracle, unless the testimony be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it pretends to establish, and, even in that case, there is a mutual destruction of arguments, and the superior only gives us an assurance suitable to that degree of force which remains after deducting the inferior." (*Works*, ed. 1807, pp. 125-126.)

Many replies were given on the Christian side to Hume's argument, one of the most noted being *A Dissertation on Miracles*, by George Campbell, D.D., F.R.S., Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. His contention (*Works*, ed. 1840), i. 29-39, in which he was supported long afterwards by Archbishop Whately, was, that there was a want of precision in Hume's use of the word experience. Whately showed that the word may have three meanings; personal experience, which would not be important for Hume's purpose; universal experience, regarding which it would be a *petitio principii* to assert that it was against the occurrence at any period of the world's history of miracles; or something intermediate between the two, viz., the experience of the generality, which is not enough to establish Hume's proposition. (*Whately's Logic* [Appendix I. viii.], *Experience*.) Some now hold the view that a miracle is not a violation of the laws of nature, but the operation of a higher law overriding that of a lower, as what may be termed the law of life suspends the chemical action of the gastric juices on the stomach itself during life, leaving them free to act at death.

***miracle-monger**, *s.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles.

These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks."—*South*: *Scenarios*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

miracle play, *s.* [MIRACLE, *s.*, 2.]

***miracle proof**, *a.* Not to be persuaded even by miracles.

"He is *miracle-proof*, and beyond the reach of persuasion; and to like to be convinced till it is too late."—*South*: *Scenarios*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

***mir-a-cle**, ***myr-a-cle**, *v.t.* [MIRACLE, *s.*] To make into a miracle; to render miraculous.

"I'm not their father, yet who this should be
Both *miracle* itself, lovelier before me."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2

***mi-rac-u-lize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *miracle*; -ize.] To represent as a miracle; to attribute any event to supernatural intervention.

mi-rac-u-loüs, *a.* [Fr. *miraculeux*; Sp. & Port. *miraculoso*; Ital. *miracoloso*.]

1. Of the nature of a miracle; exhibiting, involving, or performed by a power more than natural; effected by the direct intervention or agency of God.

"Again, there is nothing in the world, but what is indeed doubly *miraculous*—*tree* *Thomas*, *Street*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. Wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, exceedingly surprising, almost incredible; as, a *miraculous* feat, a *miraculous* escape.

miraculous gifts, *s. pl.* [GIFT.]

mi-rac-u-loüs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *miraculous*; -ly.]

1. By means of a miracle; by power above that of nature.

"Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously*."—*Porteus*: *Works*, vol. u., lect. 14.

2. In a miraculous manner or degree; wonderfully, extraordinarily.

"Muscle and nerve *miraculously* span."
Croquer: *Rétirement*, 59.

mi-rac-u-loüs-ness, *s.* [Eng. *miraculous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being miraculous; the state of being effected by miracle.

"The *miraculousness* of such appearances will be no longer used as an argument against their possibility."—*West*: *In the Description*, § 13.

mir-a-dor, *s.* [Sp., from *mirar* = to look.] A balcony; a belvedere or gallery commanding an extensive view.

"Mean thou thy valiant son, who had before
Gaul'd him, rode round to every *mirador*."
Dryden: *A Conquest of Granada*, l. v.

mi rage (*ge as zh*), *s.* [Fr., from *mirer* = to look at, from Low Lat. *mirra* = to behold,

from Lat. *miror* = to wonder at.] An optical illusion by which images of distant objects are seen as if inverted, below the ground or raised in the atmosphere. The phenomenon is best observed in the Egyptian or other deserts, though occasionally seen elsewhere, and the inverted images so much resemble those made in water as to create the illusion that a lake is really near. The soldiers of Napoleon I., when in Egypt, were much tantalized by the mirage; and Monge, who accompanied the expedition, was the first to explain the illusion. The layers of air in contact with the heated soil are rarefied and expanded more than those immediately above them; a ray of light from an elevated object has to traverse strata of air less and less refracting, and the angle of incidence continually increases in amount till refraction gives place to internal reflection. According to the varying density of the several strata of air the mirage varies its character. In 1822, Captain Scoresby, sailing in the Polar regions, saw the mirage of a ship inverted in the air. He recognised it as his father's vessel, the *Fame*, and found afterwards that she was at the time thirty miles off. The mirage is sometimes reflected sideways. By this means the French coast has at times been made to appear in comparative proximity to our own. The mirage was known in ancient Jewish times; it is mentioned in Isaiah xxxv. 7, "And the parched ground shall become a pool and the thirsty land (Heb. שָׁרְיָה *sharaya*) = the mirage) springs of water." The Fata Morgana, what sailors call the "looming," the Flying Dutchman, the Enchanted Island, Cape Fly-away, &c., are all produced by the mirage.

mir-bänc, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] [NITRO-BENZOL.]

mir-bél-i-a, *s.* [Named after C. F. Brisseau Michel, a botanical physiologist, director of the Jardin de Roi, at Paris.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Michelieæ (q.v.).

mir-bél-i-é-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mirbel(e)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Podalyrieæ.

mir(e) (i), ***myre**, *s.* [Erv. *myr*, *myr* = a bog, a swamp; cogn. with Sw. *myr* = a bog; Dan. *myr*, *myr*; O. Dut. *meer* = mud, mire; O. H. Ger. *myr*, M. H. Ger. *myr* = moss, swamp.] Wet, clayey soil; mud, dirt.

"Thy feet are sunk in the *mire*, and they are turned away back."—*Jeremiah* xxxviii. 22.

mire crow, *s.* The sea-crow, laughing-gull, or pewee-gull, *Larus ridibundus*.

mire drombylle, ***mire drombylle**, ***myre drommylle**, ***myre dromble**, *s.* The luteen, from its note, and habit of frequenting miry places.

mire (1), *v.t. & i.* [MIRE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To plunge, set, or stick fast in mire; as, A horse or cart is *mired* when it has sunk so deep in the mud that it cannot be moved.

*2. To stain or soil with any foul matter. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Her palmyr's flanks were *mired* and bathed in sweat."
Maffei: *Arabia*, *Trajan's Vault*, li.

***B. Intrans.**: To sink in mud; to sink so deep as to be unable to move.

"Faint till a horse may *mire* upon your face."
Shakesp.: *Titus of Athens*, iv. 4.

mire (2), *s.* [A.S. *myr*; Ha. *myr*; Icel. *myr*; Ger. *myre* = an ant.] An ant; a psimitic (q.v.).

***mire** (2), ***myre**, *v.t.* [Lat. *miror*.] To wonder.

"He *myred* what course may be waresly taken."
Stoughton: *Uryth*, *Æneid*, iv. 292.

Mir-fack, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, a Persic.

mi-rif-ic, ***mi-rif-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *mirificus*, from *mirus* = wonderful, and *facio* = to do.] Performing or working wonders; wonderful.

"Move numerous, wonder-working, and *mirific*."
Cryphart: *Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

***mi-rif-i-cent**, *a.* [Lat. *mirus* = wonderful, and *ficio*, *ip. par.* of *facio* = to do, to make.] Wonder-working; causing wonder; wonderful.

"Enchantment *Agrippa* deems to be nothing but the conscious exercise of certain *mirific* power into the thing enchanted."—*H. More*: *Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. xviii., § 3.

mir-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *miry*; -ness.] The quality or state of being miry; dirtiness, mudiness.

mi-rif-uid-ite, *s.* [Named after the old Miriquid Forest, Saxony Erzgebirge; suff. -ite (*Miri*); Ger. *miriquidit*.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, occurring in very minute crystals, and sometimes massive. Colour of crystals, blackish-brown; of massive varieties, yellowish to reddish-brown; streak, ochre-yellow; lustre, vitreous; brittle; hardness, 4½. Contains arsenic and phosphoric acids, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of lead, and water. Found at Schneeberg, Saxony, associated with various other minerals.

mirk, **mürk**, ***merke**, ***mirke**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *myr*, *myr*, *myre*; Icel. *myrke*; Dan. & Sw. *mirk* = murky (q.v.).]

A. As adv.: Dark, murky, gloomy.

***Pit-mirk**: A corruption of *pitel-mirk* = as dark as pitch.

"It's *pit mirk*; but there's no an ill turn on the road."—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, xi.

B. As subst.: Darkness, gloom.

"A werroon that were wys, desceyt suld ener drede,
Well more on the mycht, than upon the day,
To *mirk* withouten sight w' the enmys make atrye."
Robert de Brunne, p. 176.

***mirk-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *mirky*; -ness.] Darkness, gloominess, gloom.

***mirk-söme**, **mirke-söme**, *a.* [Eng. *mirk*; -some.] Dark, gloomy, darksome, murky.

"Through *mirkesome* aire hir ready way she makes."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. v. 25.

***mirk-söme-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *mirkesome*; -ness.] The quality or state of being mirk-some; gloominess, gloom, darkness.

"Clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirk-some-ness* therein."—*Meadows*: *Appendix to Uxar*, ch. viii.

mirk-y, ***merk ic**, *a.* [Eng. *mirky*; -y.]

Dark, gloomy, murky.

"Upturned
His nostril wide into the *merke air*."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 250.

mir-li-göcs, *s. pl.* [Ety. doubtful.] Dizziness, inebriety in the head.

"My head's sea dizzy w' the *mirli-göcs*."—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. xxviii.

***mir-oir**, *s.* [MIRROR.]

mir-rör, ***mir-oir**, ***mir-our**, ***mir-rour**, ***myr-our**, ***myr-oure**, ***myr-ror**, ***myr-rour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mirroir* (Fr.

fäte, fät, färe, ämidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pit, sirc, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, welf, wörk, whò, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, uníte, cür, rüle, full; try, Sýriau. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

miroir), from a Lat. *mirrorantem*, from Low Lat. *mirro* = to behold; Lat. *mirari* = to wonder at; Ital. *miratore*, *miradore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A looking-glass, a speculum; any glass or polished substance which forms images by the reflection of the rays of light. Amongst the ancients, mirrors were made of various metals, as bronze, steel, silver, &c. Mirrors of polished metal are now called specula. [SPECULUM.] The date of the invention of glass mirrors is not certainly known. From the account of Pliny, it would seem that they had been formerly made at the celebrated glass-houses of Sidon. The method of coating with tinfoil was known as early as the sixteenth century, at Murano, where it was first practised. Mirrors are either plane, concave, or convex. Plane mirrors represent objects of their natural size; concave mirrors, or those having a hollow surface, collect the rays, reflecting them to a focus in front of the mirror, and consequently enlarge the image of the object; convex mirrors disperse the rays, and therefore diminish the size of the image of the object.

"In her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed again."
—*Spenser's Faerie Queene*, l. iv, 10.

2. Fig.: That on which we ought to fix our eyes; that which presents a true image or representation; a pattern, an example, an exemplar, a model.

"Mirror of faith, reveal and nourish it."
—*Mirror of Justice*, l. 229.

II. Arch.: A small oval ornament cut into deep moldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers.

* mirror stone, s. A stone which reflects as a mirror; a kind of transparent stone.

mir-ror, v.t. [MIRROR, s.]

1. Lit.: To furnish or provide with a mirror or mirrors.

2. Fig.: To reflect, as in a mirror.

* mir-rour, s. [MIRROR, s.]

mirth, * merthe, * mirthe, * murthe, s. [A.S. *myrth*, *myrth*, *myrth*, *myrth*, *myrth*, allied to *mercy* = merry. From a Celtic source; cf. Gael. *mirceadh* = play, mirth, *mirce* = mirth; Ir. *mirceog*; Gael. *mirceog* = a frolic.] [MERRY.]

1. Merriment, jollity, gaiety, hilarity, social amusement.

"Go to now, I will prove thee with mirth, therefore enjoy pleasure."
—*Eccles.* ii, 1.

2. A subject of merriment.

"I'll use you for my mirth."
—*Shakspeare's Julius Caesar*, iv, 3.

* mirthe-less, a. [MIRTHLESS.]

mirth-fül, a. [Eng. *mirth*; *fül*(l).]

1. Full of mirth; merry, gay, jovial, festive.

"When round the mirthful board the harp is borne,"
—*West. Obyaque Odes of Pindar*, ode 1.

2. Exciting or causing mirth or merriment.

"The rest . . .
Tell mirthful tales in course that fill the room
With laughter."
—*Ben Jonson's & Fletcher's Maid's Tragedy*, l. 1.

mirth-fül-ly, adv. [Eng. *mirthful*; *-ly*.] In a mirthful manner; merrily, jovially, jollily; in mirth or joke.

mirth-fül-ness, s. [Eng. *mirthful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being mirthful; mirth, merriment, festivity.

* mirth-less, a. [Eng. *mirth*; *-less*.] Devoid of mirth or merriment; joyless, cheerless.

"Whist his garbless cut-throat
With his harmless noose plays."
—*Deighton's Shepherd's Sirena*.

* mirth-less-ness, s. [Eng. *mirthless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being mirthless; cheerlessness, joylessness.

mir-ý, * mier-ic, * myr-ic, a. [Eng. *mire* (l), s.; *-ic*.]

1. Full of mud or mire; muddy; deep in mud.

"Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place,
How she was benighted."
—*Shakspeare's Tempest*, iv, 1.

2. Consisting of mire or mud.

"They are staid like newlows, yet not dry,
With miry slime left on them by a flood."
—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, iii, 1.

3. Covered with mire or mud; muddy.

böl, hōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün. -tion, -sion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

mir za, s. [Pers., from *mir*, *mirshah*, from *mir* (mir) = prince, and *zah* = son.] The common title of honour in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual; when it is appended to the name it is equivalent to prince.

mis-, pref. [See def.] A common prefix to English words, and having the force of wrong, defect, negation, failure, &c. It has two origins:—

1. English and Scandinavian = A.S. *mis*; Dut., Gem. & Tecl. *miss*; S.W. *miss*; Ger. *miss*; Goth. *missa*; as in *misdeed*, *mistake*.

2. French, from Latin; the proper old spelling was *mes*, as in O. Fr. *meschiet* = *meschet*, from Lat. *minus* = less.

* mis, v.t. [MISS, v.]

* mis, adv. & s. [MISS, adv.]

A. As adv.: Amiss, wrong, ill.

B. As subst.: A wrong.

"O rakel hand, to do so false a mis."
—*Chaucer's C. T.*, l. 3726.

mis-æc-çep-tä-tion, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *acceptation* (q.v.).] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

* mis-æc-çep-tion, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *acceptum* (q.v.).] The same as MISACCEPTATION (q.v.).

"The apostle . . . containing all potent mis-acceptors calls them what he finds them, a forward generation."
—*Hip. Hall's Sermon preached to the Lords*, Feb. 18, 1641.

* mis-æc-compt, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *account* (q.v.).] To miscalculate, to unaccount, to miscalcun.

"He thought he misaccounted had his day."
—*Chaucer's Probus & Cassida*, l. k. v.

* mis-a-çhiève-mënt, mis-ät çhiève-mënt, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *achievement* (q.v.).] Wrong doing.

"Hope to swim in credit by such misachievements."
—*Falke's Worthless*, l. 299.

* mis-æct, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *act* (q.v.).] To act badly.

"The player that misacteth in his part."
—*Albans Works*, l. 391.

* mis-äd-jüst, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *adjust* (q.v.).] To adjust, arrange, or dispose badly or wrongly; to put out of adjustment.

* mis-äd-mëaç-üre-mënt (§ as zh), s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *measurement* (q.v.).] Wrong measurement.

"Through mere mismeasurements of its population."
—*E. J. For. Aphorism*.

mis-äd-vën-tür-c, * mess-a-ven-tür-c,

* mis-a-ven-tür-c, * mis-a-ven-toure, s. [O. Fr. *mesaventure*; Fr. *mesaventure*, from O. Fr. *mes* = Lat. *minus*, and *venture* = adventure.] Mischance; ill luck; bad fortune; an unlucky chance or accident.

"What misadventure is so early up,
That calls our person from our morning's rest?"
—*Shakspeare's Romeo & Juliet*, l. 8.

¶ Homicide by misadventure: Also called excusable homicide, is when a person, while doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another. [HOMICIDE.]

* mis-äd-vën-tür-ed, a. [Eng. *misadventur*(e); *-ed*.] Unfortunate.

"A pair of starkest lovers take their life;
Whose misadventur'd piteous overthrow
Do with their death bury their friend's strife."
—*Shakspeare's Romeo & Juliet*, (Prof.)

* mis-äd-vën-tür-rou-s, a. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *adventurous* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unlucky.

"The tidings of our misadventurous synod."
—*Taylor's Ludov. the Poor*, iv, 1.

* mis-äd-vër-tençe, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *advertence* (q.v.).] Inadvertence, carelessness; heedlessness.

"Once by misadventure Merlin sat
In his own chain."
—*Tempsont's Italy travel*.

* mis-äd-viçe', s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *advise* (q.v.).] Ill advice; bad advice or counsel.

* mis-äd-viçe', * mis-a-viçe', v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *advise* (q.v.).] To advise wrongly; to give bad advice to.

"If it be when they have misadvised."
—*Chaucer's P. T.*, l. 5, 312.

* mis-äd-viç-ed, a. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *advised* (q.v.).] Ill-advised, ill-directed.

mis-äd-viç-éd-ly, adv. [Eng. *misadvised*; *-ly*.] Inconsiderately; not advisedly.

"He indiscreetly, misadvisedly sheweth both the same."
—*Calat.* Luke ix.

* mis-äf-fect, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *affect* (q.v.).] To dislike.

"That place which you have hitherto so perversely misaffected."
—*Milton's Reasoned Pleasur*.

mis-äf-fect-éd, a. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *affected* (q.v.).] Ill-advised, ill-disposed.

"Though he set at ease, he is so misaffected."
—*Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 151.

mis-äf-fec-tion, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *affection* (q.v.).] A wrong affection, liking, or disposition.

"Lazily and grosse with misaffection, it is in the flesh of staid courses."
—*Hip. Hall's Character of Man*.

* mis-äf-firm, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *affirm* (q.v.).] To affirm, assert, or declare wrongly or uncertainly.

"The truth of what they themselves know to be here misaffirmed."
—*Milton's Libonisikos*, (1141)

mis-äl-lë-gä-tion, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *allegation* (q.v.).] A false, erroneous, or incorrect allegation or statement.

"I had objected to them, misallegations, misinterpretations, misinferences."
—*Hip. Hall's Ans. to the Confutation of Socinianism*, (1741)

mis-äl-lëgë, mis-äl-lëdgë, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *allege* (q.v.).] To allege, state, or cite erroneously.

"These two unestablished authors."
—*Hip. Hall's Bonour of Moral Chrity*, § 99.

mis-äl-li-änçe, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *alliance* (q.v.).] An improper alliance or association; specif., an improper alliance by marriage. (In the latter sense generally written in the French form *misalliance*.)

"The effect of which misalliance was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic."
—*Wood's Christianity & Romance*, l. k. s.

† mis-äl-lied, a. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *alied* (q.v.).] Improperly or wrongly allied or connected.

"They are a misallied and dispersed branch of the house of Sarras."
—*Shakspeare's Letter from a Noble Lord*.

mis-äl-löt-mënt, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *allotment* (q.v.).] A wrong allotment.

mis-äl-tër, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *alter* (q.v.).] To alter or change for the worse.

"These are all which have so misalter'd the liturgy."
—*Hip. Hall's Ans. to Ludov. of Socinianism*, § 2.

mis-an-thrö-pe, s. [Gr. *μισανθρωπος* (*mis-anthropos*) = hating mankind; *μίσος* (*misos*) = to hate; *άνθρωπος* (*anthropos*) = a man.] A hater of mankind.

"Ahs, just dead! his only scope
Was to be hain a misanthropie."
—*On the Death of Dr. Swift*.

mis-an-thröp-ic, mis-an-thröp-ic-al, a. [Eng. *misanthropic*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Hating mankind; having a dislike to mankind.

"What can be more gloomy and misanthropic?"
—*Observer*, No. 150.

mis-an-thröp-ist, s. [Eng. *misanthropic*; *-ist*.] A misanthrope.

"He speaks in the character of a misanthropist."
—*Observer*, No. 150.

* mis-än-thröp-pize, v.t. [Eng. *misanthropic*; *-ize*.] To render misanthropic.

mis-än-thröp-pý, s. [Gr. *μισανθρωπία* (*mis-anthropia*), from *μισανθρωπος* (*mis-anthropos*).] Hatred of or dislike to mankind.

"Misanthropy issues more from the morbid consciousness of self than from the serious opinion formed of others."
—*Lewis's Hist. of Philosophy*, p. 62.

mis-ap-pli-cä-tion, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *application* (q.v.).] A wrong application; application to a wrong purpose.

"We should . . . perish, not to want, but for mis-application of the means of life."
—*South's Sermons*, vol. xi, ser. 5.

mis-ap-ply, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *apply* (q.v.).] To apply wrongly; to apply to a wrong purpose.

mis-ap-prë-ci-äte (ci as shi), v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *appreciate* (q.v.).] To appreciate imperfectly; not to appreciate rightly or fully.

mis-ap-prë-hënd, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *apprehend* (q.v.).] To understand wrongly; to misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.

"He protested that he had been misapprehended."
—*Mic. Aubrey's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 8.

mis ap prē hēn sion. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. apprehend* (q.v.).] A mistaking, a mistake; wrong apprehension of a person's meaning; misconception, misunderstanding.

"Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God."—*Stillingfleet, Works*, Vol. III, ser. 2.

* **mis ap prē hēn sive lŷ.** [*Prof. m. s.*, and *Eng. apprehend* (q.v.).] By misapprehension or mistake.

mis ap pro pri āte. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. ap. propriate* (q.v.).] To appropriate wrongly or wrongfully; to turn or put to a wrong purpose.

mis ap pro pri ā tion. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. appropriate* (q.v.).] The act of misappropriating or turning to a wrong purpose.

mis ar rānge. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. arrange* (q.v.).] To disarrange; to put out of order or arrangement.

mis ar rānje mēt. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. arrange* (q.v.).] A wrong or disorderly arrangement; want of order.

* **mis ar rāy.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. array* (q.v.).] Disorder, confusion.

"Thou art near wild and *misarray* / Mind of the fair form of festal day."—*Scott, Lady of the Lake*, v. 27.

* **mis a scribe.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. ascribe* (q.v.).] To ascribe falsely or wrongly.

* **mis a s'ay.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. assay* (q.v.).] To try wrongly or unsuccessfully.

"Hast thou any sheep *misassayed*?"—*Erasmus, Walter & Old Henneck*.

* **mis a s sign.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. assign* (q.v.).] To assign wrongly or erroneously.

* **mis at tēnd.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. attend* (q.v.).] To disregard, to neglect.

"They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ / In the sincerity of their true sense."—*Milton, Doctrine of Doctores*, bk. III, tit. XIII.

* **mis a ven tūre.** [*MISADVENTURE.*]

* **mis a vēr.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. aver* (q.v.).] To assert wrongly.

"Job hath *misaverred*."—*Sylvester, Job Triumphat*, IV, 215.

* **mis a vīc.** [*MISADVICE.*]

* **mis beār.** * **mis bere.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. bear*, *v.* (q.v.).] To bear or behave wrongly or improperly; to misbehave.

"Ye have *misborn* you, and trespassed unto me."—*Chaucer, Tale of Melibon*.

mis bē cōme. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. become* (q.v.).] Not to become; not to suit; to suit or become ill.

"Fried only that it were such drudery as did not *misbecome* an honest man."—*Munday, Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

mis bē cōm īng. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. becoming* (q.v.).] Not becoming; unbecoming, improper, indecorous.

"Str the constant mood of her calm thoughts, / And put them into *misbecoming* plight."—*Milton, Comus*, 372.

mis bē cōm īng lŷ. [*Eng. misbecoming*; -lŷ.] In a misbecoming manner; not becomingly.

"Those darker honours that / Stick *misbecomingly* on others."—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, I, 2.

* **mis bē cōm īng nēss.** [*Eng. misbecoming*; -ness.] The quality or state of being misbecoming; unbecomingness.

"These were moral failings, whose *unfitness or unbecomingness* makes all the guilt."—*Boyle, Works*, VI, 24.

* **mis bede.** [*A. S. misbædan.*]

A. Trans. : To wrong by word or deed; to injure, to insult.

"Or who hath you *misbeden* or offended? / Do tell me in that it may be amended."—*Chaucer, C. T.*, 91.

B. Intrans. : To act wrongly or insultingly.

"When Lows's herd that sawe, th' Robert was so dole, / Agyn right & lawe, Gile Henry he *misbede*."—*Robert of Brunne*, p. 194.

* **mis bē fāl.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. befell* (q.v.).] To turn out badly or unfortunately.

"For elles but a man do so / Hine make full vite *misbefall*."—*Gower, C. A. I.*

mis bē fit tīng. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. befitting* (q.v.).] Ill befitting; unbecoming, misbecoming.

* **mis bē gēt.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. begot* (q.v.).] To beget wrongly.

mis bē gōt tēn. * **mis bē gōt.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. beget, begetten* (q.v.).] Begetten wrongly or unlawfully; of a bad origin.

"Is valour *misbegot*?"—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, III, 3.

mis bē hāve. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. behave* (q.v.).]

A. Intrans. : To behave ill or improperly.

B. Trans. : To behave or conduct ill. (Followed by a reflexive pronoun.)

"If I amie, he doubtleth or *misbehaveth* himselfe, he is to be corrected and punished."—*Hobbes, Supplie of the Irish Chironomist*, (in 165).

mis bē hāved. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. behaved* (q.v.).] Behaving ill or improperly; ill-conducted, ill-bred; guilty of misbehaviour.

"Take a *misbehaved* and sullen wench, / Thou pou'st upon thy fortune and thy love."—*Shakespeare, Romeo & Juliet*, III, 5.

mis bē hā vīour (i as y). [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. behavious* (q.v.).] Bad behaviour; ill-conduct, misconduct.

"The cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the degrees of mercy."—*South, Sermons*, vol. IX, ser. 1.

mis bē hōld en. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. beholden* (q.v.).] Offensive, unkind. (*Prov.*)

mis bē liēf. * **mis bē leefe.** * **mis bē lieve.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. believe* (q.v.).] False or erroneous belief; unbelief; false religion.

mis bē liēve. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. believe* (q.v.).] To believe falsely or erroneously.

"[She] chydde at him that made her *misbelieve*."—*Spenser, F. Q.*, IV, III, 25.

* **mis bē liēved.** * **mys by lyved.** [*Eng. misbelieve*; -ed.] Holding a false or erroneous belief or faith; unbelieving.

"And wythout perlyt skynne, than to bylene there / Among myghty gods men."—*Robert of Gloucestre*, p. 230.

mis bē liēv ēr. [*Eng. misbelieve* (c); -er.] One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.

"Men have been so curious to signifie *misbelievers*."—*Jay, Taylor, Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 22.

mis bē liēv īng. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. believing* (q.v.).] Believing wrongly or falsely; holding a false faith; unbelieving.

"Meuials to their *misbelieving* foes."—*Scott, Don Roderick*, xxiii.

* **mis bē scēm.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. beschem* (q.v.).] To misbecome; to suit ill; not to befit or besetm.

"Too much *misbecoming* a generous nature."—*Raleigh, Hist. World*, bk. III, ch. III, § 4.

* **mis bē scēm īng.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. bescheming* (q.v.).] Misbecoming, unbecoming, unfit, improper.

"Neither in discoursing thus do we lay any *misbecoming* imputation upon God."—*Barnes, Sermons*, Vol. II, ser. 15.

* **mis bē stōw.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. bestow* (q.v.).] To bestow improperly or wrongly; to misapply.

"To take the *misbestowed* wealth which they were cheated of from those on pretences."—*Milton, A Masque upon the Remonstrants' Defence*.

* **mis bīrth.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. birth* (q.v.).] An abortion.

"A scandalous *misbirth* of nature."—*Cæcilye, Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, III, 232.

* **mis bod en.** [*MISBEDE.*]

* **mis born.** * **mis bore.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. born* (q.v.).] Born to evil.

"A loose child, and in the name / Of thine, which is so *misborne*."—*Gower, C. A. I.*

* **mis bōrre.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. born* (q.v.).] Misbehaved.

mis cāl cū lāte. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. calculate* (q.v.).]

A. Trans. : To calculate wrongly; to reckon wrong; to make a wrong calculation or guess regarding.

"After all the care I have taken, there may be in such a multitude of passages, several *mis-calculated*."—*Arbutnot, On Coms.*

B. Intrans. : To calculate or reckon wrongly.

mis cāl cū lā tion. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. calculate* (q.v.).] An erroneous calculation, reckoning, or guessing.

mis call. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. call* (q.v.).]

1. To call by a wrong name; to name wrongly or improperly.

"That great sea *mis-called* the Pacific."—*Barnes, Voyage Round the World*, ch. XXII.

2. To give a bad name or character to; to defame.

3. To abuse.

"Whom she with leasings lewdly did *mis-call*."—*Spenser, F. Q.*, IV, viii, 24.

* **mis cāpe.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. scape*, for *escape* (q.v.).] To escape through inadvertence.

"Thoughtless *misced* me in my life."—*Fisher, Sermons*, I, 359.

mis car riāge. [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. carriage* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking; failure, non-success.

"The delays and *misarrangements* which had been all but fatal."—*Lecky, Hist. Eng.*, ch. VI.

2. Ill-success, bad fortune, misfortune.

3. Ill-conduct; evil or improper behaviour; misbehaviour.

"Referring on our past *misarrangements*, and inquiring into their causes."—*Patterson, Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 4.

II. Med. : The act of bringing forth before the time; spec., the expulsion of the foetus from the uterus within six months after conception. [ABORTION.]

* **mis car riāge a ble.** [*Eng. misarrange*; -able.] Liable to misarry.

"Why should we be more *misarrangeable* by such possibilities or hopes than others."—*Jay, Hall, A Short Pastoral*.

mis car rŷ. * **mis car i cn.** * **mys car ye.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. carry* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be carried to the wrong place; to fail to reach its destination.

"A letter which hath accidentally *mis-carried*."—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, IV, 3.

2. To be driven or forced to the wrong place.

"My ships have all *mis-carried*."—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, III, 2.

* 3. To fail; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful. (Said of persons.)

"Uponce again; put sport in the French; / If they *miscarry*, we will carry you."—*Shakespeare, King John*, v. 4.

4. To fail of the intended effect or result; not to succeed; to prove unsuccessful. (Said of things.)

"For what *mis-carries* / Shall be the general's fault, though he perform / To the utmost."—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, I, 1.

II. Med. : To bring forth before the time; to expel the foetus within six months after conception.

* **mis cast.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. cast* (q.v.).]

1. To turn or cast wrongly. (*Gower, C. A.*, III.)

2. To cast up or calculate wrongly; to misreckon.

"The number is somewhat *mis-cast* by Folghius."—*Raleigh, Hist. World*, bk. V, ch. II, § 5.

* **mis cast.** [*MISCAST, v.*] An erroneous reckoning or calculation.

* **mis cas u al ty.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. casualty* (q.v.).] An incident which turns out unluckily or unfortunatly.

"Miscarriages of charity, *mis-matches*, unquiet nesses."—*Jay, Hall, Character of Man*.

* **mis cāth ō lie.** * **mis cāth o like.** [*Prof. mis.*, and *Eng. catholic* (q.v.).] Heterodox. (*Jay, Hall, Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. III, § 2.)

mis cee. [*MISSI.*]

mis cē gēn ā tion. * **mis cē gēn i tion.** [*Lat. misceo* = to mix, and *genus* = a race.] A mingling or amalgamation of races.

"A type produced by a fusion of different races produced after a period of *miscepanation* and climatic (climatic) influences."—*Casper, Monumental Hist. of Egypt*, p. 11.

* **mis cēl lā nār i ān.** [*Eng. miscellane* (c); -arian.]

A. As adj. : Of or belonging to miscellanies, miscellaneous.

B. As subst. : A writer of miscellanies.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, wbat, fall, father : wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre : pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn : mūte, cūb, cūc, ūnite, cūr, rūlc, fūll : trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; cū = kw.

* **mis-çel-lânc**, s. [A corrupt of *meslin* or *miscellan*.] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; mestlin.
* "It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellane* in cattle, as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better." - Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

mis-çel-lâ-ně-a, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *miscellaneus* = miscellaneous (q.v.).] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; miscellanies.

mis-çel-lâ-ně-æ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *miscellaneus* = mixed, miscellaneous.]
Not.: A temporary order established by Linnaeus for those genera which he could not properly classify.

mis-çel-lâ-ně-õus, a. [Lat. *miscellaneus*, from *miscellus* = mixed, from *miscere* = to mix.]
1. Mixed, mingled; consisting of several kinds; diversified.
"The miscellaneous matter I propose to give in these sheets." - Observer, No. 1.
2. Producing things of various kinds.
"An elegant and miscellaneous writer." - Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. 4, ch. viii.

mis-çel-lâ-ně-õus-ly, adv. [Eng. *miscellaneous*; -ly.] In a miscellaneous manner; promiscuously; with variety.

mis-çel-lâ-ně-õus-něss, s. [Eng. *miscellaneous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being miscellaneous; variety, diversity.

* **mis-çel-lan-ist**, s. [Eng. *miscellanist*(y); -ist.] A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanarian.

mis-çel-lan-ỹ, s. & n. [Fr. *miscellanie*, *miscellaneus*, from Lat. *miscellaneus*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus* = miscellaneous (q.v.).]
A. As substantiv;
1. A mixture or mass composed of various things.

2. *Specific*: A book or magazine containing a number of compositions on miscellaneous subjects; a collection of various kinds of treatises, essays, &c.
"Sirat, Carey, Sedley, and a hundred more, Like twinkling stars the new heavens o'er." - Pope, *Satires*, v. 110.

B. As *adj.*: Miscellaneous, various, diverse.
* **miscellany-madame**, s. A female dealer in miscellaneous articles, as of female attire, ornaments, &c.
"As a *miscellany-madame*, I would invent new types." - Ben Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

* **mis-çen-şure** (s as sh), v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ensure* (q.v.).] To misjudge.
"If we *mis-ensure* your affairs." - Daniel, *Hist. Eng.* p. 14.

* **mis-çen-tre** (tre as tēr), v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *centre* (q.v.).] To centre or concentrate on a wrong object; to direct or fix wrongly.
" They had misplaced, *miscentred* their hopes." - Donne, *Devotion*, p. 134.

* **mis-çhal-lenge**, s. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *challenge* (q.v.).] A false challenge.
" The meede of thy *mischallenge* and abet." - Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 11.

† **mis-çhançe**, * **mes-chance**, * **mis-chance**, s. [O. Fr. *meschance*.] That which chances ill; ill-luck, misfortune, mishap, misadventure, disaster.
" Make yourself ready in your cabin for the *mis-chance* of the hour." - Shakespeare, *Tempest*, I. 1.

mis-çhançe, * **mis-chance**, v.i. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *chance* (q.v.).] To happen or turn out wrongly or unfortunately.
" Still it hath *mischanced*." - Spenser, *Mother Lubberds Tale*.

* **mis-çhançe-ful**, a. [Eng. *mischance*; -ful.] Unlucky.

* **mis-çhan-çy**, a. [Eng. *mischance*(y); -y.] Unlucky.
" If ever I should be so *mischancy*." - Reade, *Cloister & Blearch*, ch. xix.

* **mis-çhar-æc-tēr-ize**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *characterize* (q.v.).] To characterize wrongly or erroneously; to give or attribute a false or erroneous character to.

mis-çharže, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *charge* (q.v.).] To charge wrongly; to make

a mistake in charging - as, To *mis-charge* an account.

mis-çharže, s. [MISCHARGE, v.] A mistake in charging; a wrong or erroneous charge - as, To make a *mischarge* in an account.

* **mis-çhefe**, s. [MISCHIEF.]
* **mis-çhev'-a-ble**, a. [MISCHIEF.]
1. Unfortunate.
2. Mischievous, hurtful.

mis-çhief, * **mes-chief**, * **mis-çhefe**, * **mis-çheve**, * **mis-çhiefe**, s. [O. Fr. *meschief*, from *mes* (Lat. *minus*), and *chief* (Lat. *caput*) = a head; cf. Sp. & Port. *meschiefo*, from *menos* = Lat. *minus*, and *chiefo* = Lat. *caput*.]
1. Harm, hurt, injury, damage, whether intentional or unintentional.
" And both these Kings' hearts shall be to do *mis-chiefe*." - Dan. xi. 27.
2. Misfortune, calamity, mishap.
" I will heap *mischiefs* upon them; I will spend mine arrows upon them." - Psal. cxviii. 23.
3. That which causes harm, hurt, injury, or evil.

4. A source of trouble, vexation, or annoyance; a vexatious or annoying affair or matter.

5. The doing of harm; the causing of annoyance or slight injury; wrong doing - as, He is always in *mischiefe*.

* 6. A worker of mischief; a mischief maker.

* 7. To play the mischief; To cause great damage, hurt, or injury.

" These move slowly through the camp, their centrifugal force playing the mischief, blowing everything to pieces, knocking down tents, carrying them off by yards, and generally causing a good deal of bad language." - Morning Post, Feb. 8, 1853.

mischiefe maker, s. One who makes mischief; spect., one who stirs up ill-will, ill-feeling, or quarrels.

" Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischiefe-makers* of no common dexterity." - Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

mischiefe making, v. Making mischief; spect., stirring up ill-will, ill-feelings, or quarrels.

* **mis-çhief**, * **mes-çheve**, * **mis-çhieffe**, v.t. [MISCHIEF, s.] To cause mischief; to hurt, to harm, to injure, to annoy.

" Grant, I may ever love, and rather woo Those that would *mischiefe* me, than those that do." - Shakespeare, *Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 1.

* **mis-çhief-ful**, a. [Eng. *mischief*; -ful.] Mischievous.

" For *mischieful* matters there wasn't a more ingenious lad in the school." - Fiske, *The Sabot*, iii.

mis-çhiev-õus, * **mis-çheev-õus**, * **mis-çhev-õus**, a. [Eng. *mischief*; -ous. Formerly pronounced *mis-chiev'-õus*, a pronunciation which, as well as *mis-çhev'-õus*, still lingers among the uneducated.]

1. Hurtful, harmful; causing harm, hurt, or injury; noxious, pernicious.
" The deplord and *mischievous* effect." - Cooper, *Pack*, iv. 416.

2. Having the power to do harm, hurt, or injury.
" But he was . . . so *mischievous* an enemy, that he was frequently courted." - Jacobson, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Inclined to mischiefe; fond of mischief; as, He is a very *mischievous* boy.

mis-çhiev-õus-ly, adv. [Eng. *mischievous*; -ness.]
1. In a mischievous manner; so as to cause mischief, hurt, or injury; hurtfully.
" Too often and *mischievously* mistaken for it." - South, *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

2. With intent to do mischief, hurt, or injury - as, He did it *mischievously*.

mis-çhiev-õus-něss, * **mis-çhev-õus-něsse**, s. [Eng. *mischievous*; -ness.]
1. The quality or state of being mischievous; hurtfulness, harmfulness.
" The *mischievousness* . . . the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised quack." - South, *Sermons*.

2. Disposition to do mischief, harm, or injury.

misçh'-na, s. [MISHNA.]

mis-çhoõže, v.t. & i. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *choose* (q.v.).]
† A. *Trans.*: To choose wrongly; to make a wrong choice in.
" We *mischose* the date." - Stone, *Elizabethan* 1593.

* B. *Intrans.*: To make a wrong choice.

* **mis-çhris-ten** (t silent), v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *christen* (q.v.).] To christen wrongly or imperfectly.

* **mis-çi-bil-i-ty**, s. [Fr. *miscibilité*, from *miscible* = miscible (q.v.).] The quality of being miscible; equality of being mixed.

* **mis-çi-ble**, a. [Fr. from Lat. *miscere* = to mix; Sp. *miscible*; Ital. *miscibile*.] Capable of being mixed or united by mixture.

* **mis-çi-tā-tion**, s. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *combination* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous relation; misapprehension.

" What a *miscombination* is that!" - By. Hall, *Contemplations* bk. iv.

* **mis-çite**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *to cite* (q.v.).] To cite or quote falsely or erroneously; to misquote.

" I saw Satan have *misquoted* the Psalm." - By. Hall, *Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. 1, ser. 1.

* **mis-çlaim**, s. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *claim* (q.v.).] A false or mistaken claim.

* **mis-çög-ni-zant** (or g silent), a. [Pref. *mis-*, and Lat. *cognoscere* (q.v.).] Not cognizant; ignorant of, unacquainted with.

* **mis-çög-nize**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cognize* (q.v.).] To misunderstand.

" The good never intervert, nor *misconceive* the favor and benefit which they have received." - P. Holward, *Philosophy*, p. 383.

* **mis-çöl-lēct**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collect* (q.v.).] To collect wrongly.

* **mis-çöl-lēc-tion**, s. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collection* (q.v.).] A wrong, faulty, or imperfect collection or gathering.

" I find both a *miscollected* and a wrong charge." - By. Hall, *Appl. against Jesuits*.

* **mis-çöl-lō-cā-tion**, s. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collection* (q.v.).] Wrong collection.

* **mis-çöl-õur**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *colour*, v. (q.v.).] To give a wrong colour or meaning to.

* **mis-çöm-fört**, * **mys-com-for-to**, s. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comfort* (q.v.).] Discomfort, disquieting.

" To heavenly a *miscomfort* of my chere." - Chaucer, *Treatise of Love*, bk. 1.

* **mis-çöm-fört**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comfort* (q.v.).] To cause discomfort to.

* **mis-çöm-mit**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *commit* (q.v.).] To do amiss.

* **mis-çöm-plāin**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *complain* (q.v.).] To complain wrongly.

" A void of knowledge yet, yet *miscomplain*." - Sylvester, *J. B. Traunghton*, iv. 256.

* **mis-çöm-prē-hēnd**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comprehend* (q.v.).] To understand wrongly or erroneously; to misunderstand.

* **mis-çöm-pūte**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *compute* (q.v.).] To compute wrongly; to miscalculate.

* **mis-çöm-pūte**, s. [MISCOMPUTE, v.] A miscalculation, a misreckoning, a misconception.

" Babelius de Assa *correcting* their *miscomput* of Aulis." - Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. viii, ch. xviii.

* **mis-çön-çēit**, v.t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceive*, v. (q.v.).] To misconceive.

" If you would not *misconceive* that I studiously intended your detestation." - Aysch, *Leuten-stuße*.

* **mis-çön-çēit**, * **mis-con-cept**, s. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceive*, v. (q.v.).] Misconception.
" That general *misconception* of the Jews, about the kingdom of the Messiah." - South, *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 1.

mis-çön-çēive, v.t. & i. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).]
A. *Trans.*: To misjudge; to have a false notion or conception of.
B. *Intrans.*: To have or entertain false or erroneous notions or ideas; to misjudge, to misapprehend.
" He which that *misconceiveth* of his dominion." - Chaucer, *C. T.*, l. 1254.

* **mis-çön-çēived**, * **mis-con-ceived**, [MISCONCEIVE.] Mistaken, erring; having a wrong or erroneous conception.
" No, *misconceived*! Joan of Arc, both here and there, was not her father's child." - Macaulay, *History of England*.

bõil, **bõy**; **põit**, **jõvł**; **eat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**, **ph** - **f**, **-clan**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhün**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **şhús**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **běl**, **đěl**.

* **mis cõn cõiv ãr**, s. [Eng. *misconceive*(s); s.] One who misconceives, misjudges, or mistakes.
"What a *misconceiver* 'tis!"
—*Bacon's Hist. Politician's Madman*, n. 1.

mis cõn cõp tion, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous conception, idea, or notion; misapprehension, misundestanding.
"It cannot be, that our knowledge should beother than an honest *misconception* and error."
—*Lawall's Unity of Designation*, ch. viii.

* **mis cõn clũ slon**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *conclusion* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous conclusion or inference.
"Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions*."
—*Hp. Hall's Fashions of the World*.

mis cõn cõt, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *combat*, s. (q.v.).]
1. Wrong or improper combat; misbehaviour.
"Let wisdom be, by just *misconduct* learned."
—*Spenser's Epithet of Indulgence*, ll. 76.

2. Mismanagement.

mis cõn dũct, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *conduct* (q.v.).]
1. To conduct or manage wrongly or badly; to mismanage.
2. To misbehave (used reflexively); as, He *misconducts* himself.

mis cõn fi dent, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *confident* (q.v.).] Wrongly confident; confident without reason or grounds.
"My eyes are so layered, as to see you so proudly *misconfident*."
—*Hp. Hall's Answer to the Violation of Secrecy*.

* **mis cõn fi ture**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *confiture*, s. (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous conjecture or guess.
"I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures*."
—*Bacon's Volupter Errours*.

mis cõn jõe ture, c.t. & i. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *conjecture*, s. (q.v.).] To guess wrongly, to misconceive.
A. Trans.: To make a wrong guess as to; to miscalculate, to misconceive.
B. Intrans.: To guess wrongly, to misconceive.

"Persons do *misconjecture* the humours of men in authority."
—*Bacon's On Church Controversies*.

* **mis cõn sã crãte**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To consecrate wrongly or improperly.
"The east that bare their *misconsecrated* flags and sails."
—*Hp. Hall's Act of Exaltation*.

* **mis cõn sã quẽnce**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *consequence* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous consequence or conclusion.
"Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *misconsequences* out of it."
—*Langton's Cure on Peter*, iii. 8.

mis cõn stãr, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *conster* (q.v.).] To misconstrue, to misjudge, to misapprehend.
"He *misconstrues* all that you have done."
—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, ll. 2.

* **mis cõn strũ a ble**, s. [Eng. *misconstruction*; s. (q.v.).] Capable of or liable to misconstruction. (*South's Etymon*, p. 418.)

* **mis cõn strũct**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *construct* (q.v.).]
1. To construct wrongly.
2. To misconstrue, to misapprehend.

mis cõn strũe tion, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *construction* (q.v.).] The act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation of words or things; a misconception, a misunderstanding, a misapprehension.
"The *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable."
—*Baly's Sermon*, 29.

mis cõn strũc, mis cõn strũe, misse cõn strẽw, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *construct* (q.v.).] To construe or interpret wrongly; to mistake the meaning of; to misconceive, to misapprehend.
"From its harmless play,
The wretch *misconstrued* villain."
—*Scott's Robbery*, iv. 21.

* **mis cõn strũ crũs**, s. [Eng. *misconstruction*; s. (q.v.).] One who misconstrues, misconceives, or interprets wrongly.
"Which thos *misconstruers* are fan to understand of the distinct indications given to the angels."
—*Hp. Hall's Cases of Conscience*, div. 2, ch. 8.

* **mis cõn tẽnt, mis cõn tẽnte**, c. [O. Fr. *misconter* (q.v.); Fr. *misconter*.] Discontented, displeased, dissatisfied.
"She was not *misconter* that he seemed fìdel to regard Jacobs well."
—*Edal's John*, v.

* **mis cõn tẽnt ãd**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *contented* (q.v.).] Discontented, dissatisfied.
"Thinking that he would be *miscontented* there-with."
—*Edal's John*, iii.

* **mis cõn tẽnt mẽnt**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *contentment* (q.v.).] Discontent.
"I have no specialite of the king's majesties *miscontentment*."
—*Gardiner's To Philip*, 1516.

mis cõn tin u ançe, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cessation, discontinuance.
2. *Law*: Continuance by an improper process.

mis cõp ã, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *copy* (q.v.).] An incorrect copy.
"It might be a misprint or *mis-copy*."
—*Atlantic Monthly* 1854, p. 47.

* **mis cõp ã**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *copy* (2) (q.v.).] To copy wrongly.
"Words *mis-copied*."
—*Atlantic Monthly* 1854, p. 47.

* **mis cõrd**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *cord* (q.v.).] To disagree; to be discordant.
"He was a man right experte in reasons, and sweete in his wordes and the workes *mis-cordant*."
—*Shakspeare's Test of Love*, bk. 3.

* **mis cõr rãct**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *correct*, v. (q.v.).] To correct wrongly; to mistake in correcting another.

mis cõun sãl, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *counsel* (q.v.).] To advise ill.
"Things *misconculated* must needs miswend."
—*Spenser's Alder Hubbards Tale*.

mis cõunt, c.t. & i. [O. Fr. *misconter*.]
A. Transitive:
1. To count wrongly or incorrectly; to make a mistake in counting.
2. To misconstrue, to misjudge, to misconceive.

B. Intransitive:
1. To count or reckon wrongly; to make a false count or calculation.
"In their computation they had mistaken and *miscounted* in their number an hundred yeres."
—*Hall's Henry VIII.* (ss. 15)

2. To misjudge, to mistake.
"And if so be, that he *miscounteth*,
To make in his answer a false."
—*Bacon's C. C. 1*

* **mis cõunt**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *count*, s. (q.v.).] A mistake in counting or reckoning.

* **mis cõv ãt ãng**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *covet* (q.v.).] Coveting or desiring wrong fully.
"Through robbery or *mis-coveting*."
—*Remonist of the Rose*

* **mis - crẽ - ançe, mis - crẽ - an cỹ, mis crẽ ançe**, s. [O. Fr. *miscreance*.] False belief, false religion, infidelity, heresy, [MISCREANT.]
"But through this and other their *miscreances*,
They misken many a wrong chesistance
Heaping up waves of wrath and woe."
—*Spenser's Shepherdes Calender*, May.

* **mis - crẽ ant**, s. & c. [O. Fr. *miscreant*, from *mis* = *miss*, and *creant* = believing; Lat. *credo*; Fr. *miscreant*; Ital. *miscredente*.]
A. As substantiv:
1. Originally, one believing wrongly; an infidel, a misbeliever.
"The consort and the principal servants of Solomon had been honourably restored without ransom; and the captain's generosity to the *miscreant* was interdicted as treason to the Christian cause."
—*Edison's Dublin & Ball*, ch. 100.

2. A vile wretch, a scoundrel, a detestable villain.
B. As adjectiv:
1. Misbelieving, infidel.
"At *miscreant* prayers, in false Jewes, all false heretikes, and all religious scismatikes."
—*Sir F. Moore's Works*, p. 74.

2. Acknowledged, vile.
"For men like these on earth he shall not find
In all the *miscreant* crew of human kind."
—*Pope's Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 667.

* **mis - crẽ ãtc, mis crẽ ãt ãd**, c. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *creed* (q.v.).]
1. Created or formed unaturally, or improperly; deformed, shapeless.
"What art thou, eye rable shape?
That darrest, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreant* front?"
—*Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. 313.

2. Illegitimate.
"With opening thine *miscreant*, whose right,
Says not in native odious with the truth."
—*Shakspeare's Henry V.*, l. 2.

* **mis crẽ ã tion**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *creation* (q.v.).] Wrong making.
"Inps of our own *miscreation*."
—*C. Kingsley's Life*, ii. 27.

* **mis crẽ ã tive**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *create* (q.v.).] Creating or forming wrongly or amiss.

* **mis crẽ dent**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Lat. *credo*, s. (q.v.).] One who believes; a misbeliever, an infidel, a miscreant.
"Your sermon to us of a dunce appointed for offenders and *miscredents*."
—*Edinburgh's Description of Ireland*, ch. 19.

* **mis crẽd it**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *credit*, v. (q.v.).] To disbelieve.
"The *miscredited* twelve hasten back."
—*Carlyle's French Revolution*, pt. 4, bk. vii, ch. vii.

* **mis crẽ dũ li tỹ**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *credulity* (q.v.).] Erroneous or wrongly directed credulity or belief; misbelief.
"We cannot but justly tax the *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the fable than to the scripture."
—*Hp. Hall's Select Thoughts*, § 6.

* **mis crẽcãd**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *creed* (q.v.).] A false creed or religion.
"Spoul his creation for a *miscreed*."
—*Kraits's Annals*.

* **mis dãin**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *dãin* = dega.] To mislead, to misrepresent.

mis dãte, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *dãte*, s. (q.v.).] To date wrongly; to affix a wrong date to.
"In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
How *misdated* on their flattering bonds."
—*Faunt's Eight Thoughts*, v. 777

mis dãte, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *dãte*, s. (q.v.).] A wrong date.

* **mis dãub**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *dãub*, v. (q.v.).] To dãub unskilfully; to spoil by dãubing.
"Abundant with some untemperd and lately-laid mortar."
—*Hp. Hall's Letter to a Worthy Knight*.

mis dãcal, c.t. & i. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *dãcal*, v. (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To divide wrongly; not to divide properly amongst the players.
B. Intrans.: To make a misdral.

mis dãcal, s. [MISDRAI, c.]
Cards: A wrong or false deal; a deal in which the cards are not divided properly amongst the players.

* **mis dãcũ çĩ ãion**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *decision* (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous decision.

* **mis dãcãd, mis dãcãd**, s. [A.S. *misclad*; cogn. with Ital. *in sãlad*; Goth. *miscladals*; Ger. *missclad*; O.H.Ger. *missclant*.] A wrong or evil action, an evil deed, a wicked action, a crime.
"I am clear from this *misdeed* of Edward's."
—*Shakspeare's Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

* **mis dãcãm, mis dãcãm**, c.t. & i. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *deem* (q.v.); level. *misdeãm*.]
A. Trans.: To judge wrongly; to misjudge.
"He saw his friends *misdeãm'd* in crowd resort,
To look beneath the sunshine of the Court."
—*Leves's Statutes*, Theobald II.

B. Intrans.: To misjudge, to mistake, to mis conceive.
"Misdeãm not, then,
If such affront I labour to avert
From thee alone."
—*Waller's P. L.*, ix. 201.

* **mis dãcãmãn, mis dãcãmãn**, c.t. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *deãm* (q.v.).] To misconduct. (*Used reflexivly*).
"From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdeãm'd* of yourself."
—*Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

* **mis dãcãmãn ant**, s. Eng. *misdeãm*; s. (q.v.).] One who commits a misdeãm.

* **mis dãcãm õur, mis dãcãm õur**, s. [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *deãm* (q.v.).]
1. *Ordinary Language*:
1. Misbehaviour, misconduct; an offence or crime; a misdeed.
"God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdeãmments*."
—*South's Sermons*, vol. ix, ser. 12

2. Mismanagement, misbehaviour.
II. Law: An offence against the laws of a

less heinous nature than a crime. Smaller faults are comprised under the gentler name of "misdemeanours" only, and are so designated in contradistinction to felonies, the former class comprehending all indictable offences which do not fall within the other, such as assaults, nuisances, non-repair of a highway, and the like. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 1.)

* **mis-dé-part**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *depart* (q.v.).] To share or divide wrongly or unfairly.

"Thou blamest Crist and sayst ful bitterly He misdeparteth richesse fromi orali." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 327.

* **mis-dé-ri-ve**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *derive* (q.v.).] To derive wrongly: as, To *misderive* a word.
1. To divert into a wrong channel; to misdirect.
"Mastering the well meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel."—*Bishop Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 7.

† **mis-dé-scri-be**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *describe* (q.v.).] To describe wrongly or falsely.

* **mis-dé-sèrt**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *desert*, s. (q.v.).] Ill-desert.

"My haplesse case Is not occasioned through my misdesert." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. l. 12.

* **mis-dé-vô-tion**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *devotion* (q.v.).] Mistaken piety; misplaced devotion.

"We cry out scelerage and impenitence against those who mizzeled have denuded the dens and cages of her unclean wallowings."—*An Apology for Sundry Crimes*.

* **mis-di-ét**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *diet*, v. (q.v.).] To diet improperly or irregularly; to supply with improper food.

"Certainly this great body, by *misdieting* and willfull disorder, contracted these spiritual diseases."—*Bishop Hall: Halm of Gilead*.

* **mis-di-ét**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *diet* (q.v.).] Improper diet or food.
"And a drie draughte through his flesh did flow, Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iv. 23.

* **mis-dight** (*nh* silent), a. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *right* (q.v.).] Badly dressed, prepared, or provided.

"Despid'd nature suit them once aright, Their bodie to their coate, both now *misdight*." *Bishop Hall: Satires*, iii. 7.

* **mis-di-ré-ct**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *direct* (q.v.).]

- 1. To give a wrong direction to; to send or turn in a wrong direction.
- 2. To direct or address to a wrong person or place: as, To *misdirect* a letter.
- 3. To turn to a wrong use or purpose; to misapply.
- "An enery and intelligence which, even when *misdirected*, have justly entitled them to be called a great people."—*Maccandly: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.
- 4. To give wrong directions or instructions to: as, A judge *misdirects* a jury.

* **mis-di-réc-tion**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *direction* (q.v.).]

- 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A wrong or false direction.
- 2. *Law*: The act of a judge in directing a jury wrongly as to points of law.

* **mis-dis-pô-si-tion**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *disposition* (q.v.).] A bad disposition, direction, or inclination.

"Through the *misdisposition* of the medicine."—*Bishop Hall: Decret of Appearance*.

* **mis-dis-tin-guish** (*u* as *w*), v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *distinguish* (q.v.).] To distinguish wrongly; to make false or erroneous distinctions.

"If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish, where we should not, it may be denied that we *misdistinguish*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polite*, bk. iii., § 3.

* **mis-di-vidé**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *divide* (q.v.).] To divide wrongly or improperly.

† **mis-dô**, **mis-don**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *do* (q.v.); Dut. *misdoen*; Ger. *missthanen*.]

- A. Trans.**: To do wrongly or amiss.
- B. Intrans.**: To act amiss; to commit a crime or offence.
- "Not willfully *misdoing*, but unware Misled." *Milton: P. R.*, l. 223.

* **mis-dô èr**, **mis doo er**, **mys do-ere**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *doer* (q.v.).] One who does wrong; one who acts amiss; a wrongdoer, an offender.

"Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which indeteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing."—*Spenser: On Ireland*.

* **mis-dô-îng**, **mis doo ing**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *doing* (q.v.).]

- 1. The act or habit of doing wrong; wrongdoing.
- 2. A wrong done; a crime, an offence, a misdeed.
- "To reforme his *misdoings*."—*Holinshed: King John* (an. 1211).

* **mis-doôm**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *doom* (q.v.).] To misjudge.

"To doom them right who others (rash) *misdoom*." *Sylvester: Job Triumphant*, iii. 257.

* **mis-dôubt** (*b* silent), s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *doubt*, s. (q.v.).]

- 1. Doubt, hesitation, irresolution.
- "York, steel thy fearful thoughts, And change *misdoubt* to resolution." *Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. l.
- 2. Suspicion of crime or danger.
- "He cannot so precisely weed this land, As his *misdoubts* present occasion." *Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. i.

* **mis-dôubt** (*b* silent), v.t. & i. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *doubt*, v. (q.v.).]

- A. Trans.**: To mistrust; to doubt; to suspect of deceit or danger.
- "Much *misdoubt* this wayward boy, Will one day work me more annoy." *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, l. 5.
- B. Intrans.**: To be suspicious or mistrustful.
- "Misdoubting much, and fearful of th' event." *Argyle: Wife of Bath's Tale*, W.

* **mis-dôubt-fûl** (*b* silent), a. [Eng. *mis-doubt*; *ful*.] Mistrustful, suspicious, misgiving.

"She gan to cast so her *misdoubtful* mind." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vi. 3.

* **mis-draw**, v.i. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *draw* (q.v.).] To draw or drag the wrong way.

"A yoke of *misdrawings* in divers partes."—*Chaucoer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

* **mis-dread**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *dread*, s. (q.v.).] Dread of evil; mistrust.

"The passions of the mind, Have after-nourishment and life by care." *Shakspeare: Pericles*, i. 2.

* **mi-se**, s. [Norm. Fr., Fr. *mis*-pa. par. of *malice* = to place, from Lat. *malto* = to send.]

- 1. *In Law*: The issue in real actions, especially in a writ of right.
- "A court which may try the *mise* joined upon a writ of right."—*W. Nelson: Lex Mauterorum*, p. 36. (1726.)
- 2. A tax or tollage.
- 3. Cost, expense, outlay.
- 4. A mease or messuage.
- 5. In Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester at the change of the owner of the earldom.
- 6. A treaty, an agreement: as, the *Mise* of Lewes, 1264.

* **mi-se-money**, s. *Law*: Money paid by way of contract or composition to purchase any liberty, &c.

* **mis-çâ-çé**, **mis-esc**, **myeisc**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *ease*, s. (q.v.).] Uneasiness, discomfort, pain.

"So that he mooste for *myeise* awai at the ende." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 34.

* **mis-çâ-çé-y**, a. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *easy* (q.v.).] Uneasy, uncomfortable.

"Vaineth naie I ligge for pure *misçâçé* sorowe." *Chaucer: Test of Love*, bk. i.

* **mis-çât-îng**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *eat*-ing.] Wrongful eating.

"The *misçat* of a certain fruit." *Sylvester: The Injustare*, 47.

* **mis-çê-di-tion**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *edition* (q.v.).] A spurious or incorrect edition.

"Following a *misçedition* of the vulgar, which perverts the sense."—*Ep. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iii., case 10.

* **mis-çê-u-câte**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *employ*, v. (q.v.).] To educate wrongly or imperfectly.

* **mis-çm-plo-y**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *employ*, v. (q.v.).] To use or employ wrongly;

to turn to wrong purposes; to misapply, to misuse.

"Were wild profession all, and best these waste Power *misemploy*ed." *Cowper: Imitation*, 50.

* **mis-çm-plo-y-mént**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *employment* (q.v.).] Wrong employment, use, or application; misuse; application to a wrong or useless purpose.

"An improvident expense, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties."—*Wile: Orig. of Mankind*.

* **mi-sé-nite**, s. [Named from Miseno, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Misc*).]

Misc: A mineral with an acid and bitter taste, occurring in white silky fibres. Soluble in water. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 56.24; potash, 36.57; alumina, 0.38; water, 6.12 = 100. Found in the Grotta di Miseno, near Naples.

* **mis-èn-rô-ll**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *enroll* (q.v.).] To enroll wrongly.

"I should thee *misenroll*." *Dryden: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 61.

* **mis-èn-tèr**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *enter* (q.v.).] To enter wrongly, incorrectly, or erroneously: as, To *misenter* an item in an account.

* **mis-èn-tréat**, v.t. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *entreat* (q.v.).] To treat wrongly or wrongfully.

* **mis-èn-trý**, s. [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *entry* (q.v.).] An erroneous or incorrect entry or charge.

* **mis-èr-pis-cô-pist**, s. [Gr. *μισέω* (*miséō*) = to hate, and *ἐπίσκοπος* (*epískopos*) = a bishop.] A hater of bishops or episcopacy.

"These *misepiscopates* envied and denied that honour."—*Gaudent: Tears of the Church*, p. 60.

* **mi-sèr**, **mys-er**, s. [Lat. *miser* = wretched, cf. Sp. & Ital. *miserico* = wretched, avacious.]

- I. Ordinary Language**:
1. A wretched man, a miserable person.
"Because thou sayest, that I am rich and enriched and lack nothing, and knowest not that thou art a *miser* and miserable and poor and blind and naked."—*Revelation* iii. 17. (Rhetoric.)
- 2. A wretch, a mean fellow.
- 3. A person extremely covetous; a sordid, niggardly person; a niggard; a mean, penurious person.
- "The *miser* will forego the comforts, the conveniences, and almost the necessities, of existence."—*Borne: Works*, vol. v., dis. 1.

II. Well-sinking, &c.: A large auger for excavating earth in wet situations, as in sinking holes for pier foundations. It is of cylindrical form, has a protruding lip, to enable it to scrape up the soil as it is rotated, and is lifted to the surface to discharge its load.

* **mi-sèr**, v.t. [*MISER*, s.] To collect in the interior of a miser or boring-tool.

* **mis-èr-a-ble**, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *miserabilis* = pitiable, from *miserari* = to pity; Port. *miseravil*; Ital. *miserabile*; Sp. *miserable*.]

- A. As adjective**:
1. Very wretched or unhappy; suffering misery; abject.
"On me expensive not They hatred, — me than thyself More *miserable*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 953.
- 2. Filled with misery; causing wretchedness or extreme discord; as, a *miserable* night.
- 3. Niggardly, miserly.
- "The liberal hearted man is, by the opinion of the English, *miserable*, and, by the judgment of the *miserable*, *liber*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polite*, bk. v., ch. lxxv.

1. Very poor or mean; pitiable, wretched, worthless.

"A mean-soul and useless tribe there sat Their *miserable* meal." *Cowper: Task*, l. 563.

5. Poor, mean, despicable, petty.

"It was *miserable* economy indeed to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions."—*Maccandly: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxvii.

B. As subst.: A wretch.

"'Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables*."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey*; *Moderate*.

* **mis-èr-a-ble-néss**, s. [Eng. *miserable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being miserable; misery.

"*Miserableness* Hath brought in distress." *Shakspeare: Why You Fe Not to Courts*.

* **mis-èr-a-ble-ly**, adv. [Eng. *miserable*; -ly.]

- 1. In a miserable manner; wretchedly, pitifully.

2. Calamitously.
"He will miserably destroy those wicked men."
Matthew XXII, 4.
3. Wretchedly, meanly, poorly.
"I. Covetously; like a miser.
- * **miš čr ā tion**, *s.* [Lat. *miseratio*, from *miš* = *pa. part. of miserare* = to pity] Commiseration; pity.

"Lord of his miseration
Send better information"
Methun: Who Came To N. T. Courts?

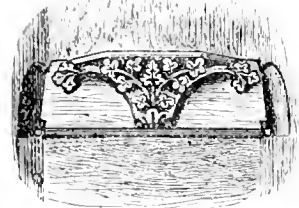
- * **miš ě rčet**, *t.* [Pref. *miš*, and Eng. *erect*, *v.* (q.v.)] To erect wrongly or for a wrong purpose.
"Cause these miserated altars to be beaten down to the ground."
By Hill: Bard Tez, A. no. 44, 15.

- miš ěr čr ě**, *s.* [Lat. = pity, have pity; imper. sing. of *miserare* = to have pity.]

1. A name given to a psalm in the Roman Catholic service, taken from the 51st Psalm in the Vulgate, beginning *Miserere mei, Deus* (Have mercy on me, O God). It was frequently given as a test by the ordinary to malefactors sentenced to death who had benefit of clergy allowed them. [REVERSE.]

2. A lamentation.
"What loud lament and dismal *Miserere*
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!"
Longfellow: Arsenal at Springfield.
3. A piece of music composed to the *Miserere*, or 51st Psalm.

4. A small bracketed projection in the under-side of the seat of a stall in churches, designed to afford some degree of rest to the



MISERICORD.

[From *Henry VIII's Chapel*, in Westminster Abbey.]

- person, making a compromise between sitting and standing. They were frequently elaborately decorated with wood-carving, occasionally of a grotesque character.

- * **miš ěr i corde**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *miseri-cordia* = pity, mercy.]

1. *Ital. Lang.*: Mercy, pity, commiseration.
"The virtues of *miseri-cordia*"
Guicci: C. A., II.

2. *Old Arm.*: A small, straight dagger, originally without guard, which, with its sheath, was usually richly ornamented. It obtained its name from its use, which was that of inflicting the "mercy-stroke" upon a wounded antagonist which deprived him of life, for which purpose it had a thin, sharp blade-capable of penetrating the junctures of a suit of armour. It was worn on the right side, secured by a short chain to the hip-belt. The handle being much heavier than the blade, it hung generally in an inverted position.

- miš ěr i cor-di-a**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.*: The same as MISERICORDIA.
2. *Law*: An arbitrary fine imposed on any person for an offence; so called because the amendment ought to be but small, and less than that which requires the Magna Charta.
3. *Old Arm.*: The same as MISERICORDIA, 2.

- mī šer-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *miser*; *ly*, *a.*] Of or pertaining to a miser; like a miser in habits; penurious, miserably, parsimonious; characteristic of a miser; as, a miserly person, miserly habits.

- miš ěr-ý**, * **miš er ic**, *s.* [O. Fr. *miserie*, from Lat. *miser*, *s.*, from *miser* = wretched; Sp., Port., & Ital. *miseria*; Fr. *miserie*.]

- * 1. Niggardiness, penuriousness, parsimony, miserliness, covetousness.
"But Brutus, seeming his O. to his Great-sword,
And miserliness, gave not every hand a number of
wethers to sacrifice."
North: Plutarch, p. 215.
2. Great unhappiness or wretchedness; extreme pain of mind or body; great distress.
"Many marks him of our kind"
Crabbe: Woman.

3. Calamity, misfortune, distress.

"I will not wish you half my *miserie*."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII, III, 1.

- * **mis esc**, *s.* [MISERABLE.]

- mis-ēs -teēm**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *esteem*, *s.* (q.v.)] Want of esteem; disregard, slight, disrespect.

- * **mis-ēs -ti mäte**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *estimate*, *v.* (q.v.)] To estimate; labely or erroneously; to misjudge; to misobserve.

- * **mis ěx pound**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *expound* (q.v.)] To expound wrongly or erroneously.

- * **mis ěx přess lõn (ss as sh)**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. expression (q.v.)] Wrong or improper expression.

- * **mis-fäith**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *faith*.] Want of faith or trust; distrust, mistrust.

"Some sudden turn of anger, born
Of your misfortune"
Tennyson: Martin & Vinion, 382.

- * **mis fall**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fall*, *v.* (q.v.)] To befall unluckily.

"To upbraid that chance which him *mis-fell*."
Spenser: F. Q. V, 1.

- * **mis fare**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fare*, *v.* (q.v.)] To fare ill or badly; to be unfortunate; to go wrong.

"Sigh this thyng howe it *miser-far*!"
Guicci: C. A., v.

- * **mis fare**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fare*, *s.* (q.v.)] Ill-fare; ill-fortune; misfortune.

"The whole occasion of his late *miser-fare*."
Spenser: F. Q. V, III, 45.

- * **mis-fär-ång**, *s.* [MISFARE, *v.*]

1. Misfortune.
2. Evil-doing.

"Yet their own *mis-faring* will not see."
Spenser: Colin Clout.

- * **mis-fäsh lõn**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fashion*, *v.* (q.v.)] To form or fashion wrongly.

"A thing in reason impossible, through their *mis-fashon* presented, appeared into them no less certain."
Flukevell: On Providence.

- * **mis-fäte**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fate*, *s.* (q.v.)] Misfortune.

"Throw their own *miser-fate*."
Sylvester: Panaretus, 1465.

- mis-fęaş -añçe**, * **mis-feaz -ance**, *s.* [Fr. *in s.* = O. Fr. *mes*, and Fr. *faiseur*, from *faire* = to do.]

Law: A trespass; a wrong done; the improper performance of some lawful act.

- mis-fęaş -ant**, **mis-fęaş -ant**, *s.* [MISFEASANCE.]

Law: A trespasser, a misfeazor.

- mis-fęaş -şor**, **mis-fęaş -ör**, *s.* [MISFEASANCE.]

Law: A trespasser.

- * **mis-fęaş -añçe**, *s.* [MISFEASANCE.]

- * **mis-feign (eign as än)**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *feign* (q.v.)] To feign or pretend with evil designs; to pretend wrongfully.

"So *mis-feigning* her true knight to be."
Spenser: F. Q. I, III, 40.

- mis fit**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fit*, *s.* (q.v.)] A bad fit; a bad match.

- * **mis-fönd**, *a.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fond* (q.v.)] Foolishly fond.

- * **mis-för-give**, * **mis-for-yeve**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *forgive* (q.v.)] To mis-give.

- * **mis-form**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *form*, *v.* (q.v.)] To form or fashion wrongly or improperly.
"With that *misformed* spright he booke returned
again."
Spenser: F. Q. I, I, 35.

- mis-for-mä-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *formation* (q.v.)] An irregular or unnatural formation; a malformation.

- * **mis-for-tu-natc**, *a.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fortune* (q.v.)] Unfortunate, unlucky. (Fulgur.)

"That *misfortunate* wasting of his strength"
Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde, IV, 4.

- * **mis-for-tune**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fortune* (q.v.)] To turn out or result unfortunately; to fail.

"The Queen, after marriage, was concluded with child, but it *mis-ported*."
Strac: Annals. (Pref.)

- mis for tune**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fortune*, *s.* (q.v.)] Bad or ill fortune; ill luck; a calamity; an unlucky or unfortunate accident or event; a mishap; a disaster.

"When so her father deare
Should of his dearest daughter's hard *misfortune*
heare."
Spenser: F. Q. III, III, 5.

- * **To have a misfortune**: To become the mother of an illegitimate child.

"If you please, *mi'am*, I had a *misfortune*, *mi'am*!
repaid the girl, casting down her eyes."
Marrinet: Mohigoman Eng. ch. III.

- mis for tuned**, *a.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *fortuned* (q.v.)] Unfortunate, unlucky.

- * **mis-främe**, * **misse frame**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *frame*, *v.* (q.v.)] To frame or fashion wrongly or improperly.
"The *misframing* of *mys* matter more towards
dualion than vintye."
See I. More: Worker, p. 75.

- * **mis-gęs-tured**, *a.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *gesture* (q.v.)] Awkward in outward bearing.

"To be *mis-gestured* in our prayers."
Holl: Contemp: Page of Amalek.

- * **mis-gęt**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *get* (q.v.)] To get wrongly or improperly; to gain by unlawful means.

"In that tuel were first *mis-gęt*."
Guicci: C. A., viii.

- * **mis-gię**, *r.t.* [MISSIVE.]

- mis-give**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *give* (q.v.)]

1. To give amiss; to bestow wrongly or improperly.

2. To fill with doubt or suspicion; to deprive of confidence; to raise doubt or mistrust in.

"But the minds of the questioners *mis-gave* them
that the guide was not the rube clown that he
seemed."
Maccanley: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

- mis-giv-ång**, *s.* [Eng. *misgiving* (q.v.); -*ång*.] A doubt; a feeling of confidence or trust; mistrust; distrust; a feeling of doubt or distrust.

"It was not without many *misgivings* that James
had determined to call the Estates of his realm to-
gether."
Maccanley: Hist. Eng., ch. IV.

- * **mis-gö**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *go* (q.v.)]

1. To go wrong; to go astray; to go out of the way.

"I wot well by the cranel I have *mis-gö*.
Here: Ith the miller and his wife also."
Chaucer: C. T., A. 255.

2. To miscarry.

"Some whole fleets of cargoes . . . had ruinously
mis-gö."
Carlyle: Reminiscences, I, 150.

- * **mis-göt-ten**, *a.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *got-ten* (q.v.)] Got or gained by improper, unlawful, or unjust means.

"Leave, *haylor*, quickly that *mis-gotten* weft
To him that hath it better justly."
Spenser: F. Q. VI, I, 18.

- mis-göv-ęrn**, *r.t.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *govern* (q.v.)] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

"Now if any *misgoverning* their own wittes do
fortune to use that for a spouse, which I had before
appointed for a bride, I can none otherwise lament
it."
Maccanley: To the Reuters generally.

- * **mis-göv-ęrn-nañçe**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *government* (q.v.)] Ill-government, misgovernment, disorder, misconduct, misbehaviour.

"Had never worldly man so high degree
As Adam, til he for *misgovernañçe*
Was driven out of his possession."
Chaucer: C. T., II, 1018.

- mis-göv-ęrn-ęd**, *a.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *govern* (q.v.)]

1. Badly governed or administered; ill-governed.

2. Ill-behaved, rude, rough.

"Eude *mis-governed* hands, from window's tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head"
Shakespeare: Richard II., v. 2.

- mis-göv-ęrn-ęment**, *s.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *government* (q.v.)]

1. Bad government; ill administration or management of public or private affairs.

"To such a temper had eighteen years of *misgovern-*
ment brought the most loyal parliament that had ever
met in England."
Maccanley: Hist. Eng., ch. II.

2. Want of self-constraint; loose conduct, misconduct, misbehaviour.

"Eschew betimes the whirlpool of *misgovernment*."
Maccanley: To the Faith of England.

- * **mis-grā-cious**, *a.* [Pref. *mis*, and Eng. *gracious* (q.v.)] Not gracious; disagreeable, ungrateful.

"His [Vulcanus] figure
Both of visage and of stature
Is lothly, and *misgracious*."
Guicci: C. A., v.

* mis graff, * mis grafft, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. graff, grafft (q.v.)] To graft amiss or on a wrong or unsuitable stock.

"Misgrafted in respect of years." *Shakspeare - The Winter's Tale, Act I, 1.*

* mis-ground-éd, a. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. ground (q.v.)] Ill or badly grounded; badly founded or based.

"From me, no pulpit, nor might amended law, Nor scandal taken shall this cross withdraw." *Boone - The Cross.*

* mis growth, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. growth (q.v.)] A bad growth; a distortion of something good in itself.

"Medieval charity and chastity are manifestly misgrowths . . . of the ideas of kindness and piety." *Matthew Arnold - Last Essays, (Pref.)*

* mis-guess, * mysse-gesse, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. guess (q.v.)] To guess wrongly or erroneously.

"Some false shewes there be her myssgesseth amonge." *Sir T. More - Works, p. 956.*

* mis-gug-gle, mis-gög-gle, mis-grü-gle, v.t. [Etyim. doubtful] To mangle, to disfigure, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Donald had been misgugpled by one of these doctors about Paris." *Scott - Waverley, ch. xviii.*

* mis-guid-ance, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. guidance (q.v.)] Wrong or false guidance; guidance into error.

"By casting an error in the great guide of his soul, his judgment, to cause an error in his choice . . . of the magnitudes of which most naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction." *South - Sermons, vol. 1, ser. 12.*

* mis-guidé, s. [MISGUIDE, v.] Misguidance, sin, offence.

"Make amends for man's misguide." *Spenser - The Faerie Queene, bk. 1, c. 10.*

* mis-guide, * mis-guyde, v.t. & i. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. guide, v. (q.v.)] **A. Transitive:**

1. To guide or direct wrongly; to lead wrong or astray; to direct to a wrong purpose or end.

"Vandy is more apt to misguide men than false reasoning." *Widdowith - On Public Learning, ch. viii.*

2. Ill-use, to ill-treat. (*Scotch.*)

B. Intransitive: To go wrong, to trespass.

"Misguiding but he should misguide." *Spenser - F. Q., VI, lit. 47.*

* mis-guid-éd, a. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. guided (q.v.)] Led astray by evil counsels or wrong directions.

"Ken wote to implore mercy for the misguided people." *M. T. C. - Theology, Dist. Eng., ch. v.*

* mis-guid-éd ly, adv. [Eng. misguided; -ly.] In a misguided manner; under the influence of wrong counsels.

"The controllers have to resist any effort the country may misguidedly make for a present (the emancipation)." *Times, August 22, 1871.*

* mis-guid-íng, pr. par. or a. [MISGUIDE, v.]

* mis-guid-íng ly, adv. [Eng. misguiding; -ly.] In a way to misguide or mislead; so as to mislead.

* mis-gürn, s. [Fr. *misgurne*; Germ. *fisch-gurne*; see Grimm, s.v. *Beszkert*.] Ichthy. : Lacépède's name for *Misgurnus fossilis*. (*D'Obigny*.)

* mis-gür-nüs, s. [Mod. Lat., from *misgurn* (q.v.)] Ichthy. : A genus of Cyprinidae, group Cobitinae (Loaches). The body is elongate and compressed; no sub-orbital spine. Ten or twelve barbels, four on the mandible; dorsal fin opposite the ventrals, caudal rounded. Four species, from Europe and Asia. *Misgurnus fossilis* is the largest of European loaches; it occurs in stagnant waters of eastern and southern Germany and northern Asia. *M. unguilloleatus*, an equally large species, is from Japan.

* mis-gye, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Mid. Eng. *gye* (q.v.)] To misguide.

* mis-häl lowod, a. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *halowod* (q.v.)] Devoted to evil uses with magic rites; unhallowed.

"His unhallowed and unholy steel." *A. C. S. - Sorcerer's: Traditions of Japanese, 1.*

* mis-hän-dle, * mysse-han-del, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *handle*, v. (q.v.)] To ill-treat, to maltreat.

"Very few he ever manage to be so wrongfully mishandled and punished." *Sir T. More - Works, p. 899.*

mi shānt-ér, mis-chānt-ér, s. [Fr. *mi-sante*, from *pa* (q.v.), and Mod. Eng. *number* = adventure.] A misadventure, a misfortune, an unlucky chance. (*Scotch.*)

* mis-hāp, * mis-happe, s. [Pr. f. *miss*, and Eng. *hap*, s. (q.v.)] A mischance, a misfortune; an unlucky chance; ill-luck.

"If on life's uncertain main / Misshap shall meet our sail." *Scott - Lady of the Lake, b. 3.*

* mis-happe, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *hap* (q.v.)] To be unlucky; to have unluckily.

"For many a vice, as saith the clerk, / Their hazard upon Southes happe, / Of such is make a man misshap." *Gower - C. I., iv.*

* mis-hāp-pen, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *happen* (q.v.)] 1. To happen unluckily; to turn out ill.

2. To fare ill; to be unlucky.

"Bode and deignone pride and life avisement / Misshapnes ottenide." *Robert de Brunne, p. 289.*

* mis-hāp-pi-nēss, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *happines* (q.v.)] Misery, wretchedness.

"Wind wit hadie wonder so prest and foreceful, / That may outdine my grete misshapnesse!" *Wright - Complaint upon Love, &c.*

* mis-hāp-py, a. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *happye* (q.v.)] Unhappy, miserable, wretched, sad.

"Sorowful and misshapye is the condition of a poore beggar." *Chaucer - Tale of Melibee.*

* mis-hear, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *hear* (q.v.)] To hear wrongly; to mistake in hearing.

"Thou hast misheard, misheard." *Shakspeare - King John, III, 1.*

* mis-heed, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *heed* (q.v.)] Carelessness.

"By misheed of by mis-hap." *Spenser - Map of Moo, 312.*

* mish-māsh, s. [A reduplication of *mish* (q.v.)] A mangle-mangle, a hotch-potch, a mess.

* Mish-mee, Mish mi, s. [See def.] *Geog.* : A chain of mountains east of Assam.

* mishmee-bitter, s.

Pharm. : The dried root of *Coptis Teeta*, the Mishmi Tita, called in Assam Tita, and in Siam, Mahura. It is a pure bitter tonic, useful in general debility, convalescence after fevers, nervous diseases, atonic dyspepsia, and mild forms of intermittent fever. The plant itself, discovered by Griffith in the Mishmee mountains, is imperfectly known.

* mish-nā, mish-nāh, s. [Heb. מִשְׁנָה (*mishnah*)] from שָׁנָה (*shannah*), to repeat, learn, teach. Prop. repetition, instruction, or study.] *Jewish Literature* :

1. The second, or oral Law (*θευτεωσικς*), supposed to have been given to Moses to be transmitted to the doctors of the written Law in all ages.

2. The collection of the traditional laws, each one of which is likewise called Mishna, or Halacha. The name Mishna is especially given to the canonical work edited by R. Jehudah, the Prince, also called the Holy (*moreh ebra A. D. 150*). It contains an abstract of the more ancient Halacha collections made by his predecessors. It consists of six orders or books, divided into sixty treatises and 525 chapters : Order I treats on seals; 2, on festivals; 3, on women; 4, on damages; 5, on holy things, and 6 on purifications. The Mishna has been translated into Latin and into almost all European languages. [TALMUD]

* mish-nic, a. [Eng. *mishna* (v); -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Mishna.

* mis-i-māg-i-nā-tion, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *imagination* (q.v.)] Wrong or false imagination or conception; misconception.

"Fancies which this misimagination produces in the other sex." *Sp. Hall - Righteous Attention.*

* mis-im-prōve, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *improve* (q.v.)] To fail to improve or make good use of; to fail to turn to good account; to misapply, to misemploy.

"If a spiritual talent be misimproved, it must be taken away." *South's Sermons, vol. XI, ser. 12.*

* mis-im-prōve-mēnt, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *improvement* (q.v.)] Ill use or employment; misuse, misapplication; application to a bad purpose.

"Their neglect and misimprovement of that season." *South - Sermons, vol. XI, ser. 12.*

* mis-in-clino, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *cline*, v. (q.v.)] To incline, dispose, or turn wrongly; to give a bad inclination to.

"Our judgments are perverted and wily deceived, and our elections unreasoned." *South - Sermons, vol. V, ser. 1.*

* mis-in-fer, mis-in-ferre, v.t. & i. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *infer* (q.v.)] **A. Trans.** : To infer wrongly or erroneously; to draw a wrong inference from.

"Xenophon teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did their opinions differ, that had not these natures early in conjunction make one person." *Hooker - Eccles. Polite, bk. V, § 2.*

B. Intrans. : To draw a wrong inference; to infer wrongly.

* mis-in-form, * mis-en-forme * mis-in-forme, v.t. & i. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *inform* (q.v.)] **A. Trans.** : To inform wrongly; to give false or erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts to.

"That he might not through any mistake *misinform* us." *Boyle - Works, 1, 981.*

B. Intrans. : To give wrong information; to make an incorrect statement.

"You *misinform* against I am for concluding with the papists." *Almoner - Appeal to a Court, ch. xiii.*

* mis-in-form-ant, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *informant* (q.v.)] One who misinforms, or gives false information.

* mis-in-for-mā-tion, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *information* (q.v.)] Wrong or incorrect information; an erroneous statement of facts.

"Let not such be discouraged as deserve well by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery." *Howe - Advice to Followers.*

* mis-in-form-er, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *informant* (q.v.)] One who misinforms, one who gives false or incorrect information.

* mis-in-struc-tion, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.)] To instruct badly or incorrectly; to teach amiss.

"Let us not think that our saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples." *Hooker - Eccles. Polite, bk. V, § 45.*

* mis-in-struc-tion, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *instruction* (q.v.)] Wrong or improper instruction.

"Correcting . . . the errors of their *misinstruction*." *Shakspeare - Works, vol. II, Act 1, The Conscience.*

* mis-in-tel-li-gence, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *intelligence* (q.v.)] 1. False or erroneous information; misinformation.

2. Disagreement, misunderstanding.

* mis-in-tēnd, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *intend* (q.v.)] To misintend; to aim ill.

"The duncell broke his *misintended* dart." *Spenser - Sonnet 16.*

* mis-in-tēr-prēt, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *interpret* (q.v.)] To interpret wrongly; to put a wrong or erroneous interpretation on; to misunderstand, to misconstrue, to misconceive.

"You did make him *misinterpret* me." *Shakspeare - King Richard II, III, 1.*

* mis-in-tēr-prēt-a-ble, a. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *interpretable* (q.v.)] Capable of or liable to misinterpretation.

* mis-in-tēr-prē-fā-tion, s. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *interpretation* (q.v.)] The act of misinterpreting; an erroneous interpretation or near misconception, misconstruction.

"In a manner less liable to *interpretation*." *Stewart - Phobos Essays, ch. 1, ch. III.*

* mis-in-tēr-prē-tēr, s. [Eng. *misinterpret*; -er.] One who misinterprets; one who interprets erroneously.

"When as *misinterpretation* of Christ I openly protest against." *Milton - Doct. of Divorce, To Luther's maid.*

* mis-in-treāt, v.t. [MISINTERACT.]

* mis-jōin, v.t. [Pref. mis-, and Eng. *join*, v. (q.v.)] 1. *Ord. Lang.* : To join badly or improperly.

"Father, more mistaking what he read, / *Misjoins* the sacred body with the bread." *Dryden - Hind and Panther, 3, 142.*

2. *Law* : To join in or make a party to a suit improperly.

"For in actions of tort the plaintiff may always remedy a misjoinder of defendants, by entering a *joinder prosequi*, as to the party *misjoind*, either who at the trial he will be acquitted." *Blackstone - Comment., bk. III, ch. 2.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; eat, çell, chorus, çhim, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian-, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, çion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = çhüs. -bic, -dle, se = bel, del.

mis join der, *v.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *join* (q.v.).] To join together; to unite; to connect. The joining of parties in a suit or action who ought not to be so joined.
 "The joining, either of one, under a plaintiff may be made." — *Chancery Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 11.

mis judge, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).] To judge ill or wrongly of; to judge erroneously; to misconstrue; to misunderstand.
 "Cassiodorus might misjudge the motive of his retirement." — *J. B. O'Sullivan, Lives of the Popes*, Walter.
B. Intrins.: To make a mistake in judging; to err in judgment.
 "The misjudging friends of liberty might have regretted the golden opportunity which had been offered to escape." — *Maximilian, Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

mis judg mēnt, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *judgment* (q.v.).] The act of misjudging; a wrong or erroneous judgment, opinion, or determination; misinterpretation, misconception.
 "Misjudgment in cases of a pecuniary damage." — *W. H. C. Cases of Conscience*, d. v. 10, case 6.

mis keep, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *keep* (q.v.).] To keep wrongly.
*** mis keep ing**, *** mis keep ing**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *keeping* (q.v.).] Bad or careless keeping.
 "To lose his love by *miskeeping*." — *Chaucer, Test of Love*, in.

mis kēn, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *ken*, v. (q.v.).] To be ignorant of; not to know.
*** mis ken**, *s.* [O. Eng. metathesis for *miken* = *miskn*.] A mishap, a downfall.
*** mis kēn-niŋg**, *s.* [MISKEN, v.] *Law:* Wrongful citation. (Balfour.)

*** mis kīn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *Fr. mis* = a pipe, and Eng. dim. suff. *-kin*.] A little beguipie. [MISSETTLE.]

*** mis kīn-dle**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *kindle* (q.v.).] To kindle, heat, or excite wrongly or erroneously.
 "Such is the *mis-kindled* heat of some vehement spirits." — *W. H. C. Cases of Conscience*.

*** mis know** (*l* silent), *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).] **A. Trans.:** Not to know; to misapprehend, to misunderstand.
 "There is nothing in the world that they more *mis-know* than themselves." — *W. H. C. Cases of Conscience*.
B. Intrins.: To know wrongly; to be misinformed; to misapprehend.
 "It is often wiser to *mis-know* or to misunderstand than to be wholly ignorant." — *Brit. Quart. Review*, Oct., 1831, p. 28.

*** mis knowl-ēdge** (*k* silent), *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *knowledg* (q.v.).] Want of knowledge; imperfect knowledge; ignorance.
 "This want of knowledge had been the *mis-knowledg*." — *Carlyle, Reminiscences*, 1, 27.

mis laid, *pt. pres. of*, [MISLAY.]

mis lay, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *lay*, v. (q.v.).] *** 1.** To lay or set in a wrong place.
 "If the butler lay a tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon, so as he may never find it." — *Swift, Directions to Servants*.
*** 2.** To lay or deposit in some place not recommended.

mis-lay-ēr, *** mis lai-er**, *s.* [Eng. *mis-lay*; -er.] One who mislays; one who sets in a wrong place.
 "The *mis-layer* of a mere stone is to blame; but the mislayer is the capital remover of landmarks, who heedlessly amass bands." — *Green, Essays*.

miš lc (lc as el), *s.* [MISLE, v.] Fine, close rain; a drizzle.

miš lc (lc as el), *v.* & *i.* [A frequent form from *mist* (q.v.).] To rain in fine drops, to mizzle.
 "As *mišing* drops had that in time she became." — *Carlyle, Reminiscences*.

mis leād, *** mis lede**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *lead*, v. (q.v.).] To lead in a wrong direction or path; to lead astray, to cause to err, to guide into error.
 "To excite their feelings and to *mislead* their judgment." — *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

mis leād-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *mislead*; -er.] One who misleads; one who leads another astray. (*Shakspeare, 1 Hen. vi*, II, v. 4.)

mis leād-ing, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *leading* (q.v.).] Leading into error; leading astray; deceptive.

mis leāred, *v.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *learned* = taught.] Ill taught, ill bred, mistaught. (*S. 24*.)
 "We are but a *misleard* person to speak for her in such a manner." — *Sedg', Old Mabel*, ch. XXXIX.

*** mis leārn**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *learn* (q.v.).] To learn wrongly or amiss.
mis-leārned, *** mis leārn-ēd**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *learned* (q.v.).] Not really learned; imperfectly learned.
 "Whom it seems a *misleard* advocate would fain be." — *W. H. C. Cases of Conscience*, Add. Case, 1.

mis-lēd, *pt. pres. of*, [MISLEAD.]

*** mis-lede**, *v.* & *i.* [MISLEAD.]

*** mis-len**, *s.* [MESLIN.]

mis-tle (tle as el), *s.* [MISTLETOE.] Mistletoe.
 "If snow do continue, sheepe hardly that fare *Crave mistle* and ivie for their food to pasture." — *Tusser, Husbandry*.

*** mis-le-tōe (lc as el)**, *** mis-sel-tō**, *** mis-tle to (tle as el)**, *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

mis-lic, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *lie* (2), v. (q.v.).] To be wrong; to be placed in a wrong position.
 "Oft he *mislic*, for his bad *midday*." — *Chaucer, C. T.*, 3, 648.

*** mis-light** (*sh* silent), *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *light* v. (q.v.).] To light amiss; to mislead by a false light.
 "No will of the wisp *mislight* thee." — *Beckford, Hesperides*, p. 272.

mis-like, *v.* & *i.* [A.S. *mislīcan*.] **A. Trans.:** Not to like, to dislike; to have an aversion to; to disapprove.
 "I *mislike* me not for my complexion." — *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice*, II, 1.
B. Intrins.: To entertain dislike, aversion, or disapprobation.
*** mis-like**, *s.* [MISLIKE, v.] A dislike, a distaste, an aversion; a feeling of dislike, aversion, or disapprobation.
 "Setting your scorn and your *mislike* as a shield." — *Shakspeare, A Hen. v*, II, 1.

*** mis-like-nēss**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *likeness* (q.v.).] A bad likeness.
 "So oft by *mislike*ness wrong'd." — *Southey, To A. Cunningham*.

*** mis-lik-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *mislike*; -er.] One who dislikes or disapproves.

mis-lik-ing, *s.* & *v.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *liking* (q.v.).] **A. As substantive:**
 1. A dislike, a mislike.
 2. Indignation, displeasure. (*Polysophr.*)
B. As v.: Displeasing, unpleasant.

mis-lin, *s.* [MESLIN.]

miš-liŋg, *** mys el-ying**, *s.* [MISLE, v.] Fine, close rain; a drizzle.
 "As the *mišing* upon the herbes." — *Deuteronomy XXIII*, (1531.)

mis-lip-pen, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *lippen* (q.v.).] **1.** To disappoint.
2. To deceive, to delude.
3. To suspect, to distrust.
4. To neglect, to omit to perform.

*** mis-live**, *** mis-levc**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *live*, v. (q.v.).] To live ill; to spend one's life wrongly or wickedly.
 "If he *mislive* in leanness and lust, Little boots all the wealth and the trust." — *Spenser, Shepherds Calendar, May*.

*** mis-lived**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *lived*, v. (q.v.).] LIVING wickedly or wrongly.
 "O old, *miswholsome* and *mislived* man." — *Chaucer, Troilus & Criseida*, iv.

*** mis-liv-er**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *live* (q.v.).] An evil liver.
 "As *mislivere* destinate." — *Rede Me and be witt, Wroth*, p. 121.

*** mis-lōdge**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *lodge*, v. (q.v.).] To lodge amiss.

*** mis-look**, *** mis-loke**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *look*, s. (q.v.).] A looking wrongly or improperly.
 "Ovide telleth in his booke *Unsaule touchend of misloke*." — *Chaucer, C. T.*, 1.

mis-lūck, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *luck* (q.v.).] Ill-luck, bad-luck, misfortune.

*** mis-lūck**, *v.* & *i.* [MISLUCK, s.] To miscarry; to be unlucky.
 "If one *misluck* there may still be another to *mis-luck* terms." — *Wright, Miscellanies*, IV, 317.

miš lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *mis* (s); -ŷ.] Mizzling; raining in fine drops.

*** mis-māke**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *make* (q.v.).] To make amiss or wrongly.

mis-mān-āge, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *manage* (q.v.).] **A. Trans.:** To manage ill; to administer improperly; to spoil by bad management.
 "The debates of princes' counsils would be in danger to be *mis-managed*." — *Locke, Human Understanding*, bk. iv, ch. XXII, § 4.
B. Intrins.: To manage business or affairs ill or badly.

mis-mān-āge mēnt, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *mismanagement* (q.v.).] Bad management; improper administration or conduct.

mis-mān-āg-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *mismanage*; -er.] One who mismanages.

*** mis-mān-nērs**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *manner* (q.v.).] Bad manners, ill-breeding; want of manners.
 "I hope your honour will excuse my *mis-manners* to whisper before you; it was only to give some orders." — *Wright, The Heloise*, v. 1.

*** mis-mark**, *** misse mark**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *mark* (q.v.).] To mark with the wrong token; to mark wrongly.
 "In a suit after *mis-marking* with the number of 24, which should have been marked the number of 20." — *Sor T. More, Works*, p. 1, 135.

mis-mātch, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *match*, v. (q.v.).] To match badly or unsuitably.

*** mis-mātch-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *mis-match*; -ment.] A bad or unsuitable match; a misalliance.

*** mis-mātch**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *match* (q.v.).] To mate or match unsuitably; to mismatch.
 "Not quite *mis-matched* with a yawning clown." — *Tennyson, Gerald & Evald*, 1, 278.

*** mis-mēas-ūre (s as zh)**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *measure*, v. (q.v.).] To measure wrongly or incorrectly; to form an erroneous estimate of; to miscalculate.
 "With *mis-measured* and impetuous speed." — *Young, Night Thoughts*, v. 734.

*** mis-mēas-ūre-mēnt (s as zh)**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *measurement* (q.v.).] Wrong or incorrect measurement.

*** mis-mē-tre (tre as tēr)**, *** misse-me-tre**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *metre* (q.v.).] To spoil the metre or rhythm of.
 "So I pray to God that none miswrite thee, Ne the *mis-metre*, for default of tongue." — *Chaucer, Troilus & Criseida*, v.

mis-nāmc, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *name*, v. (q.v.).] To name wrongly; to call by the wrong name; to miscall.
 "And that thing made of sound and show Which mortals have a *mis-naming*." — *Beattie, Wolf & Shepherds*.

mis-nōm-ēr, *s.* [O. Fr. *misnommer*, from *mes* (Lat. *minus*) = badly, and *nommer* = to name (Lat. *nominare*).] **1. Trop. Long.:** A mistaken or misapplied name or designation; an incorrect term; an inapplicable or unsuitable denomination.
 "But, male for female is a trope, A rather bold *misnomer*." — *Copier, An Ode on the Death of Homer*.
2. Low: (See extract).
 "A plea in abatement may be for a *misnomer*, or a false addition to the parties. As, if James Allen, gentleman, is indicted by the name of John Allen, esquire, he may plead that he has the name of James, and not of John; and that he is a gentleman, and not an esquire. Formerly, if either fact was found by the jury, the indictment abated; but, in the end, there was little advantage accruing to the prisoner; because a new indictment might be framed. And such pleas are in practice unknown; as the court may now amend all such defects." — *Blackstone, Comment*, bk. iv, ch. 26.

*** mis-nōm-ēr**, *v.* & *i.* [MISNOMER, s.] To designate by a wrong name or description; to misname.

mis-nūm-bēr, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *number*, v. (q.v.).]

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sirc, sir, marine; gō pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rīle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

1. To number or reckon wrongly; to calculate wrongly.
 "Which might well make it suspected that the staves by sea below spoken of were *misnumbered*."—*Boylston Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. i., § 8.

2. To affix wrong numbers to; as, the houses were *misnumbered*.

* **mis nur ture**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *nurture* (q.v.).] To nurture or bring up amiss.
 "He would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children with the death of those children."—*By. Hall: Confessions: Eliza cursing the children*.

* **mis ó bē di ēnce**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *obedience* (q.v.).] Erroneous or faulty obedience; disobedience.

* **mis ób šerve**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *observe* (q.v.).] To observe wrongly, inaccurately, or imperfectly.
 "If I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 81.

* **mis ób šerv-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *misobserve* (v.); -ēr.] One who observes wrongly, inaccurately, or imperfectly.

* **mis ó clēre**, *a.* [Gr. *μισω* (*misō*) = to hate, and *κλήρος* (*klēros*) = the clergy.] Hating the clergy.
 "Some *mis-clere* courtiers."—*Fowler: Church Hist.*, IV, iii. 11.

mis óg-a mist, *s.* [Gr. *μισόγαμος* (*misogamōs*), from *μισω* (*misō*) = to hate, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage; Fr. *misogamic*.] One who hates marriage.

mis óg-a mý, *s.* [Fr. *misogamie*.] A hatred of marriage. [MISOGAMIST.]

* **mis ó-gram ma-tist**, *s.* [Gr. *μισῶ* (*misō*) = to hate, and *γράμμα* (*gramma*), genit. *γραμματος* (*grammatos*) = a letter.] A hater of letters or learning.
 "Wat Tyler... being a *misogrammatist*."—*Fowler: Worthies*, II, 341.

mis óg-y nist, *s.* [Gr. *μισογάτης* (*misogaitēs*), from *μισω* (*misō*) = to hate, and *γάτης* (*gaitēs*) = a woman; Fr. *misogaque*.] A woman-hater.

mis óg-y ný, *s.* [Gr. *μισογονία* (*misogonia*); Fr. *misogynie*.] Hatred of women. [MISOGYNIST.]

† **mis ól ó gý**, *s.* [Gr. *μισολογία* (*misologia*)] = hatred of argument; *μισω* (*misō*) = to hate, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a proposition.] A contempt for logic.
 "That Bruno's scorn spring from his *misology* his own varied erudition proves."—*G. H. Lewis: Hist. of Philosophy*, II, 108.

* **mis ó pin íon** (i as y), *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *opinion* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous opinion.
 "But where the heart is forestalled with *misopinion*, abstruse directions are first needful to unchain error, ere we can learn truth."—*By. Hall: Sermon* (Sept. 1624).

* **mis-or-dēr**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *order*, *s.* (q.v.).] To order, regulate, or manage amiss.
 "If the child miss either in forgetting a word or *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master from it."—*Acham: S. Holmester*.

* **mis-or-dēr**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *order*, *s.* (q.v.).] Disorder, irregularity; want of order.
 "As humans being thus at quiet on that side intended whole to reform all *misorders* amongst the Britains."—*Holnished Hist. Scotland: Etholus*.

* **mis-or-dēred**, *a.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *order* (v).] Out of order; irregular, disorderly.
 "He [David] purged his court also in such wise of all vicious rite and *misordered* customs, that his whole fanthe was given ome to the exercise of virtue."—*Holnished Hist. Scotland: David*.

* **mis-or-dēr-ly**, *a.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *order* (v).] Disorderly, irregular.
 "His overmuch fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift."—*Acham: Schoolmaster*, bk. i.

* **mis-or-di-nā-tion**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] Wrong, faulty, or imperfect ordination.

* **mis ó thē-ism**, *s.* [Gr. *μισέω* (*misēō*) = to hate, and *θεός* (*theos*) = God.] Hatred of God.

* **mis own**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *own*, *v.* (q.v.).] To own, acknowledge, or avow wrongly or falsely.
 "He abused all articles belonging to the crafts of *misowning* to the faith."—*Stow: Henry IV.* (Jan. 1449).

* **mis pāint**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *paint*, *v.* (q.v.).] To paint wrongly or in wrong colours.

* **mis pās sion** (ss as sh), *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] Wrong passion or feeling.
 "The inward *mispassion* of the heart."—*Bish of Bell: Bard's Test: Matt.*, v. 22.

* **mis patched**, *a.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *patched* (q.v.).] Having patches in the wrong places.
 "Mispatched, yawning, stretching."—*Richards: Characters*, III, 124.

* **mis pay**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *pay* (q.v.).] To dispense, to dissatisfy, to discontent.
 "I can not of some flude.
 That I mispaye here ought to be payde.
 Whered he ought to be *mispaye*."—*Gower: C. A.*, ii.

* **mis-pēll**, *v.t.* [MISSPELL.]

* **mis-pend**, *v.t.* [MISSPEND.]

* **mis-pense**, *s.* [MISSPENCE.]

mis-pēr-šep-tion, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous perception.

* **mis-pēr-suādō** (u as w), * **mis-pēr-swādē**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *persuade* (q.v.).] To persuade wrongly or amiss; to mislead.
 "Four seduced souls... were *mispersuaded* to hate and condemn us."—*Bishop Hall: Five Persuaders*.

* **mis-pēr-suās-ī-ble-nēss** (u as w), *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *persuasibility* (q.v.).] The quality of not being persuadable.
 "Sons of *mispersuasibility*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tender mercies of God."—*Leighton: Commentary*, Peter, I, 14, 16.

* **mis-pēr-suā-šlon** (u as w), *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *persuasion* (q.v.).] A wrong or false persuasion; a false notion.
 "Whether the man that is thus *mispersuaded* is to be blamed, or not blamed, for his *misperasuasion*."—*Shirley: Works: Day of Conscience*.

mis-pick-ēl, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; a miner's term, which formerly included several kinds of pyrites; O. Ger. *mispickel*.]
Min.: The same as ARSENOPYRITE (q.v.).

mis-plāce, *v.t. & i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *place*, *v.* (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To put in a wrong place; to mislay; to set or enter upon an improper, unsuitable, or undeserving object.
 "See wealth abused, and dignities *misplac'd*."—*Gower: Turpiniana*, 815.
B. Intrans.: To misapply terms.
 "Do you hear how he *misplaces*!"—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II, 1.

mis-plāced, *pt. pp. & a.* [MISPLACED, *v.*] **misplaced gout**, *s.*
Pathol.: Anomalous or atonic gout, characterized by dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, irritability of temper, grinding of the teeth, &c., and often terminating in death.

mis-plāce-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *misplace*; -mēt.] The act of misplacing; the state of being misplaced.

* **mis-plēad**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *plead*, *v.* (q.v.).]
Law: To plead wrongly; to err in pleading.

mis-plēad-īng, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *pleading* (q.v.).]
Law: An error in pleading.
 "The *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all."—*Adams: Works*, II, 32.

* **mis-pōint**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *point*, *v.* (q.v.).] To point or punctuate improperly.

* **mis-pōl-ī-šy**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *policy* (q.v.).] Wrong or injudicious policy; impolicy.
 "To the schools of irreligion and *mispolicy*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xvii.

mis-prāc-tice, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *practice* (q.v.).] Wrong practice; misdeed, misconduct.

mis-print, * **myssē-šrynt**, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *print*, *v.* (q.v.).] To print wrongly or incorrectly.
 "By *misprintings* those figures of algebra."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 172.

mis print, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *print*, *s.* (q.v.).] A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

mis print ing, *s.* [MIS-PRINT, *v.*] The same as MISPRINT, *s.* (q.v.).
 "The books... have, I believe, many errors, or *misprintings* in them."—*Hall: Gleanings*, letters, II, 2.

* **mis prise** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *mesprendre* (Fr. *mesprendre*); from *mes* = Lat. *minus* = badly; Low Lat. *prize* = to prize, to value; Lat. *pretium* = a price.] To undervalue, to slight, to despise, to scorn.
 "Your reputation shall not therefore be *misprised*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II, 2.

mis prise (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *mes* = Lat. *minus* = badly; *prendre*, *pretium* = a taking, from *prendre*, *pa. par. of prendere* = to take.] To mistake; to take wrongly; to misconceive.
 "You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, III, 2.

* **mis pri-šion** (1), *s.* MISPRIZE (1), *v.* The act of undervaluing, slighting, or despising; scorn, contempt.
 "Thou dost in vile *misprision* shackle up My love."—*Shakespeare: All's Well That Ends Well*, III, 2.

mis pri-šion (2), *s.* MISPRIZE (2), *v.*
I. Opt. Lat.: A mistaking one thing for another; mistake, misconception, misunderstanding.
 "There is some *misprision* in the prices."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, IV, 1.
II. Law: Misprisions are all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; and it is said that a misprision is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever; and that, if the crown so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the misprision only. Misprisions are either negative, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; or positive, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. Of the first or negative kind, is what is called *misprision of treason*, consisting in the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent thereto, for any assent makes the party a traitor. The punishment of this offence is loss of the profits of lands during life, forfeiture of goods, and imprisonment during life. *Misprision of felony* is also the concealment of a felony which a man knows, but never assented to, for if he assented, this makes him either principal or accessory. The punishment is imprisonment and fine at the royal pleasure. The concealing the treasure-trove is also a misprision, which was formerly punishable by death, but now only by fine and imprisonment. Misprisions, which are positive, are generally denominated contents or high misdemeanors, of which the principal is the mal-administration of such high officers as are in public trust and employment.

* **mis-prō-šēd-īng**, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *proceeding* (q.v.).] A wrong or faulty proceeding.
 "Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and increase."—*Bacon: Church Controversies*.

* **mis-prō-šēss**, *v.t. & i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *profess* (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To profess wrongly or falsely.
 "Who *misproffess* arts of healing the soul."—*Bacon: Debauch*, p. 86.
B. Intrans.: To make false professions.

mis-prō-nōūnce, *v.t. & i.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *pronounce* (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To pronounce wrongly or incorrectly.
B. Intrans.: To pronounce incorrectly.
 "They *mispronounced* and mislashed."—*Milton: Apol. for Swearings*.

mis-prō-nūn-čī-ā-tion, *s.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *pronunciation* (q.v.).] Wrong or incorrect pronunciation.

mis-prō-pōr-tion, *v.t.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *proportion*, *v.* (q.v.).] To proportion wrongly; to make a mistake in the proportioning of things.

mis-prō-pōr-tioned, *a.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *proportion* (q.v.).] Not in proportion; not properly proportioned.

* **mis-prōūd**, *a.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *proud* (q.v.).] Viciously proud; over-proud.
 "Thy *misproud* and thionous clau."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 2.

hōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šùn; -šion, -šion = žhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = šhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

* **mis pûne tu âte**, *v.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *punish* (q.v.).] To punitively wrong.

"The writer who neglects punctuation, or *mis-punctuates*, is liable to be misunderstood."—*L. J. Poe Magazine*, v.

* **mis pur sùit**, *v.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *pur* (q.v.).] A wrong or mistaken pur-suit.

"Full of mere verbal miseries, misapprehensions, and mis-suits."—*Barlow: Life of Methuyn*, ch. viii.

* **mis quème**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *quæ* (q.v.).] To dispense.

"Hany man there mis-quème?"—*The Phoenixes' List*, p. 111.

mis-quò-tâ-tion, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *quò* (q.v.).] An incorrect or false quotation.

mis-quòtè', *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *quò* (q.v.).]

1. To quote falsely or incorrectly; to cite inaccurately.
- "Take his knotted pikes from Miller, got by rote, And just enough of learning to misquote."—*Bo. in: Endrich's Life of a Scotch Clerk*, v.
2. To misinterpret; to misconstrue.
- "Look how we can or sad, or merry, Interpretation of Language our books."—*Shakspeare: 1 H. IV. II.*, v. 2.

* **mis ràise'**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *raise* (q.v.).] To raise, rouse, or excite wrongly or without due cause.

"Here we were out of danger if this mis-raised fury."—*Bo. in: The Two Princes*, v. 2.

* **mis-râpè'**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *rap*, *v.* (q.v.).] To rate, value, or estimate wrongly or insufficiently.

"Assuming false, or overstating true advantages."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 26.

mis-réad, *v.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *read* (q.v.).] To read incorrectly; to mistake the meaning of.

* **mis-ré-çèive**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *receive* (q.v.).] To receive amiss.

* **mis-ré-çit al**, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *rectal* (q.v.).] An incorrect or faulty rectal.

"Reject the mis-rectal as surplusage!"—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xxv.

* **mis-ré-çitè**, *v.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *rectè* (q.v.).] To rectify wrongly or incorrectly.

"[They] mis-rectè the sense of the author they quote."—*Bayle: Works*, II, 477.

* **mis-réck òn**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *reck* (q.v.).]

1. To count or compute wrong; to miscalculate.
- "It is a familiar error in Josephus to *mis-reckon* times."—*Keble: Hist. of World*, bk. II, ch. xvii, § 3.
2. To lead astray in reckoning or calculation.
- "His heart *mis-reckons* him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. VI, ser. II.

* **mis-ré-òl-lée-tion**, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *recollection* (q.v.).] Erroneous or imperfect recollection.

* **mis-ré-fèr, miss re-ferre**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *refer* (q.v.).] To refer or report wrongly.

"Which often mis-apprehend and *mis-referre*."—*Daniel: Mirrors of Justice*, p. 12.

* **mis-ré-flect**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *reflect* (q.v.).] To reflect wrongly; to misrepresent.

"A mis-reflect of the object."—*Talbot: Adventures of Eric*, bk. IV, p.

* **mis-ré-form**, *v.* [Prof. *mis*, and Eng. *re-form* (q.v.).] To reform wrongly or imperfectly.

* **mis-ré-gard**, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *regard* (q.v.).] Misconception, misconception; want of attention or care.

"Who as these times he read With *mis-regard*!"—*Spenser: F. Q., IV*, viii, 26.

* **mis-rég y-lâte**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *regulate* (q.v.).] To regulate amiss or imperfectly.

* **mis-ré-hèarse**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *rehearse* (q.v.).] To rehearse, recite, or quote wrongly or erroneously.

"I both *mis-rehearse* and misconstrue."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1, 100.

* **mis-ré-lâte**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *relate* (q.v.).] To relate falsely or inaccurately.

* **mis-ré-lâ-tion**, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *relate* (q.v.).] The act of relating wrongly; a false or incorrect relation or narrative.

* **mis-rè-liq-lôn**, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *religion* (q.v.).] False religion.

"The infancy of a Paganish *mis-religion*."—*H. P. III: Contemp. The Ten Kings*.

* **mis-rè-mém-bèr**, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *remember* (q.v.).]

A. Prof. *v.*: Not to remember; to remember imperfectly; to forget.

"*Mis-remember* anyone words of his."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1, 109.

B. Prof. *i.*: To remember imperfectly; to mistake in remembering.

"Having enquired how long he had kept the wool in season, he found he had the most, he answered for of 1 month *mis-remembered* twenty years."—*Bayle: Works*, I, 419.

mis-rè-rèr, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *render* (q.v.).] To render, construe, or translate incorrectly.

"Polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how *mis-rendered* they have been *mis-rendered* (translations)."—*Bayle: Works*, II, 427.

mis-rè-port, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *report* (q.v.).]

1. To report wrongly or falsely, to give a false or incorrect account of.
- "That man should *mis-report* or dispute the actions of the Duke of York."—*Baker: Henry VI*, ch. 118.
2. To speak ill of, to slander.
- "A man that never yet Did, as he ventilates, *mis-report* your case."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

mis-rè-port, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *report* (q.v.).] A false report or misrepresentation.

"By the *mis-reports* of some ancients."—*Green: Cosm. Surv. & C.*, ch. 4.

* **mis-rè-pòrt-èr**, *s.* [Eng. *misreporter*; *v.*] One who mis-reports.

"We find you shameful liars and *mis-reporters*."—*Philpot: Works*, p. 115.

mis-rèp-rè-sènt, *v.* & *i.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *represent* (q.v.).]

A. Prof. *v.*: To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false, incorrect, or imperfect representation or account of, either intentionally or from carelessness.

"A writer lies under no very pressing temptation to *mis-represent* transactions of ancient date."—*Maitland: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

B. Prof. *i.*: To present false or incorrect representation or images.

"Do my eyes *mis-represent*?"—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 124.

mis-rèp-rè-sènt-à-tion, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *representation* (q.v.).]

1. The act of misrepresenting or misreporting; the giving a false or incorrect representation.
- "By how much the worse, and more scandalous the *misrepresentation* is, by so much the greater and more undeniable must be the idolatry."—*South: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 4.
2. A false or incorrect representation or account, made either intentionally or through carelessness or ignorance.

* **mis-rèp-rè-sènt-à-tive**, *v.* & *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *representative* (q.v.).]

A. *v.* *adv.*: Tending to misrepresent or convey a false representation or impression; misrepresenting.

B. *s.* *subst.*: One who should represent, but who really misrepresents his constituents.

"A letter came from that *misrepresentative* of Indiana."—*New York Tribune*, Jan. 26, 1872.

mis-rèp-rè-sènt-èr, *v.* [Eng. *misrepresent*; *v.*] One who mis-represents.

* **mis-rè-pùtè'**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *repute* (q.v.).] To repute or estimate wrongly; to hold in wrong estimation.

"Vindicate the *mis-reputed* honour of God."—*Milton: Doctrines of Divines*, bk. II, ch. xxii.

mis-rè-sém-blance, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *semblance* (q.v.).] A bad likeness.

"The Dutch poets *mis-resemblances*."—*Sattley: To A. Cunningham*.

mis-rè-sùlt, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *result* (q.v.).] A wrong or unlucky result. (See extract under MISPERCUIT.)

mis-rùle, *s.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *rule*, *s.* (q.v.).] A bad rule, disorder, confusion, tumult, dot.

"Lord *misrule* Of chaos far removed."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii, 57.

* **Lord of Misrule**: "LORD, s., * (3).

* **mis-rùle**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *rule*, *v.* (q.v.).] To rule badly or amiss; to misgovern.

"The state of Ireland at the accession of the Duke was that of a *misruled* dependency."—*Hart: Quart. Review*, p. 209.

* **mis-rùl-y**, *v.* [Prof. *miss*, and Eng. *ruly* (q.v.).] Iruly, ungovernable.

"Curb the range of his *misruly* tongue."—*Bo. in: Soliman*, v. 1.

miss (1), misse, *s.* [A contract of *mistress* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An unmarried female, a girl, a young woman or girl.
- "And how does *miss* and *madam* do?"—*Compton: Every Body's*.
2. A title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female; a form of address to an unmarried female.
- "*Miss*, *mad*, how you bow!"—*Compton: Love for Love*, III.
3. A kept mistress, a concubine.
- "She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *miss*."—*Bacon: Party*, 2th Jan. 1602.
4. A stamper, a prostitute.
- "A *miss* is a new name which civility of this age bestows on the girl who is commonly uncivilly called whore and strumpet."—*The Character of a Town Miss* 1675, p. 3.

II. Cards: An extra hand dealt aside on the table in three-card pool, for which a player is at liberty to exchange his hand.

miss, * misse, & i. [A.S. *missa*, *miss-*, cogn. with Dut. *missen* = to miss, from = an error, a mistake; Icel. *missa* = to miss; loss; *miss* = amiss; Dan. *miss* = to lose; Sw. *miss* = to lose; *miss* = wrongly, amiss; Goth. *missa* = wrongly; M. H. Ger. *missen*; O. H. Ger. *missa* = to miss; M. H. Ger. *miss* = an error.]

A. Fausstive:

1. To fail to reach, gain, obtain, or find.
- "Fierely no soul shall *miss*."—*Robert of Anjouster*, p. 564.
2. To fail to hit.
- "He could not *miss* it."—*Shakspeare: Tempest*, II, 1.
3. To fail to understand or catch mentally.
- "You *miss* my sense."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth of the Street*, v. 2.
4. To fail to keep or observe; to omit, to neglect; to pass by or over; to go without.
- "So much as *miss* a meal by way of punishment for his faults."—*Bo. in: John*.
5. To be without; to do without; to dispense with.
- "We must *miss* him; he does make our fire Take in our wood, and serves us so often."—*Shakspeare: Tempest*, I, 2.
6. To feel or perceive the want of; to discover or notice the absence, want, or omission of; to desiderate.
- "Every month his native land remembers and *misses* him less."—*Maitland: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 5.

B. Intrastive:

1. To go astray; to err.
- "What wonder then, if one of women all did *miss*!"—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III, ix, 2.
2. To fail to hit, reach, or attain the mark; to miscarry.
- "The invention all admir'd, and each, how he Took the inventor *miss*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi, 499.
- It was formerly followed by *off*.
- "Gentle *missing* of the Moldavian fell upon May-lark."—*Keble: Hist. of the Turles*.
- (1) *To be missing*: To be lost or wanting; not to be found.
- (2) *To miss* *stays*: *Next*: [SEAV, s.].

miss (2), * mis, * mys, * misse (2), s. [Miss, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A fault, an offence; a failure of duty.
- "To mend my *miss*."—*Walter of Paterno*, 522.
2. A mistake, an error.
- "He did without any very great *miss* in the hardest part of the ground."—*Bo. in: Schoolmaster*.
3. Harm or hurt from a mistake.
- "And though one fall through heedless haste, Yet to his *miss* no hurt he takes."—*Spenser: Shepherds Calender*.
4. A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c.: as, To make a *miss* in firing at a target.
5. A feeling of the loss, absence, or want of something.
- "I should have a heavy *miss* of thee."—*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 4.
6. Loss, absence.
- "Those that mourn for the *miss* of others."—*Sutton: Letters to the red*, 1849, p. 181.

II. Billiards: A stroke in which the player's

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn: mûte, eub, èure, unite, èur, rùle, fùll: trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

ball does not hit another ball, or, in pool, hits the wrong ball.

mis-said (al as ĕ), *pa. par. of a.* [MISSAY.]

mis'sal, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *missale*, from *missa* = a mass; *O. Fr. missel, messel*; *Fr. missal*; *Sp. misal*; *Ital. missale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ecclcs. & Church Hist.: The book containing the whole service of the mass throughout the year. In its present arrangement it dates from about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Roman missal is used generally throughout the Roman Church, though the Ambrosian obtains in the diocese of Milan, and many religious orders have their own missals, differing only in unimportant particulars from the Roman. Eastern Christians of the Communion with Rome have missals peculiar to their own rite. [RITE, II.] Missals from which mass is said are, of course, in the ecclesiastical languages; those for the use of the laity have a translation in the vernacular, side by side with the Latin or other ecclesiastical language.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the mass. [*Ep. Hall: Old Religion*, ch. v.]

mis-an-swĕr, * **misse an swer** (*w* silent), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *answer*, *s.* (q.v.).] **A failure.**

"After the misanswer of the one talent."—*By. Hall: Confession; Tale of Moses.*

mis-sat-ic-ial, *a.* [Lat. *missa* = mass.] Of or pertaining to the mass.

"The missatical corruption of their priesthood."—*Blacket: Life of B. Adams*, i, 101.

mis-say, * **mis saie**, *v. & i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *say*, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To say or speak wrongly or amiss.

2. To speak ill of; to slander.

B. Intransitive:

1. To say wrong; to make a mistake in what one says.

"Dugon Davie, I bid her goddaly,
Or Dugon her is, or I missay
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar; September.*

2. To speak ill or abusively.

"Notless her tongue not to her will obey'd,
But brought forth speeches myld which she would
have missay'd."—*Spenser: F. Q., IV, vi. 27.*

mis-say-er, * **mis say-ere**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sayer* (q.v.).] One who mis-says; an evil-speaker.

"And if that any missayere
Despise women, that thou maist here,
Blame him, and bid him hold him still."
Roman of the Rose.

mis-script, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Lat. *scrip-tum* = a thing written; *scribo* = to write.] A word wrongly or incorrectly written.

"These mis-cripts look as if descendants of ἀναλόγω and παραλόγω."—*Fitz-Edward Hall: Modern English*, p. 175.

misse, *v. & i.* [Miss, *v.*]

mis seĕ, *v. i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *see* (q.v.).] To take a wrong view.

"Herein he fundamentally mistook, *missae*, and misseit."—*Carlyle: Miscellaneous*, iv, 205.

mis seĕk, * **mis seke**, *v. t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *seek* (q.v.).] To seek or search for wrongly, or in a wrong direction.

"And yet the thing, that most is your desire,
You do misseke."
Walt: Of the meane and sure Estate.

mis-seĕm, *v. i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *seem* (q.v.).]

1. To make a false appearance.

2. To be unbecoming; to misbecome.

mis-seĕm-ĭng, *v. & s.* [Eng. *misbecom*; -*ing*.]

A. *As adj.:* Unbecoming, misbecoming.

"For never knight I saw in such *misbecom* plight"
Spenser: F. Q., I, ix. 23.

B. *As subst.:* Deceit; false show or appearance.

"With her witchcraft and *misbecom* sweets."
Spenser: F. Q., I, vii. 50.

mis'-sel, *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

Ornith.: The same as MISSEL-THRUSH.

* **missel-bird**, *s.* [MISSEL-THRUSH.]

missel-thrush, * **missel-bird**, *s.*

Ornith.: *Turdus viscivorus*; called also the Holm-thrush, from its partiality to the holm-

oak (*Quercus Ilex*), or from its feeding on the berries of the Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), known as holm-berries; and the Storm-ruck from its singing both before and during wind and rain. The name Missel-thrush is derived from the fact that the bird feeds on the berries of the mistletoe. Upper surface, nearly uniform clove-brown; under, yellowish-white with black spots; tail slightly forked. Length of adult bird about eleven inches; the males and females exhibit little difference in size or plumage. The missel-thrush is common in England and in Central Europe. (*Varell*). [THRUSH.]

* **mis'-sel-dinc**, *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

* **mis'-sel-to**, *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

mis sĕm-blance, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *semblance* (q.v.).] A false semblance or resemblance.

* **mis-se-me-tre**, *v. t.* [METRE.]

mis sĕnd, *v. t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *send* (q.v.).] To send wrongly or amiss; as, To *mis-send* a parcel.

* **mis sĕnse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sense* (q.v.).] To confuse, to confound, to misunderstand.

"*Mis-sensing his lines.*"—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 107.

mis sĕnt, *pt. par. of a.* [MIS-END.]

* **mis sĕn'ten-çe**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sentence* (q.v.).] A wrong sentence.

"That *mis-sentence* which . . . would appear most gross and palpable."—*Blacket: Life of B. Adams*, i, 72.

* **mis sĕr've**, *v. t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *serve* (q.v.).] To serve wrongly or unfaithfully; to fail in serving.

"You shall inquire whether the good statute be observed, who rely & trust any have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *mis-served* in that he buys."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

* **mis sĕt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *set*, *v.* (q.v.).] To set in the wrong place or position; to misplace.

"If, therefore, that boundary of suits [an oath] be taken away, *in mis-set*, where shall be the end."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

mis sĕt, *v.* [MISSET, *v.*] Put out of sorts. (*Scotch.*)

"Our nimble's sair *mis-set*, after her ordinar."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xvii.

mis shăpe, *v. t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *shape*, *v.* (q.v.).] To shape ill; to give an ill-shape or form to; to deform.

"Our meddling intellect
Misshapes the beauteous forms of things."
Wordsworth: The Tables Turned.

mis-shăpe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *shape*, *s.* (q.v.).] An ill or incorrect shape or form; deformity.

"The one of them . . . did seem to looke askew
That her *misshape* much helpeth."
Spenser: F. Q., V, xii. 29.

mis shăp-en, *pt. par. of a.* [MISSHAPE.]

Ill-shaped, ill-formed, deformed.

"Crowded with withered or *misshapen* figures."—*Goldsmit: Dec. No. 1.*

* **mis shăp-en lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *misshapen*; -*ly*.] In a misshapen manner.

mis shăp-en nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *misshapen*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being misshapen; deformity.

* **mis-shĕathe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sheathe* (q.v.).] To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place.

"This dagger hath misteĕn . . .
And is *mis-sheathed* in my daughter's bosom."
Shakspe. Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

mis sif-ĭ cate, *v. i.* [Low Lat. *missa* = mass, and Lat. *facio* = to do.] To celebrate mass.

"Conceive him, readers, he [Ep. Andrews] would *missocate*."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. I, ch. v.

mis'sile, *a. & s.* [Lat. *missilis* = that can be thrown; neut. *missile* (*telum*) = a weapon] that can be thrown, from *missus*, *pt. par. of mitto* = to send.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of being thrown or hurled; fit for being hurled or projected from the hand, or an instrument, or engine.

"To raise the most, the *missile* dart to wing,
And send swift arrows from the bounding string."
Pope: Homer, Iliad, viii, 261.

* 2. Having the power of projecting. (An incorrect use of the word.)

"It took the regular musketeer two or three minutes to alter his *missile* weapon [a musket] into a weapon with which he could encounter an enemy hand to hand."—*Mansel: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

B. *As subst.:* A weapon or projectile thrown or intended to be thrown or hurled from the hand, or an instrument, or engine; as, a dart, an arrow, a bullet.

miss ĭng, *a.* [Miss, *v.*] Lost, missed, wanting; not to be found in the place where it was expected to be found.

"If by any means he be *missing*, then shall thy life be for his life."—*1 Kings*, xx, 39.

* **miss ĭng lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *missing*; -*ly*.] With regret; with a feeling of regret.

"I have, *missingly*, indeed, been of late much retired from court."—*Shakspe. Winter's Tale*, iv, 1.

miss ĭon (as as sh), *s. & a.* [Lat. *missio* = a sending, from *missus*, *pt. par. of mitto* = to send.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of sending; a sending, a despatching.

* 2. Dismissal, dismissal, discharge.

3. The state of being sent or delegated by authority.

4. Persons sent or delegated by authority to perform any service or commission; spec., persons sent on political business, or to propagate religion.

"There should be a *mission* of three of the fellows, or brethren of Solomon's House."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

5. The business on which a person or agent is sent; that duty with which the persons sent are charged; a commission; a charge or duty entrusted.

"Pronounce—what is thy *mission*?"
Byron: Manfred, III, 4.

6. The duty or object which one has to fulfil in life; the object of a person's or thing's existence.

"How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high."
Milton: P. R., II, 114.

7. A station or residence of missionaries; the missionaries connected with such station.

II. Ecclcs. & Church History:

1. Singular:

(1) The act of appointing to the cure of souls by a lawful superior. In the Roman Church the mission of a priest is derived from his bishop, who receives his mission from the Pope. There are two views as to mission in the Anglican Church: (1) that mission is conferred with consecration; and (2) that it is derived from the Crown. The former view is the one more generally held; though the supporters of the latter might effectively quote the words in which an Anglican bishop does homage to the sovereign for his see. Among non-episcopal denominations, mission is generally the act of a governing body.

(2) A quasi-parish. In countries not in communion with the Roman Church, priests are appointed to missions, and are removable at the will of the bishop. Since the establishment of the Roman hierarchy in England in 1550—known at that time as the "Papal Aggression"—the charge of certain important missions has centered quasi-parochial rights. [MISSIONARY, *PAROCH.*]

(3) The holding of special services in any particular district with the view of stirring up the inhabitants to a more active spiritual life.

2. Plural:

(1) *Foreign Missions:* The injunction of Jesus which renders the duty of instituting missions imperative on the Christian Church is found in Matt. xxviii, 18-20 and Mark xvi, 15-18. The latter version of the command belongs to that portion of the last chapter of Mark which is of doubtful authenticity [MARK]. The Acts of the Apostles narrate the Pentecostal descent of the Holy Spirit accompanied by the gift of tongues, this miraculous endowment being evidently designed for missionary purposes (Acts ii, 5). They tell also how Peter and John (ii, 14, v, &c.), and subsequently Saul, or Paul, fulfilled the final command of Jesus (xiii, xxviii). The revelation made to Peter that no man, Gentile or Jew, was common or unclean, having removed the prejudice against the propagation of the gospel among the Gentiles (x, 1), St. Paul became their special apostle, while St. Peter

bĕil, **bĕy**; **pĕult**, **jĕwl**; **eat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = şhus**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

had for his chief charge the Jews. Tradition is probably correct in making every apostle a missionary, though details as to their several spheres are not trustworthy. In ante-Nicene times a series of zealous missionaries laboured to spread the gospel. A certain tacit compromise with the prior faiths took place in various respects. The pagan festivals in particular showed intense tenacity of life, and as a rule it was found needful to give them a Christian varnish, and adopt them into the new religion. On the establishment of Christianity under Constantine in the fourth century, the civil power concerned itself about the spread of Christianity, and early in the ninth Charlemagne effected the conversion of the Saxons by a series of bloody wars. But genuine missionaries appeared. Thus, St. Patrick, who laboured in the fifth century, is called the "Apostle of Ireland"; Winifred, or Boniface, in the eighth century, the "Apostle of Germany." Christianity had reached Britain in Roman times, but the early British churches having been trampled out by the pagan Anglo-Saxons, Augustine and forty monks were sent to Canterbury. He became the "Apostle of England," and the first English primate. In the East, the Nestorians, from the eighth to the thirteenth centuries, prosecuted missions in Tartary and other parts of Asia, their zeal and devotion eliciting the admiration of Gibbon. The first Spaniards in America and the Portuguese in India made it a prominent object to spread Christianity, using, however, force for the purpose. In the sixteenth century, the order of Jesuits was established, to spread the Roman Catholic faith abroad as well as defend it at home. This order established missions in India, China, Japan, and South America. The greatest name was Francis Xavier (1506-1552), the "Apostle of the Indies." The zeal of the Jesuits stirred up the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and other orders. The Society of Propaganda Fide was instituted in 1622. The Protestant churches, whilst in conflict with Rome during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, had little energy to spare for missions. In 1701 there arose the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; about 1722 the Moravian brethren were very zealous for missions; in 1786 the Methodist Missionary Society, in 1792 the Baptist Missionary Society, in 1796 the Glasgow, and in 1796 the Scottish Missionary Society; in 1799 the Church Missionary Society, and in 1830 the Church of Scotland mission, and in 1843 that of the Free Church came into being, with several others. The Church of England has various missionary bishops, the first ordained being the Bishop of Jerusalem, in 1841. The Scottish Missions are conducted by the churches without the intervention of societies. America has largely aided in the work of missions, one of the agents it has sent forth, Adoniram Judson, being sometimes called the "Apostle of Burmah." The Evangelical body in Germany have by means of many institutions sent forth a large number of missionaries.

(2) *Home Missions:* The taunt, "Why send so much money abroad when there are practically so many heathen at home?" helped to create home missions, which are now prosecuted with ardour in nearly every city and town in Britain. One of the earliest was the London City Mission, established in 1836.

(3) *Jewish Missions:* The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews was founded in 1809; the Church of Scotland Mission to the Jews began in 1827; the Free Church mission in 1843.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to missions or missionaries.

"They had erected a church and school, and had made some progress with mission work."—*Echo*, Jan. 5, 1882.

***miss-îôn** (ss as sh), *v. t.* [MISSIÖN, *s.*] To send on a mission; to commission, to delegate. "Me Allah and the Prophet mission here."—*Sonnet*, *That do, v.*

***miss' îôn ar í nêss** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *missionary*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of a missionary; fitness or aptitude for the position or office of a missionary.

"Their rapid insight and fine aptitude, particularly worth and general missionary-ness, as long as they were quiet by the tree."—*K. B. Brönnig*, *Avonra Leigh, v.*

miss-îôn a rÿ (ss as sh), *s.* & *v.* [Eng. *mission*; -*ary*; Fr. *missionnaire*.]

A. *As subst.:* One who is sent upon a religious mission; one who is sent to propagate religion.

"His friends said that he had been a missionary; his enemies that he had been a buccancer."—*Merivale*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to religious missions or missionaries.

"That section of the Protestants who alone possessed missionary power."—*First Quart. Review* (1873), p. 59.

missionary rector, s.

Ecles. & Church Hist.: The title given to certain Roman priests in each diocese in England, from their having charge of missions more than ordinarily important, either on account of their having been long established or from the size of the congregation. Missionary rectors were instituted by a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda of April 21, 1852, which decree was promulgated in the First Provincial Council of Westminster (July, 1852).

missionary-religions, s. pl. A term employed by Prof. Max Müller, in his lecture on Missions in Westminster Abbey (Dec. 3, 1873), to distinguish Buddhism, Muhammadanism, and Christianity, from Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrianism, which he called non-missionary.

"By missionary-religions I meant those in which the spreading of the truth and the conversion of unbelievers are ranked to the rank of a sacred duty by the founder or his immediate successors."—*Max Müller*, *Chaps. from a German Workshop*, iv. 318.

miss-îôn âtc (ss as sh), *v. t.* [Eng. *mission*; -*ate*.] To act or go on a mission.

miss-îôn-êr (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *mission*; -*er*.] One who is sent on a mission; a missionary.

"This extraordinary conduct was due, as the priests allege, to the action of certain German missionaries."—*Echo*, Jan. 5, 1882.

***miss-îsh, a.** [Eng. *miss* (I), *s.*; -*ish*.] Like a miss; prim, affected, lachrymical.

"You are not going to be *missish*, I hope."—*Miss Austen*, *Pride & Prejudice*, ch. lvii.

***miss-îsh-nêss, s.** [Eng. *missish*; -*ness*.] The air or affectation of a young miss; primness, affectation.

"I have lost him by my own want of decision—my own *missishness* rather, in liking to have lovers, in order to tease them."—*T. Hook*, *All in the Wrong*, ch. ii.

Miss-sis-sip-pî, s. [Native name = the great water.]

Geog.: The large river traversing the centre of the North American continent.

Mississippi alligator, s.

Zool.: *Alligator lucius*, sometimes called the Pike-headed Alligator. Length, from fourteen to fifteen feet; deep greenish-brown above, yellow below, with the sides more or less striped. Fish forms their staple food, but it is said that they sometimes attack large quadrupeds, and even human beings.

***miss-sit, v. t.** [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sit* (q. v.).] To sit ill upon; to misbecome.

miss-ive, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *missus*, *pa. par.* of *mittere* = to send.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Sent or proceeding from an authoritative source.

"The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a *conge d'office*, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*."—*Agilffe*, *Parergon*.

2. Fitted or intended to be thrown, hurled, or projected; missile.

"Atrides first discharged the *missive spear*."—*Pope*, *Dunciad*, li. 299.

B. *As substantive:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is sent or despatched: an announcement or injunction sent by a messenger; a message, a letter.

"2. A person sent; a messenger.

"While I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all-hail'd me Thane of Cawdor."—*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, i. 5.

II. Scots Law: A letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to buy or sell, or enter into any contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts the offer completing the contract.

***miss maze, s.** [MIZMAZE.]

***miss sôund, v. t.** [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sound* (q. v.).] To sound or pronounce wrongly or amiss.

"They called them Crakers, which, by *missounding*, was commonly called *Krakers*."—*Hall*; *Henry VIII* (an. 16).

Mis-sôu'-rî, s. [Native Indian name.]

Geog.: The name of a central State of the American Union, also of a river passing through that State.

Missouri Compromise, s.

Hist.: A name popularly given to an Act of the American Congress, passed in 1820, and intended to reconcile the Pro- and Anti-slavery parties. By this Act, it was determined that Missouri should be admitted into the Union as a slaveholding State, but that slavery should never be established in any State, to be formed in the future, lying north of latitude 36° 30'.

Missouri-rattlesnake, s.

Zool.: *Crotalus confluentus* (Say). A slender snake, from two to three feet long. It is found from California to Utah, but the Yellowstone is its favourite locality.

mis-soÿ, s. [Masseov.]

***mis-spêak, *mis-spêake, *mis-peak, v. t. & t.** [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *speak* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To speak wrongly or amiss; to err in speaking.

"It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard."—*Shakespeare*, *King John*, iii. 1.

2. To speak ill of anybody.

"Who but *misspeaks* of Thee, he spets at Heaven."—*Sylvester*, *The Decay*, 606.

B. Transitive:

1. To speak or utter wrongly or incorrectly.

"A mother which delights to hear Her early child *misspeak* full utter'd words."—*Doune Poems*, p. 177.

2. To speak amiss.

"I cannot of equal funds, That I *misspoke* have ought behynde, Whereof I ought be amiss'd."—*Gower*; *C. A.*, ii.

***mis-spêoçh, *mis-peche, s.** [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *speech* (q. v.).] Speaking wrongly or amiss.

"And otherwise of no *misspeche* My conscience for to cease."—*Gower*; *C. A.*, ii.

mis-spêll, v. t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *spell*, *v.* (q. v.).] To spell wrongly or incorrectly.

mis-spêll-îng, s. [MISSPELL.] A wrong spelling of a word.

mis-spênd, + mis-pênd, v. t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *spend* (q. v.).] To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to spend uselessly or wastefully.

"The genial moisture, due To apples, otherwise *misspend* itself."—*J. Philips*, *Cider*.

***mis-spênd' êr, s.** [Eng. *misspend*; -*er*.] One who misspends or wastes prodigally or imprudently.

***mis-spênce, *mis-spênce', *mîs-pênce, s.** [MISSPEND.] A misspending; a spending uselessly; waste.

"The misspence of money, and that which fare transcends all treasures, of pretious peerlesse time."—*Freynoe*, *A Hystory-Mastrix*, ii.

mis-spênt', pa. par. & a. [MISSPEND.]

***mis-spôke, *mis-spôk-en, pa. par. or a.** [MISSPEAK.]

mis-stâtc', v. t. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *state* (q. v.).] To state wrongly or incorrectly; to misrepresent.

mis-stâtc-mênt, s. [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *statement* (q. v.).] A false or incorrect statement; an incorrect representation of the facts; a misrepresentation.

mis-stây, v. t. [Eng. *miss*, *v.*, and *stay*, *s.* (q. v.).]

Naut.: To miss stays; to fail of going about from one tack to another when tacking, but not used of wearing. [STAY, *s.*]

mis-stâyed, a. [Eng. *misstay*; -*ed*.]

Naut.: Having missed stays.

***mis-stêp, *mis-steppe, v. t.** [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *step* (q. v.).] To step, to move, to go wrongly or astray.

"Whoso as ever his lone go, She shall not with her littel to *misstepe*."—*Gower*; *C. A.*, v.

***mis-stêp, s.** [MISSTEP, *v.*] A wrong or false step.

fâtc, fât, firc, amidst, whêt, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêrc, camel, hêr, thêrc; pînc, pîr, sîr, marine: go, pôç, or, wêrc, wêlf, wêrc, whô, sôn: mûtc, cûb, cûrc, yrite, cûr, rûlc, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

* **mis-süc-çeed**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *succeed* (q.v.).] To turn out ill.
 "By the missucceeding of matters."—*Fuller: Wor-thies*, ii. 7.

* **mis-süc-çess**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *success* (q.v.).] Ill-success.
 "Some shifting alchemist that casts all the fault of his misadventure upon his client or his furnace."—*Ep. Hall: Sermon at Court, Aug. 5.*

* **mis-süg-gëst-ïön** (I as *y*), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *suggestion* (q.v.).] A wrong or evil suggestion.
 "These cheaters . . . that would fain win you from us with more tricks of misapprehension."—*Ep. Hall: A Letter Paraphrased.*

* **mis-suit**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *suit*, *v.* (q.v.).] To suit ill.
 "Misgiving a great main most."
Mrs. Brunning: Napoleon III. in Italy.

* **mis-süm-mä-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *summation* (q.v.).] A wrong summation.
 "A summation in a fitted account."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. ii.

* **mis-sure** (sure as *shür*), *s.* [Lat. *missurus*, fut. par. of *mitto* = to send.] A mission.
 "The missura I send you."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 110.

* **mis-swäy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sway* (q.v.).] To misrule.
 "Through misruling it seem'd to decline."
Inveres: Microcosmos, p. 60.

* **mis-swoär**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *swear* (q.v.).] To swear falsely; to forswear one's self.

* **mis-swörn**, *pa. par. or a.* [MISSWEAR.]

* **mis-sy**, *a.* [Eng. *miss* (I) *s.*; -y.] Missish, affected, sentimental.
 "The common nobby-pamby little missy phrase."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xxviii.

mist, *v.t. & i.* [*MIST*, *s.*]
 * **myist**, * **myst**, * **myste**, *s.* [A.S. *mist* = gloom, darkness; cogn. with Icel. *mistr* = mist; Sw. *mist* = foggy weather; Dut. *mist* = fog; Ger. *mist* = dung.]
 1. *Lit.*: Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; the fall of rain or water in almost imperceptibly fine drops.
 "The mist and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.
 ¶ A dense mist is called a fog (q.v.).
 2. *Fig.*: Anything which dims, obscures, or darkens.
 "All mist from thence
 Purge and disperse."
Milton: P.L., iii. 52.

mist-flower, *s.*
Bot.: Conoclinium, a genus of Composites. One species, *Conoclinium coelestinum*, is a weed with fragrant blue or purple flowers, growing in the United States.

mist, *v.t. & i.* [*MIST*, *s.*]
A. Trans.: To cover as with mist; to cloud, to dim.
 "Lend me a looking-glass:
 If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
 Why then she lives."
Shakespeare: Lear, v. 3.

B. Intrans.: To be misty; to drizzle.

mis-tä'en, *a.* [MISTAKEN.]

mis-täk-'a-ble, **mis-täke-'a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *mistake* (q.v.).] Capable of being mistaken; liable to be mistaken; liable to misconception.
 "They are set forth in minor and less *mistakeable* numbers."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. i.

mis-täke, *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *mistaka* = to take by mistake.]
A. Transitive:
 * 1. To take away wrongly or improperly.
 "Mistake them away."
 And ask a fee for coming."
Donne: Satires, v.
 * 2. To take in error.
 "But your true trick,ascal, must be to be ever busy, and *mistake* away the bottles and cans, in haste, before they be half drunk off."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 2.
 * 3. To take or understand wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misapprehend, to misunderstand; to misconceive.
 "My father's purposes have been *mistak'd*."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.
 * 4. To take one person or thing for another; to imagine erroneously one person or thing to be another.
 "Now, I am apt to *mistake* a want of vision in their nomenclature for a deficiency in their judgments."
Fanny: On Lyric Poetry.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To make a mistake in judgment; to mis-judge, to be in error; to be under a misapprehension.
 "Why, sir, who bade you call her?
 Your worship, sir; or else I *mistook*."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.
 * 2. To transgress; to commit a fault.
 "Ye that ayeist your *lova mistaketh*."
Roman of the Rose.

mis-täke, *s.* [MISTAKE, *v.*]
 1. An error of judgment or opinion; a misconception; a misapprehension, a misunderstanding, a blunder.
 "Rectify the *mistakes* of historians."—*Bay: On the Creation*, pt. 1.
 2. A fault, an error, a blunder; a wrong act done unintentionally.
 "A sentiment, in itself amiable and respectable, led him to commit the greatest *mistake* of his whole life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.
 ¶ No mistake: Beyond all doubt or question; unquestionably, certainly, without fail.

mis-täk-'en, *a.* [MISTAKE, *v.*]
 1. Erroneous, incorrect.
 "The fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense."
South: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 2.
 2. Labouring under a mistake or misconception; wrong.
 "She, *mistaken*, seems to dote on me."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.
 ¶ To be mistaken:
 1. To be misunderstood, misconceived, or misjudged.
 2. To be in error; to make a mistake; to be under a misapprehension.
 "You are too much *mistaken* in this king."
Shakespeare: Henry V., ii. 4.

mis-täk-'en-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mistaken*; -ly.]
 By mistake; mistakenly.

mis-täk-'ër, *s.* [Eng. *mistake* (q.v.); -er.] One who makes a mistake; one who misunderstands.
 "The well-meaning ignorance of some *mistakers*."
Ep. Hall: Apol. Addit. to the Reader.

mis-täk-'ing, *s.* [MISTAKE, *v.*] A mistake, an error, a blunder.
 "Now, I perceive, thou art a reverend father;
 Pardon, I pray thee, for my mad *mistaking*."
Shakespeare: Tempest, iv. 5.

mis-täk-'ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mistaking*; -ly.]
 By mistake; mistakenly, erroneously.
 "That we may not *mistakingly* rear up the walls of Babel while we intend Jerusalem."—*Ep. Hall: Mystery of Godliness*, (Epistle prefixed.)

mis-taught (ought as *ât*), *pa. par. or a.* [MISTEACH.]
 * **mis-tëach**, * **mis-teche**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *teach* (q.v.).] To teach wrongly; to give wrong instruction to.
 "More shame for those who have *mistought* them."
Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.

* **mis-tëll**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tell* (q.v.).]
 1. To tell wrongly or incorrectly; to mis-report.
 2. To miscount.
 "Their prayers are by the dozen, when if they *mistell* one, they think all the rest lost."—*Bretton: Strange News*, p. 5.

* **mis-töm-'për**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *temper*, *v.* (q.v.).] To disorder, to disturb, to dis-
 "Nor husband's weale nor children's woe *mistemper'd* his head."
Warner: Athons England, bk. vii., ch. xxiv.

* **mis-töm-'përed**, *a.* [MISTEMPER, *v.*]
 1. Disordered, diseased, irritated, ill-tempered.
 "This foundation of *mistemper'd* humour
 Rests by you only to be qualified."
Shakespeare: King John, v. 1.
 2. Badly tempered; tempered to a bad purpose or end.
 "Throw your *mistemper'd* weapons to the ground."
Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

mis-tër (I), *s.* [The same word as *master* (q.v.).] Master, sir; the common form of address to an adult male. It is now always abbreviated in writing to the form Mr.

* **mis-tër** (2), * **mis-terö**, *s.* [O. Fr. *maister* (Fr. *maître*), from Lat. *maister* = a sevir; *maister* = a servant. *Master* and *maistry* are thus doublets.] [MISTER.]
 1. A trade, an art, an occupation, an employment.
 "In south he learned huddle a good *mistry*,
 He was a well good wright, a carpenter."
Chaucer: P., etc.

2. Manner, kind, sort.
 "The redress knight toward him crossed fast,
 To weet what *mistry* twill was so dymny d."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 21.

mis-tër (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Need, necessity. (*Scotch*.)
 "World's gear was henceforth ward the least of her care,
 . . . nor was it likely to be nuckle her *mistry*."
Scott: Heart of Midlothian, ch. xlii.

* **mis-tër**, * **mis-tro**, *v.t. & i.* [MISTER (2), *s.*]
A. Trans.: To occasion loss to.
B. Intrans.: To need, to be necessary, to boot.
 "As for my name it *miströth* not to tell."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 31.

* **mis-terö**, *s.* [MISTER (2), *s.*]

mis-tër'm, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *term* (q.v.).] To term or designate erroneously; to miscall, to misname.
 "World's exile is death; then banished
 Is death *mister'm'd*."
Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

* **mis-tër-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *master* (1); -ship.] The state or quality of being a *master* (q.v.). (*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.)

* **mis-tër-ÿ**, * **mÿs-tër-ÿ**, * **mÿs-ter-ïe**, *s.* [Lat. *ministerium*.] A trade, an occupation, a business. [MISTER (2), *s.*]
 "That which is the noblest *mistry*
 Brings to reproach and renown infancy."
Spenser: Mother Hubbards Tale.

* **mist-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *mist*; *füll* (I).] Clouded or dimmed with tears, as with mist.
 "Here they are but felt, and seen with *mistful* eyes."
Shakespeare: Pericles, i. 5.

* **mis-think**, * **mis-thinke**, *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *think* (q.v.).]
A. Intrans.: To think wrongly.
 "When they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe."
Chaucer: Court of Love.
B. Trans.: To misjudge, to think ill of.
 "How will the country for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied!"
Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

* **mis-thought** (ought as *ât*), *pa. par. or a.* [MISTHINK.]

* **mis-thought** (ought as *ât*), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *thought*, *s.* (q.v.).] Wrong thoughts or ideas; an erroneous notion; mistake.
 "Through error and *misthought*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 52.

* **mis-thrive**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *thrive* (q.v.).] Not to thrive; to fare or succeed ill.

* **mis-throw**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *throw*, *v.* (q.v.).] To throw or cast wrongly.
 "Hast thou thyrowe eie ought *misthrowe*?"
Gower: C. A., bk. i.

mis-ti-cö, *s.* [Turk. *mistigo*. (*Litté*.)] *Naut.*: A small Mediterranean vessel, between a zebea and a felucca.

* **mis-tide**, *v.i.* [A.S. *mistidan*.]
 1. To betide ill or amiss; to turn out ill or unfortunately.
 2. To fare ill, to be unfortunate.
 "Atte laste he shal mishappe and *mistide*."
Chaucer: Tale of Meibee.

* **mis-ti-hëad**, * **mis-ti-heed**, *s.* [Eng. *misty*; -head.] The state of being misty; mistiness.
 "What meaneth this, what is this *mistheed*?"
Chaucer: Complaint of Mars & Venus.

mis-tÿ-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *misty*; -ly.] In a misty manner; dimly, darkly, obscurely.
 "These philosopher speke so *misty*
 In this craft, that man cannot come thereby,
 For any wyl that men have now adayaes."
Chaucer: C. T., 16, 862.

mis-time, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *mistiman*.]
A. Intrans.: To turn out ill, to happen amiss; to mistide.
B. Trans.: To time wrongly; not to adapt or adjust the time to.

mis-timed, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *timed* (q.v.).] Out of time or place; inappropriate; not suited to the time or occasion; as, a *mistimed* boast.

mis-ti-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *misty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being misty; darkness, dimness, obscurity.
 "The very *mistiness* of the Prime Minister's own words."—*Standard*, June 21, 1892.

* **mist-ïön** (I as *y*), *s.* [Lat. *mixtio* = a mixing, a mixture, from *mixtus*, *pa. par.* of *miscere*.

böil, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **gö**, **çem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.
 -**cian**, -**tian** = **shän**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**çion** = **zhün**. -**ciou**s, -**tiou**s, -**siou**s = **shü**s. -**bie**, -**dle**, &c. = **bçl**, **dçl**.

B. Intransitive :

1. To relax or soften the rigour, harshness, or severity of anything.

"A mitigating clause was added by way of rider."—*Mansfield, Hist. Eng.*, ch. 21.

* 2. To become softened, cooled, assuaged, or lessened.

"As his years increase, his fire assuages."

Alloy with time, and mitigate with age."

Brookes, Jerusalem betwixt, bk. 1.

mit-ĭ-gā-tion, * **mit-ĭ-gā-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *mitigation*, from Lat. *mitigatio*, accus. of *mitigare*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.); Sp. *mitigacion*; Ital. *mitigazione*.] The act of mitigating, abating, relaxing, or moderating; abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, or afflictive.

"These share man's general lot

With little mitigation."

Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. v.

* **mit-ĭ-gā-tive**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *mitigatif*, from Lat. *mitigatus*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.)]

A. *As adj.*: Mitigating, alleviating, or abating; lenitive.

B. *As subst.*: Anything which alleviates, abates, or moderates; a lenitive.

"Which may the ference of lone assake

To the loase, as a mitigation."

Chaucer, Remedie of Loue, (Prol.)

mit-ĭ-gā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *mitigat(e)*; *or*.] One who or that which mitigates, alleviates, or moderates.

* **mit-ĭ-gā-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *mitigatorius*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.)]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to mitigate; mitigative.

B. *As subst.*: A mitigation.

"In cases of life and such mitigatories."—*North, Examen*, p. 316.

* **mit-ĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *mit(t)* (2); *-ing*.] A little one; a term of endearment.

mit-kūl, *s.* [Native word.] A money of account in Morocco, value about 38. 1d. sterling.

mit-trā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μίτρα* (*mitra*) = an Asiatic head-dress, a euf, a turban.]

1. *Zool.*: Mitre-shell, Bishop's Mitre, Tiara; a genus of prosobranchiate holostomatous gastropods, family Murielidae. The spire is elevated, the apex acute; the shell thick, with small aperture, and notched in front; the columella obliquely plaited, and the oper-



MITRA.

culum very small. The animal has a long proboscis; and when irritated emits a purple liquid of nauseous odour. The popular names have reference to the shape of the shell and its ornamentation. Known species 420, mostly from tropical seas, ranging from low-water to eighty fathoms. *Mitra episcopalis* is one of the commonest species; *M. regina* is the most beautiful; the most valuable is *M. stromboli*, an example of which is valued at £10; and there is only one specimen in England of *M. zonata*, brought up from deep water off Nice, and described by Marratt in the *Linnean Transactions* of 1817.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus appears for the first time in the Cretaceous period, but the fossil species are mainly distributed through the Tertiary formations. (*Nicholson*.)

mit-træ-form, *a.* [MITRIFORM.]

† **mit-rāil**, * **mit-rāille**, *s.* [Fr. = small pieces of iron, copper, &c., grape-shot, from O. Fr. *mitaille*, from *mitre* = a small piece, a mitre.] An old name for grape or case shot, or for charges of fragments of metal that were sometimes fired from guns. [MITRE, 2.]

mitrailleur, *s.* [MITRAILLEUR.]

mitrailleuse (as *mi-trā-yéz*), * **mitraille**, *leur* (as *mi-trā-yér*), *s.* [Fr.] [MITRAILLE, *s.*]

Ord.: A weapon designed to fire a large number of cartridges in a short time. The name is given chiefly to those which are intended for use against men, firing, therefore,

ordinary rifle bullets; but weapons of higher calibre, designed to discharge heavier projectiles against "material," are usually called "machine guns." In each instance, however, the weapon is a breech-loader, and the shot is carried in a metal cartridge. The earliest forms were the French mitrailleuse and the Belgian Montigny mitrailleuse, both being composed of a number of barrels fastened in a group surrounded by a metal casing, the cartridges being contained in steel blocks, which are dropped successively into a "slot" or opening in the breech, and replaced, when discharged, by a fresh plate. The rate of firing of the Montigny was about 444 shots per minute, of the French piece 300 per minute. The Gatling, with ten revolving barrels, and the light Nordenfeldt and Gardner patterns, with fixed barrels, are fed from a drum containing cartridges, which is placed over a slot on the upper surface of the case covering the barrels. A scattering arrangement is usually fitted to the mitrailleuse, which causes the barrels to move from side to side while the piece is being discharged. The machine guns firing shot large enough to penetrate even thin iron plates are the Gatling (calibre, .65-inch), the Nordenfeldt (calibre, 1-inch), and the Hotchkiss (calibre, 1.46-inch), and all these have fixed barrels without any scattering machinery. The first mentioned fires 200 rounds a minute; the Nordenfeldt, 100 rounds in the same time. In the Hotchkiss there is a single lock for all five barrels; and the motion of the barrels is intermittent. The Nordenfeldt pattern consists of four barrels fastened side by side horizontally in a frame. It is fed from a carrier on top of the breech of the machine, which is filled by hand as the barrels, five in number, revolve, and in addition to solid cast-iron and steel shots, it fires explosive shells and canisters, at the rate of 25 per minute. This weapon will penetrate 7-inch steel plates up to 2,000 yards range. The Maxim gun is of the same nature, but is not so liable to jam as the others.

* **mi-tral**, * **mi-trall**, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre.

"Wholly omitted in the mitrall crown."—*Brownie, Garden of Cyrus*, ch. 11.

mitral valve, s.

1. *Anat.*: A valve situated at the left auricular opening of the heart. Called also the Bicuspid valve.

2. *Pathol.*: The chief diseases of the mitral valve are mitral-obstruction, mitral-regurgitant disease, and mitral-valvular disease.

mi-tre (*tre as tēr*), * **mi-ter**, * **mi-tere**, **my-ter**, *s.* [Fr. *mitre*, from Lat. *mitra* = a cap, from Gr. *μίτρα* (*mitra*) = a belt, a girdle, a head-band, a fillet, a turban; Ital. & Sp. *mitra*.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. A form of head-dress worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor; a head-band.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In this opinion many politicians concurred, who had no dislike to rochets and mitres."—*Maccarty, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. The office, rank, or position of a bishop.

II. Technically :

1. *Corp.*: A mitre-joint (q.v.).

2. *Religions*:

(1) *Jewish*: The divinely-appointed head-dress of the Jewish High Priest. It had on it a golden plate, inscribed "Holiness to the Lord." (*Exod.* xxxix. 28-30.)

(2) *Christian*: The head-dress of a bishop. Mitres are supposed to have been first worn between the seventh century and the tenth. Cardinals at first wore them too, till the Council of Lyons, in 1245, enjoined them to use hats. The episcopal mitre was doubtless suggested by that of the Jewish High Priest. It is, however, considered to symbolize the "cloven tongues as of fire" which descended on the early church on the day of Pentecost.

* 3. *Namis*: A counterfeit coin, made abroad and imported into England in the reign of Edward I. It was worth about a halfpenny.

4. *Zool.*: [MITRE-SHELL.]

mitre-block, s.

Joinery: A block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45°.

mitro-box, s.

1. *Print.*: A box in which rules are placed while the ends are cut obliquely, so as to make a mitre-joint with another rule.

2. *Corp.*: A trough with vertical kerfs, which intersect the sides at an angle of 45°, to form guides for a saw in sawing the ends of pieces to make mitre-joints.

mitre-dovetail, s.

Joinery: A form of concealed dovetail which presents only a single joint line, and that on the angle. [DOVETAIL.]

mitre-drain, s. The transverse drain in the metalling of a road.

mitre-gauge, s. A gauge to determine the angle of a mitre-joint in picture-frames, mouldings, &c.

mitre-iron, s.

Forg.: A number of bars of angular shape wedged together inside a hoop to form a faggot for a large forging.



MITRE-JOINTS.

mitre-joint, s. A joint formed by the meeting of matching pieces in a frame, the parts uniting on a line bisecting the angle, which is usually but not necessarily 90°.

mitre-mushroom, s.

Bot.: *Morchella esculenta*. [MOREL.]

mitre-plane, s.

1. A plane the bit of which is set obliquely across the face of the stock, so as to make a draw-cut.

2. A plane running in a race bearing a certain angular relation to the faces or gauges which hold and present the stuff.

mitre-post, s.

Hydraul. Engin.: The outer vertical edge of a canal-lock gate, obliquely chamfered to fit against a similar surface on the companion-gate.

mitre-shell, s.

Zool.: The popular name of any species of the genus *Mitra* (q.v.).

mitre-sill, s.

Hydraul. Engin.: A raised step on the floor of a lock-bay against which the feet of the lock-gates shut.

mitre-square, s. A bevel-square whose blades are set immovably at an angle of 45° with each other. The term is used somewhat loosely to denote a square whose blade is adjustable to any angle; a bevel.

mitre-valve, s. A valve whose rim forms a mitre-joint, with the face of the seat at an angle of 45° with the axis of the valve-disc. [PUPPET-VALVE.]

mitre-wheel, s. One of two bevel-wheels of equal diameter, and whose working-faces have an equal obliquity to their axes, usually 45°.

mi-tre (*tre as tēr*), * **my-tre**, *v.t.* [MITRE, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To adorn with a mitre; to raise to a position or rank entitling the person raised to wear a mitre.

2. *Corp.*: To join with a mitre-joint.

mi-tred (*tred as tērd*), *a.* [Eng. *mitre* (e); *-ed*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Adorned with or wearing a mitre; entitled to wear a mitre; of episcopal rank.

"From such apostles, O ye mitred heads, Preserve the church!" *Cæsar's Task*, ii. 392.

II. Technically :

1. *Bookbind.*: A term applied to fillet ornamentation when the lines unite exactly at their junction without overrunning.

2. *Corp.*: United with a mitre-joint.

mitred border, s. The edging around the slabstone of a hearth.

mi-tre-ĭng (*tre as tēr*), *pr. par. or a.* [MITRE, *v.*]

mitreing-machine, s.

1. *Print.*: A machine for mitreing printers' rules, so that their ends may meet at a mitre-joint.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

mix-ti-lin é-al, mix-ti-lin-ô-ar, a. [Lat. mixtus, pa. par. of miscere = to mix, and linea = a line.] Consisting of a mixture or combination of lines, right, curved, &c.

mix-tion (x as c), s. [Lat. mixtio, from mixtus, pa. par. of miscere = to mix; Fr. mixture; Ital. & Sp. mistura; Fr. mision; Ital. mistione.] * 1. Ord. Lang.: The act of mixing; a mixture; a promiscuous assemblage. "The next manner of all mixtures or composition" - Hall 'Orig. of Mankind, p. 29.

* 2. Art: A term used by French artists to designate the medium or mordant used for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures, and formed by a mixture of one pound of amber with four ounces of pure mastic and one of Jew's pitch or asphaltum.

* mixt-lý, adv. [MIXEDLY.]

mix-ture, s. [Lat. mixtura, from mixturus, fut. par. of miscere = to mix; Fr. mixture; Ital. & Sp. mistura.]

1. Ordinary Language: 1. The act of mixing or blending together; the state of being mixed or blended together; commixture. "The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation" - Revelation xv. 7.

2. That which is mixed or blended with other things; the ingredient added and mixed. "Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing mixture of piety in its constitution." - Addison 'Freeholder.'

3. The result of the act of mixing; a mixed body, mess, or compound. "What if this mixture do not work at all?" - Shakspeare 'Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

II. Technically: 1. Chem.: A composition of different chemical substances which remain unaltered in their character even when thoroughly commingled.

2. Music: An organ stop, consisting of several ranks of pipes to each note. It is only used in combination with the foundation and compound stops, as it consists of high harmonics of the ground tone. 3. Pharm. (M.): Mixture. Insoluble principles suspended in water by means of gummy or similar substances contained in the medicines, or added to them by mixture. More rarely, soluble substances dissolved in the water or other liquid.

Mi-zar, s. [Arabic.] Astron.: A fixed star, ζ Ursæ Majoris.

miz-en, s. & a. [MIZZEN.]

* miz-máze, * mizz-mazz, s. [A redup. of mize (q.v.).] A maze, a labyrinth. "The clue to lead them through the maze of variety of opinions and authors to truth." - Locke: 'Conduct of the Understanding, § 2.

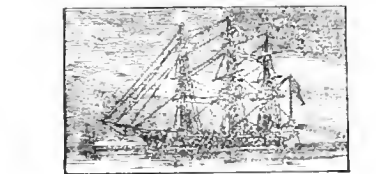
miz-zen, miz-én, * mis-en, * mys-son, s. & a. Fr. misaine, from Ital. mezzo, from Low Lat. medianus = middle, of middle size, from Lat. medius = middle. The name was probably taken from its mid-position between the bowsprit and main-mast, for it was once a foresail. (Sleat.)

A. As substantive: 1. The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a ship; called also the spanker or spencer. "The mizen is a large sail of an oblong figure extending upon the mizzen-mast." - Falconer 'Shipwreck, ch. ii., note 6.

2. The aftermost mast in a three-masted ship, or in those two-masted ships in which the forward mast is the larger, such as the ketch and yawl. The main is always the foresail. (Sleat.)

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MIZZEN.

larger mast. When the larger mast in a two-masted vessel is forward, the one abaft is the mizen; when the larger mast is abaft, the one nearer the bows is the fore-mast. The word mizzen indicates the relation of many

parts, as mizzen-top, mizzen-shrouls, mizzen-rigging, &c. The beam-venture mizzen is a second or additional mizzen mast employed in some ships with four masts.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the mizen; as, mizzen-yards, &c.

mizzen mast, s. [MIZZEN, A. 2.]

miz-zle, v. s. [A frequent, from mist (q.v.).] [MISTLE.]

1. Lit.: To rain in very fine drops; to mistle, to drizzle. 2. Fig.: To disappear suddenly; to decamp. (Shaks.)

"'Eh, what? he has mistled, has he?" - Allingham: 'Fortune's Frolic, v. 1.

miz-zle, s. [MIZZLE, v.] Very small, fine rain.

miz-zled (zled as zeld), a. [Ety. doubtful.] Spotted; of different colours. (Scott.)

mizz-ôn-ite (zz as tz), s. [Gr. μίζωρ (mizōr) = greater; sull. -ite (Min.).] Min.: A tetragonal mineral belonging to the scapolite group of silicates of Dana, and closely resembling meionite (q.v.). Crystals very small. Hardness, 5½ to 6; sp. gr. 2.623; lustre, vitreous; colourless; transparent. An analysis yielded: silica, 54.70; alumina, 23.80; magnesia, 0.22; lime, 8.77; soda, 9.83; potash, 2.14; loss by ignition, 0.13 = 99.59. Occurs on Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

miz-zý, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A bog, a quagmire. (Fror.)

mnê-môn-ic, mnê-môn-ic al (initial m mute), a. [MNEMONICS.] Of or pertaining to mnemonics; tending or intended to assist the memory. "That would engage and fix the memory of these characters alone, and thereby hinder the further use of the mnemonic table." - Boyle 'Works, v. 324.

* mnê-môn-ic-ian (initial m mute), s. [Eng. mnemonic; -ian.] One skilled in mnemonics; a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

mnê-môn-ics (initial m mute), s. [Gr. μνημονικα (mnêmonika), neut. pl. of μνημονικός (mnêmonikos) = pertaining to memory; μνημων (mnêmon), genit. μνημονος (mnêmonos) = mindful; μναμοι (mnêmonoi) = to rem. utter; Fr. mnémotique.] The art of memory; the principles and rules of some method to assist the memory.

† mnê-mô-têch-nics (initial m mute), s. [MNEMOTECHNY.] Mnemonics (q.v.). "On whose principle of mnemotechnica the mazes were connected with the knots and colour we are very much in the dark." - Brantton: 'Myths of the New World, ch. 1.

* mnê-mô-têch-ny (initial m mute), s. [Gr. μνημον (mnêmon) = memory, and τεχνη (technê) = art.] The same as MNEMONICS (q.v.).

Mnê-môs-ý-nê (initial m mute), s. [Gr. = memory, from μνημων (mnêmon) = mindful.] 1. Class. Antiq.: The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and mother of the nine Muses. 2. Astron.: [ASTEROID, 57.]

mnî-a-çê-æ (m mute), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. mo(n)ia; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æce.] Bot.: A tribe of Mnioidæ. They have the habit of Bryum, but with firm, rigid, and usually undulated leaves, generally increasing in size towards the summit of the stem. British genera, Cinclidium, Mnium, Georgia, and Timnia.

mnî-a-dêl-phâ-çê-æ (m mute), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. mniota; Gr. ἀδελφός (adelphos) = a brother, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æce.] Bot.: A family of Pleurocarpus Mosses having the leaves in four or more series, with the smaller cells pellucid, the larger dark-tinted. One British genus, Daltonia.

mnî-ôi-dê-æ (m mute), s. pl. [Gr. μνιον (mnion); εἶδος (eidos) = form, appearance, and Lat. fem. adj. suff. -æce.] Bot.: A family of Operculate Mosses, generally apocarpous, rarely pleurocarpus. Leaves broadly oval, spatulate, oval, or lanceolate, flattened, with a thick, very prominent, dorsal nerve. It is divided into two tribes, Mniaceæ and Polytrichæce.

mnî-ô-tîl-ta (m mute), s. [Gr. μνιον (mnion) = moss, and τιλτός (tiltos) = plucked; τιλτω (tilto) = to pluck.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Mniotiltidæ (q.v.). But one species is known, Mniotilta varia, the Mniotilta varia of Linnæus. General colour black, broadly edged with white. It is popularly known in America as the Black-and-white Creeper. It builds on the ground, and its nest is a favourite perch for the parasitic eggs of the Cow-bird, Molothrus peoricus. [Mniotiltus.]

mnî-ô-tîl-tî-dæ (m mute), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. mniotilta; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] Ornith.: Wood-warblers, a passerine family, allied to the Corulidæ, or Sugar-birds, the Greenlets, and probably to the Warblers and Tits of Europe. They range over all North America, from Panama to the Arctic regions, but do not extend far beyond the tropics in South America. (Wallace: 'Geog. Dist. Animals.')

mnî-ûm (initial m mute), s. [Latinised from Gr. μνιον (mnion) = moss, sea-weed.] Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mniaceæ, and the family Mnioidæ. It resembles Bryum, but differs in habit. Mnium horvum (Bryum horvum) and M. nidulatum are common.

* mô, a. & adv. [A.S. mā.] More.

mô-a, s. [Maori.] The name given by the natives of New Zealand to any member of the extinct genus Diornis (q.v.).

môan, * monec, * monec, v. i. & t. [A.S. moean, from man = wicked, wickedness.] A. Intransitive:

1. To utter a low, dull, and prolonged sound, under the influence of pain, grief, or sorrow; to make lamentation; to grieve, to groan. "And through the ancient oaks overhead Mysterious voices moaned and wailed." - Longfellow 'Tales of a Wayside Inn (Frel.).

2. To produce or give out a low dull sound like a moan. "[She] listens to a heavy sound. "That moans the mossy turret round." - Scott 'Lay of the Last Minstrel, l. 12.

* 3. To murmur. "Than they of the towne began to mone, and sayd, this delought had to be suffered." - Berners 'Proisart; Cronycle, vol. 1, ch. cccxliiii.

B. Transitive: † 1. To lament, to deplore; to moan or groan over. "Moan the expense of many a vanished sight" - Shakspeare 'Sonnet 30.

* 2. To cause to lament or grieve; to afflict, to distress.

môan, * monec, s. [MOAN, v.] 1. A low, dull and prolonged sound, as from one in pain or grief; a low or suppressed groan; lamentation. "Ye wails, that echoed to his frantic moan. Guard the dead records of this grateful stone." - Hazley: 'Inscription on Monument to Collins.

* 2. Grief, sorrow. "Thine being but a moiety of my moan." - Shakspeare 'Richard III, ii. 2

3. A low, dull sound like that made by a person moaning; as, the moan of the wind.

* môan-fûl, * mone fulc, a. [Eng. moan; ful(l).] Full of moaning or grief; sorrowing, grieving. "He saw a monofule sort of people, clustering round about that yet unacquainted port." - Warner: 'Albion's England, bk. i., ch. iv.

* môan-fûl-lý, adv. [Eng. moanful; -ly.] In a moanful, sad manner; with moans or lamentations. "This our poets are ever moanfully singing, this our philosophers do gravely meditate." - Barrow: 'Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 5.

Mô-âr-i-a, s. [From Maori moa (q.v.).] Geol.: A name sometimes given to a southern continent assumed by Dr. Mantell to have been submerged, leaving as the culminating points Philip and Norfolk Islands, Chatham and Auckland Islands, and New Zealand. Over this continent Dr. Mantell believes that the Moa existed. (Mantell: 'Petrifactions & their Teachings, p. 132.)

môat, * moate, * motc, s. [O. Fr. mote (Fr. mot); Low Lat. mota = a mound consisting of the earth dug from a trench for water. "Just as in the case of dikes and ditches, the word moat originally meant either the trench dug out of the embankment thrown up." (Sleat.)

Fort. : A deep ditch or trench round a fort, &c., generally filled with water.
"The wall to scale, the moat to cross."
Scott *Robbery*, iii. 27.

moat, *v.t.* [Fr. *motta*.] To surround or protect with a moat. [MOAT, S.]
"A great castle near Vallahöf,
Moated and high, and by far woodlands hid."
Longfellow *Theologian's Tale*.

*môte, *v.t.* [MUTE, *v.*] To void excrement, as birds; to mute.

moat ed, *a.* [Eng. *moat*; *ed.*] Furnished or surrounded with a moat.
"There, at the moated grave, resides this dejected Marquis."
Shakespeare *Measure for Measure*, iii. i.

Mô-ät-tä-lite, *s.* [MUTAZILITE.]

môb (1), *môbb, *s.* [A contr. for *mobile* in the Lat. phrase *mobile vulgus* is the tickle common people. [MOBILE.] Introduced into the English language during the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Speaking of the Green Ribbon Club, North, in 1740, says: "It was their beast of burden, and called thus *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the contraction of one syllable, and ever since is become proper English." (*Etymon*, p. 574.) A disorderly crowd; a promiscuous assemblage of rough, riotous persons; a rabble.

"Some were keener against it than the Glasgow folk, w' their rabelous and their rustics, and their *môbb*, as they call them now-a-days."—Scott *Rob. Roy*, ch. xxi.

*mob-driver, *s.* A demagogue, an agitator.

"Colonel Mithmoy, an old Rumper, and late mob-driver in Essex."—North *Excursion*, p. 125.

mob law, *s.* The rule of the mob; rough and ready administration of justice by the mob; Lynch-law.

mob-master, *s.* A demagogue.

*mob-reader, *s.* An ignorant or illiterate reader.

*mob-story, *s.* A vulgar story or tale current among the common people.

môb (2), *s.* [Dut. *moo-puts* = a woman's night-cap; *moo* = a woman's coif.] A mob-cap (q.v.).
"She could harpunge with woad ions grace,
On gowns, and *môbb*, and caps, and lices."
Bage *Spirit of Constitution*.

mob-cap, *s.* A cap; a head-dress for women.
"The moon is charming;
So perhaps
Are pretty maidens in
mob-caps."
Pruett *County Ball*.



môb (1), *v.t.* [MOB (1), S.] To attack in a mob; to crowd roughly round and annoy.

*môb (2), *v.t.* [MOB (2), S.] To wrap up or cover in a cowl or veil; to muffle up.
"Having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *môb* in hoods and long coifs like petticoats."—More *On the Seven Churches*, (Prel.)

*môb-bi-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. *mob*; *fy.*] To mob; to crowd round.
"Mobbing out at elections conformable loyal gentlemen, whom we will cry down for High Men."—North *Excursion*, p. 345.

*môb-bish, *a.* [Eng. *mob*; *-ish.*] Like or consisting of a mob; characteristic of a mob; rough, tumultuous, vulgar, mean, low.

"These commonwealths, formerly so warlike and audacious, maintained a small city guard, to prevent *môbbish disorders*."—Hume *Essays*, pt. II, ess. VI.

môb-bý, màb-bý, *s.* [Prob. of native origin.] 1. A sort of drink prepared in America from potatoes.
2. The juice of apples and peaches, distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

mô-béd, *s.* [Zend & Pers. *moubed*.] A priest of the Zoroastrian faith.

mô-beë, *s.* [MOBBY.] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.

mô-bile, *mô-bil, *v. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mobilis* (for *mobiles*) = easy to be moved; *movero* = to move; Ital. *mobile*; Sp. *mobile*, *mobile*.]
1. Capable of being moved; movable; not fixed.
"To tread of any star
Fixed or else *mobile*."
Shakespeare *Why come ye not to Court?*
2. Easily moved, changed, or altered, as, *mobile* features.
3. Fickle, changeable.
"The under hyde-moelle, and rancore of purposinge enim to rancore, in destruction of *mobile* people, shewed openly."—Chaucer *Treatise of Love*, bk. 1.
B. *As subst.*: The mob, the common people, the populace. [MOB (1), S.]
"Hut, making up to the *mobile*, Good people, here ye are not together."—Dryden *Dun. Sebastian*, iv. 1.
* (1) *Mobile equilibrium*: [EQUILIBRIUM.]
(2) *Primum mobile*: [PRIMUM.]

môb-i-lî-sâ-tion, *s.*, môb-i-lî-se, *v.* [MOBILIZATION, MOBILIZE.]
mô-bî-lî-tý, *s.* [Fr. *mobilité*, from Lat. *mobilitatem*, accus. of *mobilitas*, from *mobilis* = mobile (q.v.); Ital. *mobilità*; Ital. *mobilità*.]
1. Capability of being moved; susceptibility of motion. (In Bot. sometimes used for the susceptibility of motion possessed by sensitive plants.)
"That extreme *mobility* which belongs only to the fluid state."—Berzelius *Astronomy*, § 350.
2. Aptitude for motion; readiness to move or change; as, *mobility* of features.
3. Activity, fleetness.
4. Fickleness, changeability, inconstancy.
5. The mob, the populace. (A use suggested by *mobility*.)
"She singled you out with her eye, as commander-in-chief of the *mobility*."—Dryden *Dun. Sebastian*, iv. 1.
môb-i-lî-zâ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *mobilitisation*, from *mobilitiser* = to mobilize (q.v.).]
Mob.: The act of mobilizing; the state of being mobilized; the calling of troops into active service; the placing of an army on a war-footing or readiness for active service. It includes the calling out of the reserve and men on furlough, the organizing of the artillery, medical, commissariat, and transport services, the accumulation of provisions, munitions, &c.

môb-i-lize, *v.t.* [Fr. *mobilitiser*, from *mobile* = movable.]
1. *Orth. Lang.*: To put in a state of readiness for service.
"To equalize, *mobilize*, and drill into a sort of uniformity the whole class of agricultural labourers."—Times, Nov. 19, 1875.
2. *Mil.*: To put in a state of readiness for active service, as troops; to call out for active service.

*mô-ble, *v.t.* [A freq. from MOB (2), v. (q.v.).] To wrap or muffle up, as in a hood; to mob.
"But who, oh! who hath seen the *mobled* queen,
Run barefoot up and down."—Shakespeare *Hamlet*, ii. 2

mô-bles, *s. pl.* [See def.]
Law: A corruption of movables (q.v.).
môb-oc-ra-cý, *s.* [Eng. *mob* (1), *s.*; a connective, and Gr. *kratos* (*kratos*) = strength, might.] The rule or authority of the mob; the tyranny of the mob; mob-law.
"Who asserted it was rather a *mobocracy*."—Mad. *D. Arthur* *Travels*, v. 75.

*môb-ô-crât-ic, *a.* [MOBOCRACY.] Of or pertaining to mobocracy.

môbs-man, *s.* [Eng. *mob* (1), *s.*, and *muen*.] A member of the swell mob; a pickpocket, a thief, a swindler.

môc-ca-sîn, môc-ca-sôn, môc-as-sin, môc-cas-sin, *s.* [A North-American Indian word; Algonquin *mukissîn*.]
1. *Orth. Lang.*: A deer-skin sandal, the sole and upper of which are formed of one piece of leather. It is the ordinary foot-covering worn by the North-American Indians.
"He had *moccasin* enclanted,
Made *moccasin* of deer-skin."
Longfellow *Hovwatha*, iv.
2. *Zool.*: [MOCASSIN-SNAKE.]



moccasin snake, *s.*
Zoology:
1. *Choke*, *pisicorans*, of the family Crotalidae, sometimes called the Water-scorpion, from its frequenting marshy places. It is a fish-eating snake, as its specific name denotes. It inhabits North Carolina, the country to the south, and across to the Rocky Mountains.
2. The name is, sometimes, but improperly, applied to *Tripsaspis concolorata*, the Copper-head Snake. Both these reptiles are extremely poisonous, but neither possesses a rattle.

Mô-cha, *s.* [Arab.]
1. *Geog.*: A fortified sea port town of Arabia.
2. *Entom.*: *Ephippa omicronvra*, a whitish straw-coloured moth, the larva of which is found in June and September on the maple.

Mocha stone, *s.*
Min.: A variety of chalcodendro enclosing dendritic forms of binoxide of manganese and peroxide of iron. These frequently present a remarkable resemblance to organic forms, especially to those of coniferoid plants, but their mineral origin has now been placed beyond doubt. [AGATE.]

môch-â-dô, *s.* [MOCKADO.]

moche, *s.* [Fr.] A bale of raw silk, as imported.

*moch-el, *moche, *moch-il, *a. & adv.* [MUCKLE.]
A. *As adv.*: Great in quantity, number, or degree; much.
B. *As adv.*: Much, greatly.

"And over at this jilt seik he mocht more"
Chaucer *C. T.*, 2, 852.

mô-chrâs, *s.* [Arab. *Mochros* = the sap of Mocha.] Three dyes-stuffs: (1) a mahogany-coloured gum of rounded, convoluted, hollow pieces, obtained from *Bombax malabaricum*; (2) a heavy, light mahogany-coloured gum in large, solid bars, pale-coloured interiorly, obtained from *Moringa pterygosperma*; (3) an irregularly convoluted, yellowish, opaque pieces of resinous substance, obtained from *Arca Cochui*.

môck, *molkke, *mocke, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *mouquer* (Fr. *mouquer*), from the same root as Ger. *mucken* = to mumble, to mutter; Sw. *mucka*; Ital. *mucci* = a grimace; *mucare* = to mock; Gael. *mog* = to scoff, to deride; Wel. *morcio* = to mimic; late Gr. *mōkos* (*mōkos*) = mockery; Lat. *mucus* = a bulboon.]
A. *Transitive*:
1. To deride, to laugh at; to treat with scorn, ridicule, or contempt.
"Elijah *mocked* them and said, Ciy aloud—"1 Kings XVII. 25.
2. To set at naught; to defy, to ignore.
"Fill our bows once more,
Let's *mock* the midnight bell."
Shakespeare *Anthony & Cleopatra*, III. 11.
3. To imitate or mimic, especially in contempt, ridicule, or derision; to deride by mimicry, to ridicule.
"Pray, do not *mock* me!
I am a very foolish fond old man."
Shakespeare *Leary*, iv. 7

4. To illude, to deceive, to disappoint; to fool, to beguile.
"False Jacobites who had *mocked* their banished sovereigns years after years with professions of attachment."—Macaulay *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.
5. To imitate, to mimic, to resemble.
"To see the life as lively *mocked*, as ever
Still sleep *mocks* of death."
Shakespeare *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.
6. To pretend, to feign.
"He *mocks* the passions that he makes."
Shakespeare *Anthony & Cleopatra*, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To make use of ridicule or derision; to make sport, to jeer, to ridicule, to speak jestingly. (Generally followed by *at*.)
"The observers saw her, and did *mock* at her *sobacities*."
Lamb *Miscellanies*, 17.

môck, *s. & a.* [MOCK, V.]
A. *As substantive*:
1. The act of mocking; ridicule, derision, sneer, gibe, jeer.
"The loud world's random *mock*."
Tennyson *Ball. 4.*
2. Imitation, mimicry, mockery.
B. *As adv.*: False, counterfeit, assumed, sham; not genuine or real.
"This *mock* royalty was of short duration."
Macaulay *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

bôil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

mōd ěrn i zā tlon, s. [Eng. *moderniz(-)*; -*tion*.] The act of modernizing; that which is modernized; a modernism.

mōd ěrn i ze, v.t. [Eng. *modern*; -*ize*.] To make modern; to give a modern cast, character, or appearance to; to conform to modern style, ideas, fashions, or ways; to adapt to modern persons or times.
"A jumble . . . with Latin words modernized."—*Cambridge: The Scribner's*, bk. II.

mōd ěrn i z ěr, s. [Eng. *moderniz(-)*; -*er*.] One who modernizes.
"No unsuccessful modernizer of the Latin satirists."—*Walden: Memoirs*, p. 75.

*** mōd ěrn lŷ, v.t.** [Eng. *modern*; -*ly*.] In modern times.

mōd ěrn něss, s. [Eng. *modern*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being modern; recentness; novelty.

mōd-ěst, a. [Fr. *modeste*, from Lat. *modestus* = keeping within bounds, modest, from *modus* = a measure; Ital. & Sp. *modesto*.]

1. Not presumptuous, bold, or arrogant; restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or boastful; unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, retiring.
"Is she not a modest young lady?"—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, I, 1.

2. Indicative of or characterized by modesty in the author or actor; not marked by presumption or boldness; not extreme; moderate.
"Further to boast were neither true nor modest."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v, 5.

3. Free from indecency or lewdness; marked by chastity; chaste, decent.
"Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv, 2.

4. Moderate in amount; not excessive; medium.
"Diffidence is much the same as shyness, and both arise from timidity. Modesty, apart from its special application to women, may arise from a proper respect for the rights of others or from a proud reserve."

*** mōd-ěst lěss, a.** [Eng. *modest*; -*less*.] Wanting in modesty.
"How faithless and how modestless!"—*Sylvester: First Day, First Week*, 410.

mōd-ěst lŷ, v.t. [Eng. *modest*; -*ly*.]

1. In a modest manner; not boldly, arrogantly, or obtrusively; with due respect.
"Know then, and modestly let fall your eyes."—*Cooper: Conquest*, I, 453.

2. Quietly; without show or ostentation.
"These like a deluge with impetuous force, Those winding modestly a silent course."—*Cooper: Retrospect*, 78.

3. Not excessively or extravagantly; moderately.
1. Not loosely or wantonly; chastely, decently; with modest, becoming words.
"She modestly prepares to let them know."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, I, 607.

mōd ěs tŷ, * mōd-es tic, s. [Fr. *modestie*, from Lat. *modestus*, from *modestus* = modest; Ital. & Sp. *modestia*.]

1. The quality or state of being modest; a sense of propriety; freedom from arrogance, boldness, or presumption; unobtrusiveness, bashfulness, diffidence; bashful reserve.
"True modesty proceeds from a just discernment of propriety, and is frequently connected with exalted ideas of genuine merit."—*Cooper: Ethical Treatise*, dia. 1, ch. 17.

2. Moderation; freedom from excess, extravagance, or exaggeration.
3. Chastity; purity of manners; decency; freedom from lewdness or unchastity.
"Her sad eyes, still fast on the ground, Ate governed with god-like modesty."—*Spenser: Epithalamion*.

*** modesty bit, s.** The same as **MODESTY-PIECE** (q.v.).
"Young great-grandchildren wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and modesty-bits."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. 17.

*** modesty-picce, s.** A part of a woman's dress (q.v.).
"A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-picce."—*Addison*.

*** mō diĉ-i tŷ, s.** [Fr. *modicité*, from Lat. *modicus* = moderate.] Moderation, moderate-ness, smallness, meanness.

mōd i cŷm, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *modicus* = moderate, from *modus* = measure.] A small

portion or quantity; a little; a scanty allowance; a pittance.
"But this is sure—the hand of night . . . Gives him a modicum of light."—*Cooper: The Glowersm*.

mōd i fi a bil i tŷ, s. [Eng. *modifiable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being modifiable; susceptibility or capability of modification.
"Plasticity of thought, and an ill ability of opinion."—*Grand Allen: Fortnightly Rev. or Jour.*, 1822, p. 50.

mōd i fi a ble, a. [Eng. *modify*; -*able*.] Capable of being modified or diversified by various forms and differences; susceptible of or liable to modification.
"It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable essence of God, than in a grossly unifiable matter."—*Locke: Essay of Malebranche*.

*** mōd i fio a bil i tŷ, s.** [Eng. *modifiable*; -*ity*.] Modifiability; capability of being modified.

*** mōd i fic a ble, a.** [MODIFICATE.] Capable of being modified; modifiable.

mōd if i cāte, v.t. [Lat. *modificatus*, pa. par. of *modifico* = to modify, to qualify, from *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make.] To qualify.
"The modifcated eternity of his mediatorship."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 6.

mōd i fi cā tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *modificatum*, acc. of *modificatio*, from *modificatus*, pa. par. of *modifico* = to modify, to qualify; *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *modificacion*; Ital. *modificazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. The act of modifying or of giving a new form, appearance, or character to; the state of being modified; change, alteration.
"Episcopacy could, under any modification, have been maintained."—*Woolsey: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A change; an alteration made; as, To introduce modifications into anything.
3. A particular form or manner of being; a mode.
"Neither matter, nor any modification of matter."—*Clarke: Lett. to Mr. Dodwell*.

II. Scots Law: A decree of the teind court awarding a suitable stipend to the minister of a parish.

mōd i fi cāt ive, s. [Eng. *modificatory*; -*ive*.] That which modifies, or tends to modify or qualify.
"The aforesaid modificatives [almost and very high]"—*Faller: Worthies. English*, vol. I, ch. xxi.

*** mōd i fi cāt ōr ŷ, a.** [Eng. *modificatory*; -*ory*.] Modifying or tending to modify or qualify.
"We are bound to account for the modificatory letters."—*Max Müller: Sacred Languages*, I, vi.

mōd i fi ěr, s. [Eng. *modify*; -*er*.] One who or that which modifies.

*** mōd i fi cāt ōr ŷ, a.** [Eng. *modificatory*; -*ory*.] Modifying or tending to modify or qualify.
"We are bound to account for the modificatory letters."—*Max Müller: Sacred Languages*, I, vi.

mōd i fi ěr, s. [Eng. *modify*; -*er*.] One who or that which modifies.
"Sovereign maker and modifier of the universe."—*Ilum.: Nat. Hist. of Religion*, § 7.

mōd i tŷ, * mōd i fic, v.t. & i. [Fr. *modifier*, from Lat. *modifico*, from *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *modificar*; Ital. *modificare*.]

A. Transitive:
1. To change or alter the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to vary, to alter; to give a new form, character, force, or appearance to.
"The xvi. statute doth me great grievance, But ye must that release or modify."—*Chaucer: Court of Love*.

2. To qualify, to moderate; to reduce in degree or quality.
"The modified submission which they had consented to make."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

B. Intransitive: To extenuate, to qualify.
"After all this dissenting and modifying upon the matter."—*L'Estrange*.

mō dil liōn (lŷ as y), * mō diglion (diglion as dil yŷn), * mō dil lon, s. [Fr. *modillon*, from Lat. *modulus*, dimin. of *modus* = a measure; Ital. *modiglione*.]

Architecture:
1. An ornamental console beneath the cornice in some orders.
2. One of the large flowers in a soffit or coved ceiling.
"Architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyphs, metopes, modillions, and the rest, have each a use or appearance of use, in giving firmness and union to the building."—*G. Berkeley: Alcephon*, Dial. iii, § 2.

mō di-ō la, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *modulus*, dimin. of *modius* = the Roman corn measure, a peck.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Malvæe.
2. *Zool.*: Horse-mussel; a genus of Mytilidæ; it is distinguished from the edible mussel by its habit of burrowing. It occurs from low water to a depth of 100 fathoms. The shell is oblong and inflated, but the umbones are not situated at the extremities, as they are in Mytilus (q.v.). Seventy species are known, from tropical seas.

3. *Palæont.*: One hundred and fifty fossil species have been described from the Liass onward.

mō di-ō lar, a. [Lat. *modilius*; Eng. *alf*; suff. -*ar*.] Shaped like a bushel measure.

mō di ōl i form, a. [Lat. *modiolus* (q.v.), and *form* = form.]

Bot.: Shaped like the nave of a wheel; hollow, round, depressed, with a very narrow outline, as the fruit of Gualtheria. Called also nave-shaped.

mō di ōl ōp sis, s. [Mod. Lat. *modiolus*, and Gr. *opsis* (*opsis*) = outward appearance, look.]

Palæont.: A Silurian genus of Mytilidæ (q.v.). Shell inequivalve, very inequilateral, the beaks anterior, the surface smooth, or marked by fine concentric lines of growth. The shell is thin; the posterior end considerably broader than the anterior. Huge edentulous; a ligamental groove, beginning in front of the beak, extends to the posterior extremity.

mō di-ō lŷs, s. [Lat., dimin. of *modius* = a measure.]

Anat.: The central column or axis around which the cochlea of the ear winds.

*** mōd ish, a.** [Eng. *mode* (1); -*ish*.] In accordance with the mode or fashion; fashionable.
"The sarcasms which modish vice loves to dart at obsolete virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*** mōd ish lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *modish*; -*ly*.] In a modish or fashionable manner.
"Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs modishly."—*Locke: On Education*.

*** mōd ish něss, s.** [Eng. *modish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being modish; affectation of the mode or fashion.

*** mōd ist, s.** [Eng. *mode* (1); -*ist*.] A follower of the mode or fashion.

mō diste, s. [Fr.] A woman who makes and deals in articles of ladies' dress; a milliner, a dressmaker.

mō di-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A dry measure, containing one-third of the amphora, or nearly two English gallons.

mōd ŷ lar, a. [Eng. *modul(-)*; -*ar*.] Pertaining to modulation, or to a module or modulus.

modular proportion, s.
Arch.: That which is regulated by a module.

modular ratio, s.
Math.: A term applied to that ratio or number whose logarithm is called the modulus (q.v.). This ratio is that of 1 to 0.367879441171, &c.

mōd ŷ lāte, v.t. [Lat. *modulatus*, pa. par. of *modulari* = to measure according to a standard; *modulus* = a standard, dimin. of *modus* = a measure; Fr. *moduler*; Sp. *modular*; Ital. *modulare*.]

A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To proportion, to adjust, to adapt, as to a standard.
2. To regulate.
"May the nightly power Which whispers on my slumbers, cease to breathe Her modulating impulse through my soul."—*Thompson: Sickneas*, v.

3. To vary or inflect the sound of, so as to give expression to that which is uttered; to vary in tone.
"In all vocal music [the tongue] helpeth the windpipe to modulate the sounds."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. I, ch. v, § 15.

II. Music: To change the key of; to transpose from one key to another.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wĕ, wĕt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ŷnitc, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ě; ey = ā; qu = kw.

B. Intransitive:

Music: To pass from one key to another, or from the major into the minor mode.

mōd-ŭ-lā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *modulatio*, accus. of *modulatio*, from *modulus*, pa. par. of *modulari* = to measure, to modulate (q.v.); Sp. *modulación*; Ital. *modulazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of modulating, adjusting, or adapting.

"The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of modulation which was afterwards neglected and forgotten."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Walter.*

2. The act of varying or inflecting the sound of, so as to give expression to what is uttered.

"For the various modulations of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is endowed with several cartilages and muscles."—*Watson: On the Creation, pt. II.*

3. Modulated sound; melody.

"Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade . . . Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix, Mellifluous."—*Thomson: Spring, 69.*

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.:** The proportion of the different parts of an order according to modules.

2. Music:

(1) Movement or graduation of sound.

(2) A change of key.

¶ Modulation is of three kinds:—(1) Diatonic, (2) Chromatic, and (3) Enharmonic. The first of these is sometimes called natural; the last two, artificial.

mōd-ŭ-lā-tōr, s. [Lat., from *modulatus*, pa. par. of *modulari* = to modulate (q.v.); Fr. *modulateur*; Ital. *modulatore*.]

1. **Oral, Lung:** One who or that which modulates.

"The artful modulator of our voice, the necessary servant of respiration, swallowing, sucking, and a great deal besides."—*Derham: Physics Theology, bk. v, ch. 8.*

2. **Music:** In the tonic sol-fa system, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its more closely related scales.

mōd-ŭ-le, s. [Fr., from Lat. *modulus* = a standard; dimin. of *modus* = a measure.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A little measure; a small quantity.

2. A model, a pattern, a mould, a counterfeit.

"Shall we have this dialogue between the fool and the soldier? Come, bring forth this counterfeit *modèle*."—*Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.*

II. Arch.: A measure of proportion by which the parts of an order or of a building are regulated in classical architecture; considered generally as the diameter or semi-diameter of the lower end of the shaft of the column; in other words, semi-diameter of the column, or thirty minutes.

mōd-ŭ-le, v.t. [Fr. *moduler*.] [MODULE, s.]

1. To model, to shape.

"O would I could my father's cunning use! And souls into well model'd clay infuse!"—*Shakspeare: Metastasio's Phoenix 1.*

2. To modulate, to regulate, to adapt, to adjust.

"That charmer of the night That modulate her times so admirably rare."—*Brayton: Poly-Olbon, s. 13.*

mōd-ŭ-lēt, s. [A dimin. from *module* (q.v.).]

A little model or pattern.

"The little world's admired *moduler*."—*Sylvester: Seventh Day, First Week, 747.*

mōd-ŭ-lize, v.t. [Eng. *model*; -ize.] To model.

"To his toward sight did *modulize* His Tabernacles admirable form."—*Sylvester: The Lamer, 1, 115.*

mōd-ŭ-lūs, s. [Lat., dimin. of *modus* = a measure.]

Math. & Physics: A term denoting some constant multiplier, co-efficient, or parameter involved in a given function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base.

¶ (1) *Modulus of a system of logarithms:* A number by which all the logarithms in one system of notation must be multiplied to adapt them to the same number in another system.

(2) *Modulus of elasticity:* The measure of the elastic form of any substance, expressed by the ratio of a pressure on a given unit of the substance to the accompanying compression. Or an expression of the force which would be necessary to elongate a prismatic

body of a transverse section equal to a given unit, or to compress it within the limits of its elasticity.

(3) *Modulus of a machine:* A formula expressing the work which a given machine can perform under the conditions involved in its construction.

(4) *Modulus of rupture:* The measure of the force necessary to break a given substance. (*Hooker.*)

mō-dūm-ite, s. [Named after Modum, Norway; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

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

mōd-ūs, s. [Lat. = a measure.]

1. Law:

(1) The arrangement or expression of the terms of a covenant or contract.

(2) A modification; a variation or departure from a general form or rule in the way of either restriction or enlargement, as in an agreement between parties, the will of a donor, &c.

(3) An abbreviation of *modus decimandi*, a peculiar custom by which lands become exempted from payment of tithes on paying some composition or equivalent.

"One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the title of tax and hearth-tax what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product."—*Swift.*

2. Music:

(1) A scale, as Dorian mode, &c.

(2) One of the three divisions of mensurable music. *Modus major* was the division of a maxim (*notula maxima*) into longs; *modus minor* the division of a long into breves. The *modus major* was perfect when the maxim contained three longs, imperfect when it contained two. The *modus minor* was perfect when the long contained three breves, imperfect when it contained two.

modus operandi, phr. The plan or method of working or operating.

modus vivendi, phr. A means or manner of living on terms of an agreement with others.

mōd-wāl, mūd'-wāl, s. [Eng. *mod*, and *wall* (?).]

Ornith.: The bee-eater (*Merops apifester*). &

mōd-y, a. [Eng. *mod*(e) (l), s.; -y.] Fashionable, modish.

"You make me too rich and too *mody*."—*Richardson: Pamela, l. 128.*

mōe, a. [Mo, MORE.]

mōe, s. [Mow, s.] A grinnace.

mōe, v.t. [Mow (2), v.] To make faces or grinnaces.

mōeh-rin-gī-a, moh-rin-gī-a (o as e), s. [Named by Linnæus after Paul Henry Gerard Moehring, a physician, author of *Herbar Proprius*, A.D. 1736.]

Bot.: Formerly regarded as a genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ. Now the British species *Moehringia trinervis* is called *Arenaria trinervis*.

mō-ēl-lōn, s. [Fr.]

Build.: Rubble stone filled in between the facing walls of a structure, or between the sandpiers of a bridge. It consists of clean, broken stone, and where it holds an important position, as in the latter-mentioned case, it is laid in mortar, and by hardening becomes equal to a solid mass of stone.

mōeñ-chī-a, s. [Named after Conrad Moench, Professor of botany at Marburg.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, sub-order Alsineæ. It has four sepals and petals, and four or eight stamens, while *Cerastium* has five sepals, five petals, and ten stamens. One British species, *Moenchia creta*. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

2. A sub-genus or section of *Cerastium*. The sepals are acuminate, longer than the entry petals. There is one British species, *Cerastium quaternellum*, a small plant two to six inches high, dichotomously branched. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

Mōe-sō, pref. [Lat. *Moesicus* = of or belonging to *Mæsia* or *Mysia*, a region of ancient

Europe, bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Euxine, and on the west by Pannonia.] (See *etym.*)

Mœso goth, a. [GOTH.]

Mœso gothio, a. & s. [GOTH.]

mōff, s. [Native name.] A silk stuff manufactured in Caucasus.

mō fūs-sil, mof fūs sil, s. [Hind. *mofussil* = the county, as distinguished from the town.] An Anglo-Indian term for any part of India, except the three capitals, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

mō-gar, s. [Native West Indian.] The dried stick of the sugar-cane.

"The stick or body of the cane after pressure was dried, and, under the name of *mogara*, was used to feed the bees."—*Morning Chronicle, March 13, 1854.*

mōg'-cŕ-a, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. *mogeros* (*mogeros*) = wretched, distressed; or a corruption of the native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpide, established by Pomel for the Weingura Mole, *Talpa weingura*, from Japan. It resembles the European Mole in form and habits, but the fur is of a dingy tawny hue, the nose prolonged, and it has two incisors less in the lower jaw than *T. europæa*.

mōg-gan, s. [Gael. & Ir. *mogan*.] A stocking without the foot, worn over a boot. (*Scotch.*)

Mō-grā-bī-an, a. & s. [Arab. & Turk. *moghrab* = the west, North-west Africa.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to North or North-west Africa.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of North or North-west Africa.

Mō-gūl, s. [Pers. *Moghol* = a Mongolian.] A Mongolian.

¶ *The Great Mogul:* The popular name for the sovereign of the empire which was founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babur in 1525, and lasted till 1856.

Mō-gūn-tine, a. [Jal. *Moguntia*, *Moguntinæ*, the ancient name of the town.] Of or pertaining to Mentz, in Germany.

mō-ha, s. [Fr. *moha*; remoter etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Setaria italica*.

mō-hair, mo-haire, s. (l. Fr. *moivre* (Fr. *moire*), *moiers*, *moichaire*, from Arab. *mohayyar*.)

1. The hair of the Angora goat.

2. A fabric made from the fine, white, silky hair of the Angora goat and allied species. Sometimes called camel. The hair is said to be produced in perfect quality in no place excepting Angora in Asia Minor, and has long been a valuable article of export from that place.

3. A wool and cotton fabric made in imitation of the above, in mixed colours or plain.

mohair-shell, s.

Zool.: A species of *Voluta*, with a finely reticulated surface like mohair.

Mō-hām-mé-dan, a. & s.

¶ For this word and derivatives, see MEHAMMADAN, &c.

Mō-hāwk, Mō-hōck, s. [North-American Indian.]

1. The name of a tribe of North-American Indians.

2. A name given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London towards the end of the seventeenth century.

mō-hōc, mō-haut, s. [The West Indian name.]

Bot.: *Hibiscus arboreus*, called also *Parrotia tinctorum*. In the days of slavery the negroes were flogged with whips made of its fibres.

mōhr-i-a, s. [Named after Mohr, a botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. The sori, which are few, are situated near the revolute margins of the pinnales. Only known species *Mohria thuyifolia*. It smells of benzoin. It is found in South Africa and the Mascaren Islands.

them thickly laminated. The strata seem to have been deposited in a freshwater lake holding carbonate of lime in solution. The great salamander, at first mistaken for human remains, and described in sober seriousness by Seheultzer as "Homo diluvii testis," was found in one bed. Camper discovered its reptilian character, and Cuvier recognised it as a salamander. Other fossils are the fossiliferous of Eningen (*Calcepinus eningensis*), *Mastodon taprodes*, a fish of the genus *Leuciscus*, 844 species of insects with many plant remains, including *Liquidambar*, *Cinnamomum*, and various *Proteacea* (?), &c.

(2) The Middle or Marine Miocene Molasse, corresponding in age to the *Faluns* of Touraine. It contains a *Dryopithecus*.

(3) The Lower Molasse of Switzerland (Aquitainian). Most of the beds are freshwater. More than 500 species of plants have been found, including *Ficus populina*, the palm genera, *Elophellaria* and *Phoracites*, the pine genus *Sequoia*, &c. The flora has an American facies.

mô-làs-sēs, * mô-lôs-sēs, s. [Port. *melaço* = molasses, from Lat. *melliferus* = made with honey, from *mel* = honey; Sp. *melaço*.]

Food: Treacle. The brown uncrystallizable syrup obtained in the refining of sugar. This term is now more generally applied to the syrup imported from sugar-producing countries, whilst that produced by the home manufacturer is called treacle. Molasses consists, on the average, of 29 per cent. water, 36 per cent. crystallizable sugar, 36 per cent. inverted sugar, 5 per cent. organic acids and extractive, and 3 per cent. mineral matter.

môld, v.t. [MOULD, v.]

* **môld** (1), * **melde, s.** [MOULD (1), s.]

môld (2), s. [MOULD (2), s.]

* **môld** (3), s. [MOLE (1), s.] A mark, a spot. "A little purple môld." "That like a rose her silken leaves did fore unfold." *Spenser: F. Q., VI. xli. 7.*

môl da vite, s. [From Moldavia, Hungary; suff. *-ite* (Moa.).]

Min.: A name given to the bottle-green mineral formerly referred to obsidian (q.v.). It is now shown to be an artificial glass.

môld-wârp, * môld-wêrp, * mould-wârp, s. [Mid. Eng. *molde*, *molde* = mould, earth, and *wearpen* = to throw, to cast; hence, the animal that casts up mould or earth; O. Dut. *moldwarp*; Dut. *mol* = a mole; feel, *moldwarp* = a mole.] A mole. [MOLE (5), s., 1.] "Telling me of the moldwarp and the snail." *Shakespeare: A Henry IV., III. 1.*

môle (1), * **mold, s.** [A.S. *mâl*, *mael* = a spot; cogn. with Dut. *mol*; Sw. *mål*; O. H. Ger. *meil*; Ger. *mol*; Goth. *mail*; Lat. *molcula*.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the body; spec., a dark-coloured patch on the skin, covered with hair. "The random pencil happily hit the mole." *Whitehead: On Eviden.*

* **môle** (2), s. [Lat. *mola* (*molis*) = the (sabbath) cake used in sacrifices.] A cake used in sacrifices. "She weth the *mole* all in her hands devoute." *Spide near the altar.* *Surrey: Virgile: Æneid IV.*

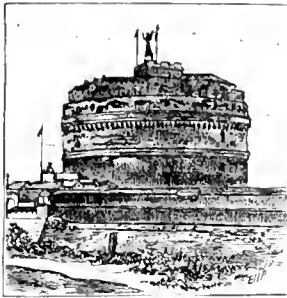
môle (3), s. [Lat. *mola* = a false conception.] **Med. Juris., Physiol., &c.:** A shapeless mass of fleshy substance in the uterus. Moles are of two kinds: (1) True, enveloped in a membrane, generally filled with blood, though occasionally dry. On cutting into the true mole, parts resembling an imperfect fetus will be observed. It is always the result of conception. (2) False, a term applied to the coagula which sometimes accompany menstruation. They are not the products of conception, nor have the enveloping membrane or the fleshy texture of the true mole.

môlc (4), s. [Fr. *mole* = a pier, a breakwater, from Lat. *molem*, accus. of *mole* = a great heap.]

1. *Maritime Engin.:* (1) A jetty or structure erected before a port so as to partially enclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the violence of the waves in the offing. (2) A pier of masonry; one is described by Herodotus as extending around the harbour of Samos.

"With asphaltic slime the gathered beach They fasten'd; and the mole immense wrought on." *Milton: P. L., X. 200.*

2. *Roman Antiq.:* A mausoleum of peculiar



MOLE. (St. Angelo, Rome.)

form, as the Mole of Hadrian, now known as the Castle of St. Angelo, Rome.

môle (5), * **moule, s.** [An abbreviation of *moldwarp* (q.v.).]

1. **Zoology:**

(1) *Sing.:* The genus *Talpa*, and specially *Talpa europæa*, the Common Mole, though the name is sometimes loosely applied to any underground-burrowing mammal. The Common Mole is about six inches in length (including the tail, rather more than an inch); the body cylindrical, muzzle long and pointed, eyes minute; no ear-cochlea; the fore-feet broad and fossorial, hind-feet long and narrow. Fur, black, soft, and velvety, with grayish tinge; but lighter shades often occur, and pure white individuals have been observed. The normal food of the mole is the earthworm. It is very voracious, and no kind of flesh seems to come amiss to it, but it will not touch vegetables. It takes readily to the water. Geographical range, from England to Japan. In Britain it occurs as far north as Caithness, but is unknown in Ireland. [GOLDEN-MOLE, TALPA, WATER-MOLE.]

(2) *Pl.:* The family *Talpidae* (q.v.).

2. *Husbandry:* A cylindrical plug of iron, three or four inches in diameter, and with a sharp point, drawn or driven through the subsoil to make a drain.

mole amblystoma, s.

Zool.: A tailed amphibian (*Amblystoma talpoides*), family *Amblystomidae*, from the islands on the coast of South Carolina.

mole-bat, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Orthogoriscus mole*, the Short Sun-fish. Common round the British coasts. They generally appear floating on one side, presenting the broad surface of the other to view. (*Verrell*)

mole-cast, s. The mould thrown up by a mole; a mole-hill.

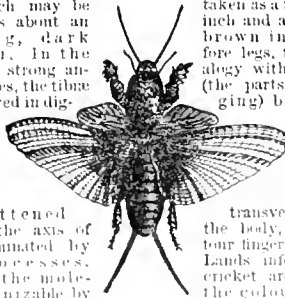
"In spring let the mole-casts be spread, because they hinder the mowers."—*Hortmer: Husbandry.*

mole-catcher, s. One whose occupation is to catch moles.

"Get molecatcher cunningly roused for to kill, And burrow and cast abroad every hill." *Tusser: Husbandrie.*

mole-cricket, s.

Entom.: Any individual of the genus *Gryllotalpa* (q.v.), especially *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, which may be taken as a type. It is about an inch and a half long, dark brown in color, and has six legs, there being a pair of (the parts emerging) being



flattened to the axis of the body, and terminated by processes. by the mole-cricket, which is yellow and withered, from the roots being eaten off by the insect in its burrowing operations—not for food, as its diet is chiefly

underground insects and worms. It flies occasionally in the evening, and its stridulation produces a note somewhat like that of the Goat-sneaker. The larvæ, when first hatched, are white, and they are said to be three years in arriving at maturity.

mole-eyed, a. Having very small eyes; having imperfect vision.

mole-hill, s. A little hill or hillock of mould thrown up by a mole when burrowing underground; hence, figuratively used for any very small hill, or anything of very slight importance as compared with something larger or more important.

"To make a mountain out of a mole-hill: To exaggerate some very trifling matter."

mole-hole, s. The burrow of a mole.

mole-plough, s. The mole-plough has a pointed iron shoe, which is attached to the end of a standard and drawn along underground, making a track like that of a mole, establishing a duct to lead water from the subsoil, pressing the earth away without disturbing the surface.

mole-rat, s.

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* *Spalax typhlus*, a mouse-like rodent, found in the south-east of Europe, ranging eastward into Asia. The eyes are rudimentary and covered with skin, so that the animal is quite blind; the tail is also rudimentary. The toes are furnished with powerful claws, which the animals use in excavating their burrows. Colour, yellowish-brown, tinged with ashy-gray, the lower surface with white streaks and spots.

2. *Pl.:* The family *Spalacidae* (q.v.).

mole-shrew, s.

Zool.: *Urotrichus*, a genus of *Desmans* (*Myogalidae*). The Hairy-tailed Mole-shrew (*Urotrichus talpoides*) is found in Japan, and Gibbs' Mole-shrew (*U. gibbsii*) in North America.

mole-track, s. The course of a mole underground.

"The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the mole-track."—*Hortmer: Husbandry.*

mole-tree, s.

Bot.: A popular name for the Caper-spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), an escape in Britain.

mole-warp, s. [MOLDWARP.]

* **môle, v.t.** [MOLE (5), s.]

1. To clear of moles or mole-hills.

2. To burrow in; to form holes in, as a mole.

* **mô-lêch, s.** [MOLECH.]

mô-lêc-û-lar, a. [Eng. *molecule* (e); -ar.] Of or pertaining to molecules; consisting of molecules.

"The spectra of those variously constituted molecules are very definite, and, for the same degree of molecular complexity, have a strange family likeness to each other."—*Times*, April 29, 1875.

"The solid, the liquid, and the gaseous states are considered to be molecular states of bodies."

molecular-attraction, s.

Physics: An attraction tending to draw together molecules of the same body. It is exerted only at infinitely small distances, and produces cohesion, affinity, or adhesion.

molecular-combination, s.

Chem.: The combination of molecules without the alteration of the active atomicity of any of their constituents. Water of crystallization contained in any salt is a combination of this nature.

molecular forces, s. pl.

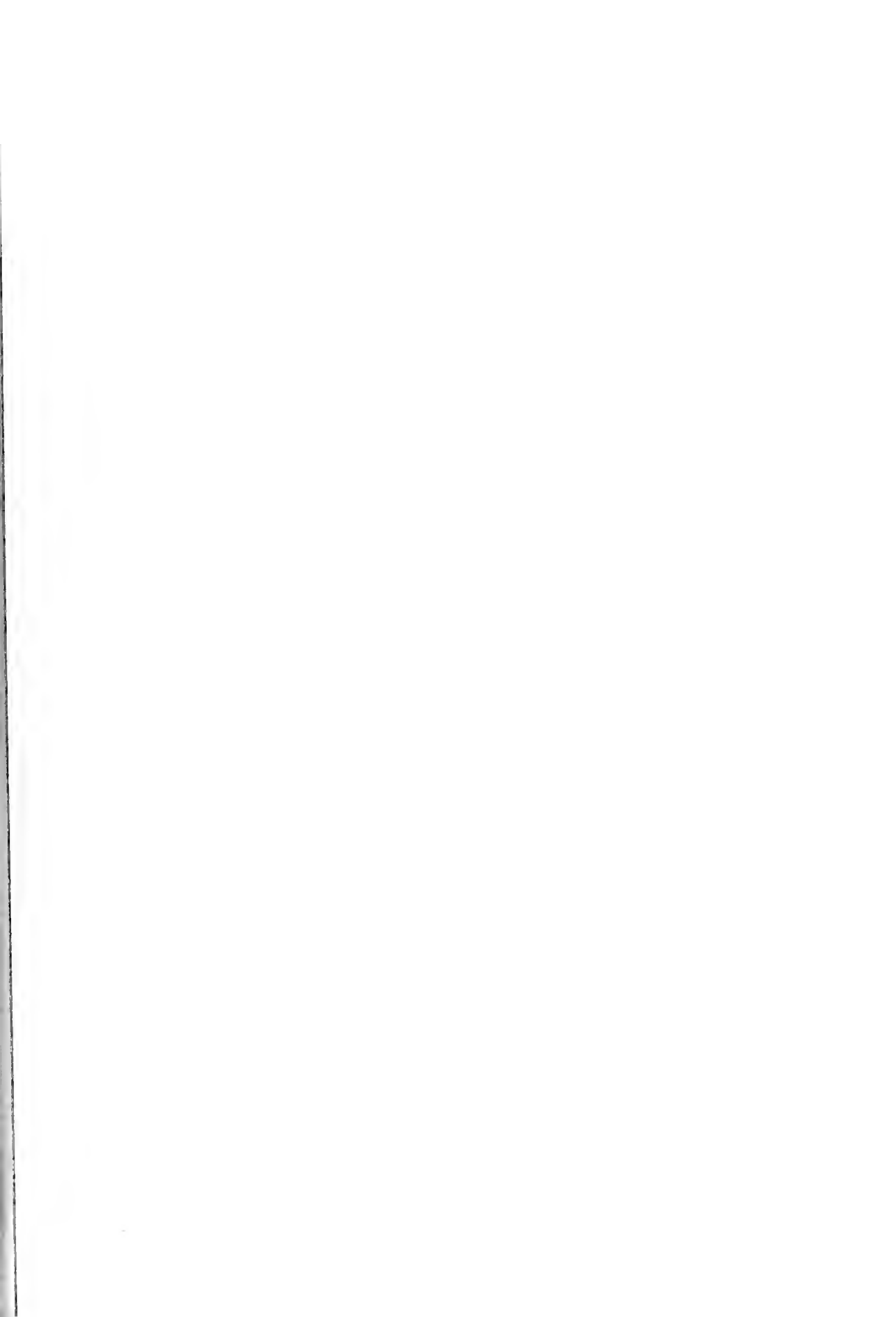
Physics: Certain attractions and repulsions which keep molecules of matter together without touching each other.

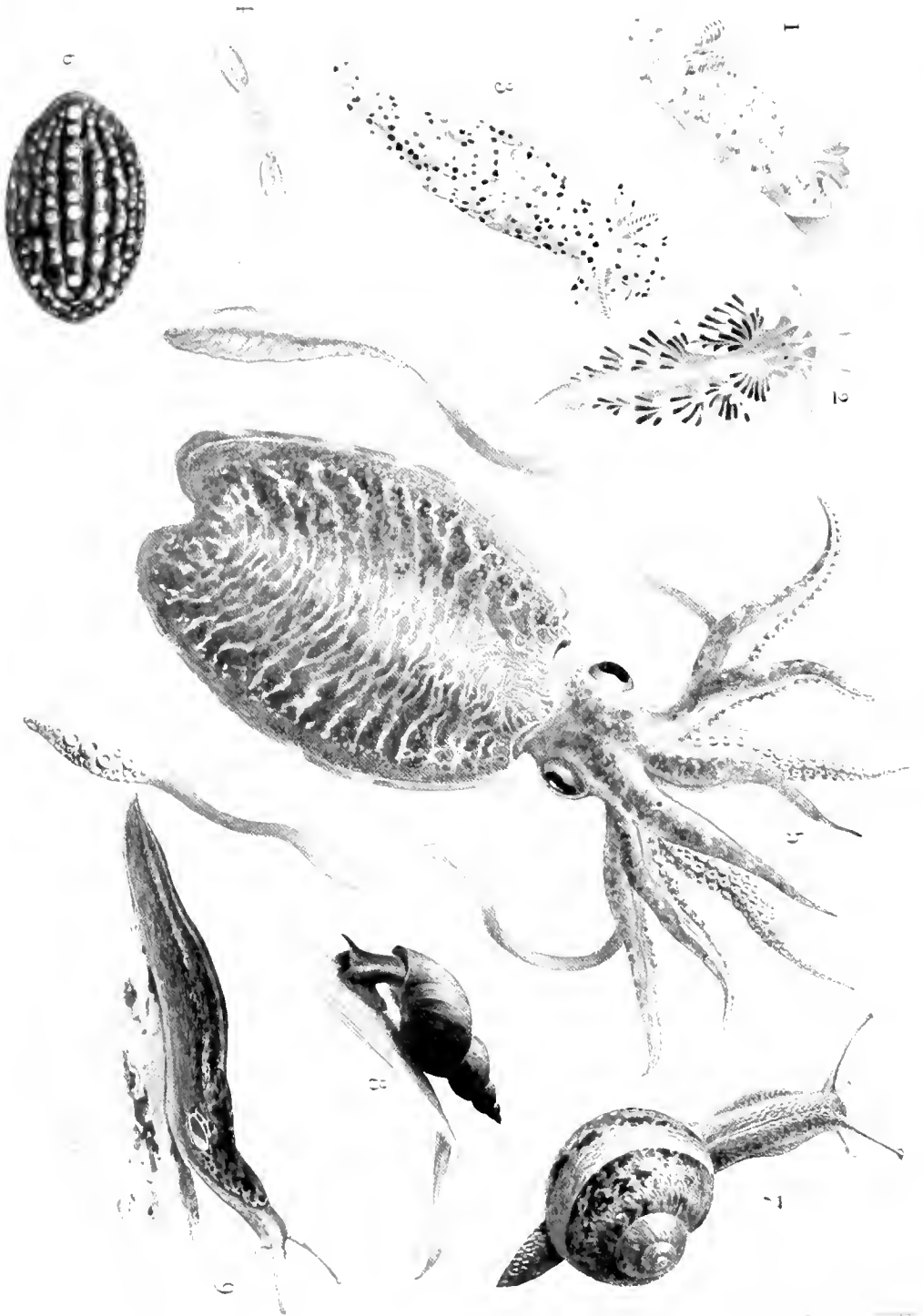
molecular-formula, s.

Chem.: A formula in which the atomic composition of a molecule is expressed, without reference to the manner in which the elements are combined with each other. Thus the molecular formula of ferric hydrate is $Fe_2(H_2O)_6$. [FORMULA.]

molecular motion, s.

Physics: Motion seen to take place when





1. *Doris roccina* (enlarged). 2. *Eolis glitensis* (enlarged). 3. *Thracera pennicera* (enlarged). 4. Red Phyllirhoe (enlarged). 5. *Sepia officinalis*, Common Sepia (much reduced). 6. Three-lined Phylidium (reduced). 7. *Helix aspersa*, large Garden Snail (reduced). 8. *Lymnaea stagnalis*, Freshwater Snail (half life size). 9. *Lymnaea stagnalis*, Great Brown Slug (half life size).

MOLLUSCA.

ginea (q.v.). It consists of inconspicuous plants with dichotomous stems, verticillate leaves, and cymes of small flowers. Found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. According to Dr. Hymok, the species are bitter and expel bile. The dried plant of *Mollium hirta* is prescribed in Sind in cases of diarrhoea.

mōl lūsē, *mōl lūsēk, s. [MOLLUSCA.] *Zool.*: An animal of the class Mollusca.

mōl lūs ca, s, pl. [Nont. pl. of Lat. *molluscus* = soft, from *mollis* = soft.]

1. *Zool.*: According to Lamarck, an order of Vermees, distinct from Testacea, which immediately follows it. He placed under it a miscellaneous assemblage of genera which he described as naked, not included in a shell, furnished with limbs. They were: Actinia, Ascidia, Limax, Holothuria, Sepia, Aphrodita, Nereis, &c. (*Système Naturel* (ed. 1765), i. 1, 672.) Cuvier made the Mollusca one of the four great "divisions" or sub-kingdoms of the Animal Kingdom, of equal rank with the Vertebrata, the Articulata, and the Radiata. He subdivides it into six classes: Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Acéphala, Brachnopus, and Cirrhopoda. (*Animal Kingdom* (ed. Griffith), i. 61, xii. 4-5.) Except that the last class has now been merged in Crustacea, and placed with the Articulata or Annulosa, the essential features of Cuvier's arrangement have still been preserved. In 1843 Prof. Owen arranged the Mollusca in an Acephalous division, containing the orders Tunicata, Brachnopus, and Lamelibranchia, and an Enecephalous division, with the orders Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, and Cephalopoda. (*Compar. Anat. Invert. Animals* (ed. 1843), p. 298.) Mr. S. P. Woodward recognised six classes: Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, Brachnopus, Conchifera, and Tunicata. (*Manual of the Mollusca* (ed. 1851, 6-8.) Prof. Huxley separates from the already limited class Mollusca a class Molluscoidea (q.v.). (*Introd. to Classif. of Animals* (ed. 1869), p. 82.) Dr. Henry Woodward defines the Mollusca as animals with a soft body, without segments, naked or covered with a shell of one or two valves composed of carbonate of lime secreted by a fold of the skin, the mantle. They have a brain mass, and foot and mantle ganglia. Some have an internal hard shell or cartilage. The symmetry of the body is bilateral. Example, the cuttle fish, the snail, the oyster, &c. He makes Tunicata and the Molluscoidea an "intermediate group," and divides the sub-kingdom into four classes: Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Conchifera. (*Cuvier's Nat. Hist.*, v. 157-4.) Many thousand recent Mollusca are known, distributed throughout every climate and nearly every part of the world.

2. *Palæont.*: The shells of the Mollusca being all but indestructible, and easy of identification, afford us a reliable means for ascertaining the relative age of strata. As some, moreover, inhabit fresh water, others the land, besides the large numbers which find their home in salt water, they often settle the fresh-water or marine origin of a stratum. The marine ones being distributed also in certain zones of salt water, they frequently afford materials for sounding a sea which passed away ages ago. Next to the Protozoa, the oldest fossils known are Mollusca. They have abounded from Cambrian times till now. The longevity of molluscous species (not individuals) is much greater than that of the Mammalia. Hence, Lyell's arrangement of the tertiary formations in accordance with the relative percentage of recent and fossil species must not be extended beyond the Mollusca.

mōl lūs-ĉan, n. & s. [Mod. Lat. *mollusc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the class Mollusca.

B. As subst.: A mollusc.

mō. lūs-ĉoid, s. & n. [MOLLUSCOIDEA.]

A. As substantive: *Zool.*: A member of the group Molluscoidea. "The connecting link between the molluscs proper and the molluscoidea" — Wood *Nat. Hist.*, i. 663.

B. As adjective: —

- 1. Molluscous.
- "Molluscous animals feel the jar of those rapid undulations." — *Il. Spencer Psychology*, ch. 15, p. 311.
- 2. Belonging to the Molluscoidea.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gom; thū, thīs; slu, aç; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph - f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -fion, -şion = žhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bef, del.

mōl lūs-ĉoid q, s, pl. [MOLLUSCOIDEA.]

mōl lūs-ĉoid al, n. [MOLLUSCOIDEA.] Molluscooid.

"The highest and lowest molluscooid animals" — swarmed in numbers. *Botanic Garden of Speck*, ch. vi.

mōl lūs-ĉoid ĉ a, mōl lūs-ĉoid q, n. [Lit. *mollusc(um)*, and Gr. *ĉōs* (q. d. os) = form.]

1. *Zool.*: A branch of the animal kingdom instituted in 1844 by Henry Milne Edwards for certain animals which were formerly classed with the Mollusca, and some of which had certain resemblances, chiefly external, to them. The name has been used by many writers, and in different significations. At first it included the Brachiopoda, or Lamp Shells, the Polyzoa or Bryozoa, and the Tunicata. Then it was restricted to the Polyzoa and the Tunicata, but in 1846 the Vertebrate affinities of the latter were recognized. The name was next given to a group containing the Brachiopoda and the Polyzoa; and now it is generally restricted to the Brachiopoda.

2. *Palæont.*: The Brachiopoda range from Cambrian times till now.

mōl lūs-ĉoid-ĉ-ān, n. & s. [MOLLUSCOIDEA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to the Molluscoidea.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Molluscoidea (in any of the senses of that word).

mōl lūs-ĉōūs, n. [Eng. *mollusc*; *ous*.] Pertaining to the mollusca; having the qualities or characteristics of the mollusca.

"Among the molluscous or soft bodied animals." — *Patterson Zoology*, v. 27.

molluscous animals, s, pl.

Zool.: The Mollusca (q.v.).

mōl lūs-ĉūm, s. [Nont. sing. of Lat. *molluscus* = soft.]

1. *Orn. Lang.*: A mollusc (q.v.).

"May prove that man is only the evolution of a mollusc." — *London Lectures on Art. Phases*, i. 72.

2. *Pathol.*: A skin disease, consisting of one or more small tumours, from the size of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. There is a true molluscum, which is contagious, and a false, which is non-contagious.

mōl lūsēk, s. [MOLLUSC.]

mōl lūs kiĉ-ĉr-ōūs, n. [Eng. *mollusk*; *i* connective, and Lat. *gero* = to bear.] Producing molluscs. Used by Huxley to denote the elongated tubular sacs sometimes found attached to an intestinal vessel of *Strongyloides*, and containing ova or embryos of a parasitic mollusc.

"The cavity of the mollusciferous sac" — *Huxley Anat. Invert. Animals*, ch. viii.

mōl lūsēk-īte, s. [Lat. *mollusc(us)*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*)]

Palæont.: Black carbonaceous animal matter occurring in contrast with other colours in some kinds of marble.

Mōl lŷ (l) s. [See def.] A familiar form of the name May, formerly in general use.

Molly Maguires, s, pl.

History, &c.:
1. A secret society formed in Ireland, in 1843, to intimidate landlords or process-servers demanding for rent, or others impeding the cattle of those who were unable or unwilling to pay rent. The members of the association were young men dressed up in female attire, and having their faces blackened.

"These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised, sometimes they wore caps over their countenances, sometimes they swathed themselves in the most fantastic manner with burnt cork about their eyes, mouth, and cheeks. In this state they used suddenly to surprise the most obstinate goppers, keepers, or process-servers, and other dark fiends in log-holes, or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our landlords." — *French Relations of Irish Life*, ch. vi.

2. A similar society formed in 1877 in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. The members sought to effect their purpose by intimidation, carried in some cases to murder. Several were brought to justice and executed.

Mōl-lŷ (2) s. [MALLETORKE.]

Ornith.: The fulmar (q.v.).

mōl lŷ-ĉōd dlo, s. [From *Mollis* = a female name, and *ĉōd* (q.v.).] An oblongate person. (*Shen*.)

"Such a thin-legged silly fellow as his much better" — a mollusc-like in fact. *George Thel. Moll. in the F. and Ch. x.*

Mō lōch, *Mō lech, Mil cōm, Māl cnam, s. (Gr. *Μολοχ* (*Moloch*), Heb. *מלך* (*Melch*), in the Old Testament, except in 1 Kings xi. 7, with *ל* (*lo*). "The preserved — the king; et. *ל* (*lo*) = king.")

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

2. *Lit.*: Some dread of irresistible influence or passion, at the shrine of which everything would be sacrificed.

II. *Religious Language*:
1. *Compar. Relig.*: The distinctive god of the Ammonites (1 Kings xi. 7). The commonest spelling of the word is Moloch (Lev. x. 2, 3; Jer. xxiii. 36). Amos has Moloch (v. 26).

To show that Moloch and Molech are the same, et. 1 Kings xi. 5, 7. The Midham of Zeph. i. 5 much resembles Moloch: an Hebrew it means "then king." Perhaps it means Molech in 2 Sam. xii. 30, and Jer. xlix. 1, 3. Molech was the Ammonite god. He had a connection with the planet Saturn (the Chan ζ) of Amos v. 26. Though the offering of children to Moloch was forbidden in the Mosar law (Lev. xv. 2, 3), it was introduced not later than the reign of Solomon. Its special seat during the Hebrew monarchy was in the Valley of Hinnon, (Gehenna, Torni.) Probably at first the children were placed in the fire, and left there till they were consumed (Lev. x. 2, 3; Jer. vii. 21), then after humanity, perhaps at the instance of the mothers, began to assert itself over cruel superstition, the children were passed hastily through the fire, so as to give them at least some hope of life (Lev. xviii. 21; Jer. xxiii. 35). [SEEDEFIRE.]

2. *Zool.*: A genus of lizards, family Agamidae. It contains but one species, *Moloch hebraicus*, from Australia. It is about six inches in length, aimed on the head, body, limbs, and tail, with spines of large size, whence its popular name, Thorn-legs.

Mō lō kǎn (pl. Mō lō ka ni), s. [Russ. *molok* = milk.] Milk-drinker, one of a sect in Russia who observe the laws of Moses regarding meat, forbid the use of images or the sign of the cross, and consider all wars unlawful. They derive their name from the quantity of milk-took eaten by them.

mō lō pēs, s, pl. [Gr. *μολοπή* (*molōpē*), genit. *μολοπῆς* (*molōpēs*) = the mark of a stripe, a veil.]

Pathol.: Petchie (q.v.).

***mō lōs-ĉēs, s.** [MOLASSES.]

mō lōs-si, s, pl. [MOLASSES.]

Zool.: A group formed by Dr. Dobson, "for the reception of three genera of Emballonidae: Molossus, Nychinomus, and Chelonioides." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, pp. 702-733.)

mō lōs-si-næ, s, pl. [Mod. Lat. *molluscus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Emballonidae. It contains two groups, Molossini and Mystarini.

mō lōs-sūs, s. [Gr. *Μολοσσος* (*Molossos*) = belonging to Molossia, a district of Epirus, celebrated for producing a kind of wolf-dog used by shepherds.]

1. *Gr. & Lat. Prossody*: A foot of three long syllables.

2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the group Molossini. Ears close, or united at base of inner margin; tarsi very short; extremity of muzzle broad, obtuse or obliquely truncate; lips smooth, or with very indistinct vertical wrinkles; back of toes covered with long curved hair. Range — tropical and sub-tropical regions of America. Dr. Dobson enumerates nine species.

mōl ô thrūs, s. [ETYM. doubtful; Agassiz gives Gr. *μολοξ* (*molox*) = toll, and *θηρ* (*thēr*) = a confused noise; McNeill gives *μολαξ* (*molax*) to translate. Oudemans suggests that *mollithrus* is a mistake, and that Gr. *μολοβαν* (*moloban*) = a glutton, was intended by Swainson.]

Ornith.: A genus of Icteriide, with species

mō-mēnt'-ūm, s. [Lat. for *momentum*, from *moerō* = to move.]

I. *Ordinary language:*

1. An impulse, an impetus.

"That *momentum* of ignorance, restlessness, presumption, and lust of plunder which impels, has been able to resist." —*Gautier, On the French Revolution.*

2. A constituent or essential element.

II. *Mech.:* The force possessed by matter in motion; the product of the mass by the velocity of a body. Thus a ball of four pounds weight moving uniformly at the rate of eighteen feet in a second would have double the momentum that one of three pounds weight moving at the rate of twelve feet per second would possess, for 4×18 is 72, and $3 \times 12 = 36$, or half as much. The force of percussion, that is, the force with which a moving body strikes an object, is the same in amount as the momentum of the former.

"If L stands for length, T for time, and M for mass, then momentum is $\frac{ML}{T}$." —*Feylett, C. G. S. System of Units*, 1873, ch. i, p. 6.

Angular momentum: The product of moment of inertia by angular velocity, or the product of momentum by length. If M stands for mass, L for length, and T for time, then angular momentum is $\frac{ML^2}{T}$. Called also

Moment of Momentum. (*See* *System of Units* (1873), ch. i, p. 6.)

mō mīn' ēr, s. [Fr., from O. Fr. *momer* = to maim, to mawk oneself.] A name given in contempt or ridicule by the French and Swiss Calvinists, in 1818, to cert in persons, chiefly Swiss, who seceded from their communion.

*mōm-ish, n. [Eng. *monach*(y); -ish.] Foolish. "Discovered eyes to *mōmish* mouths." *Veres prefixed to Guogio's Eglaris.*

*mōm-mēr-ŷ, s. [MCMERY.]

mō mor' dī cā, s. [From Lat. *mordeō* (perf. *mororūti*) = to bite, because the seeds look as if bitten.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Cucurbitæ. The leaves are lobed or compound, the flowers white or yellow, unisexual or dioecious. Males with three stamens and zigzag anthers, two of them two-celled, the third one-celled. Fruit fleshy, prickly, or warty. Found in the hotter parts of both hemispheres. *Momordica Charantia* has a bright orange-yellow fruit, one to six inches long. It is cultivated throughout India. Two varieties of it are known in Bengal. After being washed in hot water to diminish its bitterness, it is eaten by the Hindoos in their curries. It is used in India internally as a laxative, and as an ointment for sores; the juice as a mild purgative for children; the astringent root in hemorrhoids. The fruit and leaves are used as an anthelmintic, also in piles, leprosy, and jaundice. The former is tonic, stomachic, and given in diseases of the spleen and liver. *M. dioica* grows wild in India, where the young and tender fruit is eaten by the natives with the tuberous roots of the female plant. The root is used also to stop bleeding from piles, and in bowel complaints. Ainslie says that when mixed with cocunut, pepper, and red sandal-wood and applied in the form of a liniment it relieves headache. *M. cochinchinensis* is eaten. The fruit of *M. balsamina* has a smooth orange or yellow fruit, one to four inches long. Pickled or steeped in oil, it is a vulnerary. *M. Elaterum*, called also *Echallium apricote*, is the Squint-cucumber (q.v.). *M. operculata* is a drastic purgative. The fruit of *M. monadelphæ*, called also *Cocinia India*, is eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

mō-mor-dī-cīne, s. [Mod. Lat. *momordica*(s); suff. -īne (*Chem.*.) The same as ELATERIN (q.v.). (*See* *Verol*.)

mō-mōt, s. [MOTMOT.]

mō-mōt-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *momotides*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. -īdæ.]

Ornith.: Motmots; a family of hsirostral pccarian birds, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay, and to the west coast of Ecuador, but having their head-quarters in Central America. Six genera are known.

mō-mō-tūs, s. [Latinised from *motat* (q.v.).] *Ornith.:* Motmot, the typical genus of the family Motmotidae (q.v.). Ten species are known,

ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia, one species extending to Tobago, and one to Western Ecuador. The general plumage is green, and most of the species have the strange habit of denuding the central rectrices of the web with their beaks. [*See* *Verol*, 2.]

mō-mūs, s. [Gr. *μῦθος* (*mūthos*) = (1) ridicule, (2) see def.]

I. *Gr. Myth.:* Ridicule personified; the critic god, the son of Night. (*See* *Verol*: *Thous*, 21.) He blamed Vulcan for not having placed a window in the human breast.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* One who carps at everything; a querulous person.

**Momus' lattice:* An imaginary window in the human breast that the thoughts might be seen.

"Were *Momus' lattice* in our breasts, My soul might look to open if more widely Than thou." *Byron, Werner*, iii. l.

mōn, mōn' ō, pref. [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, sole.] A common prefix in words derived from the Greek, and signifying unity or singleness.

mō-nā, s. [Sp. & Ital. = an old woman.]

Zool.: *Cercopithecus mona*, a monkey from Senegal. It is remarkable for its brilliant coloration; the head being olive-yellow, with a black stripe on the forehead; yellowish whiskers and a purple face. The back is chestnut-brown, and there is a white spot on each side near the root of the tail, which is black. (*See* *Verol*.)

mōn-a-cān-thūs, s. [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichth.: A genus of plectognathous fishes, family Sclerodermati, group Balistina. There is only one dental spine, and the rough scales are so small as to give the skin a velvety appearance. Adult males of some species have minute spines arranged in rows on each side of the tail, or the spines of the scales developed into bristles. Common in the Atlantic, sometimes wandering to the British coasts. Fifty species are known.

mōn-āc-ē-tin, s. [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *netin*.]

Chem.: C₃H₅(OH)₂(OC₂H₅)₂. Glyceryl dihydrate acetate. A colorless oily liquid obtained by heating glycerine with glacial acetic acid for some time, to a temperature of 100°. It is miscible with a small quantity of water, but is decomposed by a large quantity.

mōn-a-chal, n. [Eccles. Lat. *monachalis*, from *monachus* = a monk (q.v.); Fr. & Sp. *monial*; Ital. *monachale*.] Pertaining or relating to monks or monastic life; monastic.

mōn-a-chīsm, s. [Fr. *monachisme*, from Eccles. Lat. *monachus* = a monk.] The system of monastic life; monkery, monkishness.

"What labour is to be endured turning over volumes of rubbish in the pest, Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simon of Durham, Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscure note, with all their *monachisms*, is a penance to think." —*Millon, Hist. Eng.*, 18, iv.

"The ultimate fact on which monachism rests is that many people are born with a tendency to contemplation rather than to active exertion, and, if pious, consider that they will be more free from temptation to sin by retiring from the ordinary world. Hot climates tend to strengthen these feelings, and monachism has flourished more luxuriantly in Asia, Africa, and Southern Europe, than in the colder north.

(1) *Ethnic Monachism:* The most gigantic development of monachism the world has ever seen was that of Buddhism (q.v.), and it was the earliest in point of date. The Jain system is also monastic. Brahminism possessed it to a less, but still to a considerable extent. Of the Hindoo Triad the worship of Brahma scarcely exists; connected with that of Vishnu and Siva there are many monastic orders or sects. Of the former, Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson enumerates nineteen, and of the latter eleven, with fourteen others, some subdivided (*Verol* (1862), i. 12). Curiously enough, most of them arose about the same dates as the leading religious orders of Christendom were instituted, as if Oriental and Western minds advanced equally, or some cause had operated simultaneously both in the East and the West.

(2) *Jewish Monachism:* The Nazirites were an ascetic sect temporarily under vows, but

not bound to celibacy, which is nowhere enjoined even on priests under the Mosaic Law. Elijah and John the Baptist had monastic tendencies (1 Kings xiii. 5, 4. xix. 1-9, 2 Kings i. 8; Matt. iii. 4). But genuine Jewish monachism, with its celibacy as well as its asceticism and seclusion from society, seems to have begun with the Essenes (q.v.), and to have been continued by the Therapeutæ (q.v.).

(3) *Christian Monachism:* In the second century certain persons who aimed at stricter piety than their neighbours, often held converse together without quite separating from society. They were called ascetes, and were the successors of the Therapeutæ, who prepared the way for the rise of monachism. In the third century Paul ranged through the desert of Thebais in Upper Egypt during the 46-year persecutions. He and others who acted similarly were called Anachorets or Anachorites, or persons who retire from society, recluses, solitaries [ASCETIC], also eremites or hermits, that is, persons who live in the desert. [*See* *Verol*.] They frequently resided in caves. In 305 Anthony, an Egyptian monk, collected many of the eremites into communities. These were called cenobites from their living in common. In this he was largely assisted by his disciple Pachomius. The same discipline spread through Western Asia and Europe. From among the Ermites who lived apart from each other sprung the Sarabaites and Gyrovagi (Vagabond monks), respectable races, the Stylites, or Pillar Saints, associated forever with the name of Simeon, who died in 411, with other ramifications. At first all the monastic establishments followed the rule of Pachomius, but in the early part of the sixth century St. Benedict introduced new regulations, and all the monastic orders for some centuries were Benedictine. Many ordinary monks becoming corrupt, the new Order of Cinos was instituted in the twelfth century, and, as the great wealth which their communities had acquired was believed to be one of the main causes of that corruption, there arose, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, different mendicant orders, the members of which vowed poverty. [MONASTIC ORDERS.] At first all the monks were laymen; now they consist of three classes: (1) priests; (2) choir monks, in minor orders; and (3) lay-brothers, who act as servants and labourers. Originally they were under the jurisdiction of the bishop, but ultimately they were exempt from all authority except that of the Holy See. The influence of the mendicant orders was on the wane at the Reformation, and the Jesuits took their place. At that date many monasteries in England and elsewhere were deprived of their endowments and suppressed. Those of France were swept away in the first Revolution. Though since restored, they have not attained their former importance. [MONASTERY, MONK, NUN.]

mōn-a-chūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *μοναχός* (*monachos*) = a monk.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, called by F. Cuvier Pelagius. *Monachus albicinctus* is the Monk-seal (q.v.). *M. tropicalis*, a Jamaican species, is probably distinct.

mōn-āc-tin-ōl-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Pref. *mon-*; Mod. Lat. *actinella* = a little ray, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Zool.: A name usually given to a sub-order of Siliceispongia, more properly called Monaxoidea (q.v.), since they are characterized by being uni-axial, not by being one-rayed.

mōn-ād, s. [Lat. *atomus* (gent. *atomatis*) = a unit, from Gr. *αἰῶνος* (*atomos*) = a unit, from *αἰῶν* (*atomē*) = alone, single; Sp. *atomada*; Ital. *atomale*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An ultimate atom or molecule; a simple substance without parts, a primary constituent of matter.

"But that which is of more moment yet, we have the authority of Epiphanius a famous Paphlagonian Father, that Pythagoras his monads, so not to be divided, were nothing else but corporeal atoms." —*utworth: Intel. system*, p. 14.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Univalent element. A name given to those elements which can directly unite with, or replace, one atom of hydrogen in a compound. The monad elements are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, lithium, sodium, potassium, ruthenium, cesium, and silver.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench: go, çem: thin, this: sin, aç: expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhun: çion, çion = zhun. -cious, -sious çhus. -ble, dle, &c. = çel. del.

- 1. The system of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a single person.
- "The first, the most ancient, most general and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called *monarchy*." — *Raleigh Hist. World*, bk. 1, ch. 18, § 2.
- 2. A state or government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a single person.
- "Our theory affords a presumption, that the earliest governments were *monarchical*, because the governments of families and of states, from which, according to our account, civil government derived its institution, and probably its form, is universally monarchial." — *Polity Not. Philosophy*, bk. VI, ch. 3.
- 3. A kingdom, an empire.
- "This small inheritance Contenteth me, and so with a monarchy," — *Shakespeare*, 2 *Henry VI*, iv. 10.
- * 4. Supreme power.
- "There Alex under just their ruler / Which would of times may a wonder / So that the monarchic life / With treakes," — *Greene*, *U*, 1 (Prol.).
- *(1) *Absolute monarchy*: A government in which the monarch is invested with absolute or despotic power.
- (2) *Despotic monarchy*: The same as *Absolute monarchy*.
- (3) *Elective monarchy*: A government in which the choice of the monarch or ruler is vested in the people.
- (4) *Fifth monarchy men*: (Fifth).
- (5) *Hereditary monarchy*: A monarchy in which the sovereignty descends directly from the holder to the heir by blood.
- (6) *Limited monarchy*: [LIMITED, * (3)].

mon-ar-da, s. [Named after Nicolas Monard, a physician of Seville, in the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the menthacous tribe. Monard, an American species, are used for tea. [OSWICO-TEA.] Its flowers are a brilliant scarlet. *Monarda fistulosa*, an American herb with a sweet scent, is a febrifuge; *M. punctata* yields a kind of camphor.

monarda-camphor, s.

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₄O. The camphor or stearoptene of *Monarda punctata*. It forms shining crystals, which melt at 48°, and resolubilize at 78°.

monarda-oil, s.

Chem.: (C₁₀H₁₄)₂O. The essential oil of *Monarda punctata*. It is a yellowish-red liquid, having an odour of thyme, boiling at 224°, and easily acquiring the consistency of resin by oxidation.

mon ar dô æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *monardæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatae. It is divided into three families: Salvidae, Rosmarinidae, and Homnidae.

mon-ās, s. [Gr. *μονάσις* (*monasís*) = a unit.]

Zool.: A genus of Flagellata, sub-order Pantostomatata. *Monas ballingieri*, 2.5-3.5 inch in length, has one flagellum, flexible at first, and becoming rigid towards the base in old specimens.

mon-as-tēr-ī-ā-l, a. [Lat. *monasterialis*, from *monasterium* = a monastery (q.v.); Ital. *monasteriale*.] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

* **mon as tēr ī al lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *monasterially*.]

* "Many being monasterially accounted." — *Cephairt*; *Boetius*, bk. 1, (Prol.).

mon as tēr-ŷ, s. [Lat. *monasterium*, from Gr. *μοναστήριον* (*monastērion*) = a nunnery, or monastery, from *μοναστής* (*monastēs*) = dwelling alone, from *μονάζειν* (*monazēin*) = to be alone; *μονός* (*monos*) = alone, single; Fr. *monastère*; Ital. *monastero*, *monasterio*; Sp. *monasterio*.]

Comparative Religions:

- 1. *Ethnic*: For details as to the Buddhist and Jain monasteries, see the articles *Buddhist Architecture*, *Jain Architecture*, also *Buddhism* and *Jainism*.
- 2. *Christian*: The ecclesiastical Latin *monasterium* = the home of a religious community of men, was in general use in the Church for several centuries, when it was displaced by *conventus* = a community (of men or women), bound by rule, and practising the commands of perfection. By Roman ecclesiastical writers the word *monastery* is usually restricted to Benedictine houses, and houses of Orders practising some modification of the Benedictine rule; as, a Carthusian *monastery*, a Cis-

tercian *monastery*; but a Flemish or a Dominican convent.

"There is a monastery two miles off, / And there we will abide," — *Shakespeare*, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1, 2.

mō nās-tic, a, & s. [Gr. *μοναστικός* (*monastikós*) = living in solitude, from *μοναστικός* (*monastikos*) = dwelling alone; Fr. *monastère*; Low Lat. *monasterium*; Ital. & Sp. *monasterio*.]

* **A.** *Adj.*: Of or pertaining to monasteries, their rules, life, or occupants; pertaining to monks or religious seclusion.

"Where he at Maynard led / A strict *monastic* life, a saint alive and dead," — *Brayton*, *Poly Othello*, v. 24.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A monk, a recluse.

monastic vows, s. pl. The vows imposed under monastic life. They are three in number—poverty, chastity, and obedience.

mō nās-tic al, a. [Eng. *monastic*; -*al*.] The same as **MONASTIC**, *A* (q.v.).

mō nās-tic al lŷ, adv. [Eng. *monastic*; -*ly*.] In a monastic manner; like a monk or recluse; in seclusion.

mō nās-ti-çism, s. [Eng. *monasticism*; -*ism*.] Monachism (q.v.).

mō nās-tic-ōn, s. [Gr. *μοναστήριον* (*monastērion*) = living in solitude.] A book giving an account of monasteries, convents, and other religious houses. As, Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

mōn-a-tōm-ic, a. [Prof. *mon-*, and Eng. *atomic*.] Containing one atom.

monatomic alcohol, s.

Chem.: An alcohol containing only one atom of replaceable hydrogen, in the oxytylic position of the radical.

monatomic element, s.

Chem.: An element containing one monatomic molecule. The monatomic elements are mercury, cadmium, and zinc.

mō nāl, s. [Native name.]

Ornith.: [IMPEYAN-PHEASANT.]

mōn-ax-ōn-ī-āis, s. pl. [Prof. *mon-*; Gr. *ἄξων* (*axōn*), genit. *ἄξωνος* (*axōnos*) = an axis, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*āis*.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Silicispongiae, distinguished by the presence of uniaxial, and the absence of tetractinellid and hexactinellid spicules. Schmidt divides the sub-order into five families: Renieridae, Desmaquidae, Suberitidae, Chalmodonidae, and Chalmeae.

mō-nā-zite, s. [Gr. *μόναζω* (*monazō*) = to be solitary; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A rare mineral, occurring only in isolated crystals. Crystallization, monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 4.9 to 5.26. Lustre, somewhat resinous; colour, various shades of brown to brownish yellow; transparent to opaque; brittle. Compos.: a phosphate of cerium and Lanthanum; with sometimes thorium and didymium. Occurs in the Hinen Mountains, Orichong, in granite; and at various localities in the United States. Also in some gold washings.

mō nāz-ī-t-ōid, s. [Eng. *monazite*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Min.: A mineral resembling monazite in crystallization and external characters. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 5.281; colour, brown. Compos. (according to Hermann): phosphoric acid, 17.94; protoxide of cerium, 49.55; protoxide of lanthanum, 21.30; lime, 1.59; water, 1.36; tantalum (?), 6.27; and traces of magnesia and sesquioxide of iron. Found in the Hinen Mountains, Oregon.

* **monche**, v. [MUSCH.]

Mōn-day, * **Mon-en-day**, * **Mone day**, s. [A.S. *monandæg* = the day of the moon, *mōnan*, genit. of *mōna* = the moon, and *dæg* = day.] The second day of the week.

mond, s. [Fr. = world, from Lat. *mondi*.] A globe used as an ensign of royalty; a mound.

* *The beau monde*: [BEAU-MONDE.]

* **mōnc** (1), s. [MOAN.]

* **mōnc** (2), s. [MOAN, s.]

* **mōnc**, v. l. [MOAN, v.]

mō nō-ctān, **mō nō-ctous**, a. [MOON-CYCLE, MONOTHOUS.]

mōn-ēm-bry-ār-ŷ, a. [Gr. *μῆνος* (*mēnos*) = embryo, single, and *ἐμβρυοτικός* (*embryotikos*) = having a single embryo.] Having a single embryo.

mōn-er-ā, s. [MONK-RO.]

mōn-er-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *moneræ*; Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of Monk-RO.]

* "To give a kind of general stability to the *Moneræ* organs." — *Prof. J. B. Dana*, in *Clark's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 47.

mōn-ēr-on (pl. **mōn-ēr-ā**), s. [MOON-BIOLOGY & ZOOLOGY.]

1. Any individual of Haeckel's Protista-class Monera. [2.]

"This wonderful *moneræ* lives in the deepest parts of the sea." — *Haeckel*, *Evolution of Man*, p. 67.

2. (Pl.) The first class of Haeckel's sub-kingdom Protista (q.v.). It is divided into three orders, Leobaniera, Rhizomonera, and Taehymonera, and he describes the individuals as "organisms without organs" (*organismen ohne Organ*). The entire body, in its fully-developed condition, consists merely of a small piece of star-shaped plasma or primitive slime (*Urschleim*), not differentiated into protoplasm and nucleus. Movement is effected by means of lobes, filiform, or flagellate pseudopods. Reproduction asexual. Marine and also parasitic. (*E. Haeckel*: *Das Protistenreich*, p. 86.) [PROTOPLASM.]

mōn-ēr-u-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *monerum* (q.v.).]

Biol.: A simple protoplasmic body in which no true nucleus is to be found.

"We shall call this simplest non-molecular stage the *Monerula*." — *Haeckel*, *Evolution of Man*, p. 179.

mō nē-sēs, s. [From Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone. So named from the solitary flowers and combined petals. (*Hoeber & Arnold*.)]

Bot.: Formerly regarded as a genus of Ericaceae. Sir Joseph Hooker reduces it to a sub-genus of *Pyrola*, thus defined: "Flower solitary, petals slightly adherent at the base, spreading anther cells with tubular tips, stigmatic lobes long, valves of capsule free." *Moneses grandiflora* is now called *Pyrola nana* - *flora*. It is found in Britain in low woods chiefly in the north of Scotland.

mō nē-šī-a, s. [A Spanish American word.] (See the compound.)

monesia bark, s.

Bot.: A kind of astringent bark said to belong to *Chrysophyllum glycyphorum*. It comes from South America.

mōn-ōs-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *monesia*; -*in*.]

Chem.: A compound resembling sapro, extracted from the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycyphorum*.

* **mōn-ēsto**, v. l. [MONISH.] To warn, to admonish.

"Therefore we warn message for Christ as if God were with us, we beseech you, Christ be gloriously and to God - 2 *Gal*, 2 *Corinthians*." — *2 Cor.*

mōn-ē-tar-ŷ, a. [Lat. *moneta* = money (q.v.); Fr. *monétaire*.] Of or pertaining to money; consisting of money.

monetary convention, s. There are two groups of European nations, between whose members an agreement has been entered into for the regulation of their coinage. They are called the "Latin Monetary Convention," and the "Scandinavian Monetary Convention." The former includes France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, the agreement having been made in December, 1865, in virtue of which the coinages of those countries are of the same weight and fineness. Greece subsequently joined the convention, and assimilated her drachma to the franc. Spain, Austria and Hungary, Finland, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Monaco have also entered into amounts of either or both gold and silver. The money, of weight, fineness, and value, exactly proportionate to, or identical with, that of the countries included in the convention. The "Scandinavian Monetary Convention" dates from 1873, and includes Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

monetary unit, s. The standard of currency, as, pounds in England, dollars in America, francs in France, &c.

bōil, bōy; **pōut, jōwl**; **cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench**; **go, gem**; **thin, çhâs, sln, aș**; **expect, Xenophon, exist, ph**; **f. cian, tian = șan. -tion, sion = skun; -tion, sion = zhun. -ctious, tious, -sious = șhus. ble, dle, &c. = beļ, dsl.**

moneth, *s.* [MONETH.]

môn ê thyl, *a.* [Prof. mon., and Eng. ethyl.]

Chem.: A term applied to any organic compound in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one molecule of ethyl.

monethyl glycol-ether, *s.*



Chem.: CH_2OH . One of the ethylene

ethyl ethers formed by the direct combination of ethylene oxide and ethylic alcohol. It is an agreeable-smelling liquid, boiling at 127.

mô-nê'-tite, *s.* [After the Island of Moneta, Greater Antilles, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral originating in a deposit of bird-guano. Crystallization, triclinic. Hardness, 3.5; sp. gr. 2.75; lustre, vitreous; colour, pale yellowish-white; fracture, uneven; semi-transparent. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 52.29; lime, 41.18; water, 6.02, yielding the formula $2(\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8)$. Occurs in isolated patches and irregular seams in gypsum.

môn-êt-i-zâ-tion, *s.* [Eng. monetize; -ation.] The act of monetizing; the act of giving a standard value to in the coinage of a country.

môn-êt-ize, *v.t.* [Lat. *moneth* = money; -ize.] To give a standard value to in the coinage of a country; to form into coin.

môn-ey, * **mon eic**, **mon y** (pl. **môn-cys**, **môn-ics**), *s.* [O. Fr. *monie*, Fr. *monnaie*; from Lat. *moneta* = a mint, money; Sp. *moneda*; Port. *moeda*; Ital. *moneta*.] [MIST, s.]

1. Coin; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of exchange; stamped metal which may be given or taken in exchange for goods or commodities.

2. The standard by which the value of all other commodities is measured; the medium by which they are exchanged, bearing certain marks by which it is recognized; an equivalent for commodities; a circulating medium. Bank-notes, letters of credit, bills, notes of hand, &c., all representing coin, are money, as paper money. Essentially money is a ticket or order entitling the holder to receive a quantity of any commodity or other service equal in value to the amount indicated on the face of the order.

3. Wealth.

* Get money; still get money, boys;

No matter by what means;

Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour, bk. 2.

4. A denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not; as, the weights and *monies* of a country.

5. Money's worth. (*Shug.*)

¶ (1) *Ready money*: Money paid at the time a transaction is made.

(2) *To make money*: To gain, procure, or earn wealth; to be in the way of becoming wealthy.

* (3) *To take eggs for money*: To be easily duped. (*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Money-grub*, *money-dealer*, *money-lending*, &c.

money-bag, *s.* A bag of money; a large purse.

* Compelled first to deliver their *money-bags*, and then to drink King James's health in brandy.—*Miscellaneous Hist. Engl. ch. xv.*

money bill, *s.*

Law: A bill in Parliament for granting aids and supplies to the Crown. Money-bills must originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered in the House of Lords, except by verbal alterations, which do not affect the sense.

* But so reasonably ledons are the contents of this valuable privilege, that herein they will not suffer the other house to exert any power but that of rejecting; they will not touch the least alteration or amendment to be made by the lords in the mode of taxing the people by a *money-bill*, under which appellation are included all bills by which money is directed to be raised upon the subject, for any purpose of any nature whatsoever; either for the exigencies of government, and collected from the kindness in general, as the property-tax; or for private benefit, and collected in any particular district, as by turnpikes, parish rates, and the like.—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. v, ch. 2.

money broker, *s.* A dealer in money; a money-changer.

money bound, *a.* A term applied to passengers detained on board a vessel till a remittance arrives to enable them to pay their passage-money. (*Homerley*.)

money-changer, *s.* One who deals in money.

* Jesus went into the temple . . . and overthrew the tables of the *money-changers*, and the seats of them that sold doves.—*Matthew*, xxi, 12.

money counts, *s. pl.*

Law: Certain concise forms of counts to be used in suing for a money debt arising from a simple contract.

money-cowry, *s.*

Zool., &c.: *Cyprina moneta*. It is a native of the Asiatic Archipelago and the Pacific Islands, especially of the Philippine and Maldiver Islands, constituting the chief article of export from the latter group. They are used as currency throughout India and other parts of Southern Asia, and in Africa, spreading probably from the former to the latter continent at a remote period of antiquity. Many tons are annually imported into Liverpool, thence again exported to the west of Africa to be used for money. Cowries constitute part also of the Indian circulation. The number given for a pier varies. Herkots stated the number at from eighty to a hundred.

† **money dropper**, *s.* A sharper who scrapes acquaintance with a dupe by asking him about a piece of money which he pretends to have just picked up, and thus gains his confidence and companionship.

money-grubber, *s.* An avaricious or rapacious person.

money-land, *s.*

Law:

1. Land article or devised to be sold and turned into money, which in equity is reputed as money.

2. Money article or bequeathed to be invested in land, which in equity has many of the qualities of real estate.

money lender, *s.* One who lends money on interest.

money making, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: The act or process of making or accumulating money or wealth.

B. As adj.: Profitable, lucrative: as, a *money-making business*.

money market, *s.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money.

money-matter, *s.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; a matter or affair in which money is concerned; finances. (Generally in plural.)

* What if you and I, Nick, should enquire how *money-matters* stand between us?—*Arbuthnot Hist. of John Bull*.

* **money-monger**, *s.* A dealer in money; a usurer.

* **money-mongering**, *s.* Usury.

money-order, *s.* An order for a sum of money, granted at one post-office upon payment of the sum and a small commission, and payable at another on sight.

* **money-sack**, *s.* A purse.

* **money-scrivener**, *s.* A money-broker, a money-lender, a usurer.

* Suppose a young inexperienced man in the hands of *money-scriveners*; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last.—*Arbuthnot Hist. of John Bull*.

money spider, **money spinner**, *s.*

Zool.: A small spider, *Arctosa senaria*, popularly supposed to prognosticate good-fortune, especially in money matters, to the person over whom it crawls.

money-taker, *s.* A person deputed to receive payments of money; as a door-keeper at a place of entertainment, &c., who receives the money for admission; a cash-clerk in a retail establishment.

money's worth, *s.*

1. Something valuable; something which will bring money.

2. The worth of a thing in money; full value.

¶ **môn-ey**, *v.t.* [MONETH, s.] To furnish with money.

môn cy âge, *s.* [Eng. money; age.]

1. A general land tax levied by the first two Norman kings, to induce the king not to use his prerogative in debasing the coin.

* *Monage* was also a general land-tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.—*Hume Hist. Eng.*, bk. 2.

2. The right of minting or coining money; mintage.

môn-cýed, **môn íed**, *a.* [Eng. money; -ed.]

1. Rich in money; having money; rich, wealthy.

* The *monied* interest was almost entirely Wigg.—*Miscellaneous Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Consisting of money; in the form of money; as, *monied capital*.

môn cy èr, * **mon-i-our**, *s.* [Eng. money; -or; Sp. *monedero*; It. *monediere*.]

1. A banker; one who deals in money.

2. A duly authorized officer of money.

* *Company of Moneyers*: Public officers under whose superintendence the various monies were coined at the Mint. The office was abolished in 1837.

môn-cý léss, *a.* [Eng. money; -less.] Destitute of money; having no money; penniless.

* Faltling the free and *moneyless* power of discipline with a cruel satisfaction by the purse.—*Arbuthnot History of Church Government*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

môn-ey wört, *s.* [Eng. money, and wort.]

Bot.: (1) *Lucaschia nummularia*, a prostrate plant, with opposite, ovate, cordate, or orbicular leaves; found occasionally in England in moist, shady places; rare, and perhaps not wild, in Scotland and Ireland. Called also Creeping Jenny and Herb Twopenny; (2) *Dioscorea nummularia*; (3) *Taraxacum nummularia*.

¶ Cornish Money wort is *Sibthorpia caropaea*.

* **môn-gal**, *s.* [MULLION.]

mông corn, **mông corns**, *s.* [MASCONES.] Mixed corn or grain, as wheat and rye; mashu.

* A jolly rombling of a whole foote broad From of the *mông-corn* heape shall Trebus had.—*Sp. BULL Natives*, bk. v, sat. 2.

* **môn-gér**, *v.t.* [MONGER, s.] To traffic, to deal in; used generally in composition with its object, and often in a bad sense.

môn-gér, *s.* [A.S. *mangere* = a dealer, a merchant, from *mangan* = to deal, to traffic, from *manag* = a crowd, an assembly; Icel. *mangaði* = a monger, from *manga* = to trade; *manag* = barter; Dut. *mangere*; O. H. Ger. *mangere*; Lat. *mango* = a dealer in slaves.]

1. A trader, a dealer. It is now seldom or never used alone, but only in composition; as, *fishmonger*, *ironmonger*.

* This chemist has a brave pate of his owne's A shaven pate! A right *monger*, y' say! This was his plot.—*Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, ii. 3.

2. A small kind of trading vessel.

* **mon-gi bell**, *s.* [Ital. *Montebello*, *Montebello* = Mount Etna.] A volcano.

* Such linnæes or *mongibells* of fire.—*Howell: Party of Twos*, p. 134.

Môn-gól, **Môn-góle**, *e. & s.* [Native Tartar name.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geog.*, &c.: Of or belonging to Mongolia, a wide region between 37 and 50° N. lat. and 88 and 25° E. long., constituting the western part of the Chinese empire. The great Mongol race may be divided into three nations, the Kalmees, Burats, and the Proper Mongols. (*Prætorius: Physical Hist. of Mongolia* [ed. 1815], p. 339.)

2. *Etymol.*: Of or belonging to the Mongolian race or Mongolide (q.v.).

B. As substantive:

1. An inhabitant of Mongolia.

2. The Mongolian race. [MONGOLIAN.]

Môn-gól i an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *Mongolus*, from *Mongol* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -an.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Oral Lang.*: The same as *MOSCOL*, A. 1.

2. *Philol.*: An epithet sometimes applied to the whole class of Turanian tongues; sometimes specifically applied to that group: spoken

fate, fât, fate, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre: pînc, pît, sîrc, sîr, marine: cō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, work, whò, sôn: mûtc, eûb, eûre, ûnite, eûr, rûlc, fûll; trý, Syrián. æ, œ = é; cy = â; qu = kw.

of the Kalhucks and other tribes from Tibet to China.

B. As substantive :

1. Gen. (Sino.) : The same as MOSCOT, B. 1.
2. Ethnol. (Pl.) : One of the five great races of the world...

Mön göl i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., &c. Mongol (m); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -iber.]

Ethnol. : The name given by Dr. Latham to what Blumenbach, Cuvier, &c. had called the Mongolian race. It is one of his three great divisions of mankind.

- 1. The Altai-Mongolids, including the Chinese, the Tibetans, the Arinaese, the Siamese, the Kamboides, the Burmese, &c. and (2) the Turanian stock, with the Mongolian, Englishian, the Turk and Ugric branches.
2. The Boscian Mongolids, including the Georgians, the Lesquians, the Mizjet, the Iron, and the Circassians.
3. The Oceanic Mongolids, with the Malay and the Negro divisions.
4. The Hyperborean Mongolids, including the Samoesides, the Yemessians, and the Yukukin.
5. The Peninsular Mongolids, including the Japanese, the Kauchidales, &c.
6. The American Mongolids, including the North American Indians.
7. The Indian Mongolids, including the Tamuls, the Chinglese, the Indo-Tangetic aborigines, the Braduis of Belochistan, &c.

Mön gö-lôid, a. & s. [Eng. Mongol and Gr. eidos (eidos) = form.]

A. As adj. : Belonging to or having the characteristics of the people described under B.
" The Mongoloid families of the Old and New World. —Oenr Peacock. Races of Man (Eng. ed.), p. 28.

B. As substantive :

Anthrop. (Pl.) : The races constituting one of the principal types of mankind distinguished by Huxley, characterized by a short, squat build, a yellowish-brown complexion, black eyes, and straight, black hair; skull, brachycephalic, usually without prominent brow-ridges; flat nose and oblique eyes.

Of the three great stocks of mankind which extend from the western coast of the great European continent to its southern and eastern shores, the Mongoloid is occupy a vast triangle, the base of which is the whole of eastern Asia, while its apex lies in Lavaland. —Huxley : Crispates (1873), p. 173.

mön-goös, mön-goöz, s. [MUNGOOS.]

mön-grel, * mön-goöl, a. & s. [Prob. for mongrel, a dimin. from A.S. * mungwinn, mungon = to mix, to mingle; ming = a mixture.]

A. As adjective :

1. Orig. Lat. : Of a mixed blood; not pure; derived from various and not the best sources.

" Treacherous religious, conscientious observers of them [Jews and rites of the best church] as mongrel prophets and preps in masquerade. —South : Sermon, vol. 10, ser. 6.

2. Biol. :

Arising from the crossing of two varieties.
" Fertility of varieties, when crossed, and of their mongrel offspring, not universal. —Darwin : Origin of Species (ed. 6th), p. 255.

B. As substantive :

1. Orig. Lat. : Anything of a mixed breed.
" And with them they bring Mastiffs, mongrels, all that in a string Could be got at. —Dryden : Moon Calf.

2. Biol. : A cross between two varieties of the same species, as distinguished from a hybrid (q.v.), which is a cross between two distinct species.

" This greater variability in mongrels than in hybrids does not seem at all surprising. —Darwin : Origin of Species (ed. 6th), p. 259.

mön grel ize, a. [Ling. mongrel; &c.] To make a mongrel of; to give a mongrel character to.

" A vast number of the seeds are mongrelized. —Darwin : Origin of Species (ed. 6th), p. 111.

Mön heim ite, s. [From Montheim, Bavaria; sull = it (Mind).]

Med. : The same as KAPSLIT (q.v.).

mön ni al, s. [MULLION.]

mön iced, a. [MONKEY.]

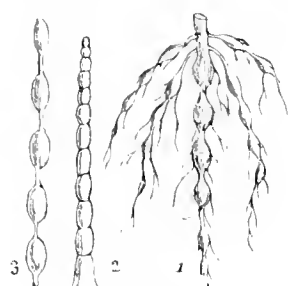
mön i ér, s. [MONKEY.]

mö nil i cor nés, s. pl. [Lat. monili (genit. monilis) = a necklace, and corua = a horn.]

Entom. : The fourth or most aberrant of the five tribes into which Swanson divided the Coleoptera. The antennae are moniliform, the body short, oval, the wings often wanting. He divided it into Cassida, Chrysomelida, Clytridae, Erythride, and Hispidie. (Swanson & Shuckard : Insects (1849), pp. 115, 311.)

mö nil i form, a. [Lat. monile = a necklace, and forma = form, shape; Fr. moniliforme.]

- 1. Orig. Lat. : Like a necklace in form or shape.
2. Bot. : Formed like a necklace; having alternate bead-like swellings and contractions.



MONILIFORM.

1. Moniliform root of Polargonium. 2 & 3. Moniliform hairs (Trichocentria and Mirabilis).

as the legumes of Sophora japonica, Ononchopis perpusillus, &c. Called also Necklace-shaped.

mön i mënt, s. [Lat. munimentum, from munio = to warn, to advise.] [MONUMENT.]

1. A memorial, a record; anything to preserve the memory of a thing; a monument, a memorial.

" Wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste, That famous monument hath quite defaced. —Spenser : F. Q., IV, ii, 33.

2. An inscription, a mark, an image.
" Some others were driven and distent Into great meads and to wedges square. —Some in round plates withouten ornament. —Spenser : F. Q., II, vii, 3.

3. A record.
" An ancient booke, high Briton monuments. —Spenser : F. Q., II, iv, 59.

mö ním -i ä, s. [Gr. μόνιμος (monimos) = staying in one place, abiding, lasting; μόνω (monō) = staying; μένω (menō) = to stay, to remain.]

Bot. : The typical genus of the order Monimaceae. The carpels have each one pendulous ovule, enclosed by the tube of the calyx, which becomes berry-like. It consists of two or three trees or shrubs from the Mauritius.

mö nim i ä çe æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. monimoides; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -oides.]

Bot. (Pl.) : Monimids; an order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, tribe Menispermiales. It consists of aromatic trees or shrubs, with opposite exstipulate leaves and axillary, unisexual, apetalous flowers. Calyx somewhat globose, the segments sometimes in more rows than one and petaloid; stamens, indefinite, covering the inside of the calyx-tube; ovules, several, superior, each one-celled; fruit, several one-seeded nuts, enclosed within the enlarged calyx. Found chiefly in South America and the southern hemisphere. Known genera, eight; species, about forty. (Lindley.)

mö nim i äds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. monimida, and Eng. &c. pl. suff. -ids.]

Bot. : The name given by Lindley to the order Monimaceae (q.v.).

mö nim ö-lte, a. [Dän. monning (Dan. mō) = a constant, permanent, and Adverb (Dan. stō) = stone.]

Min. : A tetragonal mineral, occurring in orthoclones, also massive. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; sp. gr. 5.90; luster, submetallic to glassy; color, yellow. Comps. : antimonic acid, 40.29; protoxide of lead, 42.40; protoxide of iron and manganese, 6.20; lime, 7.90; magnesia, 3.25. 1897. Abiding the formula (PbO, FeO, MnO, CaO, MnO)2 Sb2O5. Found at Färsberg and Lön Stan, Westmanl., Sweden.

mön ing, s. [Dän. A kind of fine black tea.

mön i our, s. [MONKEY.]

mön i plies, s. [Scott. mony many, and Ling. p = a fold.] The third division of the complex stomach of ruminants; the omasum.

* mön ish, a. [AMONISH.] To admonish, to warn.

" Touch him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend and glad to go forward in love. —Aethon : Schoolmaster.

mön ish ér, s. [Ling. monish; &c.] One who admonishes or admonishes.

mön ish mënt, s. [Ling. monish; &c.] Admonition.

† mön ism, s. [Ger. monismus; Fr. monisme.] [MONISM.]

1. Philosophy :

(1) The doctrine of the Unity of Substance; in this respect, it may be considered a form of Pantheism. (Hist. Phil., p. 10, n. 1.)

(2) See extract :

" Scientific materialism, which is pleated with a narrow, attitude in reality to monism than that existing in the world goes on naturally. But every effort has its cause and every cause its effect. If there are no causes, no causal law—that is, the law of a necessary connection between cause and effect—its place is taken by the entire series of phenomena that can be known. At the same time, it positively negates every belief in the miraculous and every conception, in whatever form it appears, of supernatural processes. Accordingly, nowhere in the whole domain of human knowledge does it recognize metaphysics, but throughout only physics; though at the inseparable connection between matter, form, and force becomes self-evident. —Booker : Hist. Criticism, p. 10.

2. Biol. : The same as MONOGENESIS (q.v.).

† mön ist, s. [MONISM.] A supporter or advocate of any form of monism.

mön ist ic, a. [MONISM.] Of or pertaining to monism; pertaining to or involving oneness or unity; pertaining to or derived from a single source.

mö nite, s. [After the island of Mona, Greater Antilles, where found; sull = side (Mona).]

Min. : A massive and slightly coherent mineral. Hardness, below 2; sp. gr. 2.9; snow-white; fracture, earthy, dull. Comps. : phosphoric acid, 38.80; lime, 48.64; water, 0.59. Formula, Ca2(PO4)2 + H2O. It occurs with monette (q.v.) in gypsum.

mö ni -tion, * mö ni ci on, s. [F., monition, from Lat. monitionem, accus. of monito = a reminding, from monito, pa. par. of moneo = to remind, to admonish, to warn. Sp. monicion; Ital. monizion.]

1. Ordinary Language :

I. An admonition, a warning, a caution; instruction by way of caution or admonition.

" Be mistook the impulses of his pride and resent ment for the monitions of conscience. —Macaulay : Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

2. Information, indication.

" We have to examine monition of the returns of any other periods, unless we have the day, by successive light and darkness. —Bibler : An Tour.

II. Law : A summons or citation.

mön i tive, a. [Lat. monitus, pa. par. of moneo = to remind, to admonish.] Admonitory, monitory, warning; containing or giving admonition.

" Considering the usefulness and the fact that them [peas] in respect to public health as they increase play and monition, and the whole increases for public health conversation and. —Brewer : S. J. 1897, p. 2.

mön i tór, s. [Lat. from moneo, pa. par. of moneo = to remind, to admonish; Ital. mōnito, Sp. mōnito; Ital. mōnito, &c.]

1. Ordinary Language :

I. One who warns of faults or offenses of duty; one who admonishes; an admonisher.

2. A long, narrow boat, used on canals. [FLY-BOAT.]

monkey cup, s. [MONKEY'S CUP.]

monkey engine, s. A form of pile-driver, having a monkey or ram weighing about 400 pounds, moving in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs, and is drawn up 10 or 15 feet, or higher if necessary, by means of a winch. At the top of the lift the handles of the tongs come into contact with two inclined planes, which cause the tongs to open and drop the monkey. The tongs, being then lowered, become self-engaged with the staple, and so the work proceeds. The pile-heads are landed by fire to withstand concussion. [PILE-DRIVER.]

monkey flower, s.
Bot.: The genus *Mimulus* (q.v.).

¶ The Gaping Monkey-flower is *Mimulus ringens*; the Orange Monkey-flower or Orange-flower is *M. glutinosus*; the Yellow-flowered Monkey-flower is *M. luteus*; the Scarlet Monkey-flower, *M. cardinalis*; the Rosy-scarlet Monkey-flower, *M. roseo-cardinalis*.

monkey hammer, s. A drop-press in which the hammer is a falling weight; called by the same name as the hammer of a pile-driving machine. [OLIVER.]

monkey jacket, s. A short close-fitting jacket of stout material, worn by sailors, &c.

monkey pot, s.

Bot.: The woody pericarp of *Lecythis*, especially of *Lecythis ollacea*.

monkey press, s. A hammer in which the driver consists of a monkey which is alternately raised and dropped, sliding in guides. One form of power-hammer.

monkey pump, s. The sailor's name for the sucking straw introduced at a gimlet-hole in a wine or spirit rask.

monkey puzzle, s.

Bot.: *Aracaria imbricaria*.

monkey rail, s.

Naut.: A supplementary rail, above and lighter than the quarter-rail.

monkey-stove, s. A small domestic stove.

monkey tail, s. A small crow-bar used by naval gunners.

monkey-wrench, s. A spanner with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw in the handle to the size of the nut to be turned.

monkey's bread, s.

Bot.: The Baobab-tree, *Adansonia digitata*. [ADANSONIA.]

monkey's cup, monkey-cup, s.

Bot.: The genus *Nepenthes*; specially *Nepenthes distillatoria*.

monkey's dinner-bell, s.

Bot.: *Hura crepitans*, the Sacred box-tree (q.v.).

monkey's porridge pot, s.

Bot.: *Lecythis ollacea* and *L. minor*.

* **môn key, v.t.** [MONKEY, s.] To imitate as a monkey; to ape.

“Monkeying the Lord”
Mrs. Keenan's Tale of Villainage.

môn key ìsh, s. [Eng. monkey; -ish.] Resemblance to a monkey in habits, disposition, or actions.

mônkh hood, s. [Eng. monk; -hood.] The character or condition of a monk.

* **mônkh-ìng, u.** [Eng. monk; -ing.] Monkish. “Monasteries and other monkey receptacles.”—*Catheryle*. [Amundulate.]

mônkh-ish, *monk ysh, u. [Eng. monk; -ish.] Pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic.

“Nought interrupts the riot, though in lieu Of true devotion monkish incense burns.”
Byron. *Childe Harold*, l. 47.

mônkh-ish nêss, s. [Eng. monk-ish; -ness.] The quality or state of being monkish.

* **mônkh-ly, *munke lyc, u.** [Eng. monk; -ly.] Monkish.

“The chastising of his monkey's members.”—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 375.

mônks hood, s. [Eng. monk's, and hood; so called from the hooded seals.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Aconitum*, called also Wolfsbane; spec. *Aconitum Napellus*.

2. *Delytia Cavendishii*.

môn nî nî, s. [Named after Monnino, Count of Flora Blanca.]

Bot.: The bark of the root of *Momonga polybotrya* and *M. subcylindrica*, when pounded and moulded in a fresh state into balls, or when kept till dry, is detergent.

mô nô, s. [Native name in Guatemala.]

Zool.: *Myetes villosus*, the Black Howler, a black monkey with a voice which may be heard two miles off. The Indians eat its flesh. It is found in forests from East Guatemala to Paraguay. [HOWLER.]

môn ô, pref. [MON-, pref.]

mono compounds, s. pl.

Chem.: A form applied to compounds containing one atom of the element specified, e.g., C₂H₃ClO₂, mono-chloroacetic acid; C₆H₅N₂, mono-phenylamine.

môn ô-bās ic, u. [Pref. *mono*-, and Eng. *basice*.] (See the compound.)

monobasic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid in which one atom of hydrogen only is capable of displacement by one equivalent of a monovalent metal, when presented to it in the form of a hydrate.

môn ô brôm, in comp. [Pref. *mono*-, and Eng. *bromine*.] Containing one atom of bromine.

monobrom butylene, s.

Chem.: CH₂H₂CCBrCH₂. A colourless oil formed from butylene chloride by the action of alcoholic potassic hydrate. It boils at 150°, and unites with two atoms of bromine to form butenyl tribromide.

† **môn-ô carp, † môn-ô carp'-ôn, s.** [Pref. *mono*-, and Gr. *karpos* (*karpos*) = fruit; Fr. *monocarpe*.]

Bot.: A plant which bears fruit but once. [MONOCARPOUS.]

môn ô car-pêl lar-y, u. [Pref. *moni*-, and Eng. *cerebellary*.]

Bot.: Having a pistil consisting of a single carpel, as in Leguminosae and Primulaceae.

môn ô car'-pî-á (pl. môn ô car'-pî-æ, s. [MONOCARPIA.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candoille to plants capable of flowering only once.

môn ô carp-ôus, môn ô carp ic, u. [Pref. *mono*-, and Gr. *karpos* (*karpos*) = fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous, -ic*.]

Bot.: Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fecundation. Some are annuals, some biennials, a few, like the *Apricot americana*, live many years before flowering, and then, after blooming once, die. [De Candoille, Lindley, &c.]

môn ô cên tris, s. [Pref. *mono*-, and Gr. *kestris* (*kestris*) = a prickle.]

Ichthyol.: An acanthopterygian genus, family Berycida. Snout obtuse, convex, short; eye of moderate size; villiform teeth on palatine bone, none on vomer. Scales very large, bony, forming a rigid carapace. Ventrals reduced to a single strong spine, and a few rudimentary rays. One species known, *Monocentris japonicus*, from the seas off Japan and the Mauritius. It is not common, nor does it attain any size. [Lacépede.]

môn ô cêph-á loîs, u. [Gr. *μοροκεφαλος* (*monoképhalos*).]

1. *Science*: Having one head, but two distinct, or sometimes blended, bodies.

2. *Bot.*: Having a single head of flowers.

môn ô cêph-á lûs, (pl. môn ô cêph-á li), s. [Gr. *μονος* (*monos*) = single, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalê*) = the head.] A compound monster, having one head and two bodies united more or less intimately.

mô nõc-êr-ôs, mô nõc-êr-ôt, s. [Lat., from Gr. *μονοκερας* (*monokeras*), from *μονος* (*monos*) = single, and *κερας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

1. *Bot., Faun.*: A one-horned creature, a unicorn.

2. *Mechanically*: A one-horned creature, a unicorn.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Archit.*: The Eucorn, one of the corollations introduced by Hevynus. It is surrounded by Hybla, Catus Major, Orion, and Catus Minor. All the stars in it are small.

2. *Zool.*: Eucorn shell, a genus of proto-branchiate gastropods, division Siphiostomatida, family Eucornidae. The genus is peculiar to the west coast of America, whence eighteen species have been brought. The shell resembles that of Purpura (q.v.), but with a spiral suture on the whorls, ending in a prominent spine, or tooth, at the lower or anterior end of the outer lip.

mô nõc-êr-ôt, s. [MONOCEROS.]

môn ô chlà myd-ê-â, s. pl. [Pref. *mono*-, and Lat. *chalybis*, (genit. *chalybis*)] a cloak of mail; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-icæ*.]

Bot.: The name introduced by Professor Peleb in 1838 for a class of Eryogens having the perianth simple, incomplete, or wanting. Hooker and Arnott adopt the name, making the dicotyledonous or exogenous plants a class and Monochlamydeæ a sub-class.

môn ô chlà myd-ê-ous, u. [Mod. Lat. *monochlamyd(u)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having but one floral envelope; having a calyx but no corolla.

môn ô chlôr-á cêt ic, u. [Pref. *mono*-, and Eng. *chloricæ*.] Derived from chlorine and acetic acid.

monochloroacetic acid, s.

Chem.: C₂H₃ClO₂ = CH₂ClCOOH. Produced by the action of chlorine on boiling glacial acetic acid in sunlight. It boils at 186°, but solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass which melts at 64°, and dissolves easily in water.

môn ô chlôr-hỹ-drin, s. [Pref. *mono*-, and Eng. *chlorhydrin*.]

Chem.: C₃H₅(OH)₂Cl = $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \\ | \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}, \\ | \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \end{cases}$ Obtained by heating glycerin saturated with hydrochloric acid to 100° for 30 or 50 hours.

It is a thick, sweet, and sharp-tasting liquid; sp. gr. 1.4, and boiling at 230-235°.

môn ô chord, s. [Gr. *μονοχορδον* (*monochordon*), from *μονοχορδος* (*monochordos*) = having only one string; *μορος* (*mosos*) = alone, single, and *χορδή* (*chorde*) = a string, a cord; Fr. *monochorde*.]

Music:

1. An ancient instrument with one string which was played as a guitar. It grew into a monochord, in which numerous strings were played by quills.

2. A single string stretched across a board or sound-board, under a moveable bridge can be moved at pleasure. By placing under the string a diagram of the proportionate lengths of string required for the production of just intervals, the ear can be trained and experiments can be made. It was also called, or rather the results obtained from it were called, the harmonical canon. It is said to have been invented by Pythagoras.

môn ô chôr-í-á, s. [Gr. *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, and *χορος* (*choros*) = a dance.]

Bot.: A genus of Ponto-Cæcææ, *Monochloa requienii* is given by the native Indian doctors in liver complaints and disorders of the stomach.

môn ô chrô-mât ic, u. [Gr. *μόρος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *χρωμα* (*chroma*) = colour; Fr. *monochromatique*.] Consisting of one colour only; presenting rays of light of one colour only.

monochromatic lamp, s. A lamp fed with a mixture of a solution of common salt and niched. It gives a yellow light and a ghastly appearance to the human face, objects appearing yellow or black.

monochromatic light, s.

Optics: The same as HOMOCENOUS-LIGHT (q.v.).

bôi, bôy; pôn, jôwl: cat, cêll, chorus, chin, bênh; go, gêm: thin, this: sin, aș: expect, Xenophon, exist, ph - f. -cian, -tiau = shàn, -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, sion = zhùn. -cions, -tious, -sious = shus. bic, -dic, ac = bêl, del.

môn ô chrome. *s.* [Gr. *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *χρῶμα* (*chroma*) = a colour.]
Art.: A painting executed in imitation of bas-reliefs, in tints of one colour only, relieved by light and shade.

môn ô chrom y. *s.* [Eng. *monochrome* (f.); *fr.*] The art of painting in monochrome.

môn ô chrôn ic. *a.* [Gr. *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, single, *χρῶμα* (*chromos*) = time.]
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to one and the same time; existing at the same time; contemporaneous.
 2. *Geol. (of strata, &c.)*: Contemporaneous; deposited at or about the same time.

môn ô çil i â téd. *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *related* (q.v.).] Furnished with one ellium.

môn ô çir rhūs. *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, a tendril.]
Ichth.: An acanthopterygian genus, family Polycentridæ (q.v.). One (possibly two) species known, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. They are small fishes, and feed upon aquatic insects.

môn ô clin' al. *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *κλίω* (*kliō*) = to make to bend.]
Geol.: Having one single dip, persistent for a considerable distance.

môn ô clin' ic. **môn ôc' lin' atc.** *a.* [MONOCLINAL.]
Min. & Crystal.: Inclining in one direction.

monoclinic system. *s.*
Min. & Crystal.: Having two of the axial intersections rectangular and one oblique; having the lateral axes at right angles to one another, one of them, moreover, being oblique to the vertical axis and the other at right angles to it.

môn ô oli nô hê' dric. *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *κλίσσω* (*klistō*) = to bend, and *ἔδρα* (*edra*) = a seat, a base.] The same as MONOCLINE (q.v.).

† **môn ôc' lí-nôūs.** *a.* [MONOCLINAL.]
Bot.: Having the two sexes in the same flower; hermaphrodite.

môn ôc' ô tÿle. *a.* [MONOCOTYLEDON.]
Bot.: The same as MONOCOTYLEDONOUS (q.v.).

môn ô cõt' y' lê dôñ s. [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *&c.* *cotyledon* (q.v.).]
Botany:
 1. *Stem.*: A plant having a single cotyledon, or seed leaf; a plant belonging to the Monocotyledones (q.v.).
 2. *Fl.*: The English name of the Monocotyledones (q.v.).

môn ô cõt' y' lê dôñ cēs. † **môn ô cõt' y' lê dôñ cē.** *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Lat. *cotyledon* (q.v.), and *nasci*, or *fem. pl. edj.* suff. *-es*, or *fem. -er*.]
Bot.: The first form was used by Jussieu, and the second by De Candoille to designate the vegetable sub-kingdom called also Endogens. [ENDOGEN.]

môn ô cõt' y' lê dôñ oās. *a.* [Eng. *monocotyledon*; *-ous*.] Having a single cotyledon.

monocotyledonous plants. *s. pl.* The sub-kingdom or class Endogens.

mô nôc' rā çÿ. *s.* [Gr. *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *κρατεω* (*krateō*) = to rule.] Government by a single person; autocracy.

môn ô crāt. *s.* [ΜΟΝΟΚΡΑΤΕΥ.] One who governs alone; an autocrat.

môn ôc' u' lar. **môn ôc' u' late.** **môn ôc' u' lous.** *s.* [Gr. *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and Lat. *oculus* = an eye.]
 1. Having one eye only; one-eyed.
 "Those of China report the existence of the world *monoculus*."—*Chambers' Sc. Jour.*, ch. xx.
 2. Adapted for use with one eye only.
 3. Noting the act, capacity, or result of seeing with an instrument adapted for one eye only.
 "On the relative apparent brightness of objects in binocular and monocular vision."—*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1871), p. 32.

môn ô cūlc. *s.* [MONOCULUS.] Any individual of the genus *Monoculus*.

môn ôc' u' lus. *s.* [MONOCULAR.]
Zool.: According to Linnæus, a genus of Apterous Insects. He included under it various Entomostraca, such as *Papilina*.

môn ô çys tid' c' a. *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and L. *distensum* (q.v.).] *Gr. κούστις* (*koustis*) = a bladder.]
Zool.: A doubtful order of Gregarinida, consisting of those which have but a single cavity. Perhaps all the Gregarinida may answer to the description, in which case the order lapses. (Nicholson, &c.)

môn ô dac' tÿl' ous. *a.* [Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος* (*monodaktulos*) = one-fingered; pref. *mono-*, and *Gr. δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]
Zool.: Having one finger or one toe.

môn ô dêlph. *s.* [MONODELPHIA.]
Zool.: A mammal of the division or sub-class Monodelphia.

môn ô dêlph' i' a. *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and *Gr. δελφός* (*delphos*) = the womb.]
Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a division of Mammalia, in which the uterus is single, but still shows a tendency to duality by being divided above. It opens into a single vagina, which is distinct from the rectum. The young are nourished within the uterus until they are able to suck. This division contains all Mammals, except Marsupialia and Monodelphia. It was divided by Prof. Huxley into Decidivata and Non-decidivata, but now forms his class Eutheria. [PROTOTHERIA.]

môn ô dêlph' i' an. *a. & s.* [Eng., &c. *monodelphic* (q.v.); *-an*.]
 A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or belonging to the Monodelphia; destitute of a marsupium or pouch.
 "The *monodelphic* fetus is supplied with nourishment."—*Huxley's Treatise on Classes of Animals*, p. 95.
 B. *As substantive*:
Zool.: The same as MONODELPHI (q.v.).

môn ô dêlph' ic. *a.* [Eng., &c. *monodelphic* (q.v.); *-ic*.] The same as MONODELPHIAN, A. (q.v.).

môn -ô- dêlph' -ous. *a.* [Eng., &c. *monodelphic* (q.v.); *-ous*.]
 1. *Bot.*: The same as MONADELPHOUS (q.v.).
 2. *Zool.*: The same as MONODELPHIAN, A.
 "The type of a distinct order of *monodelphic* mammals."—*Huxley's Treatise on Classes of Animals*, p. 98.

môn ô dī a' mêt' ral. *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *diameter*.]
Geom.: A term used of quartan curves with a single diameter as opposed to doubly diametral quartan curves. Mr. F. W. Newman digests the former into four groups, twenty-one classes. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1872), ii. 23.)

mô nôd' ic' al. *a.* [Eng. *monod* (q.v.); *-ic* (f).] Of or pertaining to a monody.

môn -ô- dī- chla- mÿd' -ô- ous. *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *δ* (*di*) = twice; *χλαμαδός* (*chlamados*), genit. *χλαμαδός* (*chlamados*) = a cloak, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Having indifferently either a calyx only or both calyx and corolla.

môn -ô- dī mêt' ric. *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *δ* (*di*) = twice, and Eng. *metric*.]
Crystall.: Having the vertical axis unequal to the lateral one, as the square prism and the square octahedron.

môn ô dist. *s.* [Eng. *monod* (q.v.); *-ist*.] One who writes or smes a monody.

môn ô dôñ s. [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *δοῖος* (*doiōs*), genit. *δοῖτος* (*doiōtis*) = a tooth.]
Zool.: A whal in a genus of Delphinidae, from the Arctic seas. It contains but one species, *Monodon monoceros*, remarkable for its dentition. The lower jaw in both sexes is edentulous; in the male, the upper jaw has two molars concealed in the gum, and two canines; the right is usually rudimentary, though sometimes abnormally developed, the left grows to an enormous size, forming a trunk from eight to ten feet in length, spirally twisted. It is probably an offensive weapon. In the female there are two rudimentary canines in the upper jaw, the left sometimes developing into a tusk.

môn ô dôñ tã. *s.* [MONODON.]
Zool.: Rosay shell; a genus of Indostomatous prosobranchiate gastropods, family Turritidae. Top-shaped, resembling the periwinkle in form; the whorls are grooved and granulated spirally; lip thickened and grooved, columella irregularly toothed; operculum whorled and horny. Ten recent species are known from West Africa, the Red Sea, India, and Australia. Mangrove-swamps form their favourite habitat.

môn ô dôr' a. *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *δορον* (*dōron*) = a gift.]
Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Anoneæ. There are numerous catpels. Five are known, natives of Africa. *Monodora Morisiana* has the qualities of the nutmeg. It has been introduced into the West Indies.

môn ô dra' mã. **môn ô drame.** *s.* [Gr. *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *δραμα* (*drama*) = a doing, a drama.] A dramatic piece for one performer only.

môn ô dra' măt' ic. *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dramatic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a monodrama.

môn ô dÿ. *s.* [Gr. *μονωδία* (*monōidia*), from *μονωδός* (*monōdos*) = singing alone; *μῦθος* (*mythos*) = alone, single, and *ὄμη* (*ōmē*) = a song; *Fr. monodie*; Ital. *monodia*.] A song for a single voice, generally of a plaintive character. The term was originally applied to vocal solos in the church service.
 "Let *monodies* on *Fix* regale your crew."
Ryan's English Lyrics & Scotch Revisers.

† **môn ô dÿ' nãm ic.** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dynamis* (q.v.).] Having only one power, capacity, or talent. (*De Quincy*.)

† **môn ô dÿ' nãm ism.** *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dynamism*.]
Philos.: The teaching that all the powers of nature proceed from one principle. Such were the speculations of Thales, Anaximenes, and Diogenes of Apollonia.
 "Side by side with this tentative and growing monothesis, there is a bold and unsubstantiated *monodynamism*."—*G. B. Lewis, Hist. Philos.* (1890), i. 3.

môn ôc' cī- a' (c as sh). *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and *οἶκος* (*oikos*), *οἶκον* (*oikōn*), *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.]
Bot.: The twenty-first class in the artificial system of Linnæus. The male and female flowers are separate, but on the same plant (MONOICUS). It contains eight orders, Monandria, Diandria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Polyandria, and Monadelphina.

môn cē cian. *a. & s.* [MONECIA.]
 A. *As adj.*: The same as MONOICIOUS (q.v.).
 B. *As subst.*: A Monocian plant.

môn cē cious. *a.* [MONOECIA.]
 1. *Zool.*: The term is sometimes used of animals in which the two sexes are not distinct. Examples, some mollusca, as land-snails, pteropods, episthobranchs, and certain coelenterates. The monocian land-snails require reciprocal union. (*S. P. Fowdery, Mollusca* (ed. 3rd), p. 40.
 2. *Bot.*: Having stamens in one flower and the pistils in another, both flowers being on the same plant. [BIOICIOUS.]

môn cē çism. *s.* [MONOECIUS.] The state of being monocious.

môn -ô- form' in. *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *form* (q.v.) and suff. *-in* (q.v.).]
Chem.: C₂H₃(OH)₂O(CHO). The formic ether of glycerin. Obtained by heating glycerin with oxalic acid to 190, and extracting by means of ether. It is a colourless liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether, miscible with water, and distilling unchanged in a vacuum. On heating to 200, it decomposes into carbonic acid gas, water, and allyl alcohol.

môn ô gãm. *s.* [MONOGAMY.]
Bot.: A plant which has a simple flower.

môn ô gãm' mī a. *s. pl.* [MONOGAMY.]
Bot.: Plants having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected into a capitulum. It is not now recognised in any system as an order.

môn ô gãm' mī- an. *a.* [Eng., &c., *monogam* (q.v.); suff. *-an*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Monogamia (q.v.).

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father: wē, wēt, hère, camél, hēr, thère: pīnc, pīt, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūtc, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = e; ey = a; qu = kw.

môn ô gãm ic, n. [Eng. monogamy(-); -ic.] The same as MONOGAMOUS (p.v.).

* mô nôi ã mist, s. [Eng. monogamy(-); -ist.]

1. One who disallows or disapproves of second marriages; an advocate of marrying only once.

"I label myself upon being a strict monogamist - Addison: Treatise of Balaam, ch. xiv

2. One who has only one wife; as opposed to a bigamist or polygamist.

mô nôi ã mous, n. [Eng. monogamy(-); -ous.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Advocating monogamy or the practice of marrying only once.

2. Marrying only one at a time; opposed to bigamous or polygamous.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Having flowers distinct from each other. [MONOGAMIA.]

2. Zool.: Pairing with a single mate, and living in couples.

mô nôi ã mý, * mô nôi ã miê, s. [Lat. monogamium, from Gr. monogamia (monogamía), from môros (monos) = alone, single, and gamos (gamos) = marriage.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The practice of marrying only once; the principle which forbids the second marriage of a widow or widower.

2. The marrying of only one at a time; as opposed to bigamy or polygamy.

II. Zool.: The habit of pairing with a single mate.

môn ô gãs tríc, n. [Gr. môros (monos) = alone, single, and γαστήρ (gastēr) = the stomach.] Having only one stomach.

môn ô gãn ã sís, s. [Gr. môros (monos) = alone, single, and γένος (genos) = origin.]

Biology:

1. A term used by Van Beneden to denote direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself. [Broede & Coe.]

2. Prof. A. Thomson applies the term to the descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and germ cell; monogony. (It is used also by Haeckel in this sense.)

môn ô gãn ã sý, s. [MONOGENESIS.] The doctrine that the human race has sprung from a single species.

môn ô gãn ã nêct ã ic, n. [MONOGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to monogenesis; monophyletic.

"There are indeed two schools of physiologists, the polygenetic and the monogenetic, the former admitting from the beginning a variety of primitive cells, the latter postulating but one cell, as the source of all being." - Max Müller: Treiser's Magazine, July, 1873.

mô nôi ã ãn ã ism, s. [Fr. monogénisme.] [MONOGENESIS.]

Anthrop.: The system which assumes that all men belong to a single race, or that all men are descended from a single pair. [MONOGENESIS, B.]

"Five-sixths of the public are taught this Adamite monogenism, as if it were an established truth." - Huxley: Critiques (1873), p. 139.

mô nôi ã ãn ã ist, n. & s. [Fr. monogéniste.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or in any way connected with monogenism.

"The monogénist hypothesis." - Huxley: Critiques (1873), p. 139.

B. As substantive:

Anthrop.: A supporter of monogenism. Huxley divides them into three classes. - (1) "Adamites, who accept the Mosaic account of the creation literally; (2) those who occupy a middle position between the "Adamites" and the "Rational Monogenists"; and (3) "Rational Monogenists," including Linnæus, Buffon, Blumenbach, Cuvier, and Prichard. Their views are: (1) That the present condition of the earth has existed for untold ages; (2) that at an extremely remote period man was created somewhere between the Caucasus and the Hindoo Koosh; (3) that as men multiplied they migrated; and (4) that climatic influences and other conditions are sufficient to account for all the diversities of mankind.

"According to the monogenists all mankind have sprung from a single pair." - Huxley: Critiques (1873), p. 139.

môn ô gãn ã nist ic, n. [Eng. monogamy(-); -ic.] The same as MONOGAMIST, A. (p.v.).

"Endorse all that is good in the Monogamist and Polygamist schools." - Huxley: Critiques (1873), p. 139.

môn ô gãn ã s, s. pl. [Pref. monog-, and Gr. γένος (genos) = to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied by Erlenmeyer to those elements which combine with one another in one proportion only; thus hydrogen and chlorine unite in the proportion of one part by weight of the former to three parts of the latter, and in no other.

mô nôi ã ãn ã y, s. [Gr. μονογενεα (monogēneia), from μονογενής (monogēnēs) = of one and the same blood; pref. monog-, and γένος (genos) = race, stock, family.]

Anthrop.: The opinion or tenet that mankind sprung from a single pair.

* mô nôi ã gôn ic, n. [Eng. monogony(-); -ic.]

Belonging to or in any way connected with monogony (p.v.).

"The phenomenon of non sexual or monogonic propagation." - Huxley: Hist. Creation, 1, 153.

* mô nôi ã ãn ã y, s. [Mod. Lat. monogonia; pref. monog-, and Gr. γένος (genos) = birth, descent.]

Biol.: Propagation by fission or gemmation; non sexual propagation.

"This kind of monogony is exceedingly widely spread." - Huxley: Hist. Creation, 1, 151.

môn ô grãm, s. [Lat. monogrammatum, from Gr. μονογράμματος (monogrammatōs) = a mark formed of one letter; môros (monos) = alone, single, and γράμμα (gramma) = a letter; Fr. monogramme.]

1. A single character in writing.

"The Doctor is of opinion that, before the writing of words was so simplified as to be divided into syllables, words were expressed . . . by some arbitrary sign, figure or character, destined to express complete words, and which he therefore calls monograms." - West. Mag. Jan., 1822, p. 42.

2. A picture drawn in lines without colour; a sketch.

3. A cipher composed of two or more letters arranged or interwoven in such a manner as to form a single object, and used on seals, letter-paper, &c., and by artists as the signature on their paintings, engravings, &c.

* mô nôi ã grãm mal, n. [Eng. monogram(-); -al.]

1. In the style or fashion of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

2. In manner of a sketch.

"Though it be but as it were a monogrammat description, and a kind of rude diagram as it were with a code." - Fatherly: Altruistia, p. 353.

* mô nôi ã grãm mic, * mô nôi ã grãm mat ic, * mô nôi ã grãm mous, n. [Eng. monogram(-); -ic, -al, -ous.] The same as MONOGRAMMAL (p.v.).

môn ô grãph, s. [Gr. môros (monos) = alone, single, and γραφή (graphē) = a writing; γραφω (graphō) = to write.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; an essay on a single object.

"The pamphlet still remains the best monograph on the subject in point of method." - Athenæum, Aug. 19, 1882, p. 246.

môn ô grãph, v.t. [MONOGRAPH, S.] To write or compose a monograph of; to describe in a monograph.

"The British species of Limulidae have never been carefully monographed." - Darwin: Formation of Vegetable Mould, &c.

mô nôi ã rã phêr, s. [Eng. monograph(-); -er.] One who writes or composes a monograph.

môn ô grãph ic, * mô nôi ã grãph ic al, n. [Eng. monograph(-); -ic, -al.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monograph.

2. Drawn in lines without colour.

môn ô grãph ic al lý, vlt. [Eng. monograph(-); -al.] In the manner of a monograph; in a monograph.

mô nôi ã rã phist, s. [Eng. monograph(-); -ist.] A writer of a monograph.

mô nôi ã rã phous, n. [Eng. monograph(-); -ous.] The same as MONOGRAPHIC (p.v.).

mô nôi ã rã phý, s. [MONOGRAPH, S.]

1. A monograph.

2. Delimitation in lines without colours; an outline sketch.

* mô nôi ã gyn, . [MONOGYNIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the Linnaean order Monogymia (p.v.).

môn ô gyn i a, s. pl. [Pref. monog-, and Gr. γυνή (gynē) = woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnaeus's artificial system. It consists of those with one stamen. Various classes have an order Monogymia.

môn ô gyn i an, * mô nôi ã yn ous, n. [Eng. monogyn(-); -ous.] Pertaining to the order Monogynia; having only one style or pistil.

môn ô gyn ous ci al, n. [Pref. monog-, Gr. γυνή (gynē) = a woman, a pistil, and οἶκος (oikos) = a house.]

Bot. (of a fruit): Formed of one pistil from a single flower.

mô nôi ã yn ý, s. [MONOGYNIA.] Married to one wife only; the state of having only one wife at a time.

môn ô hêm er ous, n. [Gr. ημερος (hēmeros) = alone, single, and ἡμέρα (hēmera) = a day.]

Med.: Existing or continuing only for a single day.

môn ôi cious, n. [MONOICIOUS.]

môn ôi ã try, s. [Gr. môros (monos) = alone, single, and λατρεία (latreia) = service, worship.] The worship of one God.

"The religion of the Old Testament is no mere natural variety of sensetic monolatry." - B. Roberts: See Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Theology, lect. x.

môn ô lep is, s. [Pref. monog-, and Gr. λέπος (lēpos) = a scale.]

Zool.: A genus of Macrurus Crustaceans akin to Porcellana.

môn ô lith, s. [Gr. môros (monos) = alone, single, and λίθος (lithos) = a stone.] A column or block formed of a single stone. The term is applied to such erections as the obelisks of Egypt.

môn ô lith ai, * mô nôi ã lith ic, n. [Eng. monolith(-); -al, -ic.] Formed of a single stone or block.

"The remarkable monolithic group called the Stones of Stearns." - Walsby: Pictorial Atlas of Scotland, ch. v.

The term monolithic is also applied to structures in which the blocks are massive, in some cases reaching from the foundation to the entablature.

* mô nôi ã gist, s. [Eng. monolith(-); -ist.] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.

môn ô lôgue, s. [Fr., from Gr. μονόλογος (monologos) = speaking alone; môros (monos) = alone, and λόγος (logos) = a word, speech.]

1. A dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

"Our show in Shakespeare many series of rhyme together, and the like in Ben Jonson's tragedies, in Catiline and so many southerners thirty or forty lines; I never beseech the chorus or unadventurers." - Dryden: Essay of Dramatic Poesy.

2. A long speech or dissertation uttered by one person in company.

mô nôi ã ô gy, . [MONOLOGUE.] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long dissertations; a habit of soliloquizing.

mô nom a chist, s. [Eng. monomach(-); -ist.] One who fights in single combat; a duellist.

mô nom a chy, * mô nôi ã mã chi a, . [Gr. μονομαχία (monomachia), from μονομαχέω (monomachēō) = fighting in single combat; môros (monos) = alone, single, and μάχη (machē) = to fight; Ital. & Lat. monomachia; Fr. monomachie.] A duel; a single combat.

"The morning came and hour to hour, The good man stretch'd his bow." - Swift: The Poetess.

môn ô mãnc, s. [MONOMANIA.] One suffering from monomania; a monomaniac.

môn ô mã ni a, . [Gr. môros (monos) = alone, single, and ματία (matia) = madness; Ital. & Sp. monomaniaco; Fr. monomane; Madness or derangement of the mind with regard to one subject only. The monomaniac often takes up a wrong principle, for reasons

bôi, bôy; pôi, jôi; cat, çell, ehorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thi, ðis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; tion, sion = zhun. cious, tious, sious = shus. -ble, ðic, &c. bel, del.

who is licensed for the exclusive manufacture, sale, or purchase of any article; one who buys up the whole available stock of any commodity in order to resell at an advanced price.

2. One who assumes or claims the right to anything to the exclusion of others.

"Some green heads, as void of wit as thought, Suppose themselves monopolists of sense." Cooper, *Conjuror*, 625.

môn ô pól i tàn, s. [Eng. monopoly; t. connective; suff. -al.] A monopolist or monopolizer.

"Monopolizers of starch, tin, fish, cloth, &c. - oblige." *Life of Sir W. Raleigh*.

môn nôp ô lítē, s. [MONOPOLY.] A monopolist.

"You merchant invaders, and monopolists." Webster's, *In Britain*, day 3, wk. 1, 522.

môn nôp ô lítē, môn nôp ô lítē, c.f. [Eng. monopoly; -ize; Fr. *monopoliser*.]

1. To obtain or possess a monopoly of; to have exclusive command over for production, sale, or purchase.

2. To obtain or hold exclusive possession of; to engross.

"It is natural that they should demand a division of the common property among all the citizens rather than allow it to be monopolized by a few mercantile men." Lewis, *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 13.

môn nôp ô lítē ĕr, s. [Eng. monopolize(-); -er.] One who monopolizes; one who holds a monopoly; a monopolist.

"Patentees and monopolizers in the trade of book-selling." Milton, *Areopagitist*.

môn nôp ô lỹ, *môn ô po lé, s. [Lat. *monopolium*; from Gr. *μονοπωλιον* (*monopoliion*) = the right of monopoly; *μονοπωλια* (*monopoliia*) = monopoly; *μῦνος* (*monos*) = single, and *πωλεω* (*poleo*) = to sell, to traffic; Fr. *monopole*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An exclusive trading right over; the exclusive right or privilege of production, sale, or purchase of any commodity; the sole right or power of selling any commodity; the exclusive right or privilege of trading in any commodity, or with any country; hence from the proper authority to any person or company to make, sell, export, import, buy, or otherwise deal in any commodity or number of commodities. Thus, a patent for an invention gives the patentee the exclusive right of making or dealing in the article patented.

"He thinks he can never trade to his advantage, unless he can have the monopoly of every thing he values." South, *Speeches*, vol. 1, ser. 10.

2. That which is the subject of a monopoly; as, Opium is a government *monopoly* in India.

3. The assuming or claiming right to or possession of anything to the exclusion of others; as, He claims a *monopoly* of the conversation.

II. Law: Some of our early sovereigns assumed to themselves the right of granting to certain favored subjects the *monopoly*, or sole right of selling and dealing in particular commodities. This pretended prerogative was carried to a most injurious length in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and led to the passing of the Statute of Monopolies, 21 Jac. 1, c. 3; which, while declaring the illegality of such grants of exclusive trading in general, contained an exception in favour of new and original inventions in manufacture; and enacted that the declaration against *monopolies* should not extend to letters-patent and grants of privilege, for the term of fourteen years or under, of the sole working of any manner of new manufactures within the realm, to the true and first inventor thereof, provided such manufactures were not in use by others at the time of granting the letters-patent. Upon this exception, which, to a certain extent, recognizes the royal prerogative, the modern law of patents for inventions in manufactures may be considered to rest.

môn ô pól y lôguc, s. [Gr. *μῦνος* (*monos*) = alone, single; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains several characters.

môn ô prî ô nîd ñ ãn, a. [Pref. *mono-*, and dimin. of Gr. *πρίων* (*prîion*) = a saw.]

Zool. (cf. *graptolites*): Having only a single row of hydrothecae or celled in the simple or branched polypary.

môn nôp-tēr al, a. & s. [MONOPTERON.]

A. As *adj.*: Shaped or formed like a monopteron.

B. As *subst.*: A monopteron.

môn nôp tēr òn, môn nôp tēr òs, s. [Gr. *μονοπτερον* (*monopteron*), from *μῦνος* (*monos*) = single, and *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a wing, a row.]

Arch.: A species of temple without walls, and composed of columns arranged in a circle, and supporting a cupola, or a conical roof, called also a Monopteral.

môn òp-tēr ùs, s. [MONOPTERON.]

Ichth.: A genus of physostomous fishes, family Symbrenchelidae (q.v.). *Monopterus albus* is extremely common in the East Indian Archipelago. It is upwards of three feet long.

môn nôp tôte, s. [Gr. *μονοπῶτος* (*monopotos*) = having but one case, *μῦνος* (*monos*) = single, and *πῶσις* (*posis*) = a falling, a case.]

Gram.: A noun which has but one oblique case-ending.

môn òp tỹng ma, s. [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *πτυγα* (*ptyga*) = anything folded, a fold; *πτύσσω* (*ptyssō*) = to fold, to double up.]

Zool.: A genus of holostomatous prosobranch chiate gastropods, family Pyramidellidae (q.v.). The shells are beautiful and delicate. The animal has short tentacles, with the eyes at their inner bases, rudimentary tongue, and elongated narrow foot. Twelve species are known.

môn ô pỹ rē-nous, a. [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *πυρον* (*pyron*) = a stone or kernel, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having but a single stone or kernel.

môn òr-gân-ic, a. [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *οργανω* (q.v.).] Belonging to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

môn-ô rhy-me, s. [Gr. *μονόρρυθμος* (*monorhythmos*); from *μῦνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ρυθμος* (*rhythmos*) = rhythm.] A composition or verse, in which all the lines end in the same rhyme.

môn òr-mi-a, s. [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. *ὀρμια* (*ormia*) = a fishing-line.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostocaceae (Confervoid Alga) founded by Berkeley. One is British, *Monomorpha nitidula*, which occurs in ditches, in reddish-brown gelatinous masses, about the size of a walnut.

môn ô sēp-al oūs, a. [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having one sepal, i.e., the sepals united into a single piece; gamosepalous.

môn nō-sis, s. [Gr. *μόνωσις* (*monōsis*) = solitariness, singleness.]

Bot.: The isolation of one organ from the rest.

môn ô sō-ma-tā, môn ô-sō-mā-ti-a (ti as shi), s. pl. [Pref. *monos*, and Gr. *σωμα* (*sōma*), gent. *σωματος* (*sōmatos*) = the body.]

Zool.: An order of Khrizopoda, established by Siebold, comprising those which consist of only a single animal. They are naked or enclosed in a capsule, with one opening for the extrusion of the motor filaments. Families, Protoda and Arcellidae. (Dallas.)

môn-ô spērm, s. [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *σπερμα* (*spērma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A plant having one seed.

môn-ô spērm-ous, a. [Eng. *monosperm*; -ous.]

Bot.: Having but one seed.

môn ô sphēr-ī-cal, a. [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *spherical* (q.v.).] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

† môn-ôs-tē-cha-ous, a. [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *στῆχος* (*stachos*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Having a single spike.

môn ô stē-ar-in, s. [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *stearin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: (C₁₇H₃₅)₂(OH)₂·XC₁₇H₃₅·O₂. Prepared by heating a mixture of stearic acid and glycerin to 200° in a sealed tube for forty hours. It crystallizes in small white needles, which melt at 61 and resolidify at 60.

môn-ô stich, s. [Gr. *μονόστιχος* (*monostichos*) = consisting of only one verse, *μῦνος* (*monos*) = single, and *στιχος* (*stichos*) = a verse.] A poem consisting of but a single verse.

môn-ôs tō mā, s. pl. [Theol. *mona*, and Gr. *σῆμα* (*sēma*) = the month.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Hydrozoa of Hydromedusae, order Discophora or Aequiphora.

† môn ô stroph-ic, a. [Theol. *μωστροφικός* (*mostrophikos*) = consisting of a single strain, *μῦνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *στροφή* (*strophē*) = a turning, a-strophe.] Having only one strophe; written in one unvaried measure, not varying in measure.

"The epithet of Lusus eventually became *monostrophus* (*monistrophus*) of the metrelay." *ibid.*

môn ô stylō, a. [Gr. *μῦνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *στῆλος* (*stēlos*) = a pillar, a style.]

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the pillars of mediæval architecture when they consist of a single shaft, in distinction to Polystyle.

2. Applied to a building which is of the same style of architecture throughout.

môn ô syl-lab-ic, môn ô syl-lab-ic-al, a. [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *syllab*, *syllable*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting of a single syllable; as, a monosyllabic word.

2. Consisting of monosyllables; as, *monosyllabic* verse.

II. Philol.: Applied to those languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root. Such are the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetan, &c.

"If we meet with *monosyll* the tongues in different parts of the earth, we should have no right to infer their connection." Whitney, *The Growth of the English Language*, ch. xii.

monosyllabic echo, s.

Acoustics: An echo of which only the last syllable can be heard. It arises when one stands 12½ feet from the reflector.

† môn ô sýt-la-bic, a. [Eng. *monosyllabic*; -ism.] A predilection of monosyllables.

"Recent doubts on *Monosyllabism* in Philological Classification," by Hyde Clarke. -*Brief Assoc. Rep.* (1891), p. 624.

môn-ô sýt-la-ble, s. & o. [Fr. *monosyllable*, from Lat. *monosyllabus*, from Gr. *μονοσλλαβος* (*monosyllabos*) = of one syllable; *μῦνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *σλλαβή* (*syllabē*) = a syllable (q.v.).]

A. As *subst.*: A word of only one syllable.

"In *monosyllables* his thunders roll." Churchill, *Forecast*.

B. As *only*: Consisting of only one syllable; monosyllabic. (Cooper; *Works*, xv, 520.)

môn-ô sýt-la-blet (blet as bejt), a. [Eng. *monosyllable*; (-er).] Reduced to a monosyllable.

"Nine tailors, if rightly spelled, Into one man are *monosyllablet*." Cleveland.

môn ô sým-mět-ri-cal, a. [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *symmetrical*.]

Bot.: A term used of flowers which can be divided into two exactly equal parts.

môn ô tēs-sa-rôn, s. [Gr. *μῦνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *πῶσαρες* (*posares*) = four.] A harmony of the four gospels; a single narrative compiled from a collection of the four gospels.

môn ô thāl-ā-man, s. [MONOTHALAMIA.] One of the Monothalamia (q.v.).

môn ô thā-lā-mī-a, s. pl. [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *θάλαμος* (*thalamos*) = an inner room or chamber.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of Foraminifera, embracing those which have only a single chamber. The animals consist of sacculi, with a calcareous integument. The division in an immature form, for the Monothalamia, from which the Monothalamia are discriminated, are monothalamous in the early stage of their existence.

môn ô thāl-ā-mōus, a. [MONOTHALAMIA.]

Zool.: Possessing only a single chamber; unicellular. 1. Set of the chambered shells of the Foraminifera and the gastropodous mollusca.

môn ô thāl-mic, a. [MONTHALAMIA.]

Bot. (cf. *fruct*): Formed from one pistil.

môn ô thē-cal, a. [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *θηκη* (*thēka*) = a box, a chest, and Eng. suff. -al.]

Bot.: Having only one theca or locument.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -ciar, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhun; -tion, -şion = żhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhus, -ble, -dle, &c. = bejt, del.

môn-ô-thê-ism, s. [Pref. môn-, and Eng. theism (q.v.); Fr. *monothéisme*.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of only one God. [H. SCHUBERTISM.]

"The Jews have continued firm in their abhorrence of idolatry, and in their adhesion to pure monotheism under every persecution." *English Jewish Encyclopedia*, ch. 11, § 7.

môn-ô-thê-ist, s. [Pref. môn-, and Eng. theist (q.v.); Fr. *monothéiste*.] A supporter or advocate of monotheism (q.v.).

"The general propensity to the worship of idols was totally subdued, and they became *monothéistes* in the strict sense of the term." *English Jewish Encyclopedia*, ch. 11, § 7.

môn-ô-thê-is-tic, a. Pref. môn-, and Eng. theistic (q.v.). Of or pertaining to monotheism (q.v.).

"Not only did Abraham introduce the Aryan monotheistic conception of Jehovah, but in after ages fresh accessions were constantly received from the original Chaldee source." *Brit. Quarterly Review*, 1876, p. 364.

Mô-noth-el-ism, s. [MONOTHEISM.]

Mô-noth-el-ite, s. [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *θεός* (*theos*) = will.] A supporter of the doctrine of Monothelism (q.v.).

mô-noth-ê-lit-ic, a. [Eng. *monothelitic* (v.); Gr.] Of or pertaining to the Monothelites or Monothelism.

Mô-noth-ê-lit-ism, s. [Eng. *monothelitism* (v.); -ism.]

Church Hist.: The doctrine of the Monothelites, that Christ had but one will in His two natures.

The Greek emperor Heraclius, having consulted Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, a Syrian, descended from Monophysite parents, as to how that sect could be reconciled to the Church, the prelate gave it as his opinion that it might be held, without prejudice to the truth or to the authority of the Council of Chalcedon, which had condemned the Monophysites, that, after the union of the two natures in Christ, there was but one will and one operation of will. In 630 Heraclius issued an edict, requiring the acceptance of this tenet, and to a while he secured success; but in 633 Sophronius, a monk of Palestine, opposed Monothelism at the Council of Alexandria, and the following year, being made Patriarch of Jerusalem, he assembled a council and condemned it. Sergius of Constantinople still maintained his old opinion, and in 639 drew up, in the name of the emperor, an *Ecthesis*, or formula of faith. The same year Pope John IV., in a council held at Rome, rejected the *Ecthesis* and condemned the Monothelites. They were again condemned in the sixth Œcumenical Council (Constantinople), 680-681. The Maronites of Lebanon embraced Monothelism, but were reconciled to the Church in 1182.

mô-not-ô-ma, s. [Pref. môn-, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomé*) = a cutting.]

Entom.: A genus of Latitudide, having the knob of the antenna (the tenth joint) solid, being of one piece; the body is long. Eleven are British.

mô-not-ô-mous, a. [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *τομή* (*tomé*) = a cutting; *τεμαίω* (*temaiô*) = to cut.]

Min.: Having a cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

môn-ô-tone, s. [Fr.] [MONOTONY.]

I. *Arch. Lang.*: Monotony; sameness of style in writing or speaking.

II. *Technically*:

1. Music: A single note or key; the setting of words on a single note without inflections.

"A kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a *monotone*." *Missa*. *Church Music*, p. 98.

2. Rhét.: A sameness of sound; the utterance of words in one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence.

môn-ô-tô-ne, *v.t. or i.* [MONOTONY, s.]

Musical: To recite words on a single note without inflections.

môn-ô-tôn-ic, *môn-ô-tôn-ic-ál, a. [Eng. *monotonic* (v.); Gr. -tonic.] Monotonous.

mô-not-ô-nist, s. [Eng. *monotonic* (v.); -ist.]

One who keeps harping up in one subject.

"If I run such a course, I shall not be fitted monotonous." *Richardson*. *Character*, ch. 10.

mô-not-ô-rous, a. [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = consisting of a single sound; *ῥοῦς* (*rous*) = alone, single, and *τοῦς* (*투스*) = a tone; Fr. *monotone*; Ital. & Sp. *monotónico*.]

1. Characterized by or full of monotony or sameness of sound; continued in the same note without inflection or cadence.

"As a voice that chants alone."
In monotonous and true.
Longfellow. *Golden Legend*.

2. Tiresome, wearying; destitute of change or variety: as, a *monotonous* occupation, a *monotonous* life.

mô-not-ô-nous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *monotonous* (v.); -ly.] In a monotonous manner or tone; without change or variety.

*mô-not-ô-nous-ness, s. [Eng. *monotonous* (v.); -ness.] The quality or state of being monotonous; monotony, sameness.

mô-not-ô-ny, s. [Gr. *μόνοτονία* (*monotonía*) = sameness of sound; *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, *τόνος* (*tonos*) = a tone; Fr. *monotonie*; Ital. & Sp. *monotonía*.]

1. The quality or state of being monotonous; uniformity of sound.

"Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious monotony." *Burton*. *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, l. 21.

2. Unchanging and unvarying sameness; want of variety; inkiness.

"*Monotony* is the great fault into which writers are apt to fall, who are fond of harmonious arrangement." *Blair*. *Lectures*, vol. 1, lect. 15.

môn-ô-trêm-a-ta, s. pl. [Pref. môn-, and Gr. *τρήμα* (*tréma*) = a hole, from *τετραίω* (*tetraîô*) = to bore through, to pierce.]

Zool.: An order or sub-class of mammals called by Prof. Huxley Prototheria (q.v.). They have only one aperture for the urinary, genital, and intestinal canals. The nictitating membrane, or third eyelid, well developed as are the mammary glands; there are no nipples. Teeth, if present, consisting of four horny plates. There is an outer clavicular bone, and the coracoid bones are extended to the anterior end of the sternum. In various respects they approach birds. They to a certain extent connect mammals with reptiles. Darwin believes that the earliest mammals in some respects resembled Monotremata. It contains two genera, Ornithorhynchus (Duckmole), and Echidna (Porcine Ant-eater) both Australian forms. (On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1884, a telegram was received from Sydney, from Prof. Liversidge, by the British Association, then at Montreal, intimating that Mr. Caldwell, the Ballour student sent out to Australia, had discovered the Monotremes to be oviparous. The development of these eggs bore a close resemblance to that of the Reptilia, proving, as Prof. Moseley said, that the Monotremes were more closely connected with the Saurapsida than with the Amphibia. *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1884, p. 775.)

môn-ô-trêm-a-tous, a. [Mod. Lat. *monotrematous* (v); Eng. aff. suff. -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Monotremata (q.v.).

môn-ô-trê-me, s. [MONOTREMATA.] An individual belonging to the Monotremata (q.v.).

mân-ô-trig-lyph, s. [Pref. môn-, and Eng. *triglyph* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The interval observed between the columns of a Doric portico, where a space is left sufficient for the insertion of one triglyph only between those immediately over two contiguous columns.

mô-not-rô-pa, s. [Pref. môn-, and Gr. *τροπος* (*trôpos*) = a turn. So named from the curved raceme.]

Bot.: The Bird's Nest; the typical genus of the order Monotropaceæ (q.v.). Flowers campanulate, the upper in four or five, the lower in four divisions; sepals and petals erect, coloured, membranous, saccate at the base; stamens eight to ten; ovary four or five-celled, eight to ten furrowed capsule, loculicidally five-valved. Known species three or four. One, *Monotropa Hypopitys*, is British. Found in woods near the roots of birch and beech. Its powder is given in Germany to sheep affected with cough.

môn-ô-trô-pā-çç-æ. môn-ô-trô-pē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *monotropæ* (v), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ or -iæ.]

Bot.: Fir-rapes; an order of Hypogynous

Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of parasites growing on the roots of birch or other trees. The stems are covered with scales instead of true leaves; the flowers are in terminal spikes or racemes; sepals four or five; petals four or five, saccate at the base or cohering into a gamopetalous corolla; stamens eight to ten, some lined with as many reniform glands; ovary round, four or five-furrowed, one-celled with five parietal placenta at the apex. Found in Europe, Asia, and North America. Known genera, six; species, ten. (*Lindley*.)

môn-ô-tý-pe, a. & s. [Pref. môn-, and Eng. type (q.v.).]

A. *As obj.*: Consisting of a single type or representative.

B. *As subst.*: The sole or only type; espice, a sole species which constitutes a genus, family, &c.

môn-ô-tý-pic, a. [Eng. *monotypic* (v); -ic.] The same as MONOTYPE, A. (q.v.).

mô-nôv-a-lent, a. [Pref. môn-, and Lat. *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pa. par. of *valere* = to have strength or power.] (See the compound.)

mono-valent-e-ment, s.

Chem.: Monad. Univalent element. A term applied to those elements whose atomizing power is equal to that of one atom of hydrogen.

mô-nôx-ý-lôn (pl. mô-nôx-ý-lâ), s. [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, made from a single piece of wood; *ῥοῦς* (*rous*) = alone, single, and *ξύλον* (*xylon*) = wood.] A boat or canoe made of a single piece of timber.

"The rude British *monoxylon*, shaped and hollowed out by stone axes with the help of fire." *Brown*: *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. 11.

mô-nôx-ý-lous, a. [MONOXYLON.] Formed of a single piece of timber.

"The hollowing of the *monoxylon* canoe." *Wilson*: *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. 11.

môn-râd-ite, s. [Named after Dr. Monrad; suff. -ite (litin).]

Min.: An altered form of Pyroxene (q.v.). Occurs granular, massive. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 3.297; colour, yellowish; lustre, vitreous. Formula, (MgO, FeO)SiO₂ + 4H₂O. Found at Bergen, Norway.

Môn-rôe, s. [For etym. and def. see compound.]

Monroe-doctrine, s.

Hist.: A term applied to the declarations made by the United States during the second presidency of James Monroe (1821-1825). The first had John Quincy Adams for its author; it assumed that every spot of the Old World was covered by the flag of some civilized power, and so would be free from American encroachment, and asserted

"That the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

The second declaration related to the apprehended attempt of the Holy Alliance (q.v.) to subjugate the Spanish American States which had revolted. In his annual Message of 1823 President Monroe declared that the United States would consider any

"attempt of the Allied Powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

môn-rô-lite, s. [From Monroe, New York, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A radiated columnar variety of Fibrolite included by Dana in his second variety of that species. Its sp. gr. 3.075, is somewhat lower than that of other members of the same mineral.

môn-s, s. [Lat.] A mountain.

*Mons Mænalus, s.

Astron.: A northern constellation introduced by Hevelius. None of the stars are large. It is not now retained.

mons veneris, s.

Astron.: The indenture in the fore-part of the female pubic symphysis.

monseigneur (as môn-sên-yer) (pl. mes-seigneurs) (mê-sên-yer), s. [Fr. = my lord; *mon* = my, and *seigneur*, lord.] A title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries; spec., the title of the Dauphin.

fâte, fât, farc, amidst, wnat, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, camel, hèr, thère: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôl, or, worc, wolf, wòrk, who, sôn: müte, eüb, cüre, ünite, cur, räle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = â; qu = kw.

Mon-sieur (as **m-sieu**), pl. **Messieurs** (as **més sieu**), s. [Fr.]

1. The title given to the eldest brother of the king of France.
2. The ordinary title of address or courtesy in France, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir. It is abbreviated in writing to M. or Mons., and in the plural to MM. or Messrs.
3. A term applied in contempt by Englishmen to Frenchmen.

A Frenchman his companion:
An eminent minister, that, at service, him he loves;
A Gallian girl, Shaksp. *Timon*, i. 2.

môn sô nî a, s. [Named after Lady Ann Mounson, who assisted Lee in his *Introduction to Balam*.]

Bot.: A genus of Cape Geraniaceæ having five equal sepals, five equal petals, and fifteen stamens in five bundles or in a single one. The stem of *Monsieur spinosa* burns like a torch, and emits an agreeable odour.

môn soôn, **mon son**, **mon-zoon**, s. [Ital. *monsone*, from Malay *musim* = a season, a monsoon, from Arab. *mawsim* = a time, a season; Fr. *monsoon*, *monçon*, *monsson*; Port. *monção*; Sp. *monzon*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. In the same sense as II. 1, 2.
 2. A breed of race-horses, descended from a horse so named.

II. Meteorology:

1. (Pl.): A modification of the trade winds, operative from the Tropic of Cancer to Lat. 7° S., and from the coast of Africa through the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal to Japan and the Western Pacific. There are two monsoons, the South-western and the North-eastern. The latter prevails from October to April, and the former from April to October. The bursting of the monsoon comes the rainy season in India, the south-western bringing that of Bombay and Central India, and the north-eastern that of Madras and other parts of the east coast. [RAINY-SEASON.] The monsoons are caused by the unequal heating of the land and water and of the several land masses themselves in the regions which they affect. Independently of their great use in bringing rain to countries which otherwise would degenerate into deserts, they are useful for navigation. As in the case of the trade winds, navigators can so plan their voyages as to take advantage of the monsoons, though powerful steamships can now achieve the feat of running in the teeth of the monsoon, but not without some discomfort to those on board.

2. Any similar wind blowing half the year in one direction and half in the other.

môn-stêr, **mon-stre**, s. & v. [Fr. *monstre*, from Lat. *monstrum* = a divine omen, a monster, from *moneri* = to warn, to admonish; Sp. *monstra*, *monstrar*; Port. *mostrar*; Ital. *mostrare*.]

- A. As substantive:**
- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. Anything extraordinary or out of the common order of nature; a prodigy, a marvel, a portent; a creature marvellous to see on account of size, form, or shape.
- "Swift's *Seamster* roll thee to the deep,
Whose every wave some wild & monstrous brings."
Pope, Homer: Iliad XII. 676.
2. Anything horrible from deformity, ugliness, wickedness, cruelty, or the commission of extraordinary or horrible crimes; a vile creature.
- "We hear the world wonder every day at *monsters* of magnitude;" *Hickens: Barabbas* *Tragedy*, ch. IX. 13.
3. A fanciful or chimerical creature, compounded in various ways of human and bestial forms, such as the wyvern, the cockatrice, the mermaid, &c. Many of these creatures are borne on coats of arms.
- II. Physiol.:** A being presenting some characteristics rarely met with in the species to which it belongs; a being having some monstrously (q.v.). (Used both of animals and plants.)

B. As adj.: Of enormous or extraordinary size or numbers.

"The monster club within the cave I spoil."
Pope, Homer: Odyssey IX. 350.

* **môn-stêr**, *c.t.* [MONSTER, s.] To make monstrous; to put out of the common or ordinary course of nature or things.

Must be of such unnatural degree
That monsters it? *Shaksp.: Lear*, i. 1.

môn stêr a, s. Name unexplained (*Proc.*, 5).

Bot.: A genus of Orontaceæ, the latter. It consists of climbing plants in the warmer parts of America. *Monstera Adamsiana* of *Demontium polystachia* is a variety. The Indians of Demaria use the fresh leaves of *M. polystachia* as tuberculars and vesicatory in dropsy.

môn stêr êr, s. [Eng. *monster*; v.] An exaggerator.

môn stêr fûl, **mon stre full**, a. [Eng. *monster*, *full*.] Wonderful, extraordinary.
"These *monster-ful* things I devise to thee
Because thou shouldst not of them do what he."
Chaucer: IV. Merchant's Second Tale.

môn strance, s. [Low Lat. *monstratum*, from *monstrare* = to show; O. Fr. *monstrance* = demonstration; O. Sp. & Ital. *monstranza*.]

Roman Ritual: A vessel in which the Host is exposed to the adoration of the people during the Forty Hours' Adoration, or in which it is enclosed for Benediction. Prior to the institution of the feast of Corpus Christi (v. 1264), the Host was exposed for adoration in a box (q.v.). The chief part of the monstrance is formed by two discs of crystal, set vertically, between which the Host is placed. These discs are surrounded by rays of metal, emblematic of glory, and the whole is mounted on a stand.

môn strâ-tion, s. [Lat. *monstratio*, from *monstratus*, pa. par. of *monstrare* = to show.] A demonstration, a showing, a proof.
"Genius thereby as a certain *monstration*, how he was the author of his death."—*Crofton: Henry II* (p. 32).

môn strâ-tôr, s. [Lat.] A demonstrator; an exhibitor.

mon stre, s. [MONSTER, s.]

môn-strî cîde, s. [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, and *cado* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.] The slaughter of a monster.
"He would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide*."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. XXX.

môn-strif-êr ôus, a. [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing monsters.

"This *monstriferous* empire of women."—*Kerr: Ford* *libel*.

môn-strôs-i-tÿ, **môn-strôç-i-tÿ**, s. [MONSTROSITY.]

- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. The quality or state of being monstrous or out of the ordinary or common course of nature.
"We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous. They omit of *monstrously* as they fall from their rarity; for men count it venial to err with their forefathers, and foolishly conceive they divide a sin in its society."—*Brown: Volupté Errors*, bk. vi, ch. XIX.
 2. That which is monstrous; a monster; a monstrous or unnatural production.
"We shall tolerate flying horses, black swans, hydras, centaurs, harpies, and satyrs; for these are *monstrous rarities*, or else perfect fancies."—*Brown: Volupté Errors*, bk. v, ch. XIX.

II. Animal & Vêpl. Physiol.: A character appearing in an individual animal or plant, which is very rare in the species to which it belongs. It is abnormal in the sense of being exceptional, but not in the sense of being produced as a mere sport of nature independent of law. "By a monstrosity," says Mr. Darwin, "I presume is meant some considerable deviation of structure, generally injurious or not useful to the species." (*Orig. of Spec.*, vol. 6th, p. 33.) They arise in man, in the inferior animals, and in plants. Biocery, hermaphroditism, albinism, the possession of an unusual number of fingers or toes, more than two, two heads, or no head at all, physical union by flesh, cartilage, or bone to any other individual, &c., are cases of human monstrosity. Monstrosities which graduate into slight variations are so similar in man and the lower animals, that the same classifications and the same terms, as has been shown by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, can be used for both. (*Queria: Dissert. of Man*, p. 20.) Among some of the many monstrisities of the lower animals may be mentioned that discoidal shells occasionally become spiral, and fossil porcupines from the Newgate Crag are often distorted. (S. P. *Woodward: Med. Insect* (ed. 1875), p. 37.) All cases of monstrisity are to be accounted for by law. In most cases they are caused by an act of de-

velopment, in some by reversion to the character of a remote ancestor, in others by hypertrophy of a particular part.

mon strous, **môn stru ôus**, a. & v. *old* [O. Fr. *monstrous*, from Lat. *monstrum*, *monstrum*, from *monstrum* = a monster (q.v.). Sp. & Port. *monstruoso*; Ital. *monstruoso*, *monstruoso*.]

- A. As a verb:**
1. Unnatural in form or appearance; deviating from the natural order of things.
"As sometimes good and holy of monstrous births."
South: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 3.
 2. Enormous, huge, extraordinary.
"His slanders were monstrous; but they were well timed."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. XXIII.
 3. Shocking, horrible, hateful.
"Give your monstrous project all its force."
Shaksp.: Titus Andronicus, 2. 1.
 4. Out of reason; horrible, extravagant.
"His slanders were monstrous; but they were well timed."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. XXIII.
 5. Containing or full of monsters.
"Where thou perhaps under the whelming tide
Vestest the bottom of the *monstrous* world."
Milton: Lycidas, 158.

B. As an adj.: Enormously, extraordinarily, exceedingly.
"skill infinite of monstrous desperate"
Shaksp.: All's Well that Ends Well, act I.

môn-strouis lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *monstrously*; *ly*.]

1. In a monstrous manner; against the common order of nature; unaturally.
2. Shockingly, unreasonably, commonly, extravagantly.
"The value of that grant was so monstrously exaggerated."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. XXV.

môn strouis nêss, **môn-strû ôus nêsse**, s. [Eng. *monstrousness*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being monstrous; monstrisity.
"Whose *monstrousness* doth so perplex
Of reason, and depresses us."
Deighton: Mæra Pygmalion, Synops. 4.

môn-strû ôs i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *monstrisity*; *-ity*.] Monstrisity.
"This is the *monstrisity* in love, lady, that the will is minute, and the execution confined."
Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida, act 3.

môn-strû ôus, a. [MONSTRIOUS.]

'môn-strû ôus-nêss, s. [MONSTROUSNESS.]

mônst, s. [Fr. = mountain.] (See compound.)

mont de piêtô, s.
Banking, &c.: One of the money-lending establishments founded in Italy in the fifteenth century, with the view of lending money to the poor at a smaller rate of interest than was exacted by ordinary pawnbrokers. The institution spread to France, Spain, and some other countries.

môn-ta-cû-tâ, s. [Named after Col. George Montagu, an early English malacologist.]
Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, family Lucinidae. It has a thin minute shell, and a large broad-grooved foot. Recent species three, from Britain, the United States, &c. Fossil two, from the Pliocene onward.

montagnard (as **môn-tan yar**), s. [Fr., from *montagne* = a mountain.]

1. *Col. Lang.*: A mountaineer.
2. *Fr. Hist.*: A name given at various times to any member of the extreme democratic party in France. [MOUNTAIN, *.]

* **môn-tânç**, a. [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *genit. montis* = a mountain.] Mountaneous, hilly.
"A single species restricted to elevated *montaneous* localities in Tasmania."—*Forster: Chronicle*, No. 46 (1854), p. 505.

môn-tân ic, a. [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *genit. montis* = a mountain.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

môn-tâ-nine, s. [Lat. *montanum*, fem. sing. of *montanus*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: An alkaloid said by Van Mons to exist in *Chiusa montana*, the bark of *Erastria fordwickiana*. (*Watts: Diet. of Chem.*)

Môn-tan-ism, s. (See def.)
Church Hist.: The religious system of Montanus, an inhabitant of a Phrygian village, called Pepusa, who, about 171 A.D., proclaimed himself the Episcopo of Ephesus, and promised by Jesus (PARVULI), and pro-

to utter prophecies. Amongst others he was supported by two ladies, Pisca, or Priscilla, and Maximilla, who also claimed the gift of prophecy. He multiplied fasts, forbade second marriages, did not permit churches to give absolution to those who had fallen into great sin, forbade all female ornaments, required virgins to be veiled, and would not sanction flight in persecution. He was ultimately expelled from the church. Tertullian, in the year 204, joined the Montanists, but did not forfeit the respect of the church catholic, as the Montanists held the fundamental doctrine of Christianity, and differed from others more in their rigid practice than in their faith, Jerome wrote against the Montanists, who continued till about the sixth century.

Môn tạn ist, *s.* [MONTANISM.]

Church Hist.: A follower of or believer in Montanus or his tenets. The Montanists were called also from the birthplace of their leader Cataphrygens.

Môn tạn ist iê, **Môn tạn ist iê-ai**, *a.* [Eng. *mountainist*, *-ist*.] Of or pertaining to Montanus or Montanism.

môn tâ nite, *s.* [From Montana, U.S.A., where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, earthy mineral found as an encrustation on tetradymite (q.v.). Lustre, dull to waxy; colour, yellowish to white. Compos.: telluric acid, 26.1; oxide of barium, 68.9; water, 5; = 100, yielding the formula $BiO_2TeO_4 + 2H_2O$. Found at Highland, Montana, U.S.A.

môn tạn i-zê, *v.t.* [MONTANISM.] To follow the teachings of Montanus.

môn tạn-t, môn tạn-tô, *s.* [Fr., from *monter* = to mount.]

1. *Fencing*: An upright cut or thrust.
"To see thee fight, to see thee foil, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy points, thy stroke, thy reverse, thy distance, thy mount."—*Shakesp.* *Henry's Rouse of a Soldier*, ii. 2.
2. *Joinery*: The intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails.

môn tê, *s.* [Sp. = the stock of cards which remains after each player has received his share. Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain.] A gambling game played with cards or dice.

monte bank, *s.* A gambling-house where monte is played.

môn tê-bra-si-te, *s.* [From Montebias, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a mineral, which, on analysis, appeared to have a distinct composition, but subsequent investigation has shown that it is identical with andygonite (q.v.).

môn tê-fi-as-ô, *s.* [See def.] A rich wine made at Montefiascone, in Italy.

Môn tê-th, * **Môn tê-th**, *s.* [After the inventor.] A vessel for cooling or washing wine-glasses. (*Novus*.)

See things produced new words, and this *Monteth* is by one vessel save his name in death.
Keary *Art of Cookery*.

monte jus, *s.* [Fr.] A force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clathres on the storey above.

môn têm, *s.* [See def.] A custom which prevailed amongst the scholars of Eton College up to 1847, and which consisted in their going in procession on What-Tuesday of every third year to a mound (Lat. *ind. montium*), near the Bath Road, and exacting a gratuity from all present or passing by. The amount collected was given to the captain or senior scholar, and was intended to help to defray the expenses of his residence at the University.

Môn tê-pul-cia-nô (ei as ch), *s.* [See def.] A celebrated wine made from grapes grown near Montepulciano, in Tuscany.



MONTIRO.

môn tê-ro, *s.* [Sp. = *cazo*, from *montero* = a huntsman, from *monte* = a mountain.] A kind of cap, properly

a huntsman's cap, having a spherical crown, and a flap which could be drawn down over the ears.

"His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*."—*Bacon*.

* **môn tê-th**, *s.* [MONTETH.]

môn tê zù m, *s.* [Named by Moctino and Sesse, two Mexican botanists, after Montezuma, a sovereign of Mexico.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ, tribe Bombaraceæ. *Montezuma speciosa* is a large ornamental tree, with red flowers, growing in Mexico.

mont gôl fi êr (or **fi-er** as **fi-â**), *s.* [See def.] A balloon filled with atmospheric air heated, so called from the name of the inventors, the Brothers Mongolfier, of Annonay, where the first experiment was made in June, 1783.

Montgolfier's ram, *s.* An hydraulic ram, by which the fall of a column of water is raised to raise a portion of itself to a height greater than that of its source.

môn-th, **moneth**, *s.* [A S. *monath*, *monath*, from *mona* = the moon; Ger. *monat*; O. H. Ger. *manot*; Dut. *monat*; Sw. *månad*; Dan. *monat*; Goth. *manoths*, from *mona* = the moon; Fr. *mois*; Prov. *mes*; Ital. *mesi*; Lat. *mensis*; Gr. *μήν* (*mēn*), from *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = the moon; Lith. *mensis*; Pers. *māh*; Sansc. *mās*, *māsas*, from *mā* = to measure.]

1. *Astronomy*:
(1) Properly the time in which the moon makes one complete revolution round the earth, or appears to return to precisely the same point in the heavens from which it started. This may be from change to change, from full moon to full moon, or in an indefinite number of other ways. The time of the revolution now described is properly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds. Twelve periods, called lunar months, fall short of a year by about 11 days. Lunar months were used by the ancient Jews, as they still are by their modern successors and by the Muhammedans.
(2) A solar month; the period required for the passage of the sun through one of the signs of the zodiac. Twelve of these periods constitute a year.
2. *Calendar*: Any one of the calendar months, called also usual, natural, civil, or political, though the last is by far the most common term. As an aid to memory with respect to the number of days in each month, the following rhyme rhymes have been employed at least from A. D. 1606.

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty one,
But February, twenty eight alone,
Except in leap year, once in four,
When February has one day more."
3. *Law*: Formerly, the word month in a statute meant a lunar month, but by 13 Viet., c. 21 it was made to signify calendar month, unless otherwise expressly designated. It does so also in ecclesiastical law, but by common law and equity it is 28 days.

1. *Comm.*: A calendar month, except in contracts for stock in which it is lunar. [TWELVEMONTH.]
2. (1) *Anomalistic month*:
Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from one perigee to the next, viz., 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, and 37.4 seconds.
(2) *Nodal month*:
Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in revolving from one node to the same node again, viz., 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 36 seconds.
(3) *Synodal month*: (See extract).
"Among the other experiments that had been suggested in this convention by Chartist Delegates held in London in August, 1848, was that of observing what was called a *synodal month*, during which the working classes throughout the whole kingdom were to abstain from every kind of labour, in the hope of compelling the governing classes to concede the Charter."—*Noblesworth Hist. Eng.*, ii. 281.

(4) *Sideral month*:
Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from one star to the same star again, viz., 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds.
(5) *Synodical, or prosper lunar month*: [MONT, 1.]

(6) *Tropical or periodic month*:
Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from any point of the ecliptic to the same point again, viz., 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 47 seconds.

month's mind, *s.*

1. A commemoration of a person's memory one month after his decease.
"At whose time of burying and also the *moneth's munde*."—*Edgum* *his Will*.

2. An earnest, longing desire; probably from the longing of a woman in pregnancy, usually commencing in the first month of gestation.
"You have a *month's mind* to them."
Shakesp. *Lives of Cleopatra*, i. 2.

* **môn-th lîng**, *s.* [Eng. *month*; suff. *-ling*.] That which is a month old; that which lasts for a month.
"Yet hail to thee,
Fruit, foible *monthling*!"
War (*twelfth*) *Addres to my Infant Daughter*.

môn-th lÿ, *a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *month*; *-ly*.] *A.* *Adjective*:

1. Performed in a month; continuing for a month.
"Her *monthly* round,
Still ending, still renewing."
Milton *P.L.*, iii. 728.
2. Done or occurring every month, or once a month.
B. *As adverb*:

1. Once a month; in every month.
"The moon that *monthly* changes."
Shakesp. *Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 2.
2. As if under the influence of the moon; like a lunatic.
C. *As subst.*: A magazine or other periodical published every month.
"The ordinary *monthly* is more and more drawing our popular writers of fiction to itself."—*Lady's Pict.* *Magaz.*, Oct. 3, 1852.

monthly nurse, *s.* A midwife.

môn tî-â, *s.* [Named after Joseph de Monti, professor of botany and natural history, at Bologna, in the early part of the seventeenth century.]

Bot.: Blinks; a genus of Portulacaceæ. Flowers, cymose, white; corolla, of five irregular petals, united at the base. Stamens, three; stigmas, three, nearly sessile; capsule, three-valved, three-celled. *Montia fontana* is the Water Blinks or Water Chickweed. It has small, opposite, spatulate leaves, and is found in milks, springs, and wet places.

môn tî-cêll-îte (e as ch), *s.* Named after the Italian mineralogist, Monticelli; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, isomorphous with olvine (q.v.). Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 3.63 to 3.25; lustre, vitreous; colourless, and various shades of gray; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal; compos.: silica, 38.7; lime, 35.9; magnesia, 25.6 = 100, corresponding to the formula $(\frac{1}{2}CaO + \frac{1}{2}MgO)_2SO_4$. Found in crystals, with granular calcite in the agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

* **môn tî-cle**, **môn tî-cule**, *s.* [Lat. *monticellus*, dimin. of *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain.] A little mount, a hillock.

môn tic-ÿ-late, **môn tic-ÿ-loüs**, *a.* [Eng. *monticulate*], *-ate*, *-ous*.] Having little projections or hills.

môn tig-ên-ois, *n.* [Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain, and *genio*, pa. t. *genai* = to beget.] Produced on a mountain.

môn tîn-ê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *montia*(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ.

môn tîn i-â, *s.* [Named after Lawrence Montin, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Montineæ (q.v.). Only one species is known, a diocious Cape shrub.

môn tip-ôr-â, *s.* [Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain, and *porus* = passage.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Monteporine (q.v.).

môn tî-pôr-i-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *montipor*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Madreporæ, family Porifera. They have a spongy tissue between the corallites.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thère: pine, pít, sír, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wêrk, wô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre, uníte, cûr, rûle, fûll: trÿ, Svîrian, æ, œ = ê: ey = â: qu = kw.

mõnt li vâl t'ia, s. [From a proper name Montlivault. (Ahtissiz.)]

Poivart. : A genus of fossil corals, family Astroidae, subfamily Asteroidea. The polypidium is simple, of a sub-conical or pyriform figure, wrinkled below. Range from the Trias to the Tertiary.

mõnt-mart-rite, s. [From Montmartre, Paris, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A variety of Gypsum or Selenite (q.v.), occurring mostly in arrowhead-shaped twin crystals, which contain some carbonate of lime. Found in the gypsaceous beds of the Paris Basin.

mõnt mò rill õn ite, s. [From Montmorillon, France, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A soft, clay-like mineral. Lustrous, feeble; colour, white, grayish, rose-red, bluish, green; unctuous. Compos. : essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina.

* mon toir' (oi as wà), s. [Fr.] A horse-block; a stone or step used to help in mounting a horse.

mõn tõn, s. [Sp.]

Min. : A heap of ore; a batch under process of amalgamation, varying in quantity in different mining districts.

mõntre, s. [Fr.]

Music. : Mounted diapason. An organ stop whose pipes form part of the case or are placed away from the soundboard. One of the foundation stops is generally used for this purpose.

* mõn-trõss, s. [MAVOISS.] An under-gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master; a matross.

* mõn ture, s. [Fr. = a saddle-horse, a mounting, from mounter = to mount.]

- 1. A saddle-horse.
2. A setting, mounting frame, &c.

mõn-u-mënt, * mon-i ment, s. [Fr. monument, from Lat. monumentum, from monere = to remind, to admonish; Ital. & Sp. monumento.]

1. Anything by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

"In vain their bones buried lie,
All earth becomes their monument."
Byron : Elegiac Stanzas.

2. Something built or erected in memory of some event, person, or action; especially a memorial erected over a grave.

"Let their fathers lie without a monument."
Shakspeare : Cymbeline, iv, 2.

* 3. A tomb, a grave, a family vault.
"On your family's old monument
Hanc monumental epitaphs, and do all rites."
Shakspeare : Much Ado About Nothing, iv, 1.

1. An enduring evidence or example; a notable instance.

"The monuments of human strength"
Cooper : Political Epistle.

mõn u-mën-täl, a. & s. [Eng. monument; -ül.]

A. As adjective :

1. Of or pertaining to a monument or memorial : as, a monumented inscription.

2. Serving as a monument or memorial.

3. Of or pertaining to a tomb.

"By plate of monumental brass,"
Wordsworth : White Doe of Rylstone, vi.

4. Having the character or appearance of a monument.

"Shadows brown that Setaus loves
Of pine or monumental oak."
Milton : Il Penseroso, 135.

* B. As subst. : A monument.

"When raised Messala's monument its next
Lies with Setaus' lofty tomb in dust."
Cotton : Martial, viii, 3.

mõn u-mën-täl-lÿ, ulr. [Eng. monumental; -ly.]

1. By way of a monument or memorial.

2. By means of monuments.

"Thy memory
Shall monumentally be registered"
Beaumont & Fletcher : King of Malta, iv, 1.

mõn-ÿ, a. [MANA.] (See h.)

mõn zõ-lite, s. [From Mount Monzoni, in the Tyrol, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A light, grayish-green compact mineral, resembling hornstone. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 3; translucent, in thin fragments; fracture, splintery. Compos. : silica, 52.00;

alumina, 17.10; protoxide of iron, 0.0; magnesia, 2.10; lime, 0.65; soda, 6.60; potash, 1.90; water, 1.50 = 100.15.

moõ, ulr. [From the sound.] To make a noise like a crow; to low.

"Hear the pretty sweet cow's moony — M & F. & T. Joyce. Michael Armstrong, ch. xxiv.

moõ, s. [Moo, v.] The noise of a cow; a lowing.

moõ cow, s. A child's name for a cow.

"The moõ cow low'd, and graz'd merrily"
Pope : The Rape of the Lock, l. 10.

moõd (1), * moõde, * moõde, s. [A.S. mood = mind, feeling, heart; cogn. with Dut. mood = courage, heart, spirit; leel. mooder = wrath, moodiness; Dan. & Sw. mood = courage, mettle; Goth. moðis = wrath; Ger. muth = courage.]

1. Mind, temper, anger, wrath; heat of temper.

"At the best ask'd was his mood"
Chaucer : C. T., v. 62.

2. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion or feeling; disposition, humour.

"The moõ was not in a mood to make nice distinctions," — Macaulay : Hist. Eng., ch. 5.

3. A morbid, moody state of mind, as a fit of bad temper or passion; sullenness, moroseness, &c.

"His moõds
Of pain were keen as those of his ten mettle,
Nay, keener." — Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. 11.

moõd (2), * moõde, moõde, s. [Mote.]

I. Orul. Term. : A manner, a mode, a fashion.

II. Technically :

1. Gram. : The designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner or conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, &c. There are five moõds in the English verb, the indicative, the imperative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

2. Logic : The form of an argument; the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity, as universal or particular, or their quality, as affirmative or negative.

"A moõde is a lawful placing of propositions, in their due quality or quantity." — Wood : The Arts of Logic, fo. 25.

3. Music : [MODE.]

¶ Moõd of a categorical syllogism :

Logic : The designation of its three propositions in the order in which they stand according to their quantity and quality.

* moõder, s. [MOODER.]

moõd i ly, ulr. [Eng. moody; -ly.] In a moody manner; sullenly, peevishly, sulkily.

moõd i nẽss, s. [Eng. moody; -ness.] The quality or state of being moody; sullenness, peevishness, moroseness.

moõ-dir, s. [MODIR.]

moõ di ri çh, s. [Turk.] The district under the jurisdiction of a moõdir.

moõd ish, a. [Eng. moody (1); -ish.] Sulky, moody.

* moõd ish ly, ulr. [Eng. moodyish; -ly.] Sulky, moodyly.

"To behave moodyshly" — Richardson : Sir C. Grandison, i. 166.

moõd ÿ, a. [A.S. moody, from moõd = mood.]

1. Pertaining to one's mood, whatever that may be. — It at first did not imply that the moody person was sullen.

2. Indulging in or subject to moods or humours.

* 3. Suited to a particular mood or humour.
"Give me some more; music, moody food
Of us that trade in love,"
Shakspeare : Antony & Cleopatra, ii, 3.

4. Peevish, discontented, sullen; out of temper.

"As soon moved to be moody, and as soon moody to be moved" — Shakspeare : Romeo & Juliet, iii, 1.

5. Melancholy, sad, solitary.

"Cleave not so fondly to your moody well,"
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. iv, 5.

moody mad, a. Mad with anger or passion. (Shakspeare : 1 Henry VI., iv, 2.)

moõl ah, moõl lah, s. [MOOLAH.]

moõls, moõls, s. [A form of moõd (1), s.] The earth, the soil, the grave.

"That head let it rest, it is now in the moõds."
Fairchild : Robt. barons's B. and C.

moon, * moõc, * moõno, s. [A.S. moond; cogn. with Dan. måne, Sw. måne; Dut. maan; D. H. Ger. maan; Ger. moõn; Goth. man; Gr. agyō (civō).] [MONTE.]

1. A Moon. : The single satellite-attendant of the earth. Its diameter is 2,160 miles, that of the earth (which is 7,928 miles) being nearly four times as great. Its superficial extent is about a thirteenth part of the earth's surface; its bulk is 1/81 that of the earth, but as the earth is relatively heavier, its weight is about eighty times that of the moon. As the moon revolves round the earth it manifests phases. After absence for a few nights it reappears as a delicate crescent of white light in the western sky after sunset. Night after night it moves farther to the east, the illuminated portion of its disc continually increasing till the moon becomes full and rises about sunset. When the light of the moon has again so diminished that it is in its last quarter, it is seen high in the heavens in the morning. When it becomes full, the sun and the earth are so nearly in a straight line that the moon narrowly escapes being eclipsed; when new moon is again reached, the sun is nearly undergoing similar obscuration. [ECLIPSE.] The moon shines only by the light of the sun reflected from its surface. To equal the brilliancy of the sun 600,000 full moons would be required. The moon appears at all times nearly of the same size, showing that its orbit cannot be far from circular. Its average distance is 240,000 miles, varying at times between 220,000 and 260,000, but the ordinary fluctuations do not exceed 40,000 miles on either side of the mean value. The moon performs a complete revolution around the earth in 27 days, 7 hrs., 43 min., and 11.461 secs. This is called its sidereal period. The lunar month is longer than the sidereal period by 2 days, 5 hrs., 51.41 secs., because of the advance of the earth in the orbit between two successive conjunctions of the moon. As the moon revolves on its own axis nearly in the same time as it completes its orbit round the earth, it presents to us at all times nearly the same side of its surface. No clouds appear on it; apparently there is no water to send them forth into an atmosphere in which they may float. The whole surface is studded with volcanoes, apparently extinct. Their craters are broad, beyond anything existing on the earth. Tycho is 50 miles across, so is Aristotle, Theophrastus is 64, and Ptolemy 78. Some are 16,000 or 17,000 feet deep. From the absence of an atmosphere the moon must be unhabitable by any life analogous to that with which we are acquainted.

2. A satellite of any planet.
"Jupiter is attended by four moons or satellites," — Br. coner : Moon Worlds, ch. ii.
* 3. A month; the period of a revolution of the moon round the earth.
"Thirteen moõns see smoothly rim
The Neva's large laden wave"
Chaucer : Bill of Mercuriale, 157.

4. Anything resembling the moon in shape; a crescent; speck, in fortification, a crescent-shaped outwork; a half moon.

* (1) A blue-moon : An expression equivalent to the Greek kalends, never.

* (2) Beyond the moon; beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

(3) Moon in distance :

Nout. : A phrase denoting that the angle between the moon and the sun, or a star, admits of measurement for lunar observation.

moon blasted, a. Blasted by the supposed influence of the moon.

moon blind, a. Punblind, dim-sighted; affected with moon blink (q.v.).

moon-blink, s. A temporary blindness caused by sleeping in the moonlight in tropical countries. (Cf. Ps. cxxvi, 6.)

moon calf, s.

1. A deformed creature; a monster.
"Low now, moon calf! how does time age? — Shakspeare : Lear, ii, 2.

2. A false conception; a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus. Moon (3), s.]

3. A dolt, a blockhead, a stupid fellow.

moon culminating, a.

1. a. : Culminating at or near the same time as the moon.

moon dial, . A dial to show the time by the moon.

bõil, bõy; põt, jõvl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect. Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şun; -tion, çion = žun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şus. ble, dic, &c. — bcl, dcl.

moon eye, *s.*
 1. *Med. Lat.:* An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon.
 II. *Technicall:*
 1. *Tree:* A disease in a horse's eye.
 2. *Idiot. q.:* *Unbeho. bristles;* it is covered with silvery eyelid scales, but the head is naked. The stomach is crescent-shaped.
moon eyed, *a.*
 1. Having eyes affected by the moon; suffering from moon-eye.
 2. Moon-blind, purlind, dim-eyed.
moon face, *s.* An Oriental term for a beautiful woman.
 "Surveyed the moon face of his harem.—*Thorp. Essay. The Sycamore*, etc. 100.
moon fern, *s.*
Bot.: The same as Moonwort (q.v.).
moon fish, *s.*
Ichth.: *Ephippium egypti*, a fish of the family Serranipennis. It has a great club-shaped enlargement of the first interspace of the dorsal and anal fins, and a similar inflation of the crest of the cranium.
moon flower, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Chrysanthemum septentr.*; (2) *Ipomoea lunaria*.
moon-knife, *s.* A crescent-shaped knife, employed by skimmers.
moon like, *a.* Capricious, changeable, fickle. (*Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.)
moon lit, *a.* Lit up or illuminated by the moon.
 * **moon madness**, *s.* Lunacy.
moon man, *s.* A thief or highwayman, who follows his vocation chiefly by moonlight. (*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.)
moon milk, *s.* [LAC. LUN.E.]
moon month, *s.* A lunar month. [MONTH.]
moon penny, *s.*
Bot.: *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.
moon raker, *s.*
 1. *Naut.:* A sail sometimes carried above the sky-scraper; a moon-sail.
 2. A silly fellow.
 * The people of Wiltshire are called Moon-rakers, from a legend that a farmer's wife once tried to rake the moon from a river, under the delusion that it was a cream cheese. (*Reverend.*) Another version is, that some countrymen, raking for kegs of smuggled spirits which had been sunk in a pond, on being questioned by a revenue-officer, told him they were trying to rake that great cheese (the reflection of the moon) out of the water.
moon raking, *s.* Wood-gathering.
 "My wits were gone moon-raking."—*Blackmore: Lucia Bore*, ch. xvii.
moon sail, *s.* [MOON-RAKER.]
moon seed, *s.*
Bot.: The genus *Menispermum* (q.v.).
moon shaped, *a.* Crescent-shaped.
moon sheered, *a.*
Naut.: An epithet applied to a ship, whose upper works rise very high fore and aft.
moon trefoil, *s.*
Bot.: *Melampyrum arborum*, introduced into Britain in 1596. [MEDIC. AGG.]
moon year, *s.* A lunar year. [YEAR.]
moon, *n. & v.* [MOON, *s.*]
 * **A. Transitive:**
 1. To adorn with a moon; to mark with crescents or moons.
 2. To expose to the rays of the moon.
 "The whole population will be in the streets . . . mooning themselves."—*King'sley: Life*, ii. 15.
 * **B. Intransitive:** To wander or loaf idly about as if moonstruck.
 "Spent their time in mooning up in that island of theirs."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. xxxii.
moon beam, *s.* [Eng. moon, and beam.] A beam of light reflected from and by the moon.
 "That night, upon the rocks and bay,
 The moonlight made a shimmering bay."
Scott: Macraven, vi. 11
moon down, *s.* [Eng. moon, and down.] The setting, or time of setting, of the moon.

mooned, *v.* [Eng. moon; *ed.*]
 1. Resembling the moon, especially in being horned. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 978.)
 2. Bearing a moon or crescent as a symbol.
 3. Identified with the moon.
 "Unaided Astaroth,
 Heaven's queen and mother both
 Mooned. Ode to the Nativity, 200.
moon'er, *s.* [Eng. moon; *v.*; *er.*] One who moons or loafs idly about.
moon'er y, *s.* [Eng. moon; *v.*; *y.*] Madness.
 "A hedge-podge of the grossest materialism, and the most boisterous yet manful moonery"—*S. T. Coleridge: Biographical*.
moon'et, *s.* [Eng. moon; *v.*; *et.*] A little moon; a satellite.
 "The moonets about Saturn and Jupiter"—*Bp. Hall: Free Pascoe*, § 2.
moon'ey, *n. & s.* [MOONY.]
moon'fall, *s.* [Eng. moon, and fall.] The same as MOONSID (q.v.).
 "They sailed between the moonfall and the sun
 Under the great stars eastward"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, v.
moon'ng, *s.* [Mahatta, &c.]
Bot.: *Phaseolus Mango*. [Phaseolus.]
moon-glāde, *s.* [Eng. moon, and glād.] The reflection of moonlight on the water.
 * **moon'ish**, *a.* [Eng. moon; *-ish.*] Fickle, changeable, capricious.
 "A moonish youth—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, ii. 2
moon ja, **moon jah**, *s.* [Native name.]
Bot.: *Saccharum Mitaga*. [SACCHARUM, I.]
moon-less, *a.* [Eng. moon; *-less.*] Without the moon, or without a moon. (*Shelley: Revolt of Islam*, i. 46.)
moon light (q. silent), *s. & a.* [Eng. moon, and light.]
 * **A. As substantive:**
 1. *Lit.:* The light reflected by the moon.
 2. *Fig.:* The same as MOONSIDE, *s.*, II. 3.
 "You eask holds moonlight run when moon was none."
Scott: Peverel.
 * **B. As adjective:**
 1. Illuminated by the light of the moon; pertaining to moonlight; done by moonlight. (*Woodsworth: Idiot* Eng.)
 2. Of or pertaining to moonlighting (q.v.).
 "The panger of the Moonlight to me seems to be wider and wider"—*Saturday Review*, April 1, 1852, p. 81.
moon light'er (q. silent), *s.* [Eng. moon-light; *-er.*]
Hist. (Irl.): The name given to a body of men in Ireland, who commenced about 1880 to enforce the decrees of secret societies by deeds of violence. Their action was chiefly confined to the western counties, and their raids were made at night, whence their name. Their threatening notices were signed "Captain Moonlight."
 "Taking moonlighters under his direct protection"
Saturday Review, Sept. 30, 1882, p. 424.
moon light'ing (q. silent), *s.* [Eng. moon-light; *-ing.*] The acts or practices of moonlighters. [MOONLIGHTER.]
 "The prisoners, with two other men, were arrested on a charge of moonlighting in county Clare."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 17, 1888.
 * **moon'ling**, *s.* [Eng. moon; *v.*; *ling.*] A simpleton, a fool, an idiot.
 "I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
 But such a moon'ling!"
Ben Jonson: The Devil upon Earth, i. 5
 * **moon'loved**, *a.* [Eng. moon, and loved.] Beloved by the moon. (*Milton: Nativity*, 236.)
 † **moon'rise**, *s.* [Eng. moon, and rise.] The rising of the moon. (Formed on the analogy of sunrise.)
 "So dawned the moonrise of their marriage night"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, iii.
 * **moon'set**, *s.* [Eng. moon, and set.] The setting of the moon.
moon shēc, **moon shi**, *s.* [Hind. & Arab.] A teacher of Hindustani or other language, especially of a Mussulman. [TEACHER.]
moon shine, *s. & v.* [Eng. moon, and shine.]
 * **A. As substantive:**
 I. *Lit.:* The light of the moon; moonlight.
 "Till candles and straight, and moonshine be out."
Shakspeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
 II. *Figuratively:*
 1. Show without substance or reality; that which is illusory or not likely to come to anything; unsubstantial. (Applied to expeditions, plans, projects, and opinions.)
 * 2. A month.
 "I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
 Lag of a brother"
Shakspeare: Love, i. 2
 3. Smuggled spirits.
 "Moonshine signifies smuggled spirits, which were placed in holes of pits and covered at night."—*Asper & Quares*, May 24, 1884, p. 491.
 * **B. As v.:** Illuminated by the shining of the moon.
 "It was a fair moonshine night."—*Chaucer*
moon shin'er, *s.* [Eng. moonshine; *-er.*] A term applied in the Western States of the American Union to makers of illicit whisky, and to smugglers of whisky that has been legitimately manufactured. (*Bartlett*).
moon shi ny, *a.* [Eng. moonshine; *-ny.*] Illuminated by the light of the moon; moonlit.
moon show'er, *s.* [Eng. moon, and shower.] A term applied in New England to a shower from a cloud which does not obscure the moon's rays.
moon siff, **mūn siff**, *s.* [Hind. moon-sif.] A native Indian judge.
moon stōne, *s.* [Eng. moon, and stone.]
Min.: A variety of orthoclase (q.v.), yielding moon-like white reflections. The best specimens, which are used in jewellery, are found in Ceylon.
 "Its own curved prow of wrought moonstone"
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, i. 24.
moon struck, **moon striek'ed**, *a.* [Eng. moon, and struck, *striek'ed.*] Struck by the moon, which by some has been fancifully supposed to be capable of inspiring madness or frenzy; fanciful, sentimental.
 "As moonstruck birds complain"
Byron: Child Harold, i. 72.
moon wōrt, *s.* [Eng. moon, and wort (q.v.).] *Bot.:* (1) *Rana Lunaria*; (2) *Botrychium Lunaria*, and the genus *Botrychium* (q.v.).
moon y, **moon ey**, *a. & s.* [Eng. moon; *-y.*]
 * **A. As adjective:**
 I. *Literally:*
 1. Pertaining to the moon.
 2. Having a moon or a crescent shaped body for a standard.
 "Her moony horns were on her forehead placed"
Keble: Noel, Memento pharis. ix.
 3. Shaped like a moon.
 "O'er his head back his moony shield he threw."
Pope: Homer, Iliad xi. 672.
 II. *Figuratively:*
 1. Intoxicated, tipsy.
 2. Bewildered, silly.
 "Audent and capricious, or moony and insipid."—*B. Hall: David Beranda*, ch. xxv
 * **B. As subst.:** A moonie, a simpleton.
moop, *v.* [Prob. the same as MUMP (q.v).] To muddle as a sheep. (*Scott.*)
 "But eye keep mind to moonie well
 We sheep's credit like theysel"
Burton: Death of Poor Meville
Moor (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *moor*; Dut. *moor*; Ger. *moor*; Fr. *moire*, from Gr. *παρσις* (*parsis*) = dark.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, the Mamelania of the Romans, including Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.
 "How the Moors and Christian slaves were joined
 You have not yet unfolded"
Dequien: Don Sebastian, v. 1
Moor-monkey, *s.*
Zool.: *Macacus murus*, from Borneo. It is about eighteen inches in length, and of an oily black colour, whence its specific name, of which the popular name is a translation.
moor (2), *s.* [Marr.] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or parishes. (*Hurlow*).
moor (3), *more*, *s.* [A.S. *moor* = a moor; cogn. with Icel. *moor*; O. Dut. *moer* = mire, dirt; Dan. *moer*; O. H. Ger. *moer*; Ger. *moor*.]
 1. A tract of land consisting of light soil, marshy or peaty, and overgrown with heath.
 "On the most moor their jarring voices heard."
Spenser: Munipatio.
 2. A tract of land on which the game is strictly preserved.

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wolf, work, whō, sōz; mūte, cūb, cure, unīte, cur, rūlc, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

mop (1), *v.t.* [*Mop* (1), *s.*]

- To rub or dry with a mop.
- To rub roughly for the purpose of drying.

mop (2), *v.t.* [A variant of *mooch* (q.v.).] [*MOP*, *v.*] To make dry faces or grimaces. [*MOP*, *v.*]

"Flibbertigibbet, [prince] of mopping and mowing"
—*Shakesp.*: *Leir*, iv, 1.

möpe, *v.* [*möope*, *v.*] [*Dut.* *moppen* = to peat; hence the same word as *mop* (2)]. To be stupid, dull, or dispirited; to be spiritless or gloomy; to be without life or animation.
"It directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister, alone, there to *mope* and morn away his life."—*Horne Works*, vol. v, ds. 23.

möpe, *s.* [*MÖPE*, *v.*] A stupid, spiritless person; a drone.

"They will be scolding, insulting over their infirmities, till they have made by their hectoring of gallies, or staffs, or canes, a *möpe*, or a holly."—*Burton's Anat. Mechanology*, p. 12.

* **möpe-eyed**, * **mop-eyed**, *a.* Blind of one eye; puffed, short-sighted.
"What a *möpe-eyed* ass was I, I could not know her"
—*Bacon* & *Flet.*: *Polgram*, m, 3.

möpäd, *v.* [*MÖPE*, *v.*] Stupid, dull, mopish.
"He is bewitched, or *möpäd*, or his brains melted."
—*Bacon* & *Flet.*: *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv, 6.

* **möpe-fül**, *a.* [*Eng.* *möpe*; *-fü*(l).] Stupid, mopish.

möp-ling, *pr. par.* or *v.* [*MÖPE*, *v.*]

möp-ling lÿ, *adv.* [*Eng.* *möping*; *-ly*.] In a moping manner.

"She sits drearily stitching, absently reading, *möpingly* thinking"
—*Rhoda Broughton.*: *Second Thoughts*, ch. viii.

möp-ish, *a.* [*Eng.* *möp*(s); *-ish*.] Moping, dull, spiritless, stupid.

"They are generally trained as a sort of *möpish* and unbecoming creatures."
—*Killingbeck. Sermons*, p. 34.

möp-ish lÿ, *adv.* [*Eng.* *möpish*; *-ly*.] In a moping manner; mopingly.

"Here one *möpishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture, as if he were a breathing statue."
—*Sp. Hall's Spirituelle Bedienung*, vol. 25.

möp-ish nöss, *s.* [*Eng.* *möpish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being mopish.

Möp-lahs, *s. pl.* [*Native name given to the sect of tribe in Malabar.*] (See extract.)

"The *Möpah fanatics*, mentioned in the Indian telegraph published in the *Times* of to-day, are Musulmans of Arab origin, and have proved themselves hostile to the Portuguese, and have on several occasions proved themselves inimical to the English. The rising has probably occurred at Fatany, where the high priest of the *Möpahs* still resides. He claims descent from Ali and Fatima. The *Möpahs* are consequently a sect of Shiites."
—*Times*, Sept. 16, 1873

möp-pët, *s.* [*Eng.* *mop* (1), *s.*; *dimin. suff.* *-it*.]

- A rag-doll or puppet made of rags.
- A fond term for a girl.
"A globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *möp-pët*!"
—*Jürgen Spanish Friar*, i, 1.
- A woolly variety of dog.
- A grimace.
"Never did old ape make pretty *möp-pët*."
—*Cruikhart: Rabalais*, bk. iii. (Frö.).

möp-së ä, *s.* [*Lit.* *Mopsos*, the name of a shepherd mentioned in the fifth eclogue of Virgil.]

Zool.: A deep-sea genus of Alcyonaria, family Gorgonidae. The sclerobasis consists of alternate calcareous and horny segments, from the latter of which the branching takes place. Fossil in the Eocene.

* **möp-seÿ**, *s.* [*Eng.* *mop* (1), *s.*; *-seÿ*.]

- The same as MOPPET (q.v.).
- An untidy woman.

* **möp-si-cal**, *a.* [*Prob.* from *möp*.] Puffed, mop-eyed, stupid.

mö-püs (1), *s.* [*MÖPE*, *s.*] A mope, a drone, a dreamer.

"The crown a mere *möpus*; no country comes
But a middle of tenants."
—*Swift. Miscellanies*.

möp-püs (2), *s.* [*Etym.* doubtful.] Money. (*Shou.*) Used in the plural form *möp-püses*.

mö-quëtte (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [*Fr.*]

- A fine tapestry or Brussels carpet.
- A species of Wilton carpet.

-**mör**, -**more**, *suff.* [*Ger.*] A Celtic adjective signifying great, occurring often as a compound in the names of persons and places: as, *Strathmore* = great Strath.

mör-a (1), *s.* [*Lat.* = delay.]
Socls. Law: A general term applicable to all undue delays in the prosecution or completion of an inclusive bargain, diligence, or the like; the legal effect of which may be to liberate the contracting parties, or to frustrate the object of the diligence. In England and Ireland the corresponding word is *Lacle* (q.v.).

mör-a (2), *s.* [*Ital.*] A game, still played in Italy, between two persons, one of whom raises the right hand, and suddenly throws it down with all or some of the fingers extended, the object of his opponent being to guess the number of these extended fingers.

mör-a (3), *s.* [*Native name in Guiana.*]
Bot.: A genus of Caesalpinieæ, tribe Dimerorphandree. The calyx is campanulate, the petals five or six, the legumes hard and woody, with a single large seed. *Mora excelsa*, the only known species, discovered by Sir R. Schomburgk, is a majestic tree, from 130 to 150 feet high. It grows in dense forests in Guiana and Trinidad. The wood, which is equal to the finest oak, and is used for shipbuilding, is imported into Britain.

mö-rä-gë æ, *s. pl.* [*Lat.* *mor*(us) = a mulberry; *fern. pl. ad. suff.* *-æver*.]

Bot.: *Morals*. An order of Dicotyles Exogens, alliance Urticales. It consists of milky trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing. Leaves often with large stipules rolled up; deciduous flowers inconspicuous, unisexual, in heads, spikes, or catkins; male flowers with calyx three to four-lobed, bicarinate; stamens three or four, females with three, four, or five sepals, sometimes in two rows. Ovary one-celled, with one ovule; seed with a brittle integument. It contains the Mulberries, the Figs, &c. Found in the warmer parts of the world; none are European. Some yield caoutchouc. Known genera eight, species 184. (*Lindley*.)

mör-äd, *s.* [*Lat.* *mor*(us); *Eng.* *suff.* *-ad*.]
Bot. (*Fr.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Moraceæ.

mö-ræ-a, *s.* [Named after R. Moore, a botanist of Shrewsbury.]

Bot.: A large genus of Iridaceæ. They constitute fine bulbous-rooted plants, with yellow, blue, purple, or lilac flowers. About twenty are cultivated in Britain.

mö-räine, *s.* [*Swiss mountain*; *Low Lat.* *morentu*; *Ital.* *mora* = a thicket, a bush, a heap of stones.]

Phys. Geog. & *Geol.*: The debris of rocks brought into valleys by glaciers. There is always one line of blocks on each edge of the icy stream, and often several in the middle, where they are arranged in long ridges or mounds sometimes many yards high. The former are called lateral, and the latter, which are considered by Agassiz to have arisen from the confluence of tributary glaciers, medial moraines. A large portion of these rocky fragments at length reaches the end of the glacier, and here the melting ice leaves it as a huge mould, which is known as a terminal moraine.

mör-al, * **mor-alc**, * **mor-all**, *a. & s.* [*Fr.* *moral*, from *Lat.* *moralis* = relating to conduct, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = a manner, a custom; *Sp.* *moral*; *Ital.* *morale*.]

A. As adjective:

- Pertaining or relating to morality or morals; relating to right and wrong as determined by duty: as, *moral law*, *moral courage*.
- Acting in accordance with or governed and guided by the laws of right and wrong; virtuous.
"A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a *moral* quality."
—*Edwards*: *On the Freedom of the Will*, pt. 1, § 5.
- Done or carried out in accordance with the laws of right and wrong.
"The song was *moral*, and so far was right."
—*Cooper*: *Pelle Falk*, 309.
- Sufficient for all practical purposes; such as is admitted as sufficient in the general business of life.
"We have found, with a *moral* certainty, the seat of the Mosiac abyss."
—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

* 5. Containing a moral; symbolical, allegorical.

"A thousand *moral* paintings I can show."
—*Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, i, 1.

* 6. Hidden; symbolical.

"I have no *moral* meaning; I meant plain holy-ghost."
—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado About Nothing*, iv, 4.

* 7. Moralizing.
"Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still."
—*Shakesp.*: *Leir*, iv, 2.

8. Not practical, but by exercise of influence or persuasion.

"Italy will on all occasions afford *moral* support to England in her Egyptian policy."
—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 27, 1855.

9. Acting on the mind or feelings.
"To roman would have been to lose all the *moral* effect of victory."
—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1855.

B. As substantive:

1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. (*Prior*: *An Epitaph*.)

2. (*Fr.*) Conduct, behaviour; mode of life as regards right and wrong: as, a man of very loose *morals*.

3. (*Fr.*) Moral philosophy; ethics.

4. The practical lesson inculcated or intended: a lie taught by anything; the doctrine inculcated in a fiction; a truth proposed.

"The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction."
—*Ascham*: *The Trophies*.

5. A moralist.
"That experient *moralist* Socrates!"
—*Bacon*: *Francis Bacon*.

6. Intent, meaning.
"Benedictus! why benedictus? you have some *moral* in this benedictus."
—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado About Nothing*, ii, 4.

7. A morality. [*MORALITY*, 4.]

8. A moral certainty. (*slang*.)

9. An exact counterpart or likeness. (*Prob.* in this case a corruption of *motel*.) (*slang*.)

"I have seen the *moral* of my own behaviour very frequent in England."
—*Swift*: *Gulliver's Travels*, ch. v.

moral-evidence, *s.* Evidence sufficient to satisfy the mind, although not susceptible of rigid and incontrovertible demonstration.
"There was abundant *moral evidence* against these enemies of their country."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

moral-insanity, *s.*
Mental Pathol.: A perversion of the natural feelings, affections, temper, habits, and moral dispositions, at first without any considerable disorder of the intellect. It may take various forms, as Androphobia, Pyromania, Kleptomania, Erotomania, Nymphomania, or Theomania (q.v.). It is often difficult or impossible to draw the distinction between moral insanity and ordinary criminal impulse or wickedness.

moral law, *s.* The divinely prescribed law regarding man's moral conduct; spec., the Ten Commandments and other moral precepts of the Mosaic code, as distinguished from its ceremonial and judicial enactments.

moral philosophy, *s.* The investigation of the principles of right and wrong and their application to human conduct, so far as they can be discovered by the light of reason. (*ETHICS*.)

moral sense, moral faculty, *s.* The capacity to distinguish between what is good and bad in conduct, and to approve of the one and disapprove of the other.

"The term *moral sense* was first used by Shaftesbury in his *Inquiry Concerning Virtue*.

moral theology, *s.*

Ecclesiast.: "The science of priests sitting in the confessional; the science which enables them to distinguish right from wrong, mortal sin from venial sin, counsels of perfection from strict obligations, and so to administer the Sacrament of Penance." (*Abdis*: *Annoal*.) [*PRESENCE, PENITENTIAL-BOOKS.*] The literature of moral theology took its rise in the thirteenth century, and the science may be said to have received its definite form in the *Theologia Moralis* and the *Summa Apostolica* of St. Alphonsus Liguori, published about the middle of the last century, for nearly all the works on the subject since then follow the teachings of that Doctor of the Roman Church. [See for the different schools of Moral Theology sec. LAXISM, PROBABILISM, PROBABILORISM, RIGORISM, TUTIORISM.]

* **mör-äl**, *v.t.* [*MORAL*, *v.*] To moralize.

"I did hear
The motley fool thus *möräl* on the time."
—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, ii, 7.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fällt, father: wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whò, són; müte, eüb, cüre, ùnite, cür, rule, füll: trÿ, Syrián. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä; qu = kw.

mō rale, s. [Fr. *moral*.] State of the mind as regards courage, zeal, confidence, and such like. esp. of a body of men engaged in some dangerous enterprise or pursuit, as soldiers in war.

*mōr-āl-ēr, s. [Eng. *moral*; -er.] One who moralizes.
"Come, you are too severe a moralizer." -Shakespeare, *Othello*, ii. 2.

†mōr-āl-ism, s. [Eng. *moral*; -ism.] A moral maxim, saying, lesson, or advice; inculcation of morality.

mōr-āl-ist, s. [Fr. *moraliste*.] 1. One who moralizes; one who teaches or inculcates morality or moral duties; a writer on ethics.
"Praising the lovely moralist said,
"See yonket, what a change is made."
-Pope, *Paradise Lost*

2. One who practises moral duties; a moral as distinguished from a religious person.

mō-rāi-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *moralité*, from Lat. *moralitas*, from *moralis* = moral (q.v.); Sp. *moralidad*; Ital. *moralità*.] 1. The doctrine of the moral duties of life or of men in their social character; morals, ethics.
"Moral philosophy, morality, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it." -Paley, *Moral Philosophy*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

2. The practice of moral duties; course of life as regards moral duties; observance of right and wrong.
"That very low standard of morality which was generally attained by politicians of his age and nation." -Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

3. The quality or character of an action, principle, &c., as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; the conformity of an action, principle, &c., to the true moral standard or law.
"The morality of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle." -South, *Sermons*.

4. A kind of dramatic representation, which succeeded the mysteries or miracle-plays, and in which the characters were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, mental faculties, &c., such as Charity, Sin, Death, Hope, Faith, or the like. They formed the transition between the mysteries and the masques. [MYSTERY (D), 4.]

mōr-āl-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *moralizē*(-); -ation.] 1. The act of moralizing; moral reflections.
"A book of moralizations upon Ovid's Metamorphoses." -Bulwer, *Henry V.*, iii. 1423.

2. Explanation in a moral sense; a moral.
"It is more commendable, and also commendable, in the players leaving out the moralization of the chess." -Sir L. Elgot, *The Governour*, bk. 1, ch. xxvii.

mōr-āl-ize, v.t. & i. [Fr. *moraliser*, from *moral* = moral (q.v.); Sp. *moralizar*.] A. Transitive: 1. To apply to a moral purpose; to explain or interpret in a moral sense; to deduce a moral from.
"I pray thee, moralize them." -Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 4.

2. To furnish with morals or examples; to provide with moral lessons.
"Fierce wars and faithful loves shall moralize my song." -Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. 1 (Introductory).

3. To render moral; to correct or improve the morals of.
4. To exemplify or illustrate the moral of.
"That which is said of the elephant, that being galled of his deformity, he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water, that seeks for troubled and muddy channels, we see well moralized in men of evil conscience." -Bp. Hall, *Mad. & Vices*, ch. ii. 85.

B. Intrans.: 1. To write or speak upon moral subjects; to make moral reflections; to philosophize.
"Here quaff'd, encreas'd with the boys strain, on moralizing age."
-Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, i. 68

mōr-āl-i-zēr, s. [Eng. *moralizē*(-); -er.] One who moralizes; a moralist.

mōr-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *moral*; -ly.] 1. In a moral point of view; according to morality.
"En superior morality and intellectually to Hum." -Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. In character, in nature, in disposition.
"The individual Celt was morally and physically well qualified for war." -Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. According to the rules of morality; virtuously, uprightly, &c. To live morally.

4. To all intents and purposes; virtually, practically, &c. This is usually certain.

mōr-āls, s. pl. [MORAL, s., B, 2.]

mō rāss, s. [Dut. *moeras* = a marsh, a fen, from *moer* = mire, dirt, moor; Sw. *moaras*; Ger. *moeras*; Fr. *marais*.] A bog, a fen, a marsh; a tract of wet land insufficiently drained; a swamp. [MOOR (D), s.]
"The graves of thousands of English soldiers had been dug in the pretentious *moeras* of Bonduik." -Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

morass-ore, s. Bog iron-ore.

mō rāss ŷ, a. [Eng. *morass*; -y] Boggy, bony, marshy; like a morass or marsh.
"The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth." -Deenont

mōr-āt, s. [Lat. *moras* = a mulberry.] A drink composed of honey flavoured with mulberry-juice.
"With *morat* and spiced ale."
-Taylor, *Eden the Fair*, iii. 7.

mōr-ātē, a. [Lat. *moratus*, from *mor* (genit. *moris*) = manner, habit.] Mannered, disposed, constituted.
"To see a man well *morate* is so seldom applauded." -Gaulle, *Mazandre-misere*, p. 138.

mō-rā-tion, s. [Lat. *moratio*, from *moratus*, pa. part. of *moror* = to delay.] The act of delaying, staying, or lingering; delay.
"For therein [the Northern Hemisphere, and in the opposite] his *moration* is slowest." -Brown, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. 8.

mōr-ā-tōr-i-um, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *moratorius* = causing delay; *moror* = to delay.] Legal title to delay making a payment which has become due.
"The merchants of Belgrade, taking advantage of the warlike rumours, have asked for a *moratorium*." -Times, Sept. 28, 1875.

Mō-rā-vi-ān, a. & s. [See def.] A. As adjective: 1. Pertaining to Moravia.
2. Pertaining to the church of the Moravians.
"Now in the tents of grace of the meek *Moravian* Hussites." -Longfellow, *Evangeline*, ii. 4.

B. As substantive: 1. *vul. Long.*: A native of Moravia.
2. *Ecclesiast. & Church Hist. (PL)*: A religious sect, called at first Bohemians, and constituting a branch of the Hussites, who, when the Catholics came to terms with the Council of Basle, in 1433, refused to subscribe the articles of agreement, and constituted themselves into a distinct body. Their tenets were evangelical. In 1522 they made advances to Luther, who partially recognized them, but they ultimately adopted Calvinistic views as to the Lord's Supper. Their discipline was very strict. They supervised the conduct of their members in their private or secular affairs, as well as in their ecclesiastical relations. They refused to bear arms. Driven by persecution, they scattered abroad, and for a time their chief settlement was at Fulnek in Moravia, whence they were called Moravian Brethren, or Moravians. On May 26, 1709, was born Nicolaus Ludwig, Count von Zinzendorf, son of the chamberlain and state minister of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. From early life the son was devoted to religion, his piety being of the mystic type. Having met with a Moravian refugee, who told him of the persecutions to which his sect was exposed in Austria, Count Zinzendorf offered him and his co-religionists an asylum in his estate. The man, whose name was David, accepted the offer, and in 1722 settled, with three other men, at a place called by Zinzendorf Herrnhut (= the Lord's guard). Under his fostering care, the sect greatly increased in strength, and were often called, from their place of settlement, Herrnhutters. Till his death, on May 9, 1760, he travelled, largely spreading their views. Small Moravian churches arose on the Continent, in England, in Ireland, and in America. Though they have never been numerous, yet in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of this, they acquired great reputation from having a larger proportion of their membership engaged in foreign missions than any Christian denomination since apostolic times. Cowper, Dr. Chalmers and others wrote of them with high admiration. Called also the United Brethren.

mō-rā-vi-ān-ism, s. [Eng. *Moravian*; -ism.] The tenets or practice of the Moravian Brethren.

mōr-bid, a. [Fr. *moribide*, from Lat. *morbo* = sickly, from *morbosus* = disease; Ital. & Sp. *morbido*.] 1. Diseased; not healthy, not sound; sickly, unhealthily.
"Of morbid low his features, sunk and sad."
-Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 79.

2. Pertaining or relating to disease; a morbid anatomy.

II. *Peccat.*: A term used of corpulence very strongly expressed. (Bailey.)

mōr-bid-ēzz-a (zz as ts), [Ital.] *Peccat.*: A term applied to the colouring of the flesh, to express the peculiar delicacy and softness seen in nature.

mōr-bid-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *morbid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being morbid, diseased, unhealthiness.

mōr-bid-ly, adv. [Eng. *morbid*; -ly.] In a morbid manner; in a way to indicate the existence of physical or mental disease.
"As morbidly jealous of all superior authority and as fond of haranguing as he had been four years before." -Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

mōr-bid-nēss, s. [Eng. *morbid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being morbid, morbidity.

†mōr-bif-ic, *mōr-bif-i-cal, a. [Fr. *morbifique*, from Lat. *morbosus* = diseased, and *facio* = to make, to cause.] Causing disease; producing a diseased or sickly state.
"The vessels whereby the *morbific* matter is conveyed into this incubator." -Brown, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

mōr-bif-li-form, mōr-bil-i-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *morbili* = measles, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]
Pathol.: Resembling measles; an epithet descriptive of (1) the milky-crystalline rash (Tynt's); (2) a similar eruption in smallpox. (*Janner*; *Tract. of Meas.*, i. 247, ii. 662.)

mōr-bil-lōus, a. [Fr. *morbillux*, from Low Lat. *morbilli* = the measles; dimin. from Lat. *morbosus* = disease.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of or resembling the measles; measy.

*mōr-bōse, a. [Lat. *morbosus*, from *morbosus* = disease.] Proceeding from disease; morbid, diseased, unhealthily.
"Malpuz, under galls, comprehends all proter-natural and *morbos* tumours, and excesses of plants." -Ray, *The Creation*, p. 41.

*mōr-bōs-i-ty, s. [Morbose.] The quality or state of being morbose or diseased.
"Some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individual minds." -Brown, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

mōr-būs, s. [Lat.] Disease; as, *Morbos* Bright's disease; *Morbos* cyanosis; the same as Cyanosis; *Cholera morbus*, the cholera (q.v.).

mōr-çeau (eau as ô), s. [Fr.] A small piece, a morsel, a bit; specif., in music, applied to a short piece or composition of an unpretending character.

mōr-çhē-lā, s. [From Ger. *morchel* = the morel.]
Bot.: Morel; a genus of ascomycetous Fungi, sub-order Elvelleacea. They have a pileiform receptacle, with a ribbed and acute, nose hymenium on the upper side, bearing asci. *Morchella esculenta* is the Morel (q.v.) *M. strobilifera*, found in Cashmere and elsewhere, is eaten in India.

mōr-dā-çi-a, s. [Lat. *mordax* (genit. *mordacis*) = biting; *mordere* = to bite.]
Ichthyol.: A genus of cyclostomatous fishes, family Petromyzontidae (q.v.). Dorsal fin two, the posterior continuous with the caudal. Maxillary dentition in two triangular groups, each with three conical acute fangs; two pairs of serrated lingual teeth. One species known, *Mordax mordax*, from the coasts of Chili and Tasmania. It is sometimes provided with a gular sac, the physiological function of which is unknown. (*Günther*.)

mōr-dā-cious, a. [Lat. *mordax* (genit. *mordacis*) = biting; *mordere* = to bite.] 1. Biting, sharp, acrid.
"Not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and stinging." -Keelson, *Terra*, p. 35.

2. Sarcastic.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Çenophon, çyist, ph f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, şion = şùn; -tion, -şion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beç, del.

mor gan at ie ally, adv. [Eng. morgantuary; -ly.] In the manner of a morgnatic marriage.

mör-gây, s. [Wel. morgi = a dog-fish; from môr = the sea, and ei = a dog.]

Ichth.: According to Yarrell, the name given in Scotland to a small spotted shark or dog-fish, Spallina varicosa (Cuv.); Couch considers it the same as Spalusa varicosa (Linn.). Catulus marie (Willoughby & Ray), S. cutulus (Flem.), S. stellaris (Yarrell), and calls it the Nurse-hound, Banque, or Cat-fish. It is four or five feet long, the head depressed, blunt, and rounded; the body lengthened behind, with the tail in the same straight line; colour dusky red with numerous dark spots, the lower parts white. It seeks its prey, consisting chiefly of crustaceans, at the bottom of the water on rough and rocky ground. (Couch: British Fishes, v. 11, &c.)

mör glây, s. [Celt. mor = great, and Eng. glâve (q.v.).] A two-handed sword; a claymore (q.v.).

morgue, s. [Fr.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order that they may be recognized and claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

mör i a, s. [Gr. μωρος (mōros) = foolish.] Med.: Foolishness, fatuity.

mör-i bünd, a. & s. [Lat. moribundus, from morior = to die.]

A. As adj.: In a dying state; doomed to a very speedy death or dissolution.

B. As subst.: One who is apparently doomed to a very speedy death; one in a dying condition.

mör ic, a. [Lat. mor(us) (q.v.); Eng. suff. -ic.] Contained in or derived from Morus tinctoria.

moric-acid, s. Chem.: C₁₃H₁₁O₄H₂O. An acid found in the aqueous extract of old fustic, Morus tinctoria. It crystallizes in needles mostly grouped in tufts, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions having a deep yellow colour. The barium salt, Ba(C₁₃H₁₁O₄)₂·BaO·2C₁₃H₁₁O₄H₂O, is a reddish-brown powder, produced by boiling moric acid with recently precipitated baric carbonate. Morate of calcium exists readily formed in fustic. It is deposited from its alcoholic solution in yellowish crystals, which lose their water at 100°.

mör-ice, s. [MORRIS.]

mör rig-er äte, a. [Lat. morigeratus, part. pass. of morigerare = to comply; mos (genit. moris) = the temper, disposition, and gerere = to manage; Ital. morigerare; Sp. morigerar.] Compliant, obedient.

"From the armies that went fro Rome, were as well disciplined and subordinate, as the schools of the philosophers, that were in Greece."—Gualtero's, let. 2.

mör rig-er ä tion, a. [MORRIGERATE.] Compliance, obedience.

"Not that I can tax or condemn the mörriegeration or application of learned men to men of fortune."—Bacon: Of Learning, bk. 1.

mör rig-er öus, a. [Lat. morigerus, from mos (genit. moris) = temper, manners, and gerere = to manage.] Obedient, obsequious.

mör il, s. [MORILL, (2).]

mör il-li form, a. [Fr. morille = a mushroom, and Lat. forma = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a moril; resembling a moril.

Mör-in, s. [General Arthur Jules, Director of the Conservatoire Imperial des Arts et Metiers of Paris.] (See compound and etym.)

Morin's apparatus, Morin's machine, s.

Mech.: An apparatus or a machine to demonstrate experimentally the laws of falling bodies. A descending weight causes a cylinder to revolve around its axis with a velocity proportioned to that of the descending weight. A pencil attached to the cylinder records the result, showing that a falling body descends with velocity proportioned to the squares of the time.

mör-rin'-da, s. [Altered from Lat. Morus indica = Indian mulberry, because of its country and the shape of its fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbriferae, family Guttiferæ. The bark of Morinda toona is a febrifuge. M. citrifolia is sometimes called the Indian mulberry; it is wild or cultivated in India and Ceylon. The typical variety, supposed to be wild in Malacca, furnishes various dyes, from reddish yellow to dark brown; the variety M. elliptica yields a scarlet dye, and M. gaudichaudii a good yellow. M. tinctoria is also a dye plant, and the green fruits are eaten by the Hindus in their curries.

mör rin din, s. [Mod. Lat., &c. morind(a); Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₂₂H₁₆O₈. A yellow colouring matter, extracted from the root of Morinda citrifolia by boiling alcohol. It forms crystals having a fine yellow colour and satin lustre, very soluble in boiling alcohol and water, but insoluble in ether. It is used in the East Indies as a dyeing material. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, morindin is converted into an impure alizarin.

mör rin dônc, s. [Eng., &c. morind(in); suff. -on.]

Chem.: A name given by Anderson to the yellowish-red crystals formed when morindin is heated in a glass vessel. These crystals are now proved to be alizarin.

mör inc, s. [Lat. mor(in)s; Eng. suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₀O₆. A crystalline body obtained from the boiling aqueous extract of fustic. It forms yellow needle-shaped crystals, difficultly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ammonia. Sulfuric amalgam converts it into piculogenin.

mör i nêl, s. [Gr. μωρος (mōros) = stupid, foolish.] The doctored, Chamantrius muriculus, from its supposed stupidity.

mör rin'-ga, s. [From marlaga, the Malabar name of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Moringaceæ (q.v.). The fruits are long, whip-like beans. The root of Moringa pterygosperma tastes like horse-radish, and has a pungent odour. The leaves, flowers, and young seed-vessels are eaten by the natives of India in their curries. The seeds are the Ben nuts which furnish the Oil of Ben (q.v.). The plant is used by the Hindus as a stimulant and as a rubefacient. It is used by Indian calico-printers. The bark yields a coarse fibre from which mats, paper, or cordage may be prepared. M. indica, a native of India, long naturalised in the West Indies, also yields ben-oil. The unripe fruits of M. carolinensis are eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

mör rin-gä-çë æ, s. pl [Mod. Lat. morind(a), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æra.]

Bot.: Moringads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of trees with doubly or triply pinnate leaves, the leaflets of which easily drop off. The stipules are thin, deciduous and curled. The flowers, which are white, are irregular, in loose panicles. Sepals five, petaloid, the petals five, unequal, the uppermost ascending. Stamens eight or ten, arising from the top of a fleshy disc inside the calyx, four sometimes sterile; ovary stalked, superior, one-celled, with three parietal placentae, ultimately becoming a pod-like capsule with many seeds; sometimes winged, buried in the fungous substance of the valves. Found in the East Indies and Arabia. One known genus with four species.

mör rin-gäd, s. [Mod. Lat. morind(a); Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (U): The name given by Lindley to the order Moringaceæ (q.v.).

mör rin-gic, a. [Mod. Lat., &c. morind(a); Eng. suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

moringic acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₆O₄. A colourless oily acid, homologous with oleic acid, obtained by the saponification of the oil of ben. It has a mawkish taste, a faint colour, and a density of 908. It is very soluble in alcohol, soluble at 0°, and is decomposed by heating with sulphuric acid. [MORINGA.]

mör rin gu a, s. [Etyim. doubtful; Latinised from native name (2).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Muræide (q.v.).

Body cylindrical and scaleless; trunk much longer than tail. Pectorals none, or small, vertical fins little developed, limited to tail, Gill-openings narrow, inferior. Six species, from fresh water, brackish water, and the coasts of India to Eur. (Günther.)

mör in tän-nic, a. [Lat. mor(e)-; suff. -n, and Eng. -tan (2).] Derived from Moris tuberosus. [U-110.]

mörintannic acid, s. Chem.: C₁₄H₁₀O₆. One of the constituents of old fustic, Morinda citrifolia, extracted from it by boiling water. It crystallizes in light yellow microscopic prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether, but insoluble in oil of turpentine. It melts at 290°, and undergoes complete decomposition at 250°, yielding carbonic anhydride, phenol, and pyrocatechol. Its ethereal solution is greenish by reflection, and brown by transmitted light.

mör i ön (1), s. [From a supposed Latin moricon (a misreading of moricorion), in Phny (H. N., xxxvii. 10, 63).]

Moa. : The same as SMOKY-GRAVETZ (q.v.).

mör i ön (2), mör-ian, mür ri ön, [Fr., from Sp. moricón, from morra = the crown of the head, morra = a hillcock; Ital. morione; Port. morião.] A kind of helmet of steel head-piece, shaped like a hat, and having no beaver or visor. It was introduced into England about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is often surmounted with a crest or comb.



"With antique pike, and morion,
To welcome noble Marston."
Scott: Marston, v. 2

Mö ris cö, Mö risk', s. & a. [Sp. Morisco = Moorish, from Moro = a Moor.]

- A. As substantive:
 - 1. An old name for the Moorish population of Spain.
 - 2. The language of the Moors of Spain.
 - 3. The Morris-dance (q.v.).
 - 4. A dancer of a Morris-dance.
 - "I have seen him
Caper upright like a wild Morocco."
Shelton: Henry VI., 11. 1.
 - 5. The style of architecture or ornamentation known also as Moresque or Arabesque.
- B. As adj.: Moresque.

Mör i so-ni an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the sect founded by the Rev. James Morison.

B. As subst.: A follower of the Rev. James Morison, founder of the Evangelical Union (q.v.).

Mör i sö ni an i şm, s. [Eng. Morisonta; -ism.]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The tenets of the Morisonians or members of the Evangelical Union (q.v.).

mör kin, s. [Etyim. doubtful. Perhaps from Icel. morking = putrid, morkin = to be putrid; cf. morling, mort'ing.] An animal that has died from disease or accident.

- "I could not see a hee
Some sorry morlin that might bee dree."
By Wall: Satires, bk. vi. so. 4.

mör lard, mör land, s. [MORRASCIS.]

mör ling, mört ling, s. [Fr. mort = dead; Eng. dimin. suff. -in.]

- 1. A morkin (q.v.).
- 2. Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

mör maer (ae as a), s. [Gael. maer = great, and a steward.] A steward of the royal lands under the great or high steward. [SIR WALTER R.]

mör mal, mar möle, s. & a. [Fr. mal = evil, from low Lat. malum malitia = an ill or deadly sore.]

- A. As subst.: A cancer, a gangrene, a bad sore.
 - "On his shine a cancer had he
Chaucer: C. T. 1155.
- B. As adj.: Dangerous, bad, grievous.

***mor-mô**, *s.* [Gr. *μορμω* (*mormô*), *μορμω* (*mormô*) = a bugbear, a monster used by nurses to frighten children.]

1. *Old Lang.*: A bugbear.

"To have liv'd our constancy, courage, conscience and all, in Indian sacrifice to a spirit or *mormo*."—*Hemans*: *Works*, vol. IV, p. 57.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Moths, tribe Noctuidæ. *Mormo mormo* is a dark gray moth with blackish bands, which often flies into houses on summer evenings.

mor mël y-cë, *s.* [Gr. *μορμολύκειος* (*mormolukios*) = a bugbear, a hobgoblin.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabide (q.v.), from the Malayan peninsula and the adjacent islands, with three, or perhaps four, species. The best known is *Mormolucæ phyllodes*, which has the side borders of the wing-cases greatly expanded and abnormally prolonged in a curve. It probably preys on larvæ and pupæ of insects infesting the boleti with which damp bark is generally covered.

mor môn (1), *s.* [Mormo.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcidæ, sub-family Alcinae. The bill is short and very high, the culmen strongly arched, the lip hooked, the wings and tail very short, the former fitted for flight. *Mormon fuscicollis* is the Common Puffin.

Mor-môn (2), *s.* [Named from a mythic personage, Mormon, who, according to Joseph Smith, led a Jewish immigration into America in early times.]

Ecclesiast., *Church & Civil Hist.* (Pl.):

The popular name for the members of a religious body calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-day Saints," or more briefly, the Latter-day Saints. Their founder was Joseph Smith, a farmer's son, born in Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, Dec. 25, 1805. He asserted that on Sept. 21, 1820, as he was praying, a supernatural light shone in his room, and an angel appearing made revelations to him, and next day gave him certain engraved plates, with an instrument called the Urim and Thummim (cf. Exod. xxviii. 30; Lev. xiii. 8), by the aid of which he translated them, publishing the result in 1830 as the Book of Mormon. On this, the Rev. Mr. Spalding, a Presbyterian preacher, declared that, having some time before written a work of fiction which no publisher could be induced to print, his rejected "copy" had been lost or stolen, and had reappeared as the angelically revealed Book of Mormon. To silence Spalding, both the faithful and the unbelievers clamoured for a sight of the plates. After eight of the former had obtained a look at them, Smith asserted that he had handed them over to the custody of an angel, and they were seen no more. On April 6, 1830, the first Mormon church was founded in the town of Manchester, in Ontario County, New York State. Others followed in quick succession. Persecution driving the Mormons from place to place, in 1839 they commenced to build a city. This was called Nauvoo, and was adorned with a fine temple. On June 24, 1844, Smith was arrested and imprisoned in Carthage State jail on a charge of treason and sedition; and on the 27th, he and his brother Hyrum were shot dead by a brutal mob which broke into the jail. Brigham Young was appointed to succeed him as prophet and revelator. In 1847 he removed with many Mormons to a secluded valley called that of the Salt Lake, then Mexican Territory, but afterwards ceded to the United States. The industry of the Mormons soon made it like a garden; but when it was found to be exactly on the route to the Californian gold-diggings it ceased to be secluded. On Oct. 17, 1874, Brigham Young was convicted by the United States' Divorce Court of polygamy and imprisoned. In 1890 President Woodruff and a conference of elders renounced polygamy, and in 1891 Mr. Joseph Smith, son of the founder of Mormonism, headed the party opposed to polygamy, and its suppression was generally adopted in 1894.

Mor-môn ism, *s.* [Eng. *Mormon*; -ism.]

Eccles., *Church Hist.*: The tenets or practice of the Mormons (q.v.). They believe in the Bible and the Book of Mormon. They hold the doctrine of the Trinity, the atonement, baptism by immersion, the Second Advent, and the restoration of Israel; they deny original sin. They recognise Joseph Smith and his successors as prophets and revelators, and claim for some of their number marvellous gifts.

Mor-môn ite, *s.* [Eng. *Mormon*; -ite.] A Mormon (q.v.).

mor-mô pës, *s. pl.* [MORMORS.]

Zool.: A group of Emballonurine Bats, family Phyllostomidae (q.v.). It was erected by Peters, and is co-extensive with Dobson's sub-family *Lobostomina*.



MORMOPS.

mor-möps, *s.* [Gr. *μορμω* (*mormô*) = a bugbear, and *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the face, the countenance.] [MORMO.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the group *Mormops* (q.v.), from South America and the West Indies. It is most grotesque in appearance, and was never rivalled by the most ingenious inventor of pantomime masks. There are two species; the best known is *Mormops Blainvillæ* (Blainville's Bat). Nothing is recorded as to its habits, but it is probably nocturnal.

mor-mÿr-ÿ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mormyrus* (ns); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes characteristic of the freshwater fauna of tropical Africa. Body and tail scaly, head scaleless; no barbels. No adipose fin or pseudobranchie; gill-openings reduced to a small slit. Two genera, *Mormyrus* and *Gymnarchus*.

mor-mÿr-ÿs, *s.* [Gr. *μορμύρος* (*mormyros*) = a kind of sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family *Mormyridæ* (q.v.). There are two sub-genera, *Mormyrops* and *Hyperopisus*; and fifty-one species are known of which eleven occur in the Nile. Some attain a length of from three or four feet; others remain small. The flesh is said to be excellent eating. *Mormyrops bay-chinchus* was venerated by the ancient Egyptians (*Jarvis*, xv. 7), and frequently occurs in emblematic inscriptions. On each side the tail in this genus there is an oblong capsule, with numerous compartments, and containing a gelatinous substance. It has no eletic functions, but evidently represents a transitional condition from muscular substance to an electric organ. The extent of the dorsal and anal fins varies greatly; in some species the snout is short and obtuse, in others long and decurved, with or without appendage.

morn (1), ***morne** (1), *s.* [A contract of Mid. Eng. *morceen* = morning, from A.S. *morgæn*.] The first or early part of the day; the morning. (It is only used in poetry.) [MORNING.]

***morne** (2), *s.* [Fr. *morne* = dull, because a lance so treated has a dull appearance as compared with one bright and sharpened for actual service.] The head of a tilting-lance, having its point rebated or turned back, so as not to cause injury to the opponent.

morne, mor-ine, *a.* [MORNE (2).]

Her.: A term applied to a lion rampant when depicted on coat-armour with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

morn-ing, ***morn-ÿng**, ***mor-wen-ing**, *s. & a.* [A contract of Mid. Eng. *mornwening* = morning, from A.S. *morgæn* = morning; cogn. with Dut. *morgæn*; Eccl. *morgæn*, *morgæn*; Dan. *morgæn*; Sw. *morgæn*; Ger. *morgæn*; Goth. *morgains*. "Morgæn" means properly a dawning or a becoming morn; formed with the substantival (not participial) suffix -ing (A.S. -and), from Mid. Eng. *mornwæn*; A.S. *morgæn*.] (*Skelt.*)

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve noon. Thus we speak of one, two, three, &c., o'clock in the morning. In a more limited sense, morning is used for the time extending from sunrise to breakfast, and amongst people of fashion and business men for the whole time to the hour of dining. The dawn; the morn.

"The *morn*, we know, is commonly said to be a friend to the Muses."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 5.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The early part; the first part: as, the morning of life.

2. A morning dram or draught. (*Scott.*)

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the morning or the early part of the day; as, morning dew, morning service, &c.

***morning gift**, *s.* A translation of the Ger. *Morgengabe* = the gift given by a husband to his wife on the morning after the marriage-day.

morning glory, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Ipomœa and Pharbitis, convolvulaceous genera.

morning gown, *s.* A gown worn in the morning.

"Seeing a great many in rich morning-gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early."—*Addison*.

***morning land**, *s.* The East, as the point where the sun rises. (Cf. Ger. *morgens-land*.)

"Where through the sands of morning-land The eagle bears his space."—*Alcock: Prophecy of Cypri*, xxxi.

morning-star, *s.*

1. *Astron.*: The planet Venus when it is visible in the morning.

"The morning star that guides The stargazer."—*Milton: P. L.*, v.

2. *Old Arm.*: A weapon used in ancient times, and as late as by the train-bands of London in the time of Henry VIII. It consists of a ball with spikes, mounted by a chain to a staff. Called also Holy-water Sprinkler.

***Morning Star** of the *Belorodion*: John Wycliffe (A.D. 1324 (? to 1384).

***morning stead**, ***mornung sted**, *s.* Morning. (*Sylvester: Morden's Blush*, 1,176.)

morning tide, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: Morning-time; the morning; the early part of the day.

2. *Fig.*: The morning; the early or first part.

morn ite, mourn-itë (u silent), *s.* [Named after Mornic or Mourne, co. Antrim; suff. -itë (Mitt.).]

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

morn lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *morn*; -ly.] In the morning. (*Sylvester: Babylon*, 327.)

mör-ö, *s.* [Lat. *morus* = a mulberry.]

Med.: A small abscess resembling a mulberry.

Mö roc can, *a.* [Eng. *Morocco* (o); -an.] Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants.

mö roc cö, *s.* [Named from Morocco in North Africa, whether the Somæns, on their expulsion from Spain, carried with them their art of preparing leather; Fr. *moroguin*.] A fancy leather tanned with smnack and dyed. Used for bookbinding, ladies' shoes, upholstering furniture, cushions, &c. True morocco leather is prepared from goat-skins, but sheep-skins are extensively used in the preparation of an inferior quality. The coast of Barbary yet yields a large supply of goat-skins for the manufacturers of France and England. For some centuries the principal supply was from the Levant, which still yields a large quantity of goat-skins and morocco leather.

mör ö lög ie al lÿ, *adv.* [As if from an Eng. *morological*, with suff. -ly.] In the way of morology.

"Morologically speaking, the production's no richer or siller."—*Lord Strongford: Letters & Papers*, p. 14.

***mö röi-ö-ÿy**, *s.* [Gr. *μορολογία* (*mōrologia*), from *μωρος* (*mōros*) = foolish, and *λογος* (*logos*) = speech.] Foolish talk; folly, nonsense.

mö rone, *s. & a.* [Lat. *morus* = a mulberry.]

A. *As subst.*: The colour of the ripe mulberry; a deep crimson colour.

B. *As adj.*: Of a deep crimson colour.

mor-ön-ö-bë-a, *s.* [From *moronoba*, the native name.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Moronebœe (q.v.). *Moronoba coccinea* is said by some to furnish Hog gum (q.v.).

mor-ön-ö-bë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *muronobœæ* (en); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æc.]

Bot.: A tribe of Clusiaceæ.

fäte, fät, fare, ameldst, what, fall, father: wë, wët, here, camel, hër, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, nö't, or, wöre, wolf, work, whö, sön: müte, eüb, cüre, unite, eür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë: ey = ä: qu = kw.

mör-ô nô-lîte, s. [Gr. μάρον (máron) = the mulberry, and λίθος (lithos) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of the mineral species Jaspéite (q.v.), occurring in concretionary or mulberry-like forms, and containing somewhat less alkali. Found at Monroe, Orange Co., New York.

mör-ô pôd ì dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. moropus, genit. moropod(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suil. -ant.]

Palæont.: A family of Eboritata, found in the Miocene of the North American Pacific coast.

mör-ô pûs, s. [Gr. μωρός (mōros) = dull, sluggish, and πούς (pous) = a foot.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Moropodidae (q.v.), with two species.

mör-ô sâu-rûs, s. [Gr. μωρός (mōros) = dull, sluggish, and σαύρος (sauros), σαύρα (saúra) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Peirosauria, sub-order Sauripoda. Found in the Jurassic rocks of North America.

mô rose, n. [Lat. morosus = self-willed, obstinate, peevish, from mos (genit. moris) = habit, manner, self-will, moroseness; Fr. morose; Ital. & Sp. moroso.]

1. Peevish, sullen, austere; sour in temper; surly, ill-humoured.

"The forage-land cattle . . . will not fail to proclaim him a morose, ill-conditioned, ill-tempered lion."—Smith. Sc. Trans., vol. VI, ser. 3.

2. Characterized by peevishness or sullenness.

"His learning produced not a morose self-complacency, but a lovely affability."—Boswell. Works, vol. IV, disc. 26.

3. Morbidly brooding over and indulging in evil, and especially in impure thoughts.

morose delectation, s.

Manit. Theol.: A term used by Roman theologians to denote pleasure taken in the remembrance of sins committed against purity.

mô rōsc-ly, adv. [Eng. morose; ly.] In a morose manner; sullenly, gruffly, peevishly.

"Too many are as morosely positive in their age."—Government of the Tongue.

mô rōse nēss, s. [Eng. morose; -ness.] The quality of state of being morose; peevishness, sullenness.

"Many . . . have . . . chosen retirement, not out of any moroseness of temper or misanthropy."—Boswell. Works; On St. John the Baptist, vol. VI.

mô rō sis, s. [Gr. μωρός (mōros) = foolish.]

Med.: Foolishness, folly, fatuity, idiocy.

* mô rōs-î tÿ, s. [Fr. morosité, from Lat. morositas.] Moroseness, peevishness, sullenness.

"With silent morosity he hands her into her victuals."—Roheti Broughton. Second Thoughts, pt. II, ch. vii.

* mô rô sôph, s. [Gr. μωρός (mōros) = foolish, and σοφός (sophos) = wise, cf. Sophomore.] A learned or philosophical fool.

* mô rô sôus, a. [Lat. morosus = morose (q.v.).] Morose, peevish, sullen.

"Daily experience either of often humors, or morosous desires."—Selden. Mercurus of Autochast (1646), p. 20.

* morowe, * morwe, s. [Morrow.]

* morowc - tide, * morwe - tide, s. Morning, morrow.

"Whanne the morowetide was come, alle the priens and prestis and the chere men of the purple tokou counsail ofgenis drestis."—W. Wicliffe. Matthew. xxxv.

mô rōx îtc, s. [Lat. moronites = a precious stone of the colour of a leek. (Pliny; H. N., xxxvii, 19, 66.)]

Min.: A name given by Abildgaard to a green Apatite (q.v.), from Arendal, Norway.

mör-ôx yl ic, n. [Lat. & c. mox(us); Eng. atlatl, and suil. -ic.] Contained in or derived from the mulberry-tree.

moroxylie acid, s.

Chem.: A volatile crystalline acid, said by Klapproth to exist as a calcium salt in the stems of the mulberry tree (Morus alba). Landerer found the same calcium salt in the gum which exudes from mulberry stems.

mör-phē-an, n. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Morpheus, the god of sleep.

* mör-phē-ic, a. [MORPHĒUS.] Pertaining to sleep, sleepy. (Miss Buryng; Cœcilia, bk. II, ch. IV.)

mör-phē-tinc, s. [MORPHĒA.]

Chem.: A body produced by boiling morphine with dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead. It is a brown, amorphous, slightly bitter substance, and is soluble in water, but sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Mör-phē-ūs, s. [Lat. Morpheus, from Gr. Μορφή (Morphē) = the son of Sleep, and the god of dreams; lit. = the fashioner or former, from Gr. μορφή (morphē) = shape, form; from the shapes or forms which appear to persons in their sleep; μορφήω (morphēō) = to fashion, to shape.]

Gr. Myth.: The god of sleep and of dreams.

mör-phow (ew as ū), s. [Fr. morphoe; Ital. morfo = leprosy.] A scurl on the face; any scaly eruption.

"In taking away the morphoea in the neck."—Ben Jonson. Discoveries.

* mör-phow (ew as ū), v. t. [MORPHĒW, s.] To cover with morphew.

"Whose hand-lease bouquet veils his overgrown clow. And sudden rags before him unphosphor skin?"—By Hall. Satires, bk. IV, sat. 6.

mör-phī-a, s. [MORPHĒA.]

mör-phī-a mā-nī-a, s. [Eng. morphic, and nitate.] An uncontrollable passion for taking morphia or opium as an anæsthetic.

"The extent to which morphinomania prevails in our midst."—Full. Med. Gazette, March 29, 1852.

mör-phī-a mā-nī-æ, s. [Eng. morphic, and nitate.] One addicted to taking morphia or opium.

"A habitual drunkard is less under the thudion of alcohol than the morphinomania under that of morphia."—Full. Med. Gazette, March 29, 1852.

mör-phī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. morphic(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suil. -idæ.]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of Diptera, characteristic of the Malayan and Mollecan districts, and of tropical America, with a few species extending to the Himalayas on the west and to Polynesia on the east. Ten genera, with 106 species. (Walters.)

mör-phī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. morphic(s); Lat. pl. adj. suil. -næ.]

Entom.: In some classifications a sub-family of Nymphalide (q.v.), but sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. [MORPHINÆ.]

mör-phinc, mör-phī-a, s. [MORPHĒUS.]

Chem.: C₁₇H₁₉N₃O₅. Morphium. The most important of the opium bases, discovered by Serturner in 1816. It is obtained by decomposing an aqueous extract of opium by chloride of barium, and allowing the chloride of morphia to crystallize out. The crystals, which contain water, are dissolved, and the morphine is then precipitated by ammonia, and finally purified by recrystallization. It crystallizes from alcohol in colourless, lustrous, triclinic prisms, soluble in 500 parts of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Morphine is also soluble in caustic alkalis, but scarcely at all in ammonia. Solutions of morphine are coloured blue with ferric chloride; and ochreous acid is reduced by morphine and its salts, free iodine being liberated. By the aid of starch solution this reaction affords a highly delicate test for its detection. Morphine forms well-defined salts with mineral and organic acids. The most characteristic and best defined salt is the hydrochloride, which crystallizes in slender, colourless needles arranged in stellated groups, soluble in 20 parts of cold water, and in its own weight at the boiling heat.

mör-phō, s. [Gr. Μορφή (Morphē), an epithet of Venus, as the bestower of beauty.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Morphide or the sub-family Morphina. Forty species are described from the Neotropical region and the Brazilian and Central American sub-regions. The male of *Morpho cypris* is probably the most brilliant butterfly known; it is of dazzling sky-blue, with a white band across the centre of the wings, which have an expanse of five inches; the female is often orange or fawn. Some of the species fly near the ground, but the largest and most gaily-coloured fly at a great height. The scales from the wings of *Morpho Menippe* are sometimes used as test-objects for the microscope.

mör-pho-log-ic-äl, mör-pho-log-ic, n. [Lat. morphologic(us), -ic(us), -ia.] Of or pertaining to morphology.

mör-phō-lōg-ic-äl-ly, adv. [Eng. morphologic(us), -ic(us).] In a morphological manner; with reference to the principles, rules, or facts of morphology.

"In descriptive languages morphologically."—Miss Muller. Select. Lectures, p. 121.

mör-phō-lō-gist, s. [Eng. morphologic(us), -ic(us).] One who is versed in morphology; one who writes upon morphology.

mör-phō-lō-gÿ, s. [Gr. μορφή (morphē) = form, shape, and λογος (logos) = a word, a discourse; Fr. morphologie.]

1. Nat. Science: That branch of science which treats of the laws, form, and arrangement of the structures of animals and plants, treating of their varieties, homologues and metamorphoses; the science of form.

2. Darwin defined it as "The law of form of structure, independent of function," and considered it to be one of the most interesting departments of natural history, and, indeed, almost its very soul. Morphology teaches that most organs of a plant, including the funnels, sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils, are modifications of leaves. With regard to animals, it investigates the tissues of which their structures are composed (Histology), the states through which each animal has to pass before reaching maturity (Anatomy), and the modifications of form which the same organ undergoes in different animals. For instance, the hand of a man, the forefoot of a mole, adapted for digging, the leg of the horse, the paddle of the porpoise, and the wing of the bat are all only modifications of one type. [COMPARATIVE ANATOMY] Darwin accounts for this by the hypothesis of selection by successive slight modifications. Morphology treats also of serial homologues in the same animal, and of what Ray Lankester calls homologous and homoplastic homologues of organs (Darwin; Orig. Species, 6th ed., pp. 382-86).

2. Theol.: (See extract.)

"Hence it is evident in what sense alone there can be a science of morphology of the adaptations and modifications of articulate signs to the uses and changes of thought."—Whitney. Life and Growth of Language, p. 141.

mör-phōn-ō-my, s. [Gr. μορφή (morphē) = form, shape, and νόμος (nomos) = a law.]

Form; The law or laws regulating morphological development.

mör-phō-sis, s. [Gr.]

Bot.: The order or mode of development of any organ.

mör-pi-ôn, s. [Fr., from mordre (Lat. mordere) = to bite, and pion (Low Lat. pedionem, acc. of pedis; Lat. pedis; Ital. pedone) = a foot.] A crab-louse.

mör-rhū-a, s. [Mod. Lat. morrhua, Low Lat. morrhia; Fr. morra.] Said by Belon and Lattre to be from *morhul*, *morhul*, an English word of the twelfth century = a stock-fish, a cod. Not in Strutt's Dictionary.

Ichth.: A genus of Fishes, family Gadide. *Morrhua oxyphras* is the Haddock (q.v.), and *M. vulgaris* is the Common Cod. They are more frequently called *Gadus oxyphras*, and *G. morrhua*. [GADUS.]

* morrhua oil, s. Cod-liver oil (q.v.). (Calcutta Libr. Rep., v. 186.)

mör-riçc, s. [MORRIS.]

* mör-riçc-ër, s. [Eng. morrice(s); -er.] A Morris-dancer.

"Their morrice, with bell at head, And blade of hand, their mores wheel."—Scott. Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

* mör-rim-äl, n. [MORRIS.]

mör-ris (D), mör-riçc, s. [Spelled *marrische* dance by Holland and his countrymen, as having been introduced into England from the Moriscos, or Moors of Spain; Sp. *marrisco* = Moorish.] [MORRIS.]

1. A dance borrowed or imitated from the Moors, usually performed by a single person, with caskets or rattles in the hands, a morrice.

2. A rustic dance performed in spring and summer time. There are many varieties of it to prove the universal popularity of this dance, both in the parish accounts of several

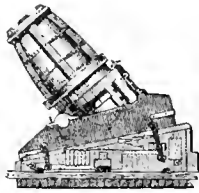
powder. The pestle should possess the same character.

"In Greece they have a *crab* by themselves, to temper and beat in mortars. The mortar made of lime and sand."—*P. Willant. Plonic*, bk. XXVI, ch. XXIII.

2. A calcareous cement. It differs in its characteristics according to the nature, proportions, or treatment of its constituents. The proportions vary from 1 1/2 to 4 or 5 of sand to 1 of lime. Hydraulic mortar is made from certain limestones which include in their composition so large a proportion of iron and clay as to enable them to form cements which have the property of hardening under water, and are called hydraulic limestones. The proportions of clay vary in different quarries, and often in the same from eight to twenty-five per cent.

"They had brick for stone, and slime for mortar."—*Genesis* XI, 3.

3. Short pieces of ordnance used to force shells at high angles, generally 45°, the charge varying with the range required. They are distinguished by the diameter of the bore, such as 13in., 10in., and 5in., which are the commonest forms of smooth-bore mortars. They are made of cast iron or bronze; but, recently, rifled mortars,



MORTAR.

resembling short howitzers, have been tried, and these are of wrought iron or steel. The bronze mortars are usually of small calibre, and are called "Royals" or "Cochons," with 3 1/2 in. and 4 1/2 in. calibre. They are employed in the advanced trenches because of their portability. All mortars have the muzzles at the breech of the piece, and are mounted in a rigid bed of wood or iron so that they always fire at the same angle of elevation, and have little or no recoil. They are extensively employed in the bombardment of towns or forts, as the projectiles reach the interior of such places well, have great penetrative power because of the height to which they are thrown, and hold large bursting charges which afford a great volume of flame. Smooth-bore mortars are very inaccurate in their fire, as the projectile travels somewhat slowly, and is much affected by wind. The German rifled mortars give excellent results at 2,200 yards range.

4. A kind of small chamber lamp. "By that *quarry*, which I see breune."—*Chaucer. Troilus & Criseide*, bk. IV.

5. A short, thick candle.

6. The same as MORTAR-BOARD (q.v.).

mortar bed, s. The frame on which a mortar rests for firing.

mortar-board, s. A slang term for the teacher or square academic cap worn at the universities and at certain schools.

mortar engine, s. A machine for grinding and combining materials into mortar.

mortar-man, s. A mason.

mortar-mill, s.

1. A mill in which the sand, lime, and mortar are compounded by rakes attached to the arms of a revolving wheel that moves round in a circular bed.

2. A mill consisting of two heavy drums running in a circular trough that turns on a vertical axis. The materials for the mortar are placed in the trough, and ground to fineness under the edges of the drums, as under the runners of a Chilian mill.

mortar-piece, s. The same as MORTAR (q.v.).

"They raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a mortar-piece that cast stones and granades of sixteen inches diameter."—*Baker's Charles I.* (p. 164).

mortar-vessel, s. A small vessel having a relatively wide beam for carrying a heavy mortar amidships. Formerly the vessel used was a ketch; hence, bomb-ketch.

mortar wagon, s. A vehicle to transport a mortar and its bed.

***mor-tar, v.t.** [MORTAR, s.] To fasten or close with mortar.

"Electricity cannot be . . . mortared, ended like London monument."—*Everson. English Traits*, ch. XIII.

***mor-ter, s.** [MORTAR, s.]

mort gage (t silent), mor gage, s. [Fr. *mortgage*, *mortgage*, from *mort* = dead (Lat. *mortuus*), and *gage* = a pledge.]

Int.: The grant of an estate or other immovable property in fee in security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money be duly paid the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall reconvey the property to the mortgager. The term is applied: (1) To the act of making such grant; (2) To the deed by which such grant is made; (3) To the rights thereby conferred on the mortgager. If the mortgager fail to pay the money in the manner and at the time specified the mortgagee by common law acquires the absolute title to the property. But the mortgager may at any time within twenty years of the mortgager's entry upon the property, or of his last written acknowledgment of the mortgager's interest in it, re-enter upon the property upon payment of the sum due and interest. This is called the Equity of Redemption. The mortgagee, on the other hand, may, upon the failure of the mortgager to fulfil the conditions of the mortgage, call upon him, by filing a bill of foreclosure, either to redeem his pledge or to forfeit the equity of redemption.

"But *mortuum vadium* a dead pledge, *mortgage* (which is much more common than the other), it is when a man borrows of another a specific sum (e.g. £200) and grants him an estate in fee, on condition that if he, the mortgager, shall repay the said sum of £200 on a certain day mentioned in the deed, that then the mortgager may re-enter on the estate so granted in pledge."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 10.

mortgage deed, s. The deed by which a mortgage is effected on property.

mort-gâge (t silent), v.t. [MORTGAGE, s.]

I. Literally:
1. To grant (as land or other immovable property) as security for the payment of money lent, or contracted to be lent, on condition that if the money so lent be repaid according to the conditions of the mortgage, then the grant shall be void.

2. To pledge, to give as security; to make liable.

"Sometimes it has made this assignment or *mortgage* for a short period of time, for a year or a few years, for example."—*South. Wealth of Nations*, bk. V, ch. 10.

II. Fig.: To put to pledge, to bind, to make liable or subject.

"Mortgaging their lives to covetise, Through wastefull pride and wanton riotise."—*Spenser F. Q.* I, v. 46.

mort-ga-gee (t silent), s. [Eng. *mortgage*(s); -ee.] A person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

"An act may pass for public registries of land, by which all purchasers or *mortgages* may be secured of all monies they lay out."—*Tentative Miscellanies*.

mort-ga-geor, mort-ga-gor (t silent), s. [Eng. *mortgage*(s); -or.] Law: A mortgager (q.v.).

mort-ga-ger (t silent), s. [Eng. *mortgage*(s); -er.] One who mortgages; one who grants an estate as security for debt under a mortgage.

mor-ther, s. [MAUTHER.]

mor-tice, s. [MORTISE.]

mor-tif-er-ous, a. [Lat. *mortifer*, from *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death; *fero* = to bring, and Eng. adj. *suff. -ous*.] Bringing or producing death; fatal, mortal, deadly.

"But whatever it is in any other country, it is certainly *mortificans* in ours."—*Zedler's Artztat.*

mor-tif-i-cation, s. [Fr., from *mortifier* = to mortify (q.v.); Sp. *mortificacion*; Ital. *mortificazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. The act of mortifying; the condition or state of becoming mortified. [H. 2.]

"My words ferment and rage, . . . Bunkle and leaven, and gangrene, To black mortification."—*Milton. Samson Agonistes*, 622.

2. The act or practice of subduing the passions and appetites by abstinence, penance, or self-inflicted pain.

3. An act of austerity; abstinence, penance.

"Whatever *mortification* John practised himself, it does not appear that he prescribed anything to others."—*Parsons. Lectures*, vol. I, lect. 5.

4. Humiliation, disappointment, vexation, chagrin; the state of being mortified or vexed by disappointments or vexation.

"Her brain had been turned by success and flattery, when her heart had been mortified by disasters and mortifications."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. VII.

5. That which mortifies or causes disappointment, chagrin, or vexation.

II. Theologically:
1. *Chem. & Metall.*: The destruction of active properties.

"Aqueous what gives impudment to union or restoration, which is called *detraction*, as when quick silver is mortified with turpentine."—*Keown*.

2. *Pathol. & Physiol.*: The complete death of part of the body. It is generally the result of acute inflammation, but may be also an idiopathic disease. When the process of decay commences, it might it may terminate: (1) by resolution; (2) by adhesion; (3) by necrosis; or (4), as it most commonly does, by the death of the part. To this process the names of mortification, gangrene, and sphacelus have been indifferently applied, but Dr. Thomson proposed to apply the term gangrene to that stage of mortification which precedes the death of a part, and sphacelus to the death itself. [GANGRENA, SPHACELUS.]

3. *Social Law:*

(1) The disposition of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

(2) A term applied to lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or, since the Reformation, for charitable or public purposes. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose they are usually disposed to trustees, to be held either in blanch or fee. [MORTMAIN.]

(3) A charitable fund or institution obtained from the yearly revenue of such lands.

"There is another way, for a model on this mortification."—*Aberdeen Free Press*, Mar. 3, 1856.

mor-ti-fic, v.t. [MORTIFY.]

mor-ti-fied, mor-ti-fyed, pt. pp. or a. [MORTIFY.]

mor-ti-ficd nēss, s. [Eng. *mortified*; -ness.] The quality or state of being mortified; subjection of the passions and appetites; mortification.

"No way suitable to that Christian sobriety, *mortification*, . . . which those times required."—*Up. Taylor. Artful Handsoners*, p. 114.

mor-ti-ficr, s. [Eng. *mortify*; -er.] One who or that which mortifies.

mor-ti-fy, mort ti fic, v.t. & i. [Fr. *mortifier*, from Lat. *mortifera* = to cause death; *atus* (genit. *mortis*) = death, and *facio* = to make, to cause.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To destroy the vital functions of. [H. 2.]

2. To destroy the active powers of; to dull, to deaden.

"Sabbly the god werkes that he did before that he fell in deadly sinne, but all *mortified*."—*Chaucer. Persons Tale*.

3. To render apathetic or insensible.

"Strike in their nūmbed and *mortified* bare arms."—*Shakspeare. Lear*, ii. 3.

4. To subdue, restrain, or bring into subjection by abstinence, penance, or austere living; to subdue by ascetic discipline, and regimen.

"Neither made nor lost . . . nor any other vice, was ever *mortified* by corporal disciplines."—*South. Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 1.

5. To humiliate, to vex, to disappoint, to chagrin.

"Compton, cruelly *mortified*, refused to bear any part in the ceremony."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. XXII.

II. Theologically:

1. *Chem. & Metall.*: To destroy the active powers or qualities of.

"This quicksilver I wd *mortify*."—*Chaucer. T.* 17, 204.

2. *Social Law:* To dispose of by way of mortification. [MORTIFICATION, H. 3.]

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To become mortified; to gangrene.

2. To be subdued; to die away. (said of insinuate appetites.)

3. To practise abstinence, penance, and other acts of discipline, such as flagellation, &c., from religious motives. (In this sense the verb is more usually reflexive.)

II. Pathol. & Physiol. (Of a portion of the body): To lose vitality; to decay, and, unless the morbid process can be arrested, to die. [MORTIFICATION, H. 2.]

"Like the application of remedies to an insensible or *mortified* part."—*Goldsmith's On Public Learning*, ch. VIII.

"Her brain had been turned by success and flattery, when her heart had been mortified by disasters and mortifications."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. VII.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōvīl; cat, cell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, ðis; sin, aš; cæpæct, Xænophon, cæist. -īng, -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = ŝhūn; -tion, -šion = žhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = šhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, del.

mor ti fī īng, *mōr-tī-īng,* *s.* [MORTIFY.]

A. *v.* *pt.* : (See the Verb.)

B. *As adjective :*

- 1. Becoming mortified or grieved.
- 2. Humiliating; vexing; causing chagrin and vexation.

"It is indeed a reflection somewhat mortifying to the author." — *Schubert's Im Polite Letterer*, etc. x

C. *As subst. :* The same as MORTIFICATION (q.v.).

"This sacrifice is the mortification of the flesh." — *Bible* (1831) *Psalm* li. (Note.)

mor ti fī īng lī, *mōr-tī-īng-lī,* [*Engl.* mortifying; *sic.*] In a mortifying manner; so as to cause mortification.

mor tis eū -sā, *mōr-tis-ē-sā,* *phr.* [Lat. = for the reason or cause of death.]

Sole's Law : A phrase applied to a deed granted in contemplation of death, and which is not to take effect until after the grantor's death.

mor -tise, *mor -taise, mor -tice, *mor -tesse, mor -teys, *mor -ties, *s.* [Fr. *mortaise*, a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *mortaja* = a mortise; Arab. *mortaz* = fixed in the mark (said of an arrow).]

Joinery : A cavity bored and cut in timber or other material to receive a tenon. It is the usual mode of joining the timbers of a frame, whether of a house or a machine. Mortises in a hub are said to be doing when they lodge in and out alternately, in order to stiffen the wheel, which by spreading the bases of the spokes are then said to be staggered, and the wheel is a staggered wheel.

"What ribs of oak, when mortises melt on them, Can hold the mortise." — *Shakespeare*, *Othello*, ii. 1.

mortise bolt, *s.* A bolt let into a mortise in a door, instead of being placed thereon.

mortise chisel, *s.* A stout chisel driven by a mallet, and used to make mortises in framing. The smaller varieties have tangs, and the larger, sockets.

mortise gauge, *s.* A scribing-gauge with two sharp adjustable points, which may be set to the distance for the mortise or tenon from the working-edge, and also the width of the mortise and size of tenon.

mortise joint, *s.* A joint made by a mortise and tenon.

mortise lock, *s.* A lock adapted to be inserted into a mortise in the edge of the door, so as only to expose the selvage or edge-plate.

Mortise-lock chisel : A joiner's chisel for making the holes in door-stiles to hide the locks. It has a peculiar shape, in order to pull up the wood.

mortise wheel, *s.* A wheel having holes to receive wooden teeth, either on the edge or face, as the case may be. Such a tooth is specifically known as a cog.

mor -tise, *mor -tize, et. [MORTISE, *s.*]

I. *Adverbly.*

- 1. To cut a mortise in.
- 2. To join with a mortise or tenon.

II. *Fig. :* To join or unite firmly.

"A mussy wheel,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortised." — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, iii. 5.

mor tis īng, *mōr-tis-īng,* [*MORTISE, v.*] (See the compound.)

mortising machine, *s.* A hand or power machine for cutting mortises in wood.

* **mort -ling,** *s.* [MORLING.]

mort māin, *mort mayn, *s.* [Fr. *mort-main* = from Lat. (*m*) *ortus* *manus*.]

Law : Such a state of possession of lands or tenements as makes it incapable of being alienated when it is vested in dead hands, that is, in persons who cannot alienate, as a corporation; an unalienable possession.

"All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in mortmain, to mortmain, for the persons of which application Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures, but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us, viz. that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the mortmain of which being possessed was reckoned dead persons in law, and therefore, hidden by them, might with great propriety be said to be held in mortmain." — *Blackstone*, *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

* *Alienation in mortmain :* [ALIENATION.]

mort mā, *s.* [Fr. *mort* = dead, and *ma* = evil.] A bad sore; a nominal (q.v.).

† **mortne, n.** [MORNE.]

mort pay, *s.* [Fr. *mort* = dead, and *Engl.* *pay* (q.v.).] Dead pay; the taking of exceeding pay or wages for more soldiers than were actually serving, some being dead or discharged, or for more days than they had really served.

"The severe punishing of mortpayes, and keeping back of soldiers wages." — *Bacon*, *Henry VII.*, p. 194.

mort rēss, s. [MORTAR, *s.*] A dish composed of meat or fish of various kinds beaten together.

"A mortress made with the brains of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond batter." — *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

* **mort rews, mort-reux,** *s.* [MORTRESS.]

mort-stone, *s.* [Eng. *mort*, and *stone*.] A stone by the wayside, between a distant village and the parish church, on which the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

"What is that?"
"Oh! me! the mortstone!"
— *Taylor*, *Edwin the Fair*, v. 7.

mort -tu -ā -rī, *s.* & *n.* [Low Lat. *mortuarius*, from Lat. *mortuus* = pertaining to the dead, from *mortuus* = dead; Fr. *mortuaire*.]

A. *As substantive :*

1. A fee paid to a parson of a parish on the death of a parishman. It is a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, and recoverable, when due, in the ecclesiastical courts.

"A mortuary was thus paid; the lord of the fee had the best beast of the defunct, by way of a heriot, for the support of his body against secular enemies, and the parson of the parish had the second, as a mortuary for defending his soul against his spiritual adversaries." — *Selden*, *In equitate*.

2. A burial place.

3. A dead house; a place of temporary reception for the dead; a morgue.

B. *As adv.* [Lat. *mortuarius*.] Of or pertaining to a mortuary, or to the burial of the dead.

† **mortuary guinea,** *s.* (See extract.)
"The mortuary-guinea is the parson's due at burials, for teaching the service, church-yard fees, &c." — *Hill*, *Memorie Letters*, n. 199.

mōr -ū la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *morum* = a mulberry; a blackberry.]

Bot. : The globular mass of cleavage cells resulting from the repeated bisection of the ovum (q.v.). The cells lie as close together as the drupes of a mulberry or blackberry, so that the entire surface of the round mass appears jagged. (*Haeckel*: *Evolution of Man*, i. 189.)

mōr -ūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μωρα* (*mōra*) = the mulberry-tree; from *μωρον* (*mōron*) = the black mulberry.]

Bot. : Mulberry; the typical genus of the order Moraceæ (M-rads). The fruits of the several species are eatable, but cause diarrhoea if taken in excess. *Morus alba*, the White Mulberry, is the one most frequently used in Europe for feeding silkworms. It has a sub-acid succulent fruit; *M. nigra*, the Black Mulberry, is also used for silkworms. The juice is a remedy for sore throat, and a good refrigerant in fever. The bark is purgative and a vermifuge. Nine kinds of mulberry tree—some of them species, others only varieties—occur in India. *Morus alba*, *M. atropurpurea*, *M. cuspidata*, *M. indica*, *M. longicaulis*, *M. serrata*, *M. multicaulis*, *M. nigra*, and *M. perriflora*. *M. serrata* is valued by the Simla wood-carvers. *M. indica*, wild in the sub-Himalayas, is cultivated through India. The larva of the Assam silkworm, *Bombyx mori*, is fed upon its leaves. Its stem yields a gum. Its root is anthelmintic and astringent. The fruit has an agreeable, aromatic, and acid flavor, is cooling and laxative, allays thirst, and is grateful in fevers.

mor -vant, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A species of sheep.

mor -vén -īte, *s.* [Named after Morven, Argyleshire; suff. -ite (*M*).]
Min. : The same as HARMOTOME (q.v.).

* **mōrwe,** *s.* [MORROW.]

* **morwening,** *s.* [MORNING.]

mōs -æ -saur -ūs, *s.* [MOSASAURUS.]

Mō sã īc (1). * **Mō sã -īc -al** (1). *n.* [Lat. *Mosaicus*.] Pertaining or relating to Moses, the Jewish leader and lawgiver.

"The *Mosaic* law, as it was planned by unerring wisdom, and ingeniously and admirably well contrived for the great purposes for which it was intended." — *By*, *Horsley*, *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 21.

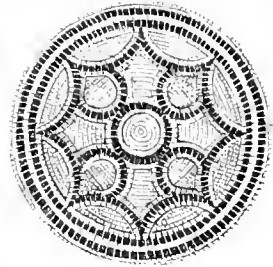
Mosaic law, s.

Script. : The law as given by or through Moses. It consisted of three portions, the Moral, the Ceremonial, and the Judicial law, the last constituting the civil and criminal code of the Jews.

mō sã -īc (2) * **mō sã -īck,** * **mō sã -īc -al** (2). *n.* & *s.* [Fr. *mosaïque* = mosaic work, from Low Lat. * *mosaicus*; Gr. *μουσαϊκός* (*mousaïkós*), from *μουσαϊός* (*mousaïós*) = mosaic work; neut. sing. of *μουσαϊός* (*mousaïós*) = pertaining to the Muses; hence, artistic, ornamental; Lat. *mosaicum* or *mosaicum opus* = mosaic work; Ital. *mosaico* = mosaic; Sp. *mosaico obra* = mosaic work; Port. *mosaico* = mosaic.] [MOSAIC, *s.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. A term applied in its widest sense to any work which exhibits a representation on a plane surface by the joining together of minute pieces of hard, colored substances, such as marble, glass, or natural stones united by cement (plastic), and which served as floors, walls, and the ornamental coverings of columns. Roman mosaic consists of pieces of artificial enamel, in place of natural stone. The enamel is drawn out into rods of various sizes, cut into lengths, and arranged in cases something after the manner of painting.



MOSAIC.

The Tunbridge wood-mosaic of England is made of coloured parallelograms of wood glued together so as to show a pattern at their ends or sections. The oldest and simplest form of mosaic work is the dice-shaped pavement, or *mosaicum opus*, of the Romans. The *opus tessellatum* was a tessellated geometrical pavement. The *opus sectile* was formed of slices of marble. The mosaics which we may term modern were commenced in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and are attributed to the two brothers Zuccati, of Treviso, who executed them by means of cartoons drawn by the best artists of the day, and from copies furnished by Titian and Tintoretto, and in Italy the copying of celebrated pictures by Raphael, Domenichino, and others is continued to the present day. A finer kind is applied to the production of brooches, &c.

2. Variegated like mosaic work.

"The tunic box
Wove in mosaic mode of many a curl,
Around the figured carpet of the lawn
— *Mason*, *English Garden*, bk. i.

B. *As substantive :*

1. *Lit. :* Mosaic work. [A 1.]
"The liquid floor is wrought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in mosaic shine."
— *Swage*, *Wanderer*, v.

2. *Phro. :* A pyrotechnic device consisting of a surface with diamond-shaped compartments, formed by two series of parallel lines crossing each other. The effect is produced by placing at each intersection four jets of fire which run into the adjoining ones. The intervals between the jets must be associated with the discharge of others, so as to keep up a succession of fires in the spaces.

mosaic floor, *s.* A floor laid in colored woods, tiles, or marbles, systematically arranged, either symmetrically or pictorially.

mosaic glass, *s.* Mosaic glass is formed by the association of various coloured opaque or transparent rods of glass, so arranged that the ends may form patterns. Sections being removed, the pieces are arranged for the pro-

duction of a recurring pattern, or a general combination is formed by the association of a variety of separate ornaments.

mosaic gold, s.

Chem.: SnS₂. Bismuthide of tin. Prepared by exposing a mixture of 12 parts of tin, 6 of mercury, 6 of sal-ammoniac, and 7 of flowers of sulphur, to a low red heat. It forms brilliant gold-colored scales, and is used as a substitute for gold powder.

Mosaic Ministry, s.

The name given by Burke to the mongrel coalition which took office in July, 1766.

"Pitt undertook the formation of that Mosaic Ministry which Edmund Burke has so emphatically described."—*Collier, British Empire*, ch. IV, p. 399

mosaic tile, s.

A tile mended with different coloured slays, arranged in patterns in imitation of the associated pieces of coloured stones in a true mosaic.

mosaic wool, s.

A form of rug or mat made from coloured wool, arranged so that the ends of the wool present a definite pattern. Threads of wool of equal length are placed horizontally in a frame, close together, to form a compact mass. They are of different colours, and the colours are arranged in conformity with a pattern. The threads, being held firmly in the frame, are then cut across to form cubical masses, all the threads in each cube being kept rigidly in their places. The cube is then placed in a frame with the threads vertical, and a clean cut made across the top. The smooth surface is then wetted with a solution of rubber, and a piece of canvas firmly attached. When dry, a machine cuts off a slice of such thickness as is desired for the length of the pile. A rug or mat of a velvety finish is thus produced. Other slices can be cut off in the same way until the wool is exhausted.

Mō-sā'-īc-al (1), a. [Eng. Mosaic (1); -al.] The same as MOSAIC (1).

mō-sā'-īc-al (2), a. [Eng. mosaic (2); -al.] The same as MOSAIC (2).

"The trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a mosaic'd flower."—*Salatyre, Arcadia*, bk. I, l. 143.

*mō-sā'-īc-al lŷ, nŷ. [Eng. mosaic (2); -al; -ly.] After the manner of mosaic work. "They mixed in works mosaic'dly stow."—*Stirling, Dunsinny*, Twelfth Navee.

Mōs-ā-īsm, s. [Eng. Mos(es); -ism.] The Mosaic system; adherence to Mosaic system or doctrines.

"Christianity, being the offspring of Judaism, was rejected by the Jews."—*Mac Miller, Science of Religion*.

mō-sān'-drite, s. [After the Swedish chemist, Mosander; suff. -ite (Min).] Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in long prisms in syenite, sometimes massive and fibrous. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2.93 to 3.04; lustr., vitreous to resinous; colour, reddish-brown when fresh, thin splinters translucent; compos., a hydrated silico-titanate of cerium, lanthanum, thulium, and calcium, with some soda and sesquioxide of iron. Found, associated with various other minerals, at Brevig, Norway.

mōs-ā-sāu'-rī-dæ, s, pl. [Mod. Lat. *mosasaurus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ior.] *Palaont.*: Mosasauridae; a family of Reptiles, believed by Sir Richard Owen to be Lacertilian, but arranged by Prof. Cope in a new order Pythonomorpha, and placed near the Ophidia. The teeth are rootless and solid throughout; they are joined to the jaw by a broad bony base, and not inserted in sockets, as in the crocodiles. The palate has also teeth. There were paddles instead of feet.

mōs-ā-sāu' rōid, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *mosasaurius*]; and Gr. εἶδος (eidos) = form. A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the Mosasauridae (q.v.). B. *As substantiv.*: *Palaont. (Pl.)*: The Mosasauridae. "It was early conjectured that the mosasaurius were marine and aquatic in their habits."—*Nicholson, Paleontology*, v. 206.

mōs-ā-sāu' rūs, s. [Lat. *Musa* = the river Meas or Meuse, and Gr. σαύρα (saurus), σαύρα (sauris) = a lizard.] *Palaont.*: The name given by Conybeare to a gigantic marine Saurian, called by Wagner Saurochampsia. It is now made the

type of a family, Mosasauridae (q.v.). *Mosasaurus Gampel* was discovered in the Maas, tricht chalk in 1780, and was named by Sommering *Lacerta quadrata*. It came into possession of the French at the fall of Maas tricht (1794). Another species, *M. pr. exim.*, is believed to have been seventy feet long.

mōs char i a s. [Gr. κάρως (karsch) = musk; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ior.] *Bot.*: A genus of Composites, sub-order Labiatifloræ, sub-tribe Truxaleæ. *Moscharia pumiliflora* has a smell like musk.

mōs chà tsel, s. Fr. *mosothelle*, from Lew Lat. *muscatiss* = having the smell of musk (q.v.). *Bot.*: The genus *Aloxa* (q.v.). *Aloxa Moschotelensis* is the Tiberous Moschotel. It is a small plant, with broadly triangular-ovate leaves and yellowish-green flowers; found in Britain.

mōs chà-tin, s. [Mod. Lat. *moschatell*], fem. sing. of *moschatellus* = musky; Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).] *Chem.*: C₁₀H₁₂NO₂. An aromatic nitrogenous substance contained in the ivy plant, *Achillea moschata*. It has a bitter taste, is insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in absolute alcohol. It melts under water at the heat of the water-bath, and separates in the pulverulent form on cooling.

*mōs chà-tōus, a. [Mod. Lat. *moschatellus*]; Eng. suff. -ous. *Bot.*: Having the smell of musk. (*T. ros.* of *Bot.*)

mōs chi dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *moschites*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ior.] *Zool.*: A family of Ruminantia, including the Chevrotains and the Musk-deer. The former now constitute the family; the latter either forms a separate genus, *Moschus* (q.v.), or is, as Prof. Garrod suggests, considered as an aberrant member of the Bovidae.

mōs chinc, a. [Mod. Lat. *moschus*]; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Moschidae (q.v.).

mōsch-ōs mā, s. [Gr. μσχος (moschos) = musk, and ὀσμή (osmi) = a smell.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family Moschomidae.

mōs chōs mi dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *moschomidae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ior.] *Bot.*: A family of Labiate, tribe Oenior.

mōs chūs, s. [Gr. μσχος (moschos) = musk.] *Zool.*: A genus of Cervide, with a single species, *Moschus moschiferus*, the Musk-deer (q.v.). It differs in many important structural characters from the cervine type; there are no horns in either sex, and the canines are prolonged three inches below the gum. The presence of a gall-bladder would seem to indicate relationship with the Antelope. It is an alpine animal, inhabiting the mountains of Central Asia to China and Siberia.

*mōse, v. i. [Etyim. doubtful; cf. *moses*.] A word only occurring in the phrase, *to moss in the chime*, where it refers to a disorder in horses, by some called humming in the chime. (*Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Strews*, in. 2.)

*mosel, s. [MULLER, s.]

mō šelle, s. [See def.] A kind of white-French wine, so named from Moselle, formerly a frontier department of France.

mōs-kred, v. [Etyim. doubtful.] Decayed, rotten.

Mōs lēm, v. & a. [Arab. *muslim* = a Mussulman, from *sallama* = to submit.] [SALAM.] A. *As subst.*: A Mussulman, a Muhammadan.

"Another had marched, with Godfrey and Turmel, over heaps of slaughtered *Abshin*, to the sepulchre of Christ."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii. B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Muhammadans; Muhammadan.

"Of *Moslem* hath I fame."—*Byron, The Corsair*. mōs lings, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful.] The thin shavings or scrapings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used in wiping off metals while grinding and polishing.

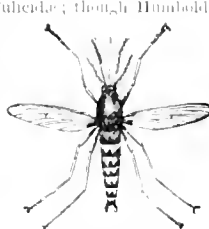
mōs ô-sāu-rūs, s. [MOSASAUURS.]

mōsquo (quo as k), *moskhe, *mosk, s. [Fr. *mosquée*; from Sp. *mezquita*, from Arab. *mosk*, *mosque*; or a mosque, a temple, from *mosk* = to adore, to prostrate on s. self; Pal. *mosk*; *mosk*; Port. *mosquita*.] A Muhammadan temple or place of worship. The design is not normal, and consequently the main form is not a settled one. But they have three essential parts, which must never be wanting. These are the Mihrab, or Hall of Prayer, which marks the direction of Mecca (Kaba'ah), and which must consequently have held a different position in different countries; then a place for the ablutions, which precede prayer; and finally a large space for the entry and departure of the faithful, for the reading of the Koran and prayers. In this space are the Makbara, or seat of the Cadi, when one was required; as also a place for the preservation of the Koran, and finally the Mimbab, or kind of pulpit. A further requirement is the Minaret, a kind of tower, from which the Imam calls the hour of prayer, and of which the larger mosques generally possess four or six. [MIDRAB, MIMBAR, MINARET.]

"The females do oblige, and sit on a ledge. With trembling infant to the *compas* pair."—*Rowley, Tasso, Jerusalem Delivered*, bk. iii.

mōs-qui to, mūs qui to (qu as k), mus kit to, s. [Sp. *mosquito* = a little gnaw, dimin. of *mos*, *mos* = a little; *qui* = a little; Port. *mosquito*; Fr. *mosquito*.]

Entom.: The popular name of various two-winged insects, having a long proboscis, with which they attack man, sucking his blood. They belong chiefly to the genus *Culex*, or at least the family Culicidae; though Humboldt says that those of South America are species of *Simulium* (q.v.). The mosquito of the West Indies and parts of America is *Culex Mosquito*. Mosquitoes abound also in the tropical parts of the Eastern World, and are troublesome too in the Polar Regions. The number of species and their geographical distribution have not yet been perfectly determined. The adult insect feeds on vegetable juices, the males, with few exceptions, exclusively so; in addition to a vegetable diet, the females of most species suck the blood of mammals, birds, &c. It has been discovered that the mosquito, especially the genus *Anopheles*, is the host of the embryonic stage of malarial and other parasites, and that the female injects the parasite into the blood of man, giving rise to malarial and other fevers. The insect is very prolific; each female may lay hundreds of eggs many times in a season, and one pair of mosquitoes can propagate millions in a summer. [CULEX, CULICIDE.]



mosquito bar, s. A net to ward off mosquitoes, gnats, and other flying insects. It is usually a canopy, surrounding the bed, but is sometimes applied to the windows and doors to exclude outdoor insects from a room.

mosquito canopy, mosquito curtain, mosquito net, s. Nets of curtains of gauze, to keep off mosquitoes.

mosquito fleet, s. An assauldage of small vessels.

mōss, *mos, mosse, s. [A.S. *moes* (rog. with *but*, *moes*; *bed*, *moes*; *fin*, *moes*); Sw. *moos*; Ger. *moos*; M. H. Ger. *moos*, *moos*; O. H. Ger. *moos*; Russ. *moosh*; Lat. *muscus*; Gr. *μοσχος* (*moschos*) = a young shoot.]

- I. *Deriv. over Language*:
 1. In the same sense as II.
 - "A wet thine was, with heavy moss overgrown."—*Southey, Roderick*.
 2. A bog, a soft meadowland, as, that M. S.
- II. *Botany*:
 1. *Gen.*: A popular name for any plant of the orders Bryaceæ (Urn-mosses), Anthocerotæ (Soft mosses), Jungermanniæ (Sedg. mosses) or Lycopodiæ (Club-mosses) (q.v.).
 2. *Spec.*: Any member of the order Bryaceæ (q.v.).
 - "Mosses and Andromeda."—*London, Hist. Nat.*, ch. i. (ed. 1643), p. 266.
 3. (*Pl.*): The alliance Mosses (q.v.).
 - * Black or Spanish moss is *T. Cook*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun. -tion, -șion = zhu. -cious, -tious, -sious = șaus. die, ðie, se. -bel, ðel.

usioleales (a bromelwort); *Cladon moss*, *Pleurozia purpurea*, a heben; *Ceylon moss*, *Phoradendron cuneatum*, an algal; * *I-Be* moss, various foliarous tree lichens; and *Rumble-moss*, *Cladonia rangiferina*, a heben. (*Proc. of Bot.*)

moss agate, *s.*
Moss: A variety of chalcodolite (q.v.), enclosing dendritic and moss-like forms of chlorite and "green-earth," which are sometimes mixed with sesquioxide of iron.

moss animals, *s. pl.*
? A popular but perfectly correct name for the Bryozoa. It is a literal rendering of their scientific name.

moss herry, *s.*
Bot.: *Oxyechinus palustris*.

moss bunker, *s.* [MISHADEN.]

moss campion, *s.*
Bot.: *Silene acaulis*, a British alpine plant.

moss capped, *o.* Capped with moss.

moss clad, *o.* Clad with moss; covered with moss, as with clothing.

moss crops, *s.*
Bot.: *Eriophorum vaginatum*.

moss grown, *o.* Grown over with moss.
"One old moss-grown wall."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. II.

moss hag, *s.* A pit and slough in a mire or bog. (*Scotch.*)
"A sour fit of the batts w/ setting among the wat moss-hags."
—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. VIII.

moss land, *s.* Land overgrown with peat-moss, but not so wet as to be a bog or morass.

moss pink, *s.*
Bot.: *Pinks schubertii*, a dark purple flower introduced into England from North America in 1756.

moss rose, *s.*
Bot.: A garden variety of *Rosa centifolia*, the Cabbage or Provence Rose. It owes its popular name to its moss-like calyx.

moss rush, *s.*
Bot.: *Juncus acutirostris*, a British rush, with a rigid stem, four to six inches high.

moss trooper, *s.* A common name for the marauders who infested the mosses or borderland of England and Scotland previous to the union of the two kingdoms.

"There was still a large class of moss troopers, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

moss trooper, *s.* The practices of the moss-troopers.

"Much moss trooping and horse-stealing."
—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, 10, 192.

mossed, *o.* [Eng. *moss*; *-ed*.] Covered or overgrown with moss.

"An oak, whose branches were mossed with age."
—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, II, iv, 3.

möss-i nöss, *s.* [Eng. *mossy*; *-ness*.]
1. The quality of being mossy or overgrown with moss.

2. A mossy substance or growth.
"Their abode on mossiness beneath carbuncles."
—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. XXIII, ch. 13.

möss ot tite, *s.* [Named after Prof. Mossotti; still *vte* (*Mod.*).]
Mod.: A light-green, radiated variety of argonite (q.v.), containing about seven per cent. of carbonate of strontia; the green colour is due to the presence of copper. Found in the Laas of Gerlacio, Tuscany.

mös-sý, *^ mos-sie*, *o.* [Eng. *moss*; *-y*.]
1. Covered or overgrown with moss.
"A violet by a mossy stone."
—*Wordsworth: Poems on the Affections*.

2. Resembling moss.

möst, *^ maste*, *^ measte*, *^ mestc*, *^ moost*, *^ mooste*, *^ moste*, *^ moest*, *^ moest*, & *s.* [A.S. *moest*; cogn. with *Ind. moest*; *Gri. moestis*; *Goth. moests*; *Dut. & Dan. moest*.]
A. *As adv.*: Greatest in any way.
1. In size or bulk.
"Which is the leste of all selia, but wh. unne it hath woren it is the *mooste* of all worts."
—*Huytel: Mathese* XII.

2. In extent.

3. In number; most numerous.
"Enylus triumph was referred to the *moost* number of voices of the people."
—*Scott: Pictur.*, ch. 1, 25.

1. In quality, degree, or intensity.
"He [this duk] was omer almost to the toon.
To all his wife and in his *moost* parte."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 536.

5. In rank, position, dignity, power, &c.; highest.
"To which they all repaired. . . . Both *moost* and leest."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, vi, 2.

B. *As adv.*:
1. In the greatest or highest degree; in a very great or high degree; to the greatest extent; mostly, chiefly, principally.
"He hable *mooste* derow the soue."
—*Huytel: Mathese* XII.

2. *Moost* is used with adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, *as moost* for the comparative *as, moost like, moost glorious, moost fully*. Double superlatives were formerly used; as in *Shakspeare, moost holdest, moost dearest, moost stillest, &c.*

C. *As substantive*:
1. The greatest or greater number; the majority. (In this sense used with a plural verb.)
2. The greatest value, quantity, amount, degree, extent, or effect. (Often with *the*.)
"To you I owe the *moost*."
—*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, I, 3.

3. Highest in rank; the greatest, the chief.
" (1) *At moost*: At the farthest, at the latest, at the outside.
"Within this hour at *moost*."
I will advise you."
—*Shakspeare: Macbeth* III, 3.

(2) *The Moost High*: The Almighty.

möst, *sufl.* [A double superlative; A.S. superlatives, *moost*, *st*, as in *moost*, *moost*, *foer-moost*.] [For det. see *ofyn*.]

moste, *v. i.* [MUST, *v.*]

mos-tic, *^ mos-tick*, *s.* [MAHLSTICK.]

möst-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *most*; *-ly*.] For the most part; for the greatest part; chiefly, principally, mainly.
"Many of them, *moostly* young apprentices, were apprehended."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. VII.

mös-tra, *s.* [Ital.]
Musical: A direct (✓). A sign, suggested by Avison, for pointing out to a performer the entry of a particular part or subject.

möst what, *adv.* [Eng. *most*, and *what*.] To the most part; prin. pally.

möt (1), *s.* [MOTEL.]

möt (2), *^ mot*, *s.* [Fr.] [MOTTO.]
1. A witty, clever, or pithy saying; a bon-mot.
"2. A motto.
"Reproach is stamp'd in Collatians' face,
And Luquias' eye may read the *möt* after."
—*Shakspeare: Tropic of Lucrece*, 500.

† **möt-a-çil**, *s.* [Lat. *motacilla*.] A bird belonging to the genus *Motacilla* (q.v.).

möt-a-çil-la, *s.* [Lat. = a water wagtail.]
Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Motacillidae (q.v.). *Motacilla lugubris* (or *Ferruginia*) is the Pied Wagtail, common in Britain, rarer on the Continent; *M. alba* the White, *M. boarula* the Gray, *M. flava* the Gray-headed, and *M. Rayi*, Ray's Wagtail. These all are British. Sometimes the last two are transferred to the genus *Dendytes*.

möt-a-çil-li-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *motacillæ*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Ornith.: A family of passeriform birds, sub-order Fringilliformes, or of the order Insectores and the sub-order Dentisoteres. The innermost secondaries of the wing are of extreme length, nearly equaling the primaries. In this there is an affinity to the Larks. The Motacillidae include the Wagtails and the Pipits (q.v.).

möt-a-çil-li-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *motacillæ*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]
Ornith.: In some classifications a sub-family of sylvide, co-extensive with the family Motacillidae (q.v.).

mö-tä-tion, *s.* [Lat. *motatio*, from *moto*, frequent. of *moove* = to move.] The act of moving.

mö-täz-i-lite, *s.* [MCTAZILITE.]

möte (1), *^ moot*, *^ moote*, *s.* [Fr. *mote*.] The note or blast blown on the horn at the death of the bear.
"Wind three *notes* upon the horn."
—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. XXXI.

möte (2), *s.* [A.S. *mot*, *g mot* = a meeting.] [Moort, *v.*]
1. A meeting; an assembly, especially one for deliberation; often in composition, as *wardmote*, *folk-mote*, &c.
2. The place where such a meeting was held; a moot-hill.
"mote-hell, *s.* The bell rung to summon people to a meeting or meeting.

möte (3), *^ mot*, *^ moote*, *s.* [A.S. *müt*.] A particle of dust, a speck, a spot; anything proverbially small.
"Those endless numbers, swarming round,
As thick as the *notes* in sunbeams."
—*Thomson: Castle of Indulgence*, l. 29.

möte, *v. i.* [Moort, *v.*]

möt-éd, *o.* [Eng. *mote* (3), *s.*; *-éd*.] Containing motes; filled with motes. (Used principally in composition.)
"The thick *moted* sunbeam lay
Athwart the chamber, and the day
Was sloping toward his western tower."
—*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur*, 73.

möte-ling, *^ moot-ling*, *s.* [Eng. *mote* (3), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little mote.
"A crowd of *mottlings* limps
Above our heads."
—*Sylvester: Voluptas*, 355.

mö-të-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *Genezan motabile*, or *motabile*, prob. from Lat. *mutabile*.] (*Lit.*)
Ichthy.: Rockling; a genus of Gadidae. The body is elongate, covered with minute scales. Two dorsal fins, one anal, and caudal separate. A band of teeth in the jaws and on the vomer. Eight species are known, from the coasts of Europe, Iceland, Greenland, Japan, the Cape of Good Hope, and New Zealand. They are of small size, and chiefly distinguished by the number of their barbels. The Five-bearded Rockling (*Motellus mutabile*), the Four-bearded Rockling (*M. cinabria*), and the Three-bearded Rocklings (*M. tricirrhata*, *macrophthalma*, and *maculata*), are British. Günther considers *M. glauca*, the Mackerel Mulge, to be the young of *M. macrophthalma*. Yarrell makes it a separate species, and it is sometimes placed in a separate genus.

mö-tët, *mö-tëtt*, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *molto* = a ditty, a verse; dimin. of *molto* = a motto (q.v.), from Lat. *mutum* = a mutter, a groan.]
Musical: A vocal composition in harmony, set to words generally selected from the Scriptures, or to paraphrases of the sacred writings. The motett was, at one time, a varied treatment of a given theme similar to the poem called in Spanish a "mota." Like the madrigal, the motett was at first set to words of a profane character, and there are ecclesiastical decrees extant forbidding its use in church. Metrical psalms and hymns, in which the several verses are sung to a varied setting, are called *mötetts* in the Roman Catholic Church, and many sacred cantatas of unconnected movements are also similarly named.

möth, *^ mothe*, *^ moththe*, *^ mouthe*, *^ moughte*, *s.* [A.S. *moetha*, *moetha*; cogn. with *Dut. mot*; *Ind. moti*; *Sw. mott* = a mote; *Ger. motte* = a moth.]
I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as *It.*
"Neglected heaps we in by corners lay,
Where they become to worms and *moths* a prey."
—*Keats: Act of Poetry*.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which gradually eats, consumes, or wears away anything.
"If I be left behind, a *moth* of peace."
—*Shakspeare: Othello*, I, 3.

II. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): Formerly a distinction was drawn between Moths called Phalioidea, or Lepidoptera Nocturna, &c., and Hawk-moths, Sphingidae, or Lepidoptera Crepuscularia, &c. Now both are united under the head Heteroptera (q.v.). The antennæ taper to a point. The insects fly during the night or during twilight. They are, as a rule, less brightly coloured than butterflies. Stanton divides them into nine groups: Sphingina, with four families; Bombycina, with twelve; Nocturna, with twenty-six; Geometrina, with seventeen; Pyralidina, with sixteen or seventeen; Tortricina, with nine or ten; Tineina, with fifteen; and Pterophorina and Alucitina, each with one. He estimates the known British species at 1920. They may be captured in nets, or by attracting them to sugar dissolved in water or beer and spread upon trees, or to a light, or they may be reared from the caterpillar state.

B. *As adj.*: Giving, imparting, or producing motion.

motor-nerves, s. pl.

Lat.: The nerves which are distributed to the muscles, derived chiefly from the spinal cord and its continuation in the medulla oblongata and brain. On section of a motor-nerve, paralysis ensues; whilst stimulation causes muscular contraction till degeneration sets in.

* **mō tor i al, a.** [Eng. motor; -ial.] Giving motion, motory.

mō tor-pāth-ic, a. [Eng. motorpath(y); -ic.] Of or pertaining to motorpathy, or the movement cure.

mō tor-pāth-y, s. [Lat. motor = a mover, and Gr. παθος (pathos) = suffering.]

Med.: A system of attempted cure by exercising and regulating the motions of the body; kinesipathy (q.v.).

* **mō-tōr-y, n.** [Lat. motorius, from motor = a mover, a motor (q.v.).] Giving motion; motive: as, motory muscles.

motory-nerves, s. pl.

Ant.: The nerves which control motion. (*Open*.)

* **mōtt, s.** [Mot.]

* **mot-tel-cyc, n. & s.** [MOTLEY.]

mot tett, s. [MOTETT.]

mōt-tle, v.t. [MOTTLY.] To mark with spots or blotches of different colours; to blotch; to tingeate.

"Mottling the sea, their lordward banners rowed."
Scott—Don Roderick, IV.

mōt-tle, s. [MOTTLE, *v.*] A term applied to mahogany and other woods employed in cabinet-making which have a mottled appearance when polished, and to the characteristic coloration of the surface.

mottle-faced, mottled-faced, a. Having a mottled face.

"The mottle-faced gentleman spoke with great energy and determination."
Dickens—Pickwick, ch. xiii.

mōt-tled (tled as teld), a. [MOTTLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Spotted, blotched, or variegated with different colours or shades of colour.

2. *Bot.*: Marked with blotches of equal intensity, passing insensibly into each other. (*London.*)

mottled-beauty, s.

Entom.: *Biston variolator*; a pale gray moth varied with brownish and dusky yellow. Found in Britain.

mottled-umbre, s.

Entom.: A moth of the family Hyberniada.

mōt-tō, s. [Ital. from Lat. muttum = a mutter, a grunt, a murmur, from mutto, mutto = to mutter, to mumble.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A word or short pithy sentence or phrase, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached, or as expressive of some guiding principle or idea; a maxim.

"It was the motto of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the Second's reign. *Intra te, in te, habeat, serve God and be cheerful!*"
Addison—Freeholder.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Art.*: The word or sentence used to mark the work of a particular artist.

2. *Lit.*: A word or sentence carried on the scroll, and used in allusion to the name of the bearer, the deeds of his ancestor, or as expressing some guiding principle or idea. Many family mottoes contain a punning allusion to their names, as *Ver non semper vincit*, the motto of the Vernons; *Cavendo tutus*, of the Cavendishes, &c.

motto-lasses, s. pl. Boudons or sweetmeats wrapped up in fancy paper bearing mottoes, love verses, &c., used at juvenile parties.

mōt-tōed, a. [Eng. motto; -ed.] Having a motto.

mōt-trām-ite, s. [After Mottram St. Andrews, Cheshire, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin, crystalline encrustations. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 5.894;

lustre, resinous; colour, black; when thin and seen by transmitted light, yellow; streak, yellow. *Compos.*: variable, 18.74; protoxide of lead, 57.18; protoxide of copper, 20.39; water, 3.60 = 100. Found on Kemper Sandstone.

* **mōt tŷ, n.** [Eng. mot(t); -y.] Full of notes; consisting of notes.

mōuch, s. [A variant of *mōch* (q.v.).] To have a wandering life; to live as a tramp or vagrant.

mōu char-a bŷ, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A balcony with a parapet, embattled or otherwise, and machicolations projected over a gate. It was usually intended to protect the entrance.

mōu chard (d silent), s. [Fr.] A jockey-spy. (Used as a term of contempt in France.)

mōu-chêr, s. [Eng. mouch; -er.] One who mouches; one who leads a semi-vagabond life, having no fixed home, and living by selling water-cresses, wild flowers, birds' nests and eggs, and other things which may be obtained for the gathering.

mōu chêtta, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A hollow or canal sunk in the soffit of a corona to form the larinet or drip.

mōu-di-wārp, mōu-die-wārt, s. [MÖLDWÄRT.] A mole.

mōuf-loñ, mōuf'-floñ, muf'-floñ, s. [Fr. O Fr. mouff, *mouffron*, prob. from Ger. *muffel* = a kind of dog with large pendulous ears. (*Littér.*)]

Zool.: *Ovis montanus*, a wild species of sheep, formerly common in Spain, now restricted to Corsica and Sardinia. It is about the size of a common sheep, brownish-gray in colour, with a dark dorsal streak, and a varying amount of white on the face and legs. Horns are present in the males only, and the tail is very short. The mouffon frequents the summits of hills, in small herds, headed by an old ram, and is not easily approached by the hunter. It breeds freely with the domestic species (*Ovis aries*). (*OVIS, SHEEP.*)

* **mought, pret. of** [MAY, *v.*]

mōuld (l), *molde (l), s. [A.S. *molde* = dust, earth, country; cogn. with Dut. *mol* = dust, dirt; Icel. *mol* = mould, earth; It. *mol*; Sw. *mol* (for *mold*); Goth. *mulla* = dust; Ger. *mol*; Prov. Ger. *mol*. From the same root as MVEL (q.v).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Earth, clay.

"At length that time was come, they were not loath to give their bodies to the family mould."
Wordsworth—Michael.

* 2. The earth.

"So rich a chamber, he saw they never on mould."
See Fenwick, 1822.

3. Fine soft earth, easily pulverized.

4. The matter or material of which anything is formed (component substance); composition.

"Rather than thou seek the fellowship of kindred mould."
Wordsworth—Excursion, bk. vi.

5. Iron mould.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The name given to any thread-like fungal, whether belonging to the Hyphomycetes or the Physomyces, which are found on bread, ink, gum, &c.

"The matt made in summer is apt to contract mould."
Voetorius—Husbandry.

* Brown, blue, or green mould is *Penicillium glaucum*; another green mould is *Mucor Mucedo*.

2. *Geol.*: Vegetable soil consisting of the surface stratum, whether of clay, gravel, sand or rock, disintegrated by atmospheric influences and modified by the plants, first of lower, and then of higher organisation, and by the animals which reside upon or pass over its surface. Of all these animals the most potent in action is the earthworm, which effects changes on the surface of the earth second only to those produced by polypos on that of the deep. (*EARTHWORK.*) (See also *Brown; Vegetable Mould & Earthworms.*)

mould-board, s. A curved plate extending behind the share, for overturning the furrow-slice. Ploughs are called right or left, according to the direction in which the furrow-slice is laid. Double-mould-board ploughs

are those in which the breast is formed by two mould-boards meeting at an acute angle in front of the shank, and turning the soil equally in each direction.

mould (2), *molde (2), s. [The *d* is excessant, from O. Fr. *molle, molle, melle* (Fr. *moult*), from Lat. *moluballus, molle, molle* is a measure, a standard.] [*Mould, Mould, n.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The matrix in which anything is cast.

"The liquor ore he distilled Into it moulds prepared."
Milton—P. L., xi. 51.

(2) A general term for patterns to work by, where the outline of the thing to be made has to be adapted to that of the pattern; also applied to various tools containing cavities either for casting in, as a bullet-mould, or for producing various forms by beating or pressure.

(3) A mould-candle (q.v.)

(4) A thing moulded.

"Think you this mould of hopes and fears Could find no statelier than his peers?"
Tranman—Two Voices.

2. *Fig.*: Cast, form, shape, character.

"What creatures these inherit of what mould, Of substance, how cutbred, and what their power."
Milton—P. L., ii. 322.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ant.*: A fontanel or space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane situated at the angles of the bones which form the skull in a human foetus and a new born child.

2. *Building*: A frame to give shape to a structure, as in the building of houses in concrete, beton, clay, cement, &c.

3. *Foundry*: Moulds for casting are of several kinds: (1) Open moulds into which the metal is poured, the upper surface of the fluid metal assuming the horizontal position. Such are ingots and some other objects. (2) Close moulds of metal or plaster of Paris, with ingates by which the molten metal enters. Such are the moulds for inkstands, cannon-balls, bullets, tin, and various other articles made of lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys, which fuse at a moderate heat. (3) Close moulds of sand, in which articles of iron, brass, bronze, &c., are cast. This is the ordinary foundry work, and includes machinery, stoves, ordnance, and the multitude of articles of domestic and agricultural hardware.

4. *Gold-beating*: The package of goldbeater's skin in which gold-leaf is placed for the third beating. It is first enveloped in vellum, 1 1/2 leaves, with interposed ploughs of gold, one inch square, forming a kutch. The pieces, spreading to the size of the vellum, are cut into four pieces and interleaved with gold-beater's skin; 600 pieces and their skin form a shoder, for the second beating. Being again divided into four pieces, they are again interleaved with goldbeater's skin; making 2,400. These are divided into three packages of 800 each, called moulds, and receive the third beating.

5. *Paper-making*: Hand-made paper is made by a mould and deckle (q.v.). The mould is an open, square frame with a wire-cloth bottom, and a little larger all round than the required sheet of paper.

6. *Plastering*: A thin board cut to a pattern and used in forming cornices, &c.

7. *Ship-build*: A full-sized pattern of the same figure and dimensions as the moulding side of the piece which it represents. The mould may be of skeleton form, and may serve for several frames. It is usually a thin plank cut to the form of a ship-timber, and serving as a template for scaling the timbers for the workmen who saw, hew, and adze them into shape.

mould blacking machine, s. A machine by which a loam-mould is blacked to give it a thin carbonaceous surface; the solution is known as black-wash, and is usually put on by a hand-brush.

mould-board, s.

Arch.: A board on which the pattern lies while being rammed; a follow-board (q.v.).

mould-candle, s. A candle formed in a mould.

mould cistern, s.

Sugar-smoking:

1. The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-frames.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -sion = şhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. A tank in which the moulds are soaked after being used.

mould facing,

v. A pattern showered upon a pattern before covering the latter with loam, and intended to disguise the smoothness of the face of the casting.

mould loft,

A large room in a ship-building yard, in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings.

mould stone,

The masonry of a door or window.

mould turner,

A maker of metal frames of shapes.

mould (1), v.t. & i. [MOULD (3), 5.]

A. Intransitive:

- To cover with mould.
 - To cease to become mouldy; as, Damp *will* *not* *mould*.
- B. Transitive:** To contract; mould; to become mouldy.

mould (2), v.t. [MOLD (2), 5.]

- To make or form into a particular shape; to fashion.
- To knead, as bread.

"Moulded they seemed for kings of giant race."
Scott: Don Roderick, xiv.

*** mould a ble, a.** [Eng. *mould* (2), v.; *able*.]

Able to be moulded; capable of being moulded.
"The differences of *Benedicite* and *not* *mouldable* and *mouldable* are peculiar notions."
Wilson: Vul. Hist., § 540.

moude-baert, s. [MOULBAERT.]

mould-er, s. [Eng. *mould* (2), v.; *-er*.] One who moulds; *sculp*, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

"The making of the mould from the model . . . is simply the work of any moulder or skilled plasterer."
Cozzetta: Technical Education, pt. x, p. 295.

moulder's clamp,

Foundry: A frame by which the parts of a flask are tightly secured together, ready for the pouring of the metal into the mould.

moulder's flask,

Foundry: The frame containing the mould in which metal is poured in casting.

moulder's table,

Foundry: A bench at which a workman stands in moulding small objects.

mould-er, v.t. & i. [A frequent, from *mould* (1), 6.]

A. Intransitive:

- Lit.*: To be turned to dust by natural decay; to perish in dust; to crumble.

"Thou shalt *not* *moulder* unprepared."
Copper: Death of Iscanon.

II. Figuratively:

- To perish; to waste away gradually.
"When this *thy* *mass* . . . shall *moulder* *and* *lose*."
Brown: Noble Theod., iii. 25.
- To diminish gradually.
"Finding his congregation *moulder* *away* steadily, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin by turns."
Addison: Spectator, No. 22.

B. Trans: To turn to dust.

"The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age."
Addison: On Italy.

*** mould-er-y, a.** [Eng. *moulder*, v.; *-y*.] Of the nature of or resembling mould.

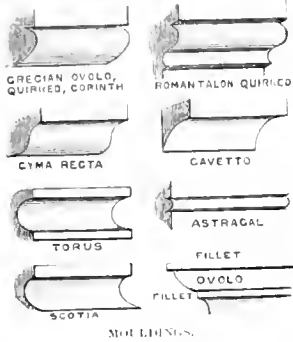
mould-néss, s. [Eng. *mouldy*; *-ness*.]

- Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being mouldy; mould; mouldy growth.
"His low crook backs a rotten chest contain'd;
Whose covers much of *mouldness* coupl'd."
Deighton: Jurem'd, sat. vi.
- Bot.*: *Aspergillus*, a genus of Fungals.

mould-ing, p.p. pres. a., & s. [MOULD (2), v.]

- A. & B.** *As p.p. pres. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
- C. As substantive:**
 - Ordinary Language:*
 - The act of forming or casting in a mould.
 - Anything cast or formed in or as in a mould.
 - Figuratively:*
 - Arch.*: A term applied to all the varieties of outline or contour given to the angles of

the various subordinate parts and features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, capitals, bases, door or window pediments and heads, &c. There are eight sorts of regular mouldings, viz., the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scotia, and the fillet. These mouldings are not to be used at hazard, each having certain situations adapted to its reception, to which it must always be applied.



Thus, the ovolo and talon, from their peculiar form, seem intended to support other important mouldings or members; the cyma and cavetto, being of weaker contour, should only be used for the cover or shelter of other parts; the torus and astragal, bearing a resemblance to a rope, appear calculated to bind and fortify the parts to which they are applied; the use of the fillet and scotia is to separate one moulding from another, and to give a variety to the general profile. The ovolo and talon are mostly placed in situations above the level of the eye; when below it, they should only be applied as crowning members. The place for the scotia is invariably below the level of the eye. When the fillet is very wide, and used under the cyma of a cornice, it is termed a corona; if under a corona it is called a bond. The curved contours of mouldings are portions of either circles or ellipses. In Norman architecture the mouldings were almost universally round and hollows variously combined, and frequently broken up into zigzag lines. In English architecture of the Middle Ages the mouldings are lozier.

2. *Joinery:* A mode of ornamentation by grooving or swelling bands, or forms following the line of the object. There are numerous varieties, as the bead, the astragal, the ovolo, the egg, the cyma, the recta or reverse, the quirk, the bolection, &c. A moulding is said to be stuck on or laid on, according to whether it is made on the edge of the frame or on a detached slip.

3. *Min.*: The ore found on the top of veins near the surface of the ground.

4. *Shipbuild.*: Giving the correct outline and depth to ship's timbers, &c. It is one part of the operation of forming (q.v.).

moulding board, s. [MOULD-BOARD.]

moulding box, s.

Found.: A flask in which the sand is rammed.

moulding-erane, s.

A crane for handling moulds and flasks in a foundry.

moulding edge, s.

Shipbuild.: That edge of a ship's frame which comes in contact with the skin, and is represented in the draft. The other edge is the beveling-edge.

moulding file, s.

A file with a concavity adapted to dress and finish moulded surfaces. It is made by a swage, and afterwards cut.

moulding frame, s.

Foundry: The templet by which an object is shaped in loam-moulding.

moulding hole, s.

Foundry: The cavity in the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

moulding loam, s.

Foundry: The mixture of sand and clay used in loam-moulding.

moulding machine,

- Plastic-mold*: A machine for the manufacture of composition-moulding.
- Sheet-metal Working*: A kind of rolling machine for moulding sheet-metal to shape for corners, balusters, and other purposes. It consists of a pair of rollers of conical form, between which the sheet of metal is passed to give it the required outline.

moulding mill, s.

A planing-mill for shaping timber.

moulding planes, s. pl.

Joiners' planes for making mouldings, and having various patterns, or concave and convex sides to form parts of mouldings; such as hollows and rounds, Match-planes.

moulding plough, s.

A plough with two mould-boards to throw the soil right and left, a ridging-plough.

moulding sand, s.

A mixture of sand and loam for making moulds for casting.

moulding saw, s.

One or a number of circular saws for blocking out strips for ornamental mouldings. The strips are fed repeatedly to the saw at different angles, and the general outline of the desired moulding approximated. The work is generally completed by revolving planes.

mōuld-wārp, s. [MOLDWARE.]

mōuld-y, a. [Eng. *mould* (1), s.; *-y*.] Covered, overgrown, or filled with mould; musty, mildewed; of the nature of or resembling mould.

"A dungeon wide and horrible, the walls
On all sides fur'd with *mouldy* damp."
Addison: Midas's Stage imitated out of J. Knell's.

*** moule, v.i.** [Fr. *mouler*.] To grow mouldy; to mould; to waste away.

"Thou white top writhest mine old eyes;
Mine heart is also *moulded* as mine eyes."
Shawver: C. T., 3. 807.

mōu-lin, s. [Fr., = a mill (q.v.).]

Geol.: A waterfall which hollows out for itself a chasm or channel in a glacier, ultimately breaking through it and carrying with it fragments of rock, gravel, &c., to lower levels.

mōu-lin-āge, s. [Fr.]

Silk-man.: The operation or process of twisting and doubling raw silk; the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

mōu-line, mōu-lin-ēt, s. [Fr.]

- The rope-winding drum of a hoisting machine.
- A portable apparatus carried by cross-bow-men for winding up their bows.
- A kind of turnstile.

mōuls, s. [MOOLS.]

mōult, *mout, *mout-en, *mout-ya.

***mout, *molt, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *molto* = to change; Fr. *muer* = to mould.]

A. Intrans: To cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals; to moult. (Generally used in reference to the shedding of feathers by birds, but often employed of the act of shedding the hair in mammals, and of the exuviation which takes place in many Invertebrates.)

"Bald-pate-heads, after their *moulting*, grow to be red-guns by degrees."
Brown: Ant. Hist., § 851.

B. Transitive:

- To shed or cast, as birds.
"Should my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the King and Queen *mout* to feather."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 2.
- To change, to get rid of.
"We all *mould* our names in the natural course of life."
Methuyn: The Doctor, cl. lxxx.

*** mōult, * molt, s.** [MOULT, v.] The act or process of moulting or casting the feathers, hair, &c.

*** mōult-en, a.** [Eng. *moult*; *-en*.] Being in the state of moulting or casting the feathers; having moulted.

"A clip-winged griffin, and a *moulten* raven."
Shakespeare: A Henry IV., iii. 1.

*** moult-ure, s.** [MULTURE.]

*** moun, v.i.** [MOWE.]

*** mounch, * maunch, v.t. & i.** [MUNCH.]

mōund (1), s. [A.S. *mund* = a protection; cogn. with O. Fris. *mund*, *mound* = a protector, a guardian; O. H. Ger. *mund* = a protection, a

professor; Ger. *Wormund* = a guardian. The form and meaning of the word have been influenced by *mound*, with which, however, it is not nearly connected.]

- * 1. A protection, as a body of men.
"He wende . . . with swithe god *mound*." *Poet. Socy.* p. 189.
- 2. Something raised as a protection or defence; as a bank of earth or stone, an artificial elevation of earth; a rampart, a fence.
"Now all the sons of warlike Greece surround
Thy destined tomb, and cast a mighty *mound*."
Pope, Homer, Iliad, xvii, 142
- 3. A natural elevation, resembling an artificial heap of earth; a hillock, a knoll.
- * 4. A barrier, a curb, a limit.
"Such as broke through all *mounds* of law."—*South Sermons*.

mound-birds, *s. pl.*
Ornith.: The same as MOUND-BUILDERS, 2.
mound-builders, *s. pl.*

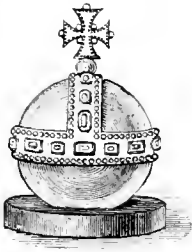
1. *Anthrop.*: The name given to a prehistoric race, formerly inhabiting the Mississippi Valley, who have left some very remarkable earthworks or their only memorials, for even tradition is silent on the subject. The best known group of mounds is near Newark, Ohio, and consists of "elaborate earthworks, in the form of a circle, octagon, and square, and enclose an area of about four square miles, on the upper terrace, between two branches of the Licking River. Scattered over the same plain, and crowning the neighbouring hills, are numerous tumuli or mounds, evidently erected by the same people that built the larger works." The human remains found in these mounds are usually so much decayed as to preclude the recovery of a single bone entire. This fact Squier and Davis regard as evidence of the great antiquity of the mounds, since in England, where the moist climate is much less favourable for the preservation of such remains, perfect skeletons have been found after being buried eighteen hundred years. (*Marsh, in Amer. Journ. Science*, July, 1866.) Wilson does not attribute to them so high an antiquity:

"But while the *mound-builders* are essentially prehistoric, according to all New World chronology, there is nothing in the disclosures hitherto made calculated to suggest for them an extremely remote era. . . . The probability rather is that the ruins of Clark's Work on Fort Ancient may match in antiquity with those of Eucland's Norman keeps, and even that their builders may have lingered on into centuries nearer the age of Columbus."—*Archæologic Man*, 321, 322.

2. *Ornith.*: (See extract).
 "The Megalopidae (or *mound-builders*) are another most remarkable and anomalous group of birds."—*Wallace, Geog. Dist. Animals*, i, 305.

mound (2), *s.* [Fr. *monde*; from Lat. *mundus* = the world.]

Her.: A ball or globe, the symbol of sovereign authority and majesty, and forming part of the regalia of an emperor or king. It is surmounted by a cross and encircled with a horizontal band, from the upper edge of which springs a semicircular band, both enriched with precious stones.



MOUND.

* **mound**, *v. t.* [MOUND (1), *s.*] To fortify with a mound; to fence in.

"Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys."
Dryden, Mæc's Elysium, Synoph. 3.

* **mound'éd**, *a.* [Eng. *mound* (1), *s.*; *ed.*] Shaped like a mound; possessing a mound.

* **mound'less**, *a.* [Eng. *mound*; *less*.] Without a mound.

moun'-seer, *s.* [A corruption of *monsieur* (1), *v.*] (For def. see etym.)

mount, *s.* [A.S. *muut*, from Lat. *montem*, accus. of *mons* = a mountain.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. A high hill; a mountain. (Now only used in poetry, or as an attributive to a name: as, *Mount Vesivivus*, *Mount Sinai*.)
- 2. A mound, a fence; a bulwark for defence or attack; an embankment.

"He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers."
Wallace, Hist. of Turks.

3. A means of mounting on horseback; an aid to mounting.

4. That which one mounts; a horse, with the appurtenances necessary for riding.

5. A sheet of paper, cardboard, &c., upon which a drawing is placed. It is generally of larger size than the object placed on it, and of a tint that will aid its general effect.

* 6. A bank. (Cf. *Mountainside*.)
 "These examples continued use in a resolution to put forth that poor talent *and* both even use, not to particular exhalances, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break."—*Hudson*.

II. Technically:

- 1. *Fut.*: A cavalier (q.v.).
- 2. *Her.*: The representation of a mound or hill covered with grass and occupying the bottom or base of the shield. It is usually represented as bearing a tree. When depicted green it is called a mount-vert.



MOUNT.

- * (1) *Mount-gréed*, *mount* in degrees:
Her.: Mounds cut in the form of steps.
- (2) *Mount-tout*:
Her.: A mound with a hill upon it.

mount, *mont-en*, *mount-en*, *v. t. & t.* [Fr. *monter* = to mount; from *mont* = a hill, a mound (q.v.); Sp. *monter*; Ital. *montare*.]

A. Intransitive:

- 1. To rise up; to rise on high; to ascend.
"Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high?"—*Job* ii, 7.
- 2. To climb up.
"Here will Talbot *mount*."
Shakesp. A Henry VI., ii, 1.
- 3. To rise; to tower; to be raised or built to a great height.
"Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish."—*Amer.*, 1866.
- 4. To be mounted upon anything; specif., to get on horseback.
"Mounted upon a hot and fiery steed."
Shakesp. Richard II., v, 2.
- 5. To amount; to rise in value or amount: as, The expenses *mounted* to a large sum.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. To raise aloft or on high; to lift up.
"The fiend look'd up and knew
His *mount*ed scale aloft."—*Milton, P. L.*, iv, 1014.
- 2. To climb; to ascend; to go up to, or on.
"Mount thou my horse, and hide thy spurs in him,
Till he have brought thee up to vnder troops."
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar, v, 3.
- * 3. To form a path up.
"The stairs that *mount* the Capitol."
Shakesp. Cymbeline, i, 6.
- † 4. To copulate with; to cover.
- 5. To put, or place on; specif., to furnish with a horse or horses for riding.
"Unless the adage must be verified,—
That beggars, *mounted*, run their horse to death."
Shakesp. 3 Henry VI., i, 4.
- 6. To raise into position, or place in readiness for service; to prepare for use or service; to make ready.
"Let France and England *mount*
Their battering cannon charged to the mouths."
Shakesp. King John, ii.
- 7. To cover, or set round with a mound or setting of something necessary, useful or ornamental: as, To *mount* a drawing—that is, to set it in a frame or on a sheet of paper, cardboard, &c.: To *mount* a diamond—that is, to put it in a setting.
- 8. To carry as an equipment; to be furnished or equipped with: as, A fort *mounts* twenty guns.
- * 9. To raise in rank, degree, or position.
"He was dubbed and *mounted* from his own meane rank to the title of a king."—*Speed, Hist. Great Brit.*, bk. ix, ch. xx.

II. Technically:

- 1. *Microsc.*: To arrange microscopic objects for permanent preservation. In the dry and uncovered state they are sometimes mounted on discs of cork, leather, or pasteboard, with a coating of lamp-black. They may be affixed by marine glue or Canada balsam. Some must be mounted in liquid placed in glass cells. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)
- 2. *Theat.*: To prepare for representation on a stage: as, To *mount* a play.

* To *mount guard*: [Guard, *s.*, * (3).]

mount—*a. ble.*, *a.* [Eng. *mount*, *v.*; *mt'*.] Able to be mounted; capable of being mounted, or ascended.

mount'ain, *mont'aine*, *mont'ayn*, *mont'aync*, *mont'eyno*, *mount'aine*, *mount'ayn*, *mount'ayne*, *a. s. o.* [Fr. *montaigne*, *montain* (Fr. *montagne*), from Low Lat. *montanus*, *montanus* = a mountain; from Lat. *montanus* = mountains; from *mons* (gent. *montis*) = a mountain; Sp. *montaña*; Ital. *montagne*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. A large or very high hill; a large mass of earth rising to a great height above the level of the adjacent land; a high elevation or prominence upon the earth's surface; a high mountain.
"It seemed some *mountain* pent and risen,
A channel for the stream had given."
Sp. R. Rob., ii, 7.
- 2. Something of very great bulk; something very large.
"I should have been a *mountain* of humanity."
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 5.
- 3. A kind of wine.

II. Technically:

1. *Geog.*: Mountains usually exist in chains, the highest being the Himalayas. Kuchlungga (28,176 feet) was considered the highest till the discovery, in Dec. 1841, of Mount Everest (29,000 feet). The Andes come next. Their highest peak is Sorata (25,267 feet). The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe, Mount Blanc (15,744 feet) being the loftiest peak. Ben Nevis (4,406 feet) is the highest mountain in Britain. Parallel to a leading mountain chain there are in some cases two others of inferior elevation, one on each side. Thus, parallel to part of the Himalayas are the Siwalik Hills, or Sub-Himalayas, of inferior elevation to the central chain. In studying the geography of a country, the mountains or hills claim attention first, for from them flow the rivers, and the direction of these regulates the position of the towns, the most powerful factors in political geography.

2. *Geol.*: In 1833 M. Elie de Beaumont published the hypothesis that a variety of independent mountain-chains have been thrown up suddenly at particular periods, and that all such chains which have risen contemporaneously are parallel to each other, though widely apart. Sir Chas. Lyell controverted these views, and proved that every great mountain is the result, not of one upheaval, but of many. (*Lyell, Prin. of Geol.*, ch. xi.) The composition of the different parts of a mountain regulate its form; trappan rocks, for instance, tending to make one or more table-lands with precipitous sides, and granito a rounded top. [Volcano.]

B. As adjective:

- 1. Of, or pertaining to, a mountain; existing, growing, or living on mountains; natural to mountains: as, *mountain* goats, *mountain* air, &c.
- 2. Full of or covered with mountains: as, *mountain* districts.
- 3. Like a mountain in size or bulk; of extraordinary size or bulk; very large.

* (1) *The Old Man of the Mountain*: (1) The Innam Hassan ben Sabbah el Homain. (2) Sheik Al Jebel, Prince of the Assassins.

(2) *The Mountain*:

Fr. Hist.: A name originally applied to the extreme democratic party in the first French Revolution, from the circumstance of their occupying the highest seats in the hall of the National Convention. The term is still applied to the more advanced section of the democratic party.

* Obvious compounds: *Mountain-ant*, *mountain-cliff*, *mountain-eagle*, *mountain-fowl*, *mountain-maid*, *mountain-mist*, *mountain-spirit*, *mountain-path*, *mountain-side*, *mountain-top*, *mountain-torrent*, &c.

mountain ash, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus Aucuparia*, a tree, ten to thirty feet high, with pinnate leaves, corymbose compound cymes of cream-white flowers, and scarlet berries with yellow flesh. Wild in woods, on hill-sides, chiefly in mountainous districts of Britain, and cultivated in gardens. Called also the Rowan-tree.

mountain avens, *s.* [Physic.]

mountain barometer, s. A portable barometer designed for measuring vertical heights above the sea. It is, consequently, more carefully made and accurately adjusted than the common barometer.

mountain bat, s.
Zool. *Emballonatus monticola*, a social bat from Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Philippine Islands. It is about an inch and a half in length, with a tail half an inch long. General colour, chocolate-brown, lighter beneath.

mountain billow, s. A wave of extraordinary or unusual size.
"Thus, when a mountain billow leaps and raves"
Pop. Honor. Beauvais

mountain blue, s. A native carbonate of copper, which is liable to change its tint to green if mixed with oil.

mountain bramble, s.
Bot.: The *Clematis* (q.v.).

mountain bunting, s.
Ornith.: The Snow-bunting. [PLEISTOCENE.]

mountain cat, s. The wild cat.
"Like mountain cat who gazes long young,
Full of Fitz James's throat for spring."
Scott. Lady of the Lake, v. 11

mountain chain, s. A chain or range of mountains.
"To the east are wild mountain chains."
Longfellow. Discovery of the North Pole

mountain cock, s. [CARPACALZIE.]

mountain cork, s.
Min.: A variety of asbestos (q.v.), sufficiently light to float on water. Called also Mountain-leather.

mountain crab, s.
Zool.: The genus *Geocarcinus* (q.v.).

mountain curassow, s.pl.
Ornith.: The sub-family *Oreophasinæ* (q.v.).

mountain damson, s. [DAM-SON, s. (1), (2).]

mountain deer, s. The chamois.
"It is a task of doubt and fear
To sight but goat or mountain deer."
Scott. Lord of the Isles, iv. 8

mountain dew, s. A name sometimes given to Scotch whiskey, as having in former times often been secretly distilled in the mountains, away from the prying eyes of the excise officers.

"Beard, cheese, and mountain-dew were literally provided"
Edinburgh Even. Courier, Jan. 22, 1823.

mountain dulso, s. [DULSE, ¶ (2).]

mountain ebony, s. [BAUBINIA.]

mountain eyrie, s. A nest on the top of a mountain.
"The lord of Jove
Fierce from his mountain eyrie downward dove"
Pop. Honor. Ode, viii. 69

mountain finch, s.
Ornith.: The Bramble or Brambling-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*.

mountain flux, s.
Min.: One of the popular names for amianthus (q.v.).

mountain-foot, s. The foot or bottom of a mountain.
"Upon the rising of the mountain-foot"
Shakspeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

mountain goat, s. [MAZAMA.]

mountain-green, s.
1. *Min.*: [MALACHITE].
2. *Bot.*: [MOUNTAIN-FRIDE.]

mountain hare, s.
Zool.: *Lepus timidus*, an inhabitant of the northern parts of both hemispheres; it replaces the Common Hare (*Lepus europæus*) in Ireland and parts of Scotland. Ears and tail short, the summer-coat fulvous-gray, becoming white in cold climates in the winter. Absent from Central Europe, reappearing on the Alps. Called also the Northern Hare.

mountain-head, s. The top of a mountain. (*Wordsworth. Pleasa*)

mountain-high, adv. [MOUNTAIN-HIGH.]

mountain holly, s. [HOLLY, ¶.]

mountain-howitzer, s.
Artill.: A short, light piece of ordnance of

large calibre, to fire shells and case-shot, but not solid shot, with small charges of powder, once constructed of cast-iron, bronze, or wrought iron, but now superseded by small steel or "screw" guns, which are in two parts, and screw together.

"The mountain-howitzer, the broken road . . .
Portent the deeds to come"
Byron. Child Harold, l. 54

mountain laurel, s.
Bot.: *Keteleeria latifolia*, one of the Rhododendrea.

mountain laver, s.
Bot.: A greenish Alga of the genus *Falmella*.

mountain leather, s. [MOUNTAIN-CORK.]

mountain-limestone, s.
Geol.: A term introduced by Mr. Wm. Smith, "the father of English geology," to designate a series of calcareous rocks called by Conybeare carboniferous limestone. The term mountain implies that, in England where, in one place, according to Prof. Hull, it is 4,000 feet thick, it rises high above the surface, constituting precipices, &c. It is often cavernous; it is well developed in Derbyshire, South Wales, and Somerset. Typically it is massive, well-bedded, light bluish gray, reddish, or black in colour, in some parts homogeneous, in others crystalline. In Scotland it separates into thin calcareous strata, alternating with yellow and white sandstone, dark shale, and seams of coal and limestone. In some places the mountain limestone is composed mainly of broken enclinites, in others of foraminifera, corals, bryozoa, &c. Of mollusca: 334 lamellibranchs, 206 gastropods, with various pteropoda and cephalopoda, have been found in it; and more than seventy species of fossil fish. It was deposited in an ocean which extended as far as the United States, Canada, and Arctic America. In addition to the value of mountain limestone for turning into lime, it contains valuable ores of lead, zinc, &c. It also receives a good polish, and makes a fine marble. [CARBONIFEROUS-SYSTEM.]

mountain linnet, s.
Ornith.: *Linna montana*, distinguished from the Common Linnet and the Redpolls by the greater length of its tail, and by its reddish tawny throat. A winter visitor to the southern parts of England; but it breeds in the north, in Scotland, and in the Scottish islands every season. (*Yarrell*.)

mountain-liquorice, s.
Bot.: *Trifolium alpinum*, the roots of which have the sugary flavour of liquorice.

mountain mahogany, s.
Bot.: *Ebala lentis*.

mountain-meat, s. The same as BERGMEL (q.v.).

mountain-milk, s.
Min.: An amorphous, soft variety of carbonate of lime, resembling chalk, but lighter, more pulverulent, and harsher to the touch.

mountain-mint, s.
Bot.: *Pycnanthemum montanum*, and the genus *Pycnanthemum*. The species are American.

mountain-moss, s.
Bot.: The genus *Selago*.

mountain-parsley, s.
Bot.: *Selinum oregonicum*.

mountain-pepper, s.
Bot.: The seeds of *Capsicum sinense*.

mountain-pride, mountain-green, s.
Bot.: A West Indian name for *Spathelia simplicifera*.

mountain-rice, s.
Botany:

1. A variety of the rice plant; grown in various mountainous parts of Europe and Asia.

2. The genus *Oryzopsis*.

mountain-rose, s.
Bot.: *Rosa alpina*.

mountain-soap, s.
Min.: The same as OROFION (q.v.).

mountain-sorrel, s.
Bot.: *Oxyria*, a genus of Polygonaceæ.

mountain sparrow, s.
Ornith.: *Passer montanus*, the Tree-sparrow (q.v.).

mountain spiderwort, s.
Bot.: *Anthericum scrofulinum*.

mountain spinach, s.
Bot. & Hort.: *Atriplex hortensis*, cultivated near Paris, as it formerly was in Britain, for the leaves which are used as spinach.

mountain stone parsley, s.
Bot.: *Atamantia libanotis*.

mountain sweet, s.
Bot.: A Canadian name for *Ceanothus americanus*.

mountain tallow, s.
Min.: The same as HICHTHINE (q.v.).

mountain tobacco, s.
Bot. & Hort.: *Arnicæ montana*, a composite plant, a native of Switzerland. [ARNICA.]

mountain wood, s.
Min.: A brown, wood-like mineral formerly referred to asbestos, but most of this is now included under *pilolite* (q.v.).

mountains-high, adv. To an exceeding height; as, The waves were running *mountains-high*.

mōunt-ain-ēer, s. [Eng. *mountain*; -*eer*.]

1. One who dwells among mountains.

"The knowledge that he could bring into the field the claymores of five thousand half-breathen mountaineers."
Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

2. One who climbs mountains; one who practises or is fond of mountaineering.

mōunt-ain-ēer, v. t. [MOUNTAINEER, s.] To climb mountains for amusement or for scientific purposes. (Generally found in the present participle or participial noun.)

mōunt-ain-ēr, s. [Eng. *mountain*; -*er*.] A mountaineer.

mōunt-ain-ēt, s. [Eng. *mountain*; dimin. suff. -*et*.] A little mountain, a mount, a hillock.

"Two fair mountains in the pleasant vale of Teunje."
Sidney. Arcadia, bk. i.

mōunt-ain-ōus, mōunt-an-ous, u. [O. Fr. *mountaigneur*, from *mountagne* = a mountain (q.v.).]

1. Full of mountains; hilly.
"And now the vessel skirts the strand
Of mountainous Northumberland."
Scott. Marmion, ii. 18.

2. Inhabiting mountains.
"The remnant . . . are ignorant and mountainous people."
Bacon. Essays; Of Vicissitude of Things.

3. Like mountains; exceedingly large; huge.
"The mountainous billows and capricious gales of the Antarctic seas."
Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.

4. Exceedingly great.
"Mountainous error too highly heaped."
Shakspeare. Coriolanus, ii. 3.

mōunt-ain-ōus-ness, s. [Eng. *mountainous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being mountainous.

"Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it."
Brewster.

mōunt-ance, s. [MOUNT, v.] Amount, quality, degree, extent.

"Of all the remnant of all my other care
Ne sette I nought the maintenance of a tare."
Chaucer. C. T., l. 372.

mōunt-ant, a. [Fr. *mountant*, pr. par. of *monter* = to mount.] Raised on high; lifted up.
"Hold up, you sluts,
Your airyous mountant."
Shakspeare. Tempest of Athens, iv. 3.

mōunt-č-bānk, mōunt i-banke, s. & a. [Ital. *montebanco*, from O. Ital. *monta in banco* = a mountebank, from *montare* = to mount, and *banco* = a bench.] [MOUNT, BANK.]

A. As substantive:

1. A quack doctor; one who mounted on a bank or bench at a fair, or on some other occasion of public concourse, to proclaim the virtues of the drugs which he had for sale.

"To hear mountebanks harange, to see bears dance, and to set dogs at oxen."
Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

2. A boastful and false pretender; a quack, a charlatan.

"Ours parvelled out, as thine have ever been,
God's worship and the mountebank between."
Cooper. Progress of Error, 156.

* B. As adj.: Quack, false, sham.
* Much like to these mountebank charurgians. - P. Holland. Phytarch's Morals, p. 130.

* mount-ē-bānk, v.t. & i. [MOUNTEBANK, s.]
A. Trans.: To cheat by false boasts or pretences.
* I'll mountebank their loves, Cog their hearts from them Shakespeare Coriolanus, iii. 2.

B. Intrans.: To play the fool.
* This paltrey mountebanking quack "Volcan Barlesque upon Barlesque, p. 231

* mount-ē-bānk-ēr y, s. [Eng. mountebank; -er.] The principles, practices, or habits of mountebanks; charlatanism, quackery.
* The only true expedient [is] yet contrived [which] all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state mountebankery. - A. Woodard. Works, iv, p. 309.

* mount-ē-bānk-ish, a. [Eng. mountebank; -ish.] Like or befitting a mountebank; juggling.
* Some locus poecus and mountebankish tricks. - Howell. Parly of Poems, p. 87.

* mount-ē-bānk-īsm, s. [Eng. mountebank; -ism.] The same as MOUNTEBANKERY (q.v.).

mount-ēd, pt. par. & a. [MOUNT, v.]
A. As pt. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:
1. Raised up or placed on anything high; spectl., on horseback, riding.

2. Secured or placed upon a mount, as a picture.

II. Her.: A term applied to a horse bearing a rider, and also to the placing of a cross, &c., upon steps; as, a cross mounted upon grees or degrees.

* mounted-andrew, s. A merry-andrew; a mountebank. (Dorves.)

mounted-patrol, s. A body of armed men patrolling on horseback.

mounted-police, s. Police who serve on horseback.

* mount-en-aunce, s. [MOUNTANCE.] Amount in value, quantity, or extent.
* She had not rid the mountenance of a fight. - Spenser. F. q., V. vi. 36.

mount-ēr, s. [Eng. mount, v.; -er.]
1. One who mounts or ascends.
* Such nobleness was never shown; They were two gallant mounters. Dryden: Amphidria.

2. One who mounts ornaments or sets; as, a mounter of drawings.

* 3. An animal mounted; a mounture.

* mount-īc, s. [MOUNTY.]

mount-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [MOUNT, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of ascending or rising on high; ascent.

2. The act of getting on horseback.

3. The act of furnishing or setting with a mount; the setting of a gem, drawing, &c.

4. A setting, as of a gem; a frame, as of a picture; a back stiffening of support, as of a print, map, &c.

5. The harness tackle of a boom.

6. The carriage and tackle of a piece of ordnance.

7. The ornamentation of the stock of a fowling-piece.

8. The fastening of a piece to be turned on the mandrel of a lathe.

9. The preparing an object of natural science for microscopic observation.

10. The angle which the slot in the stock of a plane makes with the sole, whereby the angle which the "bit," or iron of the plane, makes with the stuff to be planed is regulated.

11. (Pl.) Harness furniture.

mounting-board, mounting-per, s. The same as MOUNT, s., I. 5.

* mount-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. mounting; -ly.] So as to mount; by rising or mounting.
* [I] leaped for joy. So mountingly, I touch'd the stars, methought. Massinger. Old Law, n. 1.

* mount-lét, s. [Eng. mount, s.; Latin, soft -let.] A little mount or mountain; a hill.
* Those snowy mountlets through which do creep The milky rivers, that are only bred P. Fletcher. Christ a Victory & Triumph

* mount-ý, * mount-īc, s. [Fr. moule, from mouler = to mount.]
Hawk.: The rise of a hawk in the air after its prey.

* The sport which Basilius would show to Zelenice was the mounty of a neton. - Sidney. Arcadia, bk. 1.

mou-rir-i-a, s. [From mouriri, the native name of Mouririira graminensis.]
Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mouririaceæ (q.v.). It resembles Melastoma, but has not its conspicuous ribs.

mou-rir-i-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. mouriri(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]
Bot.: A tribe of Melastomaceæ.

mourn, * morne, * mourne, * murn, * murne, v.t. & i. [A.S. murnan, murnan = to grieve; cogn. with Teut. morne; Goth. murnan; O. H. Ger. mornân. From the same root as MURMUR (q.v.).]
A. Intransitive:

1. To grieve, to sorrow, to lament; to express or feel sorrow or grief; to be sorrowful.
* And when the wife of Uriah heard that Uriah her husband was dead, she mourned for her husband. - 2 Samuel, x. 26.

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow; to wear mourning.
* We mourn in black, why mourn we not in blood? Shakespeare 1 Henry VI, l. 1

B. Transitive:

1. To lament, to grieve for, to bewail, to deplore.

2. To utter in a mournful manner or voice.
* The loveslorn nightingale Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. Milton. Comus, 235.

* mourn, s. [MOURN, v.] Mourning, sorrow.
* A pretty feat to drive your mourn away. Greene: Looking-glass for London, p. 121.

* mourne, s. [Fr. morne] [MORNE]
1. The head of a tilting lance.
* His lances were coloured with hooks near the mourne. - Sidney

2. The end of a stail.

mourn-ēr, s. [Eng. mourn; -er]
1. One who mourns, grieves, or laments at any loss or misfortune.
* While Trojan captives here thy mourners stay, Weep all the night, and mourn all the day Pope. Homer: Iliad xviii. 399.

2. One who follows a funeral.
* Like to mourners carrying forth their dead. Dryden: Larsons' Wars, bk. vi.

* 3. Anything suited for or used at funerals.

* mourn-ēr-ēss, s. [Eng. mourner; -ess.] A female mourner.
* The principal mourners apparelled as an esquire. - Fosbrooke. Smith; Lives of the herceleys, p. 241.

mourn-fūl, * mourne-full, a. [Eng. mourn; -ful.]
1. Full of sorrow or grief; sorrowful, grieving.
* In mingled throngs the Greek and Trojan train Through heaps of carnage search'd the mournful plain. Pope. Homer: Iliad vii. 569.

2. Said, doleful; causing sorrow or grief.
* Expressive of mourning or sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief.
* A luteous face, &c. a mournful ditty. - South: Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 3.

mournful-widow, s. [MOURNING-WIDOW (2)]

mourn-fūl-lý, adv. [Eng. mournful; -ly.] In a mournful manner; with mourning or sorrow.
* Beat thou the drum that it speak mournfully. Shakespeare. Coriolanus, v. 6.

mourn-fūl-ness, s. [Eng. mournful; -ness.]
1. The quality or state of being mournful.
* Sing of Eliza's fixed mournfulness. P. Fletcher: To my Cousin, W. R., Esq.

2. An appearance of sorrow; a show of grief.

mourn-īng, * mourn-yng, pr. par., a., & s. [MOURN.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Grieving, sorrowing; expressive of or intended to express grief or sorrow; as, mourning garments.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of grieving or lamenting; grief, sorrow, lamentation.
* The joys of weeping and mourning for Me. - 1 Peter, v. 4. - Deuteronomy xxxiv. 8.

2. The customary dress worn by mourning.
* N. Albanian, through my means ever put on mourning. - Longfords. Phalaris: Pericles

mourning-coach, s. A coach drawn in black, and drawn by black horses, used at funerals.

mourning-dove, s.
* The Carolina Dove, &c. Named from the plaintiveness of its note. Called also the Carolina Turtle-dove. (Zoology.)

mourning-ring, s. A ring worn in memory of a deceased relative or friend.

mourning-widow, s.
Bot.: (1) Geranium phœnix; (2) Scabiosa aquilegia

mourn-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. mourning; -ly.] After the manner of one mourning; sadly.
* The king spoke of him mourningly and mournfully. - Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, l. 1

mourn-ite (a silent), s. [MOISITE]

mourn-i-vāl, s. [Fr. mourneuse = a trick at cards.] In the game of gleek, four cards of the same sort, as four aces; hence, four thumps of the same kind.

* mourn-sōme, a. [Eng. mourn; -some] Said, mournful.
* A mellow noise, very low and mournsome. Blackmore. Lorna Doone, ch. 11

mōuse, * mous (pl. mīce, * myes), s. [A.S. mus (pl. mys); cogn. with Dut. mus; Teut. mūs (pl. mys); Da. mus; Sory mus; Ger. mus; Russ. moush; Lat. mus; Gr. μῦς (mus); P. I. moush; Sansc. māsha = a rat, a mouse.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 3.
* What moe the mous agen the cat? Gower: C. I., 11

2. Figuratively:
* (1) A familiar term of endearment.
* What's your dark meaning, mouse? - Shakespeare. Loves Labour's Lost, v. 2.

(2) A swelling arising from a blow, and of a mouse colour; a black eye. (Slang.)

(3) A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round; the part immediately above the knee joint. (Called also mouse-piece, or mouse-buttock.)

II. Technically:

1. Blasting: A match used in firing guns or mines.

2. Nautical:
(1) A ball, knob, or purling, worked on a rope.

(2) A turn or two of spun-yarn minding the point of a hook to the shank to prevent its unhooking.

3. Zoology:

(1) A popular name for the smaller species of the genus Mus, the larger ones being called rats. Three are British: the Common or domestic mouse, Mus musculus, the Long-tailed Field-mouse, M. silvaticus, and the Harvest-mouse, M. minutus or muscorius. The Common Mouse is dusky-gray above, ashy underneath; the tail about as long as the body. The Field-mouse, which is reddish-gray above, white underneath, is larger; has the tail shorter than the body. The former abounds not merely in Europe, but in the European colonies, having been accidentally introduced to most parts of the world. [HARVEST-MOUSE.]

(2) Various animals more or less resembling the Common Mouse [1]. Thus, by Shrew Mouse is meant the Common Shrew, Sorex vulgaris; the Short-tailed Field-mouse, is Arvicolia agraria.

4. Entom.: A moth of the family Anaglyptidae.
* A mo. or a mouse: Something of nothing.

mouse-banc, s.
Bot.: Anagritum myocœnum.

mouse-bird, s.
* Menth.: The literal translation of the Dutch Mouscapel, the name given by the settlers in Natal and Cape Colony to the members of Brissou's genus Colinus. The popular name may have reference either to the generally

dim or slate-coloured plumage of the birds, or to their mouse-like habit of creeping along the boughs of trees, with the whole tarsus applied to the branch.

mouse buttoek, *s.* The same as **MORSE**, I. 2 (3).

mouse-chop, *s.*
Bot.: *Mesembryanthemum murinum*.

mouse-colour, *s.* The colour of a mouse.

mouse-coloured, *a.* Coloured like a mouse.

mouse-car, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Hieracium Pilosella*; (2) *Cerastium vulgatum*.

* **Bastard Mouse-car** is *Hieracium Esculo-Bastard*.

Mouse-car chickweed:
Bot.: The genus *Cerastium*.

* **mouse-fall**, * **mowsc-felle**, *s.* [Ger. *maus-falle*.] A mouse-trap.

mouse-hole, *s.* A hole inhabited by a mouse; a hole where mice enter or pass; hence, any very small hole or passage.

* He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*, but he soon grows too big ever to get out again. — *Stillingfleet*.

mouse hunt, *s.*
1. A hunt after mice.
* 2. A mouser; hence, one that watches and pursues as a cat does a mouse. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, & *Jul.*, iv. 4.)

mouse-like, *a.*
Zool.: Resembling a mouse; having some of the characteristics of a mouse; an epithet applied to the section *Myomorpha* (q.v.)

mouse-piece, *s.* [MOUSE, *s.*, I. 2. (3).]

mouse-sight, *s.* *Myopia* (q.v.)

mouse-skin, *s.* The skin of a mouse.

mouse-tail, *s.*
Botany:

1. The ranunculaceous genus *Myosurus* (q.v.) The Common Mouse-tail is *Myosurus minimus*. It is from two to six inches high, with linear spatulate fleshy leaves, and a single small greenish flower. Found in cornfields and waste places in England.
2. The genus *Mygalurus*.
3. *Dendrobium Myosurus*.

mouse-thorn, *s.*
Bot.: *Centaurea mywantha*.

mouse-trap, *s.* A trap designed to catch mice.

* **mouse-trap**, *v.t.* To catch as mice in a trap; to ensnare.

mouse, *v.i.* & *t.* [MOUSE, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To catch mice; to hunt for mice.
* A falcon, towing in her pride of place,
Was by a *mouseing* owl hawk'd at, and kill'd. — *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 4.

* 2. To watch craftily or slyly, as a cat for mice.

* A whole assembly of *mouseing* sants, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. — *L. Estrange*.

B. Transitive:

* 1. *Oral Lang.*: To tear to pieces, as a cat a mouse.
* "Mousing the flesh of men."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

2. *Naut.*: To fasten a small line across the upper part of a hook to prevent unhooking: as, To *mouse* a hook.

* **mouse-kin**, *s.* [Eng. *mouse*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.] A little mouse.

* Frisk about, pretty little *mousekin*. — *Thackeray: Virginiana*, ch. XXXIII.

mous-er, *s.* [Eng. *mouse*(*o*), *v.*; -*er*.] A cat rough and successful in capturing mice.

* When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open in pity to the cat, if she be a good *mouseer*. — *Sauv. Instructions to Servants*.

mous-ië, *s.* [Eng. *mouse*; dimin. suff. *-ië*, -*y*.] A diminutive of mouse.

* But, *Mouse*, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain. — *Burns: To a Mouse*.

mous-ing, *a.* & *s.* [MOUSE, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Catching mice; good at mousing.

B. As substantive:

I. Oral Lang.: The act of catching mice.
II. Technically:

1. *Loom*: A ratchet movement in a loom.
2. *Naut.*: A lashing or latch connecting the bill with the shank of a hook.

mousing hook, *s.*
Naut.: A hook secured by a mousing passing around its two branches and closing its mouth, in order to prevent it from straightening out when supporting a heavy weight or to obviate the danger of unshipping.

mouse-linc, *s.* [Fr.] Mushin.

mousseline de lainc, *s.* [MUSLIN-DE-LAINE.]

moust, *v.t.* [MUST, *v.*] To powder, as hair.
* And then *moust* it like the mild *mouster*'s wig? — *Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x., p. 376.

moüs-tache, **müs-tache**, * **mus-tach-co**, * **mus-tach-io**, *s.* [Fr. *moustache* = a moustache, from Ital. *moustacio* = a face, a moustache, from Gr. *μυσταξ* (*mustax*), genit. *μυστακος* (*mustakos*) = the upper lip, a moustache; Sp. *moustacho* = a whisker, a moustache.]

1. *lit.*: The hair on the upper lip of men. (Frequently used in the plural form, though having a singular meaning. Formerly applied to the whiskers.)

* "To dally with my *moustachio*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A veteran soldier. (*Loughflow: Children's Hour*.)

moustache-monkey, *s.*
Zool.: *Cercopithecus cephus*. It is mottled greenish, the throat white, the nose and lips blue, and the whiskers orange; the end of the tail in the male, chestnut.

moustache-tern, *s.*
Ornith.: Gould's name for *Sterna leucoparcia*, the Whiskered Tern (q.v.).

moust-ëd, *a.* [MOUST.] Powdered as a head of hair.

* "Can ye say wha the earle was wi' the black coat and the *moustet* head, that was wi' the Land of Cairn-vreckan?" — *Scott: Waverley*, ch. XXXV.

* **mous-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *mouse*(*o*); -*y*.] Like a mouse; full of mice.

mou-tän, *s.* [Chinese *Mou-tang* = King of flowers.]

Bot.: *Pæonia Moutan*, the Chinese Tree Peony, a shrubby plant said to be ten feet high in the north of China, though only three to five in English gardens.

mouth, * **mouth**, * **mouth**, * **muth**, *s.* [A.S. *muðh*; cogn. with Dut. *mond*; Sw. *mun*; Icel. *munur*; Dan. *mund*; Goth. *muaths*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

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

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anything resembling a mouth in any respect; as—

(a) That part of a river, stream, creek, &c., by which its waters are discharged into a sea, ocean, lake, &c.

* He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daving them to fight. — *Keates: Hist. of the Turkes*.

(b) The opening of anything hollow; the opening through which any vessel is changed or emptied.

* Turn the *mouth* of a glass over the candle, and it will make the water rise. — *Parson: Nat. Hist.*

(c) The opening by which a place is entered; an entrance or passage; as, the *mouth* of a cave.

* "This is the *mouth* of the cell."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

(2) A wry face; a grimace.

(3) A principal speaker; a mouthpiece; one who speaks for another.

* Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. — *Johnson*.

(4) A cry, a voice. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

(5) Way of speaking; speech.

* There are many of this man's *mouth*. — *Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 13.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The cavity containing the organs of taste, mastication, and insalivation. It is bounded in front by the lips, on the sides by

the internal surfaces of the cheeks, above by the hard palate and teeth in the upper jaw, below by the tongue and mucous membrane between it and the lower jaw, with the lower row of teeth, and behind by the soft palate and fauces. Used also for the ingestive aperture of any of the lower animals.

2. *Fortification*:

(1) The outer or widest part of an embrasure. The narrow part is the neck.

(2) The part of a trench most remote from the besieged place.

3. *Joinery*: The slot in a plane to receive the bit, and discharge the shaving.

4. *Mock*: The opening of a vice between its chaps, clamps, cheeks, or jaws, as they are indifferently termed.

5. *Metalurgy*:

(1) The charging opening of a furnace.

(2) The hole in a furnace out of which melted metal flows.

6. *Musical*:

(1) The opening in an organ pipe whence the wind emerges. Being directed against the lip or wind-cutter, it acquires a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical sound. The principle of the flageolet is similar.

(2) In a flute, the edge of the opening against which the air from the mouth of the performer is cut, the vibration thereby imparted being communicated to the column of air in the tube. The pitch depends upon the length of the tube beyond the mouth, and the holes allow the length to be varied so as to produce varying notes. [PREF.]

7. *Physiol.*: The mouth assists in mastication, salivation, taste, and speech. The practice of eating too rapidly is the chief cause of dyspepsia and its consequent ailments, by the non-mechanical reduction of the food.

8. *Saddlery*: The cross-bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings. The mouth gives character to the bit as the straight mouth-piece, or arched, severe, jointed, wired, clothed, or with rollers.

* (1) *Bullet in Mouth*: An expression the origin of which is not clear. The following explanations have been given (*Illus. Lond. News* (Echoes), June 7, 1884)

(1) In the seventeenth century, when matchlocks were in use, the soldier carried the gun in one hand, the match held at both ends in the other, and the bullet in his mouth.

(2) From the slot fitted in the mouths of field-pieces when a garrison that has capitulated marches out with the honours of war. In both these cases it would be in readiness for service.

(3) From the practice of swallowing musket-balls to remove these or other pains. In rural districts small shot are held to be a sovereign remedy for what is popularly known as "a lame of the thighs."

(4) It may be from the practice formerly common in both services for a man whilst being flogged to hold a bullet between his teeth. If this explanation be correct, the phrase is expressive of determination.

(2) *To rub a mouth, to make mouths*: To make grimaces; to make a wry face; to decide, to mock. [MOTT, *s.*, I. 2 (2).]

* *Make mouths* upon me when I turn my back. — *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

mouth footed, *a.* Having certain feet modified into jaws. [SIOGATOPODA.]

* **mouth-friend**, *s.* One who professes friendship without really feeling it; a false or pretended friend. (*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 6.)

mouth-gauge, *s.*
Saddlery: A device for measuring a horse's mouth, consisting of a gauge which answers as the mouth-piece, a stationary cheek-piece on one end, and a sliding cheek on the other, with a set screw to hold it in any desired position. On the lower arm of the sliding cheek there is another slide held to its place by a set screw. The first slide is used to obtain the exact width of the horse's mouth; the slide on the lower arm of the sliding cheek is used to measure the height of the bar of the mouth, each of the bars being gauged in inches and fractions.

mouth-glass, *s.*
Dentistry: A small mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums.

* **mouth-honour**, *s.* Civility or respect outwardly expressed without sincerity.

* Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath. — *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fáll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère: pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

mouth made, n. Expressed without sincerity; insincere.

"These *mouth made* vows, Which break themselves in sweating." *Shakespeare, Antony & Cleopatra, I, 1.*

mouth-organ, s. Pan pipes.

A set of pan-pipes better known to the many as a *mouth-organ*. — *Locke's Sketches by Bin; First of May.*

mouth pipe, s.

1. The part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied.
2. An organ pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. [FLUTE-ORGAN.]

mouth-speeulum, s.

Surgeon.
1. An instrument for depressing the tongue and raising the soft palate to expose the posterior fauces.
2. A frame to keep the jaws apart while operating in the mouth.

mouth, vt. & i. [MOUTH, s.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To speak; to utter.
"These merry ful mydich be mouthed these wares." *Piers Plowman, IV, 37.*

† 2. To utter pompously, or with a mouth affectedly lug.
"If you *mouth* it as many of your players do." *Shakespeare, Hamlet, III, 2.*

* 3. To seize in the mouth or with the teeth; to take into the mouth.
"She found the veil, and *mouthed* it all over." *With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she tore.* *Essays, Acad., Metamorphoses IV.*

* 4. To chew, to eat, to devour; to tear with the teeth.
"Come carried, let such as be pious go and glean, And after they eatten to *mouth* it up clean." *Parson's Usurper.*

* 5. To form by the mouth; to heck into shape.
"The beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form to the *mouth* of the dam." *Brown, Vulgar Terms, bk. III, ch. VI.*

* 6. To reproach, to insult.

B. Intransitive:
1. To speak with a big or affected voice; to talk pompously or affectedly.
"I'll *mouth*." *"Say, an thou'lt *mouth*, Shakespeare, Hamlet, V, 1.*

* 2. To make mouths or grimaces; to mock, to grimace.
"Well I know when I am gone, How she *mouths* behind my back." *Tempest, I, 1.*

* 2. To join mouths; to kiss; to lull and soothe.
"He would *mouth* with a beggar." *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, III, 2.*

mouth-éd, a. [Eng. mouth; -éd.]

1. Furnished with or having a mouth; in composition, as *hard-mouthed*, *foul-mouthed*.
* 2. Open, gaying.
"These *mouthéd* wounds, which violently he took." *Shakespeare, A Henry IV, I, 3.*

† 3. Uttered with a big or pompous voice.
* 4. Taken into the mouth; chewed.
"First *mouthed* to be last swallowed." *Shakespeare, Hamlet, IV, 2.*

* 5. Having speech; speaking.
"I am slowe *mouthed* and slowe tongued." *Exord. iv. (1551).*

mouth-ér, s. [Eng. mouth, v.; -ér.] One who mouths; a pompous or affected declaimer.

mouth-fül, s. [Eng. mouth, and full.]

1. As much as is requisite to fill the mouth.
"At last devours them all at a *mouthful*." *Shakespeare, Pericles, II, 1.*

2. Any small quantity.
"A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, chanced her kid not to open the door till she came back." *L'Estrange, Fables.*

mouth-üss, n. [Eng. mouth; -üss.] Destitute of a mouth; having no mouth.

mouth-pieçe, s. [Eng. mouth, and piece.]

1. That part of a musical wind instrument which is put into the mouth of the performer. In the case of brass instruments the end of the instrument is placed on the exterior of the lips, and in the case of reed instruments the reed itself is inserted in the mouth.
2. A tube by which a cigar or cigarette is held in the mouth while being smoked.

* 3. One who acts as spokesman for another; one who speaks for or on behalf of others.
"I come to the *mouthpiece* of our King to desire." *Tempest, I, 1.*

mouth ý, n. [Eng. mouth; -ý.] Full of talk.

"Another said to a *mouthful* of words." *Potters, n. Eng. Poets, bk. III, ch. VIII.*

möv a-bil i-ty, 'mov a bil i tic.

[Lat. *movabilis*, -*ty*]. The quality of being movable.
"And the ben thifke that stahle been fixed nich to the first godhead, this unmovable the order of destable *movabilite*." *Chaucer, Troilus, bk. IV.*

möv a ble, 'möve a ble, moc ble, 'me ble, 'nev a ble, n. & s. [O. Fr. *movable*, *movable*, from Lat. *mobilis*, from *movere* = to move (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:
1. Capable of being moved; that may or can be moved, lifted, carried, conveyed, or otherwise shifted from one place to another; susceptible of motion; not fixed; portable.
"William . . . ev'n in the neighbourhood of cities and palaces, slept in his small *movable* hut of wool." *Murray, Hist. Eng., ch. XVI.*

* 2. Changing from one time to another; recurring at varying times or dates; not fixed as a *movable* feast.
"3. Changing, inconstant, varying.
"Test thou shouldst ponder the path of life, for ways are *movable*, that thou canst not know them." *Proverbs, 6.*

B. As substantive:
* 1. *Gen. Lang.*: Anything capable of being moved. [II.]
"The motion of the first *movables*." *Gaule, Mag. Astronomie, ch. XXV.*

II. Law:
1. *Eng. Law* (generally in the plural): Any part of a man's goods which are capable of being moved from place to place; goods, wares, furniture, &c., as distinguished from houses and lands.
"Already he had entrusted his most valuable *movables* to the care of several foreign Ambassadors." *Murray, Hist. Eng., ch. IX.*

* 2. *Scots Law*: Every species of property corporeal or incorporeal, which does not descend to the heir in heritage, as distinguished from heritage.

'möv-a-blec (lc as ei), a. [Eng. *movable* (-); -ed.] Furnished; provided with movables.

möv a-ble nëss, mövç-a-ble nëss, s. [Eng. *movable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being movable; possibility to be moved; movability.
"It seems Da Monin took his error at leastwise touching the *movableness* of the poles of the equator from Joseph Scaliger." *Bacon, Apologie, bk. III, ch. III, § 1.*

möv a-bleç, s. pl. [MOVABLE, II.]

möv a-bly, möve a-bly, adv. [Eng. *movable* (-); -ly.] In a movable manner or state; so as to be moved.
"His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *movably* joined together by as many intermediate skins." *Brew, Anatomy.*

möve, 'möeve, 'meve, vt. & i. [O. Fr. *moover* (Fr. *moover*), from Lat. *movere* = to move; Sp. & Port. *mover*; Ital. *muovere*, *muovere*.]

A. Transitive:
1. To change the position, posture, or place of; to cause to change from one position to another; to carry, lift, draw, push, or otherwise shift from one place to another.
2. Specific, in chess, draughts, &c., to change the position of a man or piece in the course of the game; as, To *move* a pawn.
3. To invite, to call upon, to advise.
"The chief priests *moved* the people, that he should rather release Barabbus unto them." *Mark, XI, 1.*

4. To stir; to excite or rouse the feelings of; to affect.
(1) Absolutely.
(a) To excite to feelings of anger; to exasperate, to annoy.
"The letter *moved* him." *Shakespeare, Othello, IV, 1.*
(b) To affect with feelings of tenderness, kindness, or compassion; to touch.
"The king was much *moved*, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept." *Samuel, XII, 1.*
(c) To inspire.
"Holy men of God spake as they were *moved* by the Holy Ghost." *2 Peter, 1, 21.*

(c) To affect with feelings of wonder, surprise, or bewilderment; to agitate.
"And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was *moved*, saying, Who is this?" *Matt. XXI, 9.*

(d) With a release of phrase, indicating the nature of the feelings aroused.
"Thee the *moved* of our servant was *moved* with compassion." *Matt. XX, 12.*

* 5. To exert; to stir up; to rouse; to rouse.
"Inspired to a degree, he *moved* at once pity and laughter." *Macaulay, B. of Eng., ch. XXVI.*

* 6. To propose; to bring forward as a motion for consideration by an assembly, to submit, or offer formally for discussion; as, To *move* the adjournment of a meeting.

* 7. To address one's self to; to apply to.
"The Gentians will *move* us." *Enquiry, II.*

B. Intransitive:
1. To change position, place, or posture; to pass or go from one place to another; to stir; to be moved.
"The shadow of the ladder trees." *Isaiah, LII, 1.*
"I *moved* in the grass." *Psalm, CXXXIII, 3.*

* 2. To change the position of a piece or man in the games of chess, draughts, &c., as, Have you *moved*?
3. To walk, to march.
"When they *move*." *In perfect phalanx by the Drum, moved.* *Malton, P. I, 1, 170.*

* 1. To be moved from one position to another in the games of chess, draughts, &c.; as, the king can only *move* one square.
* 5. To change residence.
* 6. To propose; to make a proposition; to bring forward a motion.
* 7. To take action; to begin to act.
* 8. To stir or affect the feelings.
"How then might your prayers *move*?" *Shakespeare, As You Like It, III, 3.*

* 9. To have vital action.
"In him we live, and *move*, and have our being." *1 Cor. XV, 22.*

möve, . [MOVE, v.]

1. The act of moving; a movement; a change of position.
"The British square was not on the *move*." *Forty Chronicle, Jan. 24, 1855.*

2. Specific, in chess and draughts.
(1) The act of moving a piece or man in the course of play.
"An *move* can lead makes all their *moves*." *Candey, History.*

(2) The right to move one's piece; as, It is your *move*.
3. A proceeding; an action taken; a line of conduct.
* (1) *To be up to it, wily or wily, to know a move or two*: To be sharp or clever; to have one's wits about one.
(2) *To be on the move*: To be stirring about.
(3) *To make a move*:
(a) To take one's departure.
(b) To initiate a course of action.

* **möve-a-ble, n. & s.** [MOVABLE.]

† **möve-üss, n.** [Eng. *move*; -üss.] Without movement, at rest, motionless, immovable.
"The Grecian phalanx *moveless* as a tower." *Pope, Homer, Iliad, XI, 14.*

möve'ment, s. [O. Fr. *movement* (Fr. *movement*), from O. Fr. *moverment* (Fr. *muovere*) = to move (q.v.); Sp. *movimiento*; Ital. & Port. *movimento*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:
1. The act of moving; the course or process of changing position, place, or posture.
"To watch the *movements* of the human foot." *Harriet, Nones & Kington.*

2. A change in temper, disposition, feeling, opinion, views, &c.; motion of the mind or feelings.
3. Manner or style of moving; as, a slow, quick, or sudden *movement*.

4. An agitation in favour of some object.
5. That which moves or produces motion.
6. *Technical*:
1. *Harmon.*: The going mechanism of a watch or clock; the motor, train, regulator, and indicator of time.
2. *Music*: (1) Motion of melody, or of parts. [MOVING.] (2) A division, or definite portion of a work, as first movement, slow movement,

bël, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ciar, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün: -ñion, -şion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, dle, ac. -bel, del.

&c., of a sonata or symphony, or other extended composition. (3) A portion of a musical piece separated from the rest by a complete change of time or key.

movement cure. — Kinesiotherapy (q.v.).

* **mōv ent**, *v.* & *s.* [Lat. *moventis*, *pr. par.* of *mov* = to move, Ital. *movante*; Fr. *movent*.] **A.** *As adj.*: Moving; not at rest; not quiescent.

"If it be in some part *movent*, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve-line, and so in radius. — *Grew*: *Diurnal*, p. 4

B. *As subst.*: That which moves or causes motion; a motor.

"Motion is considered sometimes from the effect only which the *movent* works in the moved body, which is usually called *movent*." — *Hobbes*: *Elements of Phil. sophy*, p. 214

mōv-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *mov*(*er*), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which moves or causes motion; a motor.

"O thou eternal *moover* of the heavens."

Shakesp.: *2 Henry VI.*, in 3.

2. One who or that which moves or is in motion.

"See here these *moovers*, that do prize their hours."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, 1. 5.

* 3. A cause, source, or origin.

"The *moovers* of a languishing death."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, 1. 5.

1. One who proposes; one who brings forward a proposition or motion for consideration or debate; a proposer.

3. One who stirs up or excites.

"We have found this man a pestilent fellow, and a *moover* of debate unto all ye Jewes throughout ye worldes." — *Lect. xxxv.* (1534.)

* **mōv-ēr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *mover*; *-ess*.] A female mover.

mōv-ing, * **move-ing**, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [Move, *v.*]

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

B. *As adjective*:

- 1. Causing or producing motion.
- 2. In motion; not quiescent; not at rest.
- 3. Impelling, instigating, persuading.

4. Affecting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetic, affecting.

"The *moving words* Telemachus attends."

Pope: *Hoer*, *Odyssey* xxi. 322

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of putting in motion, or of changing from one place to another; the state of being in motion; a movement, a motion.

moving filaments, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The name given by Needham to the spermatophores of the Cephalopoda.

moving force, *s.*
Mech.: A force considered with reference to the momentum which it produces.

moving plant. — [DESMODIUM.]

moving powers, *s. pl.*
Mech.: The powers applied to impart motion to machinery. They are the strength of men or animals, wind, running water, steam, electricity, &c.

mōv-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *moving*; *-ly*.] In a moving manner; so as to excite the feelings.

"I would have had them writ more *movingly*."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, 1. 1.

* **mōv-ing-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *moving*; *-ness*.] The power or state of moving; the quality of exciting emotion.

"There is a strange *movingness* to be found in some passages of the scripture. — *Bogge*: *Works*, p. 314

mōw (1), * **mowe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *moega*; cogn. with *Heb.* *moga*, *moga* = a swathe in mowing.]

1. A heap or pile of hay or corn; a stack.
"Each muck worme will be rich with lawlesse gaine. Altho' hee moeth up *mooves* of seven years' gaine."
By Wall: *Satires*, 1. 6.

2. A loft or chamber in which hay or corn is stored up.

mōw (2), * **moe**, * **mowe** (2), *s.* [Fr. *moie*, from *Dut.* *moeyen*.] A wry face; a grimace.

"Yea the very lame come together against me. Advancers making *moes* at me." — *Ps.* xxxix.

* **mōw** (1), *v. t.* [Mow (1), *s.*] To put in a mow; to lay or place (as sheaves) in a mow or heap.

mōw (2), * **mow-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *mōwan*; cogn. with *Dut.* *moojen*; Dan. *mow*; Ger.

mohen; O. H. Ger. *mōgan*, *mō*; Lat. *molere*; Gr. *μολω* (*molō*).]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Laterally*:

1. To cut down with a scythe or mowing machine.
"To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot, Is worthy praise."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry VI.*, in 3.

2. To cut the grass off with a scythe or mowing machine; as, To *mow* on a meadow.
II. *Ext.*: To cut down quickly, indiscriminately, and in great numbers. (Usually followed by *down*.)
"Tis not in me, though favour'd by the sky,
To *mow* whole troops, and make whole armies fly."
Pope: *Hoer*, *Hoed* xx. 406.

B. *Intrans.*: To cut grass by mowing; to use a scythe or mowing machine.

"I do not *mow* duncely husbandmen,
While I till the ground which dig, delve, *mow* and sow."
Virg. Georg., *Steele-Gibbs*.

* **mōw** (3), *v. t.* [Mow (2), *s.*] To make grimaces; to grimace.

"Apes that *mow* and chatter at me"
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, 1. 2.

† **mōw-burn**, *v. i.* [Eng. *moor* (1), *s.*, and *burn* (q.v.).] To ferment and heat in the mow, as hay when stacked too green.

"House it not green, lest it *mowburn*." — *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

* **mōwe**, * **mow-en**, * **moun**, *v. i.* [A.S. *magan*.] To be able. [MAV, *v.*]

"I seve to you, maye seken to entre; and thei schulen not *mowe*." — *Wycliffe*: *Luke* xii.

* **mōw-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *moor* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who makes mows or grimaces.

mōw-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *moor* (2), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who mows; one who cuts (grass, &c.) with a scythe.
"With sweeping stroke the *moovers* strew the lands."
Pope: *Hoer*; *Hoed* xvii. 64.

2. A mowing-machine.

mōwh-ra, **mōh-wa**, **mōh-ra**, *s.* [Mahratta.] [BASSIA.]

mōw-ing, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [Mow (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of cutting with a scythe or mowing-machine.

2. Land from which the grass is cut.

mowing-machine, *s.*
Agrie.: A machine used to cut grass, clover, or fodder plants.

mōwn, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Mow (2), *v.*]

mōw-yēr, *s.* [Eng. *moor* (2), *v.*; *-yēr*.] One who mows grass, &c.; a mower.

mōx-a, *s.* [Fr. & Sp.; probably from Chinese or Japanese.]

Surg.: Any substance burnt on a diseased part, so as to produce a sore upon it. Formerly cotton-wool or the pith of the sundlover was employed for the purpose in England; now moxas are rarely used. *Artemisia chinensis* and other species furnish the Chinese moxa. It is used as a cautery in gout and rheumatism. *Polygopus foveolatus*, a fungal, is used by the Laplanders as moxa.

mōx-i-bus tion (tion as tyūn), *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and (*combustion*),]

Surg.: Cauterization by means of moxa.

mōy-a, *s.* [Sp.]

Geol.: The name given in South America to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions. In 1797 it descended from the sides of Tamzaguana in Quito, filling valleys 1,000 feet wide to the depth of 600 feet, and bringing with it thousands of small fish, which, according to Humboldt, had lived in subterranean caverns.

mōyle (1), *s.* [MUL.]

* **mōyle** (2), *s.* [MOLL, *s.*]

mōyle, *v. t.* [MOLL, *v.*] To defile, to soil, to dirty.

* **mōy-thēr**, *s.* [MOTHER.]

mō-zām-bique (que as k), *s.* [From the country.]

Fabric: An open material for ladies' dresses.

having a chain in which the cotton threads are associated in pairs, and the woollen filling is soft and downy. It is dyed in the wool, self-coloured, or striped in the warp.

mōz-īng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The giggling of cloth.

Mr., *s.* [Monsieur, MISTER.] A contraction for MISTER, the common form of address used to every untitled man of any position.

M-roof, *s.* [Named from the shape.]
Carpentry: A double roof, consisting of two ordinary gable-rafts and a valley between them.

Mrs., *s.* [MISTRESS.] A contraction for MISTRESS, the appellation given to every married woman except those who possess a higher title, as Lady, Countess, Duchess, &c.

MS., *s.* [See def.] A contraction for Manuscript.

MSS., *s.* [See def.] The contraction for manuscripts.

M-teeth, *s.* [See def.]

Surg.: Teeth in groups of two, like the projecting angles of the letter M; thus, — M—M—

mūb-hle-fūb-bleg, *s.* [A word of no etym.] Depression of spirits without adequate cause; the blues.

"Bing on his *mūble-fūbles*." — *Lily*: *Euphuism*.

muc-ām-ide, *s.* [Eng. *mucic*(*ic*), and (*acid*),]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6 = C_4H_4(OH)_4 \llcorner \begin{matrix} CO(NH_2) \\ CO(NH_2) \end{matrix}$. Produced by the action of ammonia on mucic ether. It separates in microscopic crystals having the form of an octahedron, slightly soluble in boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol and in ether. It is tasteless; sp. gr. 1.589 at 13.5°. Heated with water to 149°, it is converted into mucate of ammonia.

mū-cāte, *s.* [Eng. *mucic*(*ic*), *-ate*.]
Chem.: A salt of mucic acid.

mucate of ammonia, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(HO)_4 \llcorner \begin{matrix} CONH_2 \\ CONH_2 \end{matrix} \cdot O \cdot NH_2$. The neutral salt is obtained by supersaturating a hot aqueous solution of the acid with ammonia. It crystallizes in colourless flat four-sided prisms, which dissolve sparingly in cold, but more freely in hot water. The acid salt, $C_6H_2(NH_4)O_6$, forms colourless needles or thin (HO)

prisms, and is more soluble in water than the neutral compound.

mucate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_2(C_2H_5)_2O_6$. Commonly called mucic ether. It is prepared by the action of mucic and sulphuric acids on alcohol of sp. gr. 834. On being left for some hours, the mixture solidifies into a mass which is shaken up and washed with alcohol. It is afterwards purified by recrystallization from boiling alcohol. It is obtained in transparent four-sided prisms, which melt at 150°. Insoluble in ether, but very soluble in boiling alcohol and in water.

mū-çē-din, *s.* [MUCUS.]

mū-çē-dine, *s.* [MUCOMYCES.] A fungus belonging to the sub-order Mucorales.

mū-çē-dī-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *mucos* = mucus (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-order of Hyphomycetous Fungi. They have a flocculent mycelium, bearing erect, continuous, or separate, simple or branched, tubular pedicelled filaments, ending in single spores or strings of them, which, separating, become the filaments of the mycelium. It contains moulds and mildews. Example, the genera *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*, the yeast-plant, &c.

mū-çēd-i-noūs, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *mucos* = mucus, from *mucos* (genit. *mucos*) = mould.]

Bot.: Having the nature, character, or appearance of mould or mildew.

mūch, * **moche**, * **miche**, * **mych**, *a., adv.*, *s.*, & *v. t.*. The same as *michel* (= *mischel*), or *muckel*, with a different suffix; *Heb.* *mo* = much (*adv.*).] [MICKLE, MUCKLE.]

A. As adjective:
 1. Great in quantity or amount; plenty, abundant. (*Deuterone*; xxviii, 38.)
 *2. Great in size; large, bulky, big.
 **A much man*; *Phys. Phoenice*, vii, 70.
 *3. Many in number, numerous. (*Nos*; xx, 20.)

B. As adverb:
 1. In or to a great degree or extent; greatly. It is commonly used with adjectives and adverbs, especially in the comparative, as, much loved, much regretted, much later, much sooner, much wiser, &c.; and also with verbs, as, to boast much, to talk much, &c.
 2. Nearly, almost.
 **Much like a press of people at a door*; *Shakspeare*, *Rep. of Lear*, iv, 1201.

C. As substantive:
 1. A great deal or quantity.
 **You want much of meat*; *Shakspeare*, *Titus*, ii, 3.
 **Much*, in this sense, is really the adjective used without a noun, which may be supplied or understood from the context. It is thus qualified by *as, so, too, very*; too much, very much, &c.

2. Something uncommon or unusual; an extraordinary or unusual occurrence.
 **It was much that one that was so great a lover of peace should be happy to war*; *Johnson*; *Henry VIII*.

D. As interj.: An exclamation of contempt or derision.
 **(1) Much about it*: Pretty nearly equal.
 **(2) Much at one*: Nearly of equal value or influence.
 (3) *Much of a muchness*: So-so; very moderate; much the same.
 **Gentle or simple, they're much of a muchness*; *George Eliot*, *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

(4) *To make much of*: To treat as of great consideration or importance; to think highly of.
 **When thou earnest first, / Then strok'st, and wast of much of me*; *Shakspeare*, *Tempest*, i, 2.
 **Much* is largely used in composition; as, much-encouraging, much-loved, much-praised, &c., the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious.

***much ell, much el**, *n.* [MUCKLE]

mūch-ly, *adv.* [Eng. much; -ly.] Much, exceedingly. (*Shaks.*)

***mūch-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. much; -ness.] The state of being much; quantity.

***mūch-whāt**, *adv.* [Eng. much, and what.] Nearly, almost.

mū-ĉic, *n.* [Eng. muc(i); -ic.] Contained in or derived from gums.

mucic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_4H_4(OH) \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (COOH) \\ \leftarrow (OH) \end{matrix}$ A dibasic acid isomeric with saccharic acid, discovered by Scheele in 1780. It is formed by the oxidation of milk, sugar, melitose, and various kinds of gum, by nitric acid, and is purified by recrystallization, or by decomposing the ammonia salt with nitric acid. It crystallizes in colourless tables with square base. Insoluble in alcohol, sparingly soluble in cold water, but soluble in five parts of boiling water. Sulphuric acid dissolves it, producing a crimson colour. Mucic acid forms numerous definite salts, of which the ammonia compound is the most important.

mucic-ether, *s.*
Chem. (Pl.): Compounds of mucic acid with an alcohol radical.

***mū-ĉid**, *n.* [Lat. *mucidus*, from *mucos* = to be mouldy.] Mouldy, musty.

***mū-ĉid-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *mucid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being mucid; mustiness, mouldiness.

mū-ĉid-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *mucidos*.]
Bot.: Musty; smelling of mouldiness. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mū-ĉif-ic, *n.* [Lat. *mucos* = mucus, and *facio* = to make.]
Med.: Generating mucus.

mū-ĉi-form, *n.* [Lat. *mucos* = mucus, and *forma* = form.]
Med.: Having the character, form, or nature of mucus.

mū-ĉi-lāĝe, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *mucilago*, mucus, in -state, from *mucos* = mucus, and *lagis* = slime, mucus.]

1. *U. S. J. J. J.*: A solution of gummy matter of any kind in water.
 **Decoction of ginseng roots and ad. F. extract almonds do not combine, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred and make the decoction clear, what more liquid*; *Benoni*, *Pharmacop. Reform.*

2. *Chem.*: The gum of seeds and roots. It is present in large quantities in the root of the marsh-mallow and in linsed. To some extent it appears to be an almost universal constituent of plants, and is obtained by steeping the seeds or roots in hot water, when it assumes the character of a thick jelly. The soluble mucilage may be extracted by the action of agitated water on linsed and precipitating the impurities from a concentrated solution by alcohol. It is less transparent and less brittle than gum, and is precipitated from its aqueous solution by tincture of gold. The name is also given to commercial adhesive gum made from gum arabic or dextrin.

3. *Pharm. (Pl.)*: Watery preparations of substances dissolved in water, used to suspend insoluble ingredients or to bind them together in a mass. They also sheath irritated surfaces. (*Gerrol.*)

**Animal mucilage*: The same as MUCUS (q.v.).

mū-ĉi-lāĝ-i-nōūs, *a.* [Fr. *mucilagineux*, from *mucilage* = mucilage, from Lat. *mucilage* (sunt. *muciliginis*).]

1. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as *mucilagineous glands*.
 2. Of the nature of mucilage; resembling mucilage; slimy, moist, and slightly viscid.
 **There is a sort of magnetism in gum arabic, gum elastic, and in all other, not mucilagineous, but resinous gums*; *Merriv*, *Conn. Sacra*, bk. i, ch. i.

mucilaginous glands, *s. pl.*
Anat.: The name given by Dr. Clopton Havers, in 1691, to the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membrane.

***mū-ĉi-lāĝ-i-nōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *mucilagineous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being mucilaginous; sliminess, viscosity.

mū-ĉin, *s.* [Eng. &c. *mucos*; -in.]

Chem.: Vegetable Casein, Mucedin. Found in wheat, and forming one of the constituents of crude gluten. It is obtained from it by digestion with alcohol of 87 per cent., and the solution evaporated to one half, when a flocculent precipitate of mucin is formed. It is purified by solution in boiling alcohol, the mucin being precipitated on cooling the liquid. When treated with absolute alcohol, it dries up into a granular grayish-white substance. It has nearly the same percentage composition as albumin. Mucin is also a constituent of animal mucus.

mū-ĉip-a-roūs, *n.* [Lat. *mucos* = mucus, and *pario* = to produce, to bring forth.]
Med.: Producing or generating mucus.

***mū-ĉiv-ōr-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mucos* = mucus, and *oro* = to devour.]
Entom.: Dipterous insects, feeding on the mucus or juices of plants. (*Brouss.*)

mū-ĉi-vōrc, *s.* [MUCIVORA.] An insect belonging to the family Mucivora.

mūck (D), ***muc**, ***mucke**, **mucke**, *s. &c.*
Teel.: *muc* = dung; *mucke* = a muck-rake; Dan. *mug* = dung; Sw. *mucka* = to throw dung out of a stable; Teel. *muck* = to shovel dung out of a stable.]

A. As substantive:
 I. *Lat.*: Dung in a moist state; a mass of heap of rotten vegetable matter.
 **Money is like muck, not good except it be spread*; *Benoni*, *Essays*, *Of Solitude*.

II. *Figurative*:
 1. Anything low, mean, contemptible, filthy, or vile.
 2. A contemptuous term for money.
 **For to pounce, and to to spare, / Of words mucke to gette eny*; *Shakspeare*, *Henry VIII*.

***B. A. s. pl.**: Resembling muck; muddy, damp.
muck bar, *s.* Bar iron which has passed once through the rolls. It is usually cut into lengths, piled, and retolled.

muck fork, *s.* A dung fork.

muck midden, *s.* A dunghill.

muck rake, *s.* A rake for scraping muck. It differs a shag or rake fork in being of a different shape.

muck roll, *s.* The curling of first or of a second crop.

muck thrift, *s.* A misser.

mūck (2) *s.* [MUCK (D), S.]
 1. To ornament, to dress with muck.
 **The garden plot lately well trenched and well now well watered*; *Tasso*, *Herbert*.
 2. To improve muck or filth from.

***mūck-ēn-ĉer**, ***mūck in ĉer**, *s.* [A corrupt, under the influence of muck (D), of Sp. *mucado*] = a handkerchief from mucus; Fr. *mouchoir*.] A pocket handkerchief.
 **You knew her little, and when her Apron was hid a muck-er*; *De Quincey*, *On Dr. Carlisle's Marriage*, 165.

Mūck-ĉr, *n. &c.* [Ger.]

A. As ad.: Belonging to, characteristic of, or connected with the sect described under B.
 **The similarity of the Muck movement with that of the Primitives*; *Melchior & Strong*, *Cycl. Lib. & Lodge*, *Lib.*, xl, 75.
B. As substantive:
Church Hist.: A sect of German mystics, belonging chiefly to the aristocracy, founded at Königsberg, about 1830, by two Lutheran clergymen, Drost and Ebel. They profess a deep purity of life, but grave charges of immorality were brought against them, and in 1839 the founders were degraded from their office and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On appeal, in 1842, they were reinstated and the sentence quashed. (PRINSELL, *PIETISTS*.)

**Ernstrod Wilhelm IV.* is said to have died a *Mucker*; *Dixon*, *Spiritual Wives*, vol. 1, 227.

***mūck-ĉr**, ***mok er en**, ***muck ro**, *s.* [MUCK (D), C.] To scrape together, as money, by mean shifts or arts.
 **Of the pens that he can mucke and fetch*; *Shakspeare*, *Twelfth Night*, bk. ii, c. 2.

mūck-ĉr, *s.* [MUCK (2), S.] A heavy load.
 **(1) To open mucker*; [MUCK (2), S.] **(2) (3) To come a mucker*: To meet with a heavy fall.

***mūck-ĉr-ĉr**, ***mok er ĉr**, *s.* [Eng. *scraps*; *s.*; *scr.*] One who scrapes money together; a miser, a niggard.
 **Average mucke, dwe mucker, t. benhate*; *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, bk. iv.

Mūck-er-ism, *s.* [Eng. &c. *Mucker*; -ism.]
Church Hist.: The principle of the Muckers [MUCKER, n. &c. S. B.]

**Andreas Ebel the man who had been seized and dragged to the scaffold*; *De Quincey*, *De Quincey's Works*, ed. 1850, p. 10.

mūck-hēap, **mūck hill**, ***muk hille**, *s.* [Eng. (D) S., and *h. p.* = hill.] A dirt-heap, a dung-hill.
 **Like the previous gem*; *Found in the*; *Plat.*; *Queen of Sheba*, in 7.

mūck i nēss, *s.* [Eng. *mucky*; -ness.] The quality or state of being mucky; filthiness, dirt.

mūck ite, *s.* **After Herr Muck, the dis-*; *Benoni*, *Essays*, *Of Solitude*.

Mūck: A resin, found distributed in small particles through the coal beds at Neudorf, Moravia. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 1.002; colour, opaque-yellow to light brownish-yellow. Composed of carbon, 79.22; hydrogen, 9.77; oxygen, 11.21; corresponding to the empirical formula, C₂H₂O₂.

mūck kle, ***much el**, ***much ell**, *n.* [MUCKER.] Much, large, great. (*Scotch*.)

***muc krc**, *s.* [MUCKER.]

bōil, **bēy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **ĉell**, **chorus**, **ĉin**, **hēch**: **go**, **ĝem**: **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **aş**: **expct**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shùn**; **-ĉion**, **-şion** = **zhùn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **ble**, **dic**, **A**: **bel**, **del**.

mück swčat, *s.* [Eng. *muck* (l), *s.*, and (q).] A state of profuse perspiration; profuse sweat.

mück sý, *s.* [MANY]

mück worm, *s.* [Eng. *muck* (l), *s.*, and (q).]
 1. *Bot.*: A worm found in dung-heaps.
 2. *Fab.*: A miser, a curmudgeon, a raggard, a macketer.

Phonem.: Here you a *muckworm* of the town might see
 Phonem. Castle of Indubious, (1)

mück ý, *a.* [MUCKY, *a.*] To dirty to
 a. (*l.* *Binete*; *John Eyre*, ch. XXIX)

mück ý, *a.* [Eng. *muck* (l), *s.*, *a.*]
 1. Full of muck or filth; filthy.
 "Mucky with his branching arms amoys"
 Sprucer. F. q., II, vi, 13
 2. Sordid, vile.
 "All his mud is set on mucky yells"
 Sprucer. F. q., III, ix, 4

mũ-cô cõcic, *s.* [Lat. *mucosus* = muens, and Gr. *κῆρα* (*kēra*) = a tumour.]

Pathology:
 1. An enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passage.
 2. Dropsy of the lachrymal duct. (*Dropsis*.)

mũ cõn ic, *a.* [Eng. *mucic* (l), and (*co*)*n*ic.] (See the compound.)

muonic acid, *s.*
 Chem.: C₂H₂O₄. A monobasic acid formed by the decomposition of dibromo-adipe acid by argentic oxide. It forms large crystals with numerous faces, which dissolve easily in water, alcohol, and ether, and melt at about 100°. By boiling with solution of hydrate of barium, it is decomposed into acetic, succinic, and carbonic acids.

mũ cõ pũr-ñ lænt, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus* = muens, and Eng. *puerulent* (q.v.).] Having the character and appearance of muens and pits.

mũ-cor, *s.* [Lat.]
 I. *Oral. Lang.*: Mouldiness, mustiness, mould.

II. *Technically*:
 1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the sub-order Mucorini. The sporangium is globose, with many spores. It contains the common moulds on paste, decaying fruits, &c. The typical species is *Mucor mureto*, which has the spores, &c., first whitish, but afterwards blackish. It is very common.
 2. *Med.*: The same as Mucets (q.v.).

mũ-cõr ã-çẽ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mucor* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-mucor*.]
 Bot.: A name for the fungaceous order Physomycetes (q.v.).

mũ-cõr-ĩ-nĩ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mucor* (q.v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-mucor*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Physomycetes Fungals. Mycelium filamentous, forming floccs or clouds in or on decaying animal and vegetable substances, spore-bearing vesicles rupturing so as to discharge their spores. Allied to Mucorines, but in the latter sub-order the spores are free.

mũ-cõse, *a.* [MUCOUS.]

mũ-cõs-ĩ-tý, *s.* [Eng. *mucosus* (*o*); *-ity*.]
 1. The quality or state of being mucous; mucousness.
 2. A fluid containing or resembling muens.

mũ cõ-sõ-sãc-char-ine, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus* = mucous, and Eng. *saccharine*.] Partaking of the qualities or character of mucilage and sugar.

mũ cõus, **mũ cõse**, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus*, from (q.v.); *Sp. mucoso*, *mucoso*.]
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. Of or pertaining to muens; resembling muens; slimy,ropy, viscid.
 "If hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity."
 Beowulf; *Vulgar Frasers*, bk. III, ch. XMI.
 2. Secreting muens; as, the *mucous membrane*.

II. *Bot.*: Covered with a slimy secretion or with a coat that is readily soluble in water and becomes slimy, as the fruit of *Sol in Ferri-human*. (*Lindley*.)

mucous corpuscles, *s. pl.*
 Physiol.: Very transparent corpuscles with a cell wall, a nucleus, and a number of minute caving indenticles, in the mucous liquid of the mouth. (*Croftly & Welford*.)

mucous membranes, *s. pl.*
 Med.: Membranes consisting of prolongations of the skin, having their surface coated over and protected by muens. Their chief divisions are the gastro-pneumonic and genito-urinary muens membranes, the former covering the inside of the alimentary canal, the air-passages, &c.; the latter the inside of the bladder and the urinary passage. (*Quain*.)

mucous tissue, *s.*
 Med.: The jelly-like connective tissue containing muens. (*Quain*.)

mũ cõus nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *mucous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being mucous; mucosity.

mũ cõ vĩn-ic, *a.* [Eng. *mucic* (l); (*co*)*n*ic], and (*ic*).] Derived from or containing muenic acid and vinylic alcohol.

mucovinic acid, *s.*
 Chem.: C₂H₂(HO)₂CO(C₂H₃O)₂. Ethylmuenic acid. A crystalline substance formed as a secondary product in the preparation of muenic acid. It is white, and of asbestose appearance, the crystals having the form of a prism with rhombic base. They are moderately soluble in water, but only slightly in alcohol. It forms definite salts with the alkalis and the metals.

mũ crõ, *s.* [Lat. = a sharp point.]
 1. *Oral. Lang.*: A point.
 "The mucron point of the heart inclineth unto the cit."
 Beowulf; *Vulgar Frasers*, bk. III, ch. II
 2. *Bot.*: A hard, sharp point. [MUCRONATE.]

mũ-crõ-nãte, **mũ-crõ-nãt-ẽd**, *a.* [Lat. *mucronatus*, from *mucro* (genit. *mucronis*) = a sharp point.]
 1. *Oral. Lang.*: (See extract.)

"Muens are here shot into also, consisting of six sides, and mucronate for terminating in a point."
 Woodward, *On Fossils*.
 2. *Bot.*: Abruptly terminated by a mucro (q.v.).

mũ-crõ-nãte-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mucronate*; *-ly*.] In a mucronate manner.

mũ crõn u-lãte, **mũ crõn-ũ-lã-tõus**, *a.* [Dimin. of *mucronate* (q.v.).]
 Bot.: Having small hard points, as *Banksia cœloglobata*.

mũ-cũ-lẽnt, *a.* [Lat. *muculentus*, from *mucosus* = slime, muens.] Shiny, ropy, and somewhat viscid.

mũ-cũ-nã, *s.* [From *Mucuna guana*, the Brazilian name of *Mucuna urans*.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Erythrinæ. The legumes are covered with stinging hairs, which, if touched, come off upon the hand. *Mucuna purpurea* is the Cowitch or Cowage (q.v.). *M. monosperma* and *M. urens* are used in India as vegetables.

mũ-cũs, *s.* [Lat. = the viscous substance within the nose.]
 1. *Anat. & Pathol.*: Under this name various substances are included, consisting chiefly of honey-like substance, epithelium, detached from the muens surfaces, and floating in a peculiar viscid, clear fluid; in some cases these secretions are altered, becoming albumoid, &c. Muens affections are, muens, an inflammatory product; muens cysts; muens laryngitis; poly-pi, softening, tumours.

2. *Bot.*: Gummy matter, soluble in water. It also contains muens (q.v.).
 mũ-cũs-ine, *s.* [Eng. *mucosus*; suff. *-ine*.]
 Physiol.: The characteristic organic matter of animal muens.
 mũd, *s.* [O. L. Ger. *mudde*; O. Sw. *mudd* = mud; *mudde* = mother, lees; Dut. *mudde* = mud; Pan. *mudde* = mud; Ger. *mutter* = mother, lees; Lecl. *mudha* = (1) a large river,

(2) mud; *mudh* = refuse of hay; *mudhr* = muddy snowbanks, heaps of snow and ice.]

1. *Oral. Lang.*: Moist, soft earth; mire, slime; clay or earthy matter mixed with water.

"But between them and the enemy lay three broad rivers filled with water and soft mud."
 Woodward, *On Fossils*, ch. V.

2. *Geol.*: The finer particles left when rocks, stones, pebbles, &c., are ground against each other or disintegrated by other agencies. Sometimes, where sand, gravel, and mud or silt are brought down a river to the sea, the gravel, sand and mud are separated, the mud remaining mechanically suspended in the water, after the coarser gravels and then the finer sands, have sunk to the bottom. According to the composition of the rocks from which it was derived will be its chemical composition. Shale is hardened and compressed mud; slate is mud having undergone metamorphic action. [SHELL, SLATE.] Mud contains diatoms and other minute algae. When the surface of the fresh-water mud is red, that colour arises from the presence of a small worm, *Tubifer rivularum*.

mud bath, *s.*
 Theat.: A bath in which the body is immersed in mud, often with chemical ingredients. At Eger, in Bohemia, boggy earth is artificially converted into black mud, heated to 100° of temperature. It contains sulphate of soda, iron, lime, alumina, and ulmic acid. The body is immersed for fifteen minutes, after which the patient goes into water to remove the mud. Such a bath may be of use in chronic skin-diseases, chronic rheumatism, gout, &c., though fresh air, temperance, regularity of life, and relaxation from business may have great influence in effecting the cure.

mud-boat, *s.* A kind of barge for carrying off mud dredged from a river-channel or bar, and having convenient provision for discharge.

mud-burrower, *s.*
 Zool.: Callianassa, a genus of crustaceans which burrows in mud.

mud-devil, *s.* [MENOPONIE.]

mud-drag, *s.* A machine for raking up the mud of a river, in order that it may be carried off by the current.

mud-dredger, *s.* A dredging-machine.

mud-cel, *s.*
 Zool.: *Sipon leucinum*, a perennibranchiate amphibian, family Salamanders (q.v.). It abounds in the rice-swamps of North Carolina, and attains a length of three feet. The hinder limbs are wanting. [SALLEN.]

mud-eruption, *s.* [MOVA.]

mud-fish, *s.*
 Ichthyology:
 1. *Slug*: *Amia cœtera*, the sole species of the family Amiidae (q.v.). The colour is dull, often dark-greenish, with black spots and bands, and there is frequently a round black spot on the tail. It attains a length of about two feet; it feeds on fluviatile crustacea, and is sometimes eaten by the Indians. It is limited to rivers and lakes of the United States; abundant between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanes. Sometimes called the North American Mud-fish.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Dipnoi (q.v.).
 (1) *African mud-fish*: [PROTOSTERUS].
 (2) *North American mud-fish*: [MUD-FISH].
 (3) *Australian mud-fish*: [CERATODUS].

mud hen, *s.*
 1. The American coast, *Fulica americana*, a dusky-black wading bird common in the United States.

2. [MARSH-HEN.]

mud hole, *s.*
 Steam-car.: A covered opening in the bottom of a boiler for discharging the dirt and sediment.

mud-lamprey, *s.*
 Ichth.: The young of the Sand-pride, *Petromyzon branchialis*. [LAMPREY, PETROMYZON.]

mud lark, *s.* A man or boy who cleans out sewers, or fishes up pieces of coal, metal, &c., from the mud of tidal rivers.

mud pattens, *s. pl.* Broad wooden soleboards for travelling on mud. [MUD, *s.*, 1.]

mud-plug, *s.*
Steam-eng.: A tapered stopper, removed from a boiler to allow the mud to escape.

mud sill, *s.*
1. *It.*: The lowest sill of a structure, which may be in the mud or on the surface of the earth; specifically, longitudinal runners under the sleepers or ties in American railways.
2. *Fig.*: One of the dregs of society; the lowest of the low. (*American.*)

mud-sucker, *s.* Any bird which sneaks or silt the mud for the animals or organic matter on which it feeds.
"In all water fowl, their legs and feet correspond to the way of life; and in *mud-suckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink."—*Berlin.*

mud-tortoises, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The family Trionycides (q.v.). Called also Soft Tortoises, because the carapace is incompletely ossified, and covered with a leathery skin instead of with tortoiseshell.

mud-turtle, *s.*
Zoology:
1. *Sinu.*: *Chrysemys picta*, a small turtle, the male of which has claws on its front feet twice as long as those of the female. It is found in the United States.
2. *Pl.*: [MUD-TORTOISES].

mud-valve, *s.*
Steam-eng.: A valve by which mud is discharged from a steam-boiler.

mud-wall, *s.* A wall built of earth or clay; one of materials laid in clay as a substitute for mortar.
"The country about was thick set with trees, and otherwise full of gardens and mud-walls."—*Katech. Hist. World*, bk. v, ch. iv, § 14

mud-walled, *a.* Having the walls built of mud.
"As folks from mud-walled tenement
Bring landlords paper-curt for rent."
—*Prior. Another Epistle to F. Shephard, Esp.*

mūd, *v. t.* [MUD, *s.*]
* 1. To cover, or bury in with mud or mire; to belabour with mud.
"I wish
Myself were *mud-d* in that oozy bed
Where my son lies."
—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, v.
2. To make turbid or foul; to stir up the sediment or mud in.
"And not the fountain that gave drink to thee,
Mar not the thing that cannot be amended."
—*Shakespeare, Torque of Lovece*, 577.

mū-dar, *s.* [Native name.]
Bot.: The name given in parts of India to an asclepiadaceous plant, *Calotropis gigantea*, the inspissated milk of which is a powerful alterative and purgative, and has been found useful in cases of leprosy, elephantiasis, intestinal worms, and venereal complaints. It is called also the akund or yerecum. [CALOTROPIS, AKUND, YERECUM.]

mū-dār-in, *s.* [Eng. &c. *mudlar*; -in.]
Chem.: An extractive matter obtained from the root of the mudar (*Calotropis gigantea*).

mūd-died, *pat. par. or a.* [MUDDY, *v.*]
* **mūd-dī-fy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *mud*; suff. *-fy*.] To make muddy; to dirty; to soil; to make confused or obscure.
"Don't *mud-dify* your charming simplicity."—*Wat-pole: Letters*, iv, 491.

mūd-di-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *mudly*; -ly]
1. In a muddy manner; turbidly; with muddy or turbid mixture.
"Being so deeply and *mud-dily* immersed."
—*Merc. Iniquity of Soul*, bk. iii, c. i.
* 2. Obscurely, darkly, confusedly, indistinctly.
"Lucretius writ not only loosely and *mud-dily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism."—*Bryden: Fables*.

mūd-di-ness, *s.* [Eng. *mud-dy*; -ness.]
1. Turbidity or foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.
"The season of the year, the *mud-diness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it."
—*Addison On Italy*
* 2. Obscurity, confusion, indistinctness; want of perspicuity.

mūd-dle, *v. t. & i.* [A freq. from *and* (q.v.).
A. Transitive:
* 1. To make muddy, turbid, or foul; as water by stirring up the sediment.
"The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *mud-dle* the water and spoil the drink."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.
2. To make a mess of; to spoil; to bring into a state of confusion; as, He has *mud-dled* the whole affair.
3. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy the senses of, as with drink; to confuse.
"I was for five years often drunk, always *mud-dled*."
—*Aschmole's Hist. of John Bull*.

* **B. Intrans.**: To become muddy; to become confused.
"He never *mud-dles* in the dirt."
—*Swift: Polk's Variety*.

mūd-dle, *s.* [MUDDLE, *v.*] A mess; a state of confusion or bewilderment; mental confusion.
"There is no management in our house; there is nothing but *mud-dle*!"—*E. J. Warhouse: Souse*, ch. xiv.

muddle-head, *s.* A muddle-headed person.
"They are *muddle-heads*."—*Heade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. vi.

muddle-headed, *a.* Having muddled brains; stupid, dull, muddled.

mūd-dled (*dled* as *deld*), *pat. par. & a.* [MUDDLE, *v.*]
A. As pat. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
1. Made muddy or foul; turbid.
2. Confused; stupefied, especially with drink.
* 3. Muddled.
"Beer at noon, and *mud-dled* port at night."
—*Pitt: Dual between a Poet & his Servant*.

mūd-dŷ, **mūd-die**, *a.* [Eng. *mud*; -y.]
1. Covered with mud; abounding in mud or mire; foul with mud; turbid, as water with mud; milky.
"Liquors which never ferment, and consequently continue always *mud-dy*."—*Gellianth: On Polite Learning*, ch. 5.
* 2. Consisting of mud or earth; gross.
"This *mud-dy* vestige of decay."
—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, v.
3. Of the colour of mud; resembling mud.
* 4. Foul, filthy, disreputable.
"You *mud-dy* knave!"—*Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV*, ii, 1.
* 5. Clouded or confused in mind or intellect; stupid, dull, muddled.
"Dost think I am so *mud-dy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation?"
—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i, 2
* 6. Obscure, confused; wanting in perspicuity; as, a *mud-dy* style of writing.

* **muddy-brained**, *a.* Dull, stupid, or confused in mind; muddle-headed.

* **muddy-headed**, *a.* The same as MUDDY-BRAINED (q.v.).

* **muddy-mettled**, *a.* Dull-spirited, heavy, irresolute.
"A dull and *mud-dy-mettled* rascal."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ii, 2.

mūd-dŷ, *v. t.* [MUDDY, *a.*]
1. To make muddy or foul; to soil or belabour with mud or filth.
* 2. To muddle; to confuse; to make dull or heavy.
"Mud-dies the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high."—*Greiv: Cosmologia*.

mū-dē-sic, *a.* [MUD.] (See the compound.)
mu-desic acid, *s.*
Chem.: C₂H₄O₆. A product of the oxidation of mulesic acid by the aid of nitric acid. It is a brownish-yellow substance, said to contain two atoms more oxygen than mulesic acid.

mū-dē-sous, *a.* [MUD.] (See the compound.)
mu-desous acid, *s.*
Chem.: C₂H₄O₈. An organic acid obtained from Pigotite, a mineral coating some of the granite caverns in Cornwall. It is supposed to have been formed from the remains of plants, the aqueous solution dissolving the alumina of the granite. The acid is dark brown, permanent in the air, and soluble in water.

mū-dir, *s.* [Arab. *dir*, who goes or drives to seek a governor.] A governor; as, the *M. of Dongola*.

mū-dir-i-eh, *s.* [W. *dir*, *eh*.]
mūd-läss, *v.* [Eng. *blaze*; -s.] Fire from mud, or steam.

"It is a very common *mūd-läss*, and boats and bridges escaped their usual punishment."—*Feld*, bk. v, 188.

mūd-stone, *s.* [Eng. *stone*, and *stone*.]
1. A series of beds of the Upper Ludlow formation (Upper Silurian) near Cadiz Idria, &c. The name was originally applied by Sir Rodenick Murchison. The Lamellicornia found in it outnumber the Brachiopoda. *Rhipidonella muricata* is a characteristic shell.

2. Indurated clay.
mūd-wäll, *s.* [MUDWALL.]
mūd-wēed, *s.* [D. *wēed*, and *weil*.]
B. v.: *Heuschwamm*, *Waldwurz*.
mūd-wērm, *s.* [Eng. *worm*, and *weil*.]
Z. (U.): Linnæus, name of a constituting a genus of suborder 1 of Ophiocela (q.v.).
mūd-wört, *s.* [Eng. *wort*, and *wel* (q.v.).]
Bot.: The genus *Linnæa* (q.v.).

* **mūc**, *s.* [MUC, *v.*] A muck (q.v.).
"The first that observed a baron A. . . . to keep a hole was M. Lenoir. . . . He was a gentleman of Rome."
—*P. Holland: Plans*, bk. xiv, 61.
* **mūc**, *v. t.* [Fr. *muc*.] To muck; to cast the leathers; to change.
Mūcl-ŷer, *s.* [See compound.]
Mueller's glass, *s.*
Min.: The same as HELM (q.v.). It was probably called Mueller's glass in honour of the well-known Frankfurt physician Jean Valentine Mueller, who was living at the time of the discovery.

Muell-er-inc, **Muell-er-itc**, *s.* [After Mueller von Reichenstein, the discoverer of the metal tellurium suff. *-er*, *-itc* (*Muc*).]
Min.: A variety of Sylvanite (q.v.) containing much lead.
Mūcs-en-itc, *s.* From Muesen, Siegen, Prussia; suff. *-itc* (*Muc*).]
Min.: A variety of Lunette (q.v.) in which nickel replaces part of the cobalt. Occurs in octahedrons.

muet, *a.* [MUTE.]
mū-ēz-zin (*ēz* as *čdz*), **mu cz in**, *s.* [Arab. *mūczra*, *mūczra* = a public crier of a mosque; *mūczra* = a call to prayers, and *cz* = the cat.] A Muhammadan crier of the hour of prayer. This he does from the minaret of the mosque five times a day; namely, at dawn, noon, 4 P. M., sunset, and nightfall.
"Blest as the *Mūczra* strain from Mecca's wall
To pilgrims!"
—*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, l. 11.

muff (1), **muffe**, *s.* [D. Sw. *muff*; Dan. *muff*; *Dut. muff*; Ger. *muff* = a muff. *O. Dut. muove* = a sleeve; *O. Fris. muove* = a hanging sleeve; L. Ger. *muff* = a sleeve.]
1. *Dut. Jacon*: A fur pocket of a cylindrical shape in which the hands are thrust to keep them warm.
"The ribbon, for *muff* that she
Would should be kept by thee of me."
—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*.

* The muffs were first made in France during the reign of Louis XIV, and introduced into England in the reign of Charles II. Gentlemen sometimes used them.
II. *Technical*:
1. *Glass*: A roller or cylinder of glass for flattening out into a glass plate.
2. *Plumb*: A joining tube drawn into the ends of two adjoining pipes.

muff (2), *s.* [Cf. *Dut. muffen* = to dote; *mof* = a clown; from Ger. *muffen* = to sully.] A silly, soft, spiritless fellow. [MUFFLE, (2).]
"Another called me a *muff*"—*Thackeray: The Sign of the Cross*, ch. 10.
muff (3), *s.* [Elym. *dundful*.] A local name for the Whitelout, *S. *dundful**.

muff, *v.* [MUFFLE, (2).] To muddle; to make a mess of.

bōi, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xcnophon, çxist. -ing, -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -çion, -çsion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beç, deç.

mūf fēt tēe, *s.* [A basin, from *muff* (1), *s.*] A small mitt worn over the wrist; a wrist-band of fur or worsted.

mūf fin, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *cup* (1), *s.*] A round cake, light and spongy, eaten toasted or buttered at breakfast or tea.

muffin cap, *s.* A flat woollen cap worn by charity schoolboys, &c.

mūf fin cōr, *s.* [Eng. *muffin*; -*cōr*.] A dish for keeping toasted muffins hot.

mūf fle (1), ***mōf-fle**, **muf-fyll**, *v.* [MUFFLE (1), *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To wrap or fold up as in a cloth, cloak, &c., so as to conceal from view, or protect from the weather; to wrap up closely and warmly; to envelop; to envelop.
"In his mantle *muffling* up his face,
Even at the base of Pompey's statue."
Shakspeare Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. To wrap or envelop in some material to deaden the sound.
"Then he said good night, and with *muffled* ear,
Silently rowed to the Charleston shore."
Longfellow Lowell's Tale.

3. To cover the head of so as to prevent speaking; to muffle.
"I wish you could *muffle* that 'ere Stiggins."
Dickens Pickwick, ch. XXVII.

4. To blindfold.

"We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him
Till we do hear from them."
Longfellow Shakspeare All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To envelop; to surround so as to hide from sight.
"What, with a tuchel *muffle* me, night, awhile."
Shakspeare Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

2. To conceal; to masquerade; to disguise.
"*Muffle* your false vice with some show of blindness."
Shakspeare Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

3. To darken; to blind; to dull.
"Alas, that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should, without eyes, see pathways to his will."
Shakspeare Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

4. To involve, so as to make obscure, dark, or doubtful.
"The kings manner of shewing things by pieces,
and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it that it hath left it almost as a mystery."
Bacon Henry VII.

mūf fle, (2), ***māf-fle**, *v. i.* [A word of imitative origin.] To mumble.
"The closeness and *muffling*, and haziness of speaking."
Hull's Elements of Speech.

mūf fle, (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *moufle*, *mouffle*, *mouffle* (Fr. *moufle*); from O. Dut. *mouffl*; *Norw.* *muffel* = a mitten; *Sw.* *muffa*; *Low. Lat.* *muffala*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That with which anything is muffled or wrapped up; a muffler, a wrapper.
* 2. A mitt.
"This day I did first wear a *muffler*, being my wife's last year's *muff*."
Byron Don Juan, 30, 362.

* 3. A boxing-glove.

"For sometimes we must box without the *muff*."
Byron Don Juan, iii. 92.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: A pulley-block containing several sheaves.

2. *Metall.*: An oven-shaped vessel of baked fire-clay, used in assaying for containing the cupels or cups in which the alloy under investigation is fused. It is opened at one end and closed at the other, and has slits in the sides to permit a draught of air through it. Its use is to protect the cupels from impurities of fuel while permitting access of air.

muffle-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace with a chamber which is surrounded by manducant fuel, and in which cupellation or fusion of metals is performed. [CUPELLATION.]

* **mūf fle** (2), *s.* [Fr. *moufle*, from Ger. *muffel* = a dog or other animal with large hanging lips.]

Zool.: The bare end of the nose between the nostrils when covered with a mucous membrane. (Used chiefly of ruminants.)

mūf-fled (*fled* as *feld*), * **mof-feld**, *part. pres. & u.* [MUFFLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As part. pres.*: (See the verb).

B. As a-jjective:

1. Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; concealed by wrapper.

2. Dulled or deadened. (Applied to sound.)
"Tis not a mourner's *muffled* tread."
Scott Lady of the Lake, iii. 17.

* 3. Blind; blinded.

"*Muffled* peasants know there is a god."
Coleridge Words, iii. 150.

muffled drum, *s.* A drum having the cord by which it is carried over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, so as to deaden the sound, or make it grave and solemn. Used especially at military funerals.

muffled oar, *s.* An oar round the head of which a piece of mat or canvas is wrapped, so as to prevent it making a noise against the tholes or rowlock.

muffled peal, *s.* A peal rung on bells, round the clappers of which cloths have been wrapped, so as to deaden the sound.

mūf-flēr, *s.* [Eng. *muffler* (1); -*cōr*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A wrapper for muffling the neck and chest, and sometimes a part of the face.
"The chains, and the bracelets, and the *mufflers*."
Isaiah li. 19.

* 2. A kind of mask or veil; part of a woman's dress by which the face was wholly or partly concealed.
"A *muffler*, a *muffler*, a cup, and other things."
Stow Henry VIII (an. 1539).

3. A kind of glove or mitten with a separate compartment for the thumb only; a boxing-glove; a kind of stuffed glove put on the hands of lunatics to prevent them from injuring themselves or others.

II. Music: A soft cushion employed to terminate or soften a note.

mūf-flōn, *s.* [MUFFLER.]

mūf-tī, **mūf-teē**, *s.* [Arab. *muffi* = a magistrate.]

1. The high-priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Muhammadans; a doctor or expounder of the law; a magistrate.
"He laid it down as a rule that *Muffies* and *Aucers* ought always to be mentioned with respect."
Metcalf Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

2. Civilian dress, as distinguished from uniform or military dress; plain dress worn by officers when off duty.
"Who was that person on deck in *muffler*!"
Murray's Madrasman's Voy. (ed. 1863), p. 151.

mūg (1), * **mugge**, *s.* [Prob. from Ir. *mugun* = a mug; *Sw.* *mugga*.] A cup or vessel of earthenware or metal, used for drinking from.
"The clamorous crowd is hushed with *mugs* of rum."
Pope Dunciad, ii. 355.

mūg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. The face or mouth. (*Slang*.)
"Chive has just inherited the paternal *mug*."
Thackeray's Newcomes, ch. lvi.

2. A simpleton, a gull. (*Slang*.)

mūg, *v. i.* [MUG (2), *s.*] To make grimaces; to distort the face. (*Slang*.)
"To *mug* up; To paint one's face; to cram for an examination. (*Slang*.)

* **mūg-gard**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *mucker* = a sulky person; *mucken* = to grumble.] Sullen, sulky, displeased.

mūg-gēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The small entrails.

2. A ruffled shirt.

II. Bot.: *Convolvulus majalis*. Petty mugget is *Gallium verum*.

* **mūg-gish**, *a.* [MUGG.] The same as *MUGG* (q.v.).

mūg-gled (*gled* as *geld*), *a.* [Prob. an abbreviation of *muggled*.] A term applied to cheap, trashy goods offered for sale as smuggled goods.

Mūg-gle-tō-ni-an, *s.* [For etym., see def.] *Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A sect founded by Lodowick Muggleton (1610-1698), the son of a farmer in Bishopsgate Street, London. He was a tailor, and when about forty years old began to have visions and to hear "voices," and asserted that he and John Reeve, another tailor, were the two witnesses mentioned in

the Revelation (xi. 3). Their chief doctrines were that the distinction of Persons in the Trinity is merely nominal; that God has a real human body, and that when he suffered on the cross he left Elijah as his vicegerent in heaven. *The Divine Looking-glass* was published in 1665 as an exposition of their teachings, and in 1846 some members of the sect, which is now nearly, if not quite, extinct, subscribed to republish it.

mūg-gy, *a.* [Irel. *mugga* = soft, drizzling mist; *muggawadh*; *Sw.* *mugg* = to grow misty; *Sw.* *mugg* = mould, mouldiness. Perhaps allied to *auk* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. Damp and close; warm and moist. (Applied to the air or weather.)

"Get a ride as soon as weather serves. Deuced *muggy* still."
Byron Don Juan, Jan. 6, 181.

2. Moist, damp, mouldy.

* **mūg-hōuse**, *s.* [Eng. *mug* (1), *s.*, and *house*.] An ale-house, a pothouse.
"There is a *mug-house* near Long Acre."
Tatler, No. 129.

* **mū-gi-en-cy**, *s.* [MUGIENS.] The act of following.
"This *mugency* or botion."
Brown's Vulgar Errors, bk. iii., ch. XXVII.

* **mū-gi-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *mugiens*, *pr. part.* of *mugire* = to follow.] Following, lowering.

"That a bitter maketh that *mugient* lose or humiliate by putting its bill into a reel."
is not easily made out."
Brown's Vulgar Errors, bk. iii., ch. XXVIII.

mū-gil, *s.* [Lat. = a sea-fish, according to some, the mullet. Pliny attributes to the *mugil* the foolish trick of hiding its head and believing its whole body to be concealed (*II. N.*, ix. 17, 26); it was used in punishing adulterers (*Juvenal* s. 317).]

1. *Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family Mugilide (q.v.). They frequent brackish waters, feeding on organic substances mixed with mud and sand. The organs of the pharynx are modified into filtering-apparatus, preventing the passage of large substances into the stomach. About seventy species are known; the majority attain a weight of four, but some grow to ten or twelve pounds. All are eaten; some are highly valued, especially when taken in fresh water. *Mugil octocephalus*, *M. capito*, *M. auratus*, and *M. septentrionalis* are abundant on the British coasts; *M. entus* is occasionally taken in the British Channel; *M. cephalus* is met with in the Mediterranean and the lakes and rivers of North Africa; *M. nepalensis* and some other species are confined to fresh water. *M. proboscideus*, a fresh-water species from Central America, has the snout pointed and fleshy, thus resembling the genus *Agonostoma*. (*Günther*.)

2. *Palæont.*: The genus dates from Tertiary times, remains of a species having been found in the gypsum of Aix.

mū-gil-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mugil*; *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Ichthy.: Gray Mullet; a family of acanthopterygian fishes, division Mugiliformes. The body is more or less oblong and compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size; no lateral line. Teeth feeble or absent. Three genera: Mugil, Agonostoma, and Myxus. From the coasts of the temperate and tropical zones.

mū-gil-i-for-mēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *mugil*, *genit. mugilis*, and *forma* = shape.]

Ichthy.: A division of acanthopterygian fishes. There are two dorsal fins, more or less remote from each other; the anterior short, like the posterior, or composed of feeble rays. Ventrals with one spine and five rays, abdominal. It embraces three families: Mugilide, Sphyrenide, and Atherinide (q.v.).

* **mū-gil-oid**, *s.* [MUGIL.] A fish belonging to the family Mugilide (q.v.).

mūgs, mūggs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Teeswater breed of sheep. (*Scottish*.)

mūg-weed, *s.* [Eng. *mug*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Gallium eruciatum*, called more fully the Golden Mugweed.

mūg-wōrt, * **mog-worte**, *s.* [A.S. *mugg-wort*.]

Bot.: *Artemisia vulgaris*, a woolly British plant, two to four feet high, formerly used to flavour drinks.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

Mu-ham ma-dan, Mo-ham me-dan.

Ma-hom-e-tan, n. & s. [Arab. *muhammad*; Eng. suff. -tan.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or belonging to M. Muhammad or his system of belief or polity.

B. As *subst.*: A follower of Muhammad. [MUHAMMADANISM.]

Muhammadan-architecture. The style of architecture adopted by Muhammadan nations, as the Moors of Spain, the Arabs, &c. It was gradually developed out of the forms which were found ready to hand in the various countries over which they spread, and which belonged for the most part to early Christian art of the later Roman period, together with an admixture of Asiatic elements. In the earliest times Christian churches were utilized for the practice of the new religion; afterwards mosques were erected. In accordance with the Oriental manner of life, this style is internal rather than external, especially in palaces and dwelling-houses. Whilst the tasteless exterior of the buildings only displays to the eye high walls which are irregularly pierced by small windows, and the few in number, every thing in the interior is richly decorated. The richest ornamentation is lavished on the most essential part of these buildings, namely, on the porticoes which surround the open court. There are no fixed orders or proportions for the pillars, sometimes they are squat and heavy; at others slender and graceful, especially in the later period. Three different forms of arches are found, besides the circular arch, which is of rare occurrence. In Egypt and Sicily the pointed arch, resembling that afterwards adopted in the Gothic style, was used; in Persia and India the keel-arch (the ends of the curves are bent slightly upwards like the keel of a vessel); and in Spain the horseshoe arch, which consists of a larger segment of a circle than a semicircle. The walls over these arches, as all flat surfaces, were covered with embellishments in the shape of arabesques consisting of flat relief in stucco, or painted in brilliant colours. They are formed of the most multifarious entwinnings of straight or curved lines or belts. Domos are introduced freely, and are, for the most part, flat or plain externally, or ornamented with stripes like a gourd. Dwelling-houses are tasteless externally, but the interiors display wealth and luxury. Overhanging balconies are used in the upper stories, and the windows are small and elevated. The Arabian system of ornamentation is not so pure as the Moorish, and the Turkish style kept more closely to the Byzantine. The finest specimen of Muhammadan architecture and ornamentation is the Alhambra, at Granada.

Mu-ham-ma-dan-ism, Mo-ham-me-dan-ism, Ma-hom-et-an-ism, n. [Arab. *Muhammad*; Eng. suff. -an; -ism, Muhammad is from the Arabic root *hamd*=the Praised.]

Compar. Religions: The religion founded by Muhammad, the so-called Prophet of Arabia. He was born at Mecca, of good family, Aug. 29, 570, but, while an infant, lost his father, Abdullah, and, at the age of six, his mother, Anna. When a child he had a fit, probably epileptic. At the age of twenty-five he married Khadijah, a widow of forty, the first of his many wives, and was faithful to her while she lived. At the age of forty he often retired to a cave at the foot of Mount Hira for religious meditation. Three years later he began to proclaim his views, and, after a time, claimed to be a prophet. Among his early converts were his wife, Khadijah, Ali, his cousin, then a boy of fourteen, afterwards his adopted son and his son-in-law, and Abu Bakr, or Abubeker, his friend. On June 29, 622, he had to flee from Mecca to Medina. This date is the Moslem era of the Hijira (i.e.v.). At Mecca he had been an enthusiast, at Medina he became a fanatic. On Jan. 12, 624, at the head of 300 followers he defeated 950 of the Meccans. The victory was considered miraculous, and encouraged him in future to propagate his faith by the sword, and he was so successful that at his death (June 8, 632) he was virtual sovereign of Arabia. During the Caliphates of his immediate successors Abubeker (632-634) and Omar (634-646), the Arabs, or Saracens, conquered Syria, Persia, and Egypt, and established the new faith. Othman reigned next (644-657). Then the Arabs elected Ali, Mu-

hammad's son-in-law, strong, passed over to Ali; but the Syrians chose Mu'awiah, son of Abu Sufyan, an old enemy of the prophet. Civil War resulted, and the sects of the Sunnis and Shi'ah arose. Ali was assassinated in 661. Hassan and Hossain, his sons, soon after perishing. In 710, Laris, landed in Spain, the stunts where he had passed and the adjacent rock being ever afterwards called Gibraltar (q.v.). In 732 Charles Martel (= the Hammer) defeated the Arab Abd-Allah-man at Poitiers, saving Western Europe. The Saracen capitals had been successively at Medina, at Cufa, at Damascus, and at Bagdad, their dynasties were the Umayyads, Abbasids, &c. About the middle of the eighth century, the Saracen empire in the East began to be broken down by the Turks, then a savage Tartar tribe, who afterwards embraced Muhammadanism, and in 1453 took Constantinople, terminating the Greek or Eastern empire. Since the sixteenth century their power has been less dreaded. The Muhammadans of the world have been estimated at 250 millions, of whom 50 millions are in India, 40 millions directly under British rule, and 10 millions in allied or tributary states. The Koran (= that which is read or recited) is their sacred book and their code of law. Their faith is called Islam (= surrender of the will to God). Five duties are incumbent on the faithful Muhammadan—a confession of faith that there is but one God, and that Muhammad is his prophet, prayer, fasting, almsgiving, and a pilgrimage to Mecca. Friday is their sabbath and day of special worship. Raising the nations which have embraced it to a higher creed than their old idolatry, Islam has so far exceeded them as to render all further changes intensely difficult. No other faith offers so stubborn a resistance to the spread of Christianity.

Mu-ham-ma-dan-ize, Mo-ham-me-dan-ize, Ma-hom-et-an-ize, v.t. [Eng. *Muhammadan*; -ize.]

1. *Of things*: To render conformable to Muhammadan law or usage.

2. *Of persons*: To convert to or coerce into Muhammadanism.

Mu-ham-mad-ism, Mo-ham-med-ism, Ma-hom-et-ism, n. [MUHAMMADANISM.]

Mu-ham-mad-ize, Mo-ham-med-ize, Ma-hom-et-ize, v.t. [MUHAMMADANISM.]

muhl-en-beck-i-a, s. [Named after a botanist, Mullenbeck (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Polygonaceæ, tribe Polygonaceæ, *Muhlenbeckia adpressa*, an Australian plant, has sweetish currant-like fruits, used for pastry.

muils, s. pl. [MOOLS.] Moulds; cloth or hat shags for gait. (Scott.)

It seldom wore shags, unless it wore muils when he had the gout.—Scott. *Robt. Bruce*, l. 11.

muir, s. [MOOR, s.] A moor. (Scot. l.)

muir-burn, s. The act of burning moors or heath.

muir-ill, s. A disease to which black cattle are subject.

muir-land, s. [MOORLAND.]

muir-poot, s. Young grouse.

As a Scotch lord does with his muir-poots.—Scott. *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxx.

*mu-lat-réss, s. [MULATRESS.]

mu-lat-tó, s. [Sp. *mulato*, from *mulo*=a mule (q.v.); Fr. *mulâtre*; Port. *mulato*.] The child of parents, one of which is white and the other a negro. The skin is of a yellow colour, the hair frizzly or woolly.

*mu-lat-tréss, *mu-lat-réss, s. [MULATTO.] A female mulatto.

mül-ber-ry, *mool-ber-ry, s. [A corrupt. of A. S. *mor* (Lat. *morus*)=a mulberry-tree, and *beran*=a tree, a beam; Ger. *maulbeere*; Gr. *μυρον, κωρον* (*moron, moron*)=a mulberry; *μορεα* (*morra*)=a mulberry tree.]

Bot.: The genus *Morus* (q.v.).

mulberry-calculus, s.

Chem. & Pathol.: A calculus somewhat resembling a mulberry in shape. It consists of oxalate of lime.

mulberry cloth, mulberry paper cloth. Paper prepared from the bark of *B. papyrifera*. The Jap. use make the paper from the Burmese; their paper mulo takes from *B. papyrifera* (the *Japan*).

mulberry faced, v. Have the face speckled. (See *mulberry* stains.)

mulberry germ, s. [MORAX.]

mulberry rash, s. [MORAX.] A skin eruption appearing in the form of small red spots like that of measles, but not so contagious.

mulberry silkworm, s. [MORAX.]

mulberry tree, s. [MULBERRY, MORAX.]

mulch, mulsh, v.t. [WEDD, s.] To cover with a mulch. *On Staten Island I have seen some patches mulched with salt hay.*—Scott. *Mag. Com.*, March, 1859, p. 77.

mulch, mulsh, v.t. [WEDD, s.] To cover with a mulch. *In keeping down the weeds through the long summer, a mulch of leaves, straw, or any coarse litter, as directed below, would be the labour-saver.*—Scott. *Mag. Com.*, March, 1859, p. 77.

mület, s. [Lat. *multa*, *multa*=a fine, O Fr. *multe*.]

1. A fine; a penalty inflicted for an offence or misdemeanor; generally a pecuniary fine.

It is probable that the decline in the prosperity and population of a stock-pasture due to his enormous and utterly unobtainable *mulch*.—*West. Quart. Review*, 1847, 214.

2. A blench; a defect.

mület, v.t. [MULCH, s.]

1. To punish with a fine, forfeiture, or deprivation of some possession, or property; to deprive. (Followed by *in* or *of*); as, to *mulch* a person in £100; or, to *mulch* him of something.)

2. To punish generally.

How many poor creatures hast thou *mulched* with death!—*By. III. Meditation in a Bath*.

müle tu-a-ry, n. [MULET.] Of the nature of a mullet of fish; consisting of or imposed as a mullet.

Some known *collocatory* puns (parents upon other crimes).—*Sir W. Temple. Treatise of England*.

mül-dan, s. [From Mulda, Saxony.]

Min.: An orthoclad (q.v.), found at Mulda.

müle, s. [A. S. *mul*, from Lat. *mulus*, Fr. *mule*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lat.*: In the same sense as H 1.

2. *Lat.*: A stubborn, sulky person.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Zool.*: A term loosely used as synonymous with hybrid (q.v.), more usually applied to the produce of a male ass with a mare, the Mule proper (*Equus asinus*, var. 5), and to the Hinny (*E. asinus*, var. 6), the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. The mule does not attain maturity so soon as the horse, but is useful for a much longer period. As a beast of burden it is in some respects preferable to the horse; it is easily fed, & equally good for carrying and drawing, its less sensitive skin enables it to support exposure to the weather; like the ass, it enjoys comparative immunity from disease, and it is as sturdy of as a goat. Mules have been known from the earliest ages, there are frequent references to them in Scripture, and in Greek (*mul*, var.) and Latin (*mulus*, A. S. m. 5, 21) literature. France is the most important mule-raising country in Europe; then come Italy, Spain, and Portugal, where they are used for pack and draught. Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas take the lead in the United States, and the Mexican mule (by a male ass from a mustang mare) is a very useful animal. Mules are seldom used, and seldom bred, in England. They are largely employed as draught animals in warfare, probably for the first time in the English service in the Peninsula War, but they have since been used with great advantage in the Crimea, India, Abyssinia, South Africa, and Egypt. In the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* (1854) is a paper by Mr. A. D. Barlett, then superintendent, describing a remarkable

böil, böy; pouit, jöwü; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xcophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şus, -ble, -dle, &c. = beç, del.

hybrid born in the Gardens. On Oct. 29, 1868, a female hybrid was born from a Gayal cow (*Bos javanicus*) and a Zebu bull (*Bos indicus*); from this female hybrid and a Bison bull (*Bis. americanus*) a second female hybrid was born on May 21, 1881, from which and a Bison bull a third female hybrid was born, March 12, 1884—the offspring of certainly three well-marked species, and, according to present definition, of three distinct genera.

"The hybrid, so general, that all hybrids of *mule* are barren and useless for breeding purposes, simply a stupid and ignorant prejudice" — *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1881, p. 44.

2. *Bot.*: A hybrid; a cross between two distinct species. They are produced by the application of the pollen of one to the stigma of the other. Mules between two different genera are called *h*-geners. They are rarely obtained.

3. *Faun.*: A disease in horses.
4. *Nomis*: A coin or token in which the obverse or reverse dies have no real connection.
5. *Spinning*: A spinning machine in which the rovings are delivered from a series of sets of drawing rollers to spindles placed on a carriage, which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns while the rollers while the thread is being wound. It was invented by Samuel Crompton, and perfected in 1779. The combination which gave rise to the term *mule* was the junction of the drawing rollers of Arkwright with the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves. The object of the machine is to deliver the roving with the required degree of attenuation and twist it as delivered. For this purpose, the spindles, instead of being stationary, are placed on a movable carriage, which is wheeled out to twist the threads and wheeled in again to wind on the spindles.

mule-armadillo, s.
Zool.: *Dasyurus hyloichus*, common on the Pampas. It is not nocturnal, nor does it burrow easily.

mule canary, s. The offspring of a canary and any other of the finches.

mule-deer, s.
Zool.: *Cervinus naevotus*, a North American species, slightly larger than the Virginian deer (q.v.). Dark gray in winter, dull yellow in summer. It owes its popular and its scientific name to the length of its ears.

mule-driver, s. One who drives mules; a muleteer.

mule-jenny. The same as *MULE*, II. 4.

mule-spinner, s.

1. One who spins with a mule.
2. The same as *MULE*, II. 5.

mule-twist, s. Cotton yarn spun on a mule. (*MULE*, II. 5.)

mule-wort, s.
Bot.: The fern genus *Hemionitis*.

mule-herd, s. [*Eng. mule*, and *herd*.] A keeper of mules. [*Cathol. Jagdwort.*]

mū-lēt, mū-lētē, s. [*Port.*] A Portuguese vessel with three lateen sails.

mū-lēt-ēer, muleter, muletor, s. [*Fr. muletier*, from O. F. *mulet* = a mule.] A mule-driver.

"How carols now the lusty muleteer?
Of love, romance, devotion, is his lay."
Byron. Childs Harold, 3. 48.

mū-lēy, s. [*Ger. muhl* = a mill, *muhlsaw* = a mill-saw.] The same as *MULEY-SAW* (q.v.).

muley-head, s. The sliding carriage to which the muley-saw is attached, and which moves in guides. The saw is attached to a muley-head at each end.

muley-saw, s. A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or notch, but has a more rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below. [*MULEY-HEAD*.]

mūl-gē-di-ūm, s. [*Lat. mulgeo* = to milk.]
Bot.: Blue Sow-thistle; a genus of ligulate-flowered Composites, tribe Hieraceae. Involucre double, containing many flowers; pappus stiff and brittle; beak very short; achenes much compressed. *Mulgeolium alpinum*, Alpine Blue Sow-thistle is found in the Lochnagar and Clova Mountains. *M. floridanum*, an American species, is called from its bitterest gall of the Earth.

Mūl house, = [*Fr.*, from *Ger. Muhl* = mill; *housen* = a house.]

Geog.: A commercial and manufacturing German town, in the district of Ober-Elsass.

Mulhouse blue, s.
Chem.: A blue colouring matter, produced by boiling an alkaline solution of shellac with aniline red.

mū-li-ēb-rī-tý, s. [*Lat. muliebrius*, from *m*ulier = womanly; *rius* = a woman.]

1. The state of being a woman; womanhood. (*Soliman & Persola*.)
2. Womanishness; the character or nature of a woman; effeminacy.

mū-li-ēr, s. [*Lat.* = a woman, a wife.]

- I. *Oral Lang.*: A woman.
- II. *Law*:
 1. A woman, a wife.
 2. A legitimate son; a son born in wedlock.

mū-lī-ēr-ly, mū-li-ēr-lic, adv. [*Lat. mulier*; *Eng. suff. -ly, -lic*.] In wedlock; legitimately.

"It ought to descend to him, as next heir being illegitimate issue." — *Hobbes's*. *Chenon*, of Ireland (an. 1559).

mū-li-ēr-ōse, a. [*Lat. mulierosus*.] Fond of women.

"Mother's — that means, wrapped up body and soul in women." — *Goode*. *Cluster & Hearth*, ch. XXXIII.

mū-lī-ēr-ōs-i-tý, s. [*Lat. mulierositas*, from *mulierosus* = fond of women; *mulier* = a woman.] Addiction to women.

"Did you ever detect the noodle's mulierosity?" — *Goode*. *Cluster & Hearth*, ch. XXXIII.

¶ An obsolete word, worthy of being introduced as expressing what no other word in our language does. (*French*: *On some Dialects in our Dictionaries*, p. 6.)

mū-lī-ēr-tý, s. [*Lat. mulier*; *Eng. suff. -ty*.]

Law:

1. Lawful issue.
2. The quality or state of being legitimately born.

mū-lī-nī-dē, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. mulin* (vul); *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina*.]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceae (Umbellifers).

mū-lī-nūm, s. [*Naut. sing. of Lat. mulinus* = pertaining to a mule (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Mulnidae (q.v.).

mū-lī-sh, a. [*Eng. mul* (v); *-ish*.] Like a mule; obstinate, stubborn, sullen.

"That mulish folly, not to be reclaimed,
By softer methods, must be made ashamed."
Comper's Charity, 467.

mū-lī-sh-ly, adv. [*Eng. mulish*; *-ly*.] In a mulish or stubborn manner; stubbornly, obstinately. (*Truth*, July 9, 1885, p. 42.)

mū-lī-sh-ness, s. [*Eng. mulish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being mulish; obstinacy, stubbornness.

mūll, v. t. [*Formed from the adj. mulled*, erroneously taken as a *pa.* participle. *Mulled* ale = mulled ale = funeral ale. (*Hedgebrook*.)]

1. To soften, to dispirit, to deaden, to dull.
2. To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices, as wine.
3. To make a mess of, to spoil, to muddle. (*Colloquial*.)

mūll (1), s. [*A variant of mould* (q.v.); *Dut. mul* = dust; *Sw. mull*.]

1. Dust, rubbish.

"That other coture of straw and mill,
With stones mixed (mixed) he filed also."
Gower: *C. A.*, v.

2. A muddle, a mess caused by mismanagement.

"The whole thing is a mull." — *Finney*: *Church Life in Australia*, Appendix No. viii., p. 59.

mūll (2), s. [*Hint, mul-mul = muslin*; *Fr. mulle*.] A thin, soft kind of cotton goods. Varieties are known as Swiss, India, starched mull, &c.

mūll (3), s. [*Icel. mulli* = a promontory or jutting crag between two firths, or the like; *Gael. muil*; *Orkney & Shetland mulle, mull*.]

1. A cape, a projecting headland; as, the *Mull of Cantyre*.

2. A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn; a snuff-box generally.

"He plucked forth a huge horn snuff-box, or *mull* as they call it, and proffered me." — *Scott*: *Rob R.*, ch. vi.

mūl-lā, s. [*MOLLAL*.]

mūl-lā-ga-tāw-ný, mūl-li-ga-tāw-ný, s. [*Ind. mūlaga-tanna* = (lit.) pepper-water.] An Indian curry-soup.

mūl-lar, s. [*O. Fr. moullere*, from *mulre*, *mullre*, *avallre* = to grind; *Lat. mola*.] A stamp with an intaglio ornament, for giving a salient impression to metal upon which it is struck.

mūl-lēin, mūl-lēn, s. [*A.S. mulegn*, perhaps from *Goth. mulla*; *Dan. mul* = a moulh.]

Bot.: The genus *Verbascum* (q.v.). The Great Mullen is *Verbascum Thapsus*, the White, *V. Lychnitis*; the Yellow Hoary, *V. pulchellatum*; the Dark, *V. virgatum*; and the Moth Mullen, *V. Blattaria*. The first two are in some places wild in Britain, the fifth only an escape.

mullein-shark, s.
Entom.: A moth, *Cucullia verbasci*, the caterpillar of which feeds on mullein.

mūl-lēr (1), s. [*O. Fr. moullere*.] A grinding apparatus consisting of a stone or slab with a flat surface, which is moved upon a stone table or slab to grind and mix pigments, &c. The action is sometimes called porphyrazation.

mūl-lēr (2), s. [*Eng. mull*, v.; *-er*.] A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled.

mūl-lēr-i-a, s. [*Named after Otto Fred. Muller*, author of *Zoologia Danica*, &c.]

Zool.: A genus of Unionide (q.v.), from New Granada. It is fixed and irregular when adult, and for this reason has been sometimes referred to the Ostreide and sometimes to the Chamide; but D'Orbigny has established the fact that it is locomotive and dimyary when young, like any other of the Unionide.

Mūl-lēr-i-an, a. [*Named after John Muller*, the anatomist who discovered the ducts called after him.] (*See etym. and compounds*.)

Mullerian-duets, s. pl.
Anat.: Ducts developing in the female into the vagina, uterus, and Fallopian tubes. They exist also in mammals and birds.

Mullerian-fibres, s. pl.
Anat.: Certain fibres in the retina of the eye. Called also radial fibres.

mūl-lēt (1), mol-et, mul-ot, s. [*Fr. mulet*, from *Low Lat. mulus*; *Lat. mulus* = a mulett.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of the genus *Mullus* and of the family Mugilide. The former are distinguished as Red, and the latter as Gray Mulletts. Red Mulletts are ground-feeders, using their barbels in discovering their food; it was believed that they fed on putrid flesh, but probably they are attracted to decomposing bodies by the small crustaceans which feed thereon. Little is known of their habits; in winter they retire into deep water, in summer they approach the coasts, and are sometimes found in brackish waters. They are brilliantly coloured, and as food-fish should claim the attention of pisciculturists. The Gray Mullet is plainly coloured, greenish on the upper parts, and more or less silvery on the sides. The flesh is well-flavoured, and it is largely cultivated in the fish-farms of Western Italy.

mullet-hawk, s.
Ornith.: A popular name on the south coast of England for *Pardalinus (Falco) haliastur*, the Osprey (q.v.).

mūl-lēt (2), s. [*Fr. moulette*, *moulette* = the bowl of a spur; *O. Ital. mullotte* = a mullet, from *molla* = a wheel, from *Lat. mola* = a mill.]

1. *Oral Lang. (Fl.)*: Small pincers used for curling the hair.

"Here's a hair too much; take it off; where are thy mullets?" — *Ben Jonson*: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

2. *Her.*: A figure resembling the rowel of a spur, having five points in English heraldry and six in French. It is the filial distinction of a third son.

"And in the chief three mullets stood."
Scott: *Marmion*, iv. 2.

mũl leý, s. [Provenc. Eng. *mull* = a cow; dumm. suff. *-y*; cf. Gael. *mool* = bare, polled; without horns.] A cow.

"Leave milking and dry up old *mulley* thy cow."
Parker *Harlequinade*, p. 133.

mũl-li-çite, s. [From Mullica Hill, New Jersey; suff. *-ite* (Min.)]

Min.: A variety of Vivianite (q.v.), occurring in cylindrical aggregations of fibro-lamellar crystals in a friable ferruginous sand. These are mostly replacements of fossil bleminites. It is also pseudomorphous after other fossils.

mũl-li-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *mull(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Ichthy.: Red Mulletts, a family of teleostean fishes. Body low, rather compressed, covered with large thin scales, sometimes with a fine serrature; two long erectile barbels. Lateral line continuous. Mouth in front of the snout; teeth very terrible. Two short dorsals, remote from each other; anal similar to second dorsal; ventrals with one spine and five rays; pectorals short; branchiostegals four; stomach siphonal. Mullus, the sole genus of the family, is divided into several sub-genera, on account of slight differences of dentition. They are marine, but many species enter brackish water to feed on the animalcula abounding in the flora. About forty species are known; all esteemed for food, but none attain a large size. (Günther.)

mũl-li-ğatâw-ný, s. [MULLAGATAWNY.]

mũl-li-ğrũbş, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. A pun in the stomach; colic.

"Whose dog lies sick of the *mulgaraba*!"
Bosnia & Her. Monteviar Thomas, ii. 2.

2. Ill-temper, sulkiness.

mũl-liñ-gõng, s. [Native Australian name.]
Zool.: Ornithocheilus (q.v.)

mũl-liõn, mũn-niõn (i as y), ***mon-y-calç**, ***mo-ni-al**, s. [A corrupt, of *munition*, from Fr. *mignon* = a stump, a blunt end of a thing, from O. Fr. *moing* = maimed; Ital. *moneo*; Lat. *munus*; O. Ital. *mignon* = a mullion; Sp. *muñon* = the stump of an arm or leg cut off. "The *munition* or *mullion* of a window is the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window." (Hedwoud.)]

1. *Arch.*: A vertical bar separating the compartments of a window, especially used in Gothic and double-casement windows. The horizontal bars are called transoms.

2. *Join.*: A style or upright division between the panels in wainscoting.

mũl-liõn (i as y), v.t. [MULLION, s.] To divide or form into compartments by mullions.

mũl-lõck, ***mul-lok**, s. [Eng. *mull* (1), s.; dumm. suff. *-ock*, *-ok*.]

1. Rubbish, dirt; refuse of all kinds.

"The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was."
Chaucer: l. 7, 16, 408.

2. A mull, a muddle through mismanagement; a mess, a dilemma. (*Provinciel*.)

mũl-lõ-dõş, s. [Lat. *mullus* (q.v.), and Gr. *eidõs* (*eidõs*) = form.]

Ichthy.: A sub-genus of the family Mullide, closely resembling the sole genus Mullus, as the name denotes.

mũl-lũs, s. [Lat.]

Ichthy.: The typical and only genus of the family Mullide. *Mullus barbatus* is, according to Dr. Günther, the sole species, of which he considers *M. surmuletus* to be the female. It was highly prized by the Romans, who paid extravagant prices for it, especially when it attained a considerable size, a circumstance often noticed by the satirists, especially by Martial (x. 31) and Juvenal (v. 92). It was the custom to bring the fish into the banqueting-room that it might die in the presence of the guests, its red colour becoming exceedingly brilliant in its death-struggles. Fishermen deepen the natural tint of the fish by sealing it immediately after capture, causing a permanent contraction of the chromato-phores containing the red pigment. [MULLET (1), s.]

mũl-mũl, s. [MULL (2), s.]

Fabrics: A thin, soft, transparent muslin of the finest quality.

mũl-qũf (q as k), [Arabic = a wind-conductor.] (See EXTRACT.)

"Perhaps the most ancient device for directing speedily constructed for that purpose, is the *mul-quf* which has been in use in Egypt for at least 3000 years, and is still to be seen attached to the modern houses of Cairo and other towns. It is a square of dry cotton of the prevailing wind, which is conducted down the descending chute and thence disseminated through the house. It consists of a long wooden framework, to which planks are nailed, according to the length and breadth desired. If height and velocity be required, the framework is covered with reed mats, plastered. They are common to all ancient oriental architecture, whose true presentation is in a study of New York towards the prevailing wind.—*Knapp's Dictionary of Mechanics*.

mũl-se, s. [Lat. *mulsim* (*ribum*) = sweetened (wine); *mulsis*, pa. par. of *mollis*; = to sweeten.] Wine boiled and mixed with honey.

mũlsh, v. & s. [MULSH.]

mũl-sũm, s. [MULSES.]

mũlt, ***mũl-ti**, *pref.* [Lat. *mũltus* = many.] A frequent prefix in English, meaning many, manifold, frequent.

mũlt-ãn-gũ-lar, a. [Pref. *mũlt*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having many angles or corners; polygonal.

mũlt-ãn-gũ-lar-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *multangular*; *-ly*.] In a multangular manner; with many angles or corners.

"Gradates are *multangularly* mixed.—*Cræve Co. Nubia Sacra*.

mũlt-ãn-gũ-lar-nõss, s. [Eng. *multangular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being multangular.

***mũlt-ãn-i-mois**, a. [Lat. *mũltus* = many, and *animus* = a mind.] Exhibiting many and varied phases of mental or moral character; many-sided.

mũlt-ar-tic-ũ-late, a. [MULTIARTICULATE.]

***mũl-tẽ-i-tý**, s. [As if from a Lat. *mũltitas*, from *mũltus* = many.] The quality or state of being great in bulk or continuous (not numerical) quantity. (*Coleridge*.)

mũl-ti, *pref.* [MULT-]

mũl-ti-ar-tic-ũ-late, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *articulate* (q.v.).] Consisting or composed of many joints or articulations; many-jointed, as the antennæ of insects.

mũl-ti-cãp-sũ-lar, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).] Having many capsules or cells.

mũl-ti-cãr-i-nãte, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *carinate* (q.v.).] Having many keel-like ridges.

***mũl-it-cã-voũs**, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Lat. *cavus* = hollow.] Having many holes or hollows; full of holes.

mũl-ti-çel-lũ-lar, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *cellular* (q.v.).] Having many cells or cellules.

mũl-ti-çip-ĩt-al, a. [Lat. *mũltus* = many, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = a head.]
Bot.: Having many heads.

mũl-ti-cõl-õur, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *colour* (q.v.).] Having many colours; many-coloured.

mũl-ti-cõs'-tãte, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).]
Bot.: Applied to a leaf having two or more primary ribs instead of a single midrib.

mũl-ti-cũş-pi-dãte, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *capitate* (q.v.).]
Ant.: Having many points. Used of the molar teeth which have four or five tridradal tubercles or cusps. (*Quain*.)

mũl-ti-dẽn-tãte, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *dentate* (q.v.).] Having many teeth or tooth-like processes.

mũl-ti-dẽn-tic-ũ-lãte, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *denticulate* (q.v.).] Having the margin very finely toothed.

"The species of this group have the anterior tibia sometimes *multidentulate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1874, p. 237.

mũl-ti-diğ-i-tãte, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *diphate* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Zool.: Having many tooth- or finger-like processes.

***mũl-ti-diğ-i-tã-to**, *pref.* [Mũlti (1), s. & to.]

***multidigitato pinnate**,
Bot.: Pinnate with many finger-like secondary lobes.

mũl-ti-façed, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *facies*.] Having many faces; many faces presenting many different appearances. (See example under *multiserial*.)

mũl-ti-fãr-i-õus, a. [Lat. *mũltus* = manifold; *mũltus* = many, and *for* = to speak.]

1. *Ordn. Lang.*: Manifold, diversified; having great multiplicity, variety, or diversity.

"The *multifarious* objects of human knowledge."
Stewart's Human Mind, vol. ii, ch. ii, § 2.

II. *Ichthyology*:

1. *Bot.*: (1) Very numerous; (2) arranged in many rows. (*Loudon*.)

2. *Lang.*: Improperly joining in one bill equally distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them, as, a *multifarious* bill.

mũl-ti-fãr-i-õus-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *multifarious*; *-ly*.] In a multitartious manner; with great variety, diversity, or multiplicity.

"Twenty four parts may be *multifereously* placed, as to make many millions of millions of different rows."—*Beatty's Sermons*.

mũl-ti-fãr-i-õus-nõss, s. [Eng. *multifarious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being multitartious; multiphased diversity or variety.

mũl-tif-ẽr-õus, a. [Lat. *mũltus* = many, and *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Ordn. Lang.*: Bearing or producing much or many.

2. *Bot.*: Bearing fruit several times in one season.

mũl-ti-fid, **mũl-tif-id-õus**, a. [Lat. *mũltifidus*, from *mũltus* = many, and *fidis* (pa. t. *fidis*) = to cleave.] Having many divisions; cleft or divided into many parts; many-cleft. (Used chiefly in botany, as a *multifid* leaf, that is one in which the divisions are numerous, and extend down to the middle of its blade.)

mũl-ti-fid-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *multifid*; *-ly*.] So as to be multifid.

multifidly pinnate, s.

Bot.: Pinnately lobed with the panels multifid. (*Parson*.)

mũl-ti-flõr-õus, a. [Lat. *mũltus* = many, and *flõs* (genit. *flõris*) = a flower.] Having many flowers; many-flowered.

mũl-ti-flũe, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *flũe* (q.v.).] Having many flues, as a locomotive boiler.

mũl-ti-fõil, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *fõil* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A term applied to an arch or opening, having more than five foils or arcuate divisions.

***mũl-ti-fõld**, a. [Pref. *mũlti*, and Eng. *fõld* (q.v.).] Many times doubled; manifold, numerous.

***mũl-ti-form**, a. & s. [Lat. *multiformis*; *mũltus* = many, and *forma* = form, shape.]

A. *As only*: Having many and various forms, shapes, or appearances.

"Crowned with garlands *multiform* and manifold."
A. C. Swanburne. *Statue of Archer Bay*.

B. *As subst.*: That which presents a varied representation or repetition of anything.

"The word suits many different *multiforms*.
And signifies a *multiform* of death."
E. B. Browning. *Aurora Leigh*.

***mũl-ti-form-i-tý**, s. [Eng. *multiform*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being multiform; diversity or variety of form, shape, or appearance.

"From that most one God flows *multiformous* of effects, and from that eternal God temporal effects."
—*Bishop Hall: South's Dore*.

***mũl-ti-form-õus**, a. [Eng. *multiform*; *-ous*.] Having many forms; multiform.

"His *multiformous* phases compassed such a variety of colours to him about him."
—*Hacker: Let's & We's*, l. 24.

bõil, **bõy**; **põut**, **jõw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **benç**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —İğ. —**çian**, **-tían** = şan. —**tion**, **-sion** = şũn. —**çion**, **-şion** = zhũn. —**çious**, **-çious**, **-sious** = şhus. —**ble**, **-dle**, &c. = beğ, değ.

* **mūl tī gēn ēr ous**, *s.* [Lat. *multigeneris*, from *multus* = many, and *genus* (genit. *generis*) = kind, nature.] Having many kinds.

* **mūl tī gran ū lato**, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *granulated* (q.v.)] Consisting of numerous grains.

mūl tī jū gous, * **mūl tī jū gāte**, *a.* [Lat. *multijugus*, *multijugis*, from *multus* = many, and *jugum* = a yoke, a pair.]

- 1. (*Ord. Lang.*): Consisting of numerous pairs.
- 2. (*Bot.* (Of a compound leaf)): Having very numerous pairs of leaflets.

mūl tī lāt ēr al, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *latered* (q.v.)] Having many sides; many sided, polygonal.

mūl tī lin ē al, **mūl tī lin ē ar**, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *lined*, *linear* (q.v.)] Having many lines.

mūl tī lo bāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *lobate* (q.v.)]
 Bot.: Having many lobes.

mūl tī lōc ū lar, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *loculus* = a cell, dimin. of *locus* = a place.]
 Zool., *Bot.*, etc.: Divided into many chambers, as the shell of the ammonites or a many-celled fruit.

* **mūl tī lō queñce**, *s.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *loquax*, par. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Much speaking; talkativeness; use of many words.

* **mūl tī lō quous**, *a.* [Lat. *multiloquus*; *multus* = many, and *loquor* = to speak.] Given to much speaking; talkative, loquacious.

mūl tī nō dal, *a.* [MULTINODATE.]
 Bot. (Of a perianth): Bearing a variable number of nodes.

* **mūl tī nō dāte**, * **mūl tī nō dōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *multinodus*; *multus* = many, and *nodus* = a knot.] Having many knots; many-knotted.

mūl tī nō mī al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name.]

- A.** As adjective:
 Ab.: Having many terms; as, a multinomial expression.
- B.** As subst.: A quantity consisting of several terms, as distinguished from a binomial or trinomial (q.v.).

multinomial theorem, s.

Alg.: A theorem discovered by Demorville for forming the numerical coefficients which are produced by raising any multinomial to any given power, without the trouble of actual evolution. It may be expressed by the following rule:

"The square of any multinomial expression consists of the square of each term, together with twice the product of every pair of terms;" or, "The square of any multinomial expression consists of the square of each term, together with twice the product of each term, by the sum of all the terms which follow it."

* **mūl tī nōm in al**, * **mūl tī nōm in ous**, *a.* [Lat. *multinominus*.] Having many names or terms. [MULTINOMIAL.]

* **mūl tīp ar ous**, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *parto* = to bring forth.] Bringing forth many at a birth.

"Animals feeble and tumorous are generally multiparous."—*Ray*: On the Creation.

mūl tī part ite, *a.* [Lat. *multipartitus*; *multus* = many, and *partitus* = divided; *partis* (genit. *partis*) = a part.] Divided into many parts; having many parts.

* **mūl tī pēde**, * **mūl tī pēd**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *multipectus*; *multus* = many, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

- A.** As subst.: An animal having many feet, as a centipede.
- B.** As adj.: Having many feet.

mūl tī ple, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *multus* = many, and *plico* = to fold; cf. quadruple, triple, &c.]

- * **A.** As adj.: Manifold; having many parts or relations.
- B.** As substantive:
 Arith., & *Alg.*: A number which contains another number an exact number of times without any remainder. Thus, 20 is a multiple of 5.

* (1) *Comm.* of multiple of two or more numbers:

Arith.: Any number which contains each of these numbers an exact number of times without any remainder. As, 30 is a common multiple of 2, 5, and 6. The least common multiple is the smallest number which will do this; thus, 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4, but 12 is their least common multiple.

(2) *Multiple point of a curve*:
 Geom.: A point in which two or more branches of a curve intersect each other. The analytical characteristic of a multiple point of a curve is, that at it the first differential coefficient of the ordinate must have two or more values.

multiple bolt, s. An arrangement by which a number of bolts are simultaneously moved. It was a common feature on the strong-boxes of other days, and has been revived upon safe-doors.

multiple echo, s. [ECHO.]

multiple fruit, s. A fruit resulting from the union of more flowers than one. (*Gray*.)

multiple images, s. pl.

Optics: A series of images produced when the image of a candle is looked at obliquely in a glass mirror. They do not arise when a metallic mirror is used. The latter consequently is more suitable for optical instruments.

multiple pointing, s.

Soots Law: A process by which a person holding money or other property, which is claimed by two or more persons, obtains an authoritative arrangement for the equitable division of it among the several claimants. It corresponds to an interpleader in English law.

multiple stars, s. pl.

Astron.: Stars in close proximity to each other and revolving round a common centre.

multiple values, s. pl.

Alg.: Symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem, when several different values are assigned to them, as the roots of an equation.

mūl tī plēx, *a.* [Lat., from *multus* = many, and *plex* = a fold.]

- 1. (*Ord. Lang.*): Manifold, multiple.
- + 2. *Bot.*: In many folds or plaits. (Used of the petals of some plants in aestivation.)

* **mūl tī plī a ble**, *a.* [Fr., from *multiplier* = to multiply.] Capable of being multiplied; multiplicabile.

"Good deeds are very fruitful; and not so much of their nature, as of God's blessing multiplicably."—*Ep. Holtz*: *Meditations & Vows*, cent. 3.

* **mūl tī plī a ble nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *multipliable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being multiplicabile.

* **mūl tī plīc a ble**, *a.* [Lat. *multiplicabilis*, from *multiplier* = to multiply.] Capable of being multiplied arithmetically; multiplicabile.

"Those substances which are whole in the whole are by his own doctrine neither divisible nor multiplicably."—*Ap. Taylor*: *Of the Real Presence*, § 11.

mūl tī plī cānd, *s.* [Lat. *multiplicandus*, fut. pass. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply (q.v.)]

Arith.: The quantity which is to be multiplied by another called the multiplier.

"Multiplication hath the multiplicand, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two."—*Wesley*: *Arithmetick*.

mūl tī plī cate, *a.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply.]

- 1. (*Ord. Lang.*): Consisting of more than one; multiple.
- "In this multiplicate number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one."—*Berham*: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv, ch. ii.

2. *Bot.*: The same as MULTIFLEX (2) (q.v.).

mūl tī plī cā tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *multiplicatio* = the act or process of multiplying; from *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Sp. *multiplicación*; Ital. *moltiplicazione*.]

I. (*Ord. Lang.*): The act or process of multiplying or increasing in number by addition or production of the same kind; the state of being multiplied.

II. Technically:

1. *Alchemy*: An old name for the making of gold or silver by means of alchemy.

"Tom, you commanded multiplication and I contrived to be practised, thereby to abate the king's coin."—*Shoe*: *Lectures* 17, (art. 159).

2. *Arith.*: A rule or process by which the sum of a given number added to itself any number of times may be found; the operation or process of finding the product of two quantities. The product is the result obtained by taking one of the quantities as many times as there are units in the other. The quantity to be multiplied or taken is called the multiplicand, the quantity by which it is to be multiplied is called the multiplier, and the result of the operation is called the product. Both multiplicand and multipliers are called factors of the product. Multiplication is a simple and compound process of addition. Thus, 5 x 5 = 25 is the same as 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5. Simple multiplication is when the terms are abstract numbers, and compound multiplication when the multiplicand is a concrete number, as pounds, shillings, and pence, miles, yards, and feet, &c.

multiplication table, s. A table showing the product of factors taken in pairs up to some assumed limit.

* **mūl tī plī cā tive**, *a.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Eng. adj. suff. *-tive*.] Tending or having the power to multiply or increase in number.

* **mūl tī plī cā tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Fr. *multiplieur*.] That number by which another is multiplied; a multiplier.

* **mūl tī plī cious**, *a.* [Lat. *multiplus* (genit. *multiplus*) = multiplex (q.v.).] Multiplex, manifold.

"For properly the annual [Amphisbena] is not one, but multiplex or many, which hath a duplicity or generation of principal parts."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xv.

* **mūl tī plī cious ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *multiplious*; *-ly*.] In a manifold or multiplex manner.

"Sometimes it [the seed] multiplicatively delineates the same [idea of every part] as in twins, in mixed and numerous generations."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii, ch. ii.

mūl tī plīc i tē, *s.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from Lat. *multiplus* (genit. *multiplus*) = multiplex (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being multiplex or manifold; the state of being numerous or various.

"Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the multiplicity of the use of each part is very wonderful."—*Gerard*: *Cosmo*, *Sacro*, bk. i, ch. v.

2. Many of the same kind; number and variety.

"Now it hath so happened, through the multiplicity of business, that I have been much hindered."—*Baugh*: *Polyton's Progress*, bk. iv.

* **mūl tī plīc**, *ct. & i.* [MULTIPLEX.]

mūl tī plī ēr, *s.* [Eng. *multiply*; *-er*.]

I. (*Ord. Lang.*): One who or that which multiplies or increases the number of anything.

"Folds and quadrals are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries."—*Deacy*: *Poetry*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arithmetic*, &c.:

(1) The factor or number by which another is multiplied; a multiplier.

(2) An arithmetometer for performing calculations in multiplication. [ARITHMOMETER.]

2. *Telegr.*: A frame with a number of repetitive windings of the same wire, in order to obtain their cumulative effect in deflecting a magnetized needle, when the wire is traversed by a current. An invention of Schweiger. Unless the current is sensibly diminished by the resistance of the wire, each convolution exerts an equal force on the needle, thus multiplying the defective force as many times as there are turns in the wire. Owing to the resistance, however, it frequently occurs in practice that a few turns of stout wire exert a greater influence on the needle than many convolutions of much finer wire.

mūl tī plī y, * **mūl tī plīc**, *ct. & i.* [Fr. *multiplier*, from Lat. *multiplico* = to make manifold, from *multiplus* (genit. *multiplus*) = manifold; Sp. *multiplicar*; Ital. *moltiplicare*.] [MULTIPLEX.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, work, wōk, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trīy, Sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

A. Transitive :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. To increase in number; to make more in number by generation, reproduction, addition, or accumulation.

"And I will burden Pharaoh's heart, and multiply his signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt." - Exodus vii. 3.

2. To increase in general; to enlarge, to add to.

"All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve Things highest, greatest, multiplyes my care." - Milton, P. L. l. 1. 297.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically :

1. Alchemy: To increase gold or silver by alchemy.

2. Arith.: To add any given number to itself as many times as there are units in another given number, as to multiply 12 by 13, that is, to add 12 to itself 13 times.

B. Intransitive :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. To grow or increase in number.

"Matin bells (of melancholy cry) Are tuned to merrier notes, Increase and multiply." - Dryden, Hind & Panther, l. 569.

2. To increase in any way; to spread.

"The world of God grew and multiplied." - Acts xii. 24.

II. Technically :

1. Alchemy: To make gold or silver by alchemy.

"Who so that hsteth utter his dole, Let him come forth and learn multiplye." - Chaucer, C. T. l. 167, 63.

2. Arith.: To perform the operation or process of multiplication.

mūl-tī plīy-īng, pr. pte., v., & s. [MULTIPLY.]

A. & B. As pr. pte. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The same as MULTIPLICATION (q.v.).

multiplying-gearing, s.

Mech.: An arrangement of cog-wheels by which motion is imparted from wheels of relatively larger diameter to those of smaller, so as to increase the rate of rotation.

multiplying-glass, s.

* 1. A magnifying-glass.

"Poring through a multiplying glass Upon a captive . . . chessmate." - Ben Jonson, New Inn, l. 1.

2. A piece of glass with a number of facets repeating the object.

multiplying-lens, s. A plano-convex lens whose curved surface is divided up into a number of plain facets which give separate images.

multiplying-machine, s. One form of calculating-machine (q.v.).

multiplying-wheel, s. A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery. [MULTIPLYING-GEARING.]

mūl-tīp-ō-tēnt, a. [Lat. multipotens (genit. multipotentis); multus = many, and potens = powerful, potent (q.v.).] Having manifold power; having power to do many things.

"Thou shouldst not bea from me a Greckish member." - Shakspeare, Troilus & Cressida, iv. 3.

mūl-tī-prēs-ēnce, s. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. presence (q.v.).] The act or power of being present in more than one place at the same time; ubiquity.

"That other fable of the multipresence of Christ's body." - Hall, No Peace with Rome, § 25.

mūl-tī-prēs-ēnt, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. present (q.v.).] Having the quality or power of multipresence.

† mūl-tī-rā-dī-āte, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. radiate (q.v.).] Having many rays.

mūl-tī-rām-i-fied, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. ramified (q.v.).] Divided into many branches.

"Any of the last named multiramified families." - Peacock, Headlong Hall, ch. 1.

mūl-tī-rā-mōse, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. ramose (q.v.).] Having many branches.

mūl-tī-sciōus (sci as sh), a. [Lat. multiscius; multus = much, and sciōus = knowing;

sciō = to know.] Knowing much; having much and varied knowledge.

mūl-tī-sēct, a. [Lat. multus = many, and sectus, pt. par. of secō = to cut.]

Entom.: A term applied to the body of an articulated animal, when it is divided into a great number of segments, as in Scolopendra.

mūl-tī-sēp-tate, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. septate (q.v.).]

Bot.: Divided into many chambers, as the pith of the walnut.

mūl-tī-sēr-i-al, mūl-tī-sēr-i-ate, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. serial, serial (q.v.).]

Bot.: Arranged in many series or rows.

* mūl-tī-sil-i-quōe, s. pl. [Pref. multi-, and pl. of Lat. siliqua (q.v.).]

Bot.: The twenty-third order of Linnaeus's natural system. It contained the Crowfoots. [RANUNCULACEÆ.]

mūl-tī-sil-i-quōūs, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. siliquous (q.v.).] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

* mūl-tī-sō-noūs, a. [Lat. multisonus; altus = many, and sonus = a sound.] Having many sounds; sounding much.

mūl-tī-spir-al, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. spirial (q.v.).]

Zool.: Having many spiral coils or convolutions. (Said of an operculum.) (Woodward; Mollusca, ed. 3rd, p. 298.)

mūl-tī-strī-ate, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. strate (q.v.).] Marked with numerous striae or streaks.

* mūl-tī-sūl-cate, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. sulcate (q.v.).] Having many furrows.

mūl-tī-syl-la-ble, s. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. syllable (q.v.).] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

* mūl-tī-tit-u-lar, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. titular (q.v.).] Having many titles.

mūl-tī-tūb-u-lar, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. tubular (q.v.).] Having numerous tubes; as, a multitubular boiler.

mūl-tī-tūde, s. [Fr., from Lat. multitudo = a multitude; multus = many, much; Ital. multitudinē; Sp. multitud.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. The state of being many in number; a large or great number collectively; numerosity, number.

"And they come as grasshoppers for multitude." - Judges vi. 3.

2. A great number indefinitely.

"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety." - Proverbs xi. 14.

3. A crowd or throng of people; an assembly.

"And some cried one thing, some another, among the multitudes." - Mt. xx. 31.

4. The common people, the vulgar, the mob, the populace.

"Which the rude multitude call the afternoon." - Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

II. Law: An assemblage of ten or more persons.

* mūl-tī-tūd-in-ā-ry, a. [Lat. multitudo (genit. multitudinis); Eng. adj. suff. -ary.] Multitudinous, manifold.

mūl-tī-tūd-in-ōus, a. [Lat. multitudo (genit. multitudinis) = a multitude; Eng. suff. -ous.]

1. Of or belonging to a multitude.

"At once pluck out the multitudinous tongue." - Shakspeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or composing a multitude as, a multitudinous assembly.

3. Immense; very numerous.

"Multitudinous echoes awake and died in the distance." - Longfellow, Excelsior, st. 2.

4. Immense, boundless, illimitable.

"This my hand will rather The multitudinous seas incarnadine." - Shakspeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

mūl-tī-tūd-in-ōūs-lī, adv. [Eng. multitudinous; li-,] In a multitudinous manner.

mūl-tī-tūd-in-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. multitudinous; -ness.] The quality or state of being multitudinous.

* mūl-tiv-a-gant, * mūl-tiv-a-gous, a. [Lat. multivagus, multus = many, and agere = to wander.] Wandering much abroad.

mūl-tiv-a-lōngō, s. [Eng. multivalvate; -ness.] The quality or state of being multivalvate.

mūl-tiv-a-lōnt, a. [Pref. multi-, and Lat. altus, pt. par. of ebo = to be worth.]

The a.: A term applied to those elements whose atom having power is equal to two or more atoms of hydrogen. (e.g., oxygen, carbon, boron, &c.)

mūl-tī-vālvē, a. & s. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. valve.]

A. As adv.: Having many valves; as, a multivalve shell.

B. As subst.: The older naturalists had a group of multivalve shells, including the Cuttle and other genuine Molluscs. It is now broken up.

B. As subst.: An animal having a shell of many valves or pieces.

mūl-tī-vālvū-lar, a. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. valvular (q.v.).] Having many valves; multivalve.

* mūl-tī-vēr-sant, a. [Lat. multivarius; multus = many, and versus, pt. par. of versio, frequent. of verto = to turn.] Turning into of assuming many shapes or forms; protean.

* mūl-tiv-i-ōūs, a. [Lat. multivocus; multus = many, and vō = a way.] Having many ways.

mūl-tī-vō-cal, a. & s. [Pref. multi-, and Eng. vocal.]

A. As adv.: Equivocal, ambiguous; as applied to a word susceptible of several meanings.

B. As subst.: An ambiguous or equivocal term or word.

"Among the various bloods which may distinguish a language, none . . . is more unphilosophical than multivocal." - Fitzedward Hall, Modern English, p. 155.

mūl-tī-vō-cal-ness, s. [Eng. multivocal; -ness.] The quality or state of being multivocal; ambiguity.

"A word comparable for its multivocality with the Latin videt." - Fitzedward Hall, Modern English, p. 95.

mūl-tī-ōs, s. [Turk. multulu, from Arab. multala = a place of meeting, a meeting of waters, &c.] The Turkish code of law.

* mūl-tī-ōc-u-lar, a. [Lat. multus = many, and oculus = an eye.] Having many eyes; having more eyes than two.

"They are multiocular, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corner." - Darwin.

mūl-tō, prf. [MULTI.]

* multo scribbling, a. Scribbling much.

"Thus spoke the Deimon that called 'multifaced' By multoscribbling Southey's." - Byron, Vision of Judgment, 15.

mūl-tūm, s. [Lat., neut. sing. of multus = many, much.]

Brewing: A compound, consisting of an extract of quassa and liquorice, used for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

* 4. Ired multum: The same as BLACK-EXTRACT (q.v.).

multum in parvo, phr. [Lat = much in little.] A useful or valuable article in a small space or size.

* mūl-tūng-u-lā, s. pl. [Lat. multus = many, and ungula = a hoof.]

Zool.: The name given by Blumenbach, Dinger, &c., to an order of Mammals having the hoof divided into more than two parts, instead of being solid. It is divided into six families - Lamaungia (DHYRA), Proboscidea (ELEPHANT), Nasotta (RHINOCEROS), Ossa (HIPPOPOTAM), Nasuta (CAMEL), and Setigera (HOGS).

mūl-tūng-u-lāte, a. & s. [MULTI-UNGULA.]

A. As adv.: Having the hoof divided into more than two portions.

B. As subst.: A mammal belonging to the order Multungula.

* mūl-tū-ple, a. [Lat. multus = many, and plex = a fold.] Manifold.

"A multifold . . . multijet attendances." - A. R. H. Life of Lord Mansfield, ii. 75.

mūl-tūre, s. [O Fr. (Fr. m. ture), from Lat. cultiva = a garden; -ure = to be; to.]

bōl, bōy : pōut, jōwl : cat, çell, chorus, çhm, bench : go, gem ; thin, this : sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, sion = shūn ; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. ble, die, &c. bel, del.

1. The act or process of grinding grain in a mill.
 2. Grain ground at one time; grist.
 3. The toll or fee paid to the proprietor of a mill for grinding grain thereon. Multitures are of two kinds: (1) those paid from lands allotted to a particular mill, termed *insucken multitures*; and (2) multitures paid by those who voluntarily use the mill, termed *outsucken multitures*. [MULTURER.]

mül tu rër, s. [Eng. *mul-tur-er*; see.] One who has his grain ground at a particular mill. There are two classes of multurers: (1) those who are restricted by the terms on which they hold their lands, to a certain mill, and known as *insucken multurers*; and (2) those who are not bound to use any particular mill, and known as *outsucken multurers*.

müm, mom, v. t. [*mög*], & s. [An imitative word.]

A. As a verb: To be silent, not speaking.
 * I pity them greatly, but I must be *müm*,
 For how could we do without sugar and rum?
Camper. Pity for Poor Africans

B. As a noun: An interjection expressing silence.
 * *Müm!* then, and no more — *Shakspeare, Tempest*, iii. 2

C. As a verb: To be silent.

mum-budgèt, s. An expression impressing silence and secrecy.
 * Nor did I fear with budgèt
 For thy dear sake. *Quoth she, mumbudgèt!*
Baillie Hudibras, i. 3.

*** mum-ehance**, s.
 1. One who stands, as though dumb, and without a word to say for himself.
 2. Silence.
 3. A game of hazard with cards or dice.

müm, s. [Ger. *maum*, said to be so called after Christian Mume, by whom it was first brewed at Bam-wiek in 1492; Dut. *maum*.] A kind of malt liquor much used in Germany, and brewed of the malt of wheat with a little oat and bean meal added.
 * The clamorous oriel is hushed with tings of *maum*.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 358.

müm-ble, * **mam e-len**, * **mom e-len**, v. t. & t. [Formed from *maum* or *maum*, with the frequent affix *-le*, the *h* being excrement; cf. Dut. *maumelen*; Ger. *maumeln* = to mumble, to mutter; Dan. *maumle*.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To speak indistinctly; to utter an indistinct, inarticulate sound, as with the mouth half closed; to mutter.
 * Muttering and *mumbling*, that like it seemed,
 With martial rattle rang, and making signs.
Templeton, French Arden, 640

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips closed.

B. Transitive:
 1. To utter indistinctly or inarticulately; to mutter.
 * *Mumbling* hellish charms — *Beaumont, Murtherers*.

2. To chew or mouth gently; to eat with a mumbling noise.
 * As they lazily *mumbled* the bones of the dead —
Beaumont, Scops of Carthage, s. 16.

3. To suppress; to utter imperfectly.

*** mumble-matins**, s. A contemptuous name for an ignorant monk, or friar.

*** mumble-news**, s. A tale-bearer.
 * Some *mumble-news*, some trencher knight, some Dick.
Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

*** müm-ble-mënt**, s. [Eng. *mumble*; *-ment*.] A mumble; mumbling.
 * Excesses answered with some vague painful manly lament —
Crabbe, The Reed, l. 41. m. bk. viii. ch. viii.

müm-blec, * **mom blec**, s. [Eng. *mumble*; *-c*.] One who mumbles; a mutterer.
 * Mass *mumblec*, holy-water swingers — *Bible, Tet a Course*, to 35.

müm bling, *pt. pres. act.* & s. [MUMBLING.]
A. & B. As pt. pres. act. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As a verb: To exhibit the habit of multuring or speaking indistinctly.
 * The careless *mumbled* over of some short papers —
Bp. Hall, A Poetical Rev., s. 12.

müm bling-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mumbling*; *-ly*.] In a mumbling manner; inarticulately.

Müm bö Jüm bö, s. [A West African name.]

1. *Lit.*: A legue or malignant being with which the negroes of Western Africa threaten unmanageable wives and children.

2. *Fig.*: Anything in the last degree unenlightened.

mümm, * **mom**, v. t. [O. Dut. *moemen* = to go mumming, from *moen* = a mummer; Low Ger. *mummeln*, *moemen* = to mask, *moenen* = a mask; Ger. *moenen* = to mask. According to Westwood a word of imitative origin, from the sound *mu* or *mo*, used by nurses to frighten children. Cf. Ger. *mummel* = a bugbear. To mask; to make sport or frolic in disguises.
 * No trial that goeth a *mumminge* — *Tyndal Works*, p. 43.

*** müm man ize**, *vt.* [MUMMY.] To mummify; to embalm as a mummy.
 * *Mummifying* his corpse —
Devereux, Muses Travels, p. 1.

müm mër, s. [D. Fr. *mummeur*, from O. Dut. *moemera* = to go a mumming.] [MUMMY.]

1. One who goes mumming; one who makes sport in disguise; specif., one of a number of persons in fantastic disguises who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play; a masker, a buffoon.
 * If you like to be jangled with the holiday, you must take to the *mummers* — *Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. An actor. (*Theatrical slang*.)

müm-mër y, **mom mër y**, s. [Fr. *mummeur*.] [MUMMY.]

1. The act of mumming; masking, sport, diversion, frolic.
 * This good man playeth as though he came in a *mumming* —
See F. More's Works, p. 95.

2. Farced or hypocritical show or parade to delude the vulgar and simple.
 * Theodorus of eminent learning ability, and virtue gave the sanction of their authority to this *mumming*. —
Murphy, Hist. Trav., ch. 80.

*** müm-mi-a**, s. [MUMMY.]

*** müm mi fi-cä tion**, s. [Eng. *mummify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation*.] The act of mummifying or making into a mummy.
 * Allowance for the contractarian school in *mummification*. —
Baillou, Preliminary Memo., p. 137.

müm-mi fied, *pt. pres. act.* [MUMMIFY.]

müm-mi-form, *n.* [Eng. *mummy*, and *-form*.]
 * *Op. Lem.*: Having the form or appearance of a mummy.

2. *Entom.*: An epithet certain Lepidoptera, the chrysalides of certain Lepidoptera.

*** müm-mi fy**, *vt.* [Eng. *mummy*; suff. *-fy* (i. v.).] To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy.
 * Thou . . . shalt more long remain
 Still *mummified* within the heart of man —
J. Hall, Poems, p. 18.

müm-ming, **müm myng**, *pt. pres. act.* & s. [MUMMY.]

A. & B. As pt. pres. act. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

B. As a verb: The acts or diversions of mummuring; masking, mummery.

müm-my, * **müm-mi-a**, * **mom-y**, s. [Fr. *mumme*, from Ital. *mummiata*, from Pers. *mumma* = a mummy, from *maum*, *maim* = wax; Sp. *mumia*; Arab. *mumia*, from *müm* = wax.]

1. *Orléans Language*:
 1. In the same sense as H. 1.
 * I would have been a mountain of *mumme*. —
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.

2. A liquor which distils from mummies; a liquor prepared from dead bodies, and formerly believed to have medicinal qualities.
 * *Mummy* is one of the most useful medicines commended and given by our physicians for talls and bruises —
Boyle's Works, ii. 43.

3. A preparation for magical purposes, prepared from dead bodies.
 * The worms were hollow that did breed the silk,
 And it was dyed in *mummy*, which the skillful
 Conserv'd of madders hearts —
Shakspeare, Othello, iii. 1.

4. A medicinal liquor generally.

II. Technically:
 1. *Archæol.*: The name given to animal remains chemically preserved from decay by various processes of embalming. By far the larger number of mummies that have been brought to light are human, for, according to

the religious law of ancient Egypt, some process of mummification was universally obligatory; but it was also the custom to embalm cats, crocodiles, ichneumons, and other sacred animals. Recent researches have established the fact that the practice was due to the belief in the necessity of preserving the body inviolate in readiness for the resurrection. The living man was supposed to consist of a body, soul, intelligence, and a shadowy *ka*, the mere aspect of the man. At death the intelligence was free to wander through space; the soul had to pass a probationary period in the under-world; the *ka* dwelt in the tomb with the mummified body, and, if this were destroyed or damaged, the *ka* suffered in like manner. Hence it was customary to deposit portrait statues of the wealthier Egyptians in their tombs to provide against the *ka* being left without a body. The British Museum has two statues of this description, from the tomb of Seti I., of the Nineteenth Dynasty. The Egyptian practice of mummification had a wide range in time. Miss A. B. Edwards (*Eng. Hist.*, (ed. 9th) xvii. 21) fixes its commencement at from 3800 to 4000 B.C., and Dr. Birch considers it to have continued till about A.D. 700. The ancient Peruvians practised a kind of mummification; and the Guanches, the aborigines of the Canaries, employed a method of embalming similar to that of the Egyptians, filling the hollow caused by the removal of the viscera with salt and an absorbent vegetable powder.

2. *Med.*: A sort of wax used in grafting trees.

3. *Paint.*: A sort of brown bituminous pigment.

4. *To light a mummy*: To brush severely; to pound.

mummy-case, s. The case in which a mummy was deposited. They were of various kinds; some being rudely-shaped coffins, others hewn from the trunk of a tree; in some cases they were left entirely plain, in others they were adorned with paintings and hieroglyphic inscriptions. Occasionally, nests of three or four were used. Sarcophagi of granite, basalt, and limestone were also employed.
 * The styles of sarcophagi and *mummy-cases* vary according to periods and places — *Ferguson, Brit.*, (ed. 9th) xvii. 21.

mummy-cloth, s. The cloth in which a mummy has been swathed.

mummy-wheat, s.
Agro.: A variety of wheat said to have been produced from grains found in an Egyptian mummy. It has long been in general cultivation in Egypt and neighbouring countries, and is occasionally grown in Britain. The spike is compound. (*Chambers*.)

* The statements relative to *mummy-wheat* have not been confirmed, and therefore many sources of fallacy. —
Balfour, Manual of Botany (ed. 1863), p. 208.

+ müm my, *vt.* [MUMMY, s.] To make into a mummy; to mummify; to embalm.

* Recent explorations . . . have brought to light the *mummied* corpse of King Nereura, and part of the mummy of King Pepi, his father, both of Dynasty VI. — *Eng. Hist.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 21.

müm-my-chög, s. [North Amer. Indian *mummi-chög*.] A name for many small Cyprinoids found in North America.

*** müm-p**, *v. t.* & t. [Dut. *mumpen* = to mump, to cheat; O. Dut. *mumpelen* = to mumble. *Mump* is merely a strengthened form of the imitative word *mum*. (*Scott*.)] [MUM, MUMBLE, and MUMBLER.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To mumble; to mutter as one in a slunk.
 * How he *mumps* and bristles —
Beaumont & Fletcher, Man in the Moon, iii. 1.

2. To chew quickly or with rapid motions; to nibble.
 * Let him not . . . frisk about the house
 Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on —
Gray, The Owl

3. To chatter; to talk rapidly like an ape.
 * Leave your *mumping*! —
Beaumont & Fletcher, Woman's Prize, iv. 1.

4. To beg or ask for alms in a whining tone; to beg; to act as an impostor; to tell pitiful stories.
 * One prince came *mumping* to them annually with a lamentable story about his distresses. —
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. 83.

B. Transitive:

1. To mutter; to mumble; to utter unintelligibly.

fate, fät, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wë, wët, hërc, camcl, hër, thëre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gō, pöt, or, worc, wolf, work, whō, sön: müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüls, füll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ä: qu = kw.

2. To chew with short, quick action; to nibble.
 3. To overreach; to cheat; to deceive; to impose upon.
 "I'm resolv'd to *mump* your proud players."—*Inke of Buckingham* The *Unbehuvsd*, p. 23.
 4. To leat; to burse.

* **mūmp-ēr**, s. [Eng. *mump*; *-ēr*.] A beggar.
 "A lāncoln's *mūmper* was a proverb"—*Mōtōr-tay* Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

* **mūmp-īsh**, a. [Eng. *mump*; *-īsh*.] Sullen, sulky, dull.

* **mūmp-īsh-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *mumpish*; *-lŷ*.] In a mumpish, sullen, or sulky manner; sullenly, dully.

mūmp-īsh-nēss, s. [Eng. *mumpish*; *-nēss*.] The quality or state of being mumpish; sullenness, sulkiness, dullness.

mūmps, s. [MUMP, v.]
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sullenness; a sulky temper; the sulks.
 "Sick of the *mumps*"
Benian & Pip: *Bondage*, v. 2.

2. *Pathol.*: A contagious disease communicated by the saliva, sometimes epidemic, and characterized by a specific swelling and inflammation in the parotid and salivary glands, commonest in children, and in boys rather than girls. It occurs mostly in spring and autumn, in cold and damp weather.

mūmp-sī mūst, s. [See def.] An error or prejudice obstinately clung to. The term is taken from the story of an illiterate priest, who, in his devotions, had for thirty years used *mumpsimus* for the proper Latin word *sumpsimus*, and who, on his mistake being pointed out to him, replied, "I will not change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*."
 "Somehow it cannot be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to my new *sumpsimus*."—*Mill* *Modern English*, p. 137.

* **mūn** (1), s. [Named after Lord Mohun, the noble.] One of a band of dissolute young fellows who infested the streets of London, breaking windows, insulting ladies, and beating inoffensive men; a hoolick.

mūn (2), s. [MOUN, s.] The mouth. (*Vulgar*)

mūnch, * **monche**, * **maunch**, v.t. & i. [An imitative word, parallel to *mumble* (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To chew audibly; to eat with a noise; to mump.
 "I could *munch* you good dry oats"—*Shakspeare*, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.
B. Intrans.: To chew noisily; to eat with a noise; to nibble.
 "It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the melons."—*Dequien* *Don Sebastian*, iii. 3.

mūnch-ēr, s. [Eng. *munch*; *-ēr*.] One who munches.

mūn-dāne, * **mon dain**, * **mon dayne**, a. [Fr. *mondain*, from Lat. *mundanus* = worldly; *mundus* = the world.] Of or belonging to this world; earthly, worldly, terrestrial.
 "The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical attractions, have conveined into this present frame of things."—*Bentley Sermons*.

mundane egg, s.
Myth.: An egg said by the Phœnicians, the Egyptians, the Hindus, and the Japanese to have been produced by the Creator. From this egg the world and all its inhabitants were produced.

mundane era, s.
Chronol.: The era of the Creation.

* **mūn dāne lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *mundane*; *-lŷ*.] In a mundane or worldly manner; with reference to worldly things.

* **mūn dān i tŷ**, s. [Eng. *mundan(e)*; *-i tŷ*.] Worldliness; worldly affection.
 "All our *mundanities* are not to be assuaged at once."—*Montaigne*: *Devoute Esquise*, tr. vi. § 1.

* **mūn dā tion**, s. [Lat. *mundatio*, from *mundatus*, pa. par. of *mundare* = to make clean; *mundus* = clean.] The act of making clean; cleansing.

* **mūn dā tōr-ŷ**, a. & s. [Lat. *mundatorius*, from *mundatus*, pa. par. of *mundare* = to make clean.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of cleansing; cleansing.

B. As substantive.
Ritual & Ekelesiol.: A purificatory; a cloth of linen or hemp, marked with a small cross, and used for cleansing the chalice in the Roman rite. Its use is of recent date, and it is not blessed. A mandatory is employed by some of the more advanced Anglicans. The Greeks use a sponge for the same purpose.

mūn-dī a, s. [Lat. *mundus* = neat, elegant. Named from the appearance of the plants.]
Bot.: A genus of Polygalaceæ. The drupes of *Munda spinosa*, a Cape shrub, are cat-tle.

mūn-dic, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]
Min.: A name used by the miners of Cornwall for Pyrites and Chalcopyrite. (See these words.)

"The sale of a large quantity of the *mundics*"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1882.

* **mūn-dif-i-cant**, a. & s. [Lat. *mundificans*, pr. par. of *mundifico* = to make clean; *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make.]
A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of cleansing; mandatory.

B. As subst.: A substance having the quality or power of cleansing; a cleansing and healing ointment and plaster.

* **mūn-dī-fī-cā-tion**, s. [Lat. *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *mundification*.] The act or process of cleansing or clearing any body, as from dross or other extraneous matter.

"All things else which have need of cleansing and *mundification*."—*P. Hubbard* *Phœne*, bk. XXV, ch. vi.

* **mūn-dif-ic-āt-ive**, a. & s. [Fr. *mundificatif*.]
A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of cleansing; mandatory, cleansing.
 "By nature it is astrigent, emollientive, incarnative, and *mundificative*."—*P. Hubbard* *Phœne*, bk. XXVII, ch. ix.

B. As subst.: A machine or preparation which has the power or quality of cleansing; a mundificant.

"The powder of this stone [the calamine] is commended principally in machines for the eyes, for a gentle *mundificative* use."—*P. Hubbard* *Phœne*, bk. XXVII, ch. xii.

* **mūn-dī-fī-ēr**, s. [Eng. *mundify*; *-ēr*.] One who or that which cleans; a mundificant.

* **mūn-dī-fŷ**, * **mūn-dī-fie**, v.t. [Lat. *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *mundifier*; Sp. *mundificar*; Ital. *mundificare*.] To cleanse; to make clean.
 "[Fire] refines those bodies which will never be *mundified* by water."—*Boerhaave* *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. xii.

mūn-dil, **mūn-dūl**, s. [Hind.] An embroidered turban richly ornamented in imitation of gold and silver.

* **mūn-div-a-gant**, a. [Lat. *mundus* = the world, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagare* = to wander.] Wand'ring over or through the world.

mūn-dūl, s. [MUNDIL]

* **mūn-dūn-gūs**, s. [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Sp. *mundungo* = jambe, black-pudding.] Ill-smelling or striking tobacco. (*Shang.*)
 "Exhale *mundungos*, all performing sweet."—*Philips* (*Told*).

* **mūn-cr-ar-ŷ**, a. [Lat. *munerarius*, from *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift.] Having the nature of a gift.

* **mūn-ēr-āte**, v.t. [Lat. *muneratus*, pa. par. of *munere* = to reward; *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift.] To remunerate, to reward, to recompense.

* **mūn-ēr-a-tion**, s. [Lat. *muneratio*, from *muneratus*.] [MUNERATIVE.] A remuneration, a reward, a recompense.

mūn-ga, s. [Assamese.] (See compound.)
munga silk, s. Silk from *Antheraea assamensis*.

mūng-corn, s. [MANGCORN.]
mūn-gō (1), s. [Malay.]
Bot.: The root of *Ophiorrhiza Mungis*. [MANGCORN, OPHIORRHIZA.]

mūn-gō (2), s. [Etyim. doubtful.] Woollen cloth made of second-hand material. Old cloth and woollen goods are torn to pieces by

cylindrical machines, and, being mixed with various proportions of pure wool, are respined and woven into buggets and low priced goods of but little strength are the result. (Saturday)

"It occurred many years ago to an intelligent inhabitant of Yorkshire that it would be possible to restore old rags to the condition of wool. He conceived his idea to a capitalist who said, 'That will not do.' The inventor applied in the Yorkshire district that man got *wools*, that must go. 'Very well said the capitalist, we will make trial of your scheme, and the first class of our industry shall be called *mungis*.'"—*Edin. Rev.*, Nov. 14, 1871.

mūn-goōs, **mōn goōsc**, s. [Mān dī a *mundugos*, *mundus*, Fr. *moulin*.] *Zool.*: *Beepetes ariseus*, an heliozoon, common in many parts of India, and closely akin to the Egyptian species, *B. laticornis*.

The mungoos is a weasel-like animal, every yellowish-gray, the head with reddish and yellow rings, the colours so disposed as to produce an iron-gray hue. Length of body sixteen or seventeen inches, of tail fourteen. It kills numerous birds, sucking their blood and leaving the body unscathed. It also with great audacity seizes and kills many snakes the formidable cobra included. Anglo-Indians have the notion that, when wounded by a venomous snake, it can heal itself by eating some remedial plant, (ORINORHIZA, ORINORHYZON), but this is an error.

mūn-grēl, s & a. [MONGRIE]

mū-nīç-i-pal, * **mū-nīç-i-pall**, s. [Fr. *municipal*, from Lat. *municipalis*, pertaining to a municipium or township which enjoyed the rights of Roman citizenship, while retaining its own laws; from *muni* (*municeps*) = a free citizen, one who undertakes office or duties; *palus* = a duty, and *caput* = to take; Sp. & Port. *municipal*.]
 1. Pertaining to local self-government; pertaining or belonging to a corporation; civic.
 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation; as, *municipal law*.

municipal corporation, s. The corporation of a town. (CORPORATION.)
Municipal Corporation Act:
Law: The Act 5 & 6 Wm. IV., c. 76. It placed nearly all the towns in England and Wales, London and a few small places excepted, under a uniform system of government. It constituted burgesses, from whom were periodically elected councillors, aldermen, and a mayor, constituting the council of the borough.

municipal law, s.
 1. The law which pertains solely to the citizens and inhabitants of a state, as distinguished from commercial, political, or international law.
 2. The bye-laws passed by municipalities.

municipal socialism, s. The extension of the activities of municipal bodies, representing the local social organism, so as to compete with or supersede the action of individuals; especially when the interests of labour as opposed to capital are supposed to be favoured thereby.

municipal trading, s. The direct employment of labour on public works by the municipal body, which is thereby brought into competition with the contractor; and the execution of commercial schemes managed by, and under the direct control of, the municipal bodies.

mū-nīç-i-pal-ism, s. [Eng. *municipal*; *-ism*.] Municipal state or condition.

mū-nīç-i-pāl-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *municipalité*.] A town or borough having certain privileges of local self-government, a community under municipal jurisdiction.

mū-nīç-i-pāl-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *municipal*; *-ation*.] The act of municipalizing, the state or condition of being municipalized.

mū-nīç-i-pāl-ize, v.t. [Eng. *municipal*; *-ize*.]
 1. To make into a municipality.
 2. To bring under municipal control, to provide with local self-government.

* **mū-nif-ic**, a. [Lat. *munificus*; *munus* = a gift, and *facio* = to make.] Munificent, bounteous. (*Blacklock*: *Hymn to Duty* l. v.)

* **mū-nif-ic-al-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *munific*; *-ally*.] In a munificent manner.

bōil, **boŷ**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ing**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhūn**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **şhūs**. **-bic**, **-dic**, &c. = **çel**, **çel**.

* **mu nif i cāte**, *n.* [Lat. *munificatus*, pa. par. of *munifico* = to present with, from *munificus* = munific (q.v.).] To enrich.

mu nif i cence (1), *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *munificentia* = bounty, bonifitfulness; formed as if from a Lat. **munificus*, pa. par. of **munifico*, from *munus* = a gift, bounty, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *munificencia*; Ital. *munificenza*.] The quality or state of being munificent; liberality or freedom in giving; bounty, bonifitfulness, generosity.

"The public munificence had placed in his hands a large sum for the relief of these unhappy men. — *Walsley, Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **mu nif i cence** (2), *s.* [Lat. *munio* = to fortify, and *facio* = to make.] Fortification, strength.

"Etruria, for his realm's defence,
Did bend against them broke, and strong munificence"
Shakesp. R. & H., 1, 1, 13

mu nif i cent, *a.* [Fr. *munificent*; Ital. *munificente*; Sp. *munificente*, *munificente*, from Lat. *munificus* = bonifitful; *munus* = a gift, and *facio* = to make.] [MUNIFICENCE (1)]
1. Liberal, generous, bonifitful; liberal in giving or bestowing; open-handed.

"Who [King Edward the Sixth] is not to be mentioned, without particular honour, in this house, which we knoweth him for her pious and munificent founder. — *Atterbury, Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 1.

2. Characterized by munificence or liberality; liberal; as, a *munifer* of gift.

mu nif i cent ly, *adv.* [Eng. *munificent*; *ly*.] In a munificent manner; with munificence; liberally, generously.

"God doth graciously accept, and munificently recompense our good works even with an incomprehensible reward. — *Ep. Hall, Old Religion*, ch. v, § 2.

* **mūn i fy**, *v.t.* [Lat. *munio* = to fortify, and *facio* (pass. *fit*) = to make.] To fortify; to prepare for defence.

mūn i mēt, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *munimentum* = a defence, a safeguard, from *munio* = to fortify.]

1. A fortification, a stronghold.
2. A help, a support, an instrument, an expedient.

"With other muniments and petty helps
In this our fabric." *Shakesp. Coriolanus*, 1, 1.

3. A deed, charter, or record, espec. those belonging to public bodies, or in which municipal, ecclesiastical, or national rights and privileges are concerned; a written document by which rights and claims are maintained or defended; a title-deed.

muniment house, muniment room, *s.* A room or building in public buildings, such as cathedrals, colleges, castles, &c., in which deeds, charters, writings, &c., are kept for safety.

"The most important papers of the Company were kept, not in the muniment-room of the office in Leaden hall Street, but in his desk at Waunder. — *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

mūn i ōn (i as y), *s.* [MELLION.]

* **mūn i te**, *v.t.* [Lat. *munitus*, pa. par. of *munio* = to fortify.] To fortify, to strengthen, to defend.

"By protracting of time and lounge space King Henry might fortifie and munite all battenerous places and passages. — *Hall, Henry VII.*, (an. 11).

mūn i tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *munition* = a defence, a fortifying, from *munitus*, pa. par. of *munio* = to fortify.]

1. A fortification, a stronghold.
2. His place of defence shall be the *munitions* of rocks. — *Isaiah XXXII*, 16.

3. Materials used in war, either for defence or offence; military stores of all kinds. (Now usually in plural.)

"What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what munition sent?"
Shakesp. King John, v, 2

* 3. A fortifying, a strengthening.
"No defence or munition can keep out a judgment, when commissioned by God to enter. — *South, Sermons*, vol. viii, ser. 2.

* 4. Materials of instruments for the carrying out of any enterprise.

* **mūn i ty**, *s.* [IMMUNITY.] Immunity, freedom, exemption.

mūn jah, *s.* [MOONJAH.]

mūn jeēt, **mūn jeēth**, *s.* [Native Bengalee name.]
Bot. & Chem.: *Rubia Munjaca*, also called East India Madder, which is extensively culti-

vated in India. Its root furnishes a dye-stuff yielding colours somewhat similar to those of madder, the most important colour, alizarin, being absent. The principal colouring matters, purpurin and magdalin, are comparatively feeble, which renders mungget inferior to madder as a dye-stuff.

mūn jis tin, *s.* Mod. Lat. (*Indica*) *munjus*(?) = *indigo*.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$. An orange colouring matter found in mungget. It is associated with purpurin ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) in the root, and is nearly related to it in composition. It is prepared by boiling the root with a solution of sulphate of alumina, decomposing the extract with hydrochloric acid and digesting the precipitated colouring matter with carbonic disulphide. It is obtained in the form of brilliant golden-yellow plates, which are moderately soluble in cold, but readily so in boiling water and hot alcohol. Boiled with alumina, it forms a beautiful lake of a bright orange colour, which is soluble in soda. The colours obtained are rendered moderately permanent by the use of mordants.

mūn niōn (i as y), *s.* [MELLION.]

1. A mullion.
2. A piece of carved work which divides the lights in a window of a stern or quarter gallery.

mūns, mūnds, *s.* [MUN (2), s.]

mūn siff, *s.* [MOONSEIF.]

mūnt, *v.t.* [MOUNT, v.]

mūnt i n, **mūnt i ng**, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *munition* (q.v.).]

Corp.: A vertical piece between the panels of a double-panel door.

mūn ti ng i a, *s.* [Named after Abraham Munting, professor of botany, at Groningen, who died in 1682.]

Bot.: A genus of Tilliaceæ, tribe Tiliæ (q.v.). The flowers somewhat resemble those of the bramble, and the fruit that of the cherry. It grows in San Domingo, where the bark is made into ropes.

mūnt jác, **mūnt jäck**, *s.* [The Javanese name.]

1. *Zool.*: *Cervulus*, a genus of deer, indigenous in the southern and eastern parts of Asia and the adjacent islands. They are diminutive animals, with small and simple antlers in the males, which have the upper canines strongly developed and sharp, curving downwards, and capable of inflicting deep and dangerous wounds. Four species are known, *Cervulus muntjac*, *C. leucopygus*, *C. Reevesi*, and *C. crinifrons*, the hairy-fronted Muntjac, the latter species founded on a specimen deposited in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, in December, 1884. (See also *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1878, p. 898.)



HEAD OF *C. CRINIFRONS*.

2. *Paleont.*: (See extract.)
"Although the limbs of the modern genus *Cervulus* have attained a considerable degree of specialization, the characters of the cranium, antlers, and teeth are primitive, and almost exactly reproduce those of an extinct deer of the Miocene period, the remains of which are found abundantly at Sausen in the south of France, and Steinheim in Württemberg. — *Enge, Art. ed. Ath.*, xvii, 32.

Mūntz, *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

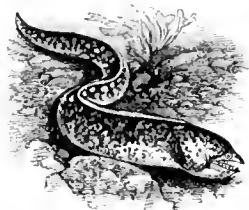
Mūntz metal, *s.*
Chem.: An alloy of six parts of copper and four parts of zinc. It is rolled into sheets, and is used for sheathing ships and for other purposes.

* **mur** (1), *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *murus*.] A wall.

mur (2), * **murre**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *mure* (2), and *murrein*.] A catarrh.
"With the pose, mur, and such like rheumes." — *P. Holland, Plutarch*, p. 65.

mu ræ na, *s.* [An old form of Lat. *marena*, from Gr. *μυρανα* (*muraina*) = a marine eel, a sea-serpent.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Murenidae (q.v.). Scaleless; the teeth well developed. Gill openings and clefts between the branchial arches narrow. No pectorals; dorsal and anal fins well developed. Two nostrils on each side of the upper surface of the snout. Eighty species are known, from the tropical and sub-tropical zones. *Murena murena*, from the Indian seas, attains a length of ten feet, and has the tail twice as long as the body. *M. Richardsonii* has the skin bled, so as to form pouches, and *M. undulata* is remarkable as not being able to close its mouth completely. The majority are armed with formidable pointed teeth; in a few species they are molar-like, and fitted for crushing crustaceans. Most of the Murenas are beautifully coloured. The species known to the Romans is *M. helena*, of a rich brown, marked with yellowish spots.



MURENA HELENA.

mu ræn ē sōx, *s.* [Lat. **muræna*(a), and *esox* = a pike.]
Ichthy.: A genus of Murenidae (q.v.). Four species are known, from tropical seas. *Muræna ciliaris* is very common in the Indian Ocean, and often attains a length of six feet. The jaws are furnished with canine teeth.

mu ræn ich thys, *s.* [Gr. *μυρανα* (*muraina*) = a marine eel, and *ἰχθυς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Murenidae, from the Indian Archipelago. The body is long and worm-like; there are no pectoral fins.

mu ræn i dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. **muræna*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes, with a very wide range in space. The body is elongate, cylindrical or band-shaped, naked or with rudimentary scales. There are no ventrals, and the vertical fins, if present, are confluent, or separated by the projecting tip of the tail. The family has two groups: (1) those with wide and (2) those with narrow branchial openings. Dr. Günther enumerates twenty-seven genera.

mu ræn ōid, *a.* [Gr. *μυρανα* (*muraina*) = a kind of eel, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Murenæ or the Murenidae (q.v.).

mu ræn ō lep is, *s.* [Gr. *μυρανα* (*muraina*) = a sea-serpent, and *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidae, with one species, *Muræolepis marmoratus*, from Kerguelen's Land. The body is covered with lanceolate, epidermoid productions. Vertical fins confluent; no caudal discerible; an anterior dorsal fin is represented by a single filamentous ray; ventrals narrow, composed of several rays; a barbel; band of villiform teeth on jaws; palate toothless.

mu ræn ōp sis, *s.* [Gr. *μυρανα* (*muraina*) = a sea-serpent, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Zool.: Another name for the genus *Amphiuma* (q.v.).

* **mūr āge**, *s.* [Fr. from *murer* = to fortify with a wall.] Money paid to keep walls in repair. [MERE.]

mu rāil lē, *s.* [Fr. *muraille* = a wall.]

Her.: Walled; that is masoned and embattled.

mūr al, * **mūr all**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *mural*, from Lat. *muralis* = pertaining to a wall; *murus* = a wall; Sp. *mural*; Ital. *murale*.]

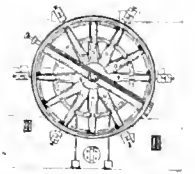
A. As adjective:
1. Of or pertaining to a wall.
"Insunder'd heaven repaired, and soon repair'd
Her mural breach." *Milton, P. L.*, vi, 879.

* 2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular, steep.

B. As subst.: A wall.
"Now is the mural down between the two neighbors." — *Shakesp. Aldermaner Wright's Dream*, v, 1.

fāc, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thére; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Syriān. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

mural arch, s. A wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian line, for fixing a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument, to observe the meridian altitudes, &c., of the heavenly bodies.



GREENWICH MURAL CIRCLE.

mural circle, s. An astronomical instrument consisting of a graduated circle, furnished with a telescope and firmly affixed to a wall, in the plane of the meridian. It is used for determining with great accuracy altitudes and zenith distances, from which may be found declinations and polar distances, and has a graduated circle secured at right angles to its horizontal axis. [TRANSIT.]

mural crown, s. The *Corona Murialis* of the Romans; a wreath, chaplet, or crown of gold, indented and embattled, given by the Romans to the soldier who first mounted a breach in storming a town.

mural painting, s. A painting in disemper upon the walls of a building.

mural quadrant, s. A large quadrant attached to a wall for the same purposes as a mural circle, from which it differs only in the quadrantal character of the graduated arc.

mür-çhi-so ni a, s. [Named after Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the geologist (1792-1871).]

Falcopt. : A genus of Radiolite. The shell is elongated, many-whorled, sculptured, and zoned, with the outer lip deeply notched. Fifty species are known; from the Silurian to the Permian. (S. P. Woodward.)

mür çhi sön ite, s. [After Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the eminent English geologist; sull. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A variety of orthoclase (q.v.) occurring in large crystals, having a peculiar reflection like that of moon-stone, in a large grained quartz-felsite, from near Dawlish and Exeter, Devonshire.

mür-dër, mor-der, mor-dre, mor-thë, mur-ther, s. [A.S. *morþor*, *morþur*; cogn. with Goth. *maurþr*; O. Sax. & A.S. *morð* = death; O. Fries. *morþ*, *morþ*; Ger. *mord*; Icel. *morð* = death, murder; Lat. *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death; Welsh *marw*; Lith. *saerþis*.] Homicide with malice aforethought; the unlawful killing by a person of sound mind of a human being with premeditated malice.

"Murder is when a person of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or implied."—Blackstone's Comment., bk. iv., ch. 14

¶ The murder is out: The secret is disclosed.

mür-dër, mor-ther-en, mur-dre, v.t. [A.S. *myrþrian*; Goth. *maurþrjan*.]

I. Literally:
1. To kill (a human being) with malice aforethought; to kill unlawfully or criminally.
"Though I did wish him dead,
I hate the murderer, love him murdered!"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. c.

2. To kill cruelly; to put to death in an unskillful or barbarous manner; as, He not only killed the dog, he positively murdered it.

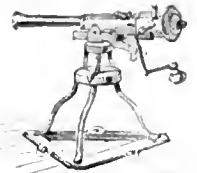
II. Figuratively:
1. To destroy; to put an end to; to cut short.
"To murder out solemnity"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5

2. To abuse grossly; to mangle; to ruin or mar by false pronunciation, execution, representation, &c.; as, To murder the Queen's English; The actor murdered the part.

mür-dër èr, mor-drer, mür-ther-er, s. [Eng. *murderer*, -ers.]

1. Ord. Lam. : One who commits murder; one who, being of sound mind, unlawfully, and of malice aforethought kills a human being; a manslayer.
"But ye denied the Holy One and the Just, and desired a murderer to be admitted unto you."—Acts 13, 14

*2. *Ordn.* : A small piece of ordnance, either of brass or of iron. They had chambers in the breeches, and were used in ships at the bulwarks of the fore-castle, half-deck, or sternage, in order to clear the decks of boarders, called also Murdering-piece.



mür-dër-ëss, mur-ther-ëss, mor-drice, s. [Eng. *murderess*; *ess*.] A woman who commits murder; a female murderer.
"Was I ordained to be a common murderess,
And of the best men too?"
Bacon & Plet.: A Wife for a Month, v. 1.

mür-dër-îng, mür-ther-îng, p.p. p.p.t. *u.*, & *s. [MURDER, *v.*]*

A. & B. : As *p.p. p.p.t. & p.p.p.p.t.* *u.* & *s.* (See the verb)

C. : As *subst.* : The act of unlawfully killing a human being; murder.

murdering-piece, s. [MURDER, *v.*]

mür-dër-mënt, s. [Eng. *murder*; -ment.] The act of murdering; murder.

"With the slaughter and murderment of how-manye persons, is the reclamation of some one citizen now and then gotten into menues hands."—Clerk, Luke 15.

mür-dër-ous, mür-ther-ous, a. [Eng. *murder*; -ous.]

1. Guilty of murder; indulging in murder or the taking of life; bloody, sanguinary, bloodthirsty.
"He which finds him shall deserve our thanks
Bringing the murderous coward to the stake"
Shakesp.: Lear 1. 1.

2. Consisting in murder; done or attended with murder or slaughter; sanguinary.
"To authorise the murderous ambuscade of Eurich Green."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxx.

3. Deadly; causing death; as, a murderous fire of artillery.

mür-dër-ous-ly, mür-ther-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *murderous*; -ly.] In a murderous manner; with murder.

mür-drëss, s. [Prob. the same as MURDERESS (q.v.).]

Fort. : A battlement with loop-holes for firing through.

müre, s. [Fr. *mur*, from Lat. *murus*; Ital. Sp., & Port. *muro*.]

1. A wall.
"The necessary care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *more*, that should confine it in"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 1.

2. Murage (q.v.).

müre, v.t. [Fr. *murer*, from *mur* = a wall.] To enclose within walls; to shut up, to imprison.
"He caused the doors of the temple to be *mured* up with brick, and so furnished him to death."
P. W. Hunt: Plutarch, p. 214.

mür-ën-gër, s. [Fr. *murage*, from *murage* = a tax for repairing the walls of a town; *mur* = a wall. For the insertion of the *n* compare *postenger*, *scavenger*, &c.] An officer appointed to take charge of the walls of a town, to see that they were kept in proper repair, and to receive the fixed tax or toll for that purpose. [MURAGE.]

mür-ës, s. pl. [Nom. pl. of Lat. *mus* = a mouse.]

Zool. : A group of Murinae, having three series of cusps across each molar. It is composed of the following genera: *Mus* (typical), *Nesokia*, *Gomulna*, *Uromys*, *Haplotis*, *Mastacomys*, *Acanthomys*, and *Echinotrix*.

mür-ëx (pl. mür-i çës), s. [Lat.]

Zoology:
1. The typical genus of the family Muricidae (q.v.). It is of world-wide distribution, and 180 species are known. *Murex tenuispinus* is popularly known as Venus's Comb. The canal is produced to twice the length of the body of the shell, and fringed with three rows of long, slender spines, curved like the teeth of a harrow. In *M. adustus*, the spines somewhat resemble the branches of a holly-tree. *M. erinaceus*, common on the coasts of

Great Britain and the Channel Islands, is called 'strag winkle' by the fishermen, who say that it bores holes in other shell-fish with its beak. The celebrated Tyrian purple was obtained from a species of *Murex*. Heap of broken shells of *M. tenuis*, and other species in the rocks in which they were pounded, as in a mortar, may yet be seen on the Tyrian coast. *M. hercules* was used for a similar purpose in the Mæcæ.

2. Any individual of the genus, especially the species yielding the dye known as Tyrian purple. (*Herod. Solonon*, p. 11.)

mü-rëx-an, s. [Lat. & Gr. *murex*, *an* (q.v.).]

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_6$. A substance formed by the decomposition of a boiling solution of nitroxyde by the stronger acids. The crystalline precipitate produced is purified by solution in cold sulphuric acid and precipitated by water. It is obtained as a white, heavy, lustrous powder, which is tasteless, infusible, and does not reddden litmus. It requires more than 10,000 parts of water to dissolve it. It is insoluble in alcohol, ether, dilute mineral and organic acids, but is soluble in aqueous alkalis. Its solution in ammonia turns purple by exposure to the air, nitroxyde being formed. With nitric acid, it forms nitrate of ammonium.

mü-rëx-ide, s. [Lat. & Gr. *murex*, *ide* (q.v.).] [PURPURATES.]

mü-rëx-öu, s. [Lat. & Gr. *murex*, *öu* (q.v.).]

Chem. : A product formed from amalic acid by the joint action of air and ammonia. It crystallizes from alcohol in four-sided prisms, having a vermilion colour. It resembles oxynitride, but is decomposed by potash instead of being turned blue.

mür-gëon, s. [Elym. doubtful. Cf. Fr. *murgon* = a wry face, a grimace.]

1. A grimace; a wry mouth. (Scott.)
2. A muttering, a grumbling.

mür-i-a-çite, s. [From Eng. *muric* (q.v.), under the supposition that the substance was a muriate (chloride).]

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

mür-i-ate, s. [Eng. & Gr. *muri*(ate)-, *ate*.] **Chem.** : A salt of muriatic acid.

muriate of soda, s. Common salt.

muriate of tin, s. [Fris.]

mür-i-ate, v.t. [MURIATE, *s.*] To put in brine; to pickle.

mü-ri-ät-ie, s. [Lat. *muriaticus* (q) = pickled; *mureticum* = a pickled fish; *mure* = brine.] Derived from sea-water or brine.

muriatic-acid, s. [HYDRO-MURIATIC ACID.]

mür-i-a-tif-ër-öus, a. [Lat. *sci* (q.v.) = muriatic, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing muriatic substances or salt.

mür-i-cä-të, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *muri-cätus*.] [MURICATE.]

Bot. : The eleventh order of Linnæus's natural system. It contained Bismolia, &c.

mür-i-cäte, v. [MURICATE.]

mür-i-cät-éd, a. [Lat. *muricatus* = pointed; *murer* (genit. *mureus*) = the point of a rock.]

1. Ord. Lam. : Having sharp points or prickles; full of sharp points.

2. Bot. : Furnished with numerous short hard excrescences, as the fruit of *Acacia Cuneata*. (Lindley.)

mür-i-ca-tö, p.p.t. [MURICATED.] (See com. point.)

muriacito hispid, a.
Bot. : Covered with short sharp points, and rigid hairs or bristles, as *Lycopodium hispidum*.

mü-riç-ë-a, s. [Fem. sing. of Lat. *muriçea* = like a purple-fish or *murex* (q.v.).]

Zool. : A genus of Gorgonina, allied to Gorgonia, from the western seas of America. It has a softer stem than the typical genus and the polypes are bilobed.

mür-i-çës, s. pl. [MURINA.]

of breaking if poison was mixed with the beverage. They appear to have been made of variegated glass, perhaps of onyx, but some writers assert that they were of coloured vitreous of fine quality like modern porcelain. They were greatly valued by the Romans. Pliny speaks of one which cost 500 talents.

*mür-ri ön, s. [MORTIS.]

*mür-ri ön, a. [MURRIN.] Affected with murrain.

mür-rÿ, s. [See def.] A popular name for *Murena helena*. It is a corruption or shortened form of *Murena*.

*mür-thër, mür thër èr, &c. [See MURBET, MURBETIC, &c.]

mü rü cü ja, s. [The Brazilian name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceæ, *Murucoga cordata*, a West Indian climbing plant with fine scarlet flowers, is considered antihelmintic, diaphoretic, anaphrodisiac, and narcotic.

mür-za, s. [MURZA.] The hereditary nobility among the Tartars.

müs, s. [Lat. = a mouse.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the group Muses and the family Muridae. It is the largest genus of the class Mammalia, with 120 species spread over the Old World, with the exception of Madagascar. Thirty species belong to the Palearctic, forty to the Oriental, thirty to the Ethiopian, and twenty to the Australian region, the species being more numerous in warm climates, where the hair is more or less mixed with flattened spines, which are shed in the winter. *Mus decumanus* is the Common Brown or Norway Rat; *M. rattus*, the old English Black Rat; *M. musculus*, the Common Mouse; *M. sylvestris*, the Wood or Long-tailed Field-mouse, and *M. minutus*, the Harvest Mouse. These may be taken as types of the whole 120 species. *M. decumanus* and *M. minutus* may be taken broadly as the extremes of size. In habit they are generally similar to one or other of the English species, though some are arboreal, and others aquatic, like *M. fuscipes*, the Brown-footed Rat of Western and Southern Australia. [Oldfield Thomas, in *Encyc. Brit.*]

mü-za, s. [Altered from the Egyptian *mozis*, in honour of Antoninus Musa, a freedman of the Emperor Augustus, whose physician he became.]

1. Bot.: The typical genus of the order Musaceæ (q.v.). It consists of five palm-like plants. Of the six stamens one is abortive. The fruit is a large elongated berry with the seeds imbedded in pulp. Natives of tropical Africa, Asia, &c. *Musa sapientum* is the banana (q.v.). *M. paradisiaca* the plantain (q.v.). The fibres of *M. textilis* are made into the finest Indian muslins. [MANILLA-BEMP.] The rind of the unripe fruit of most species yields a black dye often used in the East to colour leather.

2. Chem.: The ripe fruit of the *Musa paradisiaca*. According to Cornwinder, it contains 74 per cent. water, 19 per cent. cane and inverted sugar, 4.8 per cent. albumen, together with a small proportion of fat, organic acids, pectose, traces of starch, and nearly 1 per cent. of mineral matter.

mu-sä-cé-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *mus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æcæ.]

Bot.: Musals; an order of Endogenous alliance Animalia. It consists of stemless, or nearly stemless, plants, with the leaves so sheathing at the base as to constitute a spurious stem; veins of the leaves parallel, and running regularly from the midrib to the margin, often splitting into fringe-like divisions. Flowers spathaceous; perianth irregular, six-petalled petaloid in two rows; ovary inferior, three-celled, many-seeded, rarely three-celled. Fruit capsular or indehiscent. Palm-like plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope and other parts of the tropics. Genera four, species twenty.

mu-sä-ccoüs (ce as sh), a. [Mod. Lat. *musæ(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Musaceæ.

mü-şäd, s. [Mod. Lat. *mus(a)*; Eng. suff. -ad.] Bot. (H.): The name given by Lindley to the order Musaceæ (q.v.).

*müs al, a. [Eng. suff. (a), s.; -al.] Of or pertaining to the muses or poetry.

müs äl çhcö, s. [Hind.] A torch-bearer.

*Mü şal man, s. [MUSULMAN.]

¶ The spelling which has obtained most currency in England is *Mussulman* (q.v.); the form *Mus-sal-man* correctly represents the pronunciation, and is in accordance with Sir William Jones's system of transliteration. In Dr. Goldhast's system the word is written *Mossulman*, and the vowels have their ordinary English force.

müs äph, s. [Turk.] The name given by the Turks to the book containing their law.

*müs'är, s. [Fr. *musé* = a pipe.] A wandering musician who played on the musette.

*müs'ard, s. [Fr.] A dresnaier; an absent-minded person. [MUSARD.]

*Of Jon Bihol *musard* sulk was his courtesy, Robert de Ruame, p. 26.

müs ca, [Lat. = a fly.]

1. Astron.: The Bee; one of Lacaille's revised southern constellations, called by Bayer *Apis*. It is situated between *Cinx* and the South Pole. No star in it is above the fourth magnitude.

2. Entom.: Fly; the typical genus of the family Muscidae. *Musca domestica* is the Common House-fly; *M. vomitoria*, the Flesh-fly; *M. pomitoria* and *cyathomyza*, Blue-bottle or Blow-flies; *M. vesar* and *M. cannicua*, Green-bottle flies, &c.

müs-ca-dél, müs-ca-dinc, müs-ca-t, müs-ca-tél, s. [O. Fr. *muscadel*, from O. Ital. *muscadello*, *muscatello* = the wine muscadine; *muscatini* = pears, grapes, &c., so-called, from O. Ital. *muscato* = perfumed with musk, from *muschio*, *musca* = musk, from Lat. *muscus* = musk (q.v.).]

1. A name given to several kinds of sweet and strong Italian and French wines.

2. The grapes from which these wines are made.

*The beautiful town that gives us wine With the fragrant odour of *Muscadine*, Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, iv.

3. A fragrant and delicious pear.

müs-çæ, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *musca* = a fly.] (See the compound.)

muscæ volitantes, s. pl.

Pathol.: Black spots, apparently moving before the eyes, due to some slight opacity in the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humour.

müs çal, a. [Lat. *musci* = mosses, and Eng., &c. suff. -al.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to Mosses; as, the *Muscal* alliance = Muscæles (q.v.). [Lindley.]

müs câ-lêş, s. pl. [Muscæ, or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *muscellus* = of or akin to a moss; *muscus* = moss.]

Bot.: The Muscæ alliance *Aerogæus*, consisting of cellular or vascular genera with the sporangies either plunged in the substance of the frond or enclosed in a cap-like hood. It contains six orders: Ricciaeæ, Marchantiææ, Jungetuminaeæ, Equisetææ, Andraeææ, and Bryaceæ (q.v.). Sometimes the alliance is divided into (1) Hepaticæ, containing the first four of these orders, and (2) Musci, comprehending the other two.

müs'çar-dinc, s. [Fr., from *musculin* = a small musk lozoge, which silkworms suffering from this malady somewhat resemble.] A disease very fatal to silkworms. It arises from the attacks of a fungus, *Botrytis bassiana*, which commences in the intestines of the caterpillars and gradually spreads till it destroys them.

müs-câ-ri, s. [From Gr. *μοσχός* (*moschos*) = musk, from the smell of the flowers.]

Bot.: Grape-hyacinth, a genus of Liliacææ, tribe Scilleæ. *Muscari nivosum*, Starch Grape-hyacinth, a liliaceous plant with deep blue flowers, smelling like starch, is denizen in Suffolk and Cambridge. The bulb of *M. moschatum* is emetic.

müs car i æ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *muscarius* = pertaining to flies.] [MUSCÆ.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Flies, containing the most typical Muscidae.

müs car i form, a. [Lat. = a fly flap; a fly flap, a fly flap, and *form* = a form.]

Bot.: Formed like a brush or broom; having long hairs at the end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of some composites.

müs car i um, [Lat. = a fly flap.]

Bot.: The name given by Tournefort to a collection of cylindrical branches, as in some Aster.

müs çat, müs çat tel, [MUSCATEL.]

müşçel kalk, s. [Turk. = a muscæle, a shell, and *cal* (ç) = limestone, shell limestone.]

Geol.: A series of German beds of Middle Tertiary age, absent in Britain. It consists of a compact, grayish limestone, with dolomite, gypsum, rocksalt, and clays. It abounds in the heads and stems of fly-cerata, especially *Turonicus*, *St. Jovis*, *E. Stenius*, and fossil shells, including Ceratites. There are no bellerophones, and the ammonites lack completely foliated sutures. [Lp. 11.]

müs çhç tor, müs çhç tour, [O. Fr. *muschete*, a. (Fr. *muschet* = a), from *muschete* = to spot, from *musca* (Fr. *musche*) = a fly, a spot, from Lat. *musca* = a fly.]

Her.: One of the arrow-headed marks used in depicting crumè, but without the three round dots also employed in blazing that fur. [KEMPTON.]

müs çl, s. pl. [Nob. pl. of Lat. *musculus* = moss.]

I. Botany: 1. A natural order of plants in the systems of Linnæus, Jussieu, Endlicher, &c.

2. A division of the Muscæal alliance, comprehending the true Mosses, divided into the two orders of Andraeææ and Bryaceæ. They have a distinct axis of growth, symmetrical leaves, and a reproductive apparatus, consisting of antheridia, with spermatozooids (male) and archegonia (female organs). The fruit is capsular, generally with teeth and a lid. Mosses may be acrocarpous, i.e., have terminal fruit, or pleurocarpous, i.e., have lateral fruit, or cladocarpous, i.e., have the fruit on small branchedlets. Mosses are widely diffused over the world; they rise high on mountain sides. About forty-six genera, and 1,100 species are known.

II. Palæobot.: [MUSCATEL.]

müs çic a pa, s. [Lat. *musca* = a fly, and *capra* = to take, to catch.]

Ornith.: Flycatcher (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Muscipapæ (q.v.). Bill short; nostrils partly hidden by plumes. Wings, third and fourth quills longest, last very short. Tail even; front toes short, hind too long. Twelve species, from Europe and Africa; two are British.

müs çl çap i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *muscapæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: Flycatchers; a family of usually small-sized and bright-colored birds, very abundant in the warmer parts of the Old World and Australia, becoming scarcer in the colder portions, and absent from America. Wallace estimates the genera at forty-four and the species at 285.

müs çl dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *caudæ* = a fly; fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: Flesh-flies; a family of Dipterous Insects, tribe *Atherinea*. Antennæ short, three-jointed, the third joint usually the longest, and with a bristle from its base; the proboscis has fleshy terminal lobes, and encloses only a single bristle with the labrum; the palpi generally proper; the wings have no false vein; the abdomen has five segments, and the last two pulvilli. The larvae contribute maggots. It is an extensive family, containing the sub-families *Copropææ*, *Tachinidæ*, *Muscidæ*, and *Aedylidæ*.

müs çl for mës, s. pl. [Lat. *musca* = a fly, and *for* = form, shape.]

Entom.: A section of the family Tephidæ, containing species which but for the more highly-developed antenna would somewhat resemble flies.

müs çin-ç æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cinæ* = mosses; a connective, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: The same as *MUSCATIS* (q.v.).

böil, böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus. çin, bench; go, çem; thin, çis; sin, aş; expect, Xonophon. exist. İng. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; çion, çion = zhün. -cious, tious, sious = şhüs. bic, dlc, &c. = bçl, dçl.

mùs-çite, s. [Lat. *muscus* = moss; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Palæobot.: A fossil moss. Found only, or chiefly, in amber.

muscle (as **mùs'l**), **mus-cule**, s. [Fr. *muscle*, from Lat. *musculus*, accus. of *musculus* = (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, from its creeping appearance; dimin. of *mus* = a mouse; Sp. & Port. *musculo*; Ital. *muscolo*; Ger., Dan., Dut., & Sw. *muskel*.]

1. *Anat. & Physiol.*: The two chief forms of muscular tissue are the involuntary, consisting of smooth, simple filaments, and the voluntary muscles, with the heart, consisting of compound or striped fibres or tubes containing fibres. There is a sheath, or sarcolemma, enclosing the filaments or fibrils. The chief peculiar property of muscle is its contractility. There are various muscular affections, *e.g.*, in cases of paralysis; spasm in tetanus and poisoning by strychnia, muscular progressive atrophy, perversion of muscular sense, muscular rheumatism, &c.

* 2. *Zool.*: The same as MUSSEL (q.v.).

* 3. *Hollow muscles*: The heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.

muscle-band, muscle-bind, s. [MUSSEL-BAND.]

muscle-columns, s. pl.

Anat.: A name given by Kölliker to the structures previously known as fibrils, because they were really made up of finer elements.

muscle-plates, s. pl.

Anat.: (See extract).

* Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of positions of mesoderm which are early set aside for this purpose in the embryo, and are termed the *muscle-plates*.—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), ii. 132.

muscle-prisms, s. pl.

Anat.: The dark discs, composed of muscle-rods, seen in muscular structure under a high magnifying power.

muscle-rods, s. pl.

Anat.: Rod-like bodies with knobbed ends, the existence of which is assumed to account for the appearance presented by living fibre under high magnifying power.

mùs-cled (**cled** as **çld**), a. [Eng. *muscle*(r); -*ed*.] Furnished with muscles; having muscles.

* **mùs-çlîng**, * **mùs-çel-lîng**, s. [Eng. *muscle*(r); -*ing*.]

Art.: Exhibition or representation of the muscles.

* He is apt to make the *muscelling* too strong and prominent.—*Waldpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. v.

mùs-côid, a. & s. [Lat. *muscus* = moss; Gr. *eidós* (*vidós*) = appearance.]

Botany:

A. (As *adj.*): Resembling moss; moss-like.

B. (As *subst.*): A moss-like plant; one of the mosses.

mùs-côl-ô-gý, s. [Lat. *muscus* = moss, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

Bot.: That branch of botany which deals with the history of mosses; a treatise on mosses.

* **mùs-côs-î-tý**, s. [Lat. *muscosus* = full of mosses; *muscus* = moss.] Mossiness.

mùs-cô-vâ-dô, s. [Sp. *mascabado*, from *mos* = more, and *acabado* = finished, completed, from *acabar* = to finish, from *a* = to, and *cabo* (Lat. *caput*) = the head (cf. Fr. *achever*). So called from being further advanced in the process than when in syrup.] Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are prepared by refining. It is obtained by evaporating the juice of the sugar-cane, and draining off the liquid portion, or molasses (q.v.).

Mùs-cô-vite, s. [From Muscovy, an old name for Russia; suff. *-ite* (*MfA*).]

1. *Oril. Lang.*: A native of Muscovy (q.v.).

2. *Min.*: A variety of mica (q.v.) in which the optic axial plane is perpendicular to the plane of symmetry. Hardness, 2 to 2½; sp. gr. 2.75 to 3.1; lustre somewhat pearly; colour, white, gray, shade of brown, pale-green, violet, yellow, sometimes rose-red; transparent to translucent; thin lamina very flexible,

tough. Compos.: a silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and potash, with some water and frequently fluorine. It includes Lepidolite (in which the potash is partly replaced by lithium) and pargasite. It is the most abundant of the micas, and is a constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss, and mica schist. Called also Muscovy-glass.

Mùs-cô-vý, s. [Fr. *Muscovite*.] An old name of Russia.

Muscovy duck, s. [MUSK-DUCK.]

Muscovy glass, s. [MUSCOVITE, 2.]

mùs-cu-lar, a. [Fr. *musculaire*, from *muscle* = muscle; Sp. *muscular*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the muscles; constituting or consisting of muscles; as, *muscular fibre*.

2. Performed by the muscles; dependent on the muscles.

* Upon these the far greater stress of the muscular action doth depend.—*Greene: Cosm. Særa*, bk. 1., ch. iv., § 16.

3. Having strong or well-developed muscles; strong, brawny.

* I view the *muscular*, proportion'd limb Transform'd to a lean shank.

Cooper: Task, iv. 15.

* 4. Characterized by strength or vigour; vigorous, strong; as, a *muscular* mind.

muscular atrophy, s.

Pathol.: The name proposed by the Royal College of Physicians for a disease first recognised as distinct in 1853. It is a progressive degeneration, and consequent loss of volume and power, affecting the voluntary muscles. It commences with pain in the ball of the thumb, then affects one or both of the upper limbs, and sometimes the whole body. Called also Wasting-palsy, Peripheral-paralysis, or Lead-palsy without lead. (*Linnæus*.)

muscular Christian, s. [MUSCULAR-CHRISTIANITY.]

muscular Christianity, s. A term introduced by Charles Kingsley to denote that robust, healthy, religious feeling which encourages and takes an active part in the harmless and healthy amusements of life, as opposed to a puritanical, ascetic, or contemplative form of religion. Hence a muscular Christian is one who does not think it inconsistent with his religious feelings and duties to take an active part in the ordinary occupations of life, and to share its harmless and health-giving amusements.

muscular fibre, s.

Anat.: The fibrous portion of muscle. The fibres may be cylindrical or prismatic. They consist of a soft contractile substance in a tubular sheath.

muscular impressions, s. pl.

Zool.: The impressions left on the inferior bivalve shells by the muscles of the animal's body. They are those of the adductors, the foot and byssus, the siphons, and the mantle. (*P. S. Woodward: Mollusca* (2d ed.), p. 401.)

muscular motion, s.

Anat.: Motion produced by the action of the voluntary and involuntary muscles, or of both combined.

muscular-tissue, s.

Anat.: The tissue consisting of fine fibres, generally collected into muscles (q.v.) by means of which the active movements of the body are produced.

muscular-tumour, s.

Pathol.: A tumour in the abdomen, arising from various causes, and simulating disease, &c. Called also a phantom tumour.

* **mùs-cu-lâr-î-tý**, s. [Eng. *muscular*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being muscular.

* The cuts of a steer, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and muscularity.—*Greene: Museum*.

* **mùs-cu-lâr-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *muscular*; -*ize*.] To render muscular, strong, or robust; to develop the muscles or strength of.

* **mùs-cu-lâr-lý**, adv. [Eng. *muscular*; -*ly*.] In a muscular manner; strongly.

mùs-cu-lâr-tus, s. [Lat. *muscul(us)*; Eng. suff. *-atus*.] The whole muscular system.

* A detailed account of the *musculature* of the Nautilus.—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvi. 675.

mùs-cu-lînc, s. [Lat. *musculus* = muscle; Eng. suff. *-anc*.]

Physiol.: (See extract).

* A semi-solid organic principle peculiar to the muscular tissue. It is always united with a considerable quantity of inorganic salts, in which the phosphates predominate. *Musculin*, in combination with inorganic substances, goes to form the *muscles*. . . . It is the great source of the fibrin and albumen of the blood of man and of the carnivorous animals.—*Frost: Physiol. of Man*, i. 26.

mùs-cu-lînc, s. [Lat. *musculus* = a muscle of muscle; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Palæobot*).] A petrified muscle or shell.

mùs-cu-lô, prof. [Lat. *musculus* = muscle.] Pertaining to the muscles.

musculo-cutaneous, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the cutis, or true skin, and to the muscles. There is a *musculo-cutaneous* nerve of the arm, and another of the leg.

musculo-phrenic, a.

Anat.: Connected with the diaphragm and with the muscles. There is a *musculo-phrenic* artery.

musculo-spiral, a.

Anat.: Connected with the muscles and spiral in its winding. There is a *musculo-spiral* nerve.

* **mùs-cu-lôs-î-tý**, s. [Eng. *muscular*; -*ity*.] The quality of being muscular or muscularity.

* **mùs-cu-lôus**, a. [Lat. *musculosus*, from *musculus* = muscle; Fr. *musculaire*; Ital. & Sp. *musculosus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a muscle or the muscles; muscular.

* The several *muscles* of the *muscular* members.—*P. Holland: Phytotech*, p. 595.

2. Having strong muscles; muscular, brawny.

mùsc (I), s. [Fr., from Lat. *musca*; Gr. *μύσκα* (*mysca*) = a musc; Sp., Port., & Ital. *mosca*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

* O lady mine, that called art Cleo, Thou be my spede to this forth, and my *Musc*.—*Chaucer: Treatise of Criseida*, bk. ii.

2. The inspiring goddess, deity, or divinity of poetry.

* Why weeps the *Musc* for England?

Cooper: Expatriation, 1.

3. A particular power and practice of poetry.

* 4. A poet, a bard.

* So may some gentle *Musc* With lucky words favour my destined urn.—*Milton: Lycidas*, 19.

II. Gr. & Rom. Myth.: One of nine nymphs or inferior divinities, distinguished as the peculiar protectresses of poetry, painting, rhetoric, music, and generally of the *belles lettres* and liberal arts. They were the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory). Originally there appear to have been only three of these divinities, and their names—Mneme, Melete, and Aoidê, or Memory, Reflection, and Song—sufficiently show the nature of the faculties over which they were supposed to preside. According as the fine and liberal arts were cultivated and expanded, the province of each musc seems to have been more restricted; and additions were made to their number, which ultimately was fixed at nine, their names and respective functions being: Cho, the musc of History; Euterpe, of Lyric Poetry; Thalia, of Comedy and Idyllic Poetry; Melpomene, of Tragedy; Terpsichore, of Music and Dancing; Erato, of Erotic Poetry; Calliope, of Epic Poetry; Urania, of Astronomy; and Polyhymnia (or Polymnia) of singing and harmony. Hebeon and the region round Parnassus was the favourite seat of the muses, where they were supposed, under the presidency of Apollo, to be perpetually engaged in song and dance, and in elevating the style and conceptions of their favoured votaries. Apollo, as patron and conductor of the muses, was named Musagetes, "Leader of the Muses;" the same surname was also given to Hercules. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins, usually apparelled in different attire, according to the arts and sciences over which they presided, and sometimes as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indissoluble connection between the liberal arts and sciences. Their worship was universally established, particularly in Greece, Thessaly, and Italy. No sacrifices were offered

to them; but the poets invariably prefaced their compositions with a solemn invocation for the aid and inspiration of the muses.

***muse-rid, v.** Possessed or influenced by poetic inspiration. (*Pope: Dunciad, ii, 57.*)

***mūse (2), s.** [*MUSE, v.*]

1. The act or state of musing; abstraction of mind, deep thought, a brown study.

"Phoebus walked all alone upon the seashore where the players played, and was to visit music with him self" —*North: Plutarch, p. 62.*

2. Surprise, bewilderment, wonder.

"At this Mr. Standish was put into a muse." —*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

***mūse (3), s.** [*O. Fr. musse* = a little hole or corner, in which to hide things; *mūsser* = to hide.]

1. An opening in a fence or thicket through which hares, rabbits, or other game are accustomed to pass; also called Muset or Must, and in Yorkshire a muise.

2. A loophole; a means of escape.

mūse, v.t. & t. [*Fr. musser* = to muse, to dream, from *O. Fr. *muse* = the mouth, the snout of an animal; *musel* = a little snout (*Fr. musaur, Eng. muscle*). "The image is that of a dog sniffing idly about, and *musing* which direction to take, and may have arisen as a hunting term." (*Skeat.*)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To ponder, to meditate; to study or think on a matter in silence.

"Why muse you, set? 'tis dinner time." —*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night of Verona, ii, 1.*

2. To give one's self up to thought; to be absent-minded; to have the thoughts abstracted from things passing around.

"Musing and sighing with your arms across." —*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iii, 1.*

3. To wonder; to be surprised or amazed.

"Do not muse at me." —*Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii, 4.*

4. To gaze in thought or meditation. (*Romant of the Rose (ed. Harris), 1, 527.*)

B. Transitive:

1. To muse or think on; to ponder, to meditate on.

"Man superior walks Amid the glad creation, musing praise." —*Thomson: Spring, 61.*

2. To wonder at.

"I cannot too much muse Such shapes." —*Shakespeare: Tempest, iii, 3.*

***mūse-fūl, v.** [*Eng. muse, v.; -ful(D)*]

Musing, pondering; thinking deeply; absorbed in thought.

"Meanwhile, in *museful* mood Absorbed in thought, on vengeance fix'd he stood." —*Pope: Homer: Odyssey xviii, 303.*

***mūse-fūl lŷ, adv.** [*Eng. museful; -ly*]

In a museful manner; with deep thought; thoughtfully.

***mūse-lēss, v.** [*Eng. muse (1), s.; -less*]

Without a muse; disregarding the power of poetry or literature.

"It is to be wondered how *museless* and unbookish they were, minding nought but the feats of war." —*Milton: Of Calveined Printing.*

mu sē-na, mus-sa-na, mus-sen-na, s.

[Native name.]

Bot.: *Albizia anthelmintica*, a tree growing in Abyssinia.

musca-bark, s.

Chem.: A bark used in Abyssinia as an anthelmintic.

mū-sē-nin, s. [*Eng. &c. musen(a); -in*]

Chem.: A colloid substance obtained from musca bark. It has a sharp taste, is soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

mu-šē-ōg-ra-phist, s. [*Gr. μουσεῖον (mousetion) = a museum, and γραφω (graphō) = to write.*] One who writes on or classifies objects in a museum.

mū-ēr, s. [*Eng. muse, v.; -er*]. One who muses, one given to musing; one who is absent-minded.

"Some words of woe the *muser* finds." —*Scott: Lord of the Isles, v, 23.*

mū-šēt, mū-šit, s. [*O. Fr. musette* = a little hole or corner in which to hide things, dimin. of *musse* = a hole or corner, from *mūsser* = to hide.] A small hole or gap in a hedge or fence; a muse. [*MUSE (3), s.*]

"The many *mūsts* through the which he goes." —*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 681.*

mu šćtć, s. [*Fr. dimin. of O. Fr. a pipe.*]

Music:

1. A small bagpipe formerly much used by the various people of Europe.

2. The name of a melody, of a soft and sweet character, written in imitation of the bag-pipe tunes.

3. (*Ital.*): Dance tunes and dances, as a measure of these melodies.

1. A red stop on the organ.

mu šō ūm, s. [*Lat., from Gr. μουσεῖον (mousion) = a temple of the muses; μουσα (moussa) = a muse.*] A room of building used as a repository for works of art or science; a collection or repository of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities; a collection of objects illustrating the arts, sciences, manufactures, or natural history of the world, or some particular part.

"Of *museums*, galleries of paintings and statues, public libraries, &c., I need only say that they exist in almost every town in Italy." —*Estlin: Italy, vol. 1 (Prof. Des).*

• Of the museums in Great Britain the Ashmolean at Oxford, founded in 1659, is the oldest; the British Museum is the largest. Of late years numerous museums have been established in various localities of the country, to foster and promote the study of the natural and fine arts. Chief amongst these are the South Kensington Museum, in London, and the Museum of Science and Art, in Edinburgh. Amongst foreign museums the most are the Louvre, at Paris; the Vatican, at Rome; and the museums of St. Petersburg, Florence, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin.

mūsh, v.t. & t. [*Etym. doubtful.*] To nick or notch deep furrows round the edge with a stamp, for ornament.

mūsh, s. [*Ger. mus = pap.*] The meal of maize boiled in water. (*American.*)

mūshed, v. [*Prob. provincial for mused.*] Depressed.

"You're a young man, eh, for all you look so mūshed." —*G. Elliot: Sils-Murher, ch. x.*

mūsh room, *mush-cr-on, *mush-romc, s. & v. [*O. Fr. mousier or (Fr. moussier), from mouisse = moss; O. H. Ger. mus (Ger. moss) = moss (q.v.).*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

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

2. *Fig.*: An upstart; one who rises suddenly from a low condition of life.

"*Machosons* come up in a night, and yet they are un-own; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*." —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. Botany:

1. Properly *Americus campestris*, a fragrant mushroom, wild in Britain and cultivated in horse-droppings and other material for stimulating growth. At first it appears as a small round ball popularly called a button; then it develops a thick, white, fleshy, conical pileus with liver-coloured gills, and is at its best. Finally the pileus becomes conical and gray and the gills black; it is then called a flap.

"The *mushrooms* have two strange properties; the one that they yield so delicious a food; the other, that they come up so hastily, as in a night, and yet they are unown." —*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 636.*

2. Any Agaricus or similar fungus, wholesome or poisonous. (There are no precise characters by which the latter can be discriminated from the edible fungi.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to mushrooms; made or prepared from mushrooms.

2. *Fig.*: Resembling a mushroom in rapidity and suddenness of growth; ephemeral upstart.

"But as for such *mushroom* divines, who start up of a sudden, we do not usually find their success so good as to recommend their practice." —*South: Sermons, vol. iv, ser. 1.*

mushroom anchor, s. An anchor with a central shank and a head like a mushroom, so that it can grasp the soil however it may happen to fall. Invented by Henman of Chatham in 1809.

mushroom-catsup, mushroom-ketchup, s. A sauce for meats, &c., prepared from the juice of mushrooms, salted and flavoured with spices.

mushroom-headed, v. Having a head shaped like a mushroom.

mushroom spawn. [*MUSE (3), s.*]

mushroom stone. A fossil of some kind, usually a hydrous silicate.

"The *mush-stone* is a variety of the same shape." —*Wood: Geology, p. 102.*

mushroom sugar. [*MUSSEL, s.*]

***mūsh roomed,** [*Eng. v. from room (1), v.*] Pertaining to a room of low rank or station.

"The *mūsh roomed* parlour, with one of its chairs, was the only one of the kind." —*Wood: Geology, p. 102.*

mu šic, *mu šiek, *mu šicke,

mu šik, mu syk, *mu šilko, &c. [*Fr. musicien, from Lat. musico, from Gr. μουσικός (mousikos), from Gr. μουσα (mousa) = a muse, Sp. Port. & Ital. musico.*]

1. Originally, any art over which the muses presided; afterwards, that science and art which deals with sounds as produced by the human voice, and by musical instruments. The science of music includes several branches: 1. The physics, that is, the analysis of the cause and constitution of sound, the number of atmospheric vibrations which produce given sounds, and the arrangement of series of sounds standing in a definite relation to each other as regards their vibration number (scales); also, the form and construction of instruments with reference to the character and nature of the sounds they produce; and also, the apparatus of experimental acoustics, such as sound-measures (tonometers, sirens, tuning-forks, &c.). 2. The branches, of course, involve problems of pure mathematics. 2. The physiology of music.

This deals with the construction and function of the sound producing organs of the human body, the vocal chords, larynx, &c., and also, with the receptive organ of sound, the ear. 3. The mental philosophy of music; the effect of music on the emotions and intellect. The art of music includes the formation of melody (sounds in succession) and harmony, and counterpoint (sounds in combination); also, the "technique" of voice production and singing, and of performing on musical instruments. The earliest efforts of mankind in music consisted of the elevation and depression of the voice in reading sacred writings and lyrical poetry, and in the construction of pipe-instruments, tubes perforated with holes (flutes), tubes containing a vibrating tongue (reed instruments), and collections of pipes in which the sound was produced by making the breath or other column of an impulse on a sharp edge (the sarrus and the organ), in using the lips as a cause of vibrations in open tubes (the trumpet family), in the stretching of strings in a frame (the lute and harp family), in placing stretched strings over a resonance-box (the lute and guitar family), in the use of the "bow" to excite vibrations (the viol family), and in the striking of strings over a resonance-box by means of hammers (the dulcimer and harpsichord and pianoforte family).

The ancient signs for the elevation and depression of the voice in reading were called accents (not stress, but the raising and dropping of the voice without adding notes to it). These led to a system called neumes; these again led to signs called notes (*or two or three syllables*), the position of which on lines showed their pitch, and the shape of which determined their duration. The use of letters in various positions to represent definite sounds was an essential element of ancient Greek music, which, however, was discarded at the revival of music in the early Christian church; but the system has, in an improved form, been revived in the modern tonic sol-fa system. The earliest crude attempts at the combination of vocal sounds were called organum or duophony; these were succeeded by an arbitrary system of harmonization called descent, which in its turn was superseded by counterpoint, the laws of which to this day govern vocal part-music, and are exhibited in their highest form in the vocal or instrumental fugue. The genre of the romantic style of music is to be found in the love-songs of the troubadours and their collateral brethren; the use of music as a language of emotion in the present day has been gradually developed from this source. The highest form of unaccompanied music is to be found in madrigals and pure vocal masses; the constant improvement of musical instrument-

an independent branch of pure instrumental music, which, passing through fantasies and concerti, has culminated in the modern symphony. The wedding of vocal and instrumental music has led to the production of the opera and oratorio.

Musical charms to soothe a savage breast, To soften rocks, or bend the knotted oak.
—*Traveller's Magazine* (1763), v. 1.

2. A taste for harmony or melody.

“The man that hath no music in himself, Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils.”
—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

3. The score, written or printed, of a musical composition.

4. A band of musicians.

“Play, music, then.”
—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

* *Magic music*: A game in which one of the company endeavours to find some article hidden during his absence from the room, being guided in his search by the music of some instrument, which is played fast as he approaches the place where the article is concealed, and slowly as he recedes from it.

music-book, *s.* A book containing tunes of songs for the voice or instruments.

music-box, *s.* [MUSICAL-BOX.]

music-clamp, *s.* A temporary binder of files for holding sheet music in convenient form for use and preservation.

music-hall, *s.* A hall commonly used for entertainments consisting chiefly of songs, strolling, and slight sketches of a pantomime and farcical nature, without the aid of scenery.

music-master, *s.* One who teaches music.

music of the spheres, *s.* [HARMONY OF THE SPHERES.]

music paper, *s.* Paper ruled with lines for writing music.

music pen, *s.* A pen made for ruling at once the five lines which, with the intervening spaces, form the staff of music.

music recorder, music recording-instrument, *s.* A machine to record the notes played upon a keyed instrument.

music shell, *s.*
Zool.: *Olella musica*, a shell with markings upon it somewhat resembling musical notes.

music-smith, *s.* A mechanic who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, &c.

music-stand, *s.* A light frame for supporting music while being played.

music-stool, *s.* A stool with a collar leg, and a revolving seat adjustable as to height by means of its screw-stem.

music-type, *s.* Movable types for setting up music to be printed by the ordinary printing-press.

music-wire, *s.*
1. A steel wire employed for instruments of wire.
2. Wire drawn of various patterns and used in some kinds of music-printing.

mû şic-âl, *u.* [Eng. *music*; -*al*.]
1. Of or pertaining to music; as, a *musical* instrument.
2. Producing music or melody; harmonious, melodious, agreeable in sound.
“The sound so musical to modern ears, of the river flowing round the mossy rocks.”—*Macaulay's Hist.* ch. xii.

musical-box, *s.*
Music: A portable instrument, the sounds of which are produced by a steel comb having teeth of graduated length. Projecting pegs or stops, in a metal barrel which is turned by clockwork, set the teeth in vibration. They are chiefly made in Switzerland. Small specimens were formerly called musical snuff-boxes. A set of five reels is now sometimes inserted.

musical-clock, *s.*
Music: A clock which plays tunes at the hours. It may consist of a musical-box attachment set in motion by the clock-work at the expiration of the hours.

musical-glasses, *s. pl.*
Music: A musical instrument consisting of a number of goblets, tuned by filling them

more or less with water, and played by touching their rims with the wetted finger. The size of the glasses being equal, the smaller quantity of water produces the lower note in the scale. The instrument was revived and improved by Benjamin Franklin in 1760.

“The whole conversation ran upon . . . Shakespeare and the musical glasses.”—*Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. x.

musical interval, *s.* [INTERVAL.]

musical scale, *s.* [SCALE.]

mû-şic-âl lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *musical*; -*ly*.] In a musical manner; with melody or harmony; harmoniously, melodiously.

“Thine to those sweetly falling founts, To shake the clanging lips.”—*Byron, Ruins of Rome*.

mû-şic-âl nÿss, *s.* [Eng. *musical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being musical; harmony, melodiousness.

“The peculiar *musicalness* of the first of these lines, in particular, arises principally from its consisting entirely of amiable feet.”—*Warburton's Essay on Pope*.

mû-şic-âl cian, **mû-şic-âl-tian**, *s.* [Fr. *musicien*, from Lat. *musicus*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *músico*.] One who is skilled in or understands the science of music; one who sings or plays upon a musical instrument according to the rules of the art.

† **mû-şic-âl lÿ**, *u.* [Eng. *musicien*; -*ly*.] Exhibiting musical skill.

“Fall of *musically* contivance.”—*Athenaeum*, May 26, 1854, p. 678.

† **mû-şic-âl cian-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *musician*; -*ship*.] Musical skill.

“Little *musicianship* is shown in the concerted pieces.”—*Athenaeum*, April 28, 1853, p. 554.

* **mû-şic-âl less**, *u.* [Eng. *music*; -*less*.] Destitute of music; unmusical, inharmonious.

mû-şic-âl mâ-nî-a, *s.* [Gr. μουσική (*mousiké*) = music, and μαρία (*mania*) = madness; Fr. *musomanie*.]

Mental Pathol.: A species of monomania, in which the desire for music becomes so strong as to derange the intellect.

mû-şic-âl, *s.* [Eng. *music* (-*al*) *s.*; dim. suff. -*ic-âl* = *g.*] A music.

“My music, to d'w'ny a sonnet On gown and hat, and douse black bonnet.”
—*Turpin, To the Dee, John McMath*.

mûş-î-môn, *s.* [MOUFFLON.]

mûş-i-ng, * **mus-yng**, *pr. par., u., & s.* [MUSE, *v.*]

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

B. *As adj.*: Meditative, thoughtful, pondering.

“Yet lags the chief in musing mood.”
—*Scott, Lady of the Lake*, iii. 27.

C. *As subst.*: Meditation, thoughtfulness, absent-mindedness, abstraction of mind.

“Rused as they went, In matus worthy of the great event.”
—*Cooper's Conversation*, 510.

mûş-i-ng lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *musical*; -*ly*.] In a musing manner; like one musing.

* **mû-şit**, *s.* [MUSEET.]

mû-sive, *u.* [Low Lat. *musicum*.] The same as *MOSAIC* (2).

mûsk, *s.* [Fr. *musc*, from Lat. *musca*, *gens.* of *muscus* = musk; from Pers. *musk*, *mosk* = musk; Gr. *μόσχος* (*mōschos*) = musk; from Sansc. *mushka* = a testicle, because obtained from a bag behind the deer's navel.]

I. *Ordreana Lemnina*:
1. In the same sense as II. 2.

“Late discoveries add divers sorts of monkeys, the civet cat and gazelle, from which our musk proceedeth.”—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv. ch. 8.

2. A small like musk; an aromatic smell, a perfume.

“The musk of the roses blown.”
—*Tenison, Manu*, I. xxii. 6.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany*:

(1) *Moandus moschatous*, a garden-plant of musky odour from the region of the Columbia river.

(2) *Erodium moschatum*, Musk Stork's-bill, a rare British plant, with pinnate leaves smelling of musk.

“Roses, musc or musk, To grace my city towers.”
—*Tenison's Courtier's Daughter*, 225.

2. *Chem.*: An odoriferous, resinous substance

obtained from the male Musk-deer (q.v.). It is imported in the natural pods or bags from Bengal, China, and Russia, but the Tonquin musk is the most esteemed for its odour. It occurs in commerce in brownish clots, often mixed with hairs, fat, and sand. Its taste is slightly bitter, and it is the most powerful, penetrating, and lasting of perfumes. Pure musk should contain from 5 to 6 per cent. of ash, and on being digested with boiling water, should lose about 75 per cent. of its weight. It is frequently adulterated with red bullock's blood, chocolate, sand, &c. One sample lately imported in the pod or bag from Yunnan, was, on examination at Somerset House, found to contain 60 per cent. of sago flour. As a medicine musk is a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic.

3. *Zool.*: The Musk-deer (q.v.).

musk-bag, *s.* A bag or vessel containing musk; specif. the cyst containing musk in a musk-deer.

* **musk-ball**, * **muske-balle**, *s.* A ball for the toilet, scented with musk.
“Their vessels of spury comphrehendeth all their coolies, their muske-balls, their pomander-pottes, &c. *Bible*, *Isaiah*, of both *Charles*, pt. ii.

musk beaver, *s.* The same as *MUSK-RAT* (q.v.).

musk beetle, *s.*
Bot.: *Callichroma muschata*. [CALLED FROMA.]

* **musk cake**, *s.* Musk, rose-leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake.

musk cat, *s.* The musk-rat (q.v.).

“Here is a jar of fortune's sic, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk-cat) that has fallen into the net of the husband of her displeasure.”—*Shakespeare*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

musk-cherry, *s.* A sort of cherry, so-called from the smell.

* **musk-cod**, *s.* A contemptuous or abusive term applied to a scented counter.

“'Tis a sweet musk-cod, a pure spiced gull.”
—*Dekker's Satirostomix*.

musk-deer, *s.*
Zool.: A name formerly applied to the family Tragulidae, but improperly, as they possess no musk-gland. The term is now restricted to *Moschus moschiferus*, from which the musk of commerce is obtained. [MOSCHUS.]

musk-duck, *s.*
Ornithology:

1. *Carolina muschata*, a duck wild in Guiana, &c., where the males fight savagely with each other. It is often reared in poultry-yards. Corrupted into Muscovy Duck; called also Barbary Duck.

2. *Zizura lobata*, an Australian Duck. According to Mr. Ramsay the musky odour, which is very powerful, is confined to the male. It is twice as large as the female. (*Parus*: *Descent of Man*, pt. n., ch. xiii.)

musk-gland, *s.*
Compar. Anat.: An abdominal gland in *Moschus moschiferus*, communicating with a pouch or sac, and secreting the substance known as musk.

“The males have a musk-gland.”—*Nicholson's Zoology* (1878), p. 674.

musk hyacinth, *u.*
Bot.: *Muscari moscovium*. [MUSCARI.]

musk mallow, *s.*
Bot.: *Melva moschata*. [MALVA.]

musk melon, *s.*
Bot.: *Cucumis Mela*. [MELON.]

musk orchis, *s.*
Bot.: *Hermipodium moureohis*.

musk-ox, *s.*
Zool.: *Oribus moschatus*, considered by some naturalists to be a connecting link between the sheep and the ox, whence its generic name. It is found in herds of from ten to thirty, in Arctic America north of latitude 60°. It is covered with brown hair, nearly a yard in length, and a thick woolly under-wool. When fat, its flesh is well-flavoured, but lean animals smell strongly of musk. The horns are similar in form to those of the Cape buffalo, and in the bulls they meet in the middle line of the forehead. It is heavily built, with short legs, and weighs about three hundred pounds, but eludes rocks and precipices with ease. It was aizenzen of Britain in prehistoric times. [OVIPOS.]

müs sal, *s.* [Maharati & Hind. *mushal*, *mushal* = a torch.] Torches made of long strips of cotton bound tightly together and dipped in oil.

müs säi ghéë, *s.* [MUS-VAHEL.]

müs scl, **mus cfe**, *s.* [The same word as *müsch*, but borrowed at an earlier period, and directly from the Latin. A.S. *muscbe* (by metathesis from *müsche*), from Lat. *musculus* = (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, (3) a mussel.]

1. *Scol.*: Any individual of the genus *Mytilus* (q.v.). The fry are found in water a few fathoms deep, and grow to maturity in about a year. Dr. Knapp states that forty millions of *Mytilus edulis* are annually dredged in the Firth of Forth, to be used for bait in the deep-sea fishery. Edinburgh and Leith are said to consume from hundred bushels annually. What London requires is not known. Though prized and largely used for human food, mussels sometimes prove deleterious, and fatal effects have followed their consumption.
2. *Pl.*: The family Mytilidae.

mussel band, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum of shale, full of bivalve shells, in the Carboniferous system of central Scotland and other places.

mussel bed, *s.* A bed or depository of mussels.

mussel bind, *s.*

Geol.: The same as MUSSEL-BAND (q.v.).

müs si tä tiou, *s.* [Lat. *musittatio*, from *musisse* = to mutter.]

1. *Oral Lang.*: A mumbling, a muttering, a murmur.

2. *Pathol.*: The movement of the lips in disease producing only a low sound or no sound at all.

müs itc, *s.* From *Mussa Alp*, Piedmont; suff. -ite (*Mus.*.)

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene (q.v.) occurring in masses of aggregated crystals of a white, or grayish-white to pale-green colour.

Müs sü-l man (pl. **Müs sü-l mans**), *s.* [Pers.] A Muhammadan, a Moslem. [MUSALMAN.]

"Thus says the prophet of the Turk,
Good Mussulman, abstain from pork"
Cooper. *Love of the World Reproved.*

Müs sü-l män-ic, *a.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; -ic.] Pertaining to the Mussulmans or their customs; Muhammadan.

Müs sü-l män-ish, *a.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; -ish.] Of or pertaining to the Mussulmans; Muhammadan.

Müs sü-l män-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; -ism.] The religious system of the Muhammadans; Muhammadanism.

Müs sü-l män-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; -ly.] After the manner of the Mussulmans.

müst (1), *v.i.* [A defective verb used as an auxiliary. The infinitive *müst* is obsolete, and the Mod. Eng. *musite*, *müst*, *müst*, are also lost. The A.S. infinitive *muoten* is not found; the pr. t. is *ic müt* = I am able, I may, I can, pt. t. *ic muoste*; cogn. with O. S. *möten*, pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik müsta*; O. Frs. pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik müst*; Dut. *mösten* = to be obliged, pr. t. *ik moest*, pt. t. *ik moest*; Sw. *möste* = I must; Ger. *müssen*, pr. t. *ich musse*, pt. t. *ich musste*; M. H. Ger. *müssen*; O. H. Ger. *mozen*; Goth. pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik müsta*.]

1. To be bound; to be obliged; to be under a necessity either physically or morally to do or suffer something.

"We must be free of thee, who speak the tongue
That shakespere shake."
Widdoworth. *Sonnet to Liberty.*

2. To be under a logical necessity.
"Then must the love be great, twist thee and me,
Because thou lovest the one and I the other."
Shakespeare. *Passionate Pilgrim*, 105.

3. Used colloquially to express the firm belief or conviction of the speaker, as, *thü must* have lost his way, otherwise he would be here.

"I formerly *must* was used absolutely with such verbs as *go*, *not*, omitted."
"I must to bed."
Shakespeare. *Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

* **müst** (2), *v.t. & i.* [Prob. from *must* (1), *s.*, or *muoste*.]

A. Taus: To make mouldy, sour, or rusty; as, *To must corn*.

B. Tausen: To grow or become mouldy, sour, or rusty.

müst (1), *s.* [A.S. *müst*, from Lat. *mustum* = new wine, properly neut. sing. of *mustus* = young, fresh, new.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape, expressed for making wine. The same term is applied to the freshly-expressed juice of the apple or pear previous to its conversion into cider or perry.

"These men been full of *must*."—Watteff. *Dobutis*.

* 2. Mustiness, mould, dustiness.
"The smell of *must* and dust."—Dickens. *Bleak House*, ch. XXXIV.

müst (2), **mäst**, *s.* [Maharati, Hind. &c. = drunk.] Excitement which afflicts the elephant for a certain period annually.

"An elephant in *müst*, as this frenzied condition is termed, is regarded as the most dangerous of animals."
Fauna Brit. (ed. 1906), viii. 124.

* **müs tache**, *s.* [MOUSTACHE.]

* **müs tach-iö**, *s.* [MOUSTACHE.]

* **müs tach-iöed**, *a.* [Eng. *moustachio*; -ed.] The same as MOUSTACHED (q.v.).

müs ta-ib, **müs ta-i-bä**, *s.* [Native name.] A close heavy Brazil wood. It is used for the handles of knives and tools.

müs täng, *s.* [Sp. *mesteño* = belonging to the *mesta* or graziers.]

1. *Zool.*: The wild horse of the prairies, descended from the stock introduced into America by the first Spanish colonists. Mustangs are of various colours, cream-colour and pearly-balls being very common. They are found in the greatest numbers in south-western Texas; few are seen west of the Rio Grande.

"The *mustang* is not subject to the ordinary evils of horse-flesh. Scarcely in diet, a stranger to grain, easily satisfied, whether on growing or dead grass, ... it does an amount of work with ease that would turn all other horses, if they lived through it, into broken-down drudges."—P. B. Thorpe. *Mysteries of the Buck Woods*, p. 12.

2. *Bot.*: A kind of grape.
"Nor the red *Mustang*,
Whose clusters hang
O'er the waves of the Colorado,"
Longfellow. *Cutheba Wine*.

* **müs täng-èr**, *s.* [Eng. &c. *mustang*; -er.] (See extract.)

"The business of entrapping *mustangs* has given rise to a class of men called *mustangers*, composed of runaway vagabonds and outlaws of all nations."
—E. L. Whistler. *Texas*, p. 44.

müs tard, * **mos-tard**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mostarde*, *mostoride* (Fr. *mostarde*).] So called from the condiment being made by mixing the pounded leaves of the plant with *must* or vinegar. Afterwards the name was applied to the plant itself. Ital. & Port. *mostarda*; Sp. *mostaza*. [MUST (1), *s.*]

1. *Bot.*: Various species of the cruciferous genus or sub-genus *Sinapis* (q.v.).

2. *Food*: A condiment obtained by grinding and sifting the seeds of black and white mustard. The flour produced forms the genuine mustard of commerce. The seeds yield by pressure from 18 to 30 per cent. of a fixed oil, and, after macerating with water and distilling, a small quantity of a highly pungent and volatile oil. The latter has been shown to result from the decomposition of myronic acid in presence of water. The principal adulterants of mustard are starch and ground turmeric, but cayenne pepper is sometimes added.

3. *Pharm.*: Mustard in small doses assists digestion; in large ones it causes vomiting. Both as seeds and flour it is a powerful stimulant. Externally, it is a powerful rubefacient and vesicant. It is sometimes added to local baths.

* (1) *Oil of mustard*: [MUSTARD-OIL.]

(2) *Wild mustard*: [CHARLOCK.]

mustard-cataplasm, *s.* [MUSTARD-PLASTER.]

mustard-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: White mustard seed yields a yellow nearly insoluble fixed oil, sp. gr. 0.945, at 17°, which boils at 167°, and does not solidify with cold; and black mustard seed an oil of sp. gr. 0.917, which solidifies below 0°. Both oils give on saponification a solid crystalline fat, called erucic acid, together with stearic and an oil resembling oleic acid. The volatile

oil of black mustard seed possesses the properties and composition of sulpho-cyanate of allyl, C₃H₇S. It mites with ammonia, forming the crystalline sulpho-cyanate of allyl-ammonium.

mustard paper, mustard leaf, *s.*

Pharm.: Paper having one side coated with a semifluid mixture of gutta serena and mustard seeds. It is applied to the skin.

mustard-plaster, mustard cataplasm, *s.*

Pharm.: A plaster composed of 10 oz. of boiling water, 2½ oz. of linseed meal, and 2½ oz. of powdered mustard.

mustard pot, *s.* A small glass or silver vessel to hold mustard when prepared for the table.

mustard seed, *s.* The seed of the mustard plant.

mustard-tree, *s.*

Scrup.: Gr. *scam* (*sinopi*), Matt. xiii. 31, xvi. 29; Mark iv. 31; Luke xiii. 19, xvii. 6; by some held to be a simopsis, is believed by Mr. Boyle to be *Salembora persica*, a tree the fruit of which has an aromatic smell and tastes like garden cress. The bark of the root is used by the Hindus as a vesicant.

müs-teë, *s.* [MESTEE.]

müs tç-la, *s.* [Lat. *mustela* or *mustella* = a weasel, a fish, the turbot, from Lat. *mus*; Gr. *pus* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Mustelinae, and the family Mustelidae. Prof. Flower enumerates five species from the Old World. *Mustela faina*, the Beech Stone, or White-breasted Marten; *M. martes* (Linn.), *M. obliata* (Fleming), the Pine Marten; *M. zibellina*, the Sable; *M. flavigula*, the Indian Marten; and *M. vancouveris*, from Japan; and two species from the New: *M. americana*, the North American Sable or Marten, and *M. pennanti*, the Pekin or Pennant's Marten. [MARTIN, MARTEN.]

* **müs-tël-i-dæ**, *s.* [Lat. *mustel(æ)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -ubr.]

Zool.: A genus of carnivorous Mammals, section Arctoidæ, forming a large group, widely diffused in the northern temperate regions. They have broad flattened skulls, low vermiform bodies, short legs, and feet fitted either for running, digging, or swimming. According to Prof. Flower (*Fauna Brit.*, ed. 9th, art. Mammalia) the family may be naturally divided into three sub-families: Mustelinae, Lutrinae, and Melinae.

* **müs-tël-i-næ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mustel(æ)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the family Mustelidae (q.v.). The toes are short, partially webbed, claws short, often semi-retractile. Genera: *Mustela*, *Galictis*, *Putorius*, and *Gulo*.

* **müs-të-line**, *c.* [Lat. *mustelinus*, from *mustela* = a weasel.] Of or pertaining to a weasel, or to the animals of the genus *Mustela* (q.v.).

* **müs-të-lüs**, *s.* [MUSTELA.]

Ichthy.: *Homud*; a genus of Carcharidae. They are small sharks, abundant on the coasts of all the temperate and tropical seas. Five species are known: two, *Mustelus levis* and *M. californis*, occur on the coasts of Europe. In the former a placenta is developed for the attachment of the embryo. They are ground fish, feeding principally on crustaceans and decomposing animal substances.

* **müs tër**, * **mous-tre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mostre*, *monstre* (Fr. *monstre*) = a pattern, a muster, from Low Lat. *monstra* = a review of troops, a show, a sample, from Lat. *monstrum* = to show; Port. *mostra* = a patten, a muster, a review; Ital. *mostra*.]

1. A pattern, an example, a specimen.
* 2. A show.

"Meddled by merchaundise and made a good *monstre*,"
Piers Plowman, B. xiii. 362.

3. The assembling of troops for service or review; a review of troops under arms.

"Maenaghten of Maenaghten and Stewart of Appowre at the *muster* with their little claus."—Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

4. A register or roll of forces mustered.
"Our present *musters* grow upon the file
To five and twenty thousand men."
Shakespeare. 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

2. *Idiot*: One who remains speechless, and is either unable or refuses to answer or plead.
 "To the indictment here upon, he [John Biddle] prays counsel might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it, which being denied him by the judges, and the sentence of a mute therefore, he at length gave into court his exceptions engrossed in parchment."—*Wood: Athene Oxon.*, vol. II.

3. *Muscle*: (1) A small instrument of brass, wood, or ivory, so made that it can be readily fixed upon the bridge of a violin or violoncello to damp or deaden the sound. The direction for its use is written *con sordini* or *muto*, its discontinuance by *senza sordini*. (2) A leather pad of a pear shape employed as a mute for brass instruments, which, inserted in the bell, produces the effect of sound at a distance.

4. *Throat*: One whose part consists merely of dumb show.

mute swan, s.
Onith.: *Cygnus elar*, the Domestic or Tame Swan.

mûte, v. i. & t. [Fr. *mutter*, from O. Fr. *emes-ter*, *esmutter*, from O. Du. *smullen*, *smullen* = to smelt, to make water.]

A. Intrans.: To dung as birds, to void excrement. (Said of birds.)

B. Trans.: To void, as excrement.
 "Mute eyes being open, the sparrows *mute* warn dung into mine eyes."—*Jobins* n. 1.

*** mûte (1), s.** [MOOT, s.]

*** mûte (2), s.** [MUTE, v.] The dung or excrement of birds. (*Butler: Hudibras*, li. 3.)

† **mût-éd, a.** [Eng. *mute*; *ed*.] Having the sound blunted or deadened.
 "A beautiful effect being obtained from the *muted* harp chords on the unattached parts of the bar."—*Pull Mall Gazette*, Sept. 19, 1914

mûte lÿ, adv. [Eng. *mute*, a; *lÿ*.] In a mute manner, silently, without word or sound.
 "Praying dumb silence from the part of dawn, Where he had *muted* out two hours before."—*Milton: At a Vacation Exercise*.

mûte-ness, s. [Eng. *mute*, a; *ness*.] The quality or state of being mute; silence, dumbness, speechlessness.
 "The bashful *muteness* of a virgin."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. I, ch. iii.

*** mût-ic, a.** [Lat. *muticus* for *mutilus*.] Mutilated, cut short, abrupt, without a point.
 "Anterior teeth usually serrulate, and rarely nearly *muted*."—*Trans. Amer. Philol. Society*, 1876, p. 287.

mût-i-côus, a. [Lat. *muticus*, a variant of *mutilus* = mutilated, docked.]
Bot.: Destitute of a terminal point.

mu-ti-lâ-tâ, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *mutilitus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate (q.v.).]
Zool.: According to Cuvier, a mammalian sub-class containing the order Cetacea, now divided into True Cetacea and Sirenia.
 "The *Mutillata* are so called because their hind limbs serve, as it were, to have been mutilated."—*Queen: Class. of Mammalia*, p. 20

mût-i-lâte, a. & s. [Lat. *mutilitus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate; from *mutilus* = maimed; Gr. *μυτελος*, *μυτελος* (*mutelos*, *mutilos* = curtailed, docked.)]
A. As adjective:
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Mutilated, maimed.
 "Cripples *mutilate* in their own persons do come out perfect in their generations."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii, ch. ii

2. *Bot.*: Deprived of, or in process of being deprived of, an important part.

† **B. As subst.**: An individual of the order *Mutillata* (q.v.).

mût-i-lâte, v. t. [Fr. *mutiler*; Sp. *mutilar*; Ital. *mutilare*.] [MUTILATE, v.]

1. To cut or hack off a limb or an essential part; to maim; to deprive of an essential or important part.

2. To destroy, remove, or alter any important or essential feature or part of, so as to render imperfect; to destroy the integrity of; to mangle.
 "It was so much *mutilated* that it retained little more than its name."—*Mercurius: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

mût-i-lâ-téd, pa. par. & a. [MUTILATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Maimed, mangled; deprived of some important or essential part or feature.
 "Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you, A *mutilated* structure."—*Comper: Cook*, i. 774.

2. *Bot.*: [MUTILATE.]

mutilated wheel, s.

Math.: A wheel, it is a part of the perimeter of which the rods are removed. It is usually adapted to rotate constantly in one direction, and impart an intermittent motion to other cog-wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack-bar, by alternate connections to one or the other of said wheels, or the respective racks of the bar.

mu-ti-lâ-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *mutilitio*, *mutilitio*, *mutilitio*, from *mutilitus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate (q.v.); Sp. *mutilitacion*; Ital. *mutilitazione*.] The act of mutilating or depriving of a limb, or other essential or important part; maiming.
 "Many of their works have reached our times entire, while Facetus himself has suffered *mutilation*."—*Gibbs: Polite Learning*, ch. ii

mût-i-lât-ôr, s. [Eng. *mutilate*(r); *-ôr*; Fr. *mutilateur*.] One who mutilates.

mût-îc, v. t. [Fr. *mutiler*.] To mutilate.
 "Named, *muted*, numbered by years wasteful teen."—*Sylvestre: Spectacles*, st. 32.

mu-ti-lâ, s. [Etyim. doubtful; Lat. *mutilo* = to mutilate (*Apostol*); Mod. Lat. dimin. of Gr. *μυτα* (*mutia*) = a fly (*MacNicol*).]
Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mutillidae. About 500 species are known, three of them British. One of these, *Mutilla coropora*, frequents the nests of humble bees, on the larvae of which its larvae are parasitic.

mu-ti-lî-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *mutillæ*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, sub-tribe Fossors, akin to the sand wasps and ants. The males only are winged. They have powerful stings. The legs are short and hairy. From 1,200 to 1,300 species are known, scattered over the world, but most numerous in hot climates.

*** mût-i-lôus, a.** [Lat. *mutilos*, from Gr. *μυτελος*, *μυτελος* (*mutelos*, *mutilos*) = maimed.] Mutilated, maimed, imperfect, defective.

*** mût-ine, v. i.** [Fr. *mutiler* = to mutiny (q.v.).] To mutiny. (Lit. & Fig.)
 "He staith the legion at Bitericum being hardly withheld from *mutinying*, because he would not lead them to fight."—*Saxle: Tacitus: Historie*, p. 65.

*** mût-ine, s.** [Fr. *mutin* = mutinous.] [MUTINY, s.] A mutineer.
 "Worse than the *mutines* in the lillies."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

mu-tin-eër, * mu-tin-er, s. [Eng. *mutin*(e), v.; *-er*.] One who mutinies; one who is guilty of mutiny; one in military or naval service who attempts to destroy discipline and subordination by rising in opposition to the authority of the officers, or by openly resisting the government.
 "The very scrupulousity which made Nottingham a *mutineer* was a security that he would never be a traitor."—*Mercurius: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*** mu-tin-eër, v. i.** [MUTINEER, s.] To mutiny.
 "But what's the good of *mutineering*? continued the second mate, addressing the man in the fur cap."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1891.

*** mût-îng, s.** [Eng. *mut*(e), v.; *-ing*.] The mute or dung of birds.
 "From her inconverted *muting* ariseth this plant of the berries where of birdlime is made."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

*** mû-tin-ize, * mû-tin-îse, v. i.** [Eng. *mutin*(y); *-ize*.] To mutiny.
 "They had not presumed unto so bold approaches as to *mutinize* against me within my hear."—*Jobins: Works*, iii. 281.

mû-tin-ôus, a. [Eng. *mutin*(e); *-ous*.]
 1. Disposed to or guilty of mutiny; resisting the military or naval authorities; as, a *mutinous crew*.
 2. Seditious, turbulent.
 "The prelates were utterly unable to curb the *mutinous* democracy."—*Mercurius: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.
 3. Turbulent, wild, boisterous.
 "The noontide sun called forth the *mutinous* winds."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

mû-tin-ôus-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *mutinous*; *-ly*.] In a mutinous manner; seditiously, turbulently.
 "A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governors."—*Sidney*.

*** mû-tin-ôus-ness, s.** [Eng. *mutinous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being mutinous; seditiousness, sedition.

mû-tin-ÿ, s. [Eng. *mutin*(e); *-y*; Fr. *mutin* (for O. Fr. *meutin*, from *meute*); Fr. *mutin* = a sedition; from Low Lat. *muta* = a pack of hounds, from *mutas*, pa. par. of *mutare* = to move; O. Ital. *mutino* = a mutiny; Sp. & Port. *mutin*.]

1. Forceful resistance to or revolt against constituted authority; spirit, a rising of sailors or soldiers against the authority of their officers; open resistance to officers or their authority. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, any disobedience of commands, or any act of contempt towards a superior officer, or any concealment of mutinous acts, or refusal or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is by the Mutiny Act declared to be mutiny.
 "On the 14th April, 1797, Lord Bridport, the admiral, unsuspecting of the *mutiny*, making a signal to prepare for sea, the captain of his own ship, instead of weighing anchor, ran up the shrouds, and cast three crews."—*Belsham: Great Britain*, 1798.

2. Any rebellion or opposition to legally constituted authority; sedition.

* 3. Discord, strife.
 "Disturbing Jealousy . . . suggesteth *mutiny*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, 531.

* **Indian mutiny, Indian mutinies**: The mutiny of regiment after regiment of the native Bengal army in 1857 and 1858.

Mutiny Act, s. An act passed every year by the British Legislature for the maintenance of discipline among the naval and military forces of the kingdom.
 "A *Mutiny Act*, which had passed in 1697, expired in the spring of 1698."—*Mercurius: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

mû-tin-ÿ, * mu-tin-le, v. i. [MUTINY, s.]

1. To excite or be guilty of mutiny; to rise or rebel against legally constituted authority, especially in the naval or military service.
 "The same soldiers, who in hard service and in battle are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebel."—*South: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 4.

* 2. To be at odds, to fall out, to quarrel.
 "My very hours do *mutiny*."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 3.

mu-tis-i-a, s. [Named after the discoverer, Celestin Mutin, a South American botanist.]
Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mutisaceae (q.v.). It consists of South American plants.

mu-tis-i-â-cê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *mutisii*(o); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eær*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Compositae, sub-order Labiales, it has three sub-tribes: Barnadesiæ, Lerieæ, and Faceliæ.

*** mût-îsm, s.** [Eng. *mut*(e), a; *-ism*.] The state of being mute or dumb.
 "With deplorable frequency the artificial tongue fails him, and he subsides into articulate babble or inglorious *mutism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 20, 1892.

mût-tër, * mut-tre, * mot-ere, v. i. & t. [From an in-wative root *mut*, or *mut*, with the verbal frequent. suff. *-er*. Cf. Prov. Ger. *muster* = to whisper; Lat. *mutio*, *mutio*, *mutio* = to mutter; *mutium* = a muttered sound, &c.; cf. Eng. *mute*, a.]

A. Intransitive:
 1. To speak in a low, indistinct voice; to utter words in a low voice and with compressed lips.
 "The head, yet speaking, *muttered* as it fell."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, s. 527.

2. To grumble, to murmur.
 "They *muttered* extremely that it was a thing not to be suffered."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 163.

3. To sound with a low rumbling noise; to murmur.
 "Whose leaves still *muttering* as the air doth both rock the seas."—*Breathle: Dryden: Henry Howard to Lady Geraldine*.

B. Trans.: To utter with imperfect articulation or with compressed lips; to grumble out.
 "And much, 'twas said, of heathen lore Moved in the charms he *muttered* o'er."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, li. 4.

*** mût-tër, s.** [MUTTER, v.] An indistinct, obscure utterance; a murmur, a grumble, a muttering.
 "Without his rod reverend, And backward *mutterers* of dissembling power, We cannot free the lady."—*Milton: Comus*, 317.

*** mût-tër-â-tion, s.** [Eng. *mutter*; *-ation*.] The act of muttering or grumbling; a grumble.
 "With prayings, hopings, and a little *mutteration*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 282.

müt-tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. mutter; ser.] One who mutters; a grumbler, a murmurer.
 "The words of a mutterer, such the Wise man, are as winds, going into the uttermost parts.—*Baruch*.
in the Debalogue (Sixth Command.)

müt-tēr-īng, 'mot-er-inge, *pr. part., v. a.* & s. [MUTTER, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. part. & particip. adv.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The sound made by one who mutters; a grumble, a murmur, a complaint.
 "He promptly silenced them; but his intermission caused much angry muttering.—*Mercutio*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii

müt-tēr-īng lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. muttering; adv.] In a muttering manner, indistinctly; without distinct articulation. (*Pow*: *Tale of the Ragged Mountains*.)

* **müt-tēr-ōūs**, a. [Eng. mutter; -ous.] Muttering, buzzing.
 "Toyle with muttering humbling."
Stoughton, *Verdell*, *Journals* 414

müt-tôn, 'mol-ton, 'mot-en, 'mot-on, 'mot-one, 'mot-ouu, 'mut-ten, s. (f.) Fr. *muton*, *molton* (fr. *molton*), from Low Lat. *moltonem*, accens. of *molto* = a sheep, a gold coin; a word of Celtic origin. Cf. D. & Marx *mutt*; Gael. *mutt*; Wel. *mutt*; Bret. *moout* = a wether, a sheep (*Skeat*); Low Lat. *mutto* is by others derived from Lat. *mutuus* = maimed, mutilated.]

- I. Literally:**
 1. A sheep. (*Cupez*; *Needless*, *Altem.*)
 2. The flesh of sheep, raw or cooked for food.
- II. Figuratively:**
 1. A gold coin of the reign of Henry V., value 15s. It was so called from its bearing the impression of a lamb, with the legend, *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis* (Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us).
 "A French mutton for every hinde I have spoiled."—*Sedat*. *Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 112.
 2. A prostitute; a woman of easy virtue. [LACED-MUTTON]

mutton-bird, s.
Ornith.: (*Estrclata* (*Pterodroma*) *Lessoni*, called also White Night-Hawk. (*Challenger Report* (*Zool.*), ii. 144.)

mutton chop, s. A rib-piece of mutton, having the bone cut or chopped off at the small end. The term is also applied to other small pieces of mutton cut for broiling from other parts of the animal, as the leg.

mutton ham, s. A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham.

* **mutton monger**, s. A whoremonger; a debauched man. [MITTON, II. 2.]

mutton-pie, s. A pie made with mutton.

* **müt-tôn-fist**, s. [Eng. mutton, and fist.] A large, coarse, red fist or hand.
 "He who saw the soldier's mutton-fist"
Hepburn, *Jacobson*, sat. xvii.

* **müt-tôn-y**, a. [Eng. mutton; -y.] Resembling mutton in any of its qualities; like mutton; consisting of mutton.

mü-tu-ál, * **mü-tu-ál**, a. [Fr. *mutuel*, from Lat. *mutuus* = mutual, lit. exchanged, from *mutis* = to exchange; Sp. *mutual*; Ital. *mutuo*.]

1. Reciprocal, reciprocated; reciprocally given and received; interchanged; pertaining alike to both sides.
 "Evils arising from the mutual animosity of sects."
Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.
2. Relating to or affecting two or more together equally; proceeding from or used by two or more together; common to two or more combined.
 "E'en yet our mutual arms we might employ"
Pope. *Banquet*, *Lines* xvii. 177.
3. *Mutual* is frequently, but incorrectly, used in the phrase, a mutual friend, where common should properly be used; *mutual* expressing strictly a reciprocity or community of feeling or action. This use, however, is sanctioned by high authority.
 "It afforded him an opportunity of acknowledging, before their mutual friends, that he loved Mr. Wardle's daughter."—*Deborah*. *Packicock*, ch. lix.

mutual-contract, s.
Suits Law: An engagement entered into by two or more persons by which a reciprocal obligation is raised; the one party being to give

or do, or abstain from doing some thing in exchange for something given or done by the other party.

mutual debts, s. pl.
Law: Money due on both sides between two persons. (*Hobbs*, *Stores*.) [SUIT-OUT.]

mutual promises, s. pl.
Legal: Considerations which will support one or the other by void—as, when one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, &c. Mutual promises, to be obligatory, must be simultaneous. (*Blackston*.)

mutual system, s. The mutualist system. [MUTUALIST.]

mutual testament, s.
Law: Wills made by two persons who leave their effects reciprocally to the survivor. (*Wharton*.)

mü-tu-ál-ist, s. [Eng. *mutual*; -ist.]
Zool.: A name given by Van Beneden to "animals which live on each other without being either parasites or messmates." (Cf. *Journal Parasites*, ch. iv.)

mu-tu-ál-it-y, s. [Fr. *mutualité*.]
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. The quality or state of being mutual; reciprocation, interchange.
 "The complete mutuality of adaptation.—*Proc. Worksied.* 1844, ii. 197.
 2. Interchange of courtesies or familiarities; intimacy.
 "Interesting reciprocities and mutabilities.—*Leitch*. *Lett. & Speeches of G. B. Smith*, ii. 171.

II. Law: The state of things in which one person being bound to perform some duty or service for another, that other, on his side, is bound to do something for the former.

mü-tu-ál-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *mutual*; -ly.]

1. In a mutual manner, reciprocally; by giving and receiving.
 "Under the auspicious influence of genius, arts and sciences grew up together; and mutually did good each other."—*Hobbs* (*in*), *Police*, *Lectures*, ch. vi.
2. In return.
 "Who mutually hath answered my affection."
Merry IV (*in*) *of* *Windsor*, iv. 6.
3. In common; conjointly, equally, alike.
 "Each him, farms, mutually."
Shakspeare. *Merry IV* (*in*) *of* *Windsor*, v. 5.

mü-tu-ar-y, s. [Lat. *mutuarius*, from *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual.]

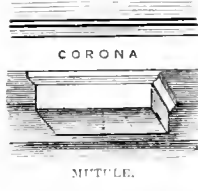
Law: One who borrows personal chattels, to be consumed by him, and returned to the owner in kind.

mü-tu-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *mutuatio*, from *mutuus*, pa. par. of *mutuus* = to borrow; *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual (q.v.).]
 1. The act of exchanging; exchange.
 "A blessed mutation, blessed mutation!"—*A Long*. *Works*, i. 326.
 2. The act of borrowing.

mü-tu-a-ti-tious, a. [Lat. *mutuarius*, from *mutuus*, pa. par. of *mutuus* = to borrow.] Borrowed.
 "The *mutuarius* good works of their pretended holy men."—*Morse*. *Aut* (*in*) *of* *Windsor*, ch. x.

mü-tü-le, s. [Fr., from Lat. *mutulus* = a modillion.]

Arch.: A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillions in the Corinthian and Composite orders. It is often made to slope downward toward the most prominent part, and has usually a number of small guttae or drops worked on the under side.



mü-tu-üm, s. [Lat. = a loan, neut. sing. of *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual (q.v.).]
Suits Law: That contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, as corn, wine, money, &c.

müx, s. [A.S. *mox*, *muic*, = dung, dirt.] [MIXEN.] Dirt, filth. (*Pow*.)

mux, ² [MIX.] To make a mess of.
 "My mother and Nicholas Snowe had their eyes, &c. &c. up everything."—*Blackton*. *London*, *Diary*, vi. 37.

müz-y, 'müch-sý, a. [Eng. muzzy; -y.] Dirty, gloomy, mucky. (*Pow*.)
 "It was all soaked and sullen, and as weak as mud."
Blackstone. *London*, *Diary*, ch. xlvii.

müz-a-ráb, s. [Arab.] A Christmas festival being under the rule of the Moors in Spain.

müz-a-ráb-ic, a. [Eng. *muzzy*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Muzards, or to their liturgy.

müz-zí-ness, s. [Eng. *muzzy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being muzzy.

* **muzz-īng**, s. [MZZY.] Broused, muzzled, passing time stupidly.
 "You would not dare keep me muzzling out."
Mad. *De* (*in*) *of* *Windsor*, v. 15.

müz-zle, 'mos-el, 'mos-ell, s. (f.) Fr. *muze*, *muse* (Fr. *muze*), from a hypothetical *ed* U. Fr. *muze*, a dimin. fr. Low Lat. *muza*. (1) a buckle, (2) a buckle, (3) a remora, (4) a beak, a snout, from Lat. *muca* = a beak, a tooth, *muca* = to bite; Ital. *muca* = a muzzle.]

1. The mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.; the snout. Sometimes applied in contempt to the mouth of a human being.
 "And like a greyhound the mooll and the head of a horse."
Temple. *Stanza of Thebes*, pt. 1.
2. The mouth of anything; the opening for entrance or discharge; specifically, the mouth of a gun or cannon, the open end of the pipe of a bellows, &c.
 "Every man took his gun to pieces, and the back of his collar, stuck a cork in the muzzle, stopped the touch hole with a quill, and threw the weapon into the next pond."—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.
3. A gag or mask, of various materials, placed over the head of a dog, or the muzzle of a calf or various horse. (*Chambers*, *Dict.*, i. 2, 157.)
4. The piece at the forward end of the plow-beam by which the traces are attached. Also called the bridle, elevior, or plough-head.

muzzle cap, s.
Arms: The cover over the muzzle of a gun.

muzzle lashings, s. pl.
Arms: Ropes, of mel, about 4 to 5 fathoms in length, used to lash the muzzles of guns to the upper part of a port.

muzzle loader, s. A gun which is loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breech-loader.

muzzle ring, s.
Arms: The ring or circle surrounding the muzzle of a gun.

muzzle sight, s.
Arms: The front sight, screwed into the swell of the muzzle of a gun or the muzzle band of a howitzer. It is of iron or steel, equal in height to the disparity or difference between the semi-diameters of the base-ring and muzzle.

muzzle stopper, s.
Arms: A tampon, to close the muzzle of a gun.

muzzle strap, s.
Arms: A broad strap, which is buckled around a horse's mouth to stop his biting.

müz-zle, 'mos-el, ² a. & s. [MZZYER, v.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Intrans.*: To land the mouth with a muzzle, so as to prevent from biting or eating.
 "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn."—*1 Cor.*, ix. 9.
2. To keep under restraint; to prevent from giving vent to complaints.
3. To fuddle with the mouth close.
 "The negro was then muzzling and covering of the hole."
Le (*in*) *of* *Windsor*.

B. Intransitive: To bring the muzzle of mouth near; to fuddle.
 "The bear muzzled, and snuggled to him, put his nose to his mouth and to his ears."
Le (*in*) *of* *Windsor*.

müz-zý, a. [Eng. *muzz* (2); -y.] Absent in

maned, bewildered, muddled, tipsy, = upol, confused.

His words dull *maned* did *maned*. *Mod. Br. Eng. Interp.*, 1908.

mý, mī, poss. pron. oru. [From *Mbl*, Eng. = mine, by dropping the final *a*.] Mine, belonging to me.

• *Mý* is only used attributively, and *mī* as a pronoun; thus we say, *This is mī book*, *This book is mī*.

mý a, s. Lat., from *Gr.* *μύα (mýa)* = a kind of mussel found on the shores of the Thracian Bosphorus.

Zool.: *Gaper*. The typical genus of the family Myacidae (q.v.). The shell is gaping at the ends; the left valve smaller than the right, with a large process for the earilage; spherical fold large; epidermis enclosing siphons, which are partially retractile. Ten recent species known. *Mya arenaria* and *M. truncata* are found throughout the Arctic Seas, and furnish excellent food.

mý aē i dæ, s. pl. [MYAÏE.]

mý-a-çi-tēs, s. Gr. *μωαί (mwaí)*, gent. *μωαίος (mwaíōs)* = the sea-mussel; suff. *-tēs* (tēs).

Botan.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, family Anartimidae. The shells oblong, ventrally gaping, thin, often concentrically furrowed and granulated. Known species fifty, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk. From the United States, Europe, and South Africa. (S. P. Huxford.)

mý a dæ, mý-āg i dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *μωαί (mwaí)*, gent. *μωαίος (mwaíōs)* = the sea-mussel; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Conchiferous Molluscs. The valves of the shell are gaping behind, opaque, and strong, covered with wrinkled epidermis; foot small, siphons united and retractile. Chief genera: *Mya*, *Corbula*, *Florus*, *Panopaea*, and *Tellina*.

mý āl ġī a, s. [Gr. *μῦς (mýs)* = a muscle, and *άλγος (álgos)* = pain.]

Path.: Muscular pain; cramp. Stiffness and stiffness produced by over-exertion are forms of Myalgia. There is also a rheumatic and a diaphragmatic Myalgia. (*Physiology*.)

mý-āll, s. [Native name.] (See compound.) **myall-wood, s.**

Bot.: The wood of *Aravia humilifolia*, and some other species.

mý-çē-li-ōid, a. [Mod. Lat. *mycelium*]; suff. *-oid*.]

Bot.: Resembling a mushroom.

mý-çē-li-um (pl. **mý-çē-li-ā**), s. [Mod. Lat., from *Gr.* *μυκός (mýkōs)* = a mushroom, a fungus.]

Bot.: The spawn or vegetative part of a fungus. It consists of inconspicuous white down and stipes traversing the soil, and may be filamentous or cellular.

mý-çē-tā-lēs, s. pl. [Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)*, gent. *μυκῆτος (mýkētos)* = a fungus, Lat. masc. and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-lēs*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Cryptogamic plants, containing lichens and Fungi, both of which have mycelia, and derive nourishment from the matrix on which they grow, and from the atmosphere. (*Botany*.)

mý-çē-tēs, s. [Named by Hübner, from *Gr.* *μυκῆτος ἀετῆσιος (mýkētos aētēsios)* = an eagle, because accompanied by a hollow noise.]

Zool.: Howler. A genus of Platyrrhine or New World Monkeys, family Cebidae (q.v.). They are the largest American monkeys, some being nearly three feet in length exclusive of the prehensile tail. The thumb is not opposable, but is in a line with the other fingers. The voice is extraordinarily resonant, owing to a long drum, formed by a convexity of the *hyoides*, and communicating with the larynx. Ten species are known, from the forests of tropical America between East Guatemala and Paraguay.

mý-çēt-ō-ma, s. [Mod. Lat., from *Gr.* *μυκός (mýkōs)* = a fungus.]

Pathol.: A disease in which the bones and other structures of the foot become necrosed and ultimately destroyed by a necroseque fungus.

mý-çē-tō-phāg-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *Gr.* *μυκῆτος (mýkētos)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ido*.]

Botan.: A family of Dipteres, tribe Neocerophagae. The antennae are clavate, the body oblong, oblong ovate, or convex, pubescent, abdomen of five nearly equal segments. First with four distinct joint, except in the anterior feet of the males, which have only three. They live in holes and other fungus, or under the bark of trees. Fifteen are British.

mý-çē-tō-ph-a-gus, s. [Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)*, gent. *μυκῆτος (mýkētos)* = a fungus, and *φαγῆν (phagēn)* = to eat.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mycetophagidae (q.v.). Seven are British.

mý-çē-tō-ph-i-l-a, s. [Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)*, gent. *μυκῆτος (mýkētos)* = fungus, and *φιλέω (philēō)* = to love.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mycetophilidae (q.v.). There are but two very small ocelli.

mý-çē-tō-phil-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *mycetophilicus*], Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Fungus-midges; a family of dipterous insects, tribe Neocerera. They are very active; found in damp situations upon herbaceous or on leaves. They run spring by means of their hind legs. The male feed upon fungi.

mý-çē-tō-zō-a, s. pl. [Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)*, gent. *μυκῆτος (mýkētos)* = a fungus, and *ζῷον (zōon)*, pl. of *ζῷον (zōon)* = a living creature.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to certain abnormal Rhizopods of low organization.

mý-çi-na, s. [Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)* = a fungus; Lat. suff. *-ant*.]

Bot.: A kind of shield occurring in Bryomyces, and helms akin to it.

mý-cō-dèrm, mý-cō-dèr-ma, s. [Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)* = a fungus, and *δέρμα (dèrma)* = skin.]

Bot., &c.: A sporous genus founded on the appearance presented by certain fungi and algae when developed in liquids. Example: yeast (q.v.). If they float or grow on the surface, they are popularly called flowers, as, flowers of wine; but if they sink, mother, as, mother of vinegar. When mycetoderms find free oxygen, they absorb it rapidly; when they have to take it from the liquid in which they are growing, its withdrawal hastens decomposition.

mý-cō-dèr-mic, a. [Eng. *mycetoderm*; *-ic*.] Gr. pertaining to, or consisting of mycetoderms.

mý-cō-lōg-ic, mý-cō-lōg-ic-āl, a. [Eng. *mycology*; *-ic, -ic-āl*.] Pertaining or relating to mycology, or fungi.

mý-cōl-ō-ġist, s. [Eng. *mycology* (q.) *-ist*.] One who is versed in mycology.

mý-cōl-ō-ġy, s. [Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)* = a fungus, and *λόγος (lógos)* = a discourse.]

Bot.: That branch of botany which investigates the nature and history of fungi; a treatise on fungi.

mý-eom-ēl-āte, s. [Eng. *mycomelic* (q.) *-ate*.] A salt of mycomelic acid.

mý-cō-mēl-ic, a. [Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)* = a fungus; Lat. *mel* = honey, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (See the compound.)

mycomelic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_{12}H_2O$. Alloxanamide. A monoclastic acid obtained by heating aqueous alloxan with ammonia and decomposing the resulting salt with sulphuric acid. When freshly precipitated, it is transparent and gelatinous, but when dried it forms a loose yellow powder. It is insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether, but soluble in boiling water and in the alkalis. The only mycomelates known are the ammonium salt and the silver salt, the latter of which is precipitated in yellow flakes, when ammonium mycomelate is added to a solution of silver nitrate.

mý-cōse, s. Gr. *μυκός (mýkōs)* = a fungus; Eng. suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*.)

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$. A peculiar kind of sugar very like trehalose, obtained from the ergot of rye. It forms shining rhombic crystals, soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether. Its aqueous solution is dextro-rotatory, but it does not reduce cuprous

oxide from alkaline cupric solutions. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, mycose is converted into dextroglucose; with strong nitric acid it forms a detonating compound. Heated with acetic acid, it yields saccharides which are undistinguishable from those formed in like manner from dextroglucose.

mý-çēr-i-a, s. [Latinized from *Gr.* *μυκῆρ (mýkēr)* = the nose, a snout.]

Ornith.: Jabiru; a genus of *Ardeula*, subfamily *Coccyinae*. The bill is turned up at the tip. [Jabiru.]

mýd-ā-us, s. Gr. *μῦδος (mýdos)* = decay, in allusion to the fetid smell of the animal.]

Zool.: Stinking Badger; a genus erected for the reception of the *Tebala* (q.v.), sometimes known as *Tebala mýdalis*.

mýd-del-este, a. [Mbl.] The most middle (a double superlative). (*Chuvaco*.)

mý-dri-ā-sis, s. [Gr.]

Pathol.: A disease of the eye, in which the pupil is excessively dilated, and the sight becomes impaired, or even entirely lost.

mý-dri-āt-ic, a, w, s. [Eng. *mydriatic* (q.) (q.v.); *-ic*.]

A. *As ady.*: Dilating the pupil of the eye.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or agent which dilates the pupil of the eye. The chief are belladonna, atropine, stramonium, hyoscyamine, all derived from the nightshade order of plants.

mý-ēl-ēn-çēph-a-lā, s. pl. [MYELEN-EPHALOS.]

Zool.: (See extract.)

"The sub-kingdom Vertebrata, or *Myelencephala*, is characterized by the disposition of the principal mass of the nervous system in a median axis, consisting of the brain and spinal cord, situated along the dorsal aspect of the body, behind the heart and digestive system, and enclosed in a body of cartilaginous case, constituting a spinal column.—*Owen Comp. Anat.*; *Vertebrata*, p. 12.

mý-ēl-ēn-çē-phāl-ic, a. [Eng., &c. *myelencephalic* (q.) *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with the myelencephalon.

"The *myelencephalic column*.—*Owen Comp. Anat.*; *Vertebrates*, iii. 7.

mý-ēl-ēn-çēph-a-lōn, s. [Gr. *μυελός, μύελος (mýelōs, mýelōs)* = marrow, and *ἐγκεφαλον (enkephalon)* = the brain.]

Comp. Anat.: The cerebro-spinal system; the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves viewed as a whole. (*Owen Comp. Anat.*; *Vertebrata*, i., ch. iv.)

mý-ēl-ēn-çēph-a-lōus, a. [Eng. *myelencephalic* (q.) *-ous*.] Cerebro-spinal.

"The myelon, the encephalon, and their nerves, constitute the *myelencephalic* or *myelo-spinal system*.—*Owen Comp. Anat.*; *Vertebrates*, i. 266.

mý-ēl-in, s. [Eng., &c. *myelin* (q.) *-in*.]

Chem.: A name applied by Krichow and Beneke to a peculiar fatty substance extracted from the yolk of hard-boiled eggs by means of alcohol. It is also said to be present in young chlorophyll, in flower stalks, and in certain seeds, especially in peas, and always accompanied by cholesterin. It is characterized by shooting out into spiral threads or loops when immersed in water or in a solution of sugar.

mý-ēl-ine, s. [Gr. *μυελίνος (mýelínos)* = marrow-like; Ger. *myelin*.]

Min.: A soft amorphous mineral, of a yellowish white to reddish-white color. Sp. gr. 2.45 to 2.53; feel somewhat greasy. Comps.: a silicate of alumina; formula, $Al_2O_3SiO_2$. Ita places it with Andalusite.

mý-ēl-i-tis, s. [Gr. *μυελός, μύελος (mýelōs, mýelōs)* = marrow; Eng. suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the spinal cord; (1) acute, (2) by ramollissement, (3) by underrived suppuration, (4) by abscess.

mý-ēl-ōid, a. [Gr. *μυελός, μύελος (mýelōs, mýelōs)* = marrow, and *εἶδος (eidos)* = form, appearance.] Resembling marrow; as, a *myeloid tumour*.

mý-ēl-ōn, s. [Gr. *μυελός, μύελος (mýelōs, mýelōs)* = marrow.] A name sometimes given to the spinal cord.

mý-ēl-ōn-āl, a. [Eng. *myelon*; *-āl*.] Pertaining to or connected with the myelon (q.v.). "A contiguous portion of the anterior *myelonic* column.—*Owen Comp. Anat.*; *Vertebrates*, ii. 82.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, eub, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

mÿg'-a lē, s. [Gr. = a shrew or field mouse.] **Zoology:**

1. An old genus of Soricidae (Shrews) containing the Desmans. [MYOGALIA.]

2. The typical genus of the family Mygale. The species are large, with a rough hairy coat and stout hairy legs. They chiefly inhabit tropical America, though some extend to the East. They reside in fissures in trees, in the crevices between stones, &c., spinning a tubular, silken dwelling. The best-known species, *Mygale acenbriata*, was alleged by Madame Merlan and others to catch birds, then the notion was abandoned; but Mr. Bates recently revived it, having found a dead and a living bird in these spiders' webs.

mÿ-gāl'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *mygale*(s); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida, the typical and only one of the tribe Tetrapneumons (Four-lunged Spiders). There are four stigmatic openings towards the base of the abdomen, and the spinnerets are only four, two of them very small. There are many species, some large, inhabiting warm countries. Most construct silken habitations. *Atypus Sulzeri*, about half an inch long, is British; it makes a burrow in the ground which it lines with silk.

mÿl'-a-bris, s. [Gr. *μυλάριος (mυlārēios)* in Phydias for *μυλάριος (mυlārēios)* = a kind of cockroach found in mills and bakehouses.]

Entom.: A genus of Cantharidae. *Mylabris cichorii*, a common Indian species, *M. vulvar*, *M. melanaria*, *M. huncuclis*, *M. proina*, and *M. arctabalis* have been recommended as substitutes for cantharides. [Valencia Exhib. Rep.]

* **mylde, n.** [MILDE.]

* **mylde-ly, adv.** [MILDELY.]

mÿl'-i-ōb'-a-tēs, s. [MYLIOBATIS.]

mÿl'-i-ō-bāt-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myliobat*(s) (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. **Ichthy.:** Devil-fishes, Sea-devils, or Eagle-rays, a family of plagiostomous fishes, of the group Batoidei (Rays). The disc is very broad, owing to the great development of the pectoral fins, which, however, leave the sides of the head free, and reappear at the extremity of the snout as a pair of detached (cephalic) fins. Viviparous, producing only one at a birth. The species are generally of large size, from tropical and temperate seas. The dentition consists of flat molars, like a mosaic pavement, in both jaws. Dr. Günther enumerates five genera: *Myliobatis*, *Aetobatis*, *Rhinoptera*, *Dicerobatis*, and *Ceratoptera*.

2. **Paleont.:** Remains have been found in Tertiary formations, from the Eocene of Shropshire to the Norwich Crag.

mÿl'-i-ōb'-a-tis, mÿl'-i-ōb'-a-tēs, s. [Gr. *μύλη (mύlē)* = (in pl.) the molars, and Lat., &c., *batis* (q.v.).]

1. **Ichthy.:** The typical genus of the family Myliobatide (q.v.). Teeth, hexangular, large, flat, tessellated, those in the middle broader than long, several narrower ones on each side; tail, very long and thin, with a dorsal fin near its root. There is generally a serrated spine behind the fin. Seven species are known, two of which are European, one, *Myliobatis aquila*, being almost cosmopolitan, and found occasionally on the British coast.

2. **Paleont.:** Teeth of species very closely allied to, or perhaps even identical with, existing species are found in Tertiary formations. (Günther.) *Multiobates holarpiensis* is from the Eocene of Shropshire. (Owen.)

* **mÿl i-oun, s.** [MILLIENS.]

Mÿ-lit'-ta, mÿ-lit'-ta, s. [Gr. *Μύλιττα (Mύλιττα)* (Herod. i. 131); see also *Ravlinson: Herodotus*, *ess. x.*, in App. to bk. i.]

1. **Babylonian & Assyri. Myth.:** A female divinity corresponding to the Roman Venus. Dr. Oppert considers *Mÿlitta* a corruption of Baalitis. Max Müller considers this identification probable. In that case she is the wife of Baal and the same as Astarte (q.v.).

2. **Bot.:** A genus of ascomycetous fungi, sub-order Tuberales. *Mÿlitta australis* is a large truffle, weighing more than two pounds, found in Australia, where it is called Native bread.

* **mylle, s.** [MILLE.]

mÿ-lō, pref. [Gr. *μύλος (mύlō)* = a mill.] Connected with or resembling molar teeth.

mylo hyoid, n.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid bone (q.v.), and the molar teeth. There is a mylo-hyoid groove, a muscle, a nerve, and a ridge.

mÿ-lō-car'-i-ūm, s. [Pref. *mylo*, and Gr. *καρπορ (karpōr)* = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyrtellids. [Böckman, *ARTICLE*.]

mÿ-lō-dōn, s. [Pref. *mylo*, and Gr. *δδων (dōn)*, *genit. δδωνος (dōnōs)* = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of edentate mammals, the best-known species being *Mylobolus robustus*, which reached a length of eleven feet, slightly less than that of the Megatherium, which it much resembled. The dental formula of the two is the same, $\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{1}$. The fore feet have five and the hinder four toes, the two external digits being nailless. From the Pliocene deposits of Central Brazil.

my nah, s. [MINA.]

* **mÿn'-chēn, s.** [A.S. *munucen*, *myneccen*, *fem. of munuc* = a monk (q.v.).] A nun.

* **mÿn chēr y, s.** [MYNCHERY.] A nunery.

mÿn hēcr, s. [Dut.] The ordinary form of address among the Dutch, equivalent to our sir or Mr.; hence, a Dutchman.

"And wish myself a Dutch mynheer"
Casper. *Flood at Utrey.*

mÿ-ō, pref. [Gr. *μῦς (mύs)*, *genit. μύως (mύōs)* = a mouse, a mouse.]

1. Pertaining to or connected with the muscles.

2. Resembling a mouse; myomorph.

mÿ-ō-ba-trā'-chī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myobatrach*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Amphibia, order Anoura, tribe Aglossa. They are Australian toads, about which little is known.

mÿ-ō-bāt'-rā-chūs, s. [Pref. *myo*-(2), and Gr. *βυραχός (būrachōs)* = a frog.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Myobatrachide.

mÿ-ō-car-dī'-tis, s. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Eng. *carditis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. It is rarely idiopathic, being generally combined with pericarditis, endocarditis, or both.

mÿ-ōc'-ar-is, s. [Gr. *μῦς (mύs)*, *genit. μύως (mύōs)* = a mouse, and *καρπός (karpōs)* = a shrimp.]

Paleont.: A Silurian crustacean, perhaps akin to *Lea* and *Estheria*.

mÿ-ō-dēs, s. [Pref. *myo*-(2), and Gr. *εἶδος (eīdos)* = likeness.]

1. **Zool.:** Lemming; a genus of rodents, family Muridae, sub-family Arvicoline. Two, or perhaps three, species are known. *Myodes lemmings*, the Lemming (q.v.), and *M. aguricus* and *M. obensis*, from Siberia. *M. togoipatus*, with the same habitat, is sometimes placed in a distinct genus, *Cuneipatus*.

2. **Paleont.:** [LEMMING.]

mÿ-ō-dÿ-nām-ics, s. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Eng. *dynamics* (q.v.).] That branch of science which investigates the principles of muscular contraction; the exercise of muscular contraction.

mÿ-ō-dÿ-nā-mōm-ē-tēr, mÿ-ō-dÿ-nām-i-ōm-ē-ter, s. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Eng. *dynamometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the strength of the muscles.

my og'-a lē, s. [Pref. *myo*-(2), and Gr. *γαλῆ (galē)* = a weasel.]

1. **Zool.:** Desman; the natatorial genus of the sub-family Myogalinae (q.v.). Two species are known, *Myogale moschota* and *M. pygmaea*. The former species is from the south-east of Russia. Its total length is about sixteen inches; snout long and proboscis-like; toes webbed to the bases of the claws; tail, long, scaly, and laterally flattened. *M. pygmaea* is much smaller, with a round tail and longer snout. Both species feed on aquatic insects.

2. **Paleont.:** The genus first appears in the Miocene deposits of Germany and the south of France.

mÿ-o-gāl-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myogal*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: Desman; a family of insectivorous mammals co-extensive with Myogalinae (q.v.).

mÿ-o-ga-li-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myogal*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: Desmans; a sub-family of Talpide (q.v.). It contains three genera: *Myogale*, *nataland*; *Uropsilus*, terrestrial; and *Uropsilus*, fossorial.

mÿ-ōg'-a-lūm, s. [Gr. *μυγαλῆ (mυgalē)* = shrew mouse.]

Bot.: A genus of Lithaceæ, tribe Scellææ. *Mygalium actæm*, a rare British plant, is better known as *Oenothera biennis*.

mÿ-ō-gēn-ic, a. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Gr. *γενεός (gēnēōs)* = to engender, to produce.]

Pathol.: Produced by the muscles.

myogenic paralysis, s.

Pathol.: Infantile paralysis; the essential paralysis of infants. It is much less dangerous than paralysis in the adult.

mÿ-ō-graph-ic, mÿ-ō-graph-ic-al, a. [Eng. *myograph*(y); -ic, -ical;] Of or pertaining to myography or a description of the muscles.

mÿ-ō-graph-i-on, s. [MYOGRAPHION.] An apparatus for ascertaining the velocity of the nervous current. It was invented in 1850 by A. Helmholtz.

mÿ-ōg-ṛā-phist, s. [Eng. *myograph*(y); -ist.] One versed in myography; one who describes the muscles of animals.

mÿ-ōg-ṛā-phÿ, s. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Gr. *γραφῆα (graphēa)* = to write.] A description of the muscles of the body.

mÿ-ō-lēm-ma, s. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Gr. *λεμμα (lēmma)* = peel, skin.]

Physiol.: The delicate membranous covering of each fibril of fleshy or muscular fibre; sarcolemma. (Moquin.)

mÿ-ō-lōg-ic, mÿ-ō-lōg-ic-al, a. [Eng. *myology*(y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to myology or the knowledge of the muscles.

mÿ-ō-l'ō-gist, s. [Eng. *myology*(y); -ist.] One versed in myology; one who writes or treats on the muscles.

mÿ-ōl-ō-gÿ, s. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Gr. *λογος (logos)* = a treatise, a discourse.] A scientific description or knowledge of the muscles of the human body.

"Prostance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of myology."—*Chenow. Phil. Transactions*

* **mÿ-ō-mān-gÿ, s.** [Pref. *myo*-(2), and *μανεία (manēia)* = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination or fortune-telling by the movements of mice.

mÿ-ō-mor-pha, s. pl. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Gr. *μορφή (morphē)* = form.]

Zool.: A section of simple-toothed rodents. It includes six families: Myoxidae, Lophomyxidae, Muridae, Spalacidae, Geomyidae, and Dipopidae.

mÿ-ō-mor-phic, a. [Mod. Lat., &c. *myomorph*(ic); -ic.] Belonging to the section Myomorpha (q.v.).

mÿ-ō-mor-phūs, s. [MYOMORPHUS.]

Paleont.: An extinct genus of South American Chimichilide found in Pliocene deposits in the island of Anquilla, one of the Antilles. It is allied to *Megalonax*, and is of "special interest, proving the connection of the larger West Indian Islands with the continent some time in the later Tertiary period" (Wallace; *Geog. Dist. Anim.*, v. 118.)

mÿ-ō-nic-i-tÿ, s. [Gr. *μῦς (mύs)*, *genit. μύως (mύōs)* = a mouse.] [NEURITIS.]

Physiol.: (See ENLARGE.)

"Nourity is convertible into myoneury and into other forms of pain force. First as agonists of the muscular force may be disposed of by conversion into heat."—*Owen. Anat. Vertebrata*, i. 418.

mÿ-ō-nō-sūs, s. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Gr. *νόςος (nōsos)* = a disease.]

Pathol.: A disease of the muscles.

mÿ-ō-pāth-i-a, s. [Pref. *myo*-(1), and Gr. *πάθος (pāthos)* = suffering.]

Pathol.: The same as MYONOSIS (q.v.).

bōil, bōy; pōit, jōwl; cat, çell, choros, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shún; -çion, -çion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shús. -blic, -dic, &c. = bçl, dçl.

mý ô path íe, s. [Eng. *myopathia* (or) *-ia*]; Pertaining to or relating to myopathia (q.v.).

mý ôpe, mý ôps, s. [Fr., from Gr. μυωπή (*myōpē*), gent. μυωπίας (*myōpiās*), from μυω (*myō*) = to shut, and όψ (*ōp*), gent. όπτος (*ōptōs*) = the eye]. A shortsighted person.

mý ô pi a, s. [MYOPIA.]

mý ôp íe, mý ôp íe, s. [Eng. *myopia*]; Relating to myopia; shortsighted.

*Persons who are only at every short distance are called *myopia*. —*Encycl. Physico-med.* Atkinson, p. 499.

mý ô po rá cę æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myopora* (or) *-ora*], Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ora*].

Bot.: Myoporads; an order of Perizygous Exogens, alliance Echales. It consists of shrubs with simple exstipulate leaves, axillary flowers, a five-parted persistent calyx, a monopetalous hypogynous corolla, with the lobes nearly equal or two-lobed; stamens four, dichlamous, sometimes with the rudiments of a fifth; ovary two- or four-celled; fruit a drupe; the peltamens with two or four cells each, one- or two-seeded. Chiefly from the Southern hemisphere. Known genera nine, species 42. (*Lindl. l.*)

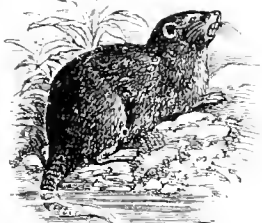
mý ôp ôr äd, s. [Mod. Lat. *myopora* (or) *-ora*]; Eng. suff. *-ad*].

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

mý ôp ôr üm, s. [Gr. μυω (*myō*) = to shut, and πορος (*poros*) = a pore, referring to the leaves.].

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myoporaceę (q.v.). About thirteen species are known, chiefly from Australia.

mý ô pôt a müs, s. [Gr. μυς (*mys*), gent. μυός (*mys*) = a mouse, and ποταμος (*potamos*) = a river.].



MYOPOTAMUS.

1. *Zool.*: **Myopotamus** (q.v.); a genus of Rodentifera, containing a single species, *Myopotamus flemingii* S. Habitat. South America, ranging from the Tropic of Capricorn to about 15° north latitude.

2. *Paleont.*: *Myopotamus antiquus*, described by Lund, is from the bone-caves of Brazil.

mý ôps, s. [MYOPE.]

mý ôp sis, s. [Gr. μυία (*myiā*) = a fly, and όψίς (*ōpsis*) = sight.].

Pathol.: A disease of the eyes in which black spots are seen passing like flies before them. [MUSCIE-VOLITANTES.]

mý ô py, mý ô pi a, s. [Gr. μυωπία (*myōpiā*), from μυωπή (*myōpē*) = shortsighted.].

Myopia, &c.: Near or short sight, a defect of the eye, produced generally by too great convexity of the cornea or crystalline lens, causing the focus to be placed not on the cornea, but in front of it. It occurs in early life from too great use of the eyes on minute objects, as the print in a book, especially by imperfect light. It is corrected by doubly-convex spectacles. As a rule the defect diminishes with the advance of age.

mý ôs chi lós, s. [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. χείλος (*cheilos*) = a lip (C).].

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceę. An infusion of *Myoschilus oblongus*, called by the Chibmas Senia, is purgative.

mý ô sin, s. [Gr. μυς (*mys*), gent. μυός (*mys*) = a mouse.].

Chem.: The chief constituent of the muscle plasma enclosed in the sarcolemma tubes of muscular fibre. In the living muscle it exists in the liquid state, but when the *ricor anatis* sets in, it curdles completely. Myosin is insoluble in water, but soluble in very dilute acids and alkalis, and in a dilute solution of sodium chloride. It is coagulated by heating with water, and by the addition of alcohol.

mý ô sis, s. [Gr. μυω (*myō*) = to close the eyes or lips.].

Pathol.: Permanent contraction of the pupil, usually caused by iritis. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil it is called Sympiesis.

mý ô sit íe, n. & s. [MYOSIS.]

A. *As adj.*: Contracting the pupil of the eye.

B. *As subst.*: A medium or agent which contracts the pupil of the eye.

mý ô si-tis, s. [Gr. μύς (*mys*), gent. μυός (*mys*) = a muscle; Eng. suff. *-itis*].

Pathol.: Inflammation of a muscle.

mý ô sô tid i üm, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *myosotis* (q.v.).].

Bot.: A hardy or half-hardy herbaceous perennial belonging to the order Boraginaceę. *Myosotidium obale* is the only species.

mý ô sô tis, s. [Lat., from Gr. μύς (*mys*), gent. μυός (*mys*) = a mouse, and ός (*os*), gent. ότος (*ōtos*) = an ear.].

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceę. The tube of the corolla is straight; the lobes convolute in aestivation; calyx terete in fruit; racemes leafless. Eighteen British: *Myosotis palustris*, Creeping Water Scorpion Grass; *M. longidula* or *capitata* the Tufted, *M. repens* the Creeping Water, *M. salicaria* the Upright Wool, *M. alpestris* the Rock, *M. oreensis* the Field, *M. collina* the Early Field, and *M. versicolor* the Yellow and Blue Scorpion-grass.

mý ô sür üs, s. [Gr. μύς (*mys*), gent. μυός (*mys*) = a mouse, and όρα (*ōra*) = a tail.].

Bot.: Mouse-tail; a genus of Ranunculaceę, tribe Anemoneæ. The sepals, petals, and stamens are all five; the petals nectiferous. Two known species. One, *Myosurus arvensis*, is British. [MOUSE-TAIL.]

mý ô til í ty, s. [Gr. μύς (*mys*), gent. μυός (*mys*) = a muscle.].

Pathol.: Muscular contractility.

mý ô tomc, s. [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τεμαίω (*temaíō*) = to cut.].

Zool.: (See EXTRACT.)

*In fishes especially, and partly in amphibia, the muscles present a remarkable degree of vertebrate segmentation, the greater part of the muscles of the trunk being subdivided into zones or segments by partitions or sclerotines, partly bony and partly cartilaginous or membranous, which extend transversely through the walls of the trunk, and correspond in number and position with the vertebra and costal segments. —*Quain's Anatomy* (ed. 1892), 5. 185.

mý ôt ô my, s. [MYOTOMY.]

1. *Anat.*: The science which treats of the dissection of the muscles.

2. *Surg.*: The division of the muscles to remove deformity.

mý ôx í dę, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myoxus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idus*].

Zool.: A family of Myomorpha (q.v.), from the Palearctic and Ethiopian regions. There are four genera: *Myoxus*, *Muscardinus*, *Elomys*, and *Graphiurus*.

mý ôx üs, s. [Gr. μυωξός (*myōxōs*) = a dormouse; μύς (*mys*) = a mouse, and όξυς (*oxys*) = sharp snout.].

1. *Zool.*: Dormouse; a genus of myomorph rodents, typical of the family Myoxidię (q.v.). Three species are known. *Myoxus asellomurinus*, the Common Dormouse; *M. glis*, the Lohr; and *M. vible*, the Lerot.

2. *Paleont.*: (See EXTRACT.)
*Two species have been detected in the Upper Eocene (Oxygonus series of Montanaiel), and a third from beds of Miocene age. Several have been detected in Post-Tertiary deposits, of which the most remarkable is *M. mellebrans*, from the Maltese Post-Pliocene. This form is described by Falconer as being "as big in comparison to a living dormouse as the bandicoot rat is to a mouse." —*Naturalist's Palace*, 11. 410.

mýr çi a, s. [Lat. *Myrica* = an epithet of Venus, said to be taken from the myrtle (q.v.), which was sacred to her. (*Varr. de Ling. Lat.* (ed. Mill.), v. § 154.)].

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceę, tribe Myrteę. From 300 to 500 are known, from tropical and sub-tropical America. Many have edible fruits. (*Trouv. de Bot.*)

mýr í a, pref. [Gr. μυριάς (*myriās*) = ten thousand.]. Many, possessing many or much.

mýr í a cęn thous, a. [MYRIACANTHUS.] Of or belonging to the genus Myriacanthus.

mýr í a cęn thús, s. [Pref. *myria-*, and Gr. ακανθα (*akanthos*) = a prickles.].

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Rhaioles founded by Agassiz in 1847. Morris enumerates three species from the Lias of Lyme Regis.

mýr í ad, n. & s. [Gr. μυριάς (*myriās*), gent. μυριάδος (*myriādos*), from μυρία (*myrias*) = numberless.].

A. *As adj.*: Innumerable, countless, numberless, infinite, manifold.
*The forests, with their myriads tongues, Shouted of liberty." —*Longfellow's Slave's Dream*.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. Used proverbially of any very great number; multitudes.

"In the orchards led Myriads of caterpillars." —*Longfellow's Part's Tale*.

myriad-minded, a. Of vast and extremely versatile intellect. (*Coleridge*.)

mýr í a grām, mýr í a grāmme, s. [Fr. *myriagramme*, from pref. *myria-*, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French measure of weight, containing 10,000 grammes, and equal to 22.0455 lbs. avoirdupois.

mýr í a li tre (tre as tēr), s. [Fr., from pref. *myria-*, and Fr. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10,000 metres, and equal to 610,280 cubic inches.

mýr í a mē tre (tre as tēr), s. [Fr., from pref. *myria-*, and Fr. *mètre*.] A French measure of length, containing 10,000 metres, and equal to 10 kilometres, or 6,213,697 English miles.

mýr í a nī-tęs, s. [Gr. μυριάς (*myriās*) = ten thousand; a connect, and suff. *-ites*.]

Paleont.: Formerly considered a genus of Amaloids, from the Lower Silurian Rocks of Llanpeter in South Wales. *Myriacites McLeary* resembles worm tracks with marks like those of setæ or rudimentary limbs. (*Marchison's Siluria*, ch. viii.) When, however, the stone is broken up, and the rest of the fossil displayed, it is seen to be a leaf-like expansion, perhaps a fucoïd.

mýr í a pöd, s. [MYRIAPODA.] One of the Myriapoda (q.v.).

mýr í äp ô da, mýr í öp ô da, s. pl. [Pref. *myria-*, and Gr. ποός (*poos*), gent. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.].

1. *Zool.*: A class of annulose animals, division Arthropoda. The body is generally long, cylindrical, or flattened, and consists of more than twenty somites. There is no distinction between the thorax and the abdomen; there are antennę, and the mandibles are often large and powerful; one or two pairs of legs are attached to each segment of the body. The sexes are separate; the internal anatomy like that of insects. The Myriapoda live under stones, dead leaves, the bark of trees, and other dark places. Some are luminous. The class is divided into four orders—Chilopoda (Centipedes), Chilognatha (Millepedes), Pauripoda, and Onychophora.

2. *Paleont.*: The oldest known Myriapods are from the Coal Measures.

mýr í arch, s. [Gr. μυριαρχός (*myriarchōs*), from μυρία (*myrias*) = ten thousand, and αρχή (*archē*) = to rule, to lead.]. A commander of ten thousand men.

mýr í äre, s. [Fr., from pref. *myria-*, and Fr. *are*.] A French measure of land, containing 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square metres, and equal to 247-1143 English acres.

mýr í ca, s. [Lat. *myrica*, *myrica*, from Gr. μυrica (*myrikē*) = the tamarisk; not the modern genus.].

Bot.: Sweet Gale; Bog-myrtle; the typical and only genus of the order Myricaceę. *Myrica Gale*, the Sweet Gale or Dutch Myrtle, has a shrubby stem and lanceolate leaves, broader upwards. It is found in bogs and moory ground in Scotland and elsewhere. Its leaves have a pleasant smell, and the inhabitants of Islay and Jura scent their clothes with them, and in parts of Scotland a tea is made from them; the twigs are used for beds. The plant yields a yellow ethereal oil, which after a time becomes slightly warm. Formerly its leaves were used against the itch, and by Swedish brewers as a substitute for hops. The root of *M. cretensis*, the Wax Myrtle or

Bay-tree of North America, if eaten in quantities, is emetic. The Nepalese eat the fruit of *M. sapida*, which is about the size of a cherry. Dr Dymock says that the bark, treated with boiling water, yields an abundant, hard, brittle extract resembling kino. Dr. Burck states that this bark is valuable in rheumatism, and is occasionally used in the north-western provinces of India for cough, &c. The fruit of *M. integrifolia* and *M. Nagi* are eaten.

myrica-tallow, s.

Chem.: Myrtle-wax. A solid fat extracted from the berries of *Myrica cerifera*. It is pale-green, translucent, brittle, and has an aromatic taste and smell. It is soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether; has a sp. gr. 1.005, and melts at 48.

mýr-i-cā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *myrica*(*o*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æra*.]

Bot.: Galeworts; an order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Amentales. It consists of leafy shrubs or small trees covered with resinous glands and dots; alternate leaves, and amentaceous flowers; stamens two to eight, generally in the axil of a scale-like bract; anthers two to four-elled; ovary one-elled; fruit drupeaceous; seed solitary, erect. Found in America, Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and India. Known genus, one; species, thirty.

mýr-i-cār-i-ā, s. [Lat. *myrica*(*o*); fem. sing. adj. suff. *-āra*.]

Bot.: A genus of Tamaricaceae. *Myricaria germanica*, a common garden plant with pink flowers, has a balsamic, bitter bark, formerly used as an astringent. The leaves of *M. elegans*, a West Himalayan species, are applied in India to bruises. *M. hirsuta* is used by the Mongols for tea, and the woolly tissue is considered tonic.

mýr-i-çin, s. [Mod. Lat., &c. *myrica*(*o*); -in (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: That portion of common beeswax which is insoluble in boiling alcohol. It consists chiefly of myricyl palmitate, $C_{31}H_{61}(C_{30}H_{59}O)_2$, and when heated with potash, is decomposed in the same manner as spermaceti, yielding potassium palmitate and myricyl alcohol.

mýr-i-çyl, s. [Eng. *myrica*(*o*); -yl (q.v.)]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of myricyl-alcohol (q.v.).

myricyl-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{60}O = \frac{C_{30}H_{61}}{H} O$. Myricyl-hydrate. Melissic-alcohol. Melissin. The highest known alcohol of the series $C_nH_{2n+2}O$, obtained by heating a mixture of myricin and potash, dissolving the product in water, precipitating with baric chloride, and exhausting the precipitate with ether. It is a crystalline body with a silky lustre, soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether, and melting at 85°. When strongly heated, it partly sublimes, and is partly resolved into water and melene, $C_{20}H_{40}$.

myricyl-hydrate, s. [MYRICYL-ALCOHOL.]

mýr-i-ō, pref. [MYRIA-]

mýr-i-ō-li-tre (tre as tēr), s. [MYRIALITRE.]

***mýr-i-ō-lōg-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *myriolog*(*o*); -ic(al)] Pertaining or relating to a myriologue.

***mýr-i-ō-l-ō-gíst, s.** [Eng. *myriolog*(*o*); -ist.] A composer or singer of a myriologue, usually, if not always, a female.

***mýr-i-ō-lōguc, s.** [Fr. *myriologue*, *myriologie*, from Mod. Gr. *μυριολογία, μυριολογία (myriologi, myriologia)*, from Gr. *μύρα (myra)* = fate, and *λόγος (logos)* = a word, a speech.] An extempore funeral-song, sung by females in Modern Greece on the death of some person.

mýr-i-ō-nē-mā, s. [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. *νήμα (nēma)* = yarn.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order or tribe Myriconeae. The frond is parasitical, forming a flat base, being cushion-like tufts of decumbent filaments. (*Greville & Hedyotis*.)

mýr-i-ō-nē-mā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myriconeae*(*o*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æra*.]

Bot.: A sub-order or family of Fucaceae.

They are minute epiphytes, consisting of jointed filaments springing from a layer of decumbent, coloring filaments. They bear oblong spores, or probably zoospores, producing zoospores. British genera, four.

mýr-i-ōph-yl-li-tēs, s. [MYRIOPHYLLUM.]

Palaobot.: A fossil from the English Coal Measures, resembling Myriophyllum (q.v.).

mýr-i-ōph-yl-lōus, a. [MYRIOPHYLLUM.]

Having very numerous leaves.

mýr-i-ōph-yl-lūm, s. [Gr. *μύριος (myrios)* = innumerable, and *φύλλον (phullon)* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Water-milfoil; a genus of Haloragaceae, tribe Halorageae. The flowers are monoecious, the males having an inferior calyx of four leaves, with four petals, and four to eight stamens; the females a four-lobed calyx with four sessile stigmas; fruit consisting of four sessile, sub-globose, one-celled carpels, at last separating. Found in most countries. Known species, fifteen. Three are British, *Myriophyllum verticillatum* is the Whorled, *M. alternifolium* the Alternate-flowered, and *M. spicatum* the Spiked Water-milfoil.

mýr-i-ō-ra'-mā, s. [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. *οπαινα (horina)* = a view.] A sort of landscape picture: made of a number of separate sections which are capable of being associated in various ways so as to form distinct scenes.

mýr-i-ō-scope, s. [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. *σκοπεω (skopeo)* = to see.]

A variation of the kaleidoscope, and, like the latter, depending upon the multiplication of images which coalesce in such manner as to form a geometrical pattern. A square box has a sight-hole in front, and at the rear are two plane mirrors which are arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rollers is a piece of embroidered silk or other ornate fabric, which is moved by means of a crank-handle on one of the rollers. This causes a pretty display when the ornamental figures are multiplied and thrown into geometrical apposition. The top of the box is of oiled muslin or other translucent material which admits sufficient light.

mýr-i-pris'-tis, s. [Gr. *μυριός (myrios)* = numberless, and *πριστός (pristos)* = toothed like a saw.]

1. *Icthyi*: An acanthopterygian genus of the family Berycidae. Snout short; eye large; villiform teeth on vomer and palatine bones. Scales large, ctenoid. Two dorsals, the first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; caudal forked; ventrals with seven soft rays. Eighteen species, from the tropical seas of both hemispheres, the majority living near the coast, at the surface. Coloration principally red or pink on the back, silvery on the sides. They attain a length of about fifteen inches, and are esteemed as food.

2. *Palaont.*: There is a species from the Eocene of Shleppy.

mý-ris'-tāte, s. [Eng. *myrist*(*ic*); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of myristic acid.

myristate of benzoyl, s. [MYRISTO-BENZOIC ANHYDRIDE.]

myristate of ethyl, s. [MYRISTIC-ETHER.]

myristate of glyceryl, s.

Chem.: $C_{45}H_{86}O_4 = \frac{(C_{15}H_{31})^3}{(C_{14}H_{27}O)_3} O_2$. Myristin. A solid crystallizable fat, obtained from nutmegs by pressure between hot iron plates. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in boiling ether. By dry distillation it yields acrolein and a fatty acid.

mý-ris-tic, a. [Mod. Lat. *myrist*(*ic*); -ic.] Contained in or derived from nutmeg.

myristic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{26}O_2 = \frac{C_{14}H_{27}O}{H} O$. A monobasic acid occurring as a glyceride in nutmeg butter, in otoba fat, in dika bread, and in small quantity in cocoanut oil and spermaceti. It may also be produced artificially by heating ethal with potash lime. It is most easily obtained by the saponification of otoba fat. Pure myristic acid crystallizes from alcohol in silky needles, which melt at 54°, and solidify on cooling in crystalline scales. It is insoluble in water and in ether, but very soluble in hot alcohol. The myristates of the

alkali-metals are soluble in water, and not decomposed like the stearates. The other myristates are insoluble or sparingly soluble, and are obtained by precipitation. Myristate of copper, $C_{14}H_{25}O_2$, is a bluish-green powder consisting of microscopie needles. Myristate of lead, $C_{14}H_{25}O_2$, is a white amorphous powder which melts at 119°. Myristate of potash, $C_{14}H_{25}KO_2$, forms a white crystalline soap, soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

myristic alcohol.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{26}O = \frac{C_{14}H_{27}O}{H} O$. Methyl. An alcohol supposed to exist, together with ethal and others of the same series, in commercial spermaceti. It has never been isolated.

myristic aldehyde, s.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{24}CHO$. Obtained from myristic acid by oxidation. It melts at 52.5°, and boils at 214° under 100 mm. pressure.

myristic anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{52}O_4 = (C_{14}H_{26}O)_2$. A fatty substance, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on potassium myristate. It melts at 50°, giving off vapour having a disagreeable odour, and is but slowly saponified by boiling caustic potash.

myristic ether, s.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{25}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Myristate of ethyl, obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a hot solution of myristic acid in absolute alcohol. It forms large, hard, easily fusible crystals, soluble in hot alcohol and in ether. Its specific gravity is 0.864.

mý-ris'-tī-ca, s. [From Gr. *μυριστή (myristē)* = to be fragrant with perfume, referring to the odour of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myristiceae. It consists of lofty trees or shrubs, generally aromatic, with entire leaves, and dioecious flowers. The albumen of *Myristica moschata* is the Nutmeg (q.v.), its seed the Mace (q.v.). *M. tuba* constitutes the coarse, strong smelling nutmegs of Santa Fe. Those of Brazil come from *Myristica Baudouin* or *officinalis*; it is a tome. Those of Madagascar from *M. acuminata* and *malagascariensis*, and those of the Indian Archipelago from *M. spuria*. Another is *M. tomentosa*. *M. fatiha* has but slight and evanescent fragrance. *M. corticata* and *M. longifolia*, evergreen trees, natives of Burmah, exude a red resin. The bruised and boiled seeds of *M. malabarica* yield a yellowish concrete oil applied to ulcers.

mý-ris-tī-cā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myristiceae*(*o*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æra*.]

Bot.: Nutmegs; an order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Mnispermiales. It consists of tropical trees, often with a red juice, alternate, entire, coriaceous, stalked leaves, and axillary or terminal racemes, glomerules, or panicles of minute flowers, each, as a rule, having a cucullate bract. Flowers, unisexual; calyx, trifid or rarely quadrifid; filaments, separate or united; anthers, three to twelve or more. Carpels solitary, or many, with a single, erect ovule; fruit, baccate. Common in the tropics of India and America. Known genera five, species thirty-five. (*Lindley*.)

mý-ris-tī-çin, s. [Eng. *myrist*(*ic*); -in.]

Chem.: The camphor or stearoptene of volatile oil of nutmeg. (*Watts*.)

mý-ris-tic-ōl, s. [Eng. *myristic*, and (*alcohol*)]

Chem.: A camphor said to exist, together with absinthol, in the oil of wormwood. It boils at 212-218°, and yields cymene on distillation with zinc chloride or phosphoric sulphide.

mý-ris-tin, s. [Eng. *myrist*(*ic*); -in.] [MYRISTATE OF GYCERYL.]

mý-ris-tō, pref. [MYRISTONE.]

myristo benzoic anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{42}O_4 = C_{14}H_{25}OC_2H_5COO$. Myristate of benzoyl. Produced by the action of benzoyl-chloride on potassium-myristate. It crystallizes in laminae, having a silky lustre; insoluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. It has an agreeable odour, and melts at 88°.

mý-ris-tōnc, s. [Eng. *myrist*(*ic*); -in.]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{42}O_4 = C_{14}H_{25}OC_2H_5COO$. A crys-

ból, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tiau = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, dic, &c. = oel, de!

tall, substance obtained by distilling calcium myrristate. It forms colourless, acicular scales, soluble in boiling alcohol, insoluble in ether and in benzene. It melts at 75, and solidifies on cooling in a tabular mass.

myr mē cō, *s. pl.* [Gr. μύρμηξ (*myrmēx*), cf. *μυρμηξ (myrmēx)* = an ant.]. Freeding ants.

myr mē cō bi ī nē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmecobii*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ae*.] *Col.*: A sub-family of Hymenoptera, erected for the reception of the aberrant genus *Myrmecobius* (q.v.).

myr mē cō bi us, *s.* [Pref. *myrmeco*-, and Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life.]

Zool.: The typical and sole genus of the family Myrmecobidae. The head elongate, basal behind; muzzle, long and pointed; ears, ovate and of moderate size; five toes on fore, hallex wanting externally on hind feet, but



45. MYRMECOBIUS.

the metatarsal bone is present; no trace of pouch in female, the young, when attached to the nipples, being concealed only by the long hair of the abdomen. *Myrmecobius fasciatus*, from western and southern Australia, is the only species known. It is about the size of an English squirrel, and, like that animal, has a long, bushy tail. It lives on the ground, and feeds on snails. Colour, chestnut-red; the hinder part of the back is marked with broad white transverse bands.

myr mē cō lē ōn, *s.* [MYRMELEON.]

myr mē cōph' a ga, *s.* [Pref. *myrmeco*-, and Gr. φάγερ (*phagēr*) = to eat.]

Zool.: Ant-eater. The typical genus of the family Myrmecophagidae (q.v.). Body rather compressed, covered with long, coarse hair; tail, non-prehensile, covered with very long hair; ears, small, oval, erect; eyes, very small. There is but one species, the Great Ant-eater (q.v.).

myr mē cō phāg ī dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmecophagae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

Zool.: Ant-eaters. A family of edentate mammals from the Neotropical region. *Myrmecophaga* (q.v.), *tamandua*, and *Tamandua* and *Cyclops*, arboreal.

myr mē cōph a gōus, *s.* [Eng. *myrmecophagous*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ae*.]

Zool.: The cervical vertebrae do actually differ in two *myrmecophagous* species—*tamandua*, in *Zool. of Europe*, p. 157.

myr mē cō lē ōn, | **myr mē cō lē ōn**, *s.* [Gr. μύρμηξ (*myrmēx*) = an ant, and λέων (*lēōn*) = a lion.]

Entom.: Ant-lion (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Myrmecoleonidae (q.v.). *Myrmecoleon europaeus* and *M. formicivorus* live in the south of Europe, and there is a species in India.

myr mē lē ōn tī dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmecoleonidae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

Entom.: A family of neuropterous insects, sub-order Planipennia, tribe Megaloptera. The head is large, the antennae clavate, the upper edge of the mandibles toothed.

myr mī ca, *s.* [Gr. μύρμηξ (*myrmēx*) = an ant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Myrmecinae (q.v.). Under the designation Red-ant, *Myrmica rubra*, it is now known that three species have been confounded; viz., *M. ruginodis*, *M. subsericealis*, and *M. brevicornis*. They are common in Britain, making their nests under ground, in the stumps of trees, &c. A house ant, *M. molesta*, was introduced into England from Brazil in or before 1828. It is found near fireplaces in some houses in great numbers.

myr mī cī nē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmicinae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Formicidae, containing ants in which the abdominal petiole has two knots.

myr mī cīnc, *s.* [MYRMICINE.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the sub-family Myrmicinae (q.v.).

myr mī dōn, *s.* [Lat. *Myrmidonius*, from Gr. Μυρμιδῶνες (*Myrmidonaiōnes*). See def.]

1. *Gr. Anth.*: One of a warlike people of Thrace, ruled over by Achilles, and taken by him as his followers to the siege of Troy.

2. A soldier of a rough character; a ruffian, a brutal fellow; one who executes the orders of his superiors ruthlessly and pitilessly; an unscrupulous follower.

3. (1) *Myrmidonius of the law*: A term applied to policemen, bailiffs, sheriff's officers, or such officers of the law.

(2) *Bow Street Myrmidonians*: Bow Street runners. [RUNNERS.]

"When Little's leadless pistol met his eye
And Bow Street myrmidonians stood laughing by."
Burton, English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

myr mī dō nī an, *s.* [Eng. *myrmidon*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

"Some beam of comfort yet on Greece may shine,
If I but lead thy *Myrmidonian* line."
Pope, Homer; Iliad xv. 57.

myr rōb' a lān, **myr rōb' ō lān**, *s.* [Lat. *myrobolanium*, from Gr. μύροβαλανός (*myrobolānos*), from μύρον (*myron*) = a sweet juice distilled from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil, and βαλανός (*balānos*) = an acorn, a nut; Fr. *myrobolane*, *myrobolano*; Sp. *mirobolano*, *mirobolano*; Ital. *mirobolano*.]

Botany: 1. *Stag.*: *Terminalia Chebala*, and others of the genus. [TERMINALIA.]

2. *Pl.*: The name given by Linley to the order Combretaceae (q.v.).

3. The Boleic myrobolan is *Terminalia belleric*; *Emlib* myrobolans are the fruit of *Phyllanthus Emlib*, called also *Emliba officinalis*. [PHYLLANTHUS.]

myrobalan plum, *s.*

Bot.: *Prunus cerasifera* or *P. domestica*. *Myrobolana*, a North American deciduous shrub, introduced into Britain in 1629.

myr rō dī a, *s.* [Gr. μύρον (*myron*) = fragrant oil, and δία (*dia*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceae, tribe Helicteraceae. *Myrodia angustifolia* is used in Brazil in venereal disorders.

myr rō nāte, *s.* [Eng. *myronate*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

Chem.: A salt of myronic acid.

myr rōn' ic, *a.* [Gr. μύρον (*myron*) = a sweet-smelling ointment; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

myronic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}NS_2O_{10}$. An acid occurring as potassium-myronate in the seeds of the black mustard. Its properties are unknown in the free state, as it decomposes quickly. The myronates are inodorous, soluble in water, and yield sulpho-cyanate of alkyl with aqueous myrosin. Potassium-myronate, $C_{10}H_{10}NS_2O_{10}$, is obtained by digesting ground mustard-seed with boiling alcohol, and treating the residue with cold water. It crystallizes in silky needles, insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether, but very soluble in water. It is quickly converted by myrosin into grape-sugar, oil of mustard, and hydric potassium-sulphate.

myr rōp' ō list, *s.* [Gr. μύροπότης (*myropōtēs*), from μύρον (*myron*) = a sweet oil, and πότης (*pōtēs*) = to sell.] One who sells unguents or perfumery.

myr rō sin, *s.* [Gr. μύρον (*myron*) = a sweet-smelling ointment; *s* connect., and Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: The ferment of mustard-seed, prepared by exhausting the pulverised seeds of black and white mustard with cold water, and precipitating by means of alcohol. Its aqueous solution is transparent, colourless, and gummy, and froths when agitated.

myr rō spēr' mīn, *s.* [Eng. *myrospermum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

Chem.: The name given by Richter to the portion of the oil of Balsam of Peru which is soluble in alcohol. (*Cooley*.)

myr rō spēr' mūm, *s.* [Gr. μύρον (*myron*) = a sweet oil, and σπέρμα (*spērma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreae. *Myrospermum peruvianum*, A. J. Siquinno, furnishes the Balsam of Peru (q.v.); and *M. boliverianum* the Balsam of Tolu (q.v.).

myr rōx ō car' pīn, *s.* [Eng. *myroxylon*]; *a* connective; *oxy* (*ox*), and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{15}O_6$. A substance extracted from white Peru Balsam by alcohol. It crystallizes in large, thin, colourless prisms, often an inch long, tasteless, insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 115 to a transparent glass, which does not crystallize on cooling. It does not unite with acids or alkalis.

myr rōx' yl' ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *myroxylon*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from myroxylon.

myroxylic acid, *s.* [MYROXYLIS.]

myr rōx' yl' īn, *s.* [Eng. *myroxylon*]; *-in*.]

Chem.: The name given by Richter to the portion of the oil of Balsam of Peru which is insoluble in alcohol. By oxygenation it forms myroxylic acid. (*Cooley*.)

myr rōx' yl' ōn, *s.* [Gr. μύρον (*myron*) = sweet oil, distilled from a plant, and ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = wood.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Myrospermum* (q.v.).

myrrh, **mirre**, **myrrhe**, **myrre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mirre* (Fr. *myrrhe*), from Lat. *myrrina*; Fr. *myrre* (*myrrhe*) = the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, from Arab. *myrr* = (1) butter, (2) myrrh; cogn. with Heb. *myr* = bitter; Ital. & Sp. *myrra*.]

1. *Botany*: (1) *Balsamolegnum Myrrha*. [2] (2) The genus *Myrrhis* (q.v.).

2. *Chem.*: A gum resin which exudes from *Balsamolegnum Myrrha*, a shrub growing in Arabia and Abyssinia. It occurs in irregular, roundish masses, called "tears," varying in size from small grains to pieces as large as an egg, semi-transparent, and possessing a reddish-brown colour. It has a peculiar and agreeable fragrance, with an aromatic, bitter, and acid taste; slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but very soluble in chloroform.

3. *Pharm.*: There is a tincture of myrrh and a pill of aloes and myrrh. Myrrh is a stimulant, an antispasmodic, and an emmenagogue. It is given internally in amenorrhoea, leucorrhoea, chronic bronchitis, and phthisis. Externally it is applied to alythous sore mouth, spongy gums, &c. (*Garrod*.)

myrrh seed, *s.*

Bot.: *Myrospermum pubescens*.

myrrh' ic, *a.* [Eng. *myrrh*]; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from myrrh.

myrrh' in, *s.* [Eng. *myrrh*]; *-in*.]

Chem.: The portion of myrrh soluble in alcohol. It has the odour of myrrh, melts at 93°, and is soluble in ether. Heated to 168° it swells up and is decomposed, leaving a reddish-brown mass, without taste or smell, soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in boiling potash.

myrrh' inc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *myrrhinus*.] [MYRRHINE.]

A. As adj.: Made of the myrrhine stone. "Crystal and myrrhine cups embossed with gems."
Milton, P. R., iv. 119.

B. As subst.: Myrrhine; myrrhite (q.v.).

myrrh' is, *s.* [Gr. = Sweet Cicely.]

Bot.: Cicely; a family of umbelliferous plants, family Canalicidae. The umbels are compound, many-rayed; the bracts few or none; the bracteoles many, membranous; the fruit very elongate, with the commissure broad; the carpels very convex at the back. Two species are known. One, *Myrrhis odorata*, is half wild in Britain. It has deltoid, tri-lobulate leaves, is aromatic and stimulant. Formerly it was cultivated as a pot herb, and is still used in Italy in salads. (*Sir J. D. Hooker*.)

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, here, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rule, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. ȳr = iōr.

myrrh ite, s. [MYRRHINT.]

myrrh oil, s. [Eng. *myrrh*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: The essential oil of myrrh, obtained by distilling an alcoholic solution of myrrhin with water. It is a viscid, brownish green oil; sp. gr. 1.0189 at 15.5°, boiling at 266°.

myrrh' ô phôre, s. [Lit. = myrrh-bearer, from Gr. *myrrha* (*myrrhina*) = myrrh, and *phoros* (*phoros*) = to bear.]

Art.: The myrrhophores are the three Maries, who, "as it began to dawn, came to see the sepulchre." They are represented as bearing vases of myrrh in their hands.

***myrrh' y, a.** [Eng. *myrrh*; *y*] Red-dirt of myrrh.

"As pours some pigeon from the myrrhy land"
Browning, Watermark

myr si nâ çê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myrsinæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æveæ*.]

Bot.: Anisades, an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. It consists of trees or handsome shrubs, with smooth, coriaceous, exstipulate leaves, sometimes ternate. Inflorescence, generally axillary, in umbels, corymbs, or panicles; flowers small, white or red, often with sunken dots or lines; calyx, four- to five-cleft, persistent; corolla four- or five-cleft; stamens four or five, with anthers, opposite the segments of the corolla, there also in some cases being five sterile petaloid ones; ovary superior or half inferior, one-celled, with a free central placenta and a definite or indefinite number of ovules; fruit fleshy, generally one-seeded. Found in tropical islands, also in Asia, Africa, and America. Known genera, thirty; species, 320. (*Lindley*.)

myr-sî nê, s. [Gr. *μυρσίνης* (*myrsinês*) = of myrtle, from *μύρτος* (*myrtos*) = myrtle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myrsinææ. The fruit of *Marsipia africana* is antihelmintic. In dropsy and colic it is a laxative. The gum is a remedy for dysmenorrhœa. The berries of *M. bifida* are cathartic.

myr tâ-çê æ, s. pl. [Lat. fem. pl. of *myrtæceris* = of myrtle, from *myrtus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Myrtle-blooms; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of trees or shrubs, with opposite or alternate entire leaves, usually with transparent dots and a vein running parallel to the margin. Inflorescence generally axillary; flowers red, white, or yellow, never blue; calyx valvate, four- or five-cleft, sometimes falling off in one piece; petals four or five, or wanting; stamens generally twice as many as the petals, rarely the same in number, sometimes indefinite; ovary inferior, one-, two-, four-, five-, or six-celled, with a simple style; placenta central or axile. Fruit dry or fleshy; seeds generally induplicate. Natives of South America, the East Indies, Australia, the South Sea Islands, with a few in Africa, &c. It is divided into two tribes — *Leptospermeæ*, with capsular, and *Myrtææ*, with baccate fruit. Known genera, forty-five; species, 1,300. (*Lindley*.)

myr-tâ-çê-ous (or çê as sh), a. [MYRTÆCÆ.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Myrtæcæ (q.v.).

myr-tal, a, & s. [Mod. Lat. *myrtalis*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the genus *Myrtus* (q.v.); as, the *Myrtal* Alliance. (*Lindley*.)

B. *As subst.*: A plant of the alliance Myrtales. (*Lindley*; *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3rd), p. 716.)

myr-tâ-lês, s. pl. [Lat. *myrtal(es)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-al(es)*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Epigynous Exogens with polypetalous dichlamydeous flowers; axils, placenta, and the embryo with little or no albumen. It contains ten orders: Combretææ, Alangiææ, Chamælaniææ, Haloragacææ, Amaracææ, Rhoizophorææ, Bellisacææ, Melastomacææ, Myrtæcææ, and Lecythidacææ.

myr-tê-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *myrtal(es)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Myrtæcæ (q.v.).

myr-ti-form, a. [Lat. *myrtos* = myrtle, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the appearance of myrtle or myrtle-berries.

myrtiform fossa,

Anat.: A slight depression in the upper maxillary bone. Called also the meisor fossa.

myr tle, mir tle, myr til, s. [O. Fr. *myrtel*, dmu., of *myrt*, *myrtis* = the myrtle, from Lat. *myrtus*, *myrtis*, *myrta*, from Gr. *μύρτος* (*myrtos*), from Pers. *myrd* = the myrtle.]

1. *Bot.*: *Myrtus communis*, a native of Persia, but naturalised in the south of Europe and grown in greenhouses and sheltered places in Britain. By distillation it yields an essential oil, used in perfumery. About a hundredweight of the leaves yield only 3 oz. of the perfume called in France *eau de rose*. The leaves are used in cerebral affections, &c. The fruit, which is carumative and astringent, is given in dysentery, diarrhoea, internal ulcers, and rheumatism. Dr. Emerson says that a gargle of the leaves is used in aphthæ, and a paste of the seeds in scorpion bites. (*Valentia Eribis, Rep.*) In the Greek archipelago the berries, especially those of a variety with white fruit, are eaten, as were the buds and berries by the ancients. In Tuscany they are used for pepper, and also made into a kind of wine, there called *myrtinum*. The powdered leaves have been used in Sicily as a substitute for snuff.

2. *Script.*: The word rendered *myrtle* in Scripture is correctly translated.

myrtle-berry, s. The fruit of the myrtle.

myrtle bilberry, s.

Bot.: *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

myrtle bloom, s.

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

myrtle wax, s. [MYRTICA-TALLOW.]

myr-tūs (pl. myr-tī), s. [Lat., from Gr. *μύρτος* (*myrtos*).] [MYRTLE.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: The typical genus of the order Myrtæcæ (q.v.). The flowers, which are yellow or white, are axillary; the petals five; the fruit succulent, crowned by the calyx lobes, divided into two or three cells, their seeds kidney- or horseshoe-shaped, with a bony shell; leaves opposite, entire, dotted. About twelve species are known, from South America, Central Asia, and New Zealand. *Myrtus communis* is the Myrtle (q.v.). All are not trees, *M. Newzealandica* of the Falkland Islands being an undershrub.

2. *Pl.*: Jussieu's name, given in 1789, to the order now called Myrtæcæ, of which he was the founder.

myr-ūs (yr as ir), s. [Lat., from Gr. *μύρος* (*myros*) = a kind of sea-eel, the male of the Murena.]

Ichthy.: A hypothetical genus of Murenideæ; possibly it may be only a larval form of some other species.

my-sêlf, my-selvé, my silf (pl. ôur-sêlves), pron. [Eng. *my*, and *self*.]

1. Used in the nominative, after I, to add emphasis, or to point out more emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person. The I is sometimes omitted in poetry.

"Myself hath often overheard them say,"
Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

2. Used in the objective as a reflexive pronoun.

my selvé, my selv en, pron. [MYSELF.]

my-sî-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *mysid(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Opossum-shrimps; a family of Crustaceans, order Stomatopoda. The form of the body closely approaches that of the shrimps; the resemblance to an opossum is in the pouch, formed of plates attached to the abdominal legs, in which the female keeps first the eggs and then the immature young. They form a great part of the food of the whale.

my-sîs, s. [Gr. *μύσεις* (*mysis*) = a closing the lips or eyes; *μύω* (*mysô*) = to close, to shut.]

Zool.: Opossum-shrimp; the typical genus of the family Mysidæ (q.v.). *Mysis chlorurca*, or *rubiparis*, the Common Opossum-shrimp, is a native of the northern European seas, &c. *M. relicta*, from the great lakes of Sweden and North America, is the only known freshwater Stomatopod.

mysis stage,

Bot.: A stage in the development of certain Crustaceans (Phyllocæ) in which they exhibit the typical qualities of MYSIS, a genus belonging to a slightly advanced group.

mýs ôps, s. [Gr. *μύς* (*mys*) = a mouse, and *ôps* (*ôps*) = the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Bot.: *Myrica*. A genus of Myricales found in the Eastern and North American zone.

My sore, s. [Hind. *Mysh-ha-ara*.]

A state of Southern India professed by the British.

Mysore thorn,

Bot.: *Caralpinus spinosa*, a scandent, strictly armed shrub, forming an almost impenetrable fence. Hybrid Myrtles in a good cultivated place, to which *Phoradendron*

mý sôr in, s. [From *Myrica*], in Hindustani, Eng. soil. (Mm. 1. 200.)

Mm.: An opaque and white clay containing 99.92 per cent. of water.

mýs ta çî na, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μύσταις* (*mystais*), genit. *μύστακος* (*mystakos*) = the upper lip.]

Zool.: *Mystacinus tuberculata*, the sole species of the group Mystacina, a peculiar form restricted to New Zealand, where, with *Chalcidius tuberculatus*, it represents the indigenous mammalian fauna. It has the peculiar property of folding its wings and rolling up the posterior half of the intersegmental membrane, thus becoming quadruped. The claws of the thumbs and toes have each a small lacin projecting from the base. The soles of the feet and the inferior surface of the legs are manifestly adhesive, and their structure leads to the belief that this species hunts for its insect food, not only in the air, but also on the branches and leaves of trees, among which its peculiarities of structure probably enable it to walk about with security and ease. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 488.)

mýs ta çî-næ, s. pl. [Nom. pl. of Mod. Lat. *mystacinæ* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of Embellimorpha subfamily Melosomina. The tail perforates the intersegmental membrane, and appears on its upper surface. Mystacina is the sole genus.

mýs ta cò çêtes, s. pl. [MASTVOCTE.] The English form of the scientific name *Mystacoceti* (q.v.).

"The *Mystacocetæ* appear at first sight to be the most specialized and aberrant of the existent Cetææ."
Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), vi. 734.

mýs ta-cò çê-ti, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μύσταις* (*mystais*), genit. *μύστακος* (*mystakos*) = the upper lip, and *κίχρος* (*kichros*) = a sea-monster, a huge fish.]

1. *Zool.*: The Batropoda (Whalebone or Bilen Whales), a sub-order of Cetææ Genera, *Balenæ*, *Neodulicæ*, *Rachinæctes*, *Meqaptera*, and *Balanoptera*.

2. *Paleont.*: The sub-order is represented in the early Pliocene, but the species were generally smaller than those now existing.

mýs ta-cò leu-cûs, s. [Gr. *μύσταις* (*mystais*), genit. *μύστακος* (*mystakos*) = the upper lip, the mustache, and *λευκός* (*leukos*) = white.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Xenocephalina, from Sumatra.

mýs ta gòg ic, mýs ta gòg ic al, a. [Eng. *my* (*myself*); *ic*.] Relating or pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy; having the character of a mystagogue; pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

"Mysticall hath often overheard them say,"
Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

2. Used in the objective as a reflexive pronoun.

mýs ta gòg ic al, mýs ta gòg ic al, a. [Eng. *my* (*myself*); *ic*.] Relating or pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy; having the character of a mystagogue; pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

"Mysticall hath often overheard them say,"
Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

2. Used in the objective as a reflexive pronoun.

mýs ta gòguc, s. [Lat. *mystagogus*, from Gr. *μύσταιγος* (*mystaiygos*), from *μύσταις* (*mystais*) = initiated in mysteries, and *αγωγός* (*agōgos*) = a leader; *αγωγή* (*agōgē*) = to lead; Fr. *mystagogue*; Ital. *mistagogico*.]

1. One who interprets divine mysteries.

"The Egyptian *mystagogus* taught it among other created spirits."
Washington, Divine Evidences, bk. ii. 14.

2. One who keeps church robes and administers them to strangers.

mýs ta gòg y, s. [MASTVOCTE.] The interpretation of mysteries; the principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue.

*mÿs tēr, s. [MYSTER.]

*mÿs tēr i al, s. [Eng. myster; -al.] Containing a mystery or puzzle; not easily understood or solved; enigmatical. "Beauty and Love, whose story is mysterious!" —Ben Jonson: Love's Triumph.

*mÿs tēr i arch, s. [Gr. μυστηράρχης (mÿstēr-ārch), from μυστήριον (mÿstērion) = a mystery, and ἀρχή (archē) = to rule, to direct.] One who presides over mysteries. [MYSTERY (1), 6.]

mÿs tēr i ōūs, v. [Fr. mystérieux; from Lat. mysterium = a mystery (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. misterioso.] Containing or of the nature of a mystery; not plain to the understanding; obscure; beyond human comprehension; mystic, occult, incomprehensible. "Mysterious His ways, whose power Brings forth that unexpected doom." —Cowper: Pastoral Epistle to Lady Austen.

mÿs tēr i ōūs lÿ, adv. [Eng. mysterious; -ly.] In a mysterious manner; in a manner beyond human comprehension; mystically, allegorically. "Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood There always." —Milton: P. L., vi 516.

mÿs tēr i ōūs nēss, s. [Eng. mysterious; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being mysterious; obscurity; mysticalness, incomprehensibility. "The unavoidable mysteriousness of the chief articles of the Christian religion." —South: Sermons, vol. ii, ser. 6.

2. That which is mysterious or obscure; a mystery.

*mÿs-tēr-ize, v.t. [Eng. myster(y); -ize.] To express in enigmas. "Mysterizing their enigms, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accomodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiac." —Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. v, ch. x.

mÿs tēr-ÿ (1), *mÿs-tēr-iē (1), s. [Lat. mysterium, from Gr. μυστήριον (mÿstērion) = a mystery, from μύσσειν (mÿssēs) = one initiated into mysteries; μύω (mÿō) = (1) to close the mouth or eyes, (2) to initiate into mysteries; Fr. mystère; Ital. misterio, mistero; Sp. misterio.]

1. Something above human comprehension, and fitted to inspire a sense of awe; something hidden from human knowledge. "I will tell thee the mystery of the woman and of the beast that carrieth her." —Revelation xvii. 7.

2. A secret; something carefully and intentionally hidden from the knowledge of others. "You would pluck out the heart of my mystery!" —Shakspeare: Hamlet, iii. 3.

3. An enigma, a puzzle; a riddle; something puzzling or hard to understand. "There is a mystery in the soul of state." —Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

4. The Holy Communion. "My duty is to exert you in the mean season to consider the dignity of that holy mystery." —Common Prayer: Communion Service.

5. (Pl.): The consecrated elements in the Eucharist.

"We most heartily thank thee for that thou dost vouchsafe to feed us, who have duly received these holy mysteries, with the spiritual food of the most precious Body and Blood of thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ." —Common Prayer: Communion Service.

6. (Pl.): A term applied amongst the Greeks and Romans to certain secret rites and ceremonies, only known to and practised by the initiated; as, the Eleusinian mysteries.

*mÿs tēr-ÿ (2), *mÿs-tēr-iē (2), s. [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. mystice = a trade, a craft; from O. Fr. mister (Fr. métier); from Lat. ministrum = service, employment; mister = a servant. The proper spelling should be mystery, or mister, the y being due to confusion with mystery (1).] [MYSTER.]

1. A trade, an occupation, an employment, a profession.

2. A kind of mediæval drama, or dramatic composition, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history. They were totally devoid of invention or plot, following the sacred narrative or the legends tamely and literally. They were also called miracle-plays. [MIMICRY.] The Mysteries were succeeded in the sixteenth century by Moralities, in which we find the first attempts at dramatic art, as they contain some rudiments of a plot, and even attempted to delineate character and to paint manners. Many of these Mysteries still exist. They were played

by members of the different crafts or trading companies. Thus the collection known as the Chester Mysteries were acted in that city in the year 1327, and contains "The Fall of Lucifer," acted by the Tanners; "The Creation," by the Butchers; "The Last Supper," by the Bakers; "The Resurrection," by the Skinners, &c. [MORALITY, 4.]

mystery play, s. [MYSTERY (2), 2.]

mÿs tic, *mÿs tick, n. & s. [Fr. mystique from Lat. mysticus, from Gr. μυστικός (mÿstikos) = mystic, from μύσσειν (mÿssēs) = one initiated into mysteries; Ital. & Sp. místico.]

A. As adjective:

1. Hidden from or incomprehensible to human knowledge or comprehension; mysterious, dark, occult, obscure, secret. "Careful the Lady to be list Her magic arts in view of day." —Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 27.

2. Allegorical, emblematical. "Ceremonial law, with all its mystic rites . . . to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it." —Boyle: Works, ii. 278.

3. Pertaining to the ancient mysteries. [MYSTERY (1), 6.]

4. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

B. As subst.: One who is addicted to mysticism; a supporter of the doctrine of mysticism; specif., one of a religious party which arose towards the close of the third century, distinguished by their professing pure, sublime, and perfect devotion. "But why before us Protestants produce An Indian mystic or a French recluse?" —Cowper: Truth, 128.

*mÿs-tic-al, *mÿs-tic-all, *mÿs-tic-all, a. [Eng. mystic; -al.] The same as MYSTIC, a. (q.v.).

"These things are mystical and not to be understood but by Theophrastus himselfe." —Ginsburgh: Icon Bartholomæus of Bath. (Note.)

mystical theology, s.

Ecclesiol.: That branch of theology which deals with personal spiritual experience, and lays down rules for the attainment of a high state of contemplation.

mÿs-tic-al-lÿ, *mÿs-tic-al-liē, adv. [Eng. mystical; -ly.] In a mystical manner; allegorically.

"All characterized mystically there." —Sterling: Domesday; The Fifth Hour.

*mÿs-tic-al-nēss, s. [Eng. mystical; -ness.] The quality or state of being mystical.

*mÿs-ti-çism, s. [Eng. mystic; -ism; Fr. mysticisme.]

Theol. & Church Hist.: The views of the mystics; specially, that they possessed more direct communion with God than did other Christians. Individuals have more or less held this view in every age of the Church. The creed of modern mysticism may be found in the universally popular Imitation, attributed to a Kempis; somewhat less known are the poems of Madame Guyon, translated by Cowper. The piety breathed in her verse is most ardent, though at times the language used is more familiar than is usually addressed to God.

mÿs-ti-fi-cā-tion, s. [Fr.]

1. The act of mystifying, puzzling, or perplexing.

2. The state of being mystified, puzzled, or perplexed.

3. That which mystifies, puzzles, or perplexes; a puzzle, a mystery.

*mÿs-ti-fi-cā-ōr, s. [MYSTIFY.] One who mystifies, puzzles, or perplexes.

mÿs-ti-fÿ, v.t. [Lat. mystifico, and fÿ, pass. of fero = to make.] To involve or shroud in mystery; to perplex. [MYSTERY (1).]

mÿs-trō-pēt-a-lī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. mystroptelion]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suit. -ina.]

Bot.: An order of Rhizanthis parasitic on roots. The stem is sheathing, covered by imbricated scales; the flowers in dense heads or spikes. They are monœcious, the male flowers being on the upper and the female on the lower part of the spike. The males are one- to three-valved; stamens two (?); the females a three-lobed stigma. Fruit a rounded achene. Akin to Balanophoraceæ. Known species two, both from South Africa. (Sir Joseph Hooker & Prof. Balfour.)

mÿs trō-pēt-a-lōn, s. [Gr. μυστρον (mÿst-rōn) = a spool, and πέταλον (petalon) = a leaf, a petal.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Mystroptelium (q.v.).

*mÿ-ta-çism, s. [Gr. μεταçισμός (mÿtal-çism) = fondness for the letter m.]

Etym.: Too frequent use of the letter m. (Encyc. London.)

mÿth, *mythe, s. [I. d. mythos = a fable, a myth; Gr. μῦθος (mÿthos) = anything delivered by word of mouth.]

1. Literally:

(1) thin.: A fiction framed unconsciously, not a wilful falsehood. Such myths arose most copiously in the infancy of nations, but they do so yet, especially among young people or the uneducated, there being the closest analogy between the mind of early man and that of a child or of an imbecile person. Every observation of nature, every event in human history, every attempt to understand nature tended to the multiplication of myths. They have been divided into philosophical and historical myths, myths of observation, nature-myths, &c.

(2) Spec.: A philosophical myth. According to George is the evolving of an imaginary fact from an idea, and is to be distinguished from legend, which is the evolving of an idea from a fact. When the Romans of the Augustan times, out of the idea how their polity arose, created the narrative of Æneas, his misfortunes, his wanderings, and his settlement in Italy, they framed a myth; when real historic facts become embellished by fiction, they are legendary. "Most of the Hottenot mythæ solar or celestial." —Max Müller: Science of Religion (1822), p. 229.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Any statement partly or wholly fabulous.

(2) A euphemism for a falsehood.

(3) A person or thing which does not exist; as, He is a myth.

mÿth-ic, mÿth-ic-al, a. [Eng. myth; -ic, -ical; Fr. mythique.]

1. Lit.: Of or belonging to myths in the literal sense.

2. Fig.: Of or belonging to fabulous narrations or falsehoods.

*mÿth-ic-al-lÿ, adv. [Eng. mythical; -ly.] In a mythical manner; by means of myths or mythical fables.

mÿth-i-cō, pref. [MYTHIC.] (For definition see compound.)

mythico-historical, a. Partly mythical and partly historical; partaking of the nature both of myth and of history.

"This expedition is properly an example of mythico-historical narrative." —Lewis Cred. Early Roman Hist (1855), ii. 502.

*mÿth-ō-clās-tic, a. [Gr. μῦθος (mÿthos) = a fable, and κλάσσειν (klāsēs) = a breaker; κλάω (klāō) = to break.] Destroying faith in myths and legends.

"In this mythoclastic age." —Spectator, Oct. 15, 1881.

mÿ-thōg-er-a-phēr, s. [Gr. μῦθος (mÿthos) = a fable, & myth, and γράφω (grāphō) = to write.] One who writes myths; one who narrates myths, fables, or legends.

"The statues of Mars and Venus had been copied from Filagetas, Eusebius's favourite mythographer." —Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry, vol. 1. (Addenda.)

mÿ-thōl-ē-gēr, s. [Gr. μυθολογία (mÿthologos) = dealing in fables.] [MYTHOLOGY.] The same as MYTHOLOGIST (q.v.).

*myth-ō-lō-gī-an, s. [Eng. mythology; -an.] A mythologist.

mÿth-ō-lōg-ic-al, *mÿth-ō-lōg-ic, a. [Gr. μυθολογικός (mÿthologikos), from μυθολογία (mÿthologia) = mythology (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to mythology; containing or of the nature of a myth; fabulous, mythical, legendary.

"And taught at schools much mythologic stuff, But sound religion sparingly enough." —Cowper: Tractation, 197.

mÿth-ō-lōg-ic-al-lÿ, adv. [Eng. mythological; -ly.] In a mythological manner; according to mythology; by the use of myths.

"An essay . . . mythologically, mythologically, and emblematically offered." —Wood: Athena Oxoniensis, vol. ii. Dissert. Jones.

fātē, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = é; y = ā; qu = kw.

mý-thōl-ō-gíst, s. [Eng. *mythology*(y); -íst.] One who is versed in mythology; one who writes or discourses on mythology.

† **mý thōl ó gíze, v.t.** [Eng. *mythologize*(y); -íz.] To relate or discourse on mythology or fabulous history. [*Catalan Review*, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 607.]

* **mýth ó-lógue, s.** [MYTHOLOGY.] A myth or fable invented for a purpose.

"May we not consider his history of the Fall as an excellent *mythology*?"—*Calculus*, *Trigon. Bibl.* (1767)

mý-thōl ó-gý, s. [Fr. *mythologie*, from Lat. *mythologia*; Gr. *μυθολογια* (*mythologia*), from *μυθος* (*mythos*) = a fable, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; *λογος* (*logos*) = to tell.]

1. Gen.: The science of myths or legends; that branch of science which investigates the meaning of myths, and the relationship between the myths of different countries or peoples; a treatise on myths.

"Parts of *mythology* are religious, parts of *mythology* are historical, parts of *mythology* are poetical, but *mythology* as a whole is neither religion nor history, nor philosophy, nor poetry. It comprehends all these together under that peculiar form of expression which is natural and intelligible at a certain stage, or at certain recurring stages in the development of thought and speech, but which, after becoming traditional, becomes frequently unatural and unintelligible."—*Max Müller*, *Science of Religion*, pp. 252, 253.

2. Spec.: A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the beliefs of a people concerning their origin, deities, heroes, &c.

"What we call a religion differs from *mythology* in the same way as a civilized state does from a savage tribe."—*Sage*, *Comparative Philology* (1854), p. 230.

3. *Comparative mythology*: The comparison of the mythologies of all nations. Professor Sayce considers that it is but a branch of the science of language. Mythology, he says, is founded on words, and the history, therefore, of words must explain its external side, which is its most important one. The religious instruct will explain the internal one.

* **mýth ó-plásm, s.** [Gr. *μυθος* (*mythos*) = a fable, and *πλασμα* (*plasma*) = anything moulded, a fiction; *πλασσω* (*plássō*) = to mould.] A narration of mere fable.

* **mýth ó-pœ ic, mýth ó-pō ét ic, a.** [Gr. *μυθολογος* (*mythologos*) = making legends or fables; *μυθος* (*mythos*) = a fable, and *ποιω* (*poiō*) = to make.] Myth-making; suggesting or giving rise to myths.

"These mythical genealogies . . . do not belong to the earliest *mythologic* ages."—*Cox*, *Introduct. to Mythology*, p. 37.

† **mýth ó-pō-é-sis, s.** [Gr. *μυθος* (*mythos*) = a myth, and *ποιωσις* (*poiēsis*) = a making.] The growth of myths.

"It is in keeping with the principles of *Mythopoeia* that Calypso's land . . . should be in the midst of the sea."—*Keary*, *Outlines of Primitive Belief*, p. 42. (Note 3.)

mý-til-í-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *mytil(us)* = a sea-mussel; fem. pl. adj. suff. -í-dæ.]

1. Zool.: Mussels; a genus of Conchiferous Mollusca, division Asiphoidea; shell, oval and equilateral; edges closely fitting, ligament internal, hinge edentulous. The Mytilidae are mostly marine, and attached by a byssus. Chief genera, Mytilus, Modiolus, Lithodanus, and Plesseia.

2. Paleont.: The family is Paleozoic, some members being from the Lower Silurian, others from the Coal Measures and the Permian.

mý-til-ite, s. [Lat. *mytil(us)*; Eng. suff. -ite (*Paleont.*)]

Geol.: A fossil shell of the genus Mytilus.

mý-tí-lóid, s. & a. [Lat. *mytilus* (q.v.), and Gr. *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, resemblance.]

A. As substantive:

Zool.: An individual of the family Mytilidae.

B. As adj.: Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the Mytilidae.

"A *mytiloid* shell."—*Geol. Mag.*, 1883, p. 415.

mý-tí-lús, s. [Lat., from Gr. *μύτιλος* (*mytilos*) = Mytilus *mytilus*. (See def.)]

1. Zool.: True Mussel; the typical genus of the family Mytilidae (q.v.). Shell, wedge-shaped, umbones at end; it inoors itself to piles and stones by a strong and coarse byssus. World-wide in distribution; seventy recent species have been described. *Mytilus edulis* is the Common Sea Mussel (q.v.). Horace (*Sat.*, ii. 4, 27) (if *mytilus* is not a misreading for *unguis*), attributes purgative qualities to it, and it is mentioned by Martial (iii. 60) as far inferior to the oyster.

2. Paleont.: Apparently came into existence in Permian times.

mýx a mœ bæ, s. pl. [Gr. *μύξα* (*myxa*) = mucus, and Mod. Lat. *myxina*.]

Zool.: A name given to Myxomyxete in a certain stage of development.

mýx í-nê, s. [Gr. *μαγίρος* (*magiros*) = a smooth sea-fish, a slime-fish.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Myxiniidae (q.v.). There is one external branchial aperture on each side of the abdomen, leading by six ducts to six branchial sacs. Three species are known, from the North Atlantic, Japan, and the Straits of Magellan. Myxine descends to a depth of 347 fathoms, and is generally met with in the Norwegian froids at 70 fathoms, sometimes in great abundance. (*Gadoides*.)

mýx ín-í-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myxine*(e); Lat. fem. adj. suff. -í-dæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of cyclostomatus fishes, with two genera, Myxine and Bellostoma. The fishes of this family are popularly known as Hag-fish, Glutinous Hags, or Borers; they are marine, and their distribution is similar to that of the Gadidae, in the abdominal cavity of which they are frequently found buried. They secrete an immense quantity of glutinous slime, and are considered by the fishermen as a great nuisance, as they seriously damage the fisheries where they abound.

mýx ín-óid, s. [Mod. Lat. *myxine*, and Gr. *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy. (Pl.): The family Myxiniidae (q.v.). (*Huxley*; *Introduct. to Class. Zool.*, p. 64.)

mýx ó-gás-três, s. pl. [Gr. *μύξα* (*myxa*) = mucus, slime, and *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Bot.: A suborder of Fungals, order Gastromyces. There is a mucilaginous matrix, from which arise sac-like dehiscient peridia, emitting an often reticulated, filamentous structure, bearing spores. They grow on the bark of trees, on leaves, or on the ground. There are four sections: Trichiacei, Stenomitei, Physariet, and Ethalimæ.

mýx ó-gás-trōns, n. [MYXOGASTRES.] Of or pertaining to the Myxogastres (q.v.).

mýx ó-mý-cē-tæ, mýx ó-mý-cē-tēs, s. pl. [Gr. *μύξα* (*myxa*) = mucus, and *μωκός* (*mochos*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A doubtful order of Fungals. Alone among plants they have three cells, without a cell wall, in their vegetative period, and not combined into a tissue. They live on decaying animal and vegetable substances. (*Thomæ*.)

mýx ó-mý-cē-toñs, n. [MYXOMYCETÆ.] Of or pertaining to the Myxomyxete (q.v.).

mýx ón, s. [Lat. from Gr. *μύξα* (*myxa*) = a fish. Suggested by Cuvier to be either *Muscula tricornis* or *tridacna*, the turbot.]

Ichthy.: (For det. see ETYM.)

mýx ó-pōd, s. [Gr. *μύξα* (*myxa*) = mucus, slime, and *πους* (*pus*), genit. *ποδος* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool. (Pl.): According to Huxley, a division of the Protozoa (q.v.). [RIZOPODA.]

"It will be convenient to distinguish those Protozoa which possess pseudopodia as *Myxopoda*."—*Holger*, *Amat. Insect. Animals*, p. 26.

mýx óp-ó-da, s. pl. [MYXOPODA.]

mýx ó-spōn-ǵí-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *μύξα* (*myxa*) = mucus, and *σπογγία* (*spōngiā*) = a sponge.]

Zool.: An order of Spongiae (q.v.), containing soft sponge in which the skeleton is absent. According to Huxley, it only contains the family Halisarcidae, with the single genus Halisarca. Other authorities make it include also the family Chondrosiadae.

mýx-ūs, s. [Gr. *μύξα* = mucus, slime.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Mugilida, differing only from the typical genus in having the teeth more distinct.

mý-zōm-é-la, s. [Gr. *μύξα* (*myxa*) = to mutter, and *μελος* (*melos*) = song.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Myzomelinae. The plumage of the males is usually black and red.

mý-zō-mé-li-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myzomelinae*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -í-dæ.]

Ornith.: Honey creepers, a sub-family of Meliphagina (Honey eaters). (*For. &c.*)

mý-zō-stome, s. [MYZOSTOMA.]

1. Zool.: A genus of the genus MYZOSTOMA.

2. Entom.: A genus of the genus MYZOSTOMA.

3. Bot.: A genus of the genus MYZOSTOMA.

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35. Bot.: A genus of the genus MYZOSTOMA.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çxenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -çion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, dle, &c. = bel, del.

I. *Ophionyx longica*:
 1. The top or summit of a rock or mountain; a rising ground.
 "Just turn this *nab* of death."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xxi.
 2. A hat.
 "I'll keep on my *nab*."—*Furphyar: Recruiting Officer*, ii.

II. Technically:
 1. *Trigger*: The cock of a gun-lock.
 2. *Locksmith*: The keeper of a door-lock.
 * **nab cheat**, *s.* A cup, a hat.
 "Thus we throw up our *nabcheats*, best for joy."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Boozers Bush*, ii. 1.

nāb, *v.t.* [Sw. *nappa*; Dut. *nappe* = to catch.] To catch suddenly or unexpectedly; to seize with a sudden grasp.

nāb a lus. [Etyim. unknown.]
Bot.: A genus of composites, sometimes made a synonym of *Prenanthes*. The roots of *Nabalus albus*, *N. altissimus*, *N. virgatus*, &c., are popularly called rattlesnake roots. The leaves are applied externally to the wound made by a rattlesnake's fangs, while the juice, boiled in milk, is administered by the mouth. The remedy is by no means infallible.

* **nābbe**, *s.* [See def.] A contraction for *ne abbe* = have not.

nāb-bý, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A fisherman's boat, a yawl. [*Ophileta*.]

nā beē, *s.* [Native name.] The same as Bix (q.v.).

nā-bit, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Polyvized sugar-candy.

nāb-lóck, *s.* [NIBLICK.]

nā-bōb, **no-bobb**, *s.* [Hind. *nanabāb*, pl. of *nabāb* = a vicegerent, a deputy, a nabob.] A popular name formerly much used, with a touch of contempt, for an Englishman, especially an English merchant, who had made a fortune in India, and returned to spend it in his own country.
 "A cry much resembling the cry which, seventy or eighty years later, was raised against the English nabobs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* **nā-bōb bōr-ý**, *s.* [Eng. *nabob*; -ery.] The class of nabobs.
 "He reminds me of a nabob."—*Nabobbery itself*—*Savage: L. Mallett*, bk. v, ch. x.

* **nā-bōb-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *nabob*; -ess.] A female nabob; the wife of a nabob.
 "There are few nabobs and nabobesses in this country."—*Waldpole: Letters*, iii. 375.

nāc-a-rāt, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *nacarada*, from *nacar* = mother-of-pearl.] [N.V. ICE.]
 1. A pale red colour with an orange tint.
 2. Fine linen or crape dyed of a pale red colour.

nach-laut (ch guttural, au as ōw), *s.* [Ger. = after-sound; *nach* = after, and *laut* = sound.]
Philol.: The second element in a diphthong, or in a diphthongal sound, as in that which often has.

nacht-horn (ch guttural), *s.* [Ger. = night-horn.]
Music: An organ stop consisting of stopped wood pipes of a moderately large scale, the tone of which is somewhat like that of a horn.

* **nāc-kēr** (1), *s.* [NACRE.]

* **nāc-kēr** (2), *s.* [KNACKER.]

na cō dar, *s.* [Arab.] The captain of an Arab vessel.

nā-crē (crē as kōr), *s.* [Fr., from Pers. *nācar*; Sp. *nacare*.] Mother-of-pearl (q.v.).
 "The valuable pearls of commerce are a more compact and finer kind of *nacra*."—*Nacra: Aust. Invertebrates*, p. 287.

nā-crē-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *nacre*; -ous.]
 1. *Orn. Linn.*: Consisting of mother-of-pearl; resembling mother-of-pearl.
 2. *Zool.*: A term applied to one of the three principal varieties of shells. Nacreous shells have a peculiar lustre, which is due to the minute undulations of the edges of alternate layers of carbonate of lime and membrane. [*Nicholson*.]

nā-crite, *s.* [Fr. *nacra* = mother-of-pearl; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:
 1. A talc-like mineral, occurring in small mammillary groups of folia, at Brand, near Freiberg, Saxony. Crystallization orthorhombic; soft; colour, cream-white; lustre, pearly; compos., a hydrated silicate of alumina; closely related to, if not identical with, Kaolinite (q.v.).
 2. A green muscovite (q.v.), found at Unity, Maine, U.S.A.
 3. A name formerly used by mineralogists to designate the minute mica-like scales of which the true talc was then (recently) found distributed through many rocks. These are now shown to belong mostly to the mica group.

nā dāb, *s.* [Pers.] The high-priest of the Persians.

* **nadde**, *s.* [See def.] A contraction for *ne nadde* = had not.
 "He *nadde* no wound, war thora he scolded an drop blood."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 363.

nā dir, **na-dire**, *s.* [Arab. *nadir*'s point (or simply *nadir*) = the point of the sky opposite the zenith; *nadir* = abke, corresponding to; as *samt* = the azimuth.]
I. Literally:
 1. The point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under where we stand.
 2. The point of the zodiac opposite to that in which the sun is situated.
 "The *nadir* of the sun is thirke degree yr is opposite to the degree of the sun in the xxiii. signe."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabe*.
II. Fig.: The lowest point or stage; the point or time of greatest depression.

nā-dōr-ite, *s.* [From Djebel-Nador, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]
Min.: A rare mineral, occurring in flattened tabular, or somewhat lenticular, crystals. Crystallization, orthorhombic; hardness, 3; sp. gr. 7.02; lustre, resinous to adamantine; colour, smoky-brown to brownish-yellow; streak, yellow; translucent. Compos., an oxychloride of lead and antimony, the analyses of which appear to correspond to the formula Sb₂O₃PbO + PbCl₂. From Constantine, Algiers.

næs-ūm-ite, *s.* [From Näsium, Sweden, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]
Min.: A chalk-white amorphous substance, consisting essentially of a silicate of alumina and lime, with 4.39 per cent. of water. Near Fahluite (q.v.) in composition.

nāc-thing, *s.* [NOTHING.]

* **næve**, **nëve**, *s.* [Lat. *navus* = a spot; Fr. *navet*.] A nevus; a spot or blemish on the skin. [NÆVUS.]
 "So many spots, like *naves*, our Venus had?"—*Dryden: Cyprioth* [*Worth of Lord Herbert*].

* **næ-vōse**, *a.* [Eng. *navet*; -ose.] Spotted, flecked.

næ-vūs (pl. **næ-vi**), *s.* [Lat. = a spot.]
Physiol.: A vascular tumour of connective tissue, containing blood in its sponge-like meshes. Nævi are occasionally malignant—*etc.*, as in the orbital region; but are found mostly in the adipose tissue.

nævus maternus, *s.*
Physiol.: A mother's mark; a mark on the skin from birth, the effect, as is said, of the mother's longing for or aversion to particular objects, or of some accidental occurrence affecting her own person during pregnancy.

nāfe, **nāf**, **nāf**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A kind of tufted seabird.

nāg, **nagge**, *s.* [O. Dut. *naghe*, *nagge*, from O. Dan. *nagen*, *negen* = to neigh.]
 1. A small horse; a horse of any kind.
 "Tis like the forced cart of a stumbling *nag*."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, iii. 1.
 2. A term of contempt for a woman of loose character.
 "You rambled *nag* of Egypt . . .
 Hoists sails and flies."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

nāg, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *nagga* = to nibble, to peck; Dan. *nage*; Icel. *naga* = to gnaw (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To find fault with constantly; to scold continually; to be continually pestering with complaints or fault-finding.
 "Which describes Aeneas as having 'nagged' the painter to death."—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 25, 1892.

B. Intrans.: To be continually finding fault or scolding.
 "Engage me for *nagging*; I am but a woman."—*Rossetti: Charles & Mary*, ch. xviii.

na-ga, nag, *u. & s.* [Maharatta, &c. *naga*; Hind. *nag*.]
A. As adjective:
 1. A term applied to an ancient race who invaded India about the sixth century B.C.
 2. A term applied to a number of tribes living on the borders of Assam, Manipoor, and Burma.

B. As substantive:
 1. A member of one of the Naga tribes.
 2. A class of mendicants in Hindustan, going naked and carrying arms.
 3. In Hindu mythology, a deified serpent, *spec.*, the cobra (q.v.).

na-gēl-flùe, **na-gēl-flùh**, *s.* [Ger. *nagel* = a nail, and O. Ger. *fluh* = a rock.]
Geol.: The conglomerate of the molasse in Switzerland. It has pebbles derived from the granite, studding it like nail-heads. It is sometimes six thousand, if not even eight thousand, feet thick. It is very conspicuous on the Righi, and in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, as well as in the Spiez, near Wiesen. The lower part of it, containing terrestrial plants, fluviatile shells, and the bones of extinct land quadrupeds is considered by Escher as a fresh-water formation; the upper part contains marine shells. Sir Charles Lyell considered the lower part at least Miocene, and the upper part perhaps Pliocene. [*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, v. 228; vi. p. 11c.]

* **nāg-gōn**, *s.* [NAG, s.] A familiar term for a horse.

nāg-gý, *a.* [Eng. *nag*, v.; -y.] Inclined to nag or scold.

nā-gor, *s.* [Native name.]
Zool.: *Cervicapra redunca*, a reed buck from Western Africa.

nāg-yāg-ite, *s.* [From Nagyat, Transylvania, where first found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]
Min.: A rare mineral, occurring as crystals, granular, or foliated. Crystallization, probably orthorhombic; hardness, 1 to 1.5; sp. gr. 6.85 to 7.2; lustre, metallic, splendid, but becoming dull on exposure; streak and colour blackish lead-gray; opaque, sectile, flexible; Compos.: somewhat variable, but it appears to be essentially a sulpho-telluride of lead and gold, with occasionally small amounts of antimony and copper. Found, associated with gold, in Transylvania, and subsequently in the United States.

nāh lōh, *s.* [Arab.]
Bot.: The date-palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*.

Nā-hūm, *s.* [Heb. נחום (*Nakhūm*) = comfort, consolation; from נחם (*nā-chām*) = to be comforted; Gr. *Naxōm* (*Naxōm*).]
 1. *Script. Biog.*: A prophet called the Elkoshite, from Elkosh where he was born or where he laboured; but whether it was in Galilee or in Assyria has not been determined; the time when he flourished is also uncertain. The most probable opinion is that his prophecies were spoken in the reign of Uzziah a short time after Sennacherib's invasion. In ii. 2 there seems to be an allusion to the captivity of the Ten Tribes which took place in that reign.
 2. *Old Test. Canon*: The seventh of the Minor Prophets; i.e., of the minor books of prophecy. The theme is "The burden of Nineveh," the utter destruction of which is predicted, the reference probably being to its capture by the combined forces of the Medes and Chaldeans about 625 B.C. Nahum i. 15 closely resembles Isa. li. 7. The style of the book has been highly commended, and its canonical authority has never been doubted.

nā-īa (ī as y), *s.* [NAJJA.]

nā-īd, **nā-īd**, *s.* [Lat. *naias* (genit. *naiadis*), from Gr. *ναῖός* (*naios*), genit. *ναῖάδος* (*naiados*) = a water-nymph, from *ναῖός* (*naios*) = to flow; Fr. *naiade*; Ital. *naiade* Sp. *naiada*.]
 1. *Gr. & Rom. Myth.*: A water-nymph; one of a number of female deities who presided over fountains, rivers, brooks, &c. The number of these goddesses was indefinite. In his

Georgies (q.v.) Virgil enumerates sixteen; and Ovid, in his Elegies (m. 64), speaks of at least one hundred in the river Anio. The most beautiful of the naiads is said to have been Egle; and, according to Homer, many of the old Greek heroes were the offspring of these deities, who are represented as beautiful women, having their heads crowned with rushes, and reclining against urns from which water is flowing.

2. *Zool. (Pl.)*: The English name given by Lindley to the order Naiadaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Zool.*: One of the Unionidæ.

nai' ad-â-çc-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *naius*, genit. *naius(is)*; fem. pl. adj. sufl. *-aco-*.]

Bot.: An order of Endogæus, alliance Hydroales. It consists of plants living in fresh or salt water, the leaves, which are very cellular, have parallel veins and membranous interpetaloid stipules. Flowers small, often in terminal spikes; the perianth generally of two or four pieces, deciduous or wanting; stamens definite, hypogynous; stigma simple; ovaries, one or more, superior; ovule oblong, erect, or pendulous; fruit dry, one-celled, one-seeded. The Naiadaceæ are of low organization. Found in temperate and tropical countries. There are nine known genera, and sixteen species.

nai' ad eš, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *naius* = a naiad (q.v.).]

1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*: [NAIAD, I].

2. *Bot.*: Jussieu's name for the order now called Naiadaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Zool.*: Lamarck's name for the Unionidæ (q.v.).

nâ-ian (i as y), *o.* [Fr.]

Hec.: The same as NAYANT (q.v.).

nâ-ias, na-jas, *s.* [NAIAD.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Naiadaceæ. It has submerged linear leaves, unisexual flowers, males membranous in spathe with one stamen and a four-celled anther; females naked. Fruit a small drupe, with one seed. Eight are known, one, *Najas flexilis*, British, is found at the bottom of lakes in Gilway.

na-ick, *s.* [NAIK.]

nâ i dæ, nâ id i dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nâ(is)*, or genit. *nâid(is)*, fem. pl. adj. sufl. *-oda-*.]

Zool.: A genus of Oligochaeta, division Oligochaeta Linnæa. Chief genera: *Nais*, *Aulophorus*, *Chaetogaster*, and *Lumbriculus*. Before they attain maturity reproduction is asexual.

nâ id i dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nais*, genit. *nâid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. sufl. *-idæ-*.] [NAIDÆ.]

na' if, *o.* [Fr.] [NAIVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Frank, ingenuous, artless, naive.

2. *Jewell.*: Applied to jewels which have a natural lustre without being cut.

nâig, *s.* [NAG, s.] [SCOTH.]

na-ik, na-ick, na-ique (que as k), *s.* [Hind.] A spoon-equal, ranking next to the havildar or sergeant.

nâil, 'nâyl, 'nâyle, *s.* [A.S. *nægel*; cogn. with Dut. *nagel*, feel. *nagel* is the human nail; *nagel* = a spike, a peg; Dan. *nagel*; Sw. *nagel*; Goth. **nagls*; Ger. *nagel*; Lith. *nagis* = a claw, a nail; Russ. *nagol* = a nail; Sansc. *nâkha* = a nail of the finger or toe; Lat. *unguis*; Gr. *ὄνη* (*onia*); Gael. & Ir. *tonna*; Wel. *wnn*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A sharp, narrow piece of metal for attaching objects by driving it into or through them. It differs from a spike or a tack in being smaller than one and larger than the other; from a screw in that the latter is not driven but twisted into the wood; from a nail in having a head, while the head has but a spur. Nails are assorted as to:

(1) *Purpose*: as hurdle, nail, fencing, slating, &c.

(2) *Form of the heads*: as rose, clasp, diamond, countersunk, &c.

(3) *Form of point*: as flat, sharp, spear, chisel.

(4) *Thickness*: as fine, bastard, strong.

(5) *Size*: from 1½ to 40 lbs., that is, 1,000 nails of a given size will weigh so many pounds, as ten-pound nails, when multiplied in proportion to the original meaning of the word penny, ten-penny nails.

(6) *Material*: as copper, galvanized, &c.

(7) *Mode of manufacture*: as wrought, cut east.

* 3. A spike. (*Chambers*; *C. T.*, p. 51.)

4. A stud or boss. (*Pope*; *Synodus*, p. 17.)

5. A measure of length, equal to 2, inches or ½ of a yard.

6. A stamping instrument.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comp. Anat.*: The terminal horny appendage of the human fingers and toes. The extremity is the apex, the opposite end the root or base, and the whole part near the base the lamella or ball. The term is also used of similar appendages in the modern Primates (q.v.). Nails are a special form of the epidermis, and are homologous with the hoofs and claws of the lower animals.

2. *Blacking*: A taper copper rod used in tanning, to make a hole by which the luse or train may reach the charge.

3. (1) *On the nail*: On the spot; at once; with delay; as, To pay money on the nail.

(2) *To hit the nail on the head*: To hit upon the true facts of a case; to discover the true remedy for or cause of anything.

nail ball, *s.*

Ordn.: An iron ball with a tail-pin projecting from it, to keep it from turning in the bore of the piece.

nail brush, *s.* A small brush for cleaning the finger-nails.

nail clincher, *s.* A blacksmith's tool for clinching the point end of a nail, or what remains of it, against the hoof.

nail file, *s.* A small, flat, single-cut file for trimming the finger-nails.

nail head, *s.*

1. *Ordn. Lang.*: The head of a nail.

2. *Arch.*: Nail-headed moulding (q.v.).

Nail-head bolt:

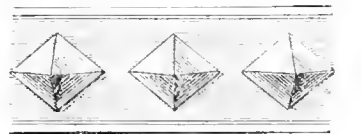
Iron-turning: A lathe-tool having a circular expansion with a sharp edge, causing it to resemble in some degree a nail-head. One edge is supported on the rest, and the other is applied to the work to be turned.

nail headed, *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.

Nail-headed Characters: The same as *Acroty-headed characters* (q.v.).

Nail-headed Moulding:

Arch.: A species of moulding common in Norman architecture, and so named from the



NAIL-HEADED MOULDING.

resemblance of the series of projections of which it is composed to the heads of nails.

nail plate, *s.* Sheet-iron in strips for cutting nails from.

Nail-plate shears: A machine for cutting nail-plates into suitable lengths to form nails.

nail scissors, *s.* Small scissors having files on the sides, and used for trimming the finger-nails.

nâil, 'nâyl, 'nâyle, *s. f.* [A.S. *næpeler*, from *nægel* = a nail; Goth. *gana gylpan*.]

I. *Literal*:

1. To fasten with nails.

"[They] seized fast his head, held out to set them free From a worse yoke, and mired it to the free" (*Camper*; *Exposition*, p. 22.)

2. To shut or close up by nailing.

"He is now del. and nâilid in his chest" (*Pray*; *to God* to give his soldiers life) (*Chambers*; *C. T.*, p. 51.)

3. To drive nails or studs into, to stick with nails

"I. To fasten" (*Camper* on).

II. *Literal*:

1. To hold or fix down tightly, as to an argument.

2. To catch, to trap, to steal. (*Scott*.)

nail bourne, [*First element doubtful*; *Second element* = *bourne*] An artificial spring in the Chalk, esp. in the Forest of Arden.

nail er, *s.* [Eng. *nail*; *er*.]

1. One who nails or fastens with nails.

2. One whose trade it is to fix nails; a nail-maker.

nail er-ess, *s.* [Eng. *nail*; *er*; *ess*.] A female maker of nails.

nail er y, [Eng. *nail*; *er*; *y*.] A place where nails are made, a nail factory.

nail wort, [Eng. *nail*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) *Drosera rot.*; (2) *Saxifraga rot. alba*.

nâin, *o.* [Formed from *nâin-own*, the form of *nâin* being incorrectly tacked on to *own*.] *Own*. (*Scotch*.)

nâin sell, *s.* [*Scotch nâin* = *own*, and *sell* = *sell*.] *Own sell*. (*Scotch*.)

nâin-sook, *s.* [Hind.]

Fabry: A thick sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India.

nâ-is, [*Lat.*] [NAIAD.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Naidæ (q.v.). *Nais pulchrocolis*, may be taken as the type of the genus. They are about half an inch long, and are found round the roots of aquatic plants in ponds and streams.

2. Any individual of the genus *Nais*.

"The mass thrown out had been two rings of a point generally near the middle of the body. Not so, it is thus had developed into a fresh individual, but the two portions of the parent marked out by the budding point likewise become developed into separate individuals. The portion in front of the bud develops a tail, while the portion behind the bud develops a head" (*Achard*; *Ann. Zoology* (1878), p. 26).



NAISSANT

nais-sant, *o.* [Fr., *pa. par. of nais* = to be born (Lat. *nascor*, *pa. par. nascor*); *sant* = *born*.]

Hec.: A term employed to signify rising or coming forth, and applied to any living creature represented as issuing out of the middle of a fesse or other ordinary.

naiñ léss, *adv.* [NATHLESS.]

nâ-ive, *o.* [Fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve* = lively, natural; from Lat. *nativus* = native, natural.] Frank, ingenuous, artless, simple; candid and open at times when it is not expected. [NATIVE.]

nâ-ive ly, *adv.* [Eng. *naïve*; *ly*.] With artless or simple candour; with unadorned or unadorned simplicity; with naivete.

"She smiled very naively, till he content with her own tale" (*Pope*; *To several Ladies*, l. 103.)

nâ-ive tē, nâ-ive tÿ, [*Fr.* = *naïve*, from *nâif*, fem. of *nâif* = lively, natural. Natural or unadorned simplicity of expression; a natural and unfeigned disposition to express the sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventionalities, or without working the conventionalities that might be put upon them. [NATIVE.]

"His apologies and the like" were full of naïveté" (*Barth*; *Life of Sheridan*, p. 116, ch. 30.)

na-jâ, na-ia (i as y), [*The native Indian name*.]

A genus of Thanatophidia (q.v.), family Elapidae, formerly referred to the Viperidae. They have the power of stretching out some of the anterior ribs and the skin of the neck, so as to produce a long hood which is inflated. The head is somewhat quadrangular, and there are one or two small teeth behind the poison-fangs. *Naja tripudians* is the Indian (q.v.), the only Indian species; the others, the Asp of the ancients, is the Egyptian cobra. [Asp (2), I. p. 118, found in South Africa, as a (*see* *Serpent*) but not in the Ring Hills Snake.]

bôil, bôy; **pôut, jôwl**; **cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench**; **go, gem**; **thin, this**; **s'n, as**; **expect, Xcnophon, exist**; **ph**; **f**; **-cian, -tian = çhan**; **-tion, -sion = shùn**; **-tion, -sion = zhùn**; **-cious, -tious, -sious = shus**; **ble, -dle, &c**; **bêl, del**.

na-jas, s. [NAJAS.]

*nake, nak en, et. [NAKED.]

- 1. To make naked; to strip; to expose.
"Wha nake y-your lakkes?"—*Chaucer Boethie, v.*
- 2. To strip; to palliate.
"He nakeid the honis of the pote man."—*Wyclif Job xx. 19*
- 3. To draw from the sheath.
"Come, be dady, nake your swordis."
Lucanor Escemer & Fragoty, v.

na kéd, nak id, nak ide, nak yd, a. [A.S. *nacod*; cogn. with O. Fris. *nakid*, *nake*; Dut. *nakt*; Icel. *nakta*, *nakinn*; Dan. *naka*; Sw. *naka*; Ger. *nacht*; M. H. Ger. *nacht*; O. H. Ger. *nahot*, *nahot*; Goth. *nak*, *nakhs*; Lith. *nagis*; Russ. *napit*; Sansc. *nakat*; Lat. *nudus*; Ir. & Gael. *nachd* = naked, bare, exposed; Wel. *nach*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:
 - 1. Literally:
 - (1) Having no clothes or covering on; destitute of clothing.
"And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed."—*Genesis ii. 25.*
 - (2) Deprived of the usual covering; not sheathed.
"His sword all naked out he brande
In his foot hast."
Spenser, C. 1, m.
 - (3) Bare, exposed, unsheltered.
"Who fled to caves, and woods, and naked rocks,
In deadly scorn of superstitious rites."
Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. iv.
- 2. Figuratively:
 - (1) Open to view; not covered or concealed; plain, evident.
"All things are naked and open to the eyes of him with whom we have to do."—*Hebrews iv. 13*
 - (2) Unprovided, destitute, unfurnished, stripped.
"The honour of his prince, or patron, may divest him of all his glories, and send him stripped and naked to a long rest."—*South, sermons, vol. iv, ser. 2.*
 - (3) Unprotected, unarmed, defenceless, exposed; without means of defence or protection against the attacks of an enemy.
"Had I not served my God with half the zeal I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."
Shakesp. Henry VIII, iii. 2.
 - (4) Mere, bare, simple, plain.
"The very naked name of love."
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

II. Technically:
1. Architecture:
(1) Applied to the surface of the shaft of a column or pilaster where the mouldings are supposed to project.
(2) Used of the remote face of a wall whence the projections take their rise. It is generally a plain surface, and when the plan is circular, the naked is the surface of a cylinder, with its axis perpendicular to the horizon.
2. Botany:
(1) *Gen.*: Un clothed; the opposite of hairy, downy, &c.
(2) *Specially*:
(a) *of seeds*: Not inclosed in a pericarp. At first used erroneously of the Labiate and Compositae. Now employed accurately of Coniferae and Cycadaceae.
(b) *of a receptacle*: Without paleae. (Used of some composite plants).
3. Music: Not having the full complement of tones. [NAKED-FOURTH]
4. Zool.: Not protected by a shell or any other strong covering. (Used chiefly of some mollusca.)

naked-barley, s.
Bot.: *Hordeum vulgare*. Called also Whort-barley. The variety trifurcatum is called Nepal barley.
naked bed, s. A bed the occupant of which is naked.
"Who sees his true love in her naked bed?"
Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, 227.
naked-bees, s. pl.
Entom.: The genus *Nomada* (q.v.). Called also Wasp-bees and Cuckoo-bees (q.v.).
naked eye, s. The eye unassisted by any instrument, such as a telescope, a magnifying-glass, spectacles, &c.
naked-eyed, a. A literal translation of the scientific name *Gymnophthalmata* (q.v.). (Only used as in the example).
"The great majority of the naked-eyed Medusae are merely the free-swimming gonozooids of the Hydrozooids."—*Buchy, Anat. Invert. Anim., p. 125.*

naked fifth, s.
Music: The interval of a fifth without a third.

naked flooring, s.
Arch.: The whole assemblage of timber-work for supporting the boarding of a floor on which to walk. Naked flooring consists of a row of parallel joists, called floor-joists.

naked fourth, s.
Music: The interval of a fourth without the addition of any other interval.

naked lady, s.
Bot.: *Colchicum autumnale*.

naked mole-rat, s.
Zool.: *Heterocephalus glaber*, a mouse-like rodent of the family Spalacidae (q.v.). There are no external ears, the tail is extremely short, and the body is almost entirely naked. It is a native of Sioia.

naked oat, s. [AVENA.]
† **nā-kéd ish, a.** [Eng. *n. dard*; -ish.]
Bot.: Nearly destitute of hairs, leaves, &c.

nā kéd-ly, na-kéd-lye, etc. [Eng. *naked*; -ly.]
I. Lit.: In a naked manner; without clothing or covering.
II. Figuratively:
1. Plainly, openly, evidently.
"They see not how nakedly they lie."
Butler, God Wills, i.
2. Simply, merely, barely; in the abstract.
"Bad is it (even) in many manner things, to bad or to good, affirm or deny, repone or allow, a matter nakedly proposed & put forth."—*Sir T. Southwicks, p. 1, 298.*

nā-kéd-ness, na-kéd-nes, na-kid-nesse, s. [Eng. *naked*; -ness.]
I. Ordinary Language:
1. Lit.: The quality or state of being naked; nudity; want of clothing or covering.
"Their nakedness [was] as furze from dishonesty & all cause of shame as they would wet in from all the tokens of sin."—*Sir T. More, Works, p. 4, 274.*
2. Figuratively:
(1) Want of provision for defence; state of being unfurnished with means of defence; weakness.
"Ye are spies; to see the nakedness of the land ye are come."—*Jeremias xlvi. 9.*
(2) Plainness, evidence; openness to view.
"Why seekst thou to cover with excuse
That which appears in proper nakedness?"
Shakesp. Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

II. Script.: The privy parts.
"And Ham... saw the nakedness of his father."—*Genesis ix. 22.*
"To uncover nakedness."
Script.: To have sexual intercourse with a woman.

nak-en, et. [NAKE.]

nā-kér (1), s. [NACRE.]
nā-kér (2), na-kere, s. [O. Fr. *naquir*; Low Lat. *naquir*, from Arab. *nayirah* = a drum.]
Music: A kind of kettledrum.
"A way the *naquir* noyse, notes of pipes,
Tymbres & tabours, tulket among,
Symbales & sonetz swared the noyse."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems, Cleanness, l. 413.

nā-kir, s. [Elym. doubtful.] A wandering path, passing from one hub to another.

na-koò, s. [Native name.] The gaviol or Gangeitic crocodile.

nāle, s. [See def.] Nale occurs in the phrase, *at the nāle, atte nāle = at then ale = at the ale-horse*; the *n* of the dat. of the article being tacked on to the substantive.
"And they were fully glad to fille his purse,
And naken him gret bestes at the nāle."
Chaucer, C. T., 6, 324.

nāll, s. [From a *null*, for an *ull* = an awl.]
(*Practical*).
"Whole bridle and saddle, whiteleather and nall,
With colbas and harness."
Luscar, Husbandrie.

¶ See remarks under *N*.

nām, et. [For *n am*.] *Am* not.

"In swiche estat as God hath cleped us,
I wol petyver, I woun not preyen."
Chaucer, C. T., 5, 730.

nām, part. of v. [NIM.]

nām-a-ble, a. [NAMABLE.]

na-mā-qua-lite, s. [From Namaqua(land), South Africa, where found; *suff. -lite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in silky fibres and thin layers. Hardness, 2½; sp. gr. 2.49; lustre, silky; colour, pale-blue; translucent. Analysis gave: alumina, 15.29; protoxide of copper, 44.74; magnesia, 3.42; lime, 2.01; silica, 2.25; water, 32.38 = 100.00. Related in composition to hydrocalcite (q.v.).

na-mā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *namatio*, from *namo* = to distract, to take, from A.S. *naman* = to take.]
Law: The act of distraining or levying a distress.

nām-āy-cūsh, s. [North American Indian name.]
Ichthyol.: *Salmo namayeght h*, the Great Lake Trout of North America. [SALMO, THROT.]

na-māz, s. [Turk.] The ordinary prayer of a Turk.

nām bŷ-pām-bŷ, a. & s. [Said to be derived by reduplication from Ambrose Philips, a poet (died 1749).]

- A. *As adj.*: Silly, affected, weakly sentimental, insipid.
- B. *As subst.*: Silly, affected, or insipid talk or writing.

nām by-pām-by, et. [NAMBY-PAMBY, a.]
To talk affectedly to, to flatter, to wheedle.
"A lady sends... her waiting woman to namby-pamby me."—*Mass Edgeworth, Absentee, ch. xvi.*

nāme, s. [A.S. *namn*, *nama*; cogn. with Dut. *naam*; Icel. *naft*, *nama*; Dan. *naem*; Sw. *nama*; Goth. *namo*; Ger. *name*; O. H. Ger. *namo*; Lat. *nomen*; Gr. *ονομα* (*onomata*); Sansc. *namanta*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:
 - 1. That by which a person or thing is called; the word or words by which a particular person or thing is designated in distinction from others; an appellation, a designation, an epithet. [CHRISTIAN NAME, SURNAME.]
"What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."
Shakesp. Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.
 - 2. Common or generic appellation; title.
"Then dost usurp the name of king!"
Shakesp. Emperot, i. 2.
 - 3. The mere word by which anything is known or called, as distinguished from the real thing itself; sound or appearance only in opposition to reality.
"Albion's name and contempt are things
He only knows by name."
Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. iv.

- * 4. A person or individual.
- * 5. Persons having a particular name; a family, connections.
- * 6. Descent, lineage, family.
"I am from humble, he from lionnet name"
Shakesp. All's Well That Ends Well, v. 3.
- * 7. That which is said or thought of a person; current estimation, reputation, character.
"He hath an excellent good name."
Shakesp. Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.
- 8. Renown, glory, fame, reputation, honour, celebrity, distinction.
"What men of name resort to him?"
Shakesp. Richard III, iv. 5.
- 9. Authority, behalf, part.
"I did, in your name, receive it"
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.
- 10. An opprobrious appellation; abuse. [† 2].

II. Technically:
1. *Gram.*: A noun (q.v.).
2. *Philos. & Logic*: A word taken at pleasure to serve for a mark, which may raise in our mind a thought like to some thought we had before, and which being pronounced to others, may be to them a sign of what thought the speaker had, or had not, before in his mind. (*Hobbes, Commentaries*). On this, John Stuart Mill says: "This simple definition of a name as a word (or set of words) serving the double purpose of a mark to recall to ourselves the likeness of a former thought, and as a sign to make it known to others, appears unexceptionable. (*Logic, ch. ii*). Some philosophers, including Hobbes, consider names as appellations of our ideas of things, rather than of the things themselves; others, and John Stuart Mill among the rest, consider names as appellations of things themselves. Names may be primarily divided into General and Individual, or Singular, names. A second general division is into Concrete and Abstract

names; a third into Connotative and Non-connotative; the latter sometimes, but improperly, called Absolute; a fourth into Positive and Negative; a fifth into Relative and Absolute, and a sixth, and last, into Univocal and Equivocal.

¶ 1. Name of God:

(1) Old Test.: That by which God makes himself known; whether literally his name or names (Dan. ii. 20), specially Jehovah (Psalm lxxxiii. 18), any of his titles (Psalm xx. 1. Isa. xlviii. 4), his attributes (Exod. xxxiv. 14. Amos v. 27), or his worship (1 Chron. xviii. 8. Neh. i. 9).

(2) New Test.: The actual names of the Trinity of any person of it (Matt. xxviii. 19).

2. To call names: To apply opprobrious epithets to; to abuse.

3. To take a name in vain: To use a name lightly and profanely; to swear by a name unnecessarily or profanely.

* name-son, s. A godson, a namesake.

"I am your name-son, sure enough."—Smalllett Sir L. Brevint, ch. xiii.

nâme, *nemme, *nempne, v.t. [A.S. *nennan*; Icel. *nifna*; Sw. *nenma*; Dan. *nenne*; Dut. *nenne*; Goth. *nenman*; Lat. *nomino*; Fr. *nommer*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To give a distinctive name, appellation, or epithet to; to designate by a particular name; to entitle, to denominate.

"Teach me how to name the bigger light."

Shakesp. Tempest, i. 2.

2. To mention by name; to mention, utter, or record the name of.

"I guess the sequel."

Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

3. To nominate; to designate or appoint by name.

"The high spirited accomplished Devonshire was named Lord Steward"—Moxleying Hist. Eng. ch. xi.

¶ 1. To speak of, to entitle, to designate.

"Whether among the thrones, or named Of them the highest." Milton P. L. xi. 296.

¶ 2. To name a (or the) day: To appoint or fix a certain day for something; specif., said of a lady fixing her wedding-day.

II. Parl.: To mention by name any member who has been disorderly, has interrupted the proceedings of the House, or who has refused to obey the orders of the chair. The power is vested in the Speaker and in the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House. Formerly the act of naming was held a sufficient mark of the disapprobation of the House; latterly, owing to the growth of obstruction, after a motion made by the leader of the House and carried, a member who has been named is on the first occasion suspended from the service of the House for one week, on the second for a fortnight, and on the third for a month.

* name-a-ble, a. [Eng. name; -able.] Capable of being named.

"A rational and logical classification of nameable things."—Dr. J. A. H. Murray. Eighth Address to Philological Society, p. 4.

name-lass, a. [Eng. name; -less.]

1. Not distinguished by any distinctive name; not having a name.

"Are all the nameless sweets of friendship fled?" Cooper: Progress of Error, 294.

2. Not known to fame; unknown; without family or pedigree.

"This issue blurred with nameless bastardy." Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, 522.

* 3. Inexpressible; that cannot be named or described.

"What I cannot name: tis nameless woe." Shakesp. Richard II., ii. 3. 2.

4. Not to be named; unfit to be named; as, nameless crimes.

name-lass-ly, adv. [Eng. nameless; -ly.] In a nameless manner.

name-less-ness, s. [Eng. nameless; -ness.] The quality or state of being nameless.

name-ly, * name-liche, * name-lyche, * nome-liche, adv. [Eng. name; -ly.]

1. Especially; singled out by name in virtue of pre-eminence; chiefly, expressly.

"There are many disbelievers, and talkers of vanity, and deceivers of minds, namely [καταρατα] untruths, they of the circumcision."—Tyndale Titus, i. 10.

2. To mention by name; to particularize; to wit; valedict; that is to say.

"The certainty of these principles: namely, that there is a supreme Governor of the world." Southey's sermons, vol. iii. ser. 1.

name' plate, s. [Eng. name, and plate.] A metal plate having the owner's name (and sometimes his profession) engraved on it, and affixed to the door of a dwelling-house or place of business.

nam' er, s. [Eng. nam(er); -er.] One who names or calls a person or thing by name; one who gives a name to.

"Skillful Merlin, nammer of that town." Tristram: Battle of Agincourt.

name' sake, s. [For name's sake; one whose name is given to him for the sake of the name or fame of another.] One who has the same name as another; or one who is named or called after another.

"Joshua, that well deserves his namesake's tree." Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 223.

nan, interj. [See def.] The same as ANAN (q.v.).

na'-na, na'-non, s. [South American.] The pine-apple.

nan'-cê' ic, a. [From Nancy, where Braconnet, the discoverer, lived.] (See the compound.)

nanceic acid, s.

Chem.: Braconnet's name for the acid which he found in the wash-liquor of the preparation of wheat starch, &c., afterwards shown to be lactic acid. (Watts.)

nan'-cý, s. [A corrupt. of none so.] (See the compound.)

nancy pretty, s.

Bot.: A corruption of None-so-pretty (q.v.).

nan'-dí-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nanid(us)*; Lat. *nan. pl. adj. suff. -idus*.]

Ichthy.: A family of acanthopterygian fishes. Body oblong, compressed, covered with scales; lateral line interrupted. Dentition more or less complete, but feeble. It consists of two groups, Plesiojuna and Nandina (q.v.).

nan dí'-na (1), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nanid(us)*; Lat. *nan. pl. adj. suff. -inu*.]

Ichthy.: A group of freshwater fishes, family Nandini. They have five ventral rays; no pseudobranchie. All of small size, from the East Indies. Three genera, *Badis*, *Sandus*, and *Catoptra*.

nan dí'-na (2), s. [From *nandina*, the Japanese name of one of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Nandinee (q.v.). *Nandina domestica* is an evergreen garden shrub, with panicles of flowers. It was originally from China and Japan.

nan'-dine, s. [NANDINIA.] The popular name of *Nandina binadata*.

nan'-din'-ê' æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nanidota*; Lat. *nan. pl. adj. suff. -idota*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Berberidaceæ.

nan'-din'-i-a, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably from a French proper name Nandim.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverrine, with one species, *Nandium binadota*, sometimes referred to *Paradoxurus*. It is smaller than the true *Paradoxurus*, has smaller and more pointed molars, and no evening. Fur, rich dark brown, lighter on sides, tail obscurely ringed with black. The specific name has reference to two yellow spots on the shoulders. (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1864, p. 539.)

nan'-dû, s. [Braz. *handu*.] [RHEA, STRUCTIO]

nan'-dûs, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Nandina (q.v.).

nanê, v. [NONE.] (Scotch.)

nan' keen', nan' kin', s. [So called from Nankin in China.]

1. Originally a fabric made from cotton of a yellow colour (*Gossypium nigricans*), and exported from Nankin. It is now made of white cotton, dyed by oak bark, annatto, alum, &c., and sent from England to China. A part is, no doubt, reshipped in curious

packages with the name of Lin upon it, as if it were of Chinese manufacture.

2. (P.): Trousers or breeches made of this material.

nan no chàr a çì na, s. pl. [Mod. L. O. & C. *nan*; *no*; *çì*; *na*; *nan*; *no*; *çì*; *na*.] Lat. *nan. pl. adj. suff. -na*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Characidae. They have a short dorsal and anal adipose fin; teeth in both jaws well developed; notched incisors; gill-membranes grown to the isthmus; nostrils close together. (Gün. & Steud.)

nan' nôch a rax, s. [Gr. *νανος* (*nanos*) = a dwarf, and *ραγάς* (*ragas*) = a scabbard, put laps the rudd.]

Ichthy.: The single genus forming the group *Nannochlaena* (q.v.). There are only two species, very small, from the Nile and the Gambia.

Nantes, Nantz, s. [See def.] A kind of brandy, so called from Nantes, in France, whence it is shipped.

"What a boy the villain gave me as he started the good salt into the salt water!"—Scott: The Pirate, ch. xxv.

nan-tô kite, s. [From Nant-ko, Chili, where found; *suff. -tô* (*Mo*).]

Min.: An interesting mineral, occurring granular or massive, but yielding a conchoidal cleavage, showing its isomeric crystallization. Hardness, 2 to 2½; sp. gr. 3.550; colour, white to colourless; lustre, adamantine. Analysis showed a composition which corresponds to Cu₂Cl₂ or copper, 64.11; chlorine, 35.89. Rapidly oxidizes on exposure to the air, being converted into atacamite (q.v.). Its oxidation in the mine causes a strong odour of chlorine, which inconveniences the miners. Some mineralogists are of opinion that the whole of the South American atacamite is the result of the oxidation of nantokite.

na' om'-ê try, s. [Gr. *ναός* (*naos*) = a temple, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] A word coined by Johnson to ridicule the wild interpretations put upon Scripture prophecies by some of the sectaries of his day. The allusions seem to be to Rev. xii. 14, xi. 1.

"To calculate a time and half a time, And the whole time, according to prophecy."—Staple of Verses, iii. 1.

na' ôs, s. [Gr. = a temple.]

Arch.: The chamber or enclosed apartments of a Greek temple. The part of the temple which stood before the naos, comprehended between the wall and the columns of the portico, was called the pronaos; while the corresponding part behind was called the posticum. (Walsh.)

nap (1), s. [An abbreviation of Napoleon.] A game of cards played for stakes, usually by three, four, or five players, with an ordinary pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, and each, beginning with the eldest hand, is entitled to call as many tricks as he believes he can win with the cards in his hand, making whichever suit he wishes trumps. Should he win the number of tricks he has called, he receives payment for that number from each of the other players; should he fail, he pays each for that number. To go nap is to declare to win the whole five tricks. Nap is also applied to the taking of the pool by winning all the five tricks after declaration.

nap (2), nappc, s. [NAP (1), v.] A short sleep or slumber; a doze.

"Sweet refreshment ease without annoy, Or luscious non-day nap."—Shelton: Economy.

nap (3), nop, noppc, s. [A.S. *hnappe* = a kind of cloth, a variant of *cnapp* = a top, a knob, a knop, allied to *Dut. knop* = a knot, a knob, *knop* = a knob; *Dut. noppc* = trilled nap of cloth, *knop* = a knob; O. Sw. *anpp* = nap; Sw. *knop* = a knot.]

1. One of those little knots which, after cloth has been passed through the fulling-mill, are removed by women with little hammers, a process termed *knapping*.

"When the nappe is made, it will be shorn."—Sicilia: *Magistero*, l. 1.

2. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric; the pile of cloth or of a hat.

"The only coat where dust confound with rain, Roughens the nap, and leaves a mangled stain."—Swift: Description of a City Shop.

3. (P.): The hoops of velvet which are used to make the pile.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this: sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şùn. -çion, -şion = zhùn. -cious, tious, sious = şüs. -hic, dlc, &c. = beç, dçl.

4. Any soft downy or hairy substance, as the down on some plants.

"There be also plants that have a kinde of downe on a lyttle part upon their leaves, which downe or *wool* consisteth of a soft spinn, in a soft or fat substance." *Bacon Nat. Hist.* 3, 203.

nap at noon, *s.*

Bot. *Lin.* = *populus parvifolius*.

nap warp, *s.*

W. = Pile-warp. In fasten-weaving, the upper warp covering the main warp of nap.

nap (1), *'nappe, v.t.* [*A.S. nappan* = to nap; originally = to nod, and allied to *A.S. nappan* = to bend one's self, and feel; *knappan* = to droop, to despond; cf. *Bavarian knapfen* = to nod with the head.]

1. To slumber; to take a short sleep; to daze.

"She shall not nappe neither sleepe, that helpeth Israel." *De Witt's Bible* xxvi. 4.

2. To be off one's guard; to be careless or unprepared. (Only in the pr. part.)

"I took the *nappan*, unprepared." *Bitter's Herodotus* 1, 3.

nap (2), *v.t.* [*Nap* (5), *s.*] To raise or put a nap on.

nape, *s.* [*Prop.* = knob or projection, and a variant of *knuppe* = a knob, a button; cf. *Leich. Knuppe*, *knäpfe*; *Wel. knap* = a knob, a stud, a button.] [*Nap* (5), *s.*] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

"Turn your eyes towards the *nap* of your necks, and make but an inward survey of your good selves." *Shakspeare Coriolanus*, ii.

na-pell, s. [*Etym.* doubtful.]

Bot.: *Lathyrus macrorhizus*, the Bitter Vetch (q.v.).

"Hot *napell* making lips and tongue to swell." *Sylvestr. The Furies*, 179.

nap-ê-lî-ne, s. [*Mod. Lat. nappellus*] in *Acrotium Nappellus*, the scientific name of the Acrotis (q.v.). [*Nap* (5), *s.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained by Hubschmann from crude acetone. It is a white, electric powder, having a bitter, burning taste, and an alkaline reaction. It is more soluble in water and weak spirit than acetone, but less soluble in ether, and is not precipitated from dilute solutions by ammonia.

nap-êr-y, 'nap-êr-iê, s. [*O. Fr. naperie* (*Fr. napierie*), orig. = the office in a household for providing table-linen, from *Low Lat. napieria*, from *napia*, a corrupt of *Lat. nappia* = a cloth.] [*Nap*, *NAPKIN*.]

1. Table-linen collectively; linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; as table-cloths, napkins, &c.

"Many barbers... have learned also to garnish their copulds with plates" and their tables with fine naperies." *Barron's Descript. England*, bk. ii., c. 11.

2. Linen underclothing; linen for the person.

nap-ê-t, s. [*Fr. nappé* = a table-cloth; *Eng. dimm.*, *suff.*, &c.] A napkin.

nap-h-a, s. [*Fr. nappe, nappe*; *Ital. nappe*, from *Arab. naph* = an agreeable odour.] (For det. see *etym.* and compound.)

napha water, *s.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange blossoms.

nâ-phew (ew as û), *s.* [*D. Fr. nappé*, from *Low Lat. nappellus*, from *Lat. nappis*.] The same as *NAPKIN* (q.v.).

nâph-thâ (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Lat.*, from *Gr. naphtha* (*naphtha*), from *Arab. nâft*, *nâft* = naphtha, bitumen.]

Chem.: A term applied to the liquid hydrocarbons which issue from the earth in great quantities, and to the mineral oils, liquids produced by the dry distillation of organic substances. [*PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN, WOOD-SAPHTHA.*]

nâph-thâ-dil (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphtha*, second element doubtful; cf. *â* (1), *v.*]

Chem.: A substance derived from petroleum; it is black, with a weak, greasy lustre; copper-brown in fracture; does not change in the light, melts at the same temperature as wax, and burns with a clear flame. (*Wolfe*.)

nâph-thâl-a-mide (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthal(m)ide*, and *naphth.*] [*PHthalAMIDE.*]

nâph-thâl-a-mine (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*NAPHTHylAMINE.*]

nâph-thâ-lâse (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*, *suff.*, *acid.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_6$. Obtained by heating with great care, in a retort, a mixture of nitro-naphthalene with ten times its weight of baric hydrate. Ammo-naphthalene passes over, whilst naphthalene condenses in the neck of the retort as a thick yellowish oil, which solidifies on cooling. It solidifies without fusing at 230°; is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its most characteristic reaction is its power of colouring sulphuric acid a beautiful violet tint.

nâph-thâ-lâte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthal(ate)*; *suff.*, *acid.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthalic acid.

nâph-thâ-lêne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*; *conn.*, and *suff.*, *acid.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8$ = $C_{10}H_8$. Naphthalin, naphthaline. A frequent product of the dry distillation of organic substances, and occurring to a considerable extent in that portion of coal-tar distilling between 180 and 220°, from which it crystallizes on cooling. It forms colourless shining, leafy crystals of peculiar odour and burning taste; melts at 79° to a liquid as clear as water; boils at 216° to 220°, and burns, when inflamed, with a highly luminous but smoky flame. Its sp. gr. is 1.077 at the fusing point, and its vapour density = 4.53. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, benzene, and fixed and volatile oils. Naphthalene unites directly with chlorine and bromine, forming a large number of substitution products. On passing dry chlorine gas into naphthalene, a heavy pale yellow oil is formed (naphthalene dichloride, $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$), and this, uniting with more chlorine, is converted into a crystalline substance (naphthalene tetrachloride, $C_{10}H_4Cl_4$), which melts at 182°. Monochlor-naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, obtained by heating naphthalene dichloride with alcoholic potash, is a colourless oil, boiling at 263°. Dichlor-naphthalene, $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, is prepared by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with alcoholic potash. It is a crystalline mass, melting at 35°-36°, and boiling at 280°. The substitution products with bromine are far less stable than those of chlorine.

naphthalene-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7O_2$ = $C_{10}H_7$. A tetra-atomic alcohol, produced by heating an alcoholic solution of naphthalene chlorhydrin with potassium hydrate. It crystallizes in prisms, which rapidly turn brown, melts at a gentle heat, and decomposes when distilled. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Glacial acetic acid decomposes it, forming a black resin and a red body soluble in ether.

naphthalene-carboxylic-acid, s. [*NAPHTHOIC-ACID.*]

naphthalene-sulphonic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7SO_2OH$. Formed by heating naphthalene with concentrated sulphuric acid. If the temperature is kept low, α -naphthalene sulphonic acid is produced, melting at 85° to 90°; but if raised to 160°, the isomeric β -naphthalene sulphonic acid is obtained.

nâph-thâl-ic (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*; *acid.*] Pertaining to or derived from naphthalene.

naphthalic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_4$ = $C_{10}H_6$. Obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene by chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It crystallizes in colourless needles or plates, which decompose at 140°. Calce naphthalate yields naphthalene on heating with calcic hydrate, $C_{10}H_6CO_3 + Ca + Ca(OH)_2 = 2(CaCO_3) + C_{10}H_6$.

naphthalic anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_3$ = $C_{10}H_6$. Prepared by heating naphthalic acid to 140°. It melts at 266°.

nâph-thâl-î-dâm (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphtha*; *conn.*, and *mat(m)ina*.]

Chem.: [*NAPHTHylAMINE.*]

nâph-thâl-î-dî-ne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*; *conn.*, and *suff.*, *acid.*]

Chem.: [*NAPHTHylAMINE.*]

nâph-tha-lî-ne, nâph-tha-lîn (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* & *a.* [*NAPHTHAlENE.*]

A. *As subst.*: [*NAPHTHAlENE.*]

† B. *As suff.*: Composed of naphtha.

"The *naphthalene* river of Passand." *E. A. Poe For Amuse.*

naphthaline blue, s.

Chem.: Naphthyl blue. A blue dye obtained by treating naphthylamine with meta-chloric nitrate.

naphthaline red, s. [*MAGDALA-RED.*]

naphthaline violet, s.

Chem.: A dye produced by Blunier-Zweifel on cotton and linen fabrics by treating naphthylamine while present on the woven tissue with chloride of copper.

nâph-thâl-îze (or **ph** as **p**), *v.t.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*; *conn.*, and *suff.*, *acid.*] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha.

nâph-tha-mê-ne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*OXY-NAPHTHylAMINE.*]

nâph-thâz'-ar-ine (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*, and *(di)azine*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_4(OH)_2O_2$. Dihydroxy-naphthoquinone. A colouring matter resembling alizarine, obtained by heating dinitro-naphthalene with Nordmann's sulphuric acid to 200°, and then adding fragments of zinc, the temperature being kept between 200° and 295°. It crystallizes in long red needles, of golden-green lustre, soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in alkalis, with a blue or violet colour.

nâph-thês-îc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Formed from naphthalene with the omission of certain letters (?); *s* enphonic, and *ic*.]

naphthesic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_8$. According to Laurent, this acid is obtained by treating naphthalene with acid chromate of potassium, water, and sulphuric acid. It forms rhombic needles, melting below 190°, and subliming at a high temperature. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

nâph-thî-ôn-â-te (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*; *acid.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthionic acid.

nâph-thî-ôn'-ic (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*; *thion*, and *suff.*, *acid.*] Derived from naphthalene and sulphur.

naphthionic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7N_2SO_3$. Sulpho-naphthalidic acid. Obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of nitro-naphthalene with ammonium sulphide, and decomposing the ammonium naphthionate formed with hydrochloric acid. It forms small colourless crystals, re-soluble asbestos, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It completely saturates alkalis, but its salts with the heavy metals have an acid reaction. The naphthionates are all soluble, and their solutions are opalescent, transmitting, when viewed at different angles, beautiful red, blue, and violet colours. Naphthionate of potassium, $C_{10}H_7KN_2SO_3$, crystallizes in small micaceous laminae, very soluble in water and alcohol. Naphthionate of calcium, $C_{10}H_7CaN_2SO_3 \cdot 4H_2O$, prepared by boiling naphthionic acid with milk of lime, crystallizes in white semi-transparent laminae, having a fatty appearance, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. Naphthionate of lead is prepared by double decomposition of a solution of sodium naphthionate with lead nitrate. It crystallizes in red-fish needles, slightly soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

nâph-thô- (or **ph** as **p**), *pref.* [*Eng. naphthal(ene)*, and *(oxy)en*.] Containing naphthalene and oxygen.

naphtho-hydroquinone, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$. A crystalline body prepared by heating naphthoquinone with hydrochloric acid and ammonium phosphorus. It is soluble in water, melts at 176°, and is re-

fâte, fat, fare, amidst, wât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, eamêl, hêr, thêre: pînc, pît, sîre, sir, marine: gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, wôh, sôn: mûte, eüb, eüre, unite, eür, rûle, füll; trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = ê: ey = â: qu = kw.

transformed into naphtho-quinone by oxidizing agents.

naphtho-quinone, s.

Chem.: C₁₀H₆O₂. Obtained by heating naphthalene dissolved in glacial acetic acid, with chromic acid, and distilling the product with water. It is soluble in ether and hot alcohol, crystallizes in large yellow tables, and melts at 125°. Heated with nitric acid, it is converted into phthalic acid.

naph-thō-āte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthoate*; *ntv.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthoic acid.

nāph thō c̄ȳ-a-māte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthocyanic*; *ntv.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthocyanic acid.

nāph thō c̄ȳ-ām-īc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [*Eng. naphthalene*; *o* (*cyanic*); *ey* (*cyanic*); *and* (*ammonio*), and suff. (*ic*).] Derived from or containing naphthalene, cyanogen, and ammonia.

naphthocyanic acid, s.

Chem.: C₂₀H₁₃N₃O₅. Produced by the action of potassium-cyanide on dimtro-naphthalene, and decomposing the resulting potassium naphthocyanate with the smallest quantity of any free acid. It forms a black, shining mass, insoluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in alcohol, but more so in anhydrous alcohol, forming a dark brown, reddish liquid.

nāph thō-īc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [*Eng. naphthalic*; *a* (*carboxyl*), and suff. (*ic*).] Pertaining to, or contained in, naphthal.

naphthoic acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₀H₇O₂. Memphthoxylic acid, naphthalene carboxylic acid, naphthyl carbonic acid. Prepared by fusing naphthalene sulphonic acid with sodic formate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in hot alcohol, and melts at 160°. It forms salts, chlorides, amides, &c., in the usual way, and yields naphthalene on distillation with lime.

naphthoic aldehyde, s.

Chem.: C₁₀H₇O. Prepared by distilling a mixture of calcium naphthoate and calcium formate at a high temperature. It forms dazzling white crystals, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 95°, and is converted by nascent hydrogen into uncrystallizable compounds difficult to purify.

nāph thōl (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalin*; and (*alcohol*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): C₁₀H₈. Prepared by fusing the respective naphthalene sulphonic acids with potassic hydrate, and extracting by means of ether: α -naphthol crystallizes in mono-hemic prisms, melting at 94°, and boiling at 278-280°; β -naphthol, or isonaphthol, forms colourless rhombic tables, melting at 122°, and boiling at 296°.

nāph thūl-min (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalene*; and (*amine*).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₉O₂. A black bulky substance produced by the action of aqueous potassium nitrate on hydrochlorate of naphthylamine. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the alkalis, but dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming an indigo-coloured solution, from which it is precipitated by water.

nāph thyl (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthyl*; suff. (*yl* (*qv*).)]

Chem.: C₁₀H₇. The monatomic radical of naphthylamine.

naphthyl-blue, s. [*NAPHTHALINE-BLUE*.]

naphthyl-carbamide, s.

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₀N₂O = N₂(CO)C₁₀H₇. Obtained by saturating an ethereal solution of naphthylamine with cyanic acid gas, and re-crystallizing from hot alcohol. It forms that, shining, flexible needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. From its ethereal solution oxalic acid throws down a crystalline precipitate.

naphthyl carbonic acid, s. [*NAPHTHOIC-ACID*.]

naphthyl-cyanate, s.

Chem.: C₁₁H₇NO = $\frac{CN}{C_{10}H_7}$. Produced by heating dinaphthyl-carbamide with phos-

phoric anhydride. It forms easily fusible crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

naphthyl diamine, s.

Chem.: C₂₀H₁₅N₃ = $\frac{N}{N}$ ($\frac{C_{10}H_7$)₂. Azobin-

naphthyl-diamine. A base produced by passing nitrous anhydride into a warm alcoholic naphthylamine solution. It crystallizes in orange-red needles, having a light green metallic lustre, insoluble in cold water, but slightly soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, ether, and benzene. It melts at 130° to a blood-red liquid, and yields salts with two equivalents of acid.

nāph thyl a cēt-a mīde (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthyl*; *ac* (*ox*), and (*amide*).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₇N(C₂H₅O). Acetonaphthylamine. Obtained by heating a mixture of naphthylamine and glacial acetic acid for several days. It crystallizes in white silky needles, slightly soluble in boiling water, soluble in alcohol and dilute acids, melts at 152°, and sublimes at 160°.

nāph thyl a mine (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [*Eng. naphthyl*; and (*amine*).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₉N = C₁₀H₇(NH₂). Naphtalidam, Naphtalaminum, Naphtalidine. A compound discovered by Zinin, in 1842, during his researches on the nitro-compounds. It is produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on an alcoholic solution of nitro-naphthalene. It crystallizes in colourless silky needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 50°, and distils at 200° without decomposition. It forms numerous crystalline salts. Naphtylamine sulphate, 2(C₁₀H₉N)H₂SO₄, prepared by dissolving the base in hot sulphuric acid, crystallizes in white silvery scales, having a disagreeable odour, and an acid reaction. It is slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, but very soluble in hot alcohol.

Na piēr', s. [*John Napier, of Merchiston, in Scotland, a celebrated mathematician, known also as the inventor of logarithms.*] (See the compounds.)

Napier's bones, Napier's rods, s. pl.

Math.: A set of rods contrived by Baron Napier, and first described by him in 1617, for the purpose of facilitating the numerical operations of multiplication and division. They consist of pieces of bone, or ivory, in the shape of a parallel-pipedon, about three inches long and three-tenths of an inch in width, the faces of each being divided into

NAPIER'S BONES.

squares, which are again subdivided on ten of the rods by diagonals into triangles, except the squares at the upper ends of the rods. These spaces are numbered as shown in the diagram. To show the manner of performing multiplication by means of the rods, let it be required to multiply 5578 by 937. Select the proper rods, and dispose them in such a manner that the numbers at the top shall exhibit the multiplicand, and on the left of these rods place the rod of units. In the rod of units seek the right hand figure of the multiplier, which, in this case, is 7, and the numbers corresponding to it 4, 8, 4, 6 on the other rods. Beginning on the 1794 left add the digits in each parallelogram, formed by triangles of adjacent rods, and write them down as in ordinary multiplication; then take the sum of the several products as in ordinary multiplication, and it will be the product required. From the outermost triangle on the line with 7, write out the number there

found, 4; in the next parallelogram on the left add 9 and 4 there found; their sum being 13, set down the 3 and carry the one to be added to 8, and 4 found in the next parallelogram on the left; this sum being 8, set it down in the next parallelogram on the left over the numbers 5 and 6, their sum being 11, set down 1 and carry 1 to the next number on the left; the number 1 found in the triangle on the left of the row, increased by 1, gives 2, which set down placed in like manner till all of the partial products are found, and take their sum as in the example.

Napier's compass, s. A watchman's compass, made of gold which is put into a plain pen and pencil-holder, and to the other a plain point and pen. These fold in between the legs, so that the instrument may be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.

nā pi form, s. [*Lat. nappus* = a turnip, and (*form*) = form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the shape or form of a turnip, bulging out at the top, and becoming more slender below, as, a *nappiform* root.

nāp kin, s. [*NAPIES*, *s.*] To wipe up in a napkin.

Let every man beware of *nappiana*, for the fabric which was devised him to trade with — *to be so soon* — *Wicks*, *in*, &c.

nāp kin, nape-kin, nape-kyn, nap kyn, s. [*Fr. napper* = to wipe, *s.*] [*Eng. dunn*, *suff.* (*ic*); *Low Lat. nappus*, *nappus*, corrupt. of *Lat. nappus* = a cloth.] [*Wax*, *s.*]

1. A small cloth; specif., one used at table to wipe the hands.
2. A handkerchief.

"I am glad I have found this *napper*."
"This was her first remembrance from the Moor."
Shakesp. Othello, *in*, &c.

napkin ring, s. A ring of wood, ivory, metal, &c., used to enclose a napkin.

Nā ples (*ples* is *peļs*), *s.* [*Lat. Neapolis*, from *Gr.* = *n-w* city.]

Geog.: A city on the south-west coast of Italy, formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Naples yellow, s.

Chem.: *Neapolitan yellow*. A very permanent orange yellow pigment, much used in oil-painting, and in glass and porcelain staining. It is prepared by fusing, at a moderate heat, for two hours, a mixture of chemically pure antimoniate-tartrate of potash, lead nitrate, and sodium-chloride. After cooling, the fused mass is placed in water, when the common salt dissolves out, leaving the pigment in the form of a fine yellow powder.

nāp lēss, a. [*Eng. nap* (*s.*); *less*.] Without nap; having no nap; threadbare.

"Nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humanity."
Shakesp. Coriolanus, *in*, &c.

nā pō lē ōn, s. [After the Emperor Napoleon I.]

1. A French gold coin of 20 francs, weigh-



NAPOLÉON. (*Empt* *s*.)

ing 6.4566 grammes, and worth £70286, or £8. 10½, sterling.

2. A name of cards, commonly abbreviated into *nap*. [*NAPI* (*qv*), *s.*]

3. The same as NAPOLÉON-GUN (*qv*).

"Two boys' twelve-pound *Napoleon* unblinded on our right." — *Century Magazine*, *1853*, *p*, 94

Napoleon gun, s.

Art.: A gun invented by Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III, about A.D. 1830. Its object was the construction of a gun of medium weight and calibre, that should be capable of firing both shot and shell. It was issued in 1837 to the French divisional batteries, was used during the Crimean war, and has been adopted by various European nations, and by the United States. (*Rifled Gun*.)

na pō lē ō na, s. [After the Emperor Napoleon I.]

Et.: A synonym of Belvisia, the typical genus of the order Belvisiaceae (Napoleon-worts), called by Englisher Napoleonee.

Na pō lē ōn ic, a. [Eng. Napoleon; -ic.] Pertaining to or founded by the Emperor Napoleon I. as, the Napoleonic dynasty.

Na pō lē ōn ism, s. [Eng. Napoleon; -ism.] The rule of the Napoleons; support of the Napoleonic dynasty.

His glorification of Napoleon in his history has done more to debilitate and demoralize the moral sense of his countrymen than any other cause whatever. —Hist. Quart. Review, 1873, p. 221.

Na pō lē ōn ist, s. [Eng. Napoleon; -ist.] A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons; a Bonapartist.

na pō lē ōn itc, s. [Eng. Napoleon; suff. -ite (Alm.).] Petrol.: A variety of diorite (q.v.), consisting of amethyst, hornblende, and a little quartz. These minerals constitute an aggregate of spheres of varying dimensions, having concentric bands consisting of one or of both of the above minerals. Structure radial fibrous. Known also under the name of corrite, from Corsica, where found, and globular diorite = the Kugelhorn of the Germans.

na pō lē ōn wōrt, s. [Eng., &c. Napoleon, and wōrt.] Bot. (Pl.): [BELVISIACEAE.]

nāppe (1), s. [Fr. = a sheet, a surface.] [NAPKIN.]

Math.: One of the two parts of a conic surface, which meet at the vertex. The nappæ on which the diameter lies is called the lower, and the other the upper nappæ of the cone.

• Nappæ of a hyperboloid:

Math.: One of the branches of which the surface is composed. Hyperboloids of one nappæ are warped surfaces; those of two nappæ are double-curved surfaces.

nāppe (2), s. [NAP (2), s.]

nāppe, v. [NAP (1), v.]

nāp pēr (1), s. [NAP (1), v.] One who indulges in naps.

nāp pēr (2), s. [NAP (2), v.] An instrument or machine for napping and surfacing woollen goods.

nāp pēr (3), s. [Eng. napper, v.; -er.] An honorary officer who carries a napkin at some royal functions.

nāp-pī nēss, s. [Eng. nappy; -ness.] The quality or state of having a nap on the surface.

nāp-pīng (1), pr, par, or a. [NAP (1), v.] Sleepy, drowsy; hence, off one's guard, unprepared.

To catch one napping: To take one un-awares.

nāp-pīng (2), pr, par, a., & s. [NAP (2), v.] A. & B. A: pr, par, & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Upl. Linn.: The act or process of raising a nap or pile on.

2. Hat-making: A sheet of partially felted fur in a stage between the operation of the bow, which first distributes the fur in a light layer, and the battery at which it is united to the hat-body. It becomes the nap of the hat, which is raised by carding and shorn to a length.

napping machine, s. A machine for raising the nap or pile on woollen and cotton fabrics.

nāp-py (1), a. [Eng. nap (3), s.; -y.] Having a nap or pile on the surface; downy.

nāp-py (2), a. & s. [Eng. nap (1), v.; -y.] A. & B. A: Strong, heady; causing to sleep or to become drowsy. (Suff. of ale or beer)

When I'my thresher heard, With nappy beer I to the barnyard, —Eng. Shepherd's Book, Tuesday.

B. A: Subst.: Strong ale. (See tēh.)

nāp-py, s. [A.S. nappæ, napp = a cup or bowl.] A round earthen dish with sloping sides and a flat bottom.

nā prōn, s. [O. Fr. napron. The initial a has been dropped, being mistaken for the final a of the article an.] An apron.

"Napron tēh and white t-wass" —Tale of Beryn, 33.

nāp-tāk-īng, a. & s. [Eng. nap (2), s., and taking.]

A. As adj.: Taking a nap or short sleep; dozing, sleeping; hence, off one's guard.

B. As subst.: The act of taking a nap or short sleep; hence, a taking by surprise, or when one is off his guard; an unexpected attack or onset.

"Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and fines, have in our forefathers days, between us and France, been common. —Carew. Survey of Cornwall.

na-pū, s. [Native name.] Zool.: Tragulus javanicus, the Javan Deer-let; rust-brown above, white beneath. It is gentle in disposition, and is frequently seen in menageries.

nā-pūs, s. [Lat.] A kind of turni; the nave (q.v.).

* nar, a. & vdr. [NEARER.]

nar-a-ka, nūr-ūk, s. [Maharatta & Sansc.] Hind. Myth.: A term equivalent to the English hell; it consists of twenty-eight divisions, in which sinners of as many different classes are confined and subjected to tortures corresponding to the gravity of their offences.

nar-cāph-thōn, s. [Gr.] The bark of an aromatic tree, used in fumigation, and formerly imported from India.

nar-çē-ine, s. [Gr. νάρκη (narkē) = a numbness, a deadness; Eng. suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₂H₂₅NO₉. An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier in opium in 1835. It crystallizes in white interlaced needles, slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether, and melts at 145°. Its crystallizable salts are decomposed by water into acid and base.

nar-çē-tine, s. [Altered from narcotine (q.v.).]

Chem.: Narcotine. An alkaloid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead on narcotine. It is soluble in sulphuric acid with a fine red colour, and in nitric acid with a yellow colour.

nar-çi-nē, s. [Gr. νάρκη (narkē) = stiffness, numbness.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Torpedinidæ (q.v.). The tail is longer than the disc, and the spiracles are immediately behind the eyes. Four species are known. Narcea brasiliensis ascends the rivers of tropical America.

nar-çis-sal, a. [From Mod. Lat. narcissosus (q.v.).]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Narcissus; as, the Narcissal alliance. (Lindley.)

nar-çis-sā-lēs, s. pl. [Lat. narcissus; masc. & fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of Endogens. It consists of endogenous petaloid plants with symmetrical flowers, three or six stamens, and albuminous seeds; and contains four orders, Bromeliaceæ, Taceaceæ, Hemodoraceæ, Hypoxidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, and Trillaceæ.

nar-çis-sē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. narcissus; fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Amaryllidaceæ, containing bulbous plants with a coronet in the flower.

nar-çis-sī-ne, a. [Eng. narcissus; -ine.] Pertaining to or resembling the Narcissus.

nar-çis-šūs, Nar-çis-sūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. νάρκισσος (narkissos) = (1) the plant narcissus, so named from its narcotic properties, (2) the youth Narcissus; νάρκη (narkē) = numbness, torpor; Fr. narcisse.]

1. Bot. (Of the form narcissus): Narcissus, Daffodil; the typical genus of the tribe Narcisseæ. The perianth, which is coloured, has a tubular limb with a crown. Fruit a conical capsule, with globose seeds, smooth till they become dry. About thirty are known, from Europe and Asia. One, Pseudo-Narcissus, is British. It has a solitary yellow flower. N. biflorus is naturalised in Britain in copses and woods. Its flowers are poisonous. N. poeticus, N. conspicuus, N. incomparabilis, N. minor,

and N. bulbularis are also occasional escapes. N. Tuzetii, N. odoratus, and N. poeticus are emetic. N. Tuzetii is also absorbent. Its perfume is used in India in headache.

2. The Narcissus of Japan is Nerina sibirica.

3. Myth. (Of the form Narcissus): The beautiful son of Cepheus and the nymph Liriope. Though beloved by all the Grecian nymphs, he treated them with contemptuous indifference; but, having accidentally seen his own image reflected in a fountain, he became so enamoured of it that he languished till he died, and thus realised the prophecy of Tiriasis, that he should live until he saw himself. After his death the gods, moved with compassion for his fate, changed him into the flower which bears his name.

narcissus-flowered, a. Having flowers like those of a narcissus.

¶ Narcissus-flowered Anemone. Bot.: Anemone narcissiflora.

nar-çi-tine, s. [Eng., &c. narcisus; t connect., and suff. -ine.]

Chem.: A substance possessing emetic properties, contained in the white narcissus.

nar-cō-gēn-īne, s. [Gr. νάρκη (narkē) = numbness, torpor, and γενναίον (gennaion) = to produce.]

Chem.: An alkaloid, supposed by Blyth to be present in all samples of narcotine. Now said to be merely a double salt of narcotine and cotarine.

nar-cō-sis, s. [Gr., from νάρκη (narkē) = numbness, torpor, and suff. -osis.]

Pathol.: A state of numbing stupor, in which death may ultimately ensue from paralysis of the respiratory muscles. The pupils are contracted, breathing slow and stertorous, and an insensible condition like apoplexy or alcoholic intoxication is produced; best seen in the effects of opium.

nar-cō-teine, s. [NARCOTINE.]

nar-cōt-ic, nar-cōt-ick, nar-cot-ike, a. & s. [Fr. narcotique = stupefying, from Gr. νάρκωτικός (narkōtikos) = numbing, from νάρκω (narkō) = to numb; νάρκω (narkō) = to become numb, from νάρκη (narkē) = numbness, torpor; Ital. & Sp. narcotico.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Having the properties or qualities of a narcotic; producing torpor or coma.

"Narcotick medicines be those that benum and stupify with their coldness, as opium, henbane, and the like" —P. Holland. Phlegm; Expl of Words, f. 41.

2. Fig.: Dull and stupid, so that a reader is apt to fall asleep over it.

"Who reads in vain Narcotic volumes o'er." —Shelton. Economy.

B. As substantive:

Pharma. (Pl.): Medicines which act upon the nervous system, producing sleep or torpor. They are of two kinds, anodynes and soporifics (q.v.). Soporifics generally act also as anodynes, and various anodynes are anti-spasmodic.

"Like dull narcotick, numbing pain" —Tranquill. In Memoriam, v. 5.

narcotic acid, s. Chem.: An acid said to be formed by boiling narcotine with potash. It appears to differ from narcotine only by the elements of water.

† nar-cōt-ic-al, a. [Eng. narcotic; -al.] The same as NARCOTIC (q.v.).

"Medicines which they call narcotical, that is to say, such as benumme and dead the disease." —Barnar. Trans. of Berz. (1857), p. 321.

* nar-cōt-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. narcotical; -ly.] In a narcotic manner; after the manner of a narcotic.

"As those things do, that pass for narcotically cold." —Whitlock. Manners of England, p. 222.

nar-cōt-ic-al-nēss, s. [Eng. narcotical; -ness.] The quality of being narcotic; narcotic qualities or properties.

* nar-cōt-ic-nēss, s. [Eng. narcotic; -ness.] The same as NARCOTICALNESS (q.v.).

nar-cot-ike, a. & s. [NARCOTIC.]

nar-cō-tine, s. [Eng. narcotic; -ine.] Chem.: C₂H₂₅NO₉. One of the alkaloids of opium, and the first base extracted from that substance, discovered by Delesne in

fate, fāt, farc, amidst, what, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, worc, wōlf, work, who. sōn: mūtē, cūb, curē, ūnitē, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

1893. It forms lustrous rhombic prisms, which melt at 170, and decompose at 220. Insoluble in water and alkalis, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is less poisonous than morphine, and its salts are very unstable.

nar-cô-tin-ic, n. [Eng. *narcotin*(y); *ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from narcotine.

nar-côt-ism, s. [Eng. *narcot*(n); *-ism*.] *Med.*: The same as NARCOSIS (q.v.). "Dr. Austin, in his 'Stomatitis and Narcotism, recognizing a kind of chronic narcotism, the very existence of which is usually denied.'—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 2, 1882.

nar-côt-ize, v.t. [Eng. *narcot*(n); *-ize*.] To bring or place under the influence of a narcotic; to put in a condition of stupor.

nard, nardê ūs, s. [Lat. *nardus*, from Gr. *νάρδος* (*nardos*), from Pers. *nard*, from Sansc. *nābala* = the Indian Spikenard, from *nā* = to smell; Fr. *nard*.]

- 1. A plant; the same as SPIKENARD (q.v.). "About the cedars alleys flung / Nard and cassia's balmy smells."—*Milton Comus*, 261.
- 2. An ointment or unguent prepared from spikenard. "The good, sincere, and true nard is known by the lightness, red colour, sweet smell, and the taste especially.—*P. Rational Pharmac.* bk. XI, ch. xv." § Common Nard, *Nardus stricta*.

† **nard, n.t.** [NARD, s.] To amount with nard. "She took the body of my just delight / Nard and od' swarted and bathed it for herself."—*Tempsong*, *Love's Labor's Lost*, I.

nar-dine, n. [Lat. *nardinus*; Ital. & Sp. *nardin*, *na*.] Of or pertaining to nard; having the qualities of or resembling nard.

nar-dōb, s. [Native Australian name.] *Bot.*: *Mitrasala nardobus*, *hirsuta*, or *subretata*, two species and sports-cases of which are made into bread by the Australian aborigines.

nar-dōs-mi-a, s. [Gr. *νάρδος* (*nardos*) = nard, and *σμίαι* (*smiai*) = smell.] *Bot.*: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Pelastioideae. *Nardosmia foetida* is sometimes found as an escape in shrubberies.

nar-dōs ta chrys, s. [Gr. *νάρδος* (*nardos*) = nard, and *στραχης* (*strachis*) = a spike.] *Bot.*: A genus of Valerianaceae, natives of Nepal. [SPIKENARD.]

nar-dūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *νάρδος* (*nardos*) = nard (q.v.).] *Bot.*: Mat-weed; a genus of grasses, tribe Rothoalleae. One known species, *Nardus stricta*, is British. It has harsh coarse leaves, and grows on moors and heaths to 3,300 feet high. The cattle do not care for it, but it serves a useful purpose in affording a secure foothold to the alpine herbivores.

* **narē** (n.) s. [Lat. *nares* = the nostril.] A nose, a nostril. "There is a Machiavelian plot. / Though every nose affect it not."—*Letters*, *Blackburn*, l. 1.

nā-rēs ī-a, s. [Named after Capt. (afterwards Sir) George Nares, R.N., Commander of the *Challenger* Expedition.] *Zool.*: A genus of Bryozoa, sub-order Cheilostomata. *Naresia exilis* was dredged in 1,500 fathoms off the Island of St. Vincent in the *Challenger* Expedition.

nar-ghi-lē, nar-gi-lē, nar-gī-lēh, nar-gī-lī, s. [Pers. & Turk.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking-apparatus used in Turkey, Persia, &c., having a long stem which passes through water.

nar-gil, s. [Native name.] The name given to the cocoa-nut tree in southern India.

nar-i-al, n. [Lat. *nares* = a nostril.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils.

* "The entry to the nasal passage, or respiratory nostril, as it may be called."—*Prof. Owen in Varro*, Vol. XXV, p. 429.

* **nar-i-form, n.** [Lat. *nares* = the nostril, and *forma* = form, shape.] Nose-shaped; shaped like the nose.

* **nar-ine, n.** [Lat. *nares* = the nostril.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils.

* **nar-i-ble, n.** [Lat. *narrabilis*, from *narrō* = to narrate (q.v.).] Capable of being told or narrated.

nar-rāte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *narratus*, pa. par. of *narrō* = to relate, to tell; from *narrō*, *quintus* = knowing, acquainted; Ital. *narrare*; Sp. *narrar*; Fr. *narrer*.]

A. Trans.: To tell, to relate; to report, or to relate as a story; to describe or relate in speech or writing.

"When I have leas't to narrate—to speak in the Scotch phrase—I am most diverting."—*Mr. Croft*, *Carroll*, v. 225.

B. Intrans.: To relate, to tell, to report.

* Though, as implied in the quotation from Richardson given above, this word was for a long time considered a Scotchism, Dr. Liddell & Lewis (*Modern English*, p. 121) has shown that it was recognised as English at least as early as 1668 by Bp. Lloyd.

nar-rā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *narratio*, *o*, *a*, *us*, *genus*, of *narratio* = a telling, a tale; from *narratus*, pa. par. of *narrō* = to narrate (q.v.); Sp. *narración*; Ital. *narrazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of narrating; reciting or relating the particulars or incidents of an event in speech or writing.

"In the narration of the poet, it is not material whether he relate the whole story in his own character.—*Blair*: *Rhetoric*, lect. xii.

2. That which is narrated; a narrative; a relation or description in speech or writing of the particulars or incidents of an event; story, history, account.

"Grounded upon vain and fabulous narrations."—*Johnson*, *Downfall of Britain*, ch. v.

II. Rhet.: That part of a discourse which simply narrates or recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action or event, or simply states the facts connected with the subject from which the conclusions are to be drawn.

nār-rā-tive, n. & s. [Fr. *narratif*, from Lat. *narratus*, pa. par. of *narrō* = to narrate (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *narrativo*.]

A. As adjective:
1. Pertaining or relating to narration; as, *narrative* skill.
2. Of the nature of a narration, account, or relation.

"Mr. Stanley has given to his work a narrative form which renders it easy and pleasant reading."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1871, p. 235.

3. Inclined or given to the relation of stories; fond of story-telling, garrulous.

"Wise through time, and narrative with age."—*Cooper*, *Rover*; *Red Rover*, l. 205.

B. As substantive:

1. A relation, account, description, or narration of an event or series of events; a tale, a story, a history.
"Mr. Froebel's regular narrative begins only at the close of the seventeenth century."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1871, p. 305.

2. A particular kind of composition suited for the narration of events; as, He is very clever in *narrative*.
* *Narrative of a deed*:
Scots Law: That part of a deed which describes the grantor and the grantee, and recites the cause of granting.

† **nār-rā-tive lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *narrative*; *lŷ*.] By way of relation; in manner of a narrative.

"The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of."—*Argyle*, *Pract. Juris*, p. 100.

nār-rā-tor, s. [Lat., from *narratus*, pa. par. of *narrō* = to narrate (q.v.); Fr. *narrateur*; Ital. *narratore*; Sp. *narrador*.] One who narrates or relates an event or series of events or transactions; a teller, a relater.

"In the very words / With which the young narrator was inspired."—*Woodworth*, *Excursion*, bk. viii.

nār-rā-tōr-ŷ, n. [Eng. *narrate*(s); *ŷ*.] Of the nature of character or a narrative; consisting of narrative; narrating or relating events.

"Letters . . . are either *narratory*, obituary, consulatory, invidious, or congratulatory."—*H. Wall*; *Letters*, bk. i, § 1, lett. 1.

* **narrē, adv.** [NEAR.]

nār-rōw, ' nar-cwe, ' nar-ow, ' nar-owe, ' nar rowc, ' narwe, n., adv. & s. [A.S. *narrow*, *narwa* = narrow; *narwe* = narrowly; cogn. with O.S. *naru* = narrow; *narawa* = narrowly; Dut. *naauw*; O. Dut. *nar* = narrow, close. There is no connection with *nare*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of little breadth; not wide; not far, or having little width from side to side.

"How stout is the gate and the way, and how little to live and there but few that tread."—*Wright*, *Matthew*, vi.

2. Of small or little extent; circumscribed; limited.

"The Jews were but a small nation, and counted a narrow compass in the world."—*Wright*.

3. Limited in duration; short.

"From this narrow time, I do not know how to address in the execution of my duty."—*Wright*, *George*, *Letters*, vol. vi, p. 10.

4. Limited as to means; straitened; He is in very narrow circumstances.

5. Near, close; within a small distance; hence, barely sufficient to avoid danger, or evil, or harm.

"Having every nerve on edge for his life."—*Wright*, *Tobias*, p. 138.

6. Contracted in views or sentiments; contracted or contracted views of sentiments; not liberal.

"His converse was of the frigid temper, I consider, standing strong but over it."—*Wright*, *But*, *Eng*, ch. v.

7. Contracted; not liberal; bigoted.

8. Covetous,iggidly, close; not liberal, free, or generous.

"To narrow breasts he comes all at once."—*Wright*, *To*, *Swelling*, *he*, *to*, *shins*, *in*, *honor*.

9. Close, near; very precise, exact, or careful; vigilant.

"The other he said."—*Wright*, *P. 1*, *1*.

B. As adverb:

1. Narrowly, closely; within a very short distance.

"[He] missed so narrow, that he . . . which fasten by the top of the fitting of it."—*Wright*, *Eng*, *1*, *1*.

2. Closely, strictly, vigilantly.

"Jalous he was, and held him narrow."—*Wright*, *For*, *she*, *was*, *wild*, *and*, *young*, *and*, *he*, *was*, *of*.

C. As subst. (generally in the plural): A narrow passage between one sea and another, or between one lake and another; a narrow pass through a mountain; a strait; a contracted or narrowed part of a river or navigable channel.

"Near this island there by on one side the Jews of a dangerous narrow."—*Wright*, *Wright*, *1*, *1*.

narrow-billed, n. Having a narrow bill. *Narrow-billed Plant-cultiv.*

Ornith.: *Phytoloma angustirostris*. [PHYTOLOMA.]

narrow bordered, n. Having a narrow border.

Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth:
Entom.: *Scia halythiformis*. It has transparent wings, their margins with dense opaque scales. The wings with black or green, yellowish-gray, or brown markings, the body greenish and yellowish, with two black belts. Expansion of wings, 1½ to 1¾ inch. Found in parts of Britain.

narrow cloth, s. Wooden cloth under 52 inches in width.

narrow fabric loom, s. Also adapted specifically for weaving ribbons, tapes, and linings, &c.

narrow gauge, s. & n. *Railway Engineering*:

A. As subst.: A gauge of or less than 4 feet, 8½ inches in width between the rails, which is the usual distance between the wheels of locomotives and railway-carriages, as well as those of ordinary vehicles. The narrowest in actual operation, only two feet, is the Portmadoc and Festiniog Railway in North Wales, through a very difficult country. This was originally designed as a tramway for the transportation of slate, stone, and other minerals to the sea, but has since been used for passenger and goods traffic.

E. As adv.: Laid down with a narrow gauge.

"A railway carriage travelling at the rate of 10 miles an hour on a narrow-gauge line."—*Wright*, *Eng*, *1*, *1*.

narrow minded, n. Having narrow or contracted views or sentiments; not liberal; bigoted.

"An honest and plain, but narrow-minded man."—*Wright*, *But*, *1*, *1*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin; this; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tiaz = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = şhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, dle, & -bel, del.

narrow mindedness. The quality or state of being narrow-minded.

1. arrow-muzzled, a. Having a narrow muzzle.

Narrow-muzzled Seal:
Zool.: Stenochmus lephongus.

narrow sea, s.

1. *sea:* A sea running between coasts not far apart.

2. *Spec.:* The English Channel. (*Howe's*)

narrow sighted, a. Short sighted, close-sighted.

narrow souled, a. Having a close, meagre disposition; illiberal; devoid of generosity; narrow-minded.

nār-rōw, et. & i. [NARROW, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make narrow or narrower; to diminish with respect to breadth or width.

"Without in the wall of the house, he made *narrow* rests round about."—*1 Kings VI. 3.* (351)

2. To contract in sentiment or views.

"Who, born for the masses, *narrowed* his mind, And loquity gave up what was meant for mankind."—*Waltworth, Retribution.*

3. To confine, to limit, to restrict.

"Society in despotic governments is *narrowed* according to the degree of freedom which the citizens enjoy; extends over his subjects."—*Shrewsbury, No. 2.*

"Sometimes used reflexively; as, the enquiry *narrowed* itself to one point."

B. Intransitive:

1. *Mod. Lang.:* To become narrow or narrower; to be contracted, confined, or limited.

2. *Marine:* A horse is said to narrow when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear fat enough out to the one hand or to the other.

nār-rōw-ed, pr. par. & a. [NARROW.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Et.:* Tapering.

nār-rōw-er, s. [Eng. *narrow*, *a.*; *er.*] One who or that which narrows or contracts.

nār-rōw-ing, pr. par. & s. [NARROW, *a.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & partic. pres. ind.* (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making narrow or contracting; the state of becoming narrow or contracted.

II. *Knitting:* That part of a stocking which is narrowed in knitting.

nār-rōw-ly, nar-ow-lyc, adv. [Eng. *narrow*, *a.*; *ly.*]

1. In a narrow manner; with little breadth or width; with small distance from side to side.

2. Contractedly; without extent or width.

"The church of England is not so *narrowly* confined, but that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government."—*Swift.*

3. Closely, accurately, carefully, vigilantly, attentively.

"So in our streets she becomes *narrowly* Watch motions of the civil's *letter*."—*Keats, Letters to Mr. T. W.*

4. Avariciously, sparingly, covetously.

5. Within a little; nearly; by a little; only just.

"Allan heard *narrowly* expell'd death by drawing."—*Grevel, in Cassell's Tech. Literature, p. 83.* (1-22)

nār-rōw-ness, s. [Eng. *narrow*, *a.*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being narrow; want of breadth or wideness; smallness of distance from side to side.

"In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length."—*Addison, On Italy.*

2. Smallness or limitation of extent or scope; confined state or extent.

"Pride is humbled, virtue rewarded, and vice punished, and those more amply treated than the *narrowness* of the drama can admit."—*De Quincey, Levee (Deed)*

3. Contracture or limitation of views or sentiments; want of breadth of views; illiberality, bigotry; want of enlarged views or sentiments.

"[Men] should not reduce the world to the *narrowness* of their minds."—*Bacon, Adv. Hist. p. 200.*

4. Poverty; straightened or narrow circumstances.

5. Covetousness, avarice, niggardliness, penuriousness.

6. Closeness, nearness; as, the *narrowness* of an escape.

nār-thē-ē-ūm, . [Lat., from Gr. *παρθήκος* (*parthēkos*) = (1) a small case or casket for ornaments, made out of the hollow stalk of the plant *Narthex* (p. v.); (2) any ornament-box.]

Bot.: Bog-Asphodel; a genus of plants belonging to the order Juncaceae (Rushes). It has a coloured perianth, hairy filaments, one stigma, and a many seeded capsule, three-lobed at the base. There is one British species, *Narthex ossifraga*, or Laneashire Bog-Asphodel. [DODONÆUS.]

nar-thēx, s. [Lat. *narthex*, from Gr. *παρθήκος* (*parthēkos*) = a genus of umbelliferous plants, Ferula, and specially *F. composita* and *F. asafetida*.]

1. *Bot.:* The umbelliferous genus mentioned above. *Narthex asafetida* produces asafetida. [FRUX.]

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A division in the early Christian churches in which the catechumens were said, and to which penitents were admitted; it was near the entrance, and separated from the rest of the church by a railing or screen.

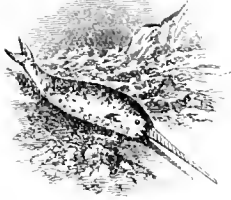
(2) An ante-temple or vestibule without the church.

(3) A porch with a beam-tooth attached to modern churches, and other extending the whole breadth of the church or along the breadth of the nave.

narwe, a. & adv. [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-wal, nar-wal, nar-whale, s. [Dan. & Sw. *narval*; Icel. *narval* = a narwhal; Ger. *narwal*; Fr. *narval* or *arval*.]

Zool.: A Cetacean, called also the Sea-unicorn, the *Monodon monoceros*. The name sea-unicorn is given because the male has a horn six, seven, or even ten feet long, one of the teeth in the upper jaw extraordinarily prolonged. It is the left tusk which makes the horn, the right being rarely developed. The tusk is spirally furrowed, and is of ivory, like the tusk of an elephant. When preserved in the cabinets of our forefathers, it was supposed to come from the mythical unicorn of antiquity. [UNICORNS.] The length of the Narwhal varies from fifteen to twenty or twenty-two feet, the head being one-fourth of the whole, and the horn one-third. It is its element amid the snow and ice of the arctic north parallel of north latitude. It feeds on mollusca, and yields an oil more valuable than that of the common whale.



NARWHAL.

nas. [See definitions.]

1. A contraction for *nasutus* = has not.

"For pitted is misap; that *nas* remedy, For scum'd bene doles of bond boole."—*Spenser, Shepherds Calendar; May.*

2. A contraction for *nas* = was not.

"The *nas* no man that These us letteth deny."—*Chaucer, C. T. 1, 430.*

nā-ṣal, a. & s. [Fr. *nasal*, from Low Lat. *nasale*, from *nasus* = the nose; Ital. *nasale*]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the nose.

"When the discharge passes, pass a small probe through *the nasal duct* into the nose every time it is dried, in order to dilate a little."—*Sharpe, Surgery.*

2. Pronounced or uttered through the nose, or through the nose and mouth simultaneously; as, a *nasal* sound, a *nasal* accent.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An elementary sound pronounced or uttered through the nose, or through the nose and mouth simultaneously.

"By dropping the veil of the palate, which in ordinary utterance closes the passage from the pharynx into the nose, the unobstructed current of *h, n, g.* is allowed entrance to the nose and exit thence; and the result is the class of *nasals* (or 'resonants') *m, n,* and *ng* in singing."—*Whitney; Life & Growth of Language, ch. vi., p. 52.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatom.:* A defence for the upper

part of the face, or more properly for the nose; a nose-guard.

"The helmet was mostly of a conical shape, in addition to which several have *nasals* projecting in front."—*Wilson, Prehistoric Archaeology, p. 46.*

2. *Med.:* A medicine operating through the nose; an erubine.

"Sneezing, mustaroles, and *nasals* are generally received."—*Burton, Anatomy of Metacology, p. 3.*

nasal-bone, s.

Anat.: The bone or bones forming the bridge of the nose.

nasal cavities, nasal fossæ, s. pl.

Anat.: The cavities of the nostrils, placed one on each side of a median vertical septum. They open in front and behind by the anterior and posterior nostrils, and communicate by foramina with the sinuses of the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones.

nasal-duct, s.

Anat.: A duct about six or seven lines in length, constituting a groove in the upper maxillary bone, and descending to the lower part of the lower meatus of the nose.

nasal fossæ, s. pl. [NASAL CAVITIES.]

nasal irrigator, .

Surg.: A syringe for nasal douches.

nasal-speculum, s.

Surg.: An instrument for distending the nostrils to expose the mucous membrane, and to facilitate explorations and operations in cases of polypus, &c. [SPECULUM.]

nā-ṣā-lis, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nasus* = a nose.]

Zool.: Long-nosed or Proboscis Monkey, sometimes made a separate genus (*Nasalis larvatus*), but more usually known as *Siamopithecus* (or *Presbytis nasalis*). [KHARU.]

nā-ṣāl-i-ty, s. [Fr. *nasalité*, from *nasal* = nasal (p. v.).]

The quality of being nasal.

"The Indian sound differs only in the greater nasality of the first letter."—*Sir H. Jones, History of Hindoo Words.*

nā-ṣāl-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *nasality* (*s.*) *-ation*.]

1. The act, process, or habit of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.

2. The act of nasalizing by the insertion of a nasal.

"The *nasalization* of a root by the insertion of *n* or *m* before the last letter of the same is common in Aryan languages."—*Notes & Queries, July 9, 1851, p. 34.*

nā-ṣāl-ize, et. & i. [Eng. *nasal*; *-ize.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make nasal, to render nasal, as the sound of a letter.

2. To insert a nasal letter (especially *n*) in.

"Schmidt thinks it may mark only a *nasalization* of the root vowel."—*Pöhl, Infernal to Greek & Latin Etymology, p. 217.*

B. Intransitive: To speak or pronounce with a nasal accent, to speak through the nose.

nā-ṣāl-ly, adv. [Eng. *nasal*; *-ly.*] In a nasal manner, through the nose.

nās-ṣal, nas-calc, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *nasale*; Ital. *nascale*.]

Surg.: A pessary of wood or cotton impregnated with a medicament for introduction into the vagina.

nās-ṣen-çy, s. [Lat. *nascens*, from *nascere*, *pr. par. of nascor* = to be born.] The beginning, origin, rise, or production.

"The *nascency* or generation of things."—*H. More.*

nās-ṣent, a. [Lat. *nascens*, *pr. par. of nascor* = to be born, to arise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Beginning to exist or to grow; springing up, coming into being, growing.

"Therefore the asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of acidic salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions."—*Beckerley, Serms, p. 5.*

2. *Chem.:* The term applied to the state of an element at the moment of its liberation from a compound, and which is characterized by abnormal chemical activity.

nascent-organs, s. pl.

Bot.: Organs not yet fully developed, and which in their present state are useful to their possessor, and will become more so. Nascent-organs differ from rudimentary organs, which are useless.

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, eamej, hèr, thère; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

nāṣe-bēr rý, neṣṣ-bēr-rý, niṣ-bēr rý, *s.* [A corrupt, of Lat. *mespilus* = a medlar, through Sp. *nispera*.]

Bot.: *Achras Sapota*. [*ACHRAS, SAPOTACEA.*]

naseberry-bat, s.

Zool.: The Jamaican stenoderm, *Stenodermis jamaicensis*, and the Spotted stenoderm, *S. perspicillatum*, frugivorous bats, showing great partiality for the fruit of the naseberry.

naseberry-bully-tree, s.

Bot.: *Achras Subcaylan*.

nāṣ-ē-ūs, s. [Lat. *nasus* = the nose.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of *Ayroumidae*. Twelve species are known from the tropical Indo-Pacific, none of them extending to the eastward of the Sandwich Islands. In their mode of life these fishes resemble the *Acanthurus* (q.v.). One of the most common species is *Nasus unicornis*, which, when adult, attains a length of about twenty-two inches, and has a horn about two inches long. (*Günther*.)

2. *Palaeont.*: Extinct species have been discovered in the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

nāsh, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Chilly, hard, firm. [*Provencal*.]

nash-gab, s. Insolent language, impertinence.

nāṣ-i-cor-ni-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nasus* = a nose, and *coran* = a horn.]

Zool.: A name occasionally given to the section of the Perissodactyle Mammals containing the Rhinocerotidae.

* **nāṣ-i-cor-nous, a.** [Mod. Lat. *nasicoratus*]; Eng. adj. *suff. -ous*.] Having a horn on the nose.

* These four kinds of *nasicorinous* beetles described by Mufetius.—*Bronne*. *Falgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

* **nāṣ-i-form, a.** [Lat. *nasus* = the nose, and *form* = form, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a nose; nose-shaped, nasiform.

nāṣ-i-tēr-na, s. [Lat. = a watering-pot with a large spout.]

Ornith.: Pigmy Parrot, a genus of *Campylophina* from New Guinea and the adjacent islands, with seven species, all of small size. Prevailing colour, green. (*E. B. Sharpe*) Wallace reduces the species to three.

nā-so, prof. [Lat. *nasus* = the nose.] Connected with the nose.

naso-labial, a. Relating or pertaining to the nose and lip; as, the *naso-labial* line.

naso-malar, a. Relating or pertaining to the nose and malar bone.

* (1) *Naso-malar angle*:

Anthrop.: An angle proposed by Prof. Flower as a means of skull-measurement. It is formed by two horizontal lines meeting at the most depressed point of the nasal bones in the middle line, and resting on the middle of the outer margin of the orbits. In Europeans the average angle thus formed is 131°; in African Negroes, 134°; in Australians, 135°. In all the true Mongolian races the average exceeds 140°.

(2) *Naso-malar index*:

Anthrop.: A numerical index proposed by Mr. Oldfield Thomas, to supersede the nasomalar angle described above. The index is formed by the relative lengths of (a) a line passing over the lowest part of the nasal bones, from a point on the anterior surface of one of the outer walls of the orbit to the corresponding point on the other side; and (b) a line between the same two points measured directly, and not over the nasals. The second line is taken as 100, and the index is formed by the first. [*MESOPIC, PLATYOPIC, PROOPIC.*]

naso-palatal, naso-palatine, a. Relating or pertaining to the nose and palate; as, the *naso-palatal* aperture.

nās sa, s. [Lat. = a basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish.]

Zool.: A genus of *Buccinidae* (q.v.). The shell resembles that of *Buccinum*, but is smaller. The genus is chiefly distinguished from the *Whecks* by having the columellar lip expanded and callous, with a tooth near the

anterior canal. *Nassa lateralis* is common on English shores at low water, and is popularly known as the Dog-whelk. Known species 210, extending from low water to a depth of fifty fathoms. World-wide in distribution.

2. *Palaeont.*: From the Eocene onward.

nās sā ví a, nās sāu ví a, s. [Named after Prince John Maurice of Nassau-Siegen.]

Bot.: A genus of *Nassaviaceae* (q.v.).

nās sā ví ā ḡ ē ā, nās sāu ví ā ḡ ē ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nassicaria, nassa* (q.v.)., Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -aria*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Compositae*, sub-order *Labiatiflorae*. The style is never timid, the branches long, linear, truncate, fringed only at the point. It has three sub-tribes, *Polyachyridae*, *Nassaviaceae*, and *Trixideae*.

nās sā ví ē ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nassicaria*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -aria*.]

Bot.: The typical sub-tribe of the tribe *Nassaviaceae* (q.v.).

nās-ti lý, adv. [Eng. *nasty*; -ly.] In a nasty manner; dirtily, filthily, foully, obscenely, grossly.

* The snuff of the jay, when poisoners have been long, and close, and *not*-tidy kept.—*Brown*. *Ant. Hist.*, § 314.

nas-ti nēss, s. [Eng. *nasty*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being nasty, filthy, or dirty; filth, dirt, foulness.

"To sweep the streets their task from sun to sun,
And seek the *not*-tidiness which others shun."
John. *The Scourger*.

2. Nauseousness; disagreeableness to the taste or smell.

3. Filthiness, obscenity; grossness of ideas; ribaldry.

* A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *not*-tidious of Plotinus and Aristophanes.—*Dryden* (*Pastor*).

nās-tu-ran, s. [Gr. *νασός* (*nasos*) = dense, compact, and Ger. *uran* = uranium.]

Min.: The same as *URANINITE* (q.v.).

nas-tür-tü-üm (ti as ši), s. [Lat., from *naso tartarum*, and thus from *nasus* and *torqueti*, alluding to the effect produced on the muscles of the nose by the acidity of the genus.]

Botany:

1. A genus of *Cruciferae*, family *Arabidæ*. Pod nearly cylindrical, with concave valves neither nerved nor keeled; seeds in a double row; calyx patent. Known species about twenty, of which four are British, *Nasturtium officinale* (the Common Watercress), *N. sylvestris*, *N. petalostre*, and *N. amphibium*.

2. The genus *Tropaeolum* (q.v.).

nas-tý, * nas ky, * nas kie, a. [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *naskig* = nasty, dirty (said of weather); *nasket* = dirty, sullied; *nasshig* = nasty, swine-like; *nasshig* = slovenly, nasty, from *nassta* = to eat like a pig; Low Ger. *nusk* = nasty; *Notw. nusk* = greedy; *naska* = to eat noisily.]

1. Dirty, filthy, foul.

2. Nauseous, disgusting; unpleasant to the taste or smell.

3. Obscene, filthy, gross, indecent, ribald.

4. Disagreeable, troublesome, annoying.

5. Dangerous, serious.

* Captain Post . . . had a *nasty* fall.—*Merriam Post*, Feb. 3, 1880.

nasty-man, s. [*GARROTTE*.]

nās-u-a, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nasus* = a nose.]

1. *Zool.*: *Coati, Coati-Mundi*. A genus of *Procyonidae* (q.v.). Dentition as in *Procyon* (q.v.). Body elongated, somewhat compressed; nose prolonged into a mobile snout. Tail long, non-prehensile, tapering, annulated. Wallace says, "species 5 (2)"; but Prof. Flower red-ces them to two, *Nasua narica*, from Mexico and Central America, and *N. rufa*, of South America, from Surinam to Paraguay.

2. *Palaeont.*: Two species from the bone-caves of Brazil.

na sus, . [Lat. = a nose.] [*CLAPEIR*, s. 2.]

* **na sufe, a.** [Lat. *in sufe* = having a large nose; *ke* = scented, critical; *suus* = a nose.]

1. Having a quick or keen smell or scent; keen scented.

* They are commonly discovered by a *nasute* swimmer purposely found at *ps. s. testaria*, s. 4.

2. Critical, nice, censorious, particular; nice in discrimination.

* The *nasute* critics of their age sent something of praise in the ex-*pression*—*Macmillan*. *Theory of Art*, p. 38.

nā suto nēss, s. [Eng. *nasute*; -ness.] The quality of being *nasute*; quickness or keenness of scent; nice discrimination.

* All which to any man that has but a moderate *nasuteness* cannot but import.—*W. Moore*. *Baltimore*, bk. viii., ch. ii., § 2.

nāt, adv. [*NOI*.]

nā-tal, * nā tall, a. & s. [Fr. *natal*, from Lat. *natalis* = natal, presiding over birth, from *natus*, pp. of *nasco* = to be born; Sp. *natal*; Ital. *natale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or connected with one's birth; dating from one's birth.

"On in the *natal* of the mortal born."
Keats. *Hyperion*, l. 229.

2. Presiding over birth or nativity.

* Not more mine, by *Natal* Day's feast,
Were I a fool, yet should I strive.
Chaucer. *Trilogia a Crecida*, iii.

B. As subst.: [*NATIVIS*.]

* **nā-tā-lī-tial, * nā-tā-li-tious, * nā-tā-li-čiai (ti, ei as ši), a.** [Lat. *natalitiosus*, from *natalis* = natal (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining to one's birth or birthday; consecrated to one's nativity.

* His *natalist* paper had outstripped the rest of its contemporaries.— *Evelyn*. *Sylvia*, bk. iv., § 14.

2. Occurring or happening at one's birth.

* No little *natalist* were
Playing about him, made the nurse admire,
Caustic. *Birth of the Duke of York*.

nā-tāl-o-in, s. [Eng. *Nat(O)al*, and *aloin*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}O_{15}$. The alom of *Natalaloes*. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in thin, light yellow scales, sparingly soluble in water, benzol, chloroform, and ether, and melts between 212° and 222°.

nā-tals, s. pl. [*NATAL*.] The circumstances of a person's birth; one's nativity.

* The blessed *natal* of our heavenly King.
Madrigal. *Blessed Birth-day*, p. 4.

nā-tal ūs, s. [Lat. *natalis* = natal (?).]

Zool.: A genus of *Vespertilionidae* (True Bats), from South and Central America. Three species have been described, *Natalus stramineus*, popularly known as the Straw-colored Bat, *N. macropus*, and *N. leporinus*. [*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 443, 444.]

nā-tant, a. [Fr., from Lat. *natans*, pp. par of *nato*, frequent of *nas* = to swim; Ital. *natale*; Sp. *nabate*.]

1. *Bot.*: Floating. (Used spec. of the leaves of some aquatic plants.)

2. *Herp.*: A term applied to all kinds of fish (except flying fish), when represented horizontally on the field, or as it in the act of swimming. Also called *naant*.

nā-tān-tēs, s. pl. [Lat. nom. pl. of *natalis*] [*NATALIS*.]

Zool.: The name given by Waleknaer to a section of the *Amphibia*, which swim in water, and there spread their filaments or nets to entrap their prey. The typical genus is *Argyrota* (q.v.), popularly known as the *Living Spider*.

nā-tān-ti-a, (ti as ši), s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *natalis*.] [*NATALIS*.]

Zoology:

1. The name given by Illiger to an order of mammals which live in water. It included the whales, the dolphins, &c.

2. An order of *Rotifera*, consisting of free-swimming species.

3. Free-swimming *Intospora*.

* **nā-tant lý, adv.** [Eng. *notant*; -ly.] In a swimming manner; like one swimming; swimmingly.

bōi, bōy; pōit, jōw: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench: go, gem; thin, this; sin, aṣ; expect, Xcnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn: -çion, -çion = zhuun. -çious, -tions, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

na-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *nator*, from *nato* = to swim.] The act or art of swimming.

* Other animals, need no other way of motion for *natation* in the water. —*Boscawen: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. vi.

nā-tā-tōr ċs., *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *nator* = a swimmer; *nato* = to swim.]

1. *Ornith.*: Swimmers; an order of Birds, founded by Illger, corresponding to the Pampedes of Cuvier. It contains four families: Brevipennatae, Longipennatae, Totipalmatae, and Lamellobrostrae. The order is a natural one, and founded on characteristics all can appreciate. They are aquatic, with webbed feet, and the majority are fitted for swimming rather than for flight. In Huxley's classification, founded on anatomical distinctions, the Natatores are distributed among the orders Herodiones, Anseres, Steganopodes, Gaviae, Plegopodes, and Impennes, of the subclass Carnatae.

2. *Paleont.*: First found in the Cretaceous series.

nā-tā-tōr-i-ā, *a.* [Lat. *nator* = a swimmer; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial*.] Pertaining or adapted to swimming; a term applied to such birds as live habitually upon the water; or of pertaining to the Natatores (q.v.).

natatorial isopoda, *s. pl.*
Zool.: A division of Isopoda, containing two families, Cymothoidae and Sphaerouidae.

* **natatorial type**, *s.*
Ornith.: In Swanson's methodic arrangement, the fifth order, family, &c., of birds, to which analogies were sought in other classes.

nā-tā-tōr-ġ, *a.* [Lat. *natorius*, from *nator* = a swimmer.] Used or adapted for swimming; enabling to swim. (*Ornith.*)

nā-tch (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *nache*, from Lat. *natis* = the rump; Ital. *nattica*.] The part of an ox between the loins; the rump.

natch-bone, *s.* An natch-bone, or rump-bone.

nā-tch (2), *s.* [NACTON.]

nā-tch-nēc, *s.* [Native name.]
Bot.: *Fleusine corcovata*, a cereal growing on the coast of Comandel.

nā-tċs, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The buttocks.

* **nā-thċlċss**, * **nāth lċss**, *adv.* [A.S. *nāthles*, from *nāth* (or *th*) *les* = not by that less, not the less.] Nevertheless; none the less; notwithstanding.
"Nāthles he so endured." *Milton: P. L.*, l. 229.

* **nā-thċrċ**, * **nāth-mċrċ**, *adv.* [A.S. *nāth* (or *th*) *mċrċ* = not by that more, not the more.] Not or none the more; never the more. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. ix, 25.)

nā-tċ-ca, *s.* [Lat. *natis* = the rump. (*Agassiz*.)]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Natidae (q.v.). The shell is smooth and thick; the inner lip callous, umbilicus large, with a spiral callus. The animal frequent sandy and gravelly bottoms, from low water to ninety fathoms. Widely distributed, most abundant in the tropics. More than ninety species have been described.

2. *Paleont.*: Said to commence in the Silurian; abundant in all Secondary and Tertiary formations.

nā-tċ-i-dċe, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *natis*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of marine holostomatous Gasteropods. Shell globular, of few whorls, with a small spire; outer lip acute; inner lip often callous; foot very large; mantle-lobes hinging more or less of the shell. Five genera and 270 species known. (*Wallker*)

2. *Paleont.*: Stated to commence in the Upper Silurian. (*Nicholson*.) About 300 extinct species, ranging from the Devonian to the Phocene. (*Wallker*.)

nā-tċ-oun, * **na-ci-oun**, * **na-ci-oun**, * **na-tċ-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *nation*, from Lat. *nationem*, acc. of *natio* = a nation, a race, from *natus*, 1a. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Sp. *nacion*; Ital. *nazione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:
I. A people inhabiting a certain district and

united together by common political institutions.

"In that fault the *nation* itself had been an accomplice." —*Shewbury: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. An aggregation of persons belonging to the same ethnological family, and speaking the same language.

* 3. A family. (*Chamner: C. T.*, 6,650.)

II. *Univ.*: A division of students for purposes of voting according to their place of birth. This system still obtains in the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow.

* *Law of Nations*: [INTERNATIONAL-LAW.]

nā-tċ-oun, *n.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [An abbreviation of *nationum*.]

A. *As adj.*: Immense, enormous. (*Prov. & American*.)

B. *As subst.*: A great number; a great deal. (*Univ.*)

"What a *nation* of herbs he had possessed to nobly her honour." —*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ch. xxi.

C. *As adv.*: Immensely, extremely, exceedingly. (*Provincial & American*.)

nā-tċ-oun-ā, *a.* [Fr. from *nation* = nation (q.v.); Sp. *nacion*; Ital. *nazione*. First used at the Westminster Assembly. (*Collect. Source Tracts* (ed. Sir W. Scott), vii, 31.)]

I. Of or pertaining to a nation, as distinguished from private or individual; public, general.

"Are they utterly careless of the *national* character?" —*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1855.

2. Attached to one's country; devoted to the interests of one's own nation.

"A thoroughly *national* and popular sovereign." —*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1855.

national air, *s.*

Music: An air or tune characteristic of or peculiar to a particular nation or people; specifically applied to an air or tune which is adopted as that to be played on state or public occasions; as, in England, "God save the King (or Queen)"; in America, "Hail! Columbia"; in France, the "Marseillaise," &c. Also called a national anthem.

national-anthem, *s.* [NATIONAL-AIR.]

* The composition of the English national anthem has been attributed to John Bull in 1606, and to Henry Carey in 1743. It has been claimed also by the French.

National Assembly, *s.*

The Legislative Assembly in France. When the nobility and clergy summoned with the Tiers Etat to the States-General declined to sit with the commons, these, declaring, on June 17, 1789, that they represented $\frac{3}{5}$ of the nation, assumed the name of the National Assembly, though the name Constituent Assembly is more frequently employed. It guided the destiny of France during the stormy period between 1789 and Sept. 21, 1792, when it dissolved itself and was succeeded by the National Convention (q.v.). The name of National Assembly was restored in 1848, and is still in use.

National Church, *s.* A church which is that of the nation. Applied specially to the Churches of England and Scotland.

National Convention, *s.* [CONVENTION.]

national covenant, *s.* [COVENANT, ¶ (3).]

national debt, *s.* [DEBT, s., § 4.]

National Gallery, *s.* A gallery for exhibiting the pictures belonging to the British nation. It commenced in 1824 with the purchase by the Government of the Angerstein collection of thirty-eight pictures. The present building in Trafalgar Square was opened April 9, 1858.

national guard, *s.* In France an armed organization of the inhabitants of towns and districts for local defence. It differed from the militia or volunteers of Britain in that it was under the control and direction of the municipal authorities rather than of the imperial government. It was abolished in 1871.

national schools, *s. pl.*

1. Schools set up in 1812, and subsequent years, under the auspices of the National Society for promoting the education of the poor.

2. Schools conducted and supported to a greater or less extent by government.

national-workshops, *s. pl.*

Jollif. Econ. & Hist.: The English name of "Ateliers nationaux," established by the French provisional government in February, 1848, and which were abolished in three months, after a sanguinary contest.

nā-tċ-oun-ā-ġsm, *s.* [Eng. *national*; -ism.]

1. The quality or state of being national; nationality.

2. An idiom, phrase, or manner of speech peculiar to a nation; a national trait or character.

3. The political programme of the Irish Nationalists.

4. Adherence to or support of the objects of the Nationalists.

"His strong *nationalism*, however, made that sort of learning too hot to hold him." —*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 5, 1855.

nā-tċ-oun-ā-ġst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *national*; -ist.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Oral Lang.*: One devoted to his country; a patriot.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Politics*: One of that party in Ireland which desires separation, more or less complete, from Great Britain.

"When a retained *Nationalist* makes himself remarkable for his denunciations of dynamite." —*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1855.

2. *Theol.*: One who holds that God's election is that of nations, not of individuals.

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to the party known as Nationalists.

"The most extreme section of the Irish *Nationalist* party." —*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1855.

nā-tċ-oun-ā-ġ-i-tċ, *s.* [Fr. *nationalité*, from *nation* = national (q.v.).]

1. National character; those traits or qualities collectively which distinguish a nation.

"That *nationality* of British love." —*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, § 2, let xviii.

2. The people or persons collectively constituting a nation; a nation; a race of people.

"When the revolution of 1848 broke out, oppressed *nationalities* were heard of everywhere." —*H. S. Edwards: Polish Captivity*.

3. The quality of being strongly attached to one's own country and one's own countrymen; patriotism.

4. The state of belonging to a particular nation or country.

"In the case of one of the medical officers who happened to be of the same *nationality*." —*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1855.

5. Existence as a distinct nation; national unity and integrity.

"Fastidiousness calculated to ensure the preservation of their *nationality*." —*H. S. Edwards: Polish Captivity*.

nā-tċ-oun-ā-ġ-zā-tċ-oun, *s.* [Eng. *nationalization* (c); *nation*.] The act or process of nationalizing; the act of giving in possession to the nation, as distinct from individuals; the state of being nationalized.

"The *nationalization* of land." —*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 31, 1855.

nā-tċ-oun-ā-ġ-ize, *v. t.* [Fr. *nationaliser*.]

1. To make national; to fit or adapt for a nation.

2. To make the property of the nation, as opposed to individuals; to transfer the ownership of to the nation.

3. To give the character, habits, customs, and institutions of a particular nation to; as, To *nationalize* a foreign colony.

nā-tċ-oun-ā-ġ-lċ, *adv.* [Eng. *national*; -ly.]

In a national manner; with regard to the nation as a whole.

"Who being *nationally* exposed to God by covenant." —*South: Serious*, vol. ii, ser. 1.

* **nā-tċ-oun-ā-ġ-nċss**, *s.* [Eng. *national*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being national; nationality.

nā-tċ-ive, * **na tyve**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *natif*, fem. *natife*, from Lat. *nations* = natural, native, from *natus* = born, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Ital. & Sp. *nativo*. *Native* and *native* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Having existence by birth; having an origin; born.

"Anaximander's opinion is that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again." —*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 129.

- * 2. Original; giving origin.
"Have I now seen death? Is this the way I must return to native dust."
Milton P. L., xl, 461
- 3. Pertaining or relating to one's birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth.
"O native land, thron, and of the Goddes The most chaste place!" *Shaksp., Twelfth, i, l. 1.*
- * 4. Prohibited by nature; natural, inborn, innate, genuine; not artificial.
"The native voice of unassendled joy."
Shaksp., Hamlet, iii, 1.
- 5. Constituting or being the natural home.
Towards her native Britain, and of heaven."
Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. iv.
- * 6. Hereditary; resulting from birth.
"Did I put Henry from his native right?"
Shaksp., 3 Henry VI., iii, 3.
- 7. Connected by birth; belonging to by birth. (*Shaksp., As You Like It, ii, l.*)
- * 8. Cognate, congenial, kindred.
"To join like likes And kiss like native tilth."
Shaksp., All's Well that Ends Well, i, 1.
- 9. A term applied to oysters raised in an artificial bed.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. A person born in a particular place or country; a person or thing deriving its origin from a particular place or country.
"Make no extraction of the natives, under pretence of planting religion." *Bacon, Advice to Advers.*
- * 2. Source, origin.
"Th' accusation, All came unborn, could never be the native Of our so frank donation."
Shaksp., Coriol., iii, 1.
- * 3. An oyster raised in an artificial bed and considered superior to those dredged from the natural beds.

II. Min.: The same as ULEXITE (q.v.).

Native-alum = *Tschermigite* and *Kalinite*; Native-amalgam = *Amalgam*; Native-antimony = *Antimony*; Native-arsenic = *Arsenic*; Native-bismuth = *Bismuth*; Native-copper = *Copper*; Native-gold = *Gold*; Native-iridium = *Iridosmine*; Native-iron = *Iron*; Native-lead = *Lead*; Native-magnesia = *Brucite*; Native-mercury = *Mercury*; Native-minium = *Cinnabar*; Native-platinum = *Platinum*; Native-Prussian-blue = *Virionite*; Native-quick-silver = *Mercury*; Native-silver = *Silver*; Native-sulphur = *Sulphur*; Native-tellurium = *Tellurium*; Native-tin = *Tin*; Native-zinc = *Zinc*.

native-bear, s.
Zool.: A popular Australian name for *Phascolartos cinereus*, the koala (q.v.).

native-carrot, s.
Bot.: The Tasmanian name of *Geranium parviflorum*, the tubers of which were eaten by the natives, now an extinct race.

native-currant, s.
Bot.: The Australian name of *Leucopogon Richii*, a shrub growing on the sea coasts of the island. The berries are small, white, and eatable.

native-devil, s.
Zool.: The popular Tasmanian name for *Dasyurus ursinus*, the Ursine Dasyure, on account of the great havoc it commits among sheep and poultry.

native-gum, s. The name given in Guiana to the gum of *Ginnacum officinale*.

native-potato, s.
Bot.: *Gastroliia Sesuvioides*, the root of which resembles a strong kidney potato, but is insipid. It is sometimes eaten in Tasmania.

* **nā-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *native*; *-ly*.]
1. In a native manner; by birth or nature; naturally.
"We wear hair which is not natively our own" — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Hindsomeness.*

2. Originally.
"This goodness of God natively proceeded from His will." — *Sheffield, Learned Discourses, p. 183.*

* **nā-tive-ness, s.** [Eng. *native*(s); *-ness*.] The quality or state of being native or produced by nature.

* **nā-tiv-ism, s.** [Eng. *native*(s); *-ism*.] A disposition or tendency to favour those of native birth in preference to those of foreign origin. (*American.*)

na-tiv-i-ty, nā-tyv-y-to, s. [Fr. *nativité*, from Lat. *nativitas*, accus. of *nativitas* = birth; from *natus* = natural, native (q.v.); Sp. *natividad*; Ital. *natività*.]
I. Ordinary Language:
* 1. A coming into life; a being born; birth.
"The nativity of Christ 14 Reich." — *W. y. life, Mart.* (Prod.)

* 2. The time, place, manner, or other circumstances attending birth.
"They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death." — *Shaksp., Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 1.*

* 3. The state or place of being produced.
"Those, in their dark nativity, the deep Shall yield us."
Milton P. L., vi, 152.

4. A picture representing the Nativity of the Saviour.

II. Technically:

1. *Astrol.:* A horoscope; a scheme or figure of the heavens, especially of the twelve houses at the moment when a person is born.

2. *Nat. Hist.:* The indigenity of a zoological or botanical species in any place.
"A difference of opinion exists between us on the question of the nativity of *Polygonum orientale* (L.) in the colony." — *Trans. New Zealand Inst., 1871, p. 238.*

* (1) *The Nativity:* Spec., the birth of Christ, Dec. 25. But there are two other festivals of the Nativity:
(a) That of the Virgin Mary, kept by the Roman Catholic Church on Sept. 8; it is said to have been instituted by Pope Sergius I., about 690, and adopted by the Eastern Christians in the twelfth century.
(b) That of John the Baptist, June 24. It is believed that it was instituted A.D. 488.

* (2) *To cast a nativity:*
Astrol.: To draw a horoscope or scheme of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, and to calculate, according to the rules of astrology, the future influence of the predominant stars.

nā-tri-qi-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *natrix*, genit. *natrix*(s); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]
Zool.: A sub-family of Colubrine Snakes, widely distributed, with seven genera and fifty species. (*Wallace.*)

nā-tri-um, s. [NATRON, SODIUM.]

† **nā-trix, s.** [Lat. = a water-snake, from *nato* = to swim]
Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Natrixina. (For characters and species see *Tropidomotis*.)

nā-trō-hōr-ō-cāl-çite, s. [Eng., &c. *natro*(n); *borac*(n), and *calcite*.]
Min.: The same as ULEXITE (q.v.).

nā-trō-cāl-çite, s. [Eng. *natro*(n), and *calcite*.]
Min.: A pseudomorph of calcite after crystals of gaylussite (q.v.); so named because the substance was supposed to contain soda. Found at Sangerhausen, Merseburg, Prussia.

nāt-rō-lite, s. [Eng., &c. *natro*(n), and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *natrolith*.]
Minerology:

1. A member of the Zeolite group of minerals, usually regarded as orthorhombic, but, because of its optical properties, referred by some mineralogists to the monoclinic system of crystallization. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 2.17 to 2.25; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, white, yellowish, sometimes red; transparent to translucent. Compos.: silica, 47.2; alumina, 27.0; soda, 16.3; water, 9.5 = 100, corresponding to the formula $8SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Na_2O \cdot 11H_2O$. Dana makes two varieties: (1) Ordinary, consisting of (a) groups of slender, colourless prisms, often acicular; (b) fibrous divergent or radiated masses, which frequently resemble thomsonite and pectolite (q.v.); (c) solid angular; and (d) compact massive. (2) Iron-natrolite, a dark-green opaque variety, in which one-fourth of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of iron. Bergmannite, brevicite, crocchite, fargite, galactite, lehmitte, palco-natrolite, radiolite, and savite are referable to this species.

2. A variety of Scapolite (q.v.), found at Hessekulla, Sweden.

nā-trōn, s. [Gr. *νίτρον* (*nitron*) = potash or soda; Lat. *nitrum* = nitre or saltpetre.]
Min.: A monoclinic soluble salt, occurring in nature only in solution or mingled with

other sodium carbonates. Hardness, 1 to 1.5; sp. gr. 1.42; lustre, vitreous; colour, white when pure; taste, alkaline. Compos.: carbonic acid, 29.7; soda, 18.8; water, 54.5 = 100. Formula, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$.

natron spodumone, s.
Min.: The same as *SODASPODUMENE* (q.v.).

nā-trō-si-der-ite, s. [Eng., &c. *natro*(n); Gr. *σίδηρος* (*sihēros*) = iron, and suff. *-ite*.]
Min.: The same as *ANIMITE* (q.v.).

nātte, natt, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *natt*, from Lat. *nattus* = a mat (q.v.).]
* 1. *Orl. Lang.:* A mat.
"Item paid for mats for the Revue at ye Com-munion table, 1s. 2d. — *Ex. Leghel Churchwarden Accounts, 1610.*

2. *Arch. (It.):* A kind of ornamentation used in the decoration of surfaces in the architecture of the twelfth century. So termed from the resemblance of its interlacement to that of matting.

nāt-tēr, v. t. [Cf. Ind. *knitta* = to grumble.] To chatter peevishly; to nag; to find fault.
"Got the better of her wat'ring habit." — *G. Elliot Adam Bede, ch. xv.*

nāt-tēr, s. [Prob. a corrupt of A.S. *natere*; Icel. *nattir* = an adder (q.v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

natter-jack, natter-jack toad, s.
Zool.: *Bufo calamita*, the Bush Toad, light yellowish-brown, spotted with dull olive, a bright yellow line running down the back. The warts of the skin are larger and the eyes more prominent than in the Common Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*), but the glandular swellings on the head are less. The male has a cry, "glouk, glouk." The eggs are laid in the water. The tadpoles are extremely small; the metamorphosis lasts about six weeks. Rare in England; found in many parts of Europe and in Tibet.



NATTER-JACK.

nāt-tēred, a. [Eng. *natter*, v.; *-ed*.] Querulous, impatient.
"She believed she grew more nattered as she grew older; but that she was conscious of her unbecoming was a new thing." — *Mrs. Gaskell, Kath, ch. xiv.*

nāt-tēred-ness, s. [Eng. *nattered*; *-ness*.] Querulousness, impatience.

Nāt-tēr-ēr, s. [A German naturalist who for seventeen years made collections for the Emperor of Austria in Brazil, returning about 1840 with 1,070 species of birds which he had collected. (*Swinson, Birds, p. 450.*)]

Natterer's bat, s.
Zool.: *Vesperugo Nattereri*, a social bat. Found in the Midlands, and in Central and Southern Europe. Fur reddish-gray, white beneath. Called also the Reddish-gray bat.

nāt-ti-ly, adv. [Eng. *natty*; *-ly*.] In a natty or neat manner; neatly, tidily, spruce-ly.

nāt-ti-ness, s. [Eng. *natty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being natty; neatness, tidiness, spruceness.

* **nāt-ti-ŋg, s.** [Mid. Eng. *natt*(s); *-ing*.] Matting; a covering with mats.
"For covering the seats with nattings in the Dean's closet, 1s." — *Fabric Rolls of York Minster, p. 345.*

nāt-ty, a. [Prob. connected with *neat* (2), a.] Neat, tidy, spruce.
"A higher promise for maturity than Lucy's natty completeness." — *G. Elliot, Mill on the Floss, ch. vii.*

nāt-u-ral, nāt-u-rall, nat u-rel, a., adv., &c. [Fr. *naturel*, from Lat. *naturalis*, from *natura* = nature (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *natural*; Ital. *naturale*.]
A. As adjective:

- I. Ordinary Language:**
- 1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature; not artificial, acquired, or assumed; given or conferred by nature.
"The natural bravery of your title."
Shaksp., Cymbeline, ii, 1.
 - 2. Forming part of nature.
"Nothing natural I ever saw so noble."
Shaksp., Tempest, i, 2.

3. Connected or dealing with nature or the existing system of things; treating of the world of matter and mind; as, *natural* philosophy, *natural* history, *natural* laws.

4. In conformity with the laws of nature; regulated by or in accordance with the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c.; following or coming naturally, or in the ordinary course of things.

"There is something in this more than *natural*!"
Shakesp. Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. In accordance with what would naturally happen; reasonable; consonant with what might be expected in the ordinary course of things. as, It was only *natural* that he should think so.

6. By nature; by natural disposition.
"A *natural* coward without instinct"—*Shakesp. Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

7. According to life and reality; not strained or affected; not artificial; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; true to life.

"Then art even *natural* in thine art."
Shakesp. Temon of Athens, v. 1.

*8. Obedient to the impulses of nature; kind, tender.

"In his love to her, even most kind and *natural*."—*Shakesp. Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*9. Connected by the ties of consanguinity or nature.

"Divorce 'twixt *natural* son and sire."
Shakesp. Temon of Athens, iv. 3.

10. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock; as, a *natural* son.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: A term used in mathematics to indicate that a function is taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1. Natural numbers are those commencing at 1; each being equal to the preceding, plus 1. Natural sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, &c., are the sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, &c., taken in arcs, whose radii are 1. Natural, or Napierian, logarithms are those taken in a system whose modulus is 1.

Music:

(1) A term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C. [SCALE.]

(2) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony, which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly-related keys.

(3) Applied to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music.

(4) Applied to the harmonies or over-tones given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound.

3. *Theol.*: In a state of nature; unregenerate.

"The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God"—*1 Cor. ii. 14.*

B. As adv.: Naturally.
"To it more *natural*."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A native; one of the original inhabitants of a place.

*2. A natural quality, state, or gift; a gift of nature; a gift.

"It was with depraved man in his impure *natural*, that we must maintain this quarrel"—*By Hill St. Paul's Conduct*

3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot, a fool.

"That a monster should be such a *natural*."—*Shakesp. Tempest*, iii. 2

II. A sign (♯) which restores a note to its place in the normal scale of C. It has the effect of sharpening a note previously flattened, or of flattening a note previously sharpened. It is an accidental; that is, it does not occur in the signature of a piece of music, unless at the sudden change of key. Its power does not extend beyond the bar in which it appears. The earliest known use of the sign is found in Bonaffino's *Madrigali Concertati* (1622), a work in which also bars are employed as marking the correct divisions of time.

natural affection, *s.* The love which one has for his or her kindred.

natural allegiance, *s.* [ALLEGIANCE, *s.*, II. 1.]

natural barriers, *s. pl.*

Physical Geog.: The name given by Buffon to mountains, deserts, seas, or climates, separating natural history provinces from each other.

natural-born, *a.* Born in a country; native.

"*Natural-born* subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 1.

natural child, *s.*

Law: The child in fact; the child of one's body. Used specially for one born out of wedlock.

natural harmonics, *s. pl.*

Music: The sounds given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound; overtones.

natural history, *s.*

Science: In the widest sense, and as used by the ancients, Natural History included all natural science, and had the Cosmos for its subject. In more recent times its range was limited to zoology; now again, its bounds are extended, and it may be defined as the science which deals with the earth's crust and its productions. Thus it includes Geology and Mineralogy, Paleobotany and Paleontology, treating respectively of the inorganic world and organic remains of past ages. To these succeed Biology, or the Science of Life, in its widest sense. [BIOLOGY.] Popularly, Natural History is synonymous with zoology (q.v.), and some writers of authority use it in that sense.

Natural History Provinces: [PROVINCE.]

natural infancy, *s.*

Law: The period of life under seven years of age. It is held to be one destitute of all legal responsibility.

natural key, *s.*

Music: The key of C.

natural liberty, *s.* [LIBERTY.]

natural marmalade, *s.*

Bot.: The American name for the pulp of *Achras Sapota*. [ACHRAS.]

natural modulation, *s.*

Music: Diatonic, as opposed to chromatic modulation.

natural obligation, *s.* [OBLIGATION.]

natural order, *s.*

Bot. (Pl.): The orders established under the natural system of botany. [ORDER.]

natural persons, *s. pl.*

Law: Such as are formed by God, in opposition to artificial persons, or those formed into corporations by human laws for purposes of government or society.

natural philosophy, *s.*

1. [PHYSICS.]

2. [MORAL-PHILOSOPHY.]

natural pitch, *s.*

Music: The pitch of a pipe before it is overblown.

natural religion, *s.*

Compar. Religions:

1. A theological system devised by human reason without supernatural aid or revelation.

2. (See extract.)

"The term *natural-religion* is used in various and even incompatible senses. Thus Butler, in his *Analogy*, signifies by *natural-religion* a universal system which he expressly argues to have been not reasoned out, but taught first by revelation."—*Zygon. Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1834), ii. 359. (Note.)

natural rights, *s. pl.*

Law: Those relating to life and liberty.

natural science, *s.*

Science: A term formerly used as the equivalent of Physics (q.v.), now employed as a synonym for Natural History (q.v.) in its most comprehensive signification.

natural selection, *s.* (See extract.)

"[The preservation of favourable individual differences and variations, and the destruction of those which are injurious I have called *natural selection*. *Natural selection* will modify the structure of the young in relation to the parent, and of the parent in relation to the young. In social animals it will adapt the structure of each individual for the benefit of the whole community, if the community profits by the selected change. What *natural selection* cannot do, is to modify the structure of one species, without giving it any advantage, for the good of another species."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv.

natural steel, *s.* A steel obtained directly from the richer and purer kinds of ore by reducing them with charcoal and refining the cast-iron thus produced, so as to

deprive it of part of its carbon. It is principally used for making files and other tools. It is frequently termed German steel, being largely produced in Germany.

natural system, *s.*

Bot.: The system of botany which attempts to arrange plants according to their natural affinities. [BOTANY.]

natural theology, *s.*

Theol. & Phil.: The science which deals with the evidences for the being of God, drawn from purely natural sources, without reference to revelation. Paley's *Natural Theology* is the standard English work on the subject, and the *Bridgewater* and *Euclett Treatises* have a similar object. Hume, Kant, and Dean Mansel may be quoted as to the impossibility of such logical demonstration.

* **natural writer**, *s.* A naturalist; a writer on natural history.

"A laughing which had our *natural writers* name Vanellus."—*Broome: Miscell. Tracts*, iv.

* **nät-ù-räl-ësque** (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Eng. *natural*; *esque*.] Keeping pretty closely to the characteristics of nature; as, a *naturalesque* style of ornamentation.

nät-ù-räl-ïsm, *s.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ism*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A state of nature; a natural state.

2. *Theol.*: The name given to all forms of belief or speculation which deny or ignore the doctrine of a personal God as the author and governor of the universe. It is opposed to Theism (q.v.).

"He [Lord Balmgroke] was of that sect which, to avoid a more odious name, chooses to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism*."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton*

nät-ù-räl-ïst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ist*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. One versed or learned in natural science in its widest sense.

"*Naturalists* observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the slighter and more watery parts of it that are subject to be congealed."—*South Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 12.

2. One versed or learned in natural history.

II. Theol.: An adherent of any form of Naturalism. The word was used (1) by German writers as an equivalent of Pantheist; (2) by English writers for (a) one who rejects revelation, and (b) for one who, while admitting that the Scriptures contain some truths, maintains that these truths are only a republi-cation of natural religion, and so unnecessary. [BLUNT.]

"[I] have appeared in the plain shape of a mere *naturalist* myself, that I might, if it were possible, turn him off from downright atheism."—*H. More: An Antidote against Atheism*. (Pref., p. 7.)

B. As adj.: The same as NATURALISTIC, 1 (q.v.).

"Sketches from Mr. Trollope's South African tour of a somewhat *naturalist* kind."—*Saturday Review*, March 27, 1854, p. 418.

nät-ù-räl-ïst-ic, *a.* [Eng. *natural*; *-istic*.]

1. In accordance with nature; natural; following or based on nature; realistic.

"The rendering is of a *naturalistic* rather than of a prophetic character."—*Athenian*, Feb. 18, 1852

2. *Natural, plain.*

"Such *naturalistic* and *naturalistic* expletives as would scarcely have passed the censor."—*Athenian*, April 1, 1852

3. Pertaining to the doctrines of naturalism (q.v.).

"He was apt to resolve . . . the whole work of Christ into a fulfilment of a merely *naturalistic* order."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, 1854, p. 26.

* **nät-ù-räl-ï-tÿ**, * **nat-ù-räl-i-tic**, *s.* [Fr. *naturalité*, from Lat. *naturalitas*, accus. of *naturalis*, from *naturalis* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being natural; nature.

"The gods by their *naturalité* and power, close up the furies, and govern the steers."—*Golden Age*, lth. 2.

nät-ù-räl-ï-zä-tion, *s.* [Eng. *naturali*(-); *-ation*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of naturalizing; the state of being naturalized

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The act of placing an alien in the position, or investing him with the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject.

* Naturalization, properly so called, cannot be performed but by Act of Parliament; for by this an alien is put in exactly the same

state as if he had been born in the king's allegiance, excepting only that he is incapable, as well as a denizen, of being a member of the Privy-council or of Parliament. The legislature, however, has by the Naturalization Act of 1870 authorized the Home Secretary to grant to aliens who have been resident in this country for not less than five years, or who have been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years, a certificate of naturalization; which, being enrolled in chancery, confers on the grantee, on his taking an oath of allegiance and fidelity, all the rights, privileges, and capacities of a natural-born British subject.

2. *Biol.*: The introduction of plants through human agency into new lands or regions. They are of a diversified nature. In Dr. Asa Gray's *Manual of the United States*, 260 naturalized plants are enumerated belonging to 162 genera. The sturdy plants of Europe introduced into New Zealand cause the native plants to die out, as the Maori vanishes before the colonizing European. (*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), pp. 89, 163.)

nät-u-räl-ize, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *naturalize*; -ize; Fr. *naturaliser*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To make natural or accustomed; to accustom, to render natural, easy, and familiar; to make a second nature.

"He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has naturalized his labour to him."—*South: Sermons*.

2. To receive or adopt as native or natural; as, To naturalize foreign words.

* 3. To make familiar or well-known.

* Naturalizing to any degree authors, whose names only float amongst us.—*Observer*, No. 2.

4. To accustom or habituate to a climate or country; to acclimatize.

II. Law: To adopt into a nation or state; to confer the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject upon.

"Any alien woman who marries a British subject is *de facto* naturalized."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. 1, ch. 19.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become naturalized; to become like a native.

2. To explain phenomena by natural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

"We see how far the total of an age is infected by this antinatural tendency."—*Bushnell: Annals*.

nät-u-räl-ly, **nät-u-räl-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *natural*; -ly.]

1. In a natural way; according to nature; by the powers or impulses of unassisted nature; by nature, not by art or training.

"Though I am not naturally honest, I am sometimes so by chance."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. Spontaneously; without art or artificial treatment; as, A plant grows naturally in some places.

3. According to nature; in a natural way, without affectation or artificiality; according to life.

"That part was aptly fitted and naturally performed."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*. (Induct. i.)

4. According to the usual course of things; as, This might naturally have been expected.

nät-u-räl-ness, *s.* [Eng. *natural*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being natural; the state of being given or produced by nature.

"To show the naturalness of monarchy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 12.

2. Conformity to nature; freedom from affectation or artificiality.

"Mrs. — has the gift of naturalness, with something more and better of her own to boot."—*Pull Bull Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1852.

* **nät-u-räls**, *s. pl.* [NATURAL, C. 2.]

nät-ture, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *natura*, orig. fem. sing. of *naturus*, fut. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Sp., Port., & Ital. *natura*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The universe, as distinguished from the Creator; all that exists or is produced without artificial means; the world of matter and of mind; the system of which we ourselves form a part; creation; all created things, by which man is more immediately surrounded, as land, oceans, plants, animals, &c.

2. By metonymy, the agent, producer, or creator of things; the powers which carry on the processes of creation; the powers concerned to produce existing phenomena, whether

in sum or in detail; the personified sum and order of cause and effect.

"'Twas a *nature's* will."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

3. The inherent or natural qualities of anything; those peculiar characteristics and attributes which serve to distinguish one thing from another.

"Happy is he who lives to understand Not human nature only, but explores All natures."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

4. The natural disposition of mind of any person; temper; personal character; individual constitution.

"It may be in your power; but it is not in your nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. Quality, sort, kind, species.

"Your capacity is of that nature."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

* 6. Human life; vitality; natural existence.

"I would repent upon the reminder of nature."—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

7. Natural affection; the innate and involuntary affection of the heart and mind.

"Fond nature bids us all lament."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 5.

8. That which is in conformity with nature, truth, or reality; sentiments or images adapted to nature, as distinguished from that which is affected, artificial, or false.

9. The natural course of things.

"My end Was wrought by nature, not by vice offence."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

B. As adv.: Natural; growing naturally or spontaneously; as, a nature grass. (*Scottish*.)

* 1. To go (or walk) the way of nature, To pay the debt of nature; To die.

"He's walked the way of nature."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 2.

2. In a state of nature:

(1) *Oral Lang.*: Naked, as when born; stark-naked.

(2) *Theol.*: In a state of sin; unregenerate.

(3) *Good (or ill) nature*: A naturally good (or bad) temper or disposition.

(4) *Laws of Nature, Natural laws*: That instinctive sense of justice, and of right and wrong, felt by every human being.

nature gods, nature deities, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The powers of nature personified and considered as deities.

"The great nature-gods are large in strength, and far-reaching in influence."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 258.

nature myth, *s.*

Anthrop.: A myth in which some natural phenomenon is poetically expressed as the result of the action of conscious agents.

"The explanation of the Rape of Proserpine, as a nature-myth of summer and winter, does not depend alone on analogy of incident."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 315.

nature mythology, *s.*

Anthrop.: The mythology which represents natural phenomena as the result of the action of conscious agents. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 318.)

nature-printing, *s.* A process in which impressions which may be printed from are obtained from objects, such as leaves, fibres, lace, &c. In one method the object, such as a fern frond, is placed between a steel plate and one of heated lead and subjected to a strong pressure, forming an exact intaglio copy in the lead from which impressions are taken.

nature-worship, *s.*

Compar. Religions: A generic term to denote a stage of religious thought in which the powers of nature are personified and worshipped. It found its highest and most beautiful expression in the mythology of ancient Greece. Classifying religions with regard to the estimation in which the deity is held, Lubbock (afterwards Lord Avebury) in his *Origin of Civilization* (1882, p. 204) makes nature-worship the second stage, atheism (the absence of definite ideas on the subject) being the first.

"The third and last stage in early religious development is the anthropomorphic stage, which looks upon nature-gods not as homothems."—*Henry: Outlines of Primitive Belief*, p. 46.

* **nät-ture**, *v.t.* [NATURE, *s.*] To endow with natural qualities.

"He which natureth every kynde."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, vi.

* **nät-ture-less**, *a.* [Eng. *nature*; -less.] Not in accordance with nature; unnatural.

* **na tur i an**, *s.* [Eng. *naturalist*; -ist.] A naturalist. (*Collins: A Dictionary*, p. 411.)

* **na tur ism**, *s.* [Eng. *nature*(?) + -ism.]

Met.: A view which ascribes everything to nature.

* **nä tur ist**, *s.* [Eng. *nature*(?) + -ist.] One who ascribes everything to nature.

"Those that doubt and apply the vulgar notion of nature."—I shall hereafter many times call nature *natur*.—*Bacon: Works*, v. 105.

* **na tur i ty**, *s.* [Eng. *nature*(?) + -ty.] The quality or state of being produced by nature.

"This cannot be allowed, except we impute first into the first cause which we impute not in the second, or what we deny into nature we impute into nature."—*Bacon: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, c. 10.

* **nä tur ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *nature*(?) + -ize.]

1. To endow with a nature or with special qualities.

2. To refer to nature.

"*Naturizing* all That was, or is, or shall in Nature be."—*Drom: Scenica Poetica*, p. 6.

nauck ite (au as öw), *s.* Named after Director Nauck; suit. *it* (*Mitt*).

Met.: A resin, found in small bright crystals lining the interior of a lump of pitch occurring with some articles in a much decomposed copper case dug up out of boggy ground near Crefeld, Germany. Experiments showed that it belonged to the hydrocarbons. Crystals, though minute, were measurable. Crystallization, orthorhombic.

näu clö q, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *κλειω* (*kleiō*) = to enclose, from the halt or pause being of the shape of a hull.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonaceæ. It consists of unbranched trees or shrubs, with a funnel-shaped corolla, a two-celled fruit with many seeds and leaves opposite, or three in a whorl. About thirty-seven are known—natives of India or Africa. *Naucleria* (*Lotholopha*) *calamba*, an Indian tree, affords good shade. The wood of *N. gambie* is used for furniture. *N. gambie* is said to yield gamboge.

näu elör-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ναυκλῆρος* (*nauklēros*) = a shipmaster.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus erected for the reproduction of what has since proved to be the young of the Pilot-fish. [NAUTICUS.]

2. *Ornith.*: An old genus of Falconideæ, sub-family *Milvinae*. *Nauclerus javanicus* is now *Elaenoides javanicus*, placed under the Aquiline (q.v.). [SWALLOW-TAILED EAGLE.]

näu cör-is, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *κόρις* (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: A genus of Nepidae (Water-scorpion). The body is almost circular, and slightly convex. *Naucoris cimicoides* is found in Britain. It is about half-an-inch long, and, when touched, can inflict a painful wound.

näu era-tös, *s.* [Gr. *ναυρατός* (*nauratos*) = having the mastery at sea.]

Ichthy.: Pilot-fish (q.v.); a genus of *Carangidae*. The body is oblong, sub-cylindrical, covered with small scales; a keel on each side of the tail. The spinous dorsal consists of a few short, free spines. Ventril teeth in jaws, and on vomer and palatine bones.

* **näu fra-gäte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *navfragatus*, fut. par. of *navfragare* = to suffer shipwreck.] To wreck; to shipwreck; to bring to ruin. [NAUFRAGE.]

* **nän fräge**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *navfragium*, from *navis* = a ship, and *frango* (root *frang-*) = to break.] Shipwreck, ruin.

"Giddy of the ruin and naufrage, and perishing of infinite subjects."—*Bacon: Speech on Taking his Place in Chancery*.

* **näu fra-ği äte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *navfragium* = a shipwreck.] To shipwreck. (*Lithuanian: Paganism: Festschrift*.)

* **näu fra-gous**, **näu-frä-geous**, *v.* [Lat. *navfragus* = causing shipwreck.] Causing shipwreck. [NAUFRAGE.]

"That impostuous and old naufrage, et cetera."—*Shakespeare: Artificial Happiness*, p. 33.

naught, nought (as *nät*), **nawihht**, **noght**, **nohht**, *s. n.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *noht*, *nihht*, from *na* = no, not, and *ht* = what, thing; *not* is thus a doublet of *nawihht*.]

böil, **böy**: **pöut**, **jövl**: **cat**, **çell**, chorus, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**: expect, **çenophon**, exist. **ph** - **f**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şün**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **şius**. **ble**, **dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

- A. As subst.:** Nothing, naught.
 - "Of manhood him lacked righte naught." *Chaucer. C. T., 758*
- B. As adjective:**
 - Worthless; of no value or account.
 - "His title was corrupt and naught." *Shakespeare. Henry V., i. 2.*
 - "No man can be stark naught at once."—*Failler. (Walter).*
 - Naughty, bad, wicked, vile.
 - "No man can be stark naught at once."—*Failler. (Walter).*
 - Ruined, lost.
 - "Begone! away! All will be naught else." *Shakespeare. Coriolanus, III. 1.*

- C. As adv.:** In no degree; not at all; nothing.
 - "And whom he hits naught knows, and whom he hurts naught cares." *Shakespeare. F. Q., II. IV. 7.*
 - "(1) To be naught of: To disregard, to be regardless of.
 - "Being of naught of their bodies."—*Holland: Camden, v. 142.*
 - "(2) To set at naught: To defy, to despise, to disregard.

naught-i-ly, 'naught-ly (gh silent), *adv.* [Eng. *naughtily*; *-ly*.]
 *1. In a naughty manner; wickedly, corruptly.
 "Mock at me, as if I meant naughtily." *Shakespeare. Troilus & Cressida, iv. 2.*
 2. Perversely, mischievously. (Said of children.)

naught-i-ness (gh silent), **naught-i-ness**, **'naught-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *naughtily*; *-ness*.]
 *1. The quality or state of being naughty or wicked; wickedness.
 "I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thine heart."—*Stowell XVII. 28.*
 *2. A wicked act; wicked or evil conduct; wickedness.
 "As dogs licked up their filthy vomit of corruption and naughtiness."—*Blanchard: Richard II (1848).*

- 3. Perverseness, mischievousness, misbehaviour. (Said of children.)
- *naught-ly, adv.** [NAUGHTILY.]

- naught-ly** (gh silent), *adv.* [Eng. *naught*; *-ly*.]
 *1. Worthless; of no account; good for nothing, bad.
 "The other basket had no very naughty figs."—*Jeremiah XXV. 2.*
 *2. Wicked, evil, corrupt.
 "So shines a good deed in a naughty world." *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, v.*
 *3. Dangerous, unfavourable, unfit.
 "This a naughty night to swim in." *Shakespeare. Lear, III. 4.*
 4. Perverse, mischievous, misbehaving; not obedient or good. (Applied to children or their conduct, or used in mock censure.)

***naughty-pack, s.** A term of abuse or reproach.

***naul-äge, s.** [Low Lat. *navaliçium*, from Lat. *navium*, from Gr. *ναυιον* (*navion*), from *ναυς* (*naus*) = a ship.] The freight or passage money for passengers or goods by sea, or over a river. (*Bailey*.)

nau-ma-chy, nau-ma-chi-a, s. [Gr. *ναυμαχία* (*navamachia*) = a sea-fight, from *ναυς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *μαχη* (*machē*) = a battle.]
 *I. *Ord. Lang.*: A naval combat; a fight at sea.

- II. *Roman Antiquities*:
 - A representation of a naval combat.
 - "Now the *navamacha* begins." *Lowell: Lucania: Posthuma, p. 43.*
 - A place constructed for exhibiting sham sea-fights.
 - "Among the Roman antiquities still remaining at Lyons are four aqueducts . . . and a *navamacha*."—*Walter, in Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. XI, p. 354*

nau-man-nite (au as öw), s. [Named after the celebrated German mineralogist, C. F. Naumann; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Met.: An isometric mineral occurring in cubes, massive, granular, and in thin plates. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 8.0; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, iron-black. Compos.: selenium, 26.8; silver, 73.2; yielding the formula Ag₂Se. Found with other selenides in calcite at Fätkeröde, Harz, Germany.

naum-burg-i-a, s. [Named by Willdow, it is believed, after John Samuel Naumburg, who published a botanical work at Erfurt, in 1792.]

Bot.: A section of the genus *Lysimachia*, containing *Lysimachia thyrsoiflora*.

nau-pli-i-form, a. [Lat. *nauplius* (q.v.), genit. *nauplii*, and *forma* = shape, appearance.] Having the shape of a nauplius; resembling a nauplius (q.v.).
 "The larvae of the Copepods are naupliiform."—*Nicholson: Zoology (1876), p. 278.*

nau-pli-üs (pl. nau-pli-i), s. [Lat., from Gr. *ναυπιος* (*naupios*) = a kind of mollusc which sails in its shell as in a ship. (*Pliny: H. N., ix. 39, 49.*)]

Zool.: A term applied by O. F. Müller to the unsegmented ovate larvae of the lower Crustacea, with a single median frontal eye and an unsegmented body. The name is now employed to designate all the larval forms having this character.
 "The embryo almost always leaves the egg in the condition of a nauplius."—*Huxley. Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim., p. 288.*

nauplius form, s.

Zool.: The earliest stage in the development of many Crustacea, especially those belonging to the lower groups. (*Darwin: Origin of Species.*) [NAUPLIFORM.]

nau-rö-pöm-č-ter, s. [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; *πόσις* (*posis*) = an inclination, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea.

***nau-scö-pý, s.** [Fr. *nauscopie*, from Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *σκοπεῖν* (*skopein*) = to see, to observe.] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the vicinity of land, from a distance.

nau-së-a, s. [Lat. *nausea, nausea*, from Gr. *ναῦστα* (*naustia*) = sea-sickness, from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship.]

Pathol.: A sick feeling which may go on to vomiting, caused by the digestive system or the brain being in an abnormal state. In hysteria and pregnancy, irritation or tumours of the abdominal or the pelvic viscera may produce it, as may also the early stage of zymotic disease, or epilepsy, and diseases of the brain.

***nau-së-ant, s.** [Lat. *nauseans*, pr. par. of *nauseo* = to be sea-sick, to be sick.] A substance or preparation which causes nausea.

nau-së-äte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *nauseatus*, pa. par. of *nauseo* = to be sick.]

- *A. *Intrans.*: To feel nausea; to be inclined to vomit; to become squeamish; to conceive an aversion.
 "Don't over fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and *nauseate*."—*Watts. On the Mind.*
- B. *Transitive*:
 - To loathe; to reject with disgust.
 "Hunger and thirst with patience will we meet, And what offended nature *nauseates*, eat." *Jonas. Locum, III. 52.*
 - To cause to feel nausea; to affect or fill with loathing or disgust.
 "He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*."—*Swift. Gulliver's Travels.*

nau-së-ä-tion, s. [NAUSEATE.] The act of causing nausea; the state or condition of being nauseated.

"It causeth a *nauseation* in the people of England."—*Failler. Church History, II. vi. 10.*

***nau-së-ä-tive, a.** [Eng. *nauseate*; *-ive*.] Causing nausea or loathing; nauseating.

nau-seöus (se as sh), a. [Lat. *nauseosus*, from *nauseo* = sea-sickness, sickness; Fr. *nauseux*; Ital. & Sp. *nauseoso*.] Loathsome, disgusting; exciting or tending to excite nausea; regarded with abhorrence; distasteful.
 "His very food is *nauseous* to him."—*South: Sermons, vol. IV, ser. 3.*

nau-seöus-ly (se as sh), adv. [Eng. *nauseous*; *-ly*.] In a nauseous manner; in a manner tending to excite nausea, disgust, or loathing; loathsome, disgustingly.
 "So *nauseously*, and so unlike, they paint." *Garth. Clarendon.*

nau-seous-ness (se as sh), s. [Eng. *nauseous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being nauseous; loathsomeness, disgustingness.
 "Riches and honours, thine, are useless things, To the ill-tulcous palate sweet, But turn at last to *nauseousness* and call." *Pouffret: A Prospect of Death.*

***naus-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *nauseo*; *-ity*.] Nausea, aversion.
 "It has given me a kind of *nauseity* to measure conversions."—*Cotton. Montaigne, ch. LXVI.*

naught, s. [Hind. *nach* = a dance.] An entertainment consisting in watching dancing by professional dancing-girls, called *naught-girls*. (*East Indies.*)

naught girl, s. In the East Indies a native dancing-girl; one who dances at a *naught*.

nau-tic-al, 'nau-tic-all, 'nau-tic, 'nau-tick, a. [Lat. *nautilus* = nautical, from Gr. *ναυτικός* (*navtikos*) = pertaining to ships; *ναυτης* (*navtis*) = a sailor; *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; Fr. *navigue*; Ital. & Sp. *navico*.] Pertaining to seamen, ships, or navigation.
 "He elegantly shewed by whom hee was drawn, when he departed the *nauticall* compass."—*Caunden. Reminiscences: Impress.*

nautical almanack, s. [ALMANACK.]

nautical-day, s. [DAY.]

nautical-distance, s. The arc of a thumb line intercepted between any two places.

nautical-mile, s. [MILE.]

nau-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *nautical*; *-ly*.] In a nautical manner; in matters pertaining to navigation.

***nau-ti-form, s.** [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like the hull of a ship.

nau-ti-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *nautilus*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

I. *Zool.*: A family of Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods. Sutures of the shell simple; the siphuncle central, sub-central, or near the convexity of the curved shells; simple. By some naturalists it is divided into two sub-families, but the only recent genus is *Nautilus* (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: The *Nautilidae* proper have gradually decreased from the Palæozoic, through the Secondary and Tertiary periods, to the present day. (*Nicholson: Palæont., II. 59.*)

nau-ti-löid, a. & s. [Gr. *ναυτιλος* (*navtilos*) = the nautilus, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.*: Resembling a nautilus.
 "The *nautiloid* shell so common among the Foraminifera."—*Nicholson: Zoology (1876), p. 68.*

B. *As subst.*: That which has the form or appearance of a nautilus.

nau-ti-lüs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ναυτιλος* (*navtilos*) = a seaman, a nautilus; *ναυτης* (*navtis*) = a sailor; *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; Fr. *nautilé*; Ital. & Sp. *nautilo*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A name popularly applied to very different animals: the Paper Nautilus—the *Nautilus* of poets, which belongs to the genus *Argonauta* (q.v.), and not to *Nautilus* (II. 1, 2); and to the Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*), for a long period the only known species. The quotation refers to the Paper Nautilus.
 "Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail, Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale." *Pope. Essay on Man, III. 177.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Zool.*: The typical and only recent genus of the family *Nautilidae* (q.v.). The shell is involute, with an outer porcellanous and an inner lacereous layer. The soft structures of the animal were first described by Owen in 1832, and its anatomy is elaborately discussed by E. Ray Lankester in the *Encyclopædia Britanica* (ed. 9th, art. *Mollusca*). Three species are known: *Nautilus pompilius* (the Pearly Nautilus), *N. macromphalus*, and *N. multilobatus*, all from the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

2. *Palæont.*: Range in time from the Upper Silurian to the present day, with a maximum development in the Carboniferous period.

3. *Hydraul. Engin.*: A form of diving-bell requiring no suspension. Water admitted through the cock into pipes flows into the exterior chambers, causing the apparatus to sink. The workmen enter through an aperture at the top, closed by an air-tight cover, and can in still water move the machine in any required direction by stepping on the ground and pushing. Air is condensed in a reservoir at the surface to a degree somewhat

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fällt, father; wë, wët, here, camel, hër, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wëre, wölf, wörk, whò, sön; müte, cüb, cürç, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä; qu = kw.

greater than the condensation due to the depth, and passes through a pipe into the chambers rendering the machine specifically lighter than water, and enabling it to lift stones or other objects below. A gauge indicates the amount of lifting power attained as the air is admitted, so that the supply may be cut off when the requisite power is reached.

nautilus-propeller, s. A water-jet propeller on the reaction principle. Water is forced, by a turbine driven from the engine, through two nozzles, one on each side of the vessel, and directed fore or aft. It has proved practicable, but wasteful.

nā-vā-ḡī-ūm, s. [Low Lat., from Lat. *navis* = a ship.] A form of feudal tenure, being a duty on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship.

nā val, nā vall, a. & s. [Fr. *naval*, from Lat. *navis*, from *navis* = a ship; Sp. *naval*; Ital. *navale*.]

A. As adjective:
1. Consisting or composed of ships: as, a naval armament.
2. Pertaining to ships or to a navy.

B. As subst. (pl.): Naval affairs.
1. In Cromwell's time, those affairs were much greater than had ever been in any age. — *Cherwellton* 166, li. 97.

naval-crown, s.
1. *Roman Antiq.*: [CROWNS, s., A. 1. 1 (1)].
2. *Her.*: The naval crown is formed with the stern and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.

naval-officer, s.
1. *In England*: An officer of the Royal Navy.
2. *In America*: An officer who assists in collecting the customs on importations.

nā-valṣ, s. pl. [NAVAL, B.]

nāv'-arch, s. [Gr. *ναύαρχος* (*navarchos*), from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to command.]
Greek Antiq.: The commander of a fleet; an admiral.

nāv'-ar-chý, s. [Gr. *ναυάρχη* (*navarchia*), from *ναύαρχος* (*navarchos*) = a naval ch. (q.v.).] Skill in navigating vessels; nautical skill.

nāve (1), s. [A.S. *nafe*, *nafe*; cogn. with Dut. *naef*; Icel. *naf*; Dan. *nar*; Sw. *naf*; Ger. *nabe*; Sansc. *nabhi* = the navel, the nave of a wheel, the centre.] [NAVEL.]

1. The central portion of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; the hub.
"Twas twisted betwixt nave and spoke."
Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

2. The navel. (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, li. 2.)

nave-hole, s. The hole in the centre of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axle-tree.

nave-shaped, a. [MODULIFORM.]

nāve (2), nef, s. [Fr. *nav* = a ship, a body of a church; from Lat. *navem*, accus. of *navis* = a ship, a body of a church; Ital. & Sp. *navre*; cf. Ger. *schiff* = a ship, a nave.] That part of an ecclesiastical edifice to the west of the choir, and in which the congregation assemble; the part of a church between the aisles. [NAVY.]

"Double rows of lustræ lighted up the nave."
Eustace: Italy, vol. 1, ch. v.

nā-vel, nā-vell, s. [A.S. *nafe*; cogn. with Dut. *naef*, from *naef* = a nave; Icel. *naf*, from *naf* = a nave; Dan. *nar*, from *nar*; Sw. *naf*, from *naf*; Ger. *nabel*, from *nabe*; Sansc. *nabhi*.] [NAVE (1).]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Evelyn objects to the absurdity of representing Adam and Eve with navels." — *Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1, ch. 11.

2. The central part or point of anything: the middle. (Cf. the use of the Gr. *ομφαλος* (*omphalos*) = (1) a navel, (2) the central point.)

"In describing this river, this one thing might honourable be come unto my mind touching the center and navel as it were of England." — *Holshed: Description of Brittain*, ch. 11.

3. The nave of a wheel.
"And the axle trees, the navels, spokes and shafts were all molten." — *Kingsley: Hereward*.

II. Technically:
1. *Anat.*: The creatrix of the umbilicus which causes a narrow and deep impression on the surface of the abdomen. It marks where the fetus was attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord.

2. *Ordn.*: A perforated lug on the under side of a carronade which is engaged by a through bolt and thereby secured to the carriage.

navel-bolt, s.
Ordn.: The bolt which secures a carronade to its slide.

navel-gall, s. (See *extract*).
Navel-gall is a disease on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel, or caused either by the saddle being split behind or the stuffing being wanting, or by the cropper buckle knots lying directly behind the saddle. — *Farmer's Dictionary*.

navel-hood, s.
Shipwright: A hood wrought above the exterior opening of a hawse-hole.

navel-point, s.
Her.: The point in a shield between the middle base point and the fesse point; the noubilt.

Navel-souls, s. pl. [OMPHALOTECHEOL.]

navel-stead, s. The place of the navel, the navel. (*Chapman*.)

navel-string, s. The umbilical-cord (q.v.).

navel-wort, s.
Bot.: The genus *Cotyledon* (q.v.). The popular name has reference to the depression in the centre of the leaf.



NAVEL-POINT.



LEAF OF NAVEL-WORT

nā-velled, a. [Eng. *navel*; -*vel*.]
1. *Lit.*: Furnished with a navel.
2. *Fig.*: Situated in the centre. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 173.)

nā-vew (ew as ū), s. [O. Fr. *navoat*, *navel*; from Low Lat. *navellus*, dimin. of Lat. *navis* = a turnip.]
Bot.: The wild turnip (*Brassica campestris*). It has lyrate, dentate, somewhat hispid leaves. It is found as a weed in cultivated ground, and is, according to Mr. Watson, a colonist. Sir Joseph Hooker thinks it now nowhere wild, and divides it into three subspecies — *B. campestris* proper, the probable origin of the Swedish turnip; *B. Napus*, the rape or coleseed; and *B. Rapa*, the origin of the turnip.

nā-vi-cēl-la, s. [Lat., dimin. of *navis* = a ship.]
Zool.: A genus of Neritidae, from fresh and brackish waters of countries bordering the Indian Ocean and the islands of the Pacific. The shell is oblong, smooth, and patelliform, with a small columella-shelf beneath; operculum very small and shelly; shell covered with a dark olive epidermis. Twenty-four species have been described.

na-vic-u-la, s. [Lat. = a small vessel, a boat.]
Zool.: A genus of Diatoms, having the valves convex, with a median longitudinal line, and nodules at the centre and extremities.

na-vic-u-lar, a. [Lat. *navicularis*, from *navicula* = a little ship; dimin. from *navis* = a ship; Fr. *naviculaire*.]
1. *Ordn.*: Pertaining to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat.
II. Technically:
1. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the navicular bone (q.v.). (*Foetus*, Dec. 6, 1884.)
2. *Bot.*: [BOAT-SHAPED.]

navicular bone, s.
Anat.: The scaphoid bone of the hand or foot.

navicular fossa, s.
Anat.: A slight depression at the base of the internal pterygoid process; it gives attachment to the *tensor palati* muscle. (*Quain*.)

nav i ga bil i ty, s. [Fr. *navigabilité*, from *navigable*, navigable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being navigable; capability of being navigated.

nāv i ga ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *navigabilis*, from *navis*, a ship, to navigate (q.v.); Sp. *navegable*; Ital. *navigabile*.]
1. That may or can be navigated; capable of being navigated by a ship; affording passage to ships.
2. The days of the 4th and 5th years were a navigable year of the sea. (*Bacon: Proc. of the Assoc. A.S.*)

2. *Lat.*: For navigation of sailing; sailing; engaged in navigation.
"The better suppers than navigable vessels." — *Walter Scott: Rob. Bruce*, v. 278.

nāv i ga ble ncss, s. [Fig. *navigable*.]
1. The quality or state of being navigable; navigability.

nāv i ga bly, ad. [Fig. *navigable*.] *In* a navigable manner; so as to be navigable.

nāv i gant, s. [Lat. *navigans*, pa. par. of *navigare* = to navigate (q.v.).] A navigator, a sailor.
"Under whose [God's] merciful hands navigans above all other creatures naturally is most high and vicine." — *Walsley: Kingsley*, v. 278.

nāv i gate, v. t. [Lat. *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigare* = to sail, to manage a ship; *navis* = a ship, and *ago* = to drive; Fr. *navigner*; Sp. *navigar*; Ital. *navigare*.]
A. Intrans.: To sail; to pass from place to place by water; to manage a ship at sea.
"The Phoenix was navigated to the extremities of the western ocean." — *Abraham: Quinlan*.

B. Transitive:
1. To pass over in a ship; to sail on or over; to traverse in ships.
"Drusus, the father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who navigated the northern ocean." — *Leibnitz: Hist. nat.*
2. To direct or manage in sailing, as a ship; as, *To navigate a vessel*.

nāv i gā tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *navigationem*, acc. of *navigatio* = a sailing; from *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigare* = to navigate (q.v.); Sp. *navegacion*, *navegacion*; Ital. *navigazione*.]

1. The act of navigating; passing from place to place in ships; sailing.
2. The art or science of navigating or conducting vessels from one port to another, on the ocean, by the best routes. Navigation more especially means the art of directing and measuring the course of ships, and of determining the position of the ship at any moment, and the direction and distance of her destination. The management of the sails, steering, and the general working of the vessel belong rather to seamanship (q.v.). There are two methods of determining the position of a ship at sea: the first is by means of the reckoning; that is, from a record which is kept of the courses sailed and distances made on each course [DEFINITION]; the second is by means of observations made on the heavenly bodies, and the aid of spherical trigonometry. The first method gives only approximate results; the second admits of great accuracy. The position of the vessel being known at any moment, the direction and distance of any other point may be determined either by the aid of a chart, or by the application of the principles of trigonometry. To the approximate method of determining a ship's position it is necessary to add frequent checks by astronomical observations. The principal objects to be attained by astronomical observations are, to ascertain the latitude, the longitude, and the variation of the needle, for correcting the dead reckoning.
"I have greatly wished there were a lecture of navigation read in this city." — *MacSturt: Voyage* (q.v.)

3. Shipping; ships in general.
"The jesty waves confound and swallow navigation by." — *Shakesp: Macbeth*, v. 1.

(1) *Aerial navigation*: The art, art, or science of steering air-ships, or sailing or floating in the air in balloons.

(2) *Land navigation*: The navigating or passing of boats, vessels, &c., on canals, lakes, or rivers in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats in the interior of a country.

navigation laws, s. pl.
Polit. Econ.: *Hist.*: The branch of maritime law which comprises the various Acts

which have been passed defining British ships and the way in which they are to be manned, the peculiar privileges which they enjoy or enjoy, and the conditions on which foreign vessels may be allowed to import or export British produce, or engage in the coasting-trade. The first maritime code in England seems to have been that of Oleron (OLERONS). Other enactments followed in the reign of Richard II. Those in the reign of Henry VII. to a considerable extent anticipated the legislation as to Foreign Trade of the Long Parliament. By 5 Eliz., c. 5, foreign ships were excluded from English fisheries and the coasting-trade. By the Act of Navigation, passed by the Republican Parliament on Oct. 9, 1651, no goods of any kind were to be imported into England or the Colonies except in ships owned and manned by Englishmen. By the Act, 12 Charles II., c. 18, the prohibition was confined to certain articles, and to importations from Russia or Turkey. Later enactments were consolidated by 3 & 4 William IV., c. 54. The 12 & 13 Viet., c. 29, passed after much opposition, Jan. 26, 1849, which came into operation Jan. 1, 1850, swept away these protectionist enactments as far as importation and exportation went. Another Act in the same direction was 16 & 17 Viet., c. 131, passed in 1853 and subsequently amended. An Act regulating steamboats followed in 1851, and foreign ships were admitted to the coasting-trade by 17 & 18 Viet., c. 5. The abolition of protection has in no respect proved detrimental to British shipping.

nāv-i gā tōr, ' nav-i-ga tour, s. [Lat. *navigator*, from *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigo* = to sail; Fr. *navigateur*; Sp. *navegador*; Ital. *navigatore*.]

1. A sailor, a seaman; one who navigates or sails; one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

"By means of it [the navigator's compass] navigators found that at all seasons, and in every place, they could discover the North and South with so much ease and accuracy."—*Burton's "Aurifer,"* vol. 1, bk. 1.

* 2. A navy (q.v.).

"There's enough of me to make a good navigator if all trades fail."—*C. Kingsley "West,"* ch. vi.

* **nā-viġ ċr-ōis, n.** [Lat. *navis* = a ship, and *veho* = to bear, to carry.] Capable of bearing or floating ships.

nāv-vy, s. [An abbreviation of *navigator*, the name having been originally applied to labourers employed on canals for inland navigation.] A common labourer employed in the construction of such works as canals, railways, &c. [STEAM-SAVVY.]

"It was proved that one English navy would do as much work as two French labourers."—*Fischart's "Manual of Polit. Economy,"* bk. ii, ch. v.

nā-vy, * nā-viċ, s. [O. Fr. *navie* = a ship, a navy, from Lat. *navis* = a ship, a vessel; *navis* = a ship; Gr. *navis* (*navis*); Sansc. *nav* = a ship, a boat; A.S. *nav* = a boat; Icel. *náhvi*; Ger. *vochen*. From the same root as Lat. *navis* = to swim; Gr. *naō* (*naō*) = to flow.]

* 1. A fleet.

2. The shipping of a country collectively.

"None but wood ships were built, either for the *navis* or the merchant *naves* of the world."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 59.

2. The war-ships belonging to a country collectively; the naval establishment of a country, including the ships, officers, men, armaments, stores, &c., intended for use in war. Previously to 1840 the ships of the line of the British navy were all sailing vessels; in 1841 steam began to be substituted for sails. As early as 1840 the building of ironclad vessels had been suggested to the United States Government by Mr. Stephens, of New York, and it was in that country that the earliest sea-going ironclad cruisers were built. [ROSCALD, A.] The British navy was formerly under the direction of a Lord High Admiral, an office now abolished; it is now controlled by a board known as the Board of Admiralty, the members of which are styled "Lords commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral." This board now consists of seven members: the First Lord, who is a member of the Cabinet, and retires with his party from office, has supreme control, and is responsible to Parliament for all matters connected with the navy; the Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the vessels, and is responsible for their discipline; the Third Lord has the management and superintendence of the dockyards; the Fourth Naval Lord is responsible

for the victualling of the fleet, and the regulation of the transport department; the Senior Civil Lord, who has charge of the accounts, and is usually a Member of Parliament; the Junior Civil Lord and the Junior Naval Lord, who have charge of the construction of new vessels. All the Lords, with the exception of the Junior Civil Lord, go out of office with the administration by which they are appointed, but may be, and frequently are, reappointed by the new government. Under this board is a Financial Secretary, a Member of Parliament, who also goes out with the Government. The permanent establishment is superintended by two permanent secretaries. The business is divided amongst several branches or departments, as the Commission, the Transport, the Legal and Miscellaneous branches, &c., each under the superintendence of a head. The dockyards and ship building yards are under the control of an admiral or superintendent, and Greenwich Hospital, at which officers are trained for the Navy, is also directed by an admiral. The highest rank in the British Navy is that of admiral, next to which come vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. [ADMIRAL.] Each ship is commanded by a captain, commander, or lieutenant, according to its size. The men of the navy are composed of two bodies, the seamen and the marines [MARINE], under the direction of three grades of officers, commissioned, warrant, and petty officers. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich is also under the control of the Admiralty. [RAM, TORPEDO-BOAT.]

navy bill, s.

1. A bill drawn by an officer of the navy for his pay, &c.

2. A bill issued by the admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards.

nā-wāb, s. [Hind.] A viceroy, a deputy, a nabob (q.v.).

* **nāwl, s.** [From an *awl*, the *n* of the article being tacked on to the noun.] An awl.

"Every man shall have a special care of his own soul; and in his pocket carry his two confessors, His Yagel, and his Nail."—*Bertram & Flet.: Woman Pleas'd*, iv. 1.

nāy, ' nēi, ' nai, nāy, & s. [Icel. *nai* = no; Dan. *nei*; Sw. *nej*.] There was originally a distinction in the use of *nay* and *no*; the former was used to answer simple questions, the latter was used in answer to questions framed in the negative.

¶ The distinction was wearing out in the time of Henry VIII. Tyndale neglected it in his translation of the Bible, for which he was censured by Sir Thomas More, (see *his The Study of Words*, p. 156.)

A. As a verb:

1. A word expressing negation or refusal; no. "Therefore Jesus saith to him, children we yete him any supping thou? thei answered to him, *nai*."—*Wycliffe John* xxi.

2. Not only so; not this or that only; implying something intensive or amplifying to be added.

"Nay, eurs'd be thou! since against his thy will, Chose freely what it now so justly rues."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 72.

B. As subst.: A denial, a refusal. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,693.)

* ¶ *To say nay:* To deny, or refuse.

"The stork would not be said *nay*."—*L'Étrange: Fables*.

* **nay-saying, ' naye-sayinge, s.** Denying, contradiction.

"And without all *nayesayinge*, he which is lesse receaueth blessing of him which is greater."—*Hebrews* vi. (1551.)

* **nāy, v. i. & t.** [NAY, *adj.*]

A. Intrans.: To deny, to refuse, to say nay.

"Death cruel turneth awie fro wretches, and *naieth* for to close weeping eyes."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. 1.

B. Trans.: To deny, to refuse.

"He be shal not *nay*, he deny his sinne."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*

* **nāy-ward, s.** [Eng. *nay*; *-ward*.] A tendency to denial.

"How'er you lean to th' *nayward*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

* **nāy-word, s.** [Eng. *nay*, and *word*.]

1. A byword; a proverbial term of reproach.

"Gull him into a *nayward*, and make him a common recreation."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. A watchword.

"And we have a *nayward* how to know one another."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 2.

Nāz-a-rē-ān, s. [Heb. נָזְרִי (*nē-tseri*) = a branch.]

* *Church, Hist.:* A Jewish sect mentioned by Euphuanus (*Her.* xviii.). They aimed at a patriarchal religion in place of a Mosiac Judaism, and rejected the history of Genesis and the Mosiac Law. They were found in Galaditis, Basanitis, and other parts beyond Jordan. (Blount.)

Nāz-ā-rēnc, s. [Gr. Ναζαρηός (*Nazarēnos*) = an inhabitant of Nazareth, from Gr. Ναζαρετ (*Nazaret*); Eng. suff. *-ence*.]

1. *Scripture & Church History:*

(1) A native of Nazareth (Matt. ii. 23).

(2) (*Pl.*): A name applied reproachfully to the early Christians by the Jews (Acts xxiv. 5). (11.)

(3) (*Pl.*): A heretical sect from among the Judaising Christians of Hebrew descent, so frequently in conflict with St. Paul, which arose about the end of the first century, contemporaneously with the Ebionites and at first holding similar tenets. Jerome (*Ep.* 79) says, "Desiring to be both Jews and Christians, they are neither the one nor the other." They made use of the Gospel to the Hebrews, observed the Mosiac ceremonial law, and to the last retained belief in the divinity of Christ, while the Ebionites ultimately rejected it.

2. *Ornith.:* *Turdus Nazarenus*, a species of Dodo, said to have existed in the island of Rodriguez, near Mauritius.

Nāz-ār-ite, s. [The word, which should have been Nazirite, is from Heb. נָזִיר (*nazir*) = separation, abstinence, consecration (?); or = crowned one (?).]

Jewish Church: A man or woman set apart by a vow for the service of God, either for a definite period or for life. The hair was allowed to grow, the fruit of the vine in any shape was forbidden, and no Nazirite might approach a corpse. The "law of the Nazirite" is given at length in Numbers (vi. 1-21), Samson (Judges xiii. 5), Samuel (1 Sam. i. 11), and John the Baptist (Luke i. 15) were Nazirites. From Amos (ii. 11, 12) it may be gathered that persons so dedicated to God had an organization like that of the prophets, and among the later Jews the vow was developed (1 Mac. iii. 49; Acts xviii. 18, xxi. 23, 24). [RECHABITE.]

"To vow a Vow of a Nazirite to separate [himself] unto the Lord."—*Numbers* vi. 5. (*Geneva Bible*, 1561.)

Nāz-ār-ite-ship, s. [Eng. *Nazirite*; *-ship*.] The condition or state of a Nazirite.

Nāz-ār-it-ic, a. [Eng. *Nazirite*(s); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Nazirites or Naziritism.

Nāz-ār-it-ism, s. [Eng. *Nazirite*(s); *-ism*.] The vows or practice of a Nazirite.

nāze, s. [A.S. *nas*, *nes* = (1) the ground, (2) a pronoun; Icel. *nas*; Dan. *nos*; Sw. *nas*.] A pronoun, a headland; specif. applied to: (1) the southern extremity of Norway, near the entrance to the Skagerack; (2) the eastern extremity of Essex, five miles south-east of Harwich; (3) a headland of Senegambia, to the south-east of Cape Verd. [NESS.]

N.B. [See defs.]

1. A contraction for North Britain—that is, Scotland.

2. A contraction for Latin *nota bene* = mark or note well or carefully.

* **nē, adv.** [A.S. *ne* = not; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *ni*; M. H. Ger. *ne*; Goth. *ni*; Russ. *ni*; Ir. Gael. & Wel. *ni*; Sansc. *na* = not; Lat. *ne* (in nouns). In Mod. Eng. we find this particle represented in *nor*, *navy*, *neither*, *none*, *naught*, *never*, &c.] Not, never.

¶ In Middle English *ne* is frequently found coalescing with the verbs *have*, *be*, and *will*: as, *ne am* = *ne am* = *am* not, *nis* = *is* not, *nil* = *ne will* = *will* not, *nadde* = *ne hadde* = *had* not, &c.

* **nē, conj.** [Fr. *ne*.] Nor.

"Ve eren, not knowynge the Scripturis *ne* the vertue of God."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxii.

nē-ē-ra, s. [Gr. Νέαιρα (*Neaira*), the name of a girl mentioned by Horace (*Od.* iii. 14, 21); *Ep.* 15, 11), Virgil (*Ecl.* iii. 3), and Tibullus (iii. cl. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6); used in modern poetry = a sweetheart, as in Milton (*Lycidas*, 69).]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hērc, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pit, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūro, ūnite, eūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

Zool. d' Paleont. : A genus of Myacidae (q.v.), with twenty-two species, three of which are British. It commences in the Jurassic period.

neaf, *neif, *neve, *neive, *nieve, *neffe, *neefe, s. [Icel. *neif*, *nef*; Dan. *neve*; Sw. *nefe*.] The fist, the hand.

To Percevel's a lynt he yelo
In the neck with his neffe. —*Spil Percevelle*, 2087.

*neal, *neale, *nele, v.t. & i. [A contract. of *nealen* (q.v.).]

A. Trans. : To amice; to temper by heat. "Swords and glances, in furnies *neale* they touch." —*Phaer* : *Argill*. —*Ewodus vii*.

B. Intrans. : To be tempered by heat. "Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, whenever, if they stand and *nele*, the imperfect metals acquire away." —*Bacon*. —*Dr. Meissel*. —*Pouchart Metals*.

nē-a-lō'-tus, o. [Gr. *νεαλωτός* (*nealotos*) = newly caught.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Trichuridae. Body incompletely clothed with delicate scales. Two dorsals, the first extending to the second; each ventral represented by a small spine; dagger-shaped spine behind the vent. One specimen only (*Neobatus fujes*), ten inches long, has been obtained of Madeira; it lives at a great depth, and comes to the surface by accident.

neap, neēp, n. & s. [A.S. *neap*, in the comp. *neap-flod* = low tide, as opposed to *hēah-flod* = high tide. Originally = scanty, from the verb to *nip* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *neppa*, *hneppa* = scanty; Dan. *knop* = scanty, strait, narrow; *knep*, *neppe* = scantily.]

A. As adv. : Low. (A term applied to those tides which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, taking place about four or five days before the new and full moons. They occur when the attractions of the sun and moon act on the waters of the ocean at right angles to each other.)

"The waters . . . have their *neap* and spring tides." —*Bishop Hall* : *Sermans*, *Leet*, 1641.

B. As subst. : A neap-tide; the time of neap-tide.

"High springs and dead *neapes*." —*Bakerell* : *Apology*, bk. ii., ch. viii., § 1.

neap-tide, s. A low tide. [NEAP, n.]

neaped, n. [Eng. *neap*; -ed.] Left aground. (Applied to a ship when left aground, particularly on a height of a spring tide, so that she will not float off till the next spring-tide.)

Nē-a-pol'-i-tan, o. & s. [Lat. *Neapolis*, from Gr. *Νεαπόλις* (*Neapolis*) = the New City; *polis* (neō) = new, and *polis* (polis) = a city.]

A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.

B. As subst. : A native or inhabitant of the city or of the former kingdom of Naples.

Neapolitan-sixth, s.

Music. : A name given, apparently without much reason, to a chord occurring on the subdominant of a minor key, and consisting of a minor third and minor sixth.

Neapolitan-violet, s.

Hort., &c. : *Viola odorata*, *pollicida-plena*.

Neapolitan-yellow, s. [NAPLES-YELLOW.]

nēar, *neare, *neer, *ner, *nere, n., adv. & prep. [A.S. *near*, comp. adv. from *neah* = nigh; Icel. *nefr* (adv.) = near; Dan. *neer*.]

A. As adjective : 1. Nigh, close; not far distant, not far off; not far removed in place or position; adjacent, at hand. "Thus Satan talking to his nearest mate" —*Milton* : *P. L.*, l. 192.

2. Not far removed in point of time; close at hand. "When their deaths be near." —*Shakesp.* : *Sonnet* 115.

3. Closely related or allied by blood. "A near kinsman unto Charles." —*Shakesp.* : *1 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

4. Touching or affecting one's interests or feelings; closely; adjoining home to one.

5. Intimate, familiar; closely united by ties of affection, confidence, or intimacy. "You are very near my brother in his love." —*Shakesp.* : *Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

6. Keeping closely to the original or model; not deviating from an original; literal; not free or loose; not rambling. "Handful Caròs, in the Italian, is the nearest . . . of any translation of the *Eneid*." —*Dryden*.

7. So as barely to escape danger, hurt, or loss; close, narrow; as, a *near* escape.

8. Serving to lead to a place or object by the shortest way; short, direct, straight. "To catch the nearest way" —*Shakesp.* : *Macbeth*, i. 3.

9. On the left; left. (Opposed to *of* in riding or driving.) "The motion will draw up the off leg into the same position as the near leg, and the horse will go down on his knees." —*Art of Taming Horses* (1836), p. 7.

10. Close, niggardly, parsimonious; not liberal. "Mr. Barkis was something of a miser, in as Peck got dutifully expressed it was a little over." —*Dickens* : *David Copperfield*, ch. 8.

11. Characterized by parsimony or niggardliness. "I always thought he lived in a *near* way." —*Steele* : *Spectator*, No. 42.

"According to Mr. Smythe Palmer (*Journ. Etymology*), *near* in the last two senses is a corruption of A.S. *neaw* = sparing, niggardly. Icel. *knoggr*; but cf. *Close*, n., l. 2. (22).

B. As adverb : 1. Close, not far, nigh, at hand. "Beetles black, approach not *neare*." —*Shakesp.* : *Mohammed Night's Dream*, n. 2.

2. Close in point of time; at hand. 3. Closely; in a manner affecting one's interests or feelings. "Ely, with Richmond, troubles me more *near*." —*Shakesp.* : *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

4. Within a little; almost. "The cunningness of those people was very *neare* raising him to the throne." —*Bulstoke*. —*Annals of Printing*, vol. 1, ch. viii.

5. By close ties of relationship, intimacy, or confidence. "Near allied unto the duke." —*Shakesp.* : *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

C. As preposition : 1. Close to, nigh, not far from. "2. At. "At the brink of chaos, *near* the foot Of this new wondrous portance." —*Milton* : *P. L.*, x. 347.

"near dweller, s. A neighbour. (*Keats* : *Endymion*, l.)

near hand, n. & ad. A. As adv. : Close, near at hand, not distant, not far off. B. As adj. : Close at hand; neatly, almost, intimately.

near-legged, n. Knock-kneed, lamby. "Thus, according to Mr. R. Grant-White, is "the reading of the original." The spelling in the folio is "neere leg'd before"—*etc.*, founded in his forefeet; having, as the jockeys term it, "never a fore-leg to stand on." (*Mulowne*, followed by *Dyce*.)

near-side, s. The left side. [NEAR, n., 9.]

near-sighted, n. Short-sighted; not able to distinguish objects at a distance. [MYOPE.]

near-sightedness, s. The quality or state of being near-sighted; short-sightedness. [MYOPIA.]

near, *neare, v.t. & i. [NEAR, n.]

A. Trans. : To come near; to approach. "On *nearing* the bridge they slightly quickened up." —*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1855.

B. Intrans. : To come near or nearer; to approach. "And still it *neared* and *neared*." —*Cotteridge*. —*Ancient Mariner*, iii.

nē-are-tic, n. [Pref. *no-*], and Eng. *arctic* (q.v.).] Belonging to the northern portion of the New World.

neartic-region, s.

Zool. : A region comprising all temperate North America and Greenland. The arctic lands and islands beyond the limit of trees form a transitional territory to the Palearctic region. The southern limit between this region and the Neotropical may be drawn at about the Rio Grande del Norte on the east coast, and a little north of Mazatlan on the west. In the central plateau it should perhaps include all the open highlands of Mexico and Guatemala. (*H Wallace* : *Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 79.)

nēar-ly, adv. [Eng. *near*; -ly.]

1. Closely; at a short distance; not far; not remotely. "Now more *nearely* to the walls he drew." —*Bacon*. —*Art and Mystery*, bk. vi.

2. Closely; by close ties of relationship; connection; as, They are *nearely* related.

3. Closely, intimately, pressingly. "With most *nearely* sportsmans, to us both." —*Shakesp.* : *1 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

4. In a bold, parsimonious, or niggardly manner. "I had a manner approaching to, or not falling short of, what is justly possid." —*Shakesp.* : *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

5. Closely; with close adherence to; following of the original model; as, He copied it as *nearely* as possible.

6. Within a little; almost.

near ness, *neare ness, (Eng. . . .)

1. The quality or state of being near; a close at hand; closeness in time, position, or place; near approach.

2. Close relationship or connection; close alliance by blood or affection. "Our *neareness* to the king in love." —*Shakesp.* : *Richard III.*, i. 1.

3. Parsimony, niggardliness, closeness in expenditure. "Now for *neareness* (called) was noted extreme." —*Saule*. —*Dantes*. —*Historia*, bk. i., p. 41.

nēat, *neēt, s. & n. [A.S. *neat* = neat cattle, cogn. with Icel. *neat* = cattle, oxen; M. H. Ger. *neaz*, *ness*, from A.S. *neatan*, *neatan* = to employ; Icel. *nefa*; M. H. Ger. *neaz*; O. H. Ger. *neatan*; Ger. *genossen*; Got. *neitan* = to employ.]

A. As substantive : 1. Cattle collectively; as, bulls, oxen, and cows. "Neat or bulles, called *are* or *brantes*." —*P. Hist. Franc.*, pt. ii., p. 52.

2. A single head of cattle; a cow, an ox, &c. "Who both by loss and his hands will be known, they will kill a *neat* and a sheep of his own." —*Chaucer*. —*Boethius*.

B. As verb : Pertaining or relating to animals of the neat kind; as, neat cattle.

neat cattle, s. The same as NEAT, A.

neat house, s. A house or shed for neat cattle; a cowhouse.

neat land, s. Land let out to yeomanry.

neat's foot, s. The hoof of an ox, a cow, &c. "Neat's-foot oil; An oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle.

nēat, nectt, n. [Fr. *net* (n.), *nette* (f.); from Lat. *netulum*, accus. of *netulus* = shining clean, neat; *neto* = to shine.]

I. Ordinary Language : 1. Keeping things in perfect order; tidy, orderly, not slovenly. 2. Characterized by or indicating neatness, in perfect order; tidy. "Is all ready, and all things neat?" —*Shakesp.* : *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

3. Complete in character, skill, &c.; adroit, finished, clever; sharp. "Is not this a neat design?" —*South*. —*Sermans*, vol. ix., ser. 7.

4. Pure, unadulterated, unmixed. "The highlands of neat port came safe." —*Scott* : *Scottish*, No. 204.

5. Free or clear of deduction; net. (H.) "It is this surplus which we *neat* or clear port." —*South* : *Wealth of Nations*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. iv.

6. Simple and elegant; free from bombast or tawdriness; expressed in few and well-chosen words; chaste. (Used of style or language.) "The expression humble, yet as pure as the language will admit; *neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively." —*Long*. —*Gold*.

7. Spruce, trim, foppish. "A certain lord, neat, and trimly dressed." —*Shakesp.* : *1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

II. Commerce : [NET, n.]

neat handed, n. Clever and tidy; deft, dexterous, neat. (*Milton* : *L. All-grs.*, So.)

nēath, nēp, n. A contracted form of *beneath* (q.v.). Beneath, under. (*P'othwell*.)

nēat herd, *neat heard, *note herd, (Eng. *neat*, s., and *herd* (q.v.).) One who has the care of neat cattle; a cowkeeper; a herd.

"So he departed very angrily, and went to the king's neatherds house." —*Bacon*. —*Walter*, p. 10.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shqn. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*neat hêrd êss, s. [Eng. *neat*; *herd*.] A female neather; a neatress. (Herrick; *A Kevlar*, or, *A Discourse of Neatherds*.)

*neat i fy, *net i fic, v.t. [Eng. *neat*, a.; *suff.*; *fy*.] To make neat.
"The worke of a woman to *net*che and polish — Chapman: *Bower*; *Head v* (Comment.)

neat-ly, adv. [Eng. *neat*, a.; *-ly*.]

1. In a neat manner; tidily, cleanly.
"Wearing his apparel *neatly*."—*Shakspeare*. *All's Well that Ends Well*, IV 2.
2. In a neat or tasteful manner; with good taste.
3. With neatness and skill; skilfully, dextly.
"His poem so exactly blun'd
And *neatly* jointed"
—*Drayton*. *To H. Reynolds*, *Esq.*
4. In neat, simple, appropriate, and elegant style or language; as, an idea *neatly* expressed.

neat nêss, *neat-ness, s. [Eng. *neat*, a.; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being neat; tidiness.
"Her garden . . . had lost
Its pride of *neatness*."
—*Hortworth*. *Excursion* bk 1.
2. Taste, tastefulness; simple elegance; as, the *neatness* of a design.
3. Skilfulness, dexterity, cleverness, adroitness; as, the *neatness* of a repartee.

*neat rêss, *neat resse, s. [Eng. *neat*, a.; *-ress*.] A woman who has charge of neat cattle.

*neb, *nêbb, *nebbe, *nib, s. [A.S. *nebb* = the face; cogn. with Dut. *nebb* = the bill, beak, mouth; Icel. *nef* = the nose; Dan. *nebb* = the beak, the bill; Sw. *nebb*. An initial s has been lost; cf. Dut. *snêb* = a bill, beak; Ger. *schnabel* = a bill, a beak.]

1. A face, a countenance.
"Scheuu tin leune *nebb* to me."—*Ancren Riale*, p. 90.
2. The bill or beak of a bird; the nose.
"Behold she had broken of a leaf of an olive tree and bare it on her *nebb*."—*Coverdale*. *Genesis* VIII 11.
3. A neck.
"Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb*."—*Bacon*. *Nat. Hist.*, § 77.

nê-bâ-lî-a, s. [From a proper name. (*Agassiz*.)]

Zool.: The only marine genus of Phyllopora (q.v.). The carapace is large, with a movable rostrum; eyes large and pedunculated. There are well-developed antennules, antennae, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillae, the anterior of which ends in a long palp. (*Huxley*.)

nêb-nêb, s. [An Egyptian word.]

Bot.: The legumes of *Acacia nilotica*, used by the Egyptians for tanning.

nêb-ri-a, s. [NEBRIS.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidae from arctic and temperate regions. The species, of small size, are numerous. *Nebria aenearia*, bright yellow with black lines, is from the northern coast of Africa.

nêb-ris, s. [Gr.]

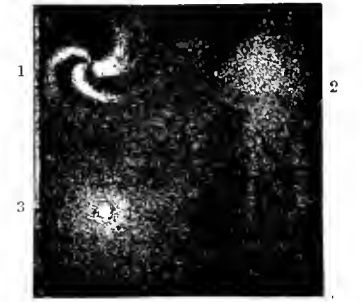
Art.: The skin of a fawn, worn by hunters and others. In art it appears as the characteristic apparel of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns, and satyrs.

nêb-u-la (pl. nêb-u-læ), s. [Lat. = a mist, a little cloud, allied to *nubes* = a cloud; Gr. *νεφέλη* (*nephêlê*), dimm. from *νεφος* (*nephos*) = a cloud, mist; Ger. *nebel* = mist, fog.]

1. *Astron.*: A slight cloudy patch of light, retaining its form unchanged except under keen and long-continued observation. More than five thousand nebulae, or star-clusters closely resembling them, have been found in both hemispheres, and in nearly every constellation. A few, as the great nebula of Orion, Argo Navis, and Andromeda, are visible on very clear nights to the naked eye; the rest are telescopic. When greatly magnified some are found to be composed of many thousand remote stars, others remain only as diffused masses of light. Sir William Herschel divided them into six classes:

- (1) Clusters of stars, globular or irregular in form.
- (2) Resolvable nebulae, which look as if they might be resolved into stars under powerful telescopes.
- (3) Nebulae which look quite irresolvable.
- (4) Planetary nebulae, circular or slightly oval, like a planetary disk, and often coloured.
- (5) Stellar nebulae, i.e., those having in their middle a condensation of light.
- (6) Nebulous stars (q.v.).

The great nebula of Orion surrounds a multiple star, θ Orionis, consisting of six, apparently revolving round their common centre of gravity. It has been found to alter its form very slightly. The late Earl of Rosse



NEBULE.
1. Spiral Nebula; 2. Crab Nebula; 3. Hercules.

and his assistant, Mr. Stoney, detected in its densest part multitudes of minute stars, but the bluish light of parts of it has remained irresolvable, and Dr. Huggins has ascertained by means of spectrum analysis that this portion of it is a gaseous body, containing hydrogen, nitrogen, and an unidentified substance. The nebula in Andromeda is different, and may perhaps be wholly resolved into stars.

2. *Pathology*:
(1) A slight speck on the cornea. [CALICO.]
(2) A mist or cloud suspended in the urine.

nêb-u-lar, a. [NEBULA.] Of or pertaining to nebula.

nebular-hypothesis, s.

Astron.: An hypothesis first suggested by Sir William Herschel in a paper read before the Royal Society, on June 20, 1811, though the germs of it may be found in Kant's *General Natural History and Theory of the Heavens*, printed in 1755. It was developed by La Place, with whose name it came to be associated. The hypothesis assumes that originally all stars were in a nebulous or ultra-gaseous state. The nebulous matter from which they were originally formed was at first scattered pretty uniformly through all space, but ultimately began to gravitate towards certain centres. The particles moving towards these centres not doing so with equal velocities or in the same direction, rotation would be established in the entire nebulous mass, and the spherical form produced. If, by radiation of heat, the condensed body still further contracted, its velocity would increase. If the centrifugal force overcame that of gravity, a ring would be thrown off, which would gradually become globular, in fact it would be a planet with an orbit almost or quite circular, moving in a plane nearly that of the central body's equator and revolving in its orbit in the same direction in which the central globe rotated. Further contraction producing increased velocity, ring after ring would be cast off, till the central body or sun generated a whole system of planets revolving around it. They, in turn, might in the same way produce satellites. Laplace believed that the sun thus produced our earth and the other attendant planets. On this hypothesis, the rings of Saturn were produced by Saturn himself, and have remained in the annular form instead of condensing into nearly spherical satellites. Many people supposed that the resolution of various nebulae into stars (NEBULA) was necessarily fatal to the nebular-hypothesis, but the discovery that some are not only irresolvable, but can be actually proved by spectrum analysis to consist of glowing gas, has re-established upon a firmer basis than ever, though the original theory may need revision in points of detail.

nêb-ule, s. [Lat. *nebula*.] A cloud, dimness.
"O light without *nebula*, shining in thy sphere"
—*Chaucer*. *Ballade in Commend. of Our Lady*.

nebule-moulding, s.

Arch.: An ornament of the zigzag form, but without angles; it is chiefly found in the remains of Saxon architecture, in the archivolts of doors and windows.

nêb-u-list, s. [Eng. *nebul*(a); *-ist*.] One who holds or supports the nebular hypothesis.

nêb-u-lize, v.t. [NEBULA.] To reduce [a liquid] into spray for cooling, perfuming, disinfecting, or other purposes.

nêb-u-löse, a. [Lat. *nebulosus*, from *nebula* = a cloud, mist.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Misty, cloudy, foggy, nebulous.
2. *Bot.*: Clouded (q.v.).

nêb-u-lôs-i-tÿ, s. [Lat. *nebulositas*, from *nebulosus* = nebulous (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being nebulous; cloudiness.
2. *Astron.*: The state of being nebulous; the state of apparently consisting of diffused light. (Used of a luminous appearance around certain stars, of the tails of comets, &c.)

nêb-u-loüs, a. [Lat. *nebulosus*, from *nebula* = cloud, mist; Fr. *nebulux* = Ital. & Sp. *nebuloso*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:
1. *Lit.*: Cloudy, misty, foggy, dimmed, hazy.
2. *Fig.*: Foggy, hazy, bewildered, puzzled, befogged.
2. *Astron.*: Of, belonging to, or resembling a nebula.

nebulous-star, s.

Astron.: A nebula with one or more stars through it. They are sometimes circular, sometimes oval or annular, or of other regular forms. When the nebula is circular, the star is generally in its centre, when it is elliptical, the two stars often constitute the foci of the ellipse.

nêb-u-loüs-nêss, s. [Eng. *nebulous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being nebulous; cloudiness, fogginess.

nêb-u-lÿ, a. & s. [Lat. *nebula* = a cloud.]

1. *As adjective*:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered or ornamented with wavy lines.
2. *Her.*: Applied to a line drawn with undulations like the wavy edges of clouds, or to a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it.
2. *As substantive*:
Her.: A line of partition of a wavy form.

nebuly-moulding, s.
Arch.: [NEBULE-MOULDING.]

nê-câ-tion, s. [Lat. *neccatio*, from *neccatus*, pa. par. of *neco* = to kill.] The act of killing; murder.

nêcc, s. [NIECE.]

nêcc-ês-sâr-i-an, s. [Eng. *necessary*; *-an*.] The same as NECESSITARIAN (q.v.).

"The only question in dispute between the advocates for philosophical liberty and the necessarians, is this: whether volition can take place independently of motive?"—*Hobbes*: *Philosophy of the Mind*, ch. vi, § 1.

nêcc-ês-sâr-i-an-îsm, s. [Eng. *necessarian*; *-ism*.] The same as NECESSITARIANISM (q.v.).

nêcc-ês-sâr-ri-êç, s. pl. [NECESSARY, B. H.]

nêcc-ês-sâr-i-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *necessary*; *-ly*.]

1. Indispensably; of necessity.
"The other offices which are *necessarily* required in the commemoration of Christ."—*Tyndal*: *Works*, p. 83.
2. By inevitable consequence; as a necessary consequence or result.
"It *necessarily* followeth that . . . the church of Christ hath always and never faileth in right understanding of scripture."—*St. T. More*. *Works*, p. 118.
3. By fate or necessity; not of free will.

nêcc-ês-sâr-i-nêss, s. [Eng. *necessary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being necessary.

nêcc-ês-sâr-ÿ, *nec-ês-sâr-ÿ, a. & s. [Fr. *nécessaire*, from Lat. *necessarius* = needful, from *neccesse* = unavoidable, necessary; Sp. *necesario*.]

1. *As adjective*:
1. Inevitable, such as cannot be avoided; such as must come or be.
"Death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come."
—*Shakspeare*. *Julius Caesar*, II 2.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, fatîser; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt. or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkl, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. Following as an unavoidable consequence or result; conclusive.

"Necessaries show by any necessary argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false." - Tillotson Works (Pict.)

3. Indispensably requisite or needful; essential; such as cannot be done without or dispensed with.

"'Tis necessary he should die" - Shakesp. Temon of Athens, III, 5.

4. Acting from necessity or late; not free; as, a necessary agent.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything necessary or indispensably requisite; a thing which cannot be done without. (Generally used in the plural.)

"I must unto the road, to disembark Some necessities, that I needs must use." - Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, II, 4.

2. A privy, a water-closet.

II. Law (Pl.): Such things as, though not absolutely necessary for the preservation or support of life, are or may be considered necessary to the station in life of any particular person. (Paley: Moral Philosophy, bk. vi., ch. xi.)

necessary-truths, s. pl. Such truths as from their very nature cannot but be true.

*nec-ces-ism, s. [Lat. necesse = necessary; Eng. suff. -ism.] The same as NECESSARIANISM (q.v.).

nec-ces-si-tar-i-an, a. & s. [Eng. necessit(y); -arian.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the Doctrine of Necessity.

"The necessitarian doctrines of Professor Clifford." - Modern Review, 1891, p. 325.

B. As substantive:

1. Hist. & Philos.: One who holds any of the forms of the Doctrine of Necessity (q.v.). Hobbes may be considered the founder of the English Necessitarians (Leviathan, § 108), and on the continent it was developed by his contemporary Spinoza, and later by Leibnitz, who was opposed by Dr. Clarke, Dean of Salisbury, in his turn opposed by Anthony Collins, the author of a Philosophical Inquiry into Human Liberty, which Dr. Clarke's Boyle Lectures (1720, 1721) were designed to answer. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758), President of Princeton College, towards the close of his life published An Enquiry into the Freedom of the Will; and Priestley (1733-1804) published his Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity Illustrated in 1777.

nec-ces-si-tar-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. necessitarian; -ism.]

Philos. The Doctrine of Necessity. [NECESSITY, ¶ (1).]

"Philosophical necessitarianism, on the other hand, merely asserts that certain causes, under certain conditions, must give rise to certain effects." - Modern Review, 1891, p. 325.

nec-ces-si-tate, n. [Lat. necessitas (genit. necessitatis) = necessity.]

1. To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

"This consequently necessitates the frequent use of a lower style." - Pope Homer: Odyssey (Foot)

2. To compel, to force, to constrain, to oblige.

"The contrary to liberty . . . is a person's being hindered or unable to conduct as he will, or being necessitated to do otherwise." - Edwards: On the Will, pt. 1, § 5.

*nec-ces-si-ta-tion, s. [NECESSITATE.] The act of making necessary or indispensable; compulsion; the state of being necessary.

"Free from necessitation, I say, no man can be." - Hobbes: Of Liberty & Necessity.

*nec-ces-sit-ed, a. [Eng. necessit(y); -ed.] Compulsory. (Nabbes: Hannibal & Scipio, p. 2.)

*nec-ces-si-tied, a. [Eng. necessity; -ed.] Driven by want to; wanting; in want of; necessitous.

"If her fortunes ever stand Necessitated to help." - Shakesp. All's Well, v. 3.

nec-ces-si-to-us, a. [Eng. necessit(y); -ous.] 1. In a state of need or want; pressed with poverty.

"They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and necessitous." - Clarendon: Civil War.

2. Narrow, pinched; as, necessitous circumstances.

*nec-ces-si-to-us-ly, adv. [Eng. necessitous; -ly.] In a necessitous manner; in need.

*nec-ces-si-to-us-ness, s. [Eng. necessitous; -ness.] The quality or state of being necessitous or in need; need, want, poverty, necessity, necessitousness.

"Where there is want and necessitousness, there will be quarreling." - Burket: Theory of the Earth.

nec-ces-si-tude, s. [Lat. necessitudo, from necesse = necessary.]

1. Necessitousness, need, want, poverty.

"The mutual necessitudes of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them." - Hale: Orig. of Mankind, p. 68.

2. Intimacy, close connection, alliance or relation.

"Between kings and their people . . . there is no great a necessitude." - Jeremy Taylor.

nec-ces-si-ty, nec-ces-si-tie, s. [Fr. necessite, from Lat. necessitudo, acc. of necessitas = necessity, from necesse = necessary; Ital. necessita; Sp. necesidad.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being necessary or unavoidable; unavoidableness, inevitableness.

"I will show you such a necessity in his death." - Shakesp. Othello, iv. 2.

2. The quality or state of being necessary or indispensable; absolute need, indispensableness.

"One of his men . . . showed what necessity he looked to it." - Shakesp. Temon of Athens, in. 2.

3. Irresistible power or force applied; compulsion, whether physical or moral.

"So spoke the fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds." - Milton: P. L., IV, 382.

4. In the same sense as II.

"Making a virtue of necessity" - Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

5. The absolute determination of the will by motives.

6. That which is necessary for a purpose; a necessary; something essential or indispensable.

"These should be hours for necessities, Not for delights." - Shakesp. Henry VIII., v. 1.

7. Extreme want or indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need, distress.

"God comfort him in this necessity." - Shakesp. 1 Henry VI., iv. 3.

II. Law: Constraint exercised upon the will, by which a person is impelled or compelled to do an act of which his judgment disapproves, and which (it is presumed) his will, if left to itself, would reject or refuse to do. Of this nature is the obligation of civil subjection, whereby the inferior is constrained by the superior to act contrary to what his own reason would suggest, as when a legislature establishes iniquity by a law, and commands the subject to do an act contrary to morality.

"Another species of compulsion or necessity is what our law calls duress per vim; or threats and menaces, which induce a fear of death or other bodily harm, and which take away, for that reason, the guilt of many crimes and misdemeanors. There is a third species of necessity, viz. when a man has his choice of two evils, and being under a necessity of choosing one, he chooses the least pernicious of the two. Where, for instance, a man, by the commandment of the law, is bound to arrest another for any capital offence, or to disperse a riot, and resistance is made to his authority: it is here justifiable and even necessary to wound or perhaps to kill the offenders, rather than permit the boulder to escape, or the riot to continue." - Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ (1) Doctrine of necessity; Philosophy:

1. Fatalism, taken in a wide sense, either with or without reference to a Creator and Governor of the universe; the doctrine that everything happens according to fixed laws which cannot be changed.

"Since Priestley there has been no writer of distinction among those who have maintained the doctrine of necessity, but it has been extensively held by the Unitarians and the Rationalists." - Blunt: Diet. Deists, p. 265.

2. The doctrine that man's will is not free to control his actions, but that these proceed necessarily and inevitably from the direction given to them by the Creator.

3. (See extract under Necessitarianism.)

(2) Logical necessity: That necessity which consists in the circumstance, that something cannot be conceived different from what it is.

(3) Moral necessity: The same as NECESSITY, A. 5.

(4) Physical necessity: That necessity which arises from the laws of the material universe.

neck, necke, necke, [A. S. necca; cogn. with Dut. nek; the upper of the neck; IceL. hnekk; Dan. nakke; Sw. nack; Ger. nacken; O. H. Got. nau; Norw. nekke; nape; neck; neck; a knoll; It. nuca; the nape of the neck.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lat.: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Equivalently:

(1) Life; referring to death by hanging or beheading.

"The executioner of Rome is such that there he is ware in moment danger." - Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

(2) Anything corresponding to a note or less resembling the neck of an animal, as,

(a) A long narrow piece of lead connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus.

(b) The slender part of a bottle.

(c) An intervening and connecting portion, as, the neck of a bayonet connecting the blade and socket.

(d) The nape.

(e) The tapering part of the trunk of a tree.

"I was a student of such a neck." - Milton: P. R., iv. 418.

(4) The tuning up, or plait, of a cap.

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) Of a bone: The narrow part toward the extremity, supporting the head.

(2) Of the body: The narrowed portion of the body connecting the trunk with the head. It has seven cervical vertebrae, nerves, veins, arteries, fascia, and anterior, lateral, and prevertebral muscles.

2. Architecture:

(1) The narrow part between the astragal of the column and the annulet of the capital.

(2) A short shaft.

3. Botany:

(1) The upper tapering end of a bulb.

(2) A name sometimes used for the caudicle of a seed. [CATICLE, 2.]

4. Chem.: The beak or rostrum of a retort.

5. Fort.: The narrower part of an embrasure. The mouth is the outer or wider part.

6. Machinery:

(1) The job of a crane.

(2) A tubular projection to receive a collar, as that on a stove which receives a pipe.

(3) A shaft.

(4) A diminished portion of a shaft where it rests in the bearing.

7. Metall.: The contracted portion of a furnace between the heating or melting chamber and the stack, passing over the bridge.

8. Music: That part of instruments of the violin and guitar class, which lies between the peg-box and the belly. To its upper surface is attached the finger-board or fret-board. The strings are pressed upon the neck by the fingers in playing. Some necks have frets; the guitar, for instance.

9. Naut.: [GROSS-NECK.]

10. Ordnance:

(1) The part joining the knob of the cascabel to the base of the breech, called the neck of the cascabel.

(2) The small part of a gun where the chase meets the swell of the muzzle.

¶ (1) Neck and crop: Completely. [CROP, s.]

(2) Neck or nothing: At all or any risks.

(3) To tie neck and heels: To forcibly bring the rhin and knees of a person together, and keep them in that state for a longer or shorter time.

(4) Neck and neck: Running very close together; very close. (A metaphor taken from rowing.)

"After two other neck and neck with the same evening, the third round was won by our cast." - Earl Stanhope: Life of Pitt, ch. xxii.

"(5) A stiff neck:

Script.: Obstinacy in sin.

"(6) To (or by) the neck of: Immediately after; on the heels of; following closely on or after.

"And in the neck of that task, (the which state)" - Shakesp. 1 Henry VI., II, 1.

"(7) To break the neck of a: [BREAK, p. 11, 42.]

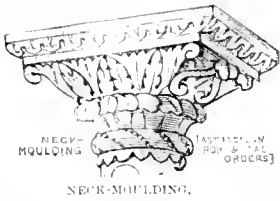
bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

- * (8) *To lay on the neck*: To impute to. "Men must lay their murders on your neck." *Shakspeare, Othello*, v. 2.
- * (9) *To harden the neck*: To grow obstinate, perverse, or rebellious. "They hardened their necks, and in their rebellion appointed a captain."—*Jeremiah* iv. 17.
- * (10) *To tread on the neck of*: To subdue or put down completely; to crush utterly; to oppress.

neck-band, *s.* The part of a shirt which goes round the neck, and to which the collar is attached.

neck-collar, *s.* A gorget. (*Polymore*)

neck-mould, neck-moulding, *s.*
Arch.: A small convex moulding surrounding



ing a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.

* **neck-piece**, *s.* An ornament or a defence for the neck.

* **neck-question**, *s.* A question or matter of life and death; a vital question.

neck-rope, *s.* A wooden bow to come round the neck of a bullock, and fastened above to a small transverse beam by which bullocks are fastened with a cord.

neck-strap, *s.*
Harness:
1. A strap round the neck of a draft horse; a temporary expedient.
2. A halter-strap around the neck; a part of a martingale.

neck-tie, *s.* A band of cloth, silk, or satin, worn round the neck and tied in front.

neck-twines, *s. pl.*
Weaving: In fancy weaving, small strings by which the mails are connected with the compass-board.

neck-yoke, *s.* A bar, usually of wood, by which the end of the tongue of a waggon or carriage is supported. The breast-straps or chains pass through the rings on the hames, or, in the case of carriages, the straps pass around the lower part of the collar.

* **neck**, *vt.* [*NECK*, *s.*] To beliar, to decapitate.

"The next [hour] after that shall we hang *necked*." *Keats: Cap & Bell*, ix.

neck-a-tee, *s.* [*NECK*.] A neckerchief.

neck-beef, *s.* [*ENG. neck*, and *beef*.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low rate. (*Swift: W. W. Wood's Petition*.)

neck-cloth, neck-cloath, *s.* [*ENG. neck*, and *cloth*.] A band of cloth or linen worn by men round the neck.

"Will she with his wife's hand provide thy meat, And e'er Sunday wear thy neckcloth plain?" *Gay: Shepherd's Week; Tuesday*.

necked, *v.* [*ENG. neck*; *-ed*.]
1. Having a neck. Only in composition, as *still-necked*.
2. Applied to ears of corn bent down and broken off by the wind. (*Prov.*)

neck-ker-a, *s.* [Named after N. J. Necker, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Bryaceae. It consists of beautiful mosses found in woods, upon trees and rocks, in Britain and elsewhere.

neck-er-chief, *s.* [*ENG. neck*, and *kerchief* (q.v.).] A kerchief for the neck; a neck-tie or neckcloth.

neck-ing, *s.* [*ENG. neck*; *-ing*.]
Arch.: The annulet, or series of horizontal mouldings which separates the capital of a column from the plain part or shaft.

neck-laç (a s ò), *s.* [*ENG. neck*, and *laç* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A string of beads, precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn by women round the neck.

"This singular tree [Papaws] whose fruits surround its summit immediately under the branches and leaves like a necklace."—*Granger: The Sugar Cane*, bk. iii. (Note.)

* 2. *Fig.*: A halter.
"What's the crime committed, That they wear necklacs?" *Bonini & Plot: Banduet*, iv. 1.

II. Nautical:

1. A strap round a mast carrying leading-blocks.

2. A chain to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured.

necklace-shaped, *a.* [*MONILIFORM*.]

necklace-tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Ormosia*, a genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreae. The seeds, which are red with a black eye, are well adapted for making necklaces.

neck-laced (a s ò), *a.* [*ENG. necklace*; *-ed*.] Having or wearing a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

* **neck-land**, *s.* [*ENG. neck*, and *land*.] A neck or narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts.

"The promontories and necklands which butt into the sea, what are they but solide creeks?"—*Hakewell: Apologie*, bk. 1, ch. iii. § 2.

* **neck-verse**, * **necke-verse**, *s.* [*ENG. neck*, and *verse*.]

1. The verse formerly given to an accused or condemned person, the reading of which entitled him to benefit of clergy, said to have been the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm. [*BENEFIT*, B.]

"Within forty-foot of the gallows coming his neck-verse."—*Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, v. 4.

2. A means of escape.

"Yea set forth a neckverse to save all manner of trespassers from the feare of the sword."—*Ignatius: Works*, p. 112.

3. A verse or saying on the correct utterance of which one's fate depended; a shibboleth.

"These words, 'bread and cheese,' were their neck-verse or shibboleth to distinguish them."—*Father: Church Hist.*

* **neck-wéed**, *s.* [*ENG. neck*, and *weed*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A slang or sportive term for hemp, as furnishing material for halters.

2. *Bot.*: *Cannabis sativa*.

neck-ræ-mi-a, *s.* [*Prof. neck*(o), and Gr. *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Death of the blood from mortification.

neck-rò, *pref.* [*Gr. νεκρός* = dead.] (See etym.)

neck-crò-bi-a, *s.* [*Gr. νεκρός* (*nekros*) = death, and *βίος* (*bios*) = life. Named by Latreille, as the species *Necrobia ruficollis*, which he discovered when a prisoner in the Grand Séminaire at Bordeaux awaiting transportation to Guiana, was the means of interesting Bory de St. Vincent on his behalf, and obtaining the revocation of his sentence of exile. The whole story will be found in Latreille's *Histoire des Insectes*, ix. 154.]

Entom.: A genus of Cleridae (q.v.). The best-known species, widely distributed, are *Necrobia ruficollis* and *N. rufipes*, metallic-blue or green, hairy insects, with red thorax or legs. They feed on dried animal substances.

neck-rò-bi-ò-sis, *s.* [*NECROBIA*.]

Physiol.: Molecular death of a tissue without loss of continuity, especially seen in the various forms of atrophy and degeneration. (*Quain: Diet. Med.*)

neck-rò-bi-òt-ic, *a.* [*ENG. necrobi*(sis); *t* connect, and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Necrobiosis (q.v.).

neck-crò-dēs, *s.* [*Gr. νεκρώδης* (*nekroōdēs*) = corpse-like.]

Entom.: A genus of Silphidae, closely allied to the typical *Silpha* (q.v.), but with the hind legs larger. One species, *Necrodes littoralis*, is common in Britain. It feeds and breeds in the interior of the carcasses of dead animals, but is not a burying beetle. *N. lacrymosa* is from Australia.

neck-rò-gám-ma-rūs, *s.* [*Prof. necro*, and *Lat.*, &c. *gammurus* (q.v.).]

Dubious: A doubtful form from the Upper Silurian, described by Dr. Woodward. If it is an Amphipod, it is the oldest representative of the order.

neck-cròl-a-trý, *s.* [*Gr. οὐ νεκροί* (*hoi nekroi*) = the dead, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = worship.] The worship of the dead; manes-worship (q.v.).

"Were it true that necrotury was not rooted in the primitive Aryan mind... it would be strange that, though superficial, it was so difficult to extirpate."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Soc. &c.*, i. (App. 1)

neck-rò-lē-mùr, *s.* [*Prof. necro*, and *Lat.* *lemur* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A fossil genus of Lemnidae, from the Miocene of France.

neck-rò-lite, *s.* [*Prof. necro*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *necrolith*.]

Min.: The same as *RYACOLITE* (q.v.).

neck-rò-lòg-ic, **neck-rò-lòg-ic-al**, *a.* [*ENG. necrology*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a necrology; of the nature of a necrology.

* **neck-cròl-ò-gíst**, *s.* [*ENG. necrology*; *-ist*.] One who writes a necrology or obituary notices; one who gives an account of the dead.

neck-cròl-ò-gý, *s.* [*Prof. necro*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *necrologie*.] A register of the names of members of societies, &c., deceased within a certain time; an account of deaths; an obituary or collection of obituary notices.

neck-rò-mán-çer, * **nig-rò-mán-çer**, * **nyg-rò-maun-çer**, *s.* [*ENG. necromancy*; *-er*.] One who practises necromancy; a sorcerer, a wizard.

"A conjurer with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer."—*Deut.* xviii. 11.

* **neck-rò-mán-çing**, *a. & s.* [*ENG. necromancy*; *-ing*.]

A. As adj.: Practising necromancy.

B. As subst.: The art or practices of a necromancer; necromancy.

neck-rò-mán-cý, * **nig-ro-man-cie**, * **nig-ro-man-cy**, * **nig-ro-maunce**, * **nyg-ro-maunce**, * **nyg-ro-man-cye**, *s.* [*Fr. nigromancie*, from *Low Lat. nigromantia*, a corrupt of *necromantia*, from Gr. *νεκρομαντεία* (*nekromantēia*) = necromancy; from *νεκρός* (*nekros*), and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = prophecy, divination; *μαντής* (*mantis*) = a prophet, a seer; Fr. *nécromancie*. The word was spelled by the Latin mediæval writers whose Greek was little or none, *nigromantia*, from an erroneous idea that it came from *Lat. niger* = black. By the "black," however, they meant the dead. In a vocabulary published A.D. 1475, this definition is given: "Nigromantia dicitur divinatio facta per nigros." (*French: English Past & Present*, p. 190.) From this confusion with *Lat. niger* = black, necromancy came to be called the "black art" (q.v.).]

1. The art of revealing the future by means of a pretended communication with the dead; sorcery; the black art.

"This man [Baldus] was well scene in the sciences of astronomy and nigromancie."—*Holme's: Hist. Eng.*, bk. 3, ch. v.

2. Enchantment, magic.

"This palace standeth in the air, By necromancy placed there." *Drayton: Nympheida*.

neck-rò-mán-tic, *a. & s.* [*Gr. νεκρός* (*nekros*) = dead, and *μαντικός* (*mantikos*) = prophetic.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.

"And let her bring her necromantic book." *Drayton: Duke of Suffolk to Queen Margaret*

* **B. As subst.**: Conjunction, magic, tricks "With all the necromantics of their art." *Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 34.

* **neck-rò-mán-tic-al**, *a.* [*ENG. necromantic*; *-al*.] The same as *NECROMANTIC* (q.v.).

* **neck-rò-mán-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* [*ENG. necromantic*; *-ly*.] By means of necromancy or the black art; by magic or sorcery.

"Some diabolical exorcisms necromantically performed."—*Tregory: Posthumus*, p. 139.

neck-ròn-ite, *s.* [*Gr. νεκρός* (*nekros*) = a corpse; stuff. *ite* (*Mion*).]

Min.: A whitish or bluish cleavable ortho-

class (q.v.), which gives out a fetid odour when struck. Found in granular limestone in Maryland, U.S.A.

nē-crōph-a-ga, s. pl. [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *φάγειν (phagēin)* = to eat.]

Entom.: A name adopted by many modern entomologists for Latreille's *Clavicornes*. It contains a number of families, which have scarcely anything in common, except the practice of feeding on decaying animal or vegetable matter.

nē-crōph-a-gan, s. [NECROPHAGA.]
Entom.: A beetle belonging to the group *Necrophaga* (q.v.).

nē-crōph-a-gōus, a. [Mod. Lat. *necrophag(i)*; Eng. adq. suff. *-ous*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Eating or feeding on the dead.

2. *Zool. & Entom.*: Belonging to or characteristic of insects or other animals which feed on decaying carcases.

"These insects are the most *necrophagous* of the strip," - *Hesperian Antlers Class. of Insects*, 1, 157.

nē-crōph-i-ism, s. [Pref. *necro-*; Gr. *φιλέω (philōō)* = to love, and Eng. *-ism*.] An unnatural love or appetite for the dead, manifesting itself in various ways, as exhuming corpses to look at, kiss, or mutilate them. It has a tendency to develop itself into a species of cannibalism.

nē-crōph-i-lūs, s. [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *φιλος (philos)* = loving.]

Entom.: An insect described by Roux under the name of *Necrophilus acervatus*, and by him made a genus of the family Hymenoptidae. It is now supposed to be the larva of *Nemoptera* in part. [NEMOPTERA.]

nēc-rō-phō-bŷ, **nēc-rō-phō-bi-a**, s. [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *φοβέω (phobēō)* = to fear, *φόβος (phobos)* = fear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A horror of dead bodies.

2. *Med.*: An exaggerated fear of death, a symptom accompanying certain diseases.

nē-crōph-ōr-ūs (pl. **nē-crōph-ōr-i**), s.

[Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *φόρος (phōros)* = a bearer, *φύρα (phūra)* = to bear, to carry.]
Entom.: Burying-beetles (q.v.), sometimes called Grave-diggers. The elytra are shortened and truncated at the tip, leaving the abdomen exposed. The species are numerous, chiefly confined to the north temperate zone; four or five, including *Necrophorus vespillo*, are British.

nē-crōp-ō-lis, s. [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *πόλις (polis)* = a city; Fr. *nécropole*.] A city of the dead; a name often given by the ancients to their cemeteries, which in many cases were very extensive. The term is now frequently applied to any cemetery.

nēc-rōp-sŷ, s. [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *ὀψις (opsis)* = sight, view.] A viewing or examination of a dead body.

nē-crōr-nis, s. [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *ὄρνις (ornis)* = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of scansorial birds, probably related to the Misophagidae, from the Miocene beds of France. [HALLUC.]

nēc-rō-scōp-ic, **nēc-rō-scōp-ic-al**, a. [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω (skōpēō)* = to observe, to view.] Pertaining or relating to post-mortem examinations.

nē-crōsed, a. [NECROSIS.] Affected with or suffering from necrosis: as, a *necrosed* bone.

nē-crō-sis, s. [Gr. = deadness, from *νεκρός (nekros)* = to make dead; *νεκρός (nekros)* = dead.]

Pathology:
1. *Animal*: Dry gangrene, slow mortification of a part without previous softness; spec., the mortification or death of a bone. [GANGRENE, *Lucifer-match disease*.]
2. *Veget.*: The drying-up of a branch of a tree, commencing with the bark and then extending to the wood; canker.

nē-crōt-ō-mŷ, s. [Gr. *νεκρός (nekros)* = a corpse, and *τομή (tomē)* = a cutting; *τεμνέω (temnēō)* = to cut.]

Medical Anat.: The dissection of bodies for the purpose of studying the arrangement and structure of the different parts.

nēc-tān-drā, s. [Gr. *νεκτός (neklos)* = swimming, floating (ē), and *ἄνθρωπος (anthrōpos)* = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ, from South America and the West Indies. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and corymbs or panicles of perfect flowers. *N. chalcidica* *Richard* is the Bilim, Belicuru, or Boelocuru (q.v.); *N. cymbatarum* is Brazilian *Sassafras*. The caryobolus of *N. Pichay* constitute the *Pielum* beans of commerce; *N. cinnamomoides* produces the cinnamon of Santa Fe.

nēc-tār, s. [Lat., from Gr. *νεκτάρ (nektar)*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. *Lat.*: In the same sense as II. 2.
"More sweet than *nectar*, or ambrosial meat" - *Spenser*, *Spenser*.
2. *Fig.*: Any very sweet or delicious drink, as a beverage made of sweet wine and honey, or of sweet wine and half-dried grapes.

II. *Theologically*:
1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The drink of the gods. It had the power of conferring immortality, beauty, and vigour on all who partook of it.

2. *Bot. & Chem.*: The sweet juice which collects in the nectaries of various flowers. It consists of a mixture of cane sugar and uncrystallizable sugar. It is the remainder of the saccharine matter left after the stamens and pistils have taken up all they need. It attracts bees and other insects which are often dusted with pollen, and thus renders important aid in fertilizing the seed.

nectar-birds, s. pl.
Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the genus *Nectarinia* (q.v.).

nēc-tār-ē-āl, a. [Eng. *nectar*; *-al*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to nectar; nectarean.
"The *nectareal* fragrance" - *Craswell*, *To the Muse about every Name*.
2. *Bot.*: Pertaining to the nectary of a plant; nectarial.

nēc-tār-ē-an, a. [Eng. *nectar*; *-an*.] Pertaining to or resembling nectar; very sweet and delicious.

"Choicest *nectarean* juice crow'd largest bowls" - *Guy*, *Wine*.

nēc-tār-ē-āl, s. [Eng. *nectar*; *-al*.]

1. Imbued or mixed with nectar; sweet as nectar.
"The vine first great with grapes, / With *nectar's* liquid strives to kiss / Embracing elms" - *Shakespeare*, *Tragedy of Crasus*, ch. v.
2. Filled with nectar.
"*Nectareal* lavers strow'd with asphodel" - *Milton*, *Comus*, 338.

nēc-tār-ē-ōus, a. [Lat. *nectareus*, from *nectar*.] Pertaining to or resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

"Then, in the nostrils of the slain she pour'd *Nectareous* drops." - *Pope*; *Bacon*; *Il. of Six*, 40.

nēc-tār-ē-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *nectareous*; *-ly*.] In a nectareous manner.

nēc-tār-ē-ōus-nēss, s. [Eng. *nectareous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being nectareous.

nēc-tār-i-āl, a. [Eng. *nectary*; *-al*.] Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

nēc-tār-if-ē-ōus, a. [Lat. *nectar* = nectar, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

1. Producing nectar: as, a *nectariferous* glandule.
2. Having a nectary.

nectariferous-tube, s.
Bot.: The swollen part at the tip of the pedicel in *Pelargonium*.

nēc-tār-i-lŷ-mā, s. [Mod. Lat. *nectarium*, and Gr. *λύω (lŷō)* = what is washed off.]

Bot.: The name given by Sprengel to the filaments found on the inner surface of some flowers, as *Menyanthes*.

nēc-tār-inc, a. & s. [Eng. *nectar*; *-inc*.]

"A. *As a s.*: Sweet as nectar; nectareous. "*Nectarine* fruits." - *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv, 312

B. *As substantive*:
Bot.: A smooth-skinned variety of Peach (*Amgdalus persica*). It has a delicious fruit.

nēc-tār-in-i-a, s. [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *νεκτάρ (nektar)* = nectar (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Honey-sucker. See bird, a genus of Passerine birds founded by Hb2. There are sixty species ranging over the whole Ethiopian region; *Nectarinia nectarina* is the Fairy Tanager, *N. chalcidica* the Collared Nectar, the Greater Collared Nectar of the Java, and *N. temsoni* the Malchite Sunbird. *N. cyprinophila* is the Blue-headed Honey-sucker.

nēc-tār-in-i-dē, **nēc-tār-in-i-dē**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *-in-*, *-i-*, *-dē*, *-in-*, pl. adq. suff. *-in-*.]

Ornith.: Honey-suckers. See birds (q.v.), a family of insectivorous if not sucores, often adorned with brilliant metallic plumage, and bearing a superficial resemblance to the American humming-birds. They abound in the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions as far east as New Ireland, and south to Queensland. There are sixteen genera and 122 species. [HALLUC.]

nēc-tār-i-um, s. [NECTARINA.]

nēc-tār-ize, v. t. [Eng. *nectar*; *-ize*.] To mix or imbue with nectar; to sweeten. [COKERUS.]

nēc-tār-ō-stig-mā, s. [Gr. *νεκτάρ (nektar)*, gent. *νεκταρος (nektaros)*, and *στίγμα (stigma)*.] [STIGMA.]

Bot.: The name given by Sprengel to what Linnæus called a nectarium.

nēc-tār-ō-thē-ca, s. [Gr. *νεκτάρ (nektar)*, gent. *νεκταρος (nektaros)*, and *θησαύριον (thesaurion)* = a box.]

Bot.: A spoon, calen, or hollow tube at the base of a petal secreting honey, as in some orchids.

nēc-tār-ōus, a. [Eng. *nectar*; *-ous*.] Sweet as nectar, nectareous; resembling nectar.

"A stream of *nectareous* honey is seen flowed" - *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi, 342.

nēc-tār-ŷ, **nēc-tār-i-um**, s. [Mod. Lat. *nectarium*, from *nectar*; Fr. *nectaire*; et. also Gr. *νεκταριον (nektarion)* = an undistilled plant.]

Bot.: A term used by Linnæus, at first for any part of a flower which secreted nectar, i.e., honey, but afterwards extended by him to any accessory portion of the flower, even though it had no honey.

nēc-to, prof. [Gr. *νεκτός (neklos)* = swimming.]
Nat. Science: Aquatic; used for swimming.

nēc-tō-cāl-y-çinc, s. [Mod. Lat. *necetocaly* (gent. *necetocalys*); Eng. adq. suff. *-inc*.] Of or pertaining to a necetocalyx (q.v.).

nēc-tō-cāl-lyx (pl. **nēc-tō-cāl-y-çes**), s. [Pref. *necro-*, and Eng. *-lyx* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The swimming-bell or disc of a Medusa, or Jelly-fish. The margin is produced inwards to form a species of shell running round the margin of the mouth of the bell; this distinguishes the necetocalyx from the somewhat similar umbrella of the *Lucernaria*.

nēc-tōg-a-lē, s. [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *γαλή (galē)* = a weazel.]

Zool.: A genus of Sarcidæ, from Tibet, containing a single species, *Necetocalyx tibetæ*. The toes are webbed, and there are adhesive pads on the under surface of the feet, which enable the animal to preserve its hold on smooth stones at the bottom of rushing torrents.

nēc-tō-sac, s. [Pref. *necro-*, and Eng. *sa* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A term proposed for the interior of the necetocalyx (q.v.).

nēc-tri-a, s. [Gr. *νεκτρίς (nektis)*, fem. of *νεκτός (nektos)* = a swimmer (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous fungi, sub-order Sphaeria. They have naked bright-coloured perithecia. *Nectria cinnabarina* is common on the dead twigs of currant bushes.

nē-cŷd-a-li-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *necydalis* (-s), Lat. fem. pl. adq. suff. *-in-*.]

Entom.: According to Swainson, a sub-family of Lepididæ.

nē-cŷd-a-lis, s. [Lat. *necydalis*; Gr. *νεκείδος (nekeidos)* = the larva of the silkworm.]

Entom.: A genus of longicorn beetles, founded by Linnæus and produced by Fabricius, &c. The abdomen is long, narrow, and

contracted. They feed on flowers. *Neophelis major* is the typical species; it has very short and abruptly-terminated elytra. It is found in continental Europe.

* **néd dër, néd dyr, s.** [A.S. *neddre*.] An addler. (*Shakspeare's Trichechus*, 508.)

néd dý, s. [A dimin. from *Ned*, the familiar abbreviation of Edward.] An ass, a donkey.

* **néde, v. t.** [NEED, *v.*]

* **néde, s.** [NEED, *s.*]

* **néde fúl, a.** [NEEDFUL.]

* **néde lý, ned lý, adv.** [NEEDLY.]

* **nédes, v. t.** [NEEDS.]

néd (phon. *nā*), *v. t. par. or n.* [Fr., fem. of the part. past of *naitre* = to be born.] Born, by birth; a word sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name, to show the family to which she belongs.

* **nec bor, s. & n.** [NEIGHBOUR.]

need, nede, need, s. [A.S. *nēd*, *nēd*, *nēd*, *nēd*; cogn. with Dut. *nēd*; Icel. *næð*; Dan. & Sw. *nod*; Goth. *nēdhis*; Ger. *nēth*; O. H. Ger. *nēd*; Russ. *nyed*.]

1. A state requiring supply or relief; a state in which something is urgently needed; pressing occasion for something; urgent want, necessity.

"I spoke with reverence; and promptly sized what her debauch furnished for my needs or purposes." — *Bookman's Ecclesiastical*, bk. 10.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; indigence, necessity, poverty, destitution.

"Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes." — *Shakspeare's Romeo & Juliet*, v. 1.

3. An emergency, an exigency, a strait; a position of difficulty, distress, or danger.

"Which in his greatest need will shrink from him." — *Shakspeare's Richard III.*, v. 2.

4. Urgent necessity, compulsion.

"I have no need to beg." — *Shakspeare's Richard II.*, iv.

* **need be, v. t.** Something indispensable or absolutely necessary.

"There is a need for removing." — *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. 1, ch. iv.

* **need not, s.** Something unnecessary or superfluous.

need, nede, v. t. & i. [NEED, *s.*]

A. Transitive: To want; to be in need or want of; to require.

"They that are whole need not a physician." — *Matthew* ix. 12.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be wanting; to be necessary. (Never used with a personal subject.)

"Besides time will, there need her no gifts." — *Carlyle's Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, p. 11.

2. To be bound; to be under necessity or obligation.

"As voluntarily given as a gentleman need to be." — *Shakspeare's 1 Henry IV.*, i.

* **Need** is commonly used as an auxiliary with other verbs, especially in interrogative and negative sentences, with the force of obligation, or necessity; as, You *need* not come; *Need* he go?

* **need dóm, s.** [Eng. *need*, *dóm*.] A state of want or need.

* **need ér, s.** [Eng. *need*; *er*.] One who needs or wants. (*Shakspeare's Coriolanus*, iv. 1.)

need fire, v. [Lit. friction fire, from *need* = to knead; A.S. *nyedan* = to rub; Dan. *nyede*; Sw. *nyeda*.]

Antiquary: A quasi-sacrificial rite, probably a survival of some form of sun-worship, having for its object the protection of cattle from murrain. The *Mirror* (June 24, 1826) records the performance of this rite by a farmer near Feith.

"When a murrain has broken out and the herds have suffered much harm, the farmers determine to make a *need fire*. On an appointed day there must be no single flame of fire in any house or any hearth. From each house straw and water, and brushwood must be fetched, and a stout sabbot driven fast into the ground, and a hole bored through it; in this a wooden windlass is stuck, well smeared with pitch and tar, and turned round so long that, with the herce heat and force, it gives forth fire. This is increased with straw, heath, and brushwood, and the cattle and horses hunted with whips and sticks two or three times through it." — *E. & Taylor's Early Hist. Manx* (ed. 1874), p. 29.

need fúl, nede fúl, need fúl, need fúl, need fúl, a. [Eng. *need*; *fúl*(*y*).]

* 1. Full of need or necessity; in want, or distress; needy, distressful.

"Thou art the poor man's help and strength, for the *needful* in his necessity." — *Coined in Tooth* xxv. 3.

2. Necessary; absolutely or urgently requisite.

* *The needful:* That which is wanted; specif., ready money, cash. (*Slang*.)

need fúl lý, adv. [Eng. *needful*; *-ly*.] Necessarily; of necessity.

"He more *needfully* and nobly prove the nation's lord." — *Crashaw's Hymn to Epiphany*.

need fúl nés, s. [Eng. *needful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being needful; necessity.

need-i lý, nede lý, need lý, need-i lie, adv. [Eng. *needy*; *-ly*.]

1. In need; in poverty; in distress.

2. Of necessity; necessarily; needs.

"*Needful* great commencement must fall to that people." — *Robinson's Richard II.* (an. 1593).

need-i nés, need-i nesse, s. [Eng. *needy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being needy or in need; poverty, distress.

"Their *neediness* and poverty is such." — *Stow's Henry VIII.*, an. 1527.

need-dle (as nēdl), need-cl, need-le, neede, neede, s. [A.S. *nēdl*; cogn. with Dut. *nēdel*; Icel. *nēd*; Dan. *nēd*; Sw. *nēd*; Ger. *nēdel*; O. H. Ger. *nēdelh*; Goth. *nēdha*.] From the same root as O. H. Ger. *nēden*; Ger. *nēden* = to sew; Lat. *neo*; Gr. *neo* (*neō*) = to spin.

I. Opt. Long: A pointed instrument of steel for carrying a thread through any material. It usually passes through the fabric and drags the thread after it, but it is otherwise used with eye-pointed needles. In a wider sense the term is applied to instruments of iron, steel, bone, wood, &c., used for interweaving or interlacing thread or twine in embroidery, knitting, netting, &c. The earliest needles were of bone; those of ancient Egypt were of bronze. Needles are known as sharp, betweens, and blunt, according to the relative fineness of their points.

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." — *Mark* x. 25.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch:* A piece of timber laid horizontally, and supported on props or shores under some superincumbent mass to serve to sustain it temporarily, while the part underneath is undergoing repair.

2. *Blasting:* A tool for pricking the cartridge to make connection between the charge and the priming.

3. *Cliff (Pl.):* Cliffs which rise to a great height, tapering upwards from a narrow base. Applied specially to the Needles, off the Isle of Wight.

4. *Hoisting:* A beam projecting from a building, with a pulley at its outer end, the fall worked by a crab inside the building.

5. *Hydr:* One of a set of vertical square bars of wood in a timber frame in a weir. These stand close together, and close the sluice-way. They may be removed separately to open a way for the water.

6. *Min:* A needle-shaped crystal.

7. *Neutral:*

(1) The seaman's and sailmaker's needles are seaming, bolt-rope, and roping needles; they are three-sided.

(2) The polarized steel of a mariner's compass. [ASTATIC, DIPPING-NEEDLE.]

8. *Sewing-mach:* The eye-pointed instrument for carrying thread through the cloth.

9. *Surg:* A name given to sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments used for sewing up wounds, couching for cataracts, acupuncturing, &c.

10. *Telegr:* A magnetised needle used in the needle-telegraph (q.v.). In the telegraph of Cooke and Wheatstone it is rendered astatic and enclosed in a coil, which increases the power of the magnetic current.

11. *Wearin:* A horizontal piece of wire with an eye to receive a lifting-wire in a Jacquard loom.

* *To get the needle:* To become irritated or annoyed. (*Vulgar*.)

* *Needle-ironstone, Needle-iron-ore = Gothite; Needle-ore = Aikinite; Needle-stone = Aragonite, Natrolite; Needle-spar = Aragonite; Needle-zoelite = Natrolite.*

needle-bar, s.

1. *Knitting:* In a stocking-frame, a bar in which the needles are fitted with their leads.

2. *Sewing-mach:* The reciprocating bar to the end of which the needle is attached.

needle-beam, s.

Civil Engin: A transverse floor-beam of a bridge, resting on the chord or girders, according to the construction of the bridge.

needle bearer, needle carrier, s. *Surg:* A porte-aiguille forming a handle for a needle.

needle-book, s. Pieces of cloth or flannel, like the leaves of a book, protected by book-like covers, used for sticking needles into.

needle carrier, s. [NEEDLE-BEARER.]

needle case, s.

1. A needle-book (q.v.).

2. A case in which to keep needles.

needle chervil, s.

Bot: *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

needle file, s. A long, round, narrow file used by jewellers.

needle-fish, s.

Zethus: *Sungathus acis*, known also as the Great Pipe-fish, Sea-addler, and Tangle-fish. [PIPE-FISH, SYNGATHIDE.]

needle forceps, s. An instrument to hold a needle to sew up wounds that cannot be reached by the hand, or to hold very minute needles in operations about the eye or in staphylocopy.

needle-furze, s.

Bot: *Genista anglica*.

needle guard, s.

Sewing-mach: A sliding piece which moves with the needle and keeps it in line during rapid movement, so that it shall not strike wide of the hole in the cloth-plate.

needle-gun, s.

Fire-arms: A fire-arm which is loaded at the breech with a cartridge carrying its own fulminate, and which is ignited by a needle or pin traversing the breech-block driven by a spiral spring, or struck by the hammer.

needle-holder, s.

1. A draftsman's instrument for holding a picking-through needle.

2. [NEEDLE-FORCEPS.]

* **needle-house, nedylhows, s.** A needle-case.

needle-instrument, s.

Surg: An instrument which owes its accuracy and value to the magnetic needle only, such as the plain or the Verrier compass or the Verrier transit.

needle-ironstone, s. [NEEDLE, *s.* *.]

needle-loom, s. A form of loom in which the web is carried by a needle instead of a shuttle. The usual form of loom for the manufacture of narrow wares, such as ribbons, tapes, bindings, &c.

* **needle-money, s.** (See extract.)

"I could wish, for the honour of my countrywomen, that they had rather called it [Pin-money] *needle money*, which might have implied something of good housewifery." — *Addison's Spectator*, No. 256.

* **needle-ore, s.** [NEEDLE, *s.* *.]

* **needle-point, s.** A sharper.

needle-pointed, a. Pointed like a needle.

needle-setter, s.

Sewing-mach: An attachment allowing the needle to be set in its bar, so that the eye shall be at the proper distance from the end of the bar, in order that the loop may be properly formed and at the right place for the hook or shuttle beneath the fabric.

needle-shaped, a.

Opt. Long. & Bot: Linear, rigid; tapering to a very fine point from a narrow base, as the leaves of *Jacquinia communis*.

needle shell, s. The sea-urchin.

needle-spar, s. [NEEDLE, *s.* *.]

needle-stone, s. [NEEDLE, *s.* *.]

needle-telegraph, s. A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflec-

fâte, fát, fare, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camçl, hër, thère; pine, pít, sírc, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, worc, welf, wòrk, whò, sòn; mûte, eúb, eüre, unite, eür, rùle, fùll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

tions of a magnetic needle, whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator.

needle-threader, *s.* A device to assist in passing the thread through the eye of a needle. There are various forms.

needle-woman, *s.* A woman who earns her living by sewing; a seamstress.

needle-work, *s.*
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Work executed with a needle; sewed work; embroidery.

2. The business of a needle-woman or seamstress.

II. Arch.: The mixed work of timber and plaster of which many old houses are constructed.

needle-worker, *s.* One who works with a needle; a needle-woman.

needle-wrapper, *s.* A needle-book (q.v.).
needle-zealite, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* 1.]

needle (as *nē* dl), * **ne-dle**, *v.i.* & *t.* [NEEDLE, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:
1. To work with a needle; to sew; to embroider.

2. To shoot (in crystallization) into the form of needles.

B. Transitive:
1. To form (crystals) like needles.
2. To vex, to annoy. (*Collog. or slang.*)

* **need-led** (led as *ç*ld), *a.* [Eng. *needl(e)*; -*ed*.]

1. *Lit.:* Worked or executed with a needle. "The trucking ornament and needled arts." *Grandes Jerusalem Believed*, bk. ii.
2. *Fig.:* Vexed, annoyed.

needleful (as *nē* dl fūl), *s.* [Eng. *needle*; -*ful*(l).] As much thread as is usually put into a needle at one time.

* **need-lēr**, * **needlere**, *s.* [Eng. *needl(e)*; -*er*.]
1. *Lit.:* One who works with a needle; a sewer; an embroiderer.

2. *Fig.:* A sharper, a niggard.

need-less, * **nee-de-ies**, *a.* [Eng. *need*; -*less*.]
1. Not in want; having no need; in want of nothing.

2. Not necessary; not requisite; unnecessary. "The attempt was made; 'tis needless to report. How hopelessly." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

need-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *needless*; -*ly*.] In a needless manner; without need or necessity; unnecessarily.

need-less-ness, *s.* [Eng. *needless*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being needless; unnecessaryness.
"The needlessness of their endeavours."—*Bp. Hill: Christian's Assurance of Heaven*.

* **need-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *need*; -*ling*.] One in want or need.
"A gift to needlings is not given but lost." *Sylvester: The Schooler*, 467.

* **need-ly**, * **nee-de-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *need*; -*ly*.] Needs, of necessity, necessarily.
"Needly som word here must asterte." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 6, 550.

* **need-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *needl(e)*; -*ly*.] Pertaining to or resembling a needle; prickly, bristling.
"His black needly beard."—*Blackmore: Lucretia*, Donne, ch. xviii.

* **need mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *need*; -*mēt*.] Something needed or wanted; a necessary, a requisite.
"His little bag of needments, the linen . . . and a few other indispensable things."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Harry Jocelyn*, n. 3.

need-na, *v.* [See def.] Need not. (*Scottch.*)

needz, **needes**, * **needes**, * **needys**, *adv.* [A.S. *neodas*, *neodas*, *gent.* of *neod*, *neod* = need, the *es* being an adverbial ending.] Of necessity, necessarily, indispensably, inevitably. (Generally with *must*.)

* **needz-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *needz*; -*ly*.] Necessarily, of necessity.

"And needzly to the southern fields was led." *Keats: Posthumus*, l. 13.

need-y, * **ned i**, * **ned y**, *s.* [Eng. *need*; -*y*.]
1. In need or necessity; necessitous, distressed, poor, indigent.
"The bread of the needy is the life of the poor."—*Fryth: Barke*, p. 51.
2. Necessary, needful, requisite.
"Stored with corn to make your needful bread." *Shakespeare: Pericles*, 1.

* **need-y hoed**, *s.* [Eng. *need*; -*y* hoed.] A state of want, need.
"Flour of furze-halls, that's to good, For a man in need-y hoed." *Hervey: The Beggar's Mite*.

* **need**, *s.* [NEEDLE.]

* **neele**, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.*]

neel-ghân, *s.* [NYLGAU.]
neēm, * **nim**, *s.* [Bengalee, Hindi, &c.] (See compound.)

neem tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Melia Azadirachta*, or *Azadirachta indica*, an Indian tree having unequally pinnate leaves with oblong leaflets, the flowers in panicles, the ovary three-lobed. Neem trees planted around bungalows are said to be favourable to health. Being considered sacred, the wood is made into idols in India; it is also used for ship-building, furniture, &c. The young trees, when tapped, yield a saccharine sap or toddy which is an excellent stomachic. An oil from the pericarp is burned in lamps and used in soap-making; it is antiseptic and antihelmintic, and is used also in leprosy. Dr. Maxwell has found it as efficacious as cod liver oil in consumption and scrofula. The gum is stimulant, the bark is astringent, tonic, and antiperidic; it is useful in intermittent and other fevers. The Hindoos eat the leaves, when parched in curries, and make them into poultices for glandular tumours, or apply them as a pulp in small-pox. (*Cultiva. Exhib. Report*.) Called also Margosa tree.

neep, *s.* [A.S. *neop*; Icel. *neopt*; Lat. *neopus*.] A turnip.

* **neer**, *s.* [NEIR.]
ne'ër, *adv.* [NEVER.]

ne'er-be-lickt, *s.* Nothing which could be licked by a dog or cat; nothing whatever. (*Scottch.*)

ne'er-do-well, *a. & s.*
A. As adv.: Never likely to do well or reform; past mending or reformation.
B. As subst.: One who is never likely to do well; one past all hopes of reformation or mending.

nees-bēr-rý, *s.* [NASEBERRY.]

* **neese**, * **nese**, * **neeze**, *v.i.* [Dut. *niesen*; Ger. *niesen*; O. Icel. *niypisa*; Icel. *hveita*; Dan. *nyse*; Sw. *nyssa*.] To sneeze (q.v.).
"He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the hid moved seven times, and opened his eyes."—*2 Kings*, vi. 35. (1611.)

* **neese**, *s.* [NEESE, *v.*] A sneeze (q.v.).
neese-wört, *s.* [SNEEZEWORT.]

* **nees-ing**, * **nes ing**, * **nes inge**, *s.* [NEESE, *v.*] A sneezing.
"By his sneezing child deth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning."—*Job* xli. 15. (1611.)

neëve, *s.* [NEAF.]

nē ēx ē-āt rēg nō, *phr.* [Lat. = let him not go out of the kingdom.]
Law: A writ to restrain a person from leaving the country, originally applicable to purposes of state; now an ordinary process of courts of equity, resorted to for the purpose of obtaining bail or security to abide a decree.

* **nēf**, *s.* [Fr.] NAVE (21.)

* **nē-fānd**, * **nē-fān dōus**, *a.* [Lat. *nefastus* = not to be spoken or uttered; *ne* = not, and *fastus* = fit part, of *fer* = to speak.] Not to be spoken, uttered, or mentioned; abominable.
"The most nefarious high treason against the Majesty our King."—*Cotton Mather: A Discourse on the Liberty of the Press* (1729), p. 9.

nē far i ous, *a.* [Lat. *nefarious*.] 6
That which is contrary to divine law.
"Wicked in the extreme; atrocious, infamous, atrocious."
"For their own nefariously cruel and detestable."—*1st of Afflictions*, p. 10.

nē far i ous ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nefarious*; -*ly*.] In a detestuous manner; with extreme wickedness; abominably, atrociously.
"Thus nefariously cruel and detestable of his nature."—*1st of Afflictions*, p. 10.

nē far i ous ness, *s.* [Lat. *nefarious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being nefarious; extreme wickedness; atrociousness.

* **nē fast**, *a.* [Lat. *nefastus*.] Wicked, unlawful, detestable, vile.
"Masters of craft and subtilty."—*1st of Afflictions*, p. 10.

nēf-ic diēf fitc, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]
Met. An uncharitable numeral resembling flittingage, hardness, 116; sp. ar. 220; fracture, conchoidal; colour, white; taste, rancid; opaque; lustrous. Analysis shows 1. and, but the mean of several analyses with the formula H₂MAM₂Si₂O₇. Belongs to the group of clays.

nēft, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]
neft oil, *s.*
Chem.: A mineral oil extracted from shale found in Hungary and the Caspian Sea. It contains forty per cent. of crude paraffin.

* **nē gant**, *s.* [Lat. *negatus*, *pp.* part. of *neg* = to deny.] One who denies.
"The affirmations . . . were almost treble, because I were the negants."—*Strype: Cranmer*, k. ii. ch. v.

nē gā-tion, * **ne ga ci on**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *negation*, *acc.* of *negatus* = a denying, a refusal, from *negatus*, *pp.* part. of *neg* = to deny, from *ne* = not, and *gā* = to say.]

1. *Arch. Lang.:* A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be. (The opposite to *affirmation*.)

"But I founde therein no answer appointed by the rule; there was no recovery that order, except by affirmacion nor yet negation."—*Bur. Appl.*, p. 23.

2. *Logic:* (See *EXTRACT*).
"Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as, when we say, stone is not made, or hard, or dead, that is, has no life, nor sight, nor hearing; or when we say a carpenter or shoemaker is unlearned, these are mere negations."—*Wallis: Logic*, pt. 1, ch. iii. § 6.

3. *Conversion by Negation:*
Logic: [CONTRADICTIONS.]

nē gā-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *negation*; -*ist*.] One who denies the truth and, by implication, the beneficial effects of Christianity, or of any other religion named.

"In every thing characteristic of the creed of Christ's teaching he was a thoroughgoing negationist. He admitted neither its truth nor its utility."—*Liberty*, World, Feb. 3, 1882.

nēg a tive, * **neg a tif**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *negatif*; from Lat. *negativus*, from *negatus*, *pp.* part. of *neg* = to deny; Ital. & Sp. *negativo*.]

A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Containing, declaring, or implying denial or negation; negatory. (The opposite to *affirmative*.)
"I see no inconsequence that may move either of the attractive or repulsive of gravitation."—*Herschel: The Description of Ireland*, ch. vi.

2. Implying or expressing refusal; refusing assent; expressing the answer "No" to a request, as, He gave me a *negative* answer.

3. Denying, refusing.
"If thou wilt confess, or else be implicitly *negative*." *Shakespeare: Romeo*, Act 2.

4. Containing assertions or marked by assertions which involve denial or tend in the direction of denial without directly denying or countervailing; indirect; the opposite to *positive*; as, a *negative* argument.

"We have *negative* names, which stand in a direct or positive idea, but for their absence, such as *suppl.* silence, mild, &c."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii. ch. xiii.

5. Having the power of restraining or withholding by refusing consent; having the power or right of veto.
"Denying the ordinary power of a *negative*."—*Wallis: Logic*, pt. 1, ch. iii. § 6.
"They are not ashamed to seek to deprive us of the liberty of using any reason with a *negative*."—*King Charles: Fikon Brattle*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expeçt**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, -**ing**, -**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhün**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, **sions** = **şhüs**. -**ble**, -**dic**, &c. **bej**, **del**.

II. Phot.: Applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are exactly the opposite of those in nature. [B. II. 2.]

B. As substantives:

I. Technical Language:

1. A proposition by which something is denied; a negative proposition; an opposite or contradictory term of conception.

"The positive and the negative are set before the mind for its choice, and it chooses the negative." — *Fit a rule. Freedom of the Will*, II, 1, § 3.

2. A word expressing or implying denial or refusal; as, *no, not*.

3. The right or power of restraining or withholding by refusing consent; the right or power of veto; a veto.

1. That side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressing or declaring negation or refusal.

"It is generally held in the negative." — *South. Sermons*, Vol. 1, ser. 4.

II. Technically:

1. **Elect.:** The metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery. The negative may be zinc, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper, and forms the cathode (q.v.).

2. **Phot.:** A picture upon glass, in which the lights and shades of the model are exactly reversed; the actual shades being represented by the transparent glass, the lights of the object appearing dark. The negative is used to obtain positives by being laid upon a sensitive surface, which is acted upon by the rays of light passing through the glass. The rays, being but little impeded by the transparent portions, affect the preparation underneath; while under the opaque portions (the high lights of the original), the sensitive material remains unaltered.

negative bath, s.

Phot.: A solution of silver nitrate in distilled water, averaging thirty grams to the ounce, with a trace of silver nitrate, used to excite collodion plates for taking negatives. It may be acid, neutral or alkaline, according to circumstances. [BATH, E. I. 4.]

negative crystal, s.

Crystall.: An enclosure of glass in another crystal, and assuming the form of the latter. [Crystal; Study of Rocks (ed. 2nd), p. 163.]

negative electricity, s.

Elect.: The electricity developed when a stick of sealing-wax is rubbed with flannel or skin; viscidous electricity. It is denoted by the sign minus (-).

negative element, s.

Chem.: The element which is disengaged at the positive pole, when one of its compounds is decomposed by an electric current.

negative eyepiece, s.

Optics: The Huygenian, or negative eyepiece, is the usual combination of lenses at the eyepiece of a telescope or microscope. It was designed by its inventor to diminish the spherical aberration by producing the refractions at two glances instead of one, and also to increase the field of view. It consists of two plano-convex lenses, the eye-glass, and the field-glass, each of which present its convex side towards the object-glass.

negative-exponent, s. The same as NEGATIVE-POWER (q.v.). [EXPONENT, II.]

negative index, s.

Math.: In logarithms an index affected with a negative sign, as are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity

negative pole, s.

Elect.: [NEGATIVE, *α*, B. II. 1.]

negative power, s. [POWER.]

negative pregnant, s.

Law: A negation implying also an affirmation, as if a man, being impleaded to have done a thing, denies that he did it in the manner and form alleged, thus implying that he did it in some form or other.

negative-prescription, s. [PRESCRIPTION.]

negative-quantity, s.

Math.: Any quantity preceded by the negative sign (-).

negative-radical, s.

Chem.: A term which may be applied to

any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a negative element in a chemical compound.

negative result, s.

Math.: The result of any analytical operation which is preceded by the negative sign.

negative sign, s.

Math.: The algebraic sign (-). Also called MINUS (q.v.).

negative well, s. The same as DEAIN-WELL (q.v.).

neg a tive, v.t. [NEGATIVE, *α*.]

1. To disprove; to prove the contrary.

"The word of a corresponding experience *negatives* the history." — *Par. Evidence*, Chap. 10, 11.

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to sanction or enact.

"The amendment was *negated* and the original resolution adopted." — *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1853

3. To render harmless or ineffective; to neutralize.

"The wash that might have damaged the start of the Thames crew was happily *negated* by the fiert hull of the lumbering barge." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 16, 1882

neg a tive ly, adv. [Eng. *negative*; -ly.]

I. Technical Language:

1. In a negative manner; with denial or refusal.

"For the words speak *negatively*." — *South. Sermons*, Vol. 1, ser. 7

2. In a manner implying the absence of something; indirectly; not positively.

"We will not . . . argue from Scriptures *negatively*." — *Bishop Hall. Apology against Brownists*, § 20.

II. Elect.: With negative electricity; as, a body *negatively* electrified.

***neg-a-tive-ness, s.** [Eng. *negative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being negative; negation.

***neg-a-tive-ist, s.** [Eng. *negative*(s); -ist.] A sportive usage symmetrical with and opposed to Positivism.

"There are among us, for example, scient the gentleman who style themselves Positivists, but who are actually *Negative-ists*." — *Maitland Collyer. Thoughts in my Garden*, II, 40

***neg a tiv i ty, s.** [Eng. *negative*(s); -ity.] The quality or stat. of being negative; negativity.

***neg-a-tor-y, a.** [Lat. *negatorius*, from *negatus*, pa. par. of *negare* = to deny; Ital. & Sp. *negatorio*; Fr. *negatoire*.] Expressing denial or refusal; denying.

"With *negatory* response from all quarters." — *Cur. Igle. Letters & Speeches of Ciconelli*, III, 220.

neg lect, *neg-lecte, v.t. [Fr. *negliger*; Ital. *negliare*.] [NEGLECT, *α*.]

1. To treat without regard or attention; to treat carelessly or heedlessly; to slight, to despise; to take no notice of; to disregard; to pass over.

"Neglect me, lose me." — *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream*, II, 1

2. To leave undone; to pass over or by; to omit. (Generally followed by an infinitive.)

"Honour due and reverence thou *neglects*." — *Milton. P. L.*, in. 78.

3. To cause to be neglected, omitted, or deferred.

"My absence hath *neglected* my great design." — *Shakesp. Richard III.*, III, 4.

***neg lect, a.** [Lat. *neglectus*, pa. par. of *neglego* = to neglect; *neg* = not, and *lego* = to gather, to collect, to select.] Neglected, omitted, overlooked.

"Because it should not be *neglect* or left undone." — *Lynall. Works*, p. 257.

neg lect, s. [NEGLECT, *α*.]

1. Disregard, slight, omission; want or failure of the regard, attention, or heed.

"Tut, ill thee sofly, shepherd, without blame, or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came." — *Milton. Comus*, 510

2. OMISSION to do anything which should be done; carelessness.

"Which out of my *neglect* was never done." — *Shakesp. The Gentleman of Verona*, V, 4.

3. Carelessness, negligence; neglectful habits.

"Age breeds *neglect* in all." — *Deukain Sophy*, II, 1

4. The state of being neglected or disregarded.

"Rescue my poor remains from the *neglect*." — *Prin. Henry & Estina*.

***neg lect-éd, pa. par. or a.** [NEGLECT, *α*.]

***neg lect-éd-ness, s.** [Eng. *neglected*; -ness.] The quality or state of being neglected.

***neg lect-ér, *neg lect-ór, s.** [Eng. *neglect*; -er.] One who neglects.

"Christianity has backed all its precepts with eternal and eternal death; to the perdition or *neglectors* of them." — *South. Sermons*, Vol. 1, ser. 5

neg lect-fúl, a. [Eng. *neglect*; -ful.]

1. Heedless, careless, inattentive; apt to neglect or disregard; negligent; not careful or heedful. (Followed by of before the object of neglect.)

"The fond companion of his helpless years, Silent wait next, *neglectful* of her charms." — *Goldsmith. Deserted Village*.

2. Indicating or expressive of neglect or indifference.

"Show a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill." — *Locke. On Education*

neg lect-fúl ly, adv. [Eng. *neglectful*; -ly.] In a neglectful manner; with neglect, indifference, or slighting.

neg lect-fúl-ness, s. [Eng. *neglectful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being neglectful; negligence.

***neg lect-íng, pr. par. or a.** [NEGLECT, *α*.]

***neg lect-íng ly, adv.** [Eng. *neglecting*; -ly.] With neglect or indifference; neglectfully, carelessly, heedlessly. (*Shakesp.*; 1 *Henry VI.*, I, 3.)

***neg lect-ion, s.** [Lat. *neglectio*, from *neglectus*, pa. par. of *neglego* = to neglect (q.v.).] The quality or state of being negligent or neglectful; want of care; negligence; neglectfulness.

"Sleeping *neglectious* doth betray to loss." — *The conquests of our brave old conqueror. Shakesp. 1 Henry VI.*, IV, 3.

***neg lect-ive, a.** [Eng. *neglect*; -ive.] Negligent, neglectful, heedless, regardless.

"Not wholly stupid and *neglective* of the public peace." — *King Charles. Essex*, 1640.

neg li-gee (gee as zhá), s. [Fr. *negligé*, pa. par. of *negliger* = to neglect (q.v.).]

1. An easy or unceremonious dress; undress; specif., a kind of loose gown formerly worn by ladies.

2. A long necklace usually made of coral. (*Stannards*.)

neg li-geñce, *neg li-geñ çy, *nec-cly-geñce, s. [Fr. *negligence*, from Lat. *negligentia*, from *negligens* = negligent (q.v.); Sp. *negligencia*; Ital. *negligenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being negligent; neglectfulness; neglect or omission to do that which ought to be done; a habit of neglecting or omitting to do things through carelessness or design.

2. An act of neglect, carelessness, or negligence.

"O *negligence* Fit for a fool." — *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*, III, 2

* 3. Disregard, slight, contempt, neglect.

"Both the worlds I owe to *negligence*." — *Shakesp. Hamlet*, IV, 5.

neg li-geñt, a. [Fr., from Lat. *negligens* (genit. *negligentis*), pr. par. of *negligo* = to neglect (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *negligente*.]

1. Careless, heedless, neglectful; apt to neglect or omit that which ought to be done or attended to; inattentive. (Followed by of before the object of neglect when expressed.)

"My sons, be not now *negligent*, for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him." — *2 Chron. XXIX*, II.

2. Characterized by carelessness or negligence; careless.

"O *negligent* and heedless discipline, How are we packed and bounded in a pile!" — *Shakesp. 1 Henry VI.*, IV, 2.

3. Scornfully regardless or heedless; despising.

"And be thou *negligent* of fame." — *Swift. Miscel.*

negligent-escape, s.

Law: The escape from the custody of the sheriff or other officer.

neg li-geñt ly, adv. [Eng. *negligent*; -ly.]

1. In a negligent, careless, or heedless manner; without care or heed; without exactness; heedlessly.

"Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd, Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd." — *Walter. Upon the Earl of Roscommon*

2. In a manner indicating or expressing

slight, disrespect, or disregard of anything; slightly.

nēg-līg ĩ ble, *n.* [Lat. *negligo* = to neglect.] Capable of being neglected or disregarded; applied to anything which may be neglected or left out of consideration, as an infinitely small quantity in mathematics.

nē gōcē', *s.* [Lat. *negotium* = business.] Business, occupation, employment. [NEGOTIATE.]

Why may we not say *negotia* from *negotium*, as well as *commercium* from *commercium*, and *patrum potentium*?—*Bentley, Dissertation upon Phalaris*, (Pref. p. 54.)

nē gō-ċi-ātc (or **ċ** as **sh**), *n.* [NEGOTIATE.]

nē gō-ċi-ā-tion (or **ċ** as **sh**), *s.* [NEGOTIATION.]

nē gō-ċi-ā-tōr (or **ċ** as **sh**), *s.* [NEGOTIATOR.]

nē gō-ti-a-bil ĩ-tý (ti as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *negotiable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being negotiable or transferable by assignment.

nē gō-ti-a-ble (ti as **sh**), *n.* [Fr., Ital. *negotiable*; Sp. *negotiable*.] Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee: as, a negotiable bill of exchange.

negotiable-instruments, *s. pl.*
Law: Those instruments, the right of action upon which is, by exception from the common rule, freely assignable from one to another; such as bills of exchange and promissory notes.

nē gō-ti-ant (ti as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *negotians*, *pr. par.* of *negotio* = to transact business.] One who negotiates; a negotiator. [NEGOTIATE.]

"Ambassadors, negotiators, . . . must use great respect."—*Balcanigh: Arts of Empire*, ch. xxx.

nē gō-ti-āte (ti as **sh**), **nē gō-ċi-āte** (or **ċ** as **sh**), *n.* & *t.* [Lat. *negotatus*, *pr. par.* of *negotio* = to transact business; *negotium* = business, occupation: *neg* for *neg* = not, nor, and *otium* = leisure; Fr. *negotier*; Sp. *negociar*; Ital. *negotio*.]

A. Intransitive:
1. To carry on business or trade; to traffic; to deal.
"They that received the talents to negotiate with, and all of them, except one, make profit of them."—*Bacon*

2. To treat with another or others respecting the purchase and sale of anything; to bargain; to enter into or carry on negotiations or matters of business.
3. To carry on diplomatic negotiations or intercourse with another, as respecting a treaty, a league, a peace, &c.; to treat diplomatically.
"The interests of those with whom he negotiated."—*Mickle: Portuguese Empire in Asia*.

4. To carry on communications generally; to act as a go-between.
"5. To intrigue; to be busy.
"She was a busy negotiating woman."—*Bacon Henry VII.*, p. 24.

B. Transitive:
1. To enter into or carry on negotiations concerning; to procure or bring about by negotiation.
"That weighty business to negotiate"
Dryden: Barons Wars, bk. iii

2. To pass in the way of business; to put into circulation.
3. To pass over; to accomplish in jumping (*Racing Staug.*)

nē gō-ti-ā-tion (ti as **sh**), **nē gō-ċi-ā-tion** (or **ċ** as **sh**), *s.* [Fr. *negotiation*, from Lat. *negotiationem*, accus. of *negotatio* = a transaction of business; Sp. *negociacion*; Ital. *negotiazione*.]

1. Business, trading, affair.
"In all negotiations of difficultie, a man may not look to save and reape at once."—*Bacon: Essays of Negotiating*.

2. The act of negotiating, or treating with another respecting the purchase and sale of anything; bargaining, treaty.

3. The treating of governments by their agents, respecting international questions: as, the making of treaties, the entering into a league, the making of peace, &c.; the transaction of business between nations by their agents.

4. The course of procedure to be adopted or followed by the holder of a bill to procure acceptance of it, and payment when it falls due.

nē gō-ti-ā-tōr (ti as **sh**), **nē gō-ċi-ā-tōr** (or **ċ** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *negotator*; Fr. *negotateur*.] One who negotiates; one who treats with others, either as principal or agent for another; one who conducts negotiations. [NEGOTIATE, A. 3.]

"The language of Rome, indeed, . . . was still, in many parts of Europe, almost indispensible to a traveller or negotiator."—*Marsden: Hist. Eng. China*.

nē gō-ti-ā-tōr-ý (ti as **sh**), *n.* [Lat. *negotatorius*.] Pertaining or relating to negotiation.

nē gō-ti-ā-trix (ti as **sh**), *s.* [Lat.] A woman who negotiates.

nē gō-ti-ōs ĩ-tý (ti as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *negotiositas*, from *negotiosus* = busy.] The state of being engaged in business; active employment in business; negotiiousness. [NEGOTIOUS.]

"And were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiositas* be very uneasy and distractions to it."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 384.

nē gō-tious, *n.* [Lat. *negotiosus*, from *negotio* = business.] Busy; engrossed or absorbed in business; fully employed, active in business.
"Some servants . . . are very amble and negotious."—*Rogers*.

nē-gō-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *negotious*; *-ness*.] Active employment; activity, negotiousty.

"God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass."—*Rogers: Annals the Spirit*, p. 106.

nē-grēss, *s.* [NEGRO.] A female negro.

nē-gril-lō, *s.* [Sp., a dimin. from *negro* (q. v.).]

Anthrop.: Lit., a small or young negro. Pickering uses it almost, if not exactly, as a synonym of Negro (q. v.).

"The *Negridæ* race has much the same complexion as the Papian, but differs in the diminutive stature, the general absence of a beard, the projecting of the lower part of the refined profile, and the exaggerated negro features."—*H. Pickering: Races of Man*, p. 178.

nē grī-to, *s.* [Sp., dimin. from *negro* (q. v.).]

Anthrop.: One of the divisions of Huxley's Negroid race.

nē grō, nē ger, *s.* & *n.* [Sp. *negro* = a black man, from Lat. *nigrum*, accus. of *niger* = black; Ital., Sp., & Port. *negro*; Fr. *negre*.]

A. As substantive:
Anthrop.: The distinctly dark, as opposed to the fair, yellow, and brown varieties of mankind. Their original home was probably all Africa south of the Sahara, India south of the Indo-Gangetic plains, Malaysia, and the greater part of Australasia. In early and middle Tertiary times this tract was probably broken up by the sea, and the disappearance of the region named by Scheler Lennora. Negroes fall naturally into two great divisions: (1) African Negroes, (2) Papuan or Melanesians. Prof. A. H. Keane (*Engce Brit.*, ed. 9th, xvii, 216-220) makes four sub-divisions of African Negroes, according to locality: (1) West Soudan and Guinea; (2) Central Soudan and Chad Basin; (3) East Soudan and Upper Nile; (4) South Africa. He estimates their number at 130,000,000, with probably 20,000,000 full-blood or half-caste negroes, either slaves or descendants of slaves, chiefly in tropical or sub-tropical America, and enumerates the following as the chief anatomical and physiological points in which the Negro differs most from his own congeners.

1. The abnormal length of the arm, sometimes reaching to the knee-joint.
2. Pigeon-tus (facial angle 70°, in Caucasians 92°).
3. Weight of brain, 35 oz. (in gorilla 29 oz., average European, 45 oz.).
4. Full black eye, black iris, and yellowish sclerotic coat.
5. Short, flat, snub nose, broad at extremity, with dilated nostrils and concave ridge.
6. Thick, protruding lips, showing inner surface.
7. Very large zygomatic arches.
8. Exceedingly thick cranium, enabling him to use the head as a weapon of attack.
9. Weak lower limbs, terminating in a broad, flat foot, with low instep, projecting and somewhat prehensile great toe, and "dark heel."
10. Complexion deep brown, blackish, or even black, not due to any special pigment, but to the greater abundance of coloring matter in the Malpighian corpuscles of the skin.
11. Short, black hair, distinctly wavy, not frizzly.
12. Thick epidermis, cool, soft, and velvety, mostly

hairless, and emitting a peculiar odour, described by Premier Bey as *lurine*.

1. Frame of medium height, thrown somewhat out of the perpendicular by the shape of the pelvis; the spine, the backward projection of the head, and the whole extended stature.

2. The natural cuticles, which lose much earlier in the Negro than in other races.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to negroes, black, &c., as, a negro race.

negro bat, *s.*
Zool.: *Vesperugo murina*, a vesperilionian bat, with an extremely wide geographical range, being found along the axis of elevation in the Old World, from the Pyrenees to China, extending southwards into India, Cochinchina, and Java. The fur is sooty-brown or deep black, tipped with gray.

negro cachoxy, *s.* [DUTCH-LEUNG.]

negro coffee, *s.*
Chem.: The seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*. They have a purgative action, but lose this property in the roasting. [CASSIA.]

negro corn, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Turkish millet.

negro fly, *s.*

Entom.: A black dipterous insect, *Psila Bosca*. Called also Carrot-fly.

negro guinea corn, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Indian Millet, *Sorghum vulgare*.

negre head, *s.* A name given to a kind of tobacco, prepared by softening with molasses, and then pressing it into cakes.
Negro-head wood: A wood hewn from a single block of wood. (AMERICA.)

negro monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Semnopithecus murina*; the specific name has reference to its colour, an intense black; habitat, the Javanese forests. It is hunted for its fur.

negro-tamarin, *s.*

Zool.: *Mydas orindus*, from the region of the Amazon. It is about nine inches in length, with a tail nearly twice as long. The fur is black, with a reddish brown streak down the middle of the back. It is of a low type of intelligence, but some becomes tame and familiar. (MIDAS.)

negro's head, *s.*

Bot.: The Ivory Palm, *Phytolophus macrocarpa*, from the appearance of the fruit.
Negro's-head palm: [NEGRO'S-HEAD.]

nē-grōld, nē grō lōd, *n.* & *s.* [Eng. *negro*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. As adj.: Resembling negroes; having the characteristics of negroes; of the negro type.
"The Wakawani are the same in race and language with the *negroid* Massai."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 15, 1883.

B. As substantive:
Anthrop.: One belonging to the Negroid race; a negro.

Negroid-race, *s.*

Anthrop.: A term used in the same sense as the "Negro" of other anthropologists. The Negroid type is primarily represented by the Negro of Africa between the Sahara and the Cape district, including Madagascar. Two important families are classed in this system.

(1) The Bushmen of South Africa, diminutive in stature, and of yellowish-brown complexion. (The Hottentot is supposed to be the result of crossing between the Bushman and the ordinary Negroid.)

(2) Negroes of the Andaman Islands, the Peninsula of Malacca, the Philippines, and other islands to New California and Tasmania. They are mostly dolichocephalic, with dark skins and woolly hair. In various districts they tend towards other types, and show traces of mixture. (*Journal Ethnol. Soc.*, 1870, 405, 406.)

Nē grō lānd, *s.* [Eng. *negro*, and *land*.]

Geom. & Anthrop.: That part of the continent of Africa south of Sahara.

"Architecture has no existence, nor are there any monumental ruins or stone structures of any sort in the whole of *Negroland*, except those erected in Somalia under the Hamitic and Semitic influences."—*Prof. A. H. Keane, in Engce Brit.* (ed. 9th, xvii, 218.)

nē grō lōid, *n.* [Eng. *negro*; I connect, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.] The same as NĒ-GRŌLD (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pētūt, jōwīl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xcnophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şun; -fion, -şion = żhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

* ne-gro-man cōr. [NEGROMANCER.]

* ne-gro-man cy. [NEGROMANCY.]

nē gūn-dī ūm, s. [ETYM. UNKNOWN. (Parsian).]

Bot.: Box-elder; a genus of Aceraceæ distinguished from Acer by its apetalous duraceous flowers and its pinnate leaves. *Negundo americanum*, the Black Ash of America, has been introduced into Britain.

nē gūs (1), s. [Called after Colonel Francis Nevens, who lived in the time of Queen Anne, and is reported to have been the first to mingle the beverage now named after him.] A beverage composed of wine, water, sugar, and spice.

nē-gūs (2), s. [Abyssinian.] The sovereign of Abyssinia.

Nē-hō-mī-ah, s. [Heb. נְחֻמְיָהוּ (Nēchēmīyāh) = comforted of Jehovah; Gr. Νεεμάσις (Nēemāsīs).]

Script. Biography: Three persons of this name are mentioned in Scripture: one who came with Zerubbabel from Babylon (Ezra ii. 2; Neh. vii. 7); another, the son of Azbuk (Neh. iii. 16); and lastly the celebrated Jewish leader, the son of Hachaliah (Neh. i. 1), and brother of Hanani (i. 2, vii. 2). In the twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king or emperor of Persia (B.C. 445), he was eunuch to the monarch. Questioned as to why he looked sad, he replied that his sorrow arose from the reflection that the city (Jerusalem), the place of his ancestors' sepulchres, lay waste, with its gates burnt (Neh. ii. 3). He requested permission to rebuild the city, and was allowed temporary leave of absence to carry out the project. Carrying with him letters from the king designed to secure co-operation from various quarters, he proceeded to Jerusalem, obtained zealous assistance from his countrymen, and, notwithstanding Samaritan and other opposition, rebuilt the wall. An inscription in the earliest Hebrew, discovered in 1880 in the tunnel cut through the rocks which conducts the water of the Virgin's Spring, the Gihon of Scripture, into the modern pool of Siloam, has, in Prof. Sayce's opinion, become the starting point for comprehending the topography of Jerusalem in the times of the Kings and in that of Nehemiah. Mount Zion is now fixed as the hill on the south-western slope of which is the Pool of Siloam. The valley of the Tyropæon of the Græco-Roman age, was the Valley of Hinnom. The size of Jerusalem was only fifty acres, but it had crowded into it a population of 15,000 Jews and 5,000 slaves. In 433 B.C. Nehemiah returned to Persia, but that year or the next was a second time appointed Governor of Judæa. The date of his death is unknown. (Sayce: *Introd. to Ezra, Nehemiah, & Esther*.)

¶ The Book of Nehemiah:

Old Test. Canon: In modern Hebrew Bibles, as that of Van der Hooght, the Book of Nehemiah is distinct from that of Ezra, immediately following it as one of the Hagiographia. In the Jewish Canon, however, the two were treated as a single work. Origen was the first to separate them, calling them the first and second books of Esdras. Jerome applied to the second the name of Nehemiah. The style of the two is so different that they must have had different authors. The latter work is naturally divided into four portions: ch. i.-vii., a continuous narrative written by Nehemiah; ch. viii.-x., apparently from another author; ch. xi.-xiii. 26, from Nehemiah's pen, as was the fourth section, xi. 27 to end of the book, excepting some verses of later date. Nehemiah's portions of the book were of date 433-2 B.C.; the later verses, which refer to Jaddua, high priest in the time of Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus, B.C. 336-331, were penned later than this date (ch. xii. 11-23). The language used is Hebrew with some Aramæisms. Persian words also occur, some of which, however, are now found to have been originally Babylonian. No quotation from the book occurs in the New Testament. The septuagint translation of the book is badly executed. (Sayce: *Introd. to Ezra, Nehemiah, & Esther*.)

nē-hūsh-tān, s. [Heb. נְחֻשְׁתָּן (nēchūsh-tān) = brass, a brazen thing.] [BRASS.]

Script.: A contemptuous appellation given by Hezekiah to the brazen serpent long before

erected by Moses in the wilderness, but which now had become an object of worship, incense being offered to it (2 Kings xviii. 4).

nēif (1), nēif, s. [NEAF.] The fist, the hand. "Give me your *neif*, mousetrap Mustard-seed."—Shaksp.: *Molantour's Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

nēif (2), * nēife, s. [O. Fr. *neif*, *neif*, from Lat. *nutrens* = native (q.v.).] A woman born in villeinage.

"The female appellation of a villain, who was called a *neife*."—Blackstone. *Comment. bk. ii. ch. 6*

* nēif-tý, s. [Eng. *neif* (2); -ty.] The servitude, bondage, or villeinage of women.

neigh (as nā), * negh, v. i. [A.S. *hneigan*: cogn. with Lecl. *gnegat*, *hæggja*; Sw. *gnugga*; Dan. *guggje*; M. H. Ger. *neigen*.]

1. Lit.: To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.

"Youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds bellowing and neighing loud."—Shaksp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

* 2. Fig.: To scold, to sneer, to jeer.

neigh (as nā), s. [NEIGH, v.] The cry of a horse; a whinny.

"It is the prance of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a moutch."—Shaksp.: *Henry 5.*, iii. 7.

neigh-boŭr (eigh as ā), * neigh bore. * neighe-borc, neighe-boure, neygh-bour, * neygh bourc, s. & a. [A.S. *neahgubur*, from *neah* = nigh; & *gubur* = a husbandman; M. H. Ger. *nächgubur*, *nächhür*; Ger. *nachbar*.] [BOOK.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who lives in the same neighbourhood, or near to another.

2. One who stands or sits near or close to another.

"Cheer your neighbours."—Shaksp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

3. One who lives on terms of friendship or familiarity with another. (Frequently used as a familiar term of address.)

"Masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbours, Will you undo yourselves?"—Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, v. 5

* 4. An intimate, a confidant.

"The deep revolving witty Buckingham No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels."—Shaksp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2

* 5. A fellow-countryman.

"We will come to Rome, And die among our neighbours."—Shaksp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 2.

6. A fellow-being; one who is near in nature, and therefore bound to perform, or entitled to receive good offices; one endowed with fellow-feeling.

"My duty to my neighbour is to love him as myself."—Church Catechism.

B. As adj.: Near, adjoining, adjacent; in the neighbourhood.

"I long'd the neighbour towne to see."—Spears: *Shepherds' Calendar*, January.

* neigh-boŭr (eigh as ā), v. t. & i. [NEIGHBOUR, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To be neighbouring to; to adjoint; to border on or near to; to be near or adjacent to.

"That which *neighboureth* Emma's."—*Ritleigh Hist. World*, bk. 1, ch. viii. 37.

2. To make acquainted or familiar; to familiarize.

"Being of so young days brought up with him, And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and favour."—Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be near or adjacent; to adjoin.

"A coise that *neighboureth* by."—Shaksp.: *Titus & Adonis*, 259.

2. To live in the vicinity or neighbourhood.

"Divers princes who do *neighbour* near."—Sir J. Davies.

* neigh-boŭr-ēss (eigh as ā), * neygh-bour-ēss, s. [Eng. *neighbour*; -ēss.] A woman who is a neighbour.

"That ye maye lerne your daughters to moorne, and that every one maye teach her *neighbour* howe to make lamentacion."—*Jeremie*, ch. ix. 15341

neigh-boŭr hood (eigh as ā), * neygh-bour-hode, s. [Eng. *neighbour*; -hood.]

1. The quality or state of being neighbouring; the state of living or being situated near; vicinity.

"Then the prison and the palace were in awful *neighbourhood*."—*Lytton's Rival*, bk. x, ch. ix.

2. A place or locality near or adjacent; an adjoining district or locality; a vicinity.

3. Those who live in vicinity to each other; neighbours.

"A stambling-block before all the *neighbourhood*."—*South's Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 32

* 1. Friendly terms; amicableableness; neat, homely terms or offices.

"There is a law of *neighbourhood* which does not leave a man perfectly master on his own ground."—*Barke: On a Knight's Peace*, let. 1.

5. A district or locality generally.

neigh-boŭr-īng (eigh as ā), a. [Eng. *neighbour*; -ing.] Situated or living near, adjacent, near, close.

"The *neighbouring* city of London."—*Manselby Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

neigh-boŭr-lī-nēss (eigh as ā), s. [Eng. *neighbourly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being neighbourly.

neigh-boŭr-lý (eigh as ā), * neygh-bour-like, a. & adv. [Eng. *neighbour*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Becoming a neighbour; kind, civil.

"The Scottish lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him."—*Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2

2. Acting as becomes neighbours; social, sociable, civil; as, the inhabitants are very neighbourly.

B. As adv.: As becomes neighbours; in a neighbourly or friendly manner.

"Being *neighbourly* admitted by the courtesy of England to hold possessions in our province."—*Milton Obs. on the Articles of Peace*.

neigh-boŭr-ship (eigh as ā), s. [Eng. *neighbour*; -ship.] The quality or state of being neighbours.

* neighe, a. & adv. [NIGH, u. & adv.]

* neighe, v. t. & i. [NIGH, v.]

neigh-īng (eigh as ā), * ney-enge, s. [A.S. *hneigan* from *hneigan* = to neigh.] The act of crying like a horse; the cry of a horse; a whinnying.

nēir, nēcr, * neyre, * nere, s. [Dut. *nier*; Lecl. *nyra*; Dan. *nyre*; Ger. *nyre*.] A kidney.

"Mi *nyres* are tyred for unperit."—*Early Eng. Poet. Ps. lxxx. 21.*

nēist, a. adv. & prep. [NEXT.]

A. As adj.: Next, nearest, highest.

B. As adv.: Next, nearest.

C. As prep.: Next to, nearest to, close to.

nēi-thēr (or nī-thēr), * nau-ther, * naw-ther, * ne-ther, * ney-ther, * nei-ther, * nou-ther, * ney-ther, * new-ther, pron., pronoun, adj., & conj. [A.S. *nēawther*, a contracted form of *nā-hwēther* = neither, from *nā*=no, and *hwēther* = whether. The correct form is *neither*, the form *neither* being due to the influence of either (q.v.).]

A. As pron.: Not either; not one of two; not the one nor the other.

"Thus they in mutual accusation spent The fruitless hours, but *neither* self-condemning."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. l. 155.

B. As pronoun, adj.: Not either.

"Where *neither* is nor true nor kind."—*Shaksp.: Complaint of a Lover*, 156

C. As conj.: Not either. It is generally prefixed to the first of two or more co-ordinate negative prepositions or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor*.

"When she put it on, she made me vow That I should *neither* sell, nor give, nor lose it."—*Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

¶ (1) It is used sometimes for *nor* or *not yet* in the second of two clauses, the first of which contains the negative.

"Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it."—*Genesis* iii. 3.

(2) Sometimes it is used adverbially with the last of two or more negative clauses or propositions.

"I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown: yet 'twas not a crown *neither*, 'twas one of these coronets."—*Shaksp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

nēive, s. [NEAF.] The fist, the hand.

"Whose wife's two *nyves* scarce were well-bred."—*Barnes: Death & Dr. Borriboot*

neive-nick-nack, neivie-nick-nack, neevie-neevie-nick-nack, s. A children's game, consisting of whirling the closed fists round each other, the one containing something, the other empty, the object being for some one else to guess as to which hand holds the article.

"I played it awa at *neive-neevie-nick-nack*."—*Scott: St. Rolloch's Well*, ch. xxx.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marinc: gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōrk, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūtē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

neive-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *neive*; -ful(l).] A handful.

* **nêld**, * **nêlde**, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.*]

nêl-sô-nî-a, *s.* [Named after D. Nelson, who accompanied the circumnavigator, Capt. Cook.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Nelseonice. The species are found in the warmer regions.

nêl-sô-nî-ê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nelsoni*(*n*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

nê-lûm-bî-â-çê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nelumbi*(*n*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: Water-beans; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Nymphales. It consists of water-plants, with pedate, fleshy, floating leaves, four or five sepals, numerous petals, in many rows, arising from outside the base of the torus; stamens numerous, in several rows. First carpels and then nuts many, buried in the hollows of the enlarged torus; seeds solitary, rarely two in each nut. Only one kind genus, species three or more.

nê-lûm-bî-ûm, *s.* [NELUMBIO.]

Bot.: The typical and only genus of the order Nelumbiaceæ. The species are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers. *Nelumbium speciosum* has magnificent flowers, magenta or white. It is believed to be the Egyptian lotus and the Pythagorean Egyptian bean. It does not now grow in Egypt, but is found in India. The filaments are there deemed astringent and cooling; they are prescribed in burns, piles, and menorrhagia; the seeds are given to prevent vomiting, and to children as diuretics and refrigerants. The large leaves are made into bed sheets for fever patients; a sherbet made from the plant is given as a refrigerant in smallpox, &c. The rhizome, stalks, and seeds are eaten by the Hindoos. A fibre derived from the stalk is used as a wick for lamps in Hindoo temples, the plant being considered sacred. The North American Indians eat the rhizomes of *N. luteum*.

nê-lûm-bê, *s.* [Cingalese.]

Bot.: The Hindu and Chinese lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*. [NELUMBIO.]

nêm, **nêm-a**, *pref.* [Gr. *nêma* (*nêmo*) = a thread.] Resembling a thread.

nêm-a-cân-thûs, *s.* [Pref. *nêm*, and Gr. *âkantha* (*acantha*) = a spine.]

Palaont.: A genus of fossil Plagiostoma from the Trias. [GANTHER.]

nêm-a-chî-lûs, *s.* [Pref. *nêm*, and Gr. *chêlos* (*chêlos*) = a hip.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cobitidina. No erectile sub-orbital spine; six barbels, none at the mandible; dorsal in opposite to the ventrals. Fifty species are known from Europe and temperate Asia; the species which extend into tropical parts inhabit streams of high altitude. The British species *N. barbatulus* is found all over Europe, except in Denmark and Scandinavia.

Nê-mæ-ân, *a.* [NEMEAN.]

† **nêm-a-line**, *a.* [Gr. *nêma* (*nêma*) = a thread; l. connective, and Eng. suff. -*ine*.]

Min.: Having the form of threads; fibrous.

nêm-a-lite, *s.* [Pref. *nêm*, and Gr. *lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *neolith*.]

Min.: A fibrous variety of Brucite (q.v.).

nê-mâs'-tô-ma, *s.* [Pref. *nêm*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: A synonym of Irilæa.

nê-ma-stêm-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemastoma*(*n*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Alzals, order Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cryptoneææ.

nêm-a-thê-çî-ûm (pl. **nêm-a-thê-çî-a**), *s.* [Pref. *nêm*, and Gr. *thêçî* (*thêçî*) = a sac.]

Bot. (F.): Warty excrescences on the fronds of certain rose-spired algae, producing tetraspores, as in *Phyllophora*.

nêm-a-thêl-min'-tha, *s. pl.* [NEMATHELMINTHES.]

nêm-a-thêl-min-thêç, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nêm*, and Gr. *thêçî* (*thêçî*), genit. *thêçînos* (*thêçînos*) = a worm.]

Zool.: Round and Thread-worms; a class of the type Nemes (q.v.). Nearly all are parasitic. They have cylindrical unjointed bodies marked with rings, or are filiform, narrowed at each end, with papillæ or stylets on the anterior extremity. The sexes are separate. The class is divided into two orders, Acanthocephala and Nematodea (q.v.).

nêm-a-tô, *pref.* [Gr. *nêma* (*nêmo*), genit. *nêmatos* (*nêmatos*) = a thread.] [NEMA-]

nêm-a-tôç-êr-a, *s. pl.* [NEMOCERA.]

nê-mât-ô-çêst, *s.* [Pref. *nêmato*, and Eng. *çest*.]

Zool. (Pl.): The same as CESTLE (q.v.).

nêm-a-tô-da, *s.* [NEMATODEA.]

nêm-a-tôde, *a. & s.* [NEMATOID.]

nêm-a-tôid, **nêm-a-tôde**, *a. & s.* [NEMATODEA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or resembling the Nematodea; threadlike.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the order Nematodea.

nêm-a-tôid-ê-a, **nêm-a-tô-da**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nêmato*(*n*), and Gr. *êdos* (*êdos*) = appearance.]

Zool.: Thread-worms. An order of Nematelminthes (q.v.), mostly parasitic. They have elongated rounded bodies, usually tapering at one end, sometimes at both; non-segmented, occasionally provided with setiform spines or papillæ. Organs of sense are not known to exist, though the pigmented spots on some free Nematoids may have this character. They are for the most part dioecious. Schneider divides them into three groups according to their muscular system; but Prof. Hubrecht classes them as (1) Free-living, separated by Bastian into a distinct family Anguillulidæ (q.v.); (2) Parasitic; (a) undergoing development in a single host, as is the case with *Tricocephalus affinis*; (b) in the bodies of two distinct hosts, as is the case with *Olluloloma tricuspis* and *Trichina spiralis*; (3) Transitional; (c) parasitic in the larval state, free when adult, as are Gordius and Mermis; (d) free in the larval state, parasitic when adult, as are Strongylus and many species of Ascaris.

† **nêm-a-tô-nêur'-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nêmato*, and Gr. *nêuron* (*nêuron*) = a nerve.]

Zool.: Owen's name for animals in which the nervous system is filamental, as in the star-fish. The group includes the Echinodermata, Rotifera, Coelmintha, and Bryozoa. (*Anat. Invert.* (ed. 2nd), p. 15.)

nê-mât-ô-phêre, *s.* [Pref. *nêmato*, and Gr. *phoros* (*phoros*) = bearing; *phêra* (*phêra*) = to bear.]

Zool. (Pl.): Busk's name for the cup-shaped appendages on the polypary of certain of the Plumularidæ, filled with protoplasmic matter having the power of emitting amoeboid prolongations. Huxley described them as "clavate organs" (*Phil. Trans.*, 1849, p. 427), and compared them with the tentacles of Diplopes (q.v.).

nêm-a-tôp-tÿch-i-ûs, *s.* [Pref. *nêmato*, and Gr. *ptÿç* (*ptÿç*), genit. *ptÿchos* (*ptÿchos*) = a fold.]

Palaont.: A genus of Palæozoic rocks from the Upper Palæozoic rocks.

Nê-mâu-sa, *s.* [A female name, from Nemausus, the ancient name of Nisus.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 51.]

Nê-mê-ân, **Nê-mæ-ân**, *a.* [See def.] of or pertaining to Nemea, a city in Argolis, Greece.

Nemean games, *s. pl.*

Gr. Antiq.: Public games or festivals celebrated at Nemea, most probably triennially, in the Athenian month Boedromion (the modern August). The Argives were the judges at these games, which comprised boxing and athletic contests, as well as chariot-races; and the conquerors were crowned with olive.

Nemean lion, *s.* A lion which committed great ravages in Greece, and was killed by Hercules.

nêm-ê-ô-hî-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemebidæ*(*n*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Butterflies, formerly made a sub-family of Erycinidæ. The sub-costal nervure of the fore-wings divides into four branches instead of three. There are twelve genera and 145 species.

† **nêm-ê-ô-bî-i-næ**, *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemebidæ*(*n*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] [NEMEBIDÆ.]

nêm-ê-ô-bî-us, *s.* [Gr. *nêmos* (*nêmos*) = a grove, and *biros* (*biros*) = tide.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nemebidæ (q.v.). It has but one species, *Nemobius luteus*, the Duke of Burgundy Frigatefly, local in the South of England. The wings (all mesh across) brown, with rows of dull orange spots, under surface reddish-brown with black marginal dots, and two rows of whitish spots on hind wings.

nêm-ê-ôph-il-a, *s.* [NEMOPHILA.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Ctenopidæ. *Nemophila phanogona* is the Wood Tiger-moth. The fore wings are black with white streaks and spots and a yellow margin; the hind ones dull yellow with four or five black spots. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. Larva brown, feeding on the plant on. Flies over woods and heaths in the afternoon.

nê-mêr-tê-a, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *nemertæ*(*n*); neut. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Zool.: A sub-division of worms, mostly marine, with ciliated skin, a retractile proboscis, and simple generative organs. They are ribbon-shaped animals, more or less cylindrical in section. There are no external appendages of any kind, and their colours are often bright and varied. Formerly arranged among Platemurths, in the order Tubellaria, and made a sub-order Nemertina, Nemertina, or Rhynchonoda. They are now made a phylum of Platemurths with three sub-orders, Hoplo-, Schizo-, and Palæonemertea. (*Prof. Hubrecht, in Europ. Brit.*, xvii, 326.)

nê-mêr-tê-ân, **nê-mêr-ti-ân**, *a. & s.* [NEMERTIDA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the phylum Nemertea or the genus Nemertes.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the phylum Nemertea, or the genus Nemertes.

"Even the *Nemertina*, though so lowly organized." — Darwin. *Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 264.

nê-mêr-têç, *s.* [Gr. *Nêmerptis* (*Nêmerptis*) = the Unerring, a nymph, the daughter of Sereus and Doris. (Horn. *Il.* xviii, 46.)]

Zool.: The typical genus of the phylum Nemertea, and the sub-order Hoplonemertea. The body is more or less elongated, proboscis much diminished. MacIntosh (*Monograph of Brit. Annelids*, Ray Society, 1873-74), enumerates three species, *Nemertes gravilis*, *N. nesi*, and *N. arcinophila*.

† **nê-mêr-tid**, *s.* [NEMERTIDA.] Any individual of the division Nemertida.

† **nê-mêr-tid-a**, † **nêm-êr-ti-na**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nemertæ*(*n*); neut. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*, -*ina*.] [NEMERTIDA.]

† **nê-mêr-tine**, *a. & s.* [NEMERTIDA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the sub-order Nemertina. [NEMERTIDA.]

B. As subst.: Any individual of the sub-order Nemertina.

Nêm-ê-sis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Nêmesis* (*Nêmesis*) = distribution, retribution, from *nêma* (*nêmo*) = to distribute.]

1. Gr. Antiq.: A Greek divinity, worshipped as the goddess of vengeance. According to Hesiod, she was the daughter of Night, and pursued the proud and insolent with inflexible hatred. Temples were erected to her honours, not only in Greece, but throughout the Roman Empire.

2. Astron.: [ASTEROID, 128.]

3. Retributive justice.

nêm-ieh-thÿs, *s.* [Pref. *nêm*, and Gr. *ichthys* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Murenide (q.v.); exceedingly elongate, band shaped; tail tapering to a point. Jaws produced into a slender bill, the upper part formed by the vomer and intermaxillaries. Two species are known, both from the Atlantic, occurring at depths of from 500 to 2,500 fathoms.

bôil, **bôy**: **pout**, **jowl**: **cat**, **çell**, **ehorns**, **çhin**, **bençh**: **go**, **çem**: **thin**, **thîs**: **sin**, **aç**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ing**. -**cian**, **tian** = **çhan**. -**tion**, -**sien** = **shùn**: -**çion**, -**çion** = **zhùn**. -**çious**, -**çious**, -**sieus** = **shús**. -**bic**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dcl**.

nēm i nē cōn-tra-dī cēn-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] No one saying No, or opposing. Usually abbreviated to *nēm. con.*

nēm-i nē dis sōn-tī-ēn-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] No one dissenting.

nē-mō bi-us, *s.* [Gr. νεμος (ne-mos) = a grove, and βιος (bios) = life.] *Entom.*: A genus of creakets, *Nemobius sylvestris*, the Wood-creecket, a small species with the hind wings rudimentary, is rare and local in England, but more common in France.

nē-mōc-ēr-a, nēm-a-tōc-ēr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. κερας (keras) = a horn.] *Entom.*: A tribe of dipterous insects, having the antennae usually of from ten to seventeen joints, but sometimes only of six; thread-like or beaded; the palpi of four or five joints; the cross-veins in the wings usually few or wanting, and the halteres uncovered. The larva is furnished with a more or less distinct head, and gives origin to a free pupa. Their classification is not fixed. Some authors treat them as a single family, others divide them into from two to twelve families. Mr. Dallas makes seven families: Culicidae, Chironomidae, Tipulidae, Mycetophilidae, Cecidomyiidae, Psychodidae, and Bibionidae. (Cassell's Nat. Hist., vi. 74-83.)

nēm-ō-glōs-sā-tā, *s. pl.* [Gr. νημα (nēma) = a thread, and γλωσσα (glōssa) = a tongue.] *Entom.*: The name sometimes given to the hymenopterous sub-tribe of Apriariae, or Bees.

nē-mōph-ī-lā, *s.* [Gr. νεμος (ne-mos) = a grove, and φιλία (philēa) = to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrophyllaceae, with pinnatifid leaves and conspicuous flowers. Several North American species, chiefly from California, have been introduced into British gardens. The best known is *Nemophila insignis*, which has brilliant blue flowers with a white centre. It is prized in gardens as a border plant.

nē-mōph-ī-list, *s.* [NEMOPHILA.] One who is fond of forests or forest scenery.

nē-mōph-il-ī-s, [NEMOPHILA.] Fondness for forests or forest scenery; a love of the woods.

nē-mōp-tēr-a, *s.* [Gr. νεμος (ne-mos) = a grove, and πτερον (pteron) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of Megaloptera (q.v.). The hind wings are very long, each forming a kind of strap, growing broader at the extremity; the fore wings are abnormally broad. The species live in the warmer parts of the Old World, from Southern Europe to Australia. *Nemoptera out* is from Turkey and the neighbouring parts of Asia and Africa. [NEMOPHILUS.]

nēm-or-āl, *a.* [Lat. *umoris*, from *arvus* (gent. *umoris*) = a grove.] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove.

nēm-ōr-ōse, *a.* [NEMOROUS.] *Bot.*: Growing in groves. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

nēm-ōr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *umoris*, from *arvus* (gent. *umoris*) = a grove.] Of or pertaining to a wood; woody. "Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove."—*Eothen*, *Sylvia*, bk. iv. § 4.

nēm-p-nē, *v.t.* [A.S. *nemnan* = to name (q.v.).] To name, to call. "As much disdainng to be so misnempt, Or a warmanng to be basely nempt."—*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. v. 20.

nēm-s, *s.* [Arab.] The leineumon (q.v.).

nē-mur-a, *s.* [Gr. νημα (nēma) = a thread, and ούρα (oura) = a tail.] *Entom.*: A genus of Perlidae (q.v.). The larvae are naked, and live in the water. They go through the winter, and become pupae in the spring. The adult lives only a few days, for its mouth is not suited for receiving food. The larva has two long caudal hairs which it loses on arriving at the adult state. *Nemura virgatula* is British.

nē-nī-a, nē-nī-a, *s.* [Lat.] A funeral song; an elegy.

nēm-n-phâr, *s.* [Pers. *noifer*, *ailâf* c.] *Bot.*: *Nymphaea alba*. [NYMPHÆA.]

nē-ō, *pref.* [Gr. νέος (neos) = new.] A prefix

much used in scientific terms, with the force or meaning of new, recent, or fresh.

nē-ō-arc-tic, *a.* [NEARCTIC.]

nē-ō-hā-læ-nā, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Lat. *halenā* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Mystacoceti, with a single rare species, *Neobalena muricata*, the smallest of the Whalebone Whales, from the Australian and New Zealand seas. It is not more than twenty feet in length. The baleen is very long, slender, elastic, and white.

nē-ō-chān-nā, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Gr. χάνη (chanē) = a kind of sea-fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Galaxiidae. Dr. Gunther considers it a degraded form of the typical genus Galaxias, from which it differs by the absence of ventral fins. It has been found only in burrows, which it excavates in clay or dried mud at a distance from the water.

† Nē-ō-chris-ti-an (or **tian** as **tyan**), *a. & s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Eng., &c. *Christi-an*.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to new Christianity or rationalism.

B. As subst.: One who seeks to reconstruct Christianity on a rationalistic basis; a rationalist.

† Nē-ō-chris-ti-ān-ī-tī, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Eng. *Christianity*.] New Christianity, rationalism, or its results when applied to the Bible and to Christian doctrine.

nē-ō-chryr's-ō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Eng., &c. *chrysolite*.]

Min.: A variety of chrysolite (q.v.), occurring in small, black, crystalline plates. It contains a considerable amount of manganese. Found at Vesuvius in cavities of the lava of the year 1631.

Nē-ō-cō-mī-ān, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *Neocomium* = Neufchâtel.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Neufchâtel, or the rocks there typically represented. [B.]

B. As substantive:

Geol.: A continental name for the Lower Greensand Formation, the inferior part of the Cretaceous system. Lyell divides it into Upper, Middle, and Lower Neocomian; the Upper contains the Folkestone and Hythe beds of the south-east of England with the Kentish rag intercalated, the whole less than three hundred feet thick. Beneath this is the Atherfield clay, gray in colour, of great thickness at Atherfield, in the Isle of Wight. Part of the Speeton clay, several hundred feet thick, is also Neocomian. Under the Middle division are ranked the Weald clay, the Middle Speeton, and Tealby beds. Tealby is a village in Lincolnshire. The Lower Neocomian contains the Hastings sand, passing into Purbeck beds of the Jurassic series, and the lower Speeton clay, the latter two hundred feet thick. Remains of Plesiosaurus and Teleosaurus have been found in the Upper Speeton clay and *Pecten cinctus*, various Ammonites, &c., in other beds. The lower Neocomian is homotaxic with the yellow sandstone of Neufchâtel.

nē-ō-cōs-mic, *a.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Eng. *cosmic*.] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe; specific, applied to the races of historic man. (*Annuaire*.)

nē-ōc-ra-cy, *s.* [Gr. νέος (neos) = new, and κρατω (krato) = to govern.] Government by new or unused hands; upstart authority.

nē-ō-cri-nōi-dē-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Mod. Lat. *crinoides* (q.v.).]

Zool.: In some recent classifications an order of Crinodea, which is then made a class.

nē-ōc-tēse, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Gr. κτήσις (ktēsis) = acquisition; Gr. *neoktes*.]

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

nē-ō-cy-an-ite, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Eng., &c. *cyanite*; Ital. *neociano*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in extremely minute tabular crystals, as a sublimation product, in the fumaroles of Vesuvius. Crystallization, monoclinic. Colour, blue. Supposed, from preliminary experiments, to be an anhydrous silicate of copper.

nē-ōd-a-mōde, *s.* [Gr. νεοδαμωδός (neodamōdōs), from νεός (neos) = new, and δαμωδός

(dēmōdōs) = pertaining to the people, popular; δῆμος (dēmos) = the people, and εἶδος (eidos) = appearance; Fr. *néodamode*.]

Gr. Antiq.: A person recently admitted to the rights of citizenship.

nē-ō-gā-a, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Gr. γαία (gaia), poet. for γῆ (gē) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geog.: A division of the earth for hisological purposes by Mr. Sclater; it includes his Neartic and Neotropical regions. (*Jal-luce*: *Geog. Dist. Asia*, i. 66.)

nē-ō-g-a-mist, *s.* [Gr. νεόγαμος (neogamos) = newly married; pref. *nēo-*, and γαμῶ (gamō) = to marry; Fr. *neogame*.] A person recently married.

nē-ō-gēn, *s.* [NEOGENE.]

Chem.: A name given to an alloy resembling silver. It consists of copper, zinc, nickel, and tin.

nē-ō-gēne, *a.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (gennaō) = to produce.]

Geol.: A term used by some continental geologists to denote the Pliocene and Miocene Tertiary, in contradistinction to the older strata of the Eocene. (*Pagc*.)

nē-ō-g-ra-phy, *a.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Gr. γράφω (gráphō) = to write.] A new system of writing.

nē-ō-lāt-in, *a.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Eng. *Latin*.]

1. New Latin. A term applied to the Romance languages, as having sprung directly from the Latin.

2. Latin, as written by modern authors.

nē-ō-līm-ū-lūs, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Lat. *limulus* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Xiphosura, from the Upper Silurian. The head shield resembles that of the recent Limulus, and the divisional line crossing the head apparently corresponds with the facial suture of the Trilobites. There was probably a long spiniform telson. The sole species, *Neolimulus foliatus*, has been described by Dr. H. Woodward.

nē-ō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *nēo-*, and Gr. λίθος (lithos) = stone; Ger. *neolith*.]

Min.: A green mineral occurring in stellate groups of silky fibres, and massive. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2.77. Appears to be a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, with some protoxide of iron. Found in cavities in basalt, at Eisenach, Germany, at Arendal, Norway, and other places.

nē-ō lith-ic, *a.* [NEOLITE.]

Anthrop.: A term applied by Lord Avebury to the second of the four epochs into which he divided Prehistoric Archaeology.

"The later or polished Stone Age; a period characterized by beautiful weapons and instruments made of flint and other kinds of stone, in which, however, we find no trace of the knowledge of any metal excepting gold, which seems to have been sometimes used for ornaments. This we may call the *Neolithic* period."—*Lubbock*, *Prehistoric Times* (1878), p. 3.

nē-ō-lō-gī-ān, *a. & s.* [Eng. *neology*; -*an*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to neology; neological.

B. As subst.: The same as NEOLOGIST (q.v.).

"We must take heed not to do as the *neologists* have done."—*Tregellas*: *Heads of Hebrew Grammar*, p. 7.

nē-ō-lō-gī-an-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *neologist*; -*ism*.] The same as NEOLOGISM (q.v.).

nē-ō-lōg-ic, nē-ō-lōg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *neology*; -*ic*, -*ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to neology; employing new words.

"A general *neological* dictionary containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde."—*Chesterfield*: *The World*, No. 32.

† nē-ō-lōg-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *neological*; -*ly*.] In a neological manner.

nē-ōl-ō-gīsm, *s.* [Eng. *neology*; -*ism*.]

1. A new word or phrase; a new use of a word or phrase.

2. The use of new words, or of old words in new senses.

"Kept pure of Balzac and *neologism*."—*E. B. Browning*.

3. New doctrines. [RATIONALISM.]

nē-ōl-ō-gīst, *s.* [Eng. *neology*; -*ist*.]

1. One who coins or introduces new words

fāto, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: **wē, wēt, hērc, camel, her, there**: **pīnc, pit, sire, sir, marine**; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**: **mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll**; **trȳ, Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

or phrases, or who uses old words in new senses.

2. One who introduces innovations in doctrine, especially in theology. [RATIONALIST.]

* **nē-ōl-ō-gist-ic**, **nē-ōl-ō-gist-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *neologist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to new *ogy*; neological.

* **nē-ōl-ō-gī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *neologization*; *-ation*.] The act or habit of neologizing; neologism.

nē-ōl-ō-gīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *neologize*; *-ize*.]

1. To introduce new words or phrases; to use old words in new senses.

2. To introduce new theological doctrines; to introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology.

nē-ōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word; Fr. *néolog-isme*.]

1. The introduction or use of new words or phrases, or of old words in new senses; neologism.

2. Rationalistic views in theology.

* **nē-ō-mē-ni-a**, *s.* [Gr. *νεομηνία* (*neomēnia*), from *neos* (*neos*) = new, and *μην* (*mēn*) = a month.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The time of new moon; the beginning of the month.

2. *Gr. Anth.*: A festival observed by the Greeks at the beginning of every lunar month in honour of all the gods, especially of Apollo, thence called *Neōmēnos*, as the author of light, and the luminary from which all time receives its distinctions and divisions.

nē-ō-mor-pha, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: *Habia*, the New Zealand Wood-crow, the *Heterocheila* of Calanis. According to Buller, a genus of *Upupa*, placed by some authors with the *Corvidæ*. First described by Gould, who mistook the male and female for distinct species, owing to their differently-shaped bills, and named the former *Neomorphia uetulastris* and the latter *N. crassirostris*. It is now known as *N. Gouldii*. Plumage black, with green metallic gloss, broad terminal band of white on tail; bill ivory-white to dark-gray at base; wattles large, rounded, and rich orange-colour; tarsi and toes bluish-gray; claws light horn-colour. (Buller: *Birds of New Zealand*.)

* **nē-ō-nism**, *s.* [Gr. *νεός* (*neos*) = new; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A new word, phrase, or idiom; a neologism.

* **nē-ō-nō-mī-an**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law; Fr. *néonomien*.]

A. *As subst.*: One who advocates or supports new laws; specif. see extract.

"One that asserts the Old Law is abolished, and therein is a supererogatory Antinomian, but pleads for a New Law, and justification by the works of it, and therefore is *néonomien*." (*A Charity; Neonomianism Unsettled* (1692), (Ep. Dial.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Neonomians.

nē-ō-nō-mī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *neonomianism*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or tenets of the Neonomians.

* **nē-ō-phī-lōs-ō-phēr**, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *philosopher* (q.v.).] A new philosopher; one who holds or advances new principles of philosophy.

nē-ō-phrōn, *s.* [Gr. *νεόφρων* (*neophrōn*), as *adj.* = childish in spirit; as *subst.*, often as a proper name.]

Ornith.: A genus of *Vulturidae*, sub-family *Vulturinae*. *Neophron percipiter* is the Egyptian Vulture (q.v.), Pharaoh's Hen, or Pharaoh's Chicken; *N. gypsflorens* is the Indian Scavenger Vulture, and *N. pileatus*, widely distributed in Africa, the Pileated Vulture.

nē-ō-phýte, **nē-ō-phíte**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *neophytus*, from Gr. *νεοφύτος* (*neophytos*) = newly planted; *νεός* (*neos*) = new, and *φύτος* (*phytos*) = grown; *φύω* (*phōō*) = to grow; Fr. *néophyte*; Ital. & Sp. *neofito*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of the priesthood.

2. A tyro, a beginner, a novice.

"There stands a *neophyte* chalice of ivory." (*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, 1. 1.)

II. Church Hist.: A term applied in the primitive Church to the newly-baptized. They wore white garments at their baptism, and for eight days after. The Council of Nice (A.D. 325) ordered that neophytes should not be admitted to holy orders till their constancy had been in some measure proved. The term is still used by Roman missionaries for the converts from the heathen. A special use of the word was to denote one who, not having passed through the inferior grades, was, in view of 1 Tim. iii. 6, considered canonically unfit to be consecrated bishop.

"Those whom he calls *neophytes*, that is newly grafted into Christianity."—*Basilius: Canon of Law*.

B. *As adj.*: Newly entered upon or admitted into some state; novice.

"It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, III. 4.

nē-ō-plāsc, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *πλάσις* (*plasis*) = formation.]

Min.: The same as *BOTRYOGEN* (q.v.).

nē-ō-plās-tic, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Newly formed; specif. applied to the matter which fills up a wound.

nē-ō-plā-tōn-ic, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *platonian* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

"The *Neoplatonist* conception of the action of the Deity on the world, and of the essence and origin of matter, can only be explained by reference to the dynamic pantheism of the Stoics."—*Engic Brit.* (ed. 9th), VII. 333.

Nē-ō-plā-tōn-ic-ian, *s.* [Eng. *neoplatonist*; *-ian*.] The same as *NEOPLATONIST* (q.v.).

Nē-ō-plā-tōn-ism, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Platonism*.]

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to an important movement in the Alexandrian school. G. H. Lewes says that their originality consisted in having employed the Platonic *Dialectics* as a guide to *Mysticism* and *Pantheism*; in having connected the doctrine of the East with the dialectics of the Greeks; in having made Reason the justification of faith; and he concludes that "by their *Dialectics* they were *Platonists*; by their theory of the Trinity they were *Mystics*; by their principle of *Emanation* they were *Pantheists*." Neoplatonism passed through three periods: (1) that of Ammonius Saccas and Plotinus, in the third century [AEMOSIAN], (2) that of Porphyry and Iamblichus, in the fourth century; and (3) that of Proclus (412-485). Under Justinian (483-565) the Alexandrian school became extinct.

"With the exception of Epicureanism, which was always treated as the mortal enemy of *Neoplatonism*, there is no outstanding earlier system which did not contribute something to the new philosophy."—*Engic Brit.* (ed. 9th), XVII. 332.

Nē-ō-plā-tōn-ist, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Platonist* (q.v.).] A member of the Alexandrian school, holding Neoplatonic views.

"The ancient religions of the East had a peculiar interest for the *Neoplatonist*."—*Engic Brit.* (ed. 9th), XVII. 333.

nē-ō-pūs, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: Kite-Eagle, an aberrant genus of *Accipitrinae*, with a single species, *Neopus mahyensis*. Geographical range, India and Ceylon to Borneo, Java, Celebes, and Ternate. The talons are longer and slenderer in proportion than in any known eagle. It is about thirty inches long, plumage black, with indistinct bars of ashy-gray on the tail.

* **nē-ō-ra-mā**, *s.* [Ionic Gr. *ράμα* (*raōs*) = a dwelling, and *ράμα* (*horama*) = a view.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building, in which the spectator appears to be placed.

nē-ō-rin-ōp-sis, *s.* [First element doubtful; Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Palaont.: A genus of fossil Butterflies. *Neortynopsis sepulta*, of the family *Satyrinae*, is from the Sandstones of Aix-la-Chapelle.

nē-ō-tēr-ic, **nē-ō-tēr-ick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *neotericus*, from Gr. *νεοτέριος* (*neoterios*) = novel, from *νεοτερός* (*neoterōs*), comp. of *νεός* (*neos*) = new; Fr. *néoterique*.]

A. *As adj.*: New, modern; of recent origin.

"Among our *neoteris* verbs, those in *re* are exceedingly numerous."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 294.

* **B.** *As s.*: One belonging to new times; a modern.

Stimulus which all the moderns rep. [Dr. Watts: *Harmon. Anth. Melancholy*, p. 229.]

nē-ō-tēr-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *neoteris*; *-al*.] The same as *NEOTERIC* (q.v.).

nē-ō-tēr-ism, *s.* [Gr. *νεοτερισμός* (*neoteris-mōs*), comp. of *νεός* (*neos*) = new; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] 1. The introduction or use of a new word or phrase; neology.

"Consideration whether it made any sense, because misreading."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 15.

2. A new word or phrase introduced into a language; a neologism.

"As substitutes for the production of *neoteris*, some expressions lay down their old sense, altogether and acquire new ones."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 16.

nē-ō-tēr-ist, *s.* [*NEOTERICISM*.] One who neologizes; one who uses or introduces new words or phrases; a neologist.

"Among writers of the first class, none are well *neoteris*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 19.

nē-ō-tēr-ist-ic, *a.* [Eng. *neoteris*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neologizing or neoterisms.

nē-ō-tēr-ize, *v.t.* [*NEOTERICISM*.] To use or introduce new words or phrases; to neologize; to coin new words or phrases.

"Popularly *neoteris* quantities of skill in *neoteris*ing."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 15.

nē-ō-tin-ē-a, *s.* [Originally *Lat. tinea*; but as there was a moth genus of that name, *neo-* was prefixed for distinction's sake.]

Bot.: A genus of *Orchids*, tribe *Orchieæ*. The flowers are small, the lateral sepals and petals forming a hood; lip three lobed, spatulate, the pollen masses four; generally with spotted leaves. *Neottia intacta* has a pink or purplish corolla, the sepals darker, and is found on limestone pastures in Gallo-way. Called also *Aceris secundiflora*.

nē-ō-tō-kite, *s.* [Gr. *νεοτόκος* (*neotokos*) = new-born, or of recent origin; Ger. *Neotokid*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral resulting from the alteration of rhodonite (q.v.). Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2.64 to 2.8; lustre, dull, or feebly submetallic; colour and streak, black, to various shades of dark-brown; opaque. Dana includes under this name *Stratopside* and *Wittingite* (q.v.), as being likewise alteration products, to neither of which can chemical formula be assigned. They appear to consist of hydrated silicates of proto- and sesqui-oxides of manganese, proto- and sesqui-oxides of iron, magnesia, some alumina, and impurities. Found associated with rhodonite at various localities in Finland and Sweden.

nē-ō-tō-mā, *s.* [Gr. *νεο* (*neo*) = to swim, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Zool.: A North American genus of *Murina*, order *Signatoides*. The teeth resemble those of the *Volves*. Four species are known, about the size of *Mus decumanus*. *Neotoma eremicus* has a bushy, squirrel-like tail; the tails of the other species rat-like.

nē-ō-tō-ra-gūs, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *τέρας* (*teras*) = a goat.]

Zool.: An African genus of *Antelope*. Three specimens are known. *Neotragus Sottanus*, *N. Kerkira*, and *N. douvillei*. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1886, pp. 17-22.)

nē-ō-trōp-ic-al, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Belonging to characteristic of the zoological region so called.

neotropical region, *s.*

Zool.: Dr. Sclater's name for a zoological region, embracing South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America. It possesses more peculiar families of vertebrates and genera of birds than any other region. Neither Prof. Huxley's suggested alteration *Antio-Columbia*, nor Dr. Sclater's new term *Den-droica*, appears to be an improvement. (*Ibid. Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1877, p. 79.)

nē-ō-tō-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neottia*; Lat. *neō*, pl. *neō*, suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Orchids*, having one anther, which is dorsal, the pollen powdery, granular, or setiferous.

nē-ō-tī-a, *s.* [Attic Gr. *νεοτίαια* (*neotiaia*) = a bird's nest; so called from the interwoven fibres of the roots.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **oxist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. **-tion**, **-çion** = **zhun**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shus**. **-bic**, **-dle**, &c. = **beç**, **deç**.

Botany:

* 1. Lady's tresses; the same as SPIRANTHES (q.v.). (Hooker & Arnott.)

2. Bird's Nest, a genus of Orchids, family Listeria, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a subgenus of Listera. The species *Listera* (*Neottia*) *Nidus-avis*, the Bird's Nest Orchid, is a brown, leafless root parasite; the stem has sheathing scales, the raceme is lax-flowered, the corolla grayish-brown, the lip concave at the base, the terminal lobes divaricate. Found in dark woods, especially of beech, in Britain, also in continental Europe and Western Siberia.

† **nē-ōt'-tī-ōus**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *neotti(o)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Resembling *Neottia*; having a root like a bird's nest.

"That [genus] which contains the *Nidus-avis*, the only one here the *neottious* root."—Hooker & Arnott *Bret. Flora* (ed. 7th), p. 429.

nē-ō-type, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *type*; Ger. *typ*.]
Min.: A variety of calcite containing some carbonate of baryta. Found in thombhedrons in Cumberland.

† **nē-ō-zō-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *aco-*; Gr. *ζῶν* (*zōn*) = life, and Eng. *ad*.], suff. *-ic*.]
Geol. & Paleont.: One of two divisions proposed by the late Prof. E. Forbes for past geological time and fossiliferous strata; it ranges from the commencement of the Trias up to the existing order of things, embracing the Mesozoic and Cainozoic epochs. He contended that, while there was a wide difference between Paleozoic and Mesozoic fossils, there was no essential difference between Mesozoic and Cainozoic fossils, and that it would be more philosophical to divide the whole lapse of geological time into two great epochs. [PALEOZOIC.]

"Both the paleozoic and the after-1 must coin a word—*neozoic* mollusca."—Prof. E. Forbes, in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., p. 1833.

nēp, *s.* [A contract. of *nepeta*.] A plant of the genus *Nepeta* (q.v.); catmint.
"The cat to her *nep*, the goat to his hemlock."—Bull. *Select Thoughts*, § 51
¶ Wild Nep is *Bryonia dioica*.

nē-pā, *s.* [Lat. = a scorpion.]
Entom.: Water-scorpion; the typical genus of the family Nepidae (q.v.), with one species, *Nepa cinerea*, the Common Water-scorpion, abundant in the fresh waters of Europe. It is about an inch long, elliptical, yellowish-gray, with red on the abdomen. It preys on aquatic insects.

Nē-pāul, *s.* [See def.] The name of a district in Northern Hindūstan.

Nepaul-barley, *s.*
Bot. & Hort.: *Hordeum ciliaste*, var. *trifurcatum*. It comes to maturity earlier than common barley.

Nepaul-paper, *s.* A strong, unsized paper made in Nepaul from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne papyracea*. Made many yards square.

Nēp-āul-ē-see, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Nepaul*; *-ese*.]
A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Nepaul or its inhabitants.
B. *As subst.*: An inhabitant, or the inhabitants of Nepaul.

nēpe, *s.* [North American Indian.] A square piece of blanket wrapped by the American Indians about the foot and ankle before putting on the moccasin.

nē-pēnth, *s.* [NEPENTHES.]
Bot. (Pl.): The name given by Lindley to the order Nepenthaeae (q.v.).

nē-pēnthā-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *nepenthæ*(*æ*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æve*.]
Bot.: Nepenthes; an order of Dielinous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales (?). It consists of herbs or half-shrubby plants, with leaves slightly sheathing at the base, dilated into a pitcher at the end, articulated with a bil-like lamina. Wood without concentric zones, but with abundant spiral vessels. Racemes dense, terminal, many-flowered. Flowers diœcious. Sepals four, inferior. Stamens cohering into a column, with about fifteen anthers. Fruit capsular, four-celled, four-valved, the dissepiments from the middle of the valves, and

having the minute seeds, which are numerous, adherent. Known genus one; species six (?), from swamps, in India and China. (Lindley.)

* **nē-pēn'-thē**, * **nē-pēn'-thēs**, *s.* [Gr. *νεπενθες* (*nepenthēs*); neut. sing. of *νεπενθής* (*nepenthēs*) = free from sorrow; *νη* (*nē*), negative prefix, and *πεθος* (*penthos*) = grief, suffering.]
I. *Literally*:
1. A kind of drug or potion supposed to have the property or quality of driving away all sorrow and misfortunes.
"Not that *nepenthes* which the wife of Thone in Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena—*Is of such power*."—Milton—*Comus*, 675.
2. Any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.
"II. *Fig.*: Anything which removes pain or care, or renders one insensible to them.
"Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court."
Pope: Epit. to Satires, l. 98.

nē-pēn'-thēs, *s.* [NEPENTHE.]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as NEPENTHE (q.v.).
2. *Bot.*: The only known genus of the order Nepenthaeae. Character, that of the order. *Nepenthes distillatoria* is the Pitcher-plant (q.v.).

nē-pē-ta, *s.* [Lat. = the wild mint (*Mentha silvestris*), or the balm, *Melissa altissima*.]
Bot.: The typical genus of the menthaeace tribe Nepeteæ. The calyx is fifteen-ribbed; the two posterior, *i. e.*, upper, stamens the longer; the upper lip of the corolla straight, emarginate, or bifid. About 110 species are known, from North Africa and the temperate parts of Europe. Two are British: *Nepeta cataria* (Catmint) and *N. Glehovia* or *Glehovia hederacea* (Ground Ivy) (q.v.). *N. cilivaris* is given in India in sherbet for fever and cough. *N. cicutaria* is supposed to be a cardiac tonic.

nē-pē-tā-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nepete*(*æ*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æve*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Labiate, type *Nepeta*.

nē-pē-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nepete*(*æ*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæve*.]
Bot.: A family of Labiate plants, tribe Cimeneæ. Type *Lavendula* (q.v.). (Lindley.)

nē-phal-ism, *s.* [Gr. *νηφαλισμός* (*nēphalios-mos*) = sobriety, discretion; *νηφαλιζω* (*nēphaliozō*) = to purify by a libation without wine; *νηφαλιος* (*nēphalios*) = sober, temperate, abstinent (lit. & fig.). I Tim. iii. 2; Tit. ii. 2; *νήφω* (*nēphō*) = to be sober.] The name given by Prof. James Miller of Edinburgh to total abstinence.

† **nē-phal-ist**, *s.* [NEPHALISM.] One who advocates or practises nephalism.

nēph-ē-line, **nēph-ē-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *νεφελή* (*nephelē*) = a cloud; suff. *-ine*, *-ite*; Ital. *nefelina*. The name has reference to the fact that the mineral becomes cloudy when immersed in strong acids.]
Min.: A mineral species included by Dana in his unisilicate sub-division of anhydrous silicates. Crystallization, hexagonal, usually occurring in six- or twelve-sided prisms, with plane or modified summits. Principal cleavage, parallel to the planes of the hexagonal prism. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 2.5 to 2.65; lustre, vitreous to greasy; colour, white to yellowish; when massive, frequently bluish-gray, dark-green, brownish to brick-red; transparent to opaque. Compos.: silica, 44.52; alumina, 33.7; soda, 16.9; potash, 5.2 = 100, represented by the formula 2(3NaO,3KO)3SiO₂ + 3(2Al₂O₃,3SiO₂) + 3SiO₂. Occurs in very fine crystals in cavities of the volcanic bombs in the agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and as a constituent of many dolerites, syenites, &c.

nepheline-basalt, *s.*
Petrol.: A crystalline granular admixture of nepheline, augite, and magnetite, with more or less of olivine, and, as accessory minerals, apatite, sphene, haryne, melilite, and garnet. Found at Katzenbuechel in the Odenwald, &c. Called also Nephelinite (q.v.).

nē-phē-lin'-ite, *s.* [Eng. *nephelin*(*ē*) (q.v.); and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)] [NEPHELINE-BASALT.]

nēph-ē-lite, *s.* [NEPHELINE.]

nē-phē-lī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. = burdock; from Gr. *νεφέλιον* (*nephelion*) = a cloud-like spot; from *νεφέλη* (*nephelē*) = a cloud.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindæ. They have generally pinnate leaves, flowers in panicles, and round or ovate warted or prickly fruit. *Nephelium Litchi* is the Litchi, *N. Longuana*, the Longan, and *N. hypoleuca* the Rambutan or Rambosstan (q.v.).

nēph-ē-lōid, *a.* [Gr. *νεφελή* (*nephelē*) = a cloud, and *είδος* (*eidōs*) = appearance, form.]
Med.: Clouded; a term applied to cloudy wine.

nephew (as **nēv-u**), * **nēv-eu**, * **nēv-ew**, * **nēph-ewe**, * **nēv-ewe**, *s.* [Fr. *neveu*; from Lat. *neptulus*, acc. of *neptus* = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; A.S. *nēfa* = a nephew; Sansc. *neput* = a grandson; O. H. Ger. *nefu*, *nevo*; Ger. *neffe*.]
"I. A grandson, a grandchild.
"their nephews, that, the children of their sons and daughters."—*J. Hallstead: Platarchæ, Morals*, p. 355.
¶ See also I Tim. v. 4 (H.V.).
2. The son of a brother or sister.
"The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock by one degree than the nephew."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. ii. ch. 3.
¶ By the civil law a nephew is in the third degree of consanguinity, but by the canon law he is in the second.
"3. A cousin.
"Henry the Fourth deposed his nephew Richard."
Shakspeare: I Henry VI., l. 5

nēph-ō-scope, *s.* [Gr. *νεφός* (*nephos*) = a cloud, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to look at.]
Physics: An instrument for measuring the velocity of clouds, invented by Karl Braun, and made public in 1868.

nē-phrāl'-gī-a, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = the kidney, and *άλγος* (*algos*) = pain; Fr. *néphralgie*.]
Med.: Pain or disease in the kidneys.

nē-phrite, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: The same as JADE, JADEITE, and SAUSSURITE (q.v.).

nē-phrit'-ic, * **nē-phrit-ick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *νεφρικός* (*nephrikos*) = pertaining to the kidneys; *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney; Fr. *néphrétique*; Ital. & Sp. *nefritico*.]
A. As adjective:
1. Of or pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine.
"Nephritic pains, nervous colics and obstructions."
—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 62.
2. Suffering from disease of the kidneys.
"The diet of nephritic persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood."
—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.
3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys: as, nephritic medicines.
B. As subst.: A medicine intended or having the power to relieve or remove diseases of the kidneys, particularly gravel or stone in the bladder.

nephritic colic, *s.* The severe pain accompanying the passage of a calculus from the kidney to the bladder.

nephritic retinitis, *s.*
Pathol.: Inflammation of the retina of the eye attendant on nephritis.

nephritic-stone, *s.* [NEPHRITE.]

nephritic-wood, *s.*
Bot. & Pharm.: The wood of *Moringa pterygosperma*, a decoction of which has been given in diseases of the kidneys.

* **nē-phrit'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *nephritic*; *-al*.] The same as NEPHRITIC, A. (q.v.).
"Tranbled with certain nephritical fits."—*Relin. Watsoniana*, p. 481.

nē-phrit-tis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νεφρός* (*néphros*) = nephritis (*nevos*) = (disease) of the kidneys; from *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney.]
Pathol.: Intense congestion of the kidney, with great fever, exudation and hemorrhage into the tubes, and shedding of epithelium; Bright's disease (q.v.). The various forms of nephritis are: acute desquamative, desquamative, interstitial, parenchymatous, and suppurative.

nē-phrō-dī-ē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nephrodi*(*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æve*.]
Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polyposidiaceæ, having a cordate or reniform indusium. Genera, *Nephrodium* and *Paidydia*.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: **wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre**: **pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine**; **gō, pōz, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**: **mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll**; **trȳ, Sȳrian**. **æ, œ = ē**; **ey = ā**; **qu = kw**.

nē phrō dī ūm, s. [Gr. νεφρός (nephrōs) = the kidney, and εἶδος (eidos) = form. Named from the shape of the involucre.]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, tribe Polypodeae. The sori sub-globose, dorsal or terminal on the venules; the involucre reniform, superior, attached by the spones. Extensively spread over the globe. Known species 224, of which seven are British. These all belong to the sub-genus Lastrea, in which the veins are free. They are Nephrodium Filix-Mas, the Male Fern; N. cristatum, the Crested; N. rigidum, the Rigid; N. spinulosum, the Prickly Toothed; N. arvensis, the Dwarf; N. Thelypteris, the Marsh; and N. Oryopteris, the Heath-Shield Fern. The rhizomes of N. esculentum are eaten in Nepal. That of N. Filix-Mas is considered in India to be anthelmintic, and is given specially for tapeworm.

nē-phrōg-ra phŷ, s. [Gr. νεφρός (nephrōs) = a kidney, and γραφή (graphē) = to write, to describe.] Anat.: A description of or treatise on the kidneys.

nēph-rōid, a. [NEPHRODIUM.] Bot.: Kidney-shaped.

† nē-phrōid-ē-ōūs, a. [Eng., &c. nephroid; -ous.] Bot.: Nephroid (q.v.).

nēph-rō lith' ic, a. [Gr. νεφρός (nephrōs) = a kidney, and λίθος (lithos) = a stone.] Med.: Pertaining or relating to the stone, or calculi, in the bladder.

nē-phrōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. νεφρός (nephrōs) = a kidney; and -λογία (-logia).] A treatise or discourse on the kidneys.

nē-phrōl' ŷ māte, s. [Gr. νεφρός (nephrōs) = a kidney; and ἄμα (ama) = filth (?), and suff. -ω (Chem.).] Chem.: This name is applied by Boechemp to soluble ferment existing in the urine of man, the dog, and the rabbit, and capable of converting starch into sugar. (Watts.)

nēph-rōps, s. [Gr. νεφρός (nephrōs) = a kidney, and ὄψ (ops) = an eye.] Zool.: Norway Lobster; it occurs also on the English and French coasts, and as far south as the Mediterranean. Body long, segments cylindrical, cephalothorax compressed at sides; the great claws are long, slender, spiny, and ridged in the centre; rostrum long and slender. The scale at the outer base of the antennæ is large, and the eyes are large and prominent. Colour paler than in the Common Lobster, with bands of darker colour on the body rings. Only one species known, Nephrops norvegicus. Some authors make it a separate genus of decapods long-tailed Crustaceans; others make it a sub-genus of Homarus (q.v.). (LOBSTER.)

nē-phrōs-ta, s. [Gr. νεφρός (nephrōs) = a kidney.] Bot.: The spore-case of lycopods.

nē-phrōt' ō-mŷ, s. [Gr. νεφρός (nephrōs) = a kidney, and τομή (tomē) = a cutting.] Surg.: The operation of extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting.

nēph-thŷ-a, s. [NEPHTHYS.] Zool.: A genus of Alexonidae. The derm is a leathery skin, bristling with spicules; it forms branching lobes ending in projecting tubercles, in which are the polypi. The only known species is from the Red Sea.

nēph-thŷs, s. [An Egyptian goddess, the wife of Typhon.] Zool.: Hairy-bait; a genus of Nereidæ (q.v.). A common species on the British coasts is Nephthys evela, the Lurg (q.v.).

nēp-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. nep(i)s; fem. adj. pl. suff. -ata.] Entom.: Water-scorpions; a family of Hydrocoræ (q.v.). Ocelli wanting, antennæ three- or four-jointed; body flat above, elliptical; hemelytra with a distinct membrane; rostrum three-jointed. The fore-legs raptorial, the rest simple, fringed, or flattened, used as swimming organs. All are aquatic and insectivorous. Chief genera, Nepa, Ranatra, Nautocoris, Belostoma, and Diplonychus.

nē plus ūl tra, phr. [Lat. = no further.] The furthest point in anything possible to be reached.

nē pō tal, a. [Lat. nepos (genit. nepotis) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews.

nē pōt' ic, a. [Lat. nepos (genit. nepotis) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to nepotism; characterized by or pertaining to nepotism.

nē pō-tious, a. [Lat. nepos (genit. nepotis) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew.] Added to nepotism; nepotic.

nē pōt' ism, s. [Lat. nepos (genit. nepotis) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. suff. -ism. In Ger. nepotismus; Fr. nepotisme; Ital. nepotismo, in special sense 1, see below.] 1. Fondness for nephews.

2. Promeness on the part of the popes and other high ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome to heap wealth upon their nephews, not having children of their own to inherit any property they may have acquired.

"To this honour of nepotism Rome owes its present splendour."—Addison: On Italy.

3. The vice common among public men holding patronage, of appointing their own relatives to situations of emolument in disregard of the claims of others better fitted for the offices; favouritism towards one's relations.

nē pō tist, s. [Lat. nepos (genit. nepotis) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who practises nepotism.

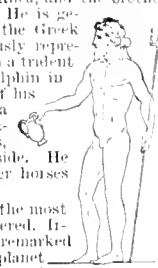
nēp-tic' u-la, s. [Lat. = a little grand-daughter, from nep(i)s (q.v.).] Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nephelidae. Nephelica aurella is a golden-brown moth, a quarter of an inch in extension of wing. The larva makes galleries in bramble leaves. N. splendidissima is closely allied, but has a black head. N. microtheriella, the larva of which feeds on nut leaves, is the smallest known moth, being only an eighth of an inch across the extended wings.

nēp-ti-cū-li-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. nep-tion(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] Entom.: A family of Tricæna. The head is rough, the antennæ short and thick, the anterior wings rather broad and short, often with coarse scales, the posterior wings lanceolate. Larva with no true legs, but with nine prolegs. The smallest size moths known. Some are highly beautiful. Fifty-two are British.

nēp-tis, s. [Lat. = a granddaughter.] Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, sub-family Nymphalinae. It is closely akin to Limenitis. They are dark brown butterflies, with white markings. Found in India, Africa, &c. Two are European.

Nēp-tune, s. [Lat. Neptunus.] 1. Roman Myth.: The fabled god of the sea; the son of Saturn and Rhea, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. He is generally identified with the Greek Poseidon, and is variously represented; sometimes with a trident in his right hand, a dolphin in his left, and with one of his feet resting on part of a ship; at others in a chariot drawn by sea-horses, with a triton on each side. He was said to preside over horses and the manger.

2. Astron.: A planet, the most remote of any yet discovered. Irregularities having been remarked in the movements of the planet Uranus, not to be accounted for by the attraction of any known heavenly body, two astronomers, M. Leverrier in France, and Mr. Adams in England, correctly reasoning that the perturbations must proceed from a yet undiscovered planet, independently calculated the probable place in the sky which such a planet would occupy. On September 29, 1846, Leverrier's calculations were communicated to Dr. Galle of Berlin, who promptly looked on the heavens, and the very same evening discovered the planet afterwards named Neptune within a single degree of its calculated position. Adams's computations had been placed in the hands of the Astronomer Royal, Sir George



NEPTUNE.

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Ary, in October, 1846. Not, however, till July 29, 1846, did Prof. Challis, of Cambridge, at the Astronomer Royal's suggestion, commence a search of the heavens for the planet, but not having the same time star chart which Dr. Galle possessed at Berlin, he found the planet without recognising it as one on July 30, as Galle had done on May 10, 1796, and Dr. Lamont in 1816 and 1846. The diameter of Neptune is nearly 4,000 miles. Its density is only a fifth that of the earth, its mean distance from the sun 27,500,000,000 miles, and its year 117 times as long as one of ours. Mr. Lassell discovered that it has one satellite.

Neptune's drinking cup. Zool.: The genus Petrolion (q.v.).

Neptune's horse. Ichthy.: A popular name for the Hippocampus (q.v.).

Nēp-tūn i-an, a. & s. [L. Neptunus = pertaining to Neptune.]

A. As adjectives: 1. Of or pertaining to the god Neptune. 2. Pertaining to the ocean over which he was represented as ruling; also deposited from the sea.

B. As subst.: The same as NEPTUNIST (q.v.). Neptunian Theory or Hypothesis: A geological stria. He assumed that the globe had at first been invested by a universal chaotic ocean, holding in solution the materials of all rocks. From these the crystalline rocks were first precipitated, somewhat clearing the waters, after which the so-called transition rocks went down next. The secondary rocks then followed. All igneous agency was ignored in this scheme. The Neptunian hypothesis has been long since disproved. (AQUIFERUS ROCKS, GEOLOGY.)

† Nēp-tū nist, s. [Eng. Neptunus; -ist.] One who held the Neptunian theory (q.v.).

Nēp-tū-nī ūm, s. [NEPTUNE.] Chem.: The name given to what Rose considers a mixture of impure molybdenum and tantalum, discovered in tantalite by Hermann in 1857.

nē quid nīm-is, phr. [Lat.] Let nothing be done to excess.

ner, + nere, u. & adv. [NEAR.]

nēre (l), s. [NEIR.] A kidney. "The herb of sibepe, the nere that take." Liber Cure Medicorum, p. 92.

nēre (2), s. [See def.] An ear, the u of the article being dropped on to the noun. "Held the nere to me, and little."—Early Eng. Poetry, Fr. 88, v. 3.

nērc, v. l. [For ne vere.] Were not.

nēr ē id (pl. nēr-ē-ids, nēr ē-ids), s. [Lat. Neris (genit. Nereidis), from Gr. Νηρηΐς (Nēreis) = a sea-nymph, a daughter of Nereus an ancient sea-god, from νηρός (nēros) = wet; Fr. néréide.]

1. Class. Mythol.: Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They are said by most ancient writers to have been fifty in number, but Propertius makes them a hundred. The most celebrated of them were Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune; Thetis, the mother of Achilles; Galatea, Dotō, &c. They were originally represented as beautiful nymphs; afterwards described as beings with green hair, and the lower part of their body fish-like.

2. Zool.: Any individual of the family Nereidæ, or the genus Nereis (q.v.). "Resembling . . . the jaws of the living Neræidæ."—Nehalium: Field-ent., p. 10.

† nēr ē idā, nēr ē id ē a, s. pl. [Lat., &c. nēre(-); neut. pl. adj. suff. -idā, or -idā.] Zool.: A synonym of the order Eriaria or Chatopoda.

nēr ē idā, s. pl. [Lat. nēre(-); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idā.] Zool.: Sea-centipedes; a family of Eriaria (q.v.). The body is greatly elongated, and consists of a number of similar segments with rudimentary branches. The head is distinct and carries eyes and feelers; the mouth has a proboscis, and sometimes two horny jaws.

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bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün. -çion, -çion = zhün. -cious, tious, sious = şhus. -ble, die, & - bel, del.

nĕr ĕ id ā vūs, s. [Lat. *nercis*, genit. *nercis*(us), and *ovus* = an ancestor.]

Palæont.: Grinnell's name for fossil jaws, resembling those of living neroids, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations.

nĕr ĕ id' ĕ a, s. pl. [NEREIDA.]

nĕr ĕ is, s. [NEREIDA.]

Zool.: Sea-centipede; the typical genus of the family Nereidæ. The species are numerous and widely distributed. Many of them are what Van Beneden calls "free messmates." *Nereis hillebrandi* and *N. succinea* inhabit the tubes of a species of Teredo, and *N. costata* is found in the cavities of *Euspongia officinalis*, and was regarded by Fabricius as "the essential animal and sole fabricant of the sponge." *N. marginata*, the Pearly Neroid, is very common on the British coast.

nĕr ĕ i tĕs, s. [Gr. *Νηρεΐς* (*Nĕreis*); suff. *-της* (*-itēs*)]

Palæont.: A hypothetical genus erected for what were supposed to be fossil remains of an annelid from the Silurian rocks. As there is no resistant exoskeleton in the Annelida, these fossils are now believed to be tracks or trails.

nĕr ĕ ō cŷs tīs, s. [Gr. *Νηρεΐος* (*N. reus*) = a god of the sea, and *κυστίς* (*kustis*) = a bag, a sac.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, family Lamnariæ. The stem, which is filiform, is many fathoms long. It is fixed below by root-like processes, whilst above it ends in a siphon about a fathom in length, full of fluid, with a bunch of leaf-like processes extending some feet from its centre. It makes floating islands on the north-east coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, on which the sea otter finds a home.

nerfe, s. [NERVE, s.]

nĕr i nœ an, n. [Mod. Lat. *nerina*(o); Eng. suff. *-an*.] Abounding in a species of Nerinea.

nerinean-limestone, s.

Geol.: A limestone full of Nerineæ found in the Jura, and probably homotaxitic with the English Coral Rag, *i. e.*, Middle Obolite. (Lyell's *Students' Elem. of Geol.*, ed. 1885.)

nĕr i nĕ, s. [One of the Nereids (*Virg.*: *Ecl.* vii. 37).]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllidæ. *Nerine sarniensis* is the Guernsey Lily. It is not indigenous there, but was, according to London, introduced through the shipwreck of a vessel from the Cape, which had bulbs of it on board, but Paxton says it was introduced in 1659 from Japan. It is cultivated in England, but requires the protection of a frame. It is a beautiful plant, with red flowers.

nĕr in' ĕ a, s. [NERINE.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cerithiada (q.v.). Shell turreted, many-whorled, and nearly cylindrical. The species are very numerous, and exclusively Jurassic and Cretaceous.

nĕr i' ta, s. [Lat., from Gr. *νηρεΐς*, *νηρεΐος* (*nerēis*, *nerēios*) = a kind of shell; *νηρός* (*neros*) = wet; Fr. *nerite*.]

1. **Zool.:** The typical genus of the family Neritidæ (q.v.). The shell has a horny epidermis, a thick outer lip, toothed within, and a broad and flat columella, the inner side straight and toothed. They are found in the littoral zone of all warm seas. One hundred and sixteen species have been described.

2. **Palæont.:** Commences in the Liás.

nĕr ite, s. [NERITA.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Nerita. "The true Nerites are inhabitants of warm seas." Nicholson *Palæont.*, ii. 25

nĕr it' i dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *nerita*(o); fem. pl. acc. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Zool.:** A family of Holostomatous prosobranchiate gastropods. Shell thick, globular, with very small pore; aperture semi-lunate; operculum shelly, sub-apical, articulated to the shell by a hinge-like process. Chief recent genera, Nerita, Neritina, and Navicella.

2. **Palæont.:** From the Jurassic period onward, attaining its maximum in the present day.

nĕr i ti nā, s. [Dim. of Lat. *nercis* (q.v.)]

1. **Zool.:** Freshwater Nerita; the living species, a hundred in number, have small globular shells, ornamented with black or purple bands and spots, and covered with a polished horny epidermis. *Neritium fluviatilis* is found in British rivers, and in the blackish waters of the Baltic, *N. coronata*, the Crowned Nerite, from Madagascar, has a series of long tubercular spines. "*N. solitaria* is found on the foliage of tall trees, many hundreds of yards from the river's bank in the Celebes." (Adams: *In Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 218.)

2. **Palæont.:** Twenty fossil species, commencing in the Eocene Tertiary.

nĕr i tite, s. [Lat. *nerita*(o), Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*)] A fossil shell of the genus Nerita.

nĕr i tōp si dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *neritopsis*(is); Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of gastropodous molluscs, section Holostomata, recognised by Tate. He placed under it the genera Nerica, ranked by S. P. Woodward with the Naticidæ, and Neritopsis, regarded by Woodward as a sub-genus of Nerita.

nĕr i tōp sis, s. [Mod. Lat. *nerita*(o), and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = aspect, appearance.]

Zool.: According to Tate, the typical genus of the family Neritopsidæ (q.v.).

nĕr i ūm, s. [Lat. *nerium*; Gr. *νηρόν* (*nerion*) = the oleander, from Gr. *νηρός* (*neros*) = wet, humid.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Wrightiæ. Corolla, hypocrateriform, with lacinated, multifid processes around its mouth; ovaries, two; style, filiform, dilated at the apex; stigma, obtuse. The species are poisonous. *Nerium oleander* is the Common, and *N. abrotanum* the Sweet-scented Oleander. [OLEANDER.]

nĕr ō li, s. [Said to be named after an Italian princess, to whom the discovery of the perfume is attributed.] (See compound.)

neroli-camphor, s.

Chem.: The camphor of orange-flowers, obtained by adding alcohol of 90 per cent. to neroli-oil. It is insoluble in water and absolute alcohol, soluble in ether, melting at 50°.

neroli-oil, s.

Chem.: Oil of orange-flowers. A volatile oil obtained by distilling orange-flowers with water. It is colourless when fresh, but changes to red on exposure to light. Nitric acid colours it dark brown.

nĕr ō ph is, s. [Gr. *νηρός* (*neros*) = a swimmer, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = a serpent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathidæ (q.v.). Body smooth, rounded, few of the ridges distinct, no pectoral fin, caudal absent or rudimentary, tail tapering. The ova are attached to the soft integument of the abdomen of the male. Known species seven, from the European seas and the Atlantic. *Nerophis nephorus*, the Ocean, *N. ophidium*, the Straight-nosed, and *N. lambriciformis*, the Little Pipe-fish, are common on the British coasts.

nĕr ō schiñsk ite, s. [From Neritshinsk, Transbaikal, Asiatic Russia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A bluish-white clay, probably the same as LEZINITE or SEVERITE (q.v.)

nĕr vāte, n. [Mod. Lat. *neratus*.]

Bot.: Having nerves; nerved (q.v.).

nĕr vā tion, s. [Eng. *nerve*(s); *-ation*.]

1. **Oral. Lang.:** The arrangement or distribution of the nerves.

2. **Bot.:** The arrangement of nerves in a leaf or other structure.

"The most striking part of the whole habitation, that of the *nerotation* of the leaf."—*Dicks of Argyll. Reign of Love*, ch. iv., p. 195.

nĕr vā ture, s. [NERVE.]

Bot.: The same as NERVATION (q.v.).

"This tracery . . . is drawn in imitation of the *nervature* of a leaf."—*Dicks of Argyll. Reign of Love*, ch. iv., p. 195.

nerve, nerve, s. [Fr. *nerf* = a sinew, might; from Lat. *nervus*, accus. of *nervus* = (1) a sinew, a tendon, (2) in the modern sense (this was introduced by Galen); Gr. *νηρόν* (*nerion*) = a sinew, a string; Sp. *nerbio*; Ital. & Port. *nervo*.]

- 1. **Ordinary Language:**
- 1. **Lat.:** In the same sense as II. 1.
 - "That thirled had both horn, *nerve*, and thim!"
 - Chaucer: *Troilus & Criseida*, II. 612.
- 2. **Figuratively:**
- (1) A sinew, a tendon.
- (2) Strength, power, might, muscular power.

"He led me on to mightier deeds,
Above the *nerve* of mortal man."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 5, 529

"(3) Force, vigour, spirit, energy.

"It cuts the *nerves* of all endeavour, by rating glory at a bare desire."—*South. Sermons*, vol. 11., sec. 1

(4) Self-command; steadiness or fortitude displayed under dangerous or critical circumstances.

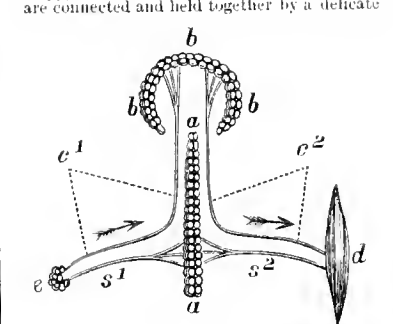
"A stock of good intentions is a very poor set-off for a want of *nerve*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 25, 1904.

(5) **(Pl.)** The general tone of one's system; constitutional vigour; as, My *nerves* are quite shattered.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Anatomy:**

(1) **Human:** A structure composed in some cases, as in the greater portion of the brain, of white fibres, in lesser proportion gray fibre, nerve-cell, and granules. Each fibre is from 1/1000 to 1/10000 of an inch in diameter. The fibrilli are connected and held together by a delicate



ORIGINS AND TERMINATIONS OF NERVOUS FIBRES.

a, *a*, Vesicular substance of the spinal cord; *b, b, b*, vascular substance of the brain; *c*, vesicular substance at the commencement of afferent nerve, which consists of the cerebral division, or sensory nerve passing on to the brain, and *s*, the spinal division, or efferent nerve, which terminates in the vesicular substance of the spinal cord; on the other side, we have the efferent or motor nerve proceeding to the muscle *d*, likewise consisting of two divisions—*c*, the cerebral portion, proceeding from the brain, and conveying the influence of the will or of an instinct; and *s*, the spinal division, conveying the reflex power of the spinal cord. (*Carpenter*.)

areolar web. They are also connected with ganglia, which are of a pearly-gray tint, and which form the sympathetic system. The capillary vessels of nerves are very minute, and by their transverse communications form an oblong mesh similar to that of the muscular system.

(2) **Compar.:** In the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom no distinct nerve-system has been traced, but in Radiata, Star-fish, *e. g.*, we find nerves arranged in a circle round the mouth, communicating with the ganglia, one of which is found at the base of each ray. The simplest form, however, is found in the Mollusca. Coming to insects, we find they possess nerve-structure producing sensory, reflex, and motor action, and as we rise in the scale, the resemblance to that of man increases. [BRAIN.] There is a strong analogy between nervous action and electricity (q.v.).

2. **Arch.:** The same as NERVE, 1.

3. **Bot. (Pl.):** (1) The strong veins upon leaves or flowers. (2) The ribs or principal veins of a leaf. A term used when other veins similar to the midrib pass from the base to the apex of a leaf.

4. **Physiol.:** The principal functions of nerves are those of sensation and volition, motor and reflex action. The sensory and reflex actions are produced by the afferent or centripetal nerves, the motor by the efferent or centrifugal.

nerve-cell, s.

Anat. (Pl.): One of the two structural elements entering into the composition of nervous substance (q.v.). They are spheroidal, oval, pyriform, angular, or irregular, and sometimes send out finely-branched processes

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camē, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīto, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

from their circumference. They contain a round nucleus, and within it a nucleolus. They exist in the gray matter of the cerebral spinal centre and ganglions, &c., and are often named ganglion corpuscles, ganglion cells, or ganglion globules.

nerve corpuscle, s.

Anal. (Pl.): The same as NERVE-CELL (q.v.).

nerve eminence, s.

Anal.: The name given by Kulme to the sacrocolonna over the seat of the end-plate and the plate itself.

nerve ending, s.

Anal.: The expansion in which most voluntary muscles end; a motorial end-plate.

nerve fibre,

Anal. (Pl.): Bundles of fibres of nervous substance in voluntary muscles ultimately ramifying so as to act as muscular fibre.

nerve gland, s.

Anal. (Pl.): Remak's name for the Supra-renal Bodies (q.v.).

nerve instruments, .s. pl. Dentists' instruments for obliterating or extracting the nerve in a tooth.

nerve needle, s.

1. *Med.:* A tool used for broaching out the nerve-canal.

2. *Surg.:* The same as ESTHESIO-METER (q.v.).

nerve-tubes, s. pl. The same as NERVE-FIBRE (q.v.).

nerve, v.t. [NERVE, s.] To give nerve, firmness, or steadiness to; to strengthen the nerves of; to arm with force.

"It nerves up heart, it steels my sword"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 13.

nerved, a. [ENG. NERVE(-); -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In comp. having nerves of a certain character, as, strong-nerved, weak-nerved.

2. *Bot.:* Having so-called nerves. Often in comp.; as, three-nerved, five-nerved, &c.

nerve-less, a. [ENG. NERVE; -less.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Destitute of nerves or strength; weak. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"There sank Thalia, nerveless, faint and dead"
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 41.

2. *Bot. (Of leaves, &c.):* Destitute of nerves.

***nerve'-shāk-en, a.** [ENG. NERVE, and shaken (q.v.).] Having the nerves shaken, weakened, or enfeebled.

ner'-vi-, pref. [NERVE.]

nervi-motion, s.

1. *Bot.:* The power of motion in leaves, as in the Sensitive Plant.

2. *Physiol.:* A term introduced by Dutrochet to designate the motion excited in the nerves by external agents and subsequently transmitted by the nerves to the muscles.

nervi motor, s. An agent capable of causing nervi-motion (q.v.).

nerv-ine, a. & s. [Low Lat. *nervinus*, from Lat. *nervus* = a sinew.]

A. As adj.: Capable of exciting or quieting nervous excitement, or of otherwise acting upon the nerves.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation for acting on the nerves.

nervine tonics, s. pl.

Pharmac.: Medicines which restore the tone of the nervous system. They are divided into two classes, those which are simply nervine tonics and those which are also antiperiodics. Of the former are the salts of iron, nitrate of silver, oxide of silver, mix vomica, strychnia, &c.; of the latter, cinchona bark, the salts of quinine, &c.

nerv-öse, a. [Lat. *nervosus* = full of sinew; *nervus* = a sinew.]

Bot.: The same as NERVED (q.v.).

ner'-vös'-it-ý, s. [Lat. *nervositas*, from *nervosus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of being nervous; nervousness.

2. *Bot.:* The state of being nervous or nerved.

nerv ous, a. [Fr. *nerveux*, from Lat. *nervus* = full of nerve; *ous* = a sinew, nerve.]

Sp. nervoso, nervosa, Ital. & Port. nervoso.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Full of nerves.

"The piercing his hands and feet, part very nervous, and exquisitely sensible." *Burton, Sicilians, l. 20.*

2. Pertaining to or situated in the nerves, as, a nervous disease.

3. Consisting of or composed of nerves, as, the nervous system.

4. Having strong nerves; strong; muscular, sinewy, vigorous.

"Spur clad his nervous feet, and trim his toed." *Wordsworth: Tintern Abbey*

5. Having the nerves affected or shaken; having weak or enfeebled nerves; timid, easily agitated or excited.

"Shout— I never seems to have been a nervous and timid full man." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

6. Characterized by or exhibiting vigour of mind; characterized by force, vigour, or strength in sentiment or style; as, the book is written in nervous language.

7. Strung with a sinew or gut.

"From nervous cross-bow whistling arrows fly." *Boyer: Lucret., ll. 696.*

II. Bot.: The same as NERVED (q.v.).

nervous centre, s.

Anal. (Pl.): The brain, and the spinal cord.

nervous current, s. [NEURITE.]

nervous fluid, s. [NEURICITY.]

nervous substance, s.

Anal. &c.: The substance of which nerves are composed. It consists of two structural elements, nerve-fibres and nerve-cells (q.v.).

nervous system, s.

Anal. & Physiol.: The whole machinery of the nerves taken collectively. It consists of a series of connected central organs, called the cerebro-spinal axis and the cerebro-spinal centre, and of the nerves which extend from it through the body.

nervous temperament, s.

Physiol.: A fifth temperament superadded by Dr. Gregory to the four recognised by the ancients. [TEMPERAMENT.] Pichard repeated it as having no external characteristics of hair, colour of eyes, &c., like the rest. It is a modification which may affect any temperament, rather than a new one distinct from the rest. It is characterized by extreme mobility of the nervous system, and is the organization of genius and refinement. Poets, painters, musicians, literary men, orators, all more or less possess it, and, if it has been born with them, their method of life tends to develop it in a marked degree. One possessing it has, as a rule, the intellect of man with the sensitiveness of woman.

ner'-v'ous lý, adv. [ENG. NERVOUS; -ly.]

1. In a nervous, strong, vigorous, or forcible manner; with force, vigour, or strength of language, sentiment, or style; forcibly.

"[H.] [Marston] thus *nerviously* cries the strength of custom." *Burton: Hist. Eng., Pt. 2, vol. 1, p. 37.*

2. In a nervous, timid, or agitated manner.

3. *Bot.:* With respect to the nerves.

nervously-furrowed, nervously-streaked, a.

Bot.: Having nerves like furrows or streaks.

ner'-v'ous n'ess, s. [ENG. NERVOUS; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being nervous, or composed of nerves.

"If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence." *Warton: Essay on Pope.*

2. The quality or state of being nervous or timid; weakness or agitation of the nerves of the nervous system; timidity.

ner'-v-ure, s. [Fr.]

1. *Arch.:* One of the ribs of a vaulted roof which bound the sides of any groined compartment.

2. *Bot.:* The ramification of the veins of a leaf.

3. *Entom. (Pl.):* The ribs which support the membranous wings of insects.

"Each *nerve* consists of a central trachea or air tube, running in the centre of a larger blood-tube, so that the wings not only act as organs of flight, but at the same time assist in the process of respiration." *Nesbitt: Zoology 1876, p. 318.*

ner vy, s. [Eng. *nerve*(-); -y.] Strong descent, a sinewy.

"Death, that dark spirit, in his *nerve* Arnold took for Spak up." *Love's Labour's Lost*

nc s'w á, s. [From Neseon, a sea nymph.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Lathraea-Carex, with cultivated the heritage of Asclepiadaceous, and said to have their young killed.

nc scl çnc'e (scl = shi), .s. pl. [Fr. *nerveux*, from *nerve*, a pretence, and -*çne*, and to -know, to be ignorant, to not, and -*çne*, to know.] AGNESTICISM (q.v.).

"Religion is died down by its breast, with suspicious rapidly into ignorance and death." *Telegraph, N. West. Feb. 1, 1872.*

ncs cock, .s. [NEST-COCK.]

n'esh, ncssh, n'esch, ncsshc, .s. [A. S. *neash*, with Goth. *Neash* = soft, delicate.]

1. Soft, tender, gentle.

"He was *neash* and the to hard." *Chaucer: C. T. x.*

2. Soft through moisture or wet.

"No step of him, was seen in the *neash* to the moon." *Delany: Cungle, ch. 41 xv.*

3. Delicate, weak, poor-spirited.

Obsolete, except as a provincialism in the Midland counties. (See *Notes & Queries*, 2nd ser., VII. 46, 117.)

n'esh, n'eshc, n'esch, .s. pl. [NESH, a.] To soften; to make soft or delicate.

"*Nesh* not your wound by drinking honey-suckle." *Shakspeare: The Winter's Tale, II. 438.*

n'e s'i-ar chus, s. [Gr. *νησάρχος* (*nēsarchos*) = the ruler of an island.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of Trichuridae (q.v.), with a single species, *Nesarchus musatus*, a rare deep-sea fish, from three to four feet in length, from the coast of Malena. Several strong fangs in jaws; no detached finlets, ventrals small, thoracic, caudal fin present, and dagger-shaped spine behind vent.

n'ēs ó d'ōn, s. [Gr. *νησός* (*nēsos*) = an island, and *δών* (*dōnos*), gent. *δωνός* (*dōnōtos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A fossil genus of doubtful affinity, founded on skulls more or less perfect discovered by Darwin during the *Beagle* expedition on the banks of the Sarobris, a tributary of Rio Negro. Owen makes it, with *Toxodon*, constitute an order, *Toxodontia* (q.v.). Blumenhofer wished to give it ordinal distinction; Murray makes it a family of Multungulae. According to Owen there are four species. In size, *Nesodon viduatus* seems to have resembled a lamb, *N. salteri* a zebu, *N. oregonus* a sheep, and *N. venustus* a micaceous. Dental formula, $c \frac{1}{1}, i \frac{4}{2}, m \frac{1}{2}, p \frac{1}{2}.$

† n'e s'ō d'ōn ti d'ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nēsodon*, gent. *nēsodont*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ā*.] [NESODON.]

nc s'ō k'í a, s. A word of nocturny (*Agnos*.)

Zool.: A murine genus closely allied to *Mus*. It contains five or six species of eburny field rats spread over Southern Asia, from Palestine to Formosa, and from Cutchmere to Cayen. *Nesokia hinduodica* is the Great Bandicoot of Pigeat, often exceeding a foot in length. *N. bengalensis* is the common Field-rat of India.

n'ēs ó m'ýs, s. [Gr. *νησός* (*nēsos*) = an island, and *μύς* (*mūs*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Sigmoidont Murine fr. Madagascar. It contains two species, with long hair more or less Rufous in color, about the size of a common Rat.

n'ess, s. [A. S. *nes, nes, nesso* = (1) the ground (2) a promontory; cogn. with Icel. *nes*; Dan. *nes*; Sw. *nes*.] [NAZE.] A promontory, a headland, a cape.

"He wicheon ankert and here cleere of the *nes*." *Beowulf: l. 1706.*

Ness is now only found as an element in English place-names, as, *Dotness*, *Shere-Dungness*, &c.

-n'ess, -ess, .s. [A. S. *nes, nese, nis, nys*.] A common English suffix appended to adjectives and past participles of Teutonic or Romanic origin, to form abstract nouns, denoting the prominent characteristic or distinctive quality or state; hence, *necessity*; false, *whiteness*, *whiteness*.

N'ess' l'ér, .s. [The name of the inventor of (See compound.)]

ból, bóy; p'ont, j'owl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, g'em; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xonophon, çxíst, ph' f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tions, -sious = shus. -b'e, -dic, &c. = bel, del.

Nessler's test, s.

Chem.—A very delicate test for ammonia, consisting of iodine of mercury dissolved in iodine of potassium, and made alkaline with solution of soda. It gives a brown precipitate or colour according to the quantity of ammonia present, and is capable of detecting one part of that substance in ten million parts of water.

nest, 'nest, s. [A.S. *nest*; cogn. with Dut. *nest*; Sw. *nest*; Ger. *nest*; Gael. & Ir. *nest*; Bret. *nez*; Lat. *nidus* (for *nidulus*); Lith. *vidas* (for *vidas*); Sansc. *nida*. According to Skeat, from a root *nis* = to go, to visit; and hence, a place to go to, a home.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 3.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A place of residence; a snug abode or situation. (*Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 32.*)

(2) A home, an abode.

"Come from that nest of death."
Shaksp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

(3) A place of resort, a haunt; a number of persons living together or frequenting the same haunt; a pack. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"A nest of traitors."
Shaksp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

(4) A set of articles of diminishing size, each enveloping the one next smaller in size; as, a nest of crucibles, tubs, or the like.

(5) A set of small drawers.

II. Technically:

1. *Georging, &c.*: A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys.

2. *Geol.*: An isolated mass of any one or other mineral within a rock. (*Darwin.*)

3. Natural History:

(1) Properly, the place chosen or constructed by a bird for incubation and rearing its young. These are extremely diversified in situation and character. Some ducks lay their eggs on the bare rock, the stone-curlew and the goat-sucker on the ground; the apteryx chooses the roof of a tree-fern; the peculiar nidification of the ostrich was noticed by the author of the Book of Job (xxxix. 13, 14); the shelduck and martin line their habitations with down; the kingfisher makes a couch of un-digested fish-bones ejected from the stomach in its tunnel; the woodpecker selects a hole in a tree; the megapodes, and in a less degree, the grebes and rails, utilize the heat of decaying vegetable matter; the edible nests of *Collaredia esculenta* are the product of salivary secretion; the tailor-bird spins a thread and stitches its habitation together; golden-wrens and orioles have hammock-like constructions; the grosbeaks and humming-birds build a chamber depending from a single thread; the flamingo raises a high mound to receive the eggs, and the hens sit in the usual way; the hornbills are incarcerated during incubation, the males bringing them food; and the sociable grosbeaks form colonies so large that the weight of the nests has been known to break down the limbs of trees. (The subject has an extremely limited literature, but an excellent paper will be found in Wallace's *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection.*)

(2) Any place chosen or constructed by other animals for similar purposes. It is usual to speak of a wasp's nest, an ant's nest. Many species of the Muridæ construct nests closely resembling those of birds, as do some fishes.

"The nest of this stickleback . . . has been compared to the nest of a wren."
Prof. Seeley, in Gulliver's Voy. Hist. v. 193.

¶ **Cluck-nest:** (See extract).

"The male wren (probably of North America) builds cluck-nests to roost in, like the males of our lark-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird."
Baird: Origin of Species (ed. 1853), p. 234.

nest-builder, s. Any animal constructing a habitation resembling the nest of a bird.
"Among the catfishes are many nest-builders."
Harpur's New Southby, Dec. 1853, p. 197.

nēst, v. & t. [NEST, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To build a nest; to nestle.

"The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds nēstid within his leaves."
Boon: Vocal Forest.

2. To relieve nature.

"To nest upon the stairs."
Modern Account of Nothurd. (1676).

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To place in a nest; to form a nest for.

2. *Fig.*: To settle down in any situation or position.

"A doctrine fit only to come from him, who nēsted himself into the quiet power of Geneva."
South: Sermons, vol. v., ser. 5.

nēst-cōck, 'nēs cōck, nes sēc-cock, s. [Eng. nest, and cock.]

1. *Lit.*: An undressed bird.

2. *Fig.*: A delicate, spiritless, or flimsy person. (*Brid: 1640.*)

nēst-ēgg, s. [Eng. nest, and egg.]

1. *Lit.*: An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

"Books and money laid for show."
Like nēstors, to make cheats lay.

2. *Fig.*: Something laid up as a start or beginning.

nestle (as nēs1), v. & t. [A frequent, from nest (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To build a nest; to nest; to occupy a nest.

"The king's fisher winks commonly by the water-side, and nestles in hollow banks."
E. Estcourt.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To make a home or abode.

"The floor is strewn with several plants, amongst which the snails nestle all the winter."
Adison.

(2) To take shelter; to settle down in safety and comfort; to be close.

"Their purpose was to fortify some strong place . . . and these nestle till succour came."
Bacon.

(3) To move about uneasily; to fidget.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To provide with a nest; to shelter, as in a nest.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To settle down snugly and comfortably.

"They have seen perjury and murder nestle themselves into a throne."
South: Sermons, vol. iv., ser. 3.

(2) To cherish, as a bird her young.

"She, like his mother, nestles him."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad.

nestle cock, s. The same as NEST-COCK (q.v.).

"One . . . made a wanton or a nestle-cock of."
Fulder: Worthies, ii. 55.

nēst līng (t silent), s. & a. [A double dimin. from nest (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

"What the nestling is not thoroughly master of, he borrows over."
Barrington: Experiments on Singing Birds.

2. A nest, a receptacle, a retreat.

B. As adj.: Recently hatched; in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

"I have educated nestling linnets under the three best singing larks."
Barrington: Experiments on Singing Birds.

nēs-tor, s. [See def. I. 1.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit. & Gr. Myth.*: A son of Nereus and Chloris, nephew of Pelias, and grandson of Neptune.

2. *Fig.*: An adviser, a counsellor.

II. Ornith.: A genus of Parrots of doubtful affinities, from New Zealand, the kaka of the natives and colonists. It was named by Latham.

"*Puffinus nestor*, the specific name having reference to the hoary head of the bird. Feathers olive-brown, with darker tips, which give the body the appearance of being covered with scales; crown light-gray; ear coverts and nape purplish-bronze; rump and abdomen crimson, often varying to orange or bright yellow. Many supposed species have been described, but Dr. Biller (*Birds of New Zealand*) admits but one—*Nestor meridionalis*, with several varieties, one of which, the kea (sometimes known as *N. notabilis*) feeds on raw flesh. *N. procerus*, the Nestor of Philip Island, is extinct. [NESTORIDÆ.]

Nēs-tōr-i-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Nestorius or his followers. [NESTORIANISM.]

B. As subst.: A follower of Nestorius; a supporter of the views or opinions of Nestorius.

Nēs-tōr-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. Nestorian; -ism.]

Church Hist.: The doctrine taught by Nes-

torius, Bishop of Constantinople, and one of the school of Theodora of Mopsuestia, that there were two persons as well as two natures in Jesus Christ, and that the Virgin Mary was in no sense Theotokos, or Mother of God, as she was the mother of the man Jesus and not of the Word. This doctrine was condemned by the Council of Ephesus, convened by Pope Celestine I., in A.D. 431. Nestorius was deposed, and the use of the Nicene Creed made obligatory. Nestorianism made rapid strides in the east, and Cardinal Newman (*Arians*, p. 425) says that in the eleventh century "its numbers, with those of the Monophysites, are said to have surpassed those of the Greek and Latin Churches together." Since 1553 a portion of the Nestorians have been in communion with Rome, and are known as Chaldeans. Blunt was of opinion that Nestorius did not hold the doctrine of a dual nature, but that his chief offence in the eyes of the orthodox was opposition to the growing devotion to the Virgin Mary.

nēs-tōr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. nestor; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

(*Ornith.*) (See extract).

"Like so many other New Zealand forms, Nestor seems to be isolated, and may truly be deemed to represent a separate family."
Nes-storidæ—a view which is fully justified by a cursory examination of its osteology.—*Prof. A. Newton in Emag. Brit. (ed. 9th), xvii. 255.*

nēt, 'nett, 'nette, s. [A.S. *net*, *nett*; cogn. with Dut. *net*; Icel. & Dan. *net*; Sw. *net*; Goth. *nett*; Ger. *netz*; root uncertain; vt. Goth. *netjan* = to wet; *netzen* = to wet, to steep; Sansc. *nida* = a river.]

1. An instrument for catching fish, birds, or other animals. It is made from a texture woven or knotted with large interstices or meshes. The fabric is also used for securing or containing articles of various kinds.

"And nets of various sorts, and various sures."
Faucher: Theophrastus; Iliad, xxi.

2. Various kinds of nets are employed in dredging and fishing; these will be found under their distinctive name, as, Stake-net, Seine, Trawl-net, &c. For nets used by entomologists in collecting, see Ring-net, Sweep-net, Umbrella-net.

3. A covering for horses in harness, to prevent their being annoyed by flies.

4. Anything made with interstices or meshes like a net.

"A great checker work, and wreaths of chain work, for the chapters."
1 Kings vii. 17.

5. A trap, a snare.

"Amorous nets."
Milton: P. L., ii. 162.

net-loom, s. A machine for making nets.

net masonry, s. Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net.

net-veined, a. [NETTED (2).]

net-work, 'net-work, s. Work formed in the same manner as a net; reticulated work; an interlaced or interwoven arrangement. (*Brown: Cyrus's Garden, ch. iii.*)

nēt, nētt, a. [The same word as net (q.v).]

1. Neat, pure, unadulterated.

2. Free from spot or blemish; spotless, pure. (*Spenser: F. Q., vi. vi. 29.*)

3. Bare, uncovered.

"The Priest with naked arms full net approaching nigh."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 45.

4. Free from all deductions; clear; as, net profit.

net-measure, s.

Arch.: That in which no allowance is made for finishing; and in the work of artificers, that in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.

net-proceeds, s. pl. The amount or sum received for goods after all charges and expenses have been paid.

net-weight, s. The weight of goods after allowance has been made for casks, bags, cases, or other inclosing material.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thērē; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

nēt (1), *v.t. & i.* [NET, *s.*]

A. Transitive :

- 1. To make or work up into a net or network.
- 2. To take or catch in a net ; hence, to trap, to snare ; to capture by stratagem or wile.
- 3. To include in a net or network.

"Netting it [a tree] to keep of the birds."—*Mss. Edgeworth, Boland, ch. xvi.*

B. Intrans. : To form net-work ; to make nets or netted work.

nēt (2), *v.t.* [NET, *v.*] To gain or realize as clear profit.

*** nēte, s.** [NEAT, *s.*]

*** nethellesse, adv.** [Mid. Eng. *ne* = not ; *the*, and less.] Nevertheless ; none the less.

nēth-ēr, neth-ere, neath er, a. [A.S. *nadhera*, *nethera* = lower ; *neath* = below ; *nidhara* = downward ; *neolhan* = below ; cogn. with lecl. *neith* = nether, lower ; *weathar* = lower (adv.) ; Dan. *nedre* (in comp. *nederdel*) = the lower part of a thing ; *ariden* = below ; *nedr*, *ned* = down ; Sw. *nedre* = (*v.*) nether, (adv.) below ; *nedre, ned* = down ; Ger. *nieder* = nether.] Lower ; having a lower situation or position ; being in a lower place ; belonging to the region or parts below.

"Out, dwellers in the nether cloum, avengers of the slain."—*Macaulay, Virginia.*

* **Nether House of Parliament :** A name given to the House of Commons during the reign of Henry VIII.

*** nether-stocks, s. pl.** Stockings. (*Shallop ; 1 Honey II., ii. 4.*)

*** nether-vert, s.** (See extract.)

* **Nether-vert,** which is properly all manner of underwoods, bushes, thorns, &c.—*B. Nelson's Tales Com. Game, 13, 271.*

*** nēth-ēr-liǎngs, s. pl.** [Eng. *nether* ; dim. *suff. -liǎng.*] Stockings.

*** nēth-ēr-mōre, a.** [Eng. *nether*, and *more.*] Lower.

"Thone corner of thys side which is in Kent, where for the most part shires arise out of France, is toward the East ; and thone *nethermore* is towards the South."—*Goldinge, Cesar, bk. v.*

nēth-ēr-mōst, a. [A corrupt. of A.S. *nid-hemesta.*] Lowest.

"Spart of the nethermost abyss."—*Milton, P. L., li. 956.*

*** nēth-ēr-wārdz, adv.** [Eng. *nether*, and *-wards.*] In a downward direction.

Nēth-ī-nim, s. pl. [Heb. נְתִינִים (*Nēthīnim*), from נָתַן (*nathan*) = to give, to dedicate.]

Jewish Antiq. : An order of hereditary attendants on the Levites in the services of the second Temple. They were to do the menial part of the work. It is supposed that the Gibeonites originally held a similar office (Joshua, ix. 21-27.) At the return from Babylon, 392 accompanied Zerubbabel (Ezra i. 58, Neh. vii. 60), and 220 came with Ezra (Ezra viii. 17, 20) ; 612 in all.

*** nēt-ī-fy, v.t.** [Eng. *net, a.* ; *-fy.*] To make neat ; to set or put in order. [NEATIFY.]

nēt, a. [NET, *a.*]

nēt-tā-pūs, s. [Gr. νῆττα (*nētta*) = a duck, and πῦς (*pūs*) = a foot.]

Ornith. : A genus of Anatidæ, with four species, ranging from tropical Africa Madagascar, India and Ceylon, to the Malayan peninsula and Australia. *Nettapus coronatidellianus* is the Pigmy-goose.

nēt-tās-tō-ma, s. [Gr. νῆττα (*nētta*) = a duck, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy. : A deep-sea genus of Muranidæ (q.v.). Scaleless, snout much-produced ; hands of eel-like teeth on jaws and vomer ; nostrils on upper surface of head, valvular. *Nettastomat pericarpus*, a Japanese species, has been taken at 245 fathoms. *N. melanurum*, from the Mediterranean, seems to inhabit a similar depth. (*Gauthier.*)

nēt-tēd, u. [Eng. *net, s.* ; *-ed*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Made or worked into a net or net-work ; reticulated.

2. *Botany (of leaves, &c.) :*

(1) *Gen. :* Having the veins reticulated. All those requisite to constitute a completely developed leaf are present, but with no pecu-

liar combination. It is the common arrangement in an exogenous leaf.

(2) *Spec. :* Covered with reticulated lines which project a little.

netted carpet, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Ulobria rete-carpæ.*

netted mountain moth, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Falcatia erubescens*.

netted-pug, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Empitheia crenulata*, one of the Larentulæ.

netted work, s. The same as NETWORK (q.v.)

nēt-tīng, v.t. [*pr. pte., a., & s.*] [NET (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. pte., a. & s.* [NET (1), *v.*] (See the verb.)

C. As substantive :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. The act or process of making nets or net-work.

2. A piece of net-work ; open-work fabric ; net-work.

II. Naut. (Pl.) : Nets of small rope used on board ship for various purposes, such as holding the hammocks when on deck, or for stowing sails ; also for hanging between the bulwarks and the rigging to repel boarders, and for defence against splinters and falling spars.

netting-needle, s. A kind of shuttle used in netting.

nēt-tic, net-tel, net-tille, ne-tle, s. [A.S. *nætle, netle* ; cogn. with Dut. *netel* ; Dan. *netle* (or *netle*) ; Sw. *nett* (for *nætt*) ; Ger. *nett* ; O. H. Ger. *nættla, nœttla.*]

Botany :

1. The genus *Urtica* (q.v.), containing various stinging plants. Two species, the Great Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and the Small Nettle (*U. urens*), are indigenous in Britain. The Roman Nettle, *U. pilulifera*, is an alien. The Great Nettle has ovate acuminate leaves or ovate lanceolate leaves, and spikes of generally dioecious flowers lower than the petioles ; the Small Nettle has elliptical serrate leaves, with five nearly parallel ribs, the spikes of flowers shorter than the petiole. They follow man. In parts of Scotland the young tips in spring are made into a soup, or "kail," by the common people, and are considered as a cooling medicine. [URTICA.]

2. Various plants more or less resembling the nettle in leaf, as the Dead-nettle (q.v.)

* **Nettle in, duck out :** A proverbial expression, expressive of inconstancy or fickleness ; the trying of one thing after another, in allusion to the common practice when persons are stung with a nettle, of rubbing the place with a duck-leaf.

"Nettle in, duck out, now this, now that, Pandare?"—*Chaucer ; Troilus & Criseida, bk. iv.*

nettle-blight, s.

Bot. : *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

nettle-broth, s. A dish made with nettles, gathered in March or April, before they show any flowers.

nettle-butterfly, s.

Entom. : *Vernonia urticæ.*

nettle-cloth, s.

Fabric. : A thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather.

nettle-creeper, s. A popular name for the Whitethorn (q.v.)

nettle rash, s.

Pathol. : An eruption upon the skin, resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle. It is frequently produced by eating shell-fish, mackerel, &c. [URTICARIA.]

nettle tap, s.

Entom. : A British Moth, *Sinanthia Fohriciana*, one of the Choreutiidæ. The larva feeds on nettles and pellitory.

nettle tree, s.

Bot. : *Celtis occidentalis.* [CELTIS.]

nēt-tic, v.t. [NETTLE, *s.*] To sting, to provoke, to irritate, to rouse feelings of displeasure or irritation in.

"I've nettled somebody full sore."—*Faulkner, Theocrat, l. 512.*

nēt tler, s. [Eng. "net-tler," *v.*] One who mends, provokes, or irritates another.

* **Net-tler :** One of the *nettle* tribe, see the botanical book that tells. *Milton, American, up to the Gen. & Div. of the Genus.*

nēt tle wort, s. [Eng. "net-tle," and *v.*] *Leuc. (1) :* The name given by Linndley to the *neta* of Linnaeus (q.v.)

nēt tling, s. [NETTLE, *s.*]

Resistance :

1. A process whereby two fibres are joined end to end, so as to appear as one, the ends being scutched or beaten out, and spun or twisted together.

2. The tying of the yarns in jays to prevent their becoming entangled when cast upon the pests in the ropewalk.

nēt ty, v. [Eng. "net," *s.* ; *-ty.*] Take a net, to tread.

neu dorf itc (cu as ōi), s. From Neudorf, Moravia, where found ; sulf. s^o (*Neu*)

Min. : A pale yellow resin found in a bed of coal. Lustre, wax like ; fracture, conchoidal ; sp. gr. 1.015 to 1.060. An analysis yielded carbon, 78.04 ; hydrogen, 12.84 ; oxygen, 11.38 ; nitrogen, 0.11 ; the resulting formula being, C₁₄H₁₈O₂, which would require carbon, 78.26 ; hydrogen, 10.14 ; oxygen, 11.60. Fus. s at 280°. Soluble in ether, leaving a pale yellow residue.

neūk, s. [Nook, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

neūmes, s. pl. [Properly *πνευμα*, from Gr. *πνευμα* (*pneuma*) = a breath. Wile applied to the system of notation, the word is spelt without the letter *p* (*neuma*) ; when applied to a series of notes to be sung to one syllable, the word seems generally to have retained its *p* (*pneuma*).]

Music : The notations employed from the eighth or ninth century to the twelfth. Kiese-wetter considers them to be the ancient *nota Romana* ; others believe them to have been of Asiatic origin.

neur, prof. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neurōn*) = a nerve.] Pertaining to or connected with a nerve of the nervous system.

neur a da, s. [Pref. *neur*, and Gr. *ἀδης* (*adēs*) = an acorn, a gland.]

Bot. : The typical genus of the rosaceous tribe *Neuradæ* (q.v.)

neu rad č æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *neuradæ*.] *Lat. fem. pl. adj. sulf. or.*

Bot. : A tribe of Rosaceæ. The calyx adheres to a ring of ten carpels ; the seeds are pendulous.

neu ræ-mi a, s. [Pref. *neur*, and Gr. *ἀκμη* (*akmē*) = a blunt.]

Pathol. : Dr. Laycock's name for purely functional diseases of the nerves. (*Diagnose.*)

neu ræ mic, u. [Eng. *neuradæ* (*radæ*), *mic*.] Pertaining or relating to *neurama*.

neūr aī, u. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neurōn*) = a nerve. Eng. *adj. sulf. -al.*]

Anal. : Of or pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system.

neural arch, s.

Comp. Anat. (Pl.) : The posterior rings of the vertebrae enclosing the spinal cord.

neural axis, s.

Comp. Anat. : Owen's name for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the canal formed by the chain of the vertebrae.

† **neural canal, s.**

Anat. : The canal containing the spinal cord.

neural septum, s.

Anat. : A median fascia running from the surface of the body to the transverse processes of the vertebrae. (*Quain.*)

neural spine, s.

Comp. Anat. : Owen's name for the autogenous part in the vertebra above the neural process or parts lodging the neural axis, the homologue of the spinous process of a vertebra.

neu-rāl ġī a, s. [Pref. *neur*, and Gr. *ἀλγος* (*algos*) = pain ; Fr. *neuralgie*.]

Pathol. : Severe pain produced by irritation

bōil, boy ; pōut, jōwl ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench ; go, çem ; thin, this ; sin, aș ; expect, Xenophon, cçist. iug.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, sious = shus. -ble, dlc, &c = hel, dçl

of a nerve, or by sympathetic action with inflammation of surrounding parts, a disease chiefly of debility, overwork, and general depression. When it occurs in the head it is called the *douleur*, in the breast *angina pectoris*, and in the chest-wall intercostal neuralgia. Bromide of potassium, strychnine, arsenic, quinine, and tonic treatment generally are indicated in this disease.

neu ral gic, a. [Eng. *neuralgic* (*neur*); -ic.] Pertaining to neuralgia; of the nature of neuralgia.

neu ral gý, s. [NEURALGIA.]

neu ra póp ý sis, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Eng. *raphy* (*pop*).] Prof. *neu-*, and Eng. *raphy* (*pop*).]

Anat.: The spinous process of a vertebra; the process formed at the junction of the neural arches.

neu ra tion, s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.] The same as NEURION (q.v.).

Anat.: The structure of the important parts, such as *neurion*, *palp*, generative organs, &c. — *Field*, Jan. 25, 1882.

neu rée tòm ý, s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve, and *τομή* (*tómē*) = a cutting; *τεμνω* (*temno*) = to cut.] The operation of cutting out a nerve or part of a nerve.

neu riç i ty, s. [Formed on analogy with electricity, from Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Physiol.: A scientific name for what was formerly known as nervous force or nervous fluid.

"Nervosity is not electricity any more than is magnetism, both are peculiar modes of polar force." — Owen. Anat. Vertebrates, I, 515.

neu rí lém ma, s. [Pref. *neu-*; i connect., and Gr. *λεμμα* (*lemma*) = a coat.]

Anat. & Physiol.: The membranous sheath or covering which encases each nerve or filament of a nerve.

neu ril i tý, s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.] The functions or properties of the nerves or nerve-fibres.

*"We owe to Mr. Leves our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-force is uniform in structure and function, and for the word *neurology* which expresses its common property." — W. J. K. Clifford. (Annals)*

neu rin, neu rine, s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Physiol.: The matter of which nerves are composed, and which is enveloped in neurilemma.

neu ri tis, s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.] *Pathol.*: Inflammation of a nerve.

neu rō, pref. [NEUR.]

neuro hypnotist, s. A mesmerist; one who induces a hypnotic state by animal magnetism.

neuro hypnology, s. [NEURO-HYPNOTISM.]

neuro hypnotism, s.

- 1. Animal magnetism; mesmerism (q.v.).
- 2. The state induced by means of mesmerism.

neu rō gèn tral, a. [Pref. *neu-*, and Eng. *central*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the nervous system, and to the centres of ossification in a vertebrate.

neurocentral suture, .

Anat.: A narrow cartilaginous interval existing till the third year in a dorsal vertebra.

neu rōg li a, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *γλία* (*gliā*) = glue.]

Anat.: The name proposed by Virchow, and generally adopted, for the supporting substance met with in the brain and spinal-cord between the nerve-fibres. Kölliker supposed it to be retiform tissue, and named it Reticulum. Called also sustentacular tissue.

neuroglia cells, s. pl.

Anat.: Small cells occurring in the neuroglia (q.v.).

"The presence of the neuroglia cells is in favour of Kölliker's view." — Quain. Anatomical, 1882, II, 271.

neu rōg ra phý, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *γραφία* (*graphía*) = to write.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the nerves; a description of the nerves.

neu rō læ nā, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Lat. *lobus* = a cleft, which the calyx resembles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Neuroleuce (q.v.). *Neuroleuca lobata* is the Common Halberd-weed, an erect South American shrub, with compound corymbs of yellow flowers.

neu rō læ nō æ, s. pl. [Med. Lat. *neurula*; *nō*; and fem. pl. adj. suit. -*or*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositae, tribe Scenicoidese.

neu rō litc, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *neuroolith*.]

Min.: Dana places this mineral as a subspecies of Limb. Hardness, 4.25; sp. gr. 2.476; colour, wax or amber-yellow; lustre, satin-like; feel, unctuous. Thompson's analysis yielded silica, 73.9; alumina, 17.5; sesquioxide of iron, 3.0; magnesia, 1.50; lime, 3.25; water, 1.50 = 99.8. A subsequent analysis by T. S. Hunt entirely differs from this, so that the true nature of the mineral is yet uncertain. It forms a belt 150 feet wide at Stanstead, Lower Canada.

neu rō lōg ic al, a. [Eng. *neurology* (*g*); -ical.] Pertaining or relating to neurology.

neu rōl ō gíst, s. [Eng. *neurology* (*g*); -ist.] One who studies or is versed in neurology.

neu rōl ō gý, s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the nerves; the doctrine of the nerves. (*Quain: Anat.* (ed. 8th), 519.)

neu rōl mā, s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Pathol.: A knotty swelling or tumour occurring in a nerve; nervous tumour.

neu rō pāth ic a, s. [Eng. *neuropathy* (*g*); -ic.] Relating to, characteristic of, or suffering from a nervous disease.

neu rōp a thý, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, pain.]

Pathol.: Nervous disease in general, or of any particular nerve.

neu rō pō di ūm, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pus*), genit. *πόδος* (*podis*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The ventral or inferior division of the foot tubercle of an ammelid; often called the ventral ear. (*Nicholson*.)

neu rōp tēr, s. [NEUROPTERA.] An individual of the order Neuroptera (q.v.).

neu rōp tēr a, s. pl. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entom.*: An order of the class Insecta, in which the older entomologists included all insects possessing four membranous wings, more or less elaborately veined, but without the peculiar arrangement of cells which occurs in the Hymenoptera. This arrangement included insects with a complete and others with an incomplete metamorphosis. The latter are now more generally called Pseudoneuroptera, and made a sub-order of Orthoptera. The order Neuroptera of modern authors includes insects with a perfect metamorphosis, a mandibulate mouth, a free prothorax, and four more or less veined membranous wings, and has two sub-orders, *Planipennia* and *Trichoptera*. The insect figured is *Myrmeleon formicarius*, belonging to the sub-order *Planipennia*, and the group *Megaloptera*.



2. *Fabrot.*: (See extract.)

*"The Paleozoic types which have been described as Neuroptera seem all to be either Pseudoneuroptera, or most nearly allied to that tribe. In the Trias, forms which appear to be related to the existent North American genus *Planiboles* have been met with, and in the Lias and Oolite a few species of different families occur. In Tertiary deposits they are more plentiful. — W. S. Dallas, in Cassell's Nat. Hist., VI, 10.*

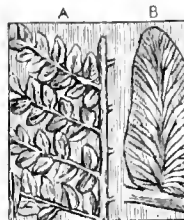
neu rōp tēr al, a. [Eng. *neuropter*; -al.] Pertaining or belonging to the Neuroptera (q.v.).

neu rōp tēr an, s. [Eng. *neuropter*; -an.] The same as NEUROPTER (q.v.).

neu rōp tēr is, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *πτερίς* (*ptēris*) = a fern.]

Fulcrbot.: A genus of fossil ferns ranging

from the Devonian to the Triassic period, universally abundant in the Coal Measures. The midrib of the leaflets is evanescent, either not distinct, or disappearing towards the apex.



neu rōp tēr ōus, a. [Eng. *neuroptera*; -ous.] The same as NEUROPTERAL (q.v.).

neu rō pur pū rie, a. [Pref. *neu-*, and Eng. *purpuric*.] (See the etym. and compound.)

neuropurpue fever, s. A malignant epidemic fever attended with lesions of the brain and spinal cord, usually with purpue or other eruptions. Mortality from 25 to 80 per cent. of those attacked. Lanner prefers to call it cerebro-spinal fever, and gives as synonymous malignant purpue-fever, malignant purple-fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, cerebro-spinal typhus, and spotted fever.

neu rō sis, s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Pathol.: Nervous disease or affection; neuropathy.

neu rō skēl ē tal, s. [Eng. *neuroskel(eon)*; adj. suit. -al.] Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton (q.v.).

neu rō skēl ē tōn, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Eng. *skeleton* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The endoskeleton (q.v.) of vertebrates; on it the general shape of the body and of its various parts greatly depends. Its parts are arranged in a series of segments following and articulating with each other in the direction of the axis of the body.

"The deep seated bones, in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion, form the neuroskeleton." — Owen. Anat. Vertebrates, I, 27.

neu rō spāt, s. [Lat. *neurospast*, from Gr. *νευροσπαστρον* (*neurospaston*), neut. of *νευροσπαστρον* (*neurospastos*) = drawn by strings. *νευρα* (*neura*) = a string, and *σπάω* (*spāō*) = to draw.] A puppet; a figure put in motion by a string.

"That outward form is but a neurospast." — Moore. Song of the South, bk. 1, ch. II, s. 34.

neu rōs thēn i a, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *σθένος* (*sthēnos*) = strength, force.]

Pathol.: Excessive nervous power or excitement.

neu rōt iē, a. & s. [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

A. As adjective:

- 1. Pertaining to the nerves; situated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease.
- 2. Having the quality or power of acting on the nerves; nervine.

B. As substantive:

- 1. A disease which has its seat in the nerves.
- 2. A medicine which acts upon the nerves; a nervine.

neu rōt ō tōme, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tómē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A long, narrow scalpel, used by anatomists to dissect the nerves.

neu rōt ō tōm ic al, a. [Eng. *neurotom* (*y*); -ical.] Pertaining to neurotomy, or the dissection of the nerves.

neu rōt ō mist, s. [Eng. *neurotom* (*y*); -ist.] One who is skilled in neurotomy; one who dissects the nerves.

neu rōt ō my, s. [NEUROTOME.]

- 1. The act or practice of dissection of the nerves.
- 2. An incised wound of a nerve.

neu rōt ō tōn ic a, s. [Pref. *neu-*, and Eng. *tonic*.] A medicine employed to strengthen, or brace the nerves.

neu rōp nōl ō gíst, s. [NEURO-HYPOLOGIST.]

neu rōp nōl ō gý, s. [NEURO-HYPOLOGY.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, eūb, eūre, unīte, eūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

neũ-tēr, a. & s. [Lat. = neither; ne = not, and tēr = whether of the two; Fr. neutre.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Not belonging to one side or the other; indifferent, impartial, neutral.

"The duke and all his country abode as neuter and indiffe with none of both parties."—Beniers: *Florant & Geoghe*, vol. 1, ch. cxi.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Neither male nor female.
2. Grammar:

(1) Of neither gender; a term applied to nouns and those forms of adjectives, participles, &c., which are neither masculine nor feminine. In English grammar applied to the names of inanimate things.

(2) Applied to verbs, the same as INTRANSITIVE (q.v.).

3. Zool.: Having no fully developed sex. [B. H. 3.]

"Few neuter insects out of Europe have been carefully examined."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, 1859, p. 231.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A person who does not attach himself to or support either side in a dispute or contest between two or more persons or nations; one who is neutral; a neutral; a trimmer.

"You must be as if were a neuter, and not wedded to your selfe, but as one standing in doubt."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 1470.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: A flower having neither stamens nor pistils; as in those occupying the outermost flowers of the head of *Viburnum Opulus*, the margin of the cymes in garden plants of Viburnum, Hydrangea, or in the whole cyme of *Viburnum opulus*.

2. Gram.: A noun of the neuter gender.

"Even in Greek and Latin there is no outward distinction between the nominative and accusative of neuter."—Max Müller: *Science of Language*, § iii.

3. Entom.: A sterile female, a worker. Neuters are found in social insect-communities, such as those of bees and ants. They have no sex, and, consequently, no reproductive power. According to Huber and Latreille the non-development of sexual organs is due to the kind of nourishment to which such insects have been limited in the larval state. Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. viii.) considers the different castes of neuters to have arisen from natural selection among males and fertile females, and considers that the existence of these sterile forms furnishes an argument against Lamarck's doctrine of inherited habit.

"The annual or periodical massacre of the neuters by wasps."—Lindsay: *Mind at the Loiter*, A. 10, p. 131.

neũ-tral, 'neu trall, 'new-trall, a. & s. [Lat. neutrals, from neuter = neither; Fr. Sp., & Port. neutral; Ital. neutrals.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not engaged or acting on either side; not taking an active part with any one of two or more contesting parties; indifferent, impartial.

"I have a letter guessingly set down That came from one that's of a neutral heart."—Shakespeare: *Leir*, iii. 7.

2. Neither very good nor very bad; mediocre, indifferent, middling.

"Some things good, and some things ill do seem, And neutral some in her fantastick eye."—Pope: *Todd*.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: The same as NEUTER (q.v.).

2. Chem.: Neither acid nor alkaline. The term refers chiefly to compounds of an acid and a base in which the one has been fully saturated with an equivalent of the other, a condition usually indicated by the substance having no action on the colour of litmus paper or solution.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: One who takes no active part or side in a contest between others; one who is neutral; one who does not attach himself to any one side or party.

"All the internal remedy is to come from the whole sound parts thereof. That is to say, such as are neutrals."—Baker: *Apology*, bk. iv, ch. iii, § 1.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Having neither stamens nor pistils.

2. Church Hist. (P): A term applied to certain Zwinglians who taught that communion in one or both kinds was indifferent, as nothing but the material elements was received in either case. (Shipley.)

neutral axis, s.

Mech.: The plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing.

neutral-colours, s. pl. Colours in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colours of the objects which surround them.

neutral line, s.

Magnetism: That part of the surface of a magnetic bar in which there is no magnetic force.

neutral point, s. (See extract.)

"The neutral-point of two metals is the temperature at which their thermoelectric values are equal."—Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 76.

neutral salts, s. pl.

Chem.: Salts which do not exhibit any acid or alkaline properties.

neutral tint, s.

1. A dull grayish hue, having the character of none of the brilliant colours, such as red, yellow, blue, &c.

2. A factitious gray pigment used in water-colours. It is composed of blue, red, and yellow in various proportions.

neutral vowel, s. A term applied to the vowel heard in such words as *her, firm, church*, &c., from its indefinite character, which is often due to the influence of a following liquid.

neũ tral-ist, s. [Eng. neutral; -ist.] One who professes neutrality; a neutral.

"Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of neutrals."—Petition of City of London to House of Commons (1648), p. 6.

neũ trāl-i tŷ, s. [Fr. neutralité, from neutrad = neutral (q.v.); Ital. neutralità.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being neutral in the disputes or contests of others.

"Purchase but their neutrality."—Shakespeare: *Antony*, iv. 2.

2. The state of being of the neuter gender.

"The plurality of the verb, and the neutrality of the noun."—Perrault: *On the French*, art. iv.

3. Indifference or mediocrity in quality; a state of being neither very good nor very bad.

"There is no health; physicians say that we At best enjoy but a neutrality."—Dryden: *Anatomy of the World*.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: Possessing the neutral condition. [NEUTRAL, A. H. 2.]

2. Law: That condition or attitude of a country or state in which it does not take part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other countries. A neutral state is allowed to supply to either of the belligerents any supplies or stores which are not contraband of war. It may also enter into treaties or engagements with either side, provided such treaties or engagements are unconnected with the subject of the war.

3. Armed neutrality: The state of a country or nation which holds itself armed in readiness to resist any aggression of either of the belligerents between whom it is neutral.

neũ trāl-i zā-tion, s. [Eng. neutraliz(e); -ation.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of neutralizing or making neutral; the state of being neutralized.

2. The act of declaring free to all parties, as not belonging to any one state in particular, and therefore not to be attacked or injured by any belligerent in time of war; the act of declaring or making neutral territory.

II. Chem.: The act of making neutral. [NEUTRAL, A. H. 2.]

neũ-trāl-ize, v. t. [Eng. neutral; -ize.]

1. To render neutral; to bring to a state of neutrality.

2. To declare free and open to all parties; to declare or make neutral territory.

3. To destroy the peculiar or distinctive properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative or null; to counteract.

neũ-trāl-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. neutraliz(e); -er.] One who, or that which neutralizes counteracts, or renders inoperative and ineffective the peculiar properties or powers of anything.

neũ tral-ly, ad. [Eng. neutral; -ly.] In a neutral manner; without inclination to favour to any one side; impartially.

neũ tri-ā, s. [NEUTRA.]

nó vó (D). [Fr. from Lat. neut, neutus, neutus (D) = snow; It. neve, converted into glaciata.]

"An indefinite thickness of snow would accumulate, if it were not prevented by the formation of snow."—L. B. *Scientific Elements of Geol.*, ed. 4, pp. 148.

nev-ē (2) s. [NIVE.]

nev-en, v. t. [Eng. nev, Da. = nev.] To name, to call, to mention.

"Nev-en you have done letters name."—Skepton: *Chaucer*, p. 127, l. 12.

nev-er, v. t. [A.S. nef, from ne = not, and ver = ever.]

1. Not ever; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

"Where is that never dwell, hope is the remedy That comes to all."—Milton: *P. L.*, 1. 9.

2. In no degree; not at all; none.

"Be never be misnomer'd, and never be the water."—Shakespeare: *Henry 4*, 1. 1. 3.

3. It is sometimes followed by the indefinite article when it is equivalent to an emphatic *not of none*.

"Be answered him to never a word."—Milton: *Venn*, 1.

"Never is largely used in comparisons, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as, never-suspecting, never-reading, never-patient, never-dying, never-satisfied, never-true, &c."

never indebted, *phr.*

Law: An answer traversing an action for alleged debt arising from simple contract.

never-the-later, 'never-the-latter, adv. Nevertheless, (Tyndal: *Heb.*, s. p. 162.)

nev-ēr-the-less, 'nev-er-the-less, conj. [Eng. *ever the less*, where the *less* = A.S. *leas*, *leas* = by that less; a substitution for the older *withless* or *athless* (q.v.).] Notwithstanding, yet, still, none the less; in spite of or without regarding that; for all that.

nev-ew (ew as ū), s. [NURUW.]

new (ew as ū), 'newe, n. [A.S. *nȳw*, *nȳwa*, cogn. with Dut. *nieuw*; *leŷ*, *ni*; Dan. & Sw. *nȳ*; Goth. *nȳws*; Ger. *neu*; O. H. G. *nūwi*; Wel. *newydd*; Fr. *ami*, *nouveau*; Gael. *nua*; Lith. *auksys*, Russ. *novyy*; Lat. *novus*; Gr. *neos* (*noos*); Sans. *navya* = Eng. *navy*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having existed only a short time; lately or recently made, produced, or brought into existence; recent, novel, not old, as, a new coat; a new fashion. (Said of things.)

2. Recent; lately come; as, a new arrival.

3. Recently or lately discovered or brought to notice; not before known; as, a new method.

4. Different from a former; newly or recently entered upon; as, to lead a new life.

5. Renovated or repaired, so as to be in the original state; renovated.

6. Recently started or begun, as, a new year, a new moon.

7. Never before used; opposed to second-hand; as, new furniture.

8. Retaining the original freshness.

"Flesh over new, not subject to decay."—Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 35.

9. Fresh after any event.

"Age from her sickness to that northern air."—Dryden: *To the Duchess of Ormonde*, 162.

10. Not of ancient extraction; not belonging to a family, lineage, &c. (Latinism.)

"A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a new man often mounts to favour, and obtains the rest of his contemporaries."—Goldsmith: *Todd*.

11. Not habituated, accustomed, or familiar; unaccustomed, unused.

"Twelve miles, a strong laborious race, A year to the plough."—Pope: *Beasts*, *thyra*, v. 1, l. 301.

B. As adverb: (Obssolete, except in composition.)

1. In a new, fresh, or different manner.

"You shall be new chastened in the Tower."—Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, 1. 1.

boil, boŷ; pouit, jōwī: cat. cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷhan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beŷ, deŷ.

2. Anew, afresh, again.
 "By new moulding his imprisoned pride"
Shakesp. Sonnet 31.

3. Lately, recently, newly, freshly.
 "Ye ride as stille and eie, as doth a moed,
 Were newe spoused, sitting at the boord."
Chaucer. C. T., 7, 872.

* **New** is largely used in composition, with the force of lately, recently, newly; as, *new-corned, new-found, new-planned, new-baited, new-fallen, new-behaved, &c.*

new assignment, s.
Law.: A fresh and more precise statement of a charge when it has been vaguely or even inaccurately drawn out at first.

new blown, n. Recently come into bloom. (*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.*)

new horn, n. & s.
A. *As adj.*: Recently horn; newly come into existence.
B. *As substantiv.*:

Church Hist. (Pl.): An American sect of Antinomians, which had a short existence in the early part of the eighteenth century. Its founder was a German immigrant, named Mathias Bowman (died 1727). He held the doctrine of the deification of humanity, with its consequence of denying that any act could be sinful in persons so deified.

New Christians, s. pl.
Church Hist.: Certain Jews in Portugal in the fifteenth century who, being intimidated into receiving baptism, continued secretly to practise the rites of Judaism.

New Church, s. [SWEDENBORGIAN]
 * **new come, a.** Lately come or arrived.

new comer, s. One who has lately come; a recent arrival.

New Connexion, s.
Ecclesiology & Church History:

1. A branch of the Methodists (q. v.).

2. A branch of the General Baptists.

* **new - create, v. t.** To create anew. (*Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2*)

new dropped, a. Recently born. (Used only of the lower animals.)

"He had gone forth among the new-dropped lambs"
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

new-fashion, n. Recently come into fashion, new fashioned.

new-fashioned, a. Made in a new fashion or style; recently come into fashion.

new-fledged, a. Wearing its first feathers; recently fledged.

† **New Holland, s.**

Geog.: The old name of Australia.

New Holland Cocker:

Bot.: A species of *Cedrela*.

New Holland Gun-rabbit:

Bot.: *Amphiocea costata*.

† **New Independents, s. pl.**

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The Independents or Congregationalists (q. v.)

New Jersey, s.

Geog.: One of the United States.

New Jersey Tea: [CEANOTHUS].

new-laid, a. Recently or freshly laid; as, a new-laid egg.

new land, s. Land newly brought under cultivation.

new-man, s.

Script. & Theol.: A regenerated man. [REGENERATION.]

new-model, v. t. To give a new or fresh form to a model.

new-moon, s.

Astron.: Properly the moon when she appears after having been invisible from having her dark side to us, sometimes used of the time when the moon is thus invisible; as opposed to full moon.

New Pelagians, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A Dutch sect, holding Pelagian views on grace and free-will. Sometimes times called Comarists, from Theodore Comarins, secretary to the States-General. He died about 1595. (*Ibid.*)

* **New Platonist, s.** [NEOPLATONIST.]

New Red Conglomerate, s. [DIOLOMITIC CONGLOMERATE.]

New Red Sandstone, s.
Geol.: A name formerly given to a certain series of sandstones to distinguish them from others called Old Red Sandstones. The New Red Sandstone Group consisted chiefly of sandy and argillaceous strata, usually breckered, though sometimes spots and stripes of it are greenish-gray, so that it has been called the Variegated Sandstone. It was divided into Upper and Lower. The upper strata are now called Triassic, and the lower, Permian. Sometimes the term New Red Sandstone is confined to the former, Sir Charles Lyell, in his *Stair's Elements of Geology*, heading a chapter, Trias, or New Red Sandstone Group (ed. 4th, p. 325).

* **new-sad, a.** Recently made sad. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2*)

new-sand, s.
Foundry: Facing-sand.

new-style, s.
Chronol.: The name given to that change in our chronology which resulted from the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. [CALENDAR, s., III. 3.]

New Testament, s. [TESTAMENT.]

new-trial, s. [TRIAL.]

new world, s. A name commonly given to the continent of North and South America, as having become known to the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere only at a comparatively recent date.

New-World Monkeys: [PLATYRHINE, MONKEY.]

new-year, n. Pertaining or relating to the beginning of a new year; as, *new-year* congratulations.

New-year's Day: The first day of a new year; the first day of January.

New-year's gift: A present made on New-year's day.

"If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog as a new year's gift."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 5.

New Zealand, s.
Geog.: A British colonial territory in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, two large and one small, besides others adjacent. It was originally called Tasmania, from Abel Tasman, who discovered it in 1642.

New Zealand Bat:
Zool.: *Chalinotobus tuberculatus*.

New Zealand Brerodius:
Zool.: *Berodius Aronavi*, a ziphioid whale, of which only four specimens are known to science. One was taken near Canterbury, N. Z., in 1868. It was about thirty feet long, velvety black, with grayish belly. In its stomach were found half a bushel of the horny beaks of a species of octopus.

New Zealand Flax. [FLAX, ¶ (3).]

New Zealand Fur-seal:
Zool.: *Otaria Forsteri* (*Gypsophoca tropicoides*, Gray). A full-grown specimen is from six to seven feet long, and weighs about 220 lbs. The hair is soft, black, with reddish-gray tips, a delicate reddish under-fur. They are fast becoming extinct, or retiring southward.

New Zealand Goose: [CSEMORNIIS].

New Zealand Hump-back Whale:
Zool.: *Megaptera Nova Zealandica*.

New Zealand Parrot:
Ornith.: *Strigopina haborptilus*. [KAKAPO.]

New Zealand Short-billed Bat:
Zool.: *Mystacinu tuberculata*. [MYSTACINA.]

New Zealand Smelt:
Ichthy.: *Retropinna Richardsoni*, one of the Salmonidae, found only in the rivers of New Zealand.

New Zealand Spinach:
Bot. & Hort.: *Tetragonia expansa*, a native of New Zealand, cultivated in Europe as a substitute for spinach.

New Zealand Spruce-tree:
Bot.: *Dacrydium cupressinum*.

New Zealand Sub-region:
Zool.: A sub-division of the Australian region, consisting of New Zealand, with the Auckland, Chatham, and Norfolk Islands.

New Zealand Tea:
Bot.: *Ledosperrum scoparium*.

New Zealand Wood-crow:
Ornith.: *Neomorphus (Heterolocha) acutirostris*, a curious and aberrant form, rapidly becoming extinct. By the Maories it is known as Huiia.

* **new, newe, v. t. & i.** [NEW, a.]

A. Trans.: To make new; to renew.
B. Intrans.: To become new; to be renewed. (*Chaucer: Dreamer.*)

new-bër-ÿ-ite (ew as ü), s. [Named by Vonn Rath after J. C. Newbery, of Melbourne; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in large tabular crystals in the gneiss of the Skipton Caves, Victoria. Easily soluble in acids. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 40.80; magnesia, 22.99; water, 36.21 = 100; corresponding to the formula Mg₂H₂P₂O₈ + 6H₂O. Loses its water about 110°. Found also at Mejillones, Chili.

* **newe, a. & adv.** [NEW, a.]

newe, v. t. & i. [NEW, v.]

new-ël, *new-ëll (l) *nu-ell, s. [O. Fr. *nuel* (Fr. *nuque*), from Lat. *nucale*, neut. sing. of *nuccalis* = pertaining to a nut; hence, applied to the kernel of a nut or the stone of a plum; *nucc* (genit. *nuccis*) = a nut.]

1. *Arch.*: The central column round which the steps of a circular staircase wind, winding stairs around a central well are said to have an open newel or hollow newel. The newel is sometimes carried through to the roof, to serve as a vaulting-shaft, from which the ribs branch off in all directions.



2. *Corp.*: The post at the head or foot of a stair, supporting a hand-rail.

3. *Civil Engin.*: A cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge.

4. *Shipwright.*: An upright piece of timber to receive the tenons of the rails that lead from the breastwork of the gangway.

* **new-ëll (2), s.** [NEW, a. The form was probably suggested either by O. Fr. *nuvel*, *novel*, or Eng. *novel* (q. v.-)] Something new or novel; a novelty.

"He was so enamoured with the newel That nought he deemed dearer for the jewel."
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; May.

new-ër, compar. of a. [NEW, a.]

Newer Pliocene, s.
Geol.: The more recent of two series of strata into which the Pliocene formation is divided. [PLIOCENE.]

* **new-fän-gel, *new-fän-gle, *newe-fan-gel, a.** [Mid. Eng. *newe* = new, and *fangel* = ready to seize or snatch at; from A.S. *fangan* = to take.] Fond of taking up or adopting what is new; newfangled. (*Gower: C. A., iii. 273.*)

* **new-fän-gel-nës, *newe-fan-gel-nes, *new-fän-gle-ness, s.** [Mid. Eng. *newfangel*; -ness.] Fondness of that which is novel or new; foolish desire or love of novelty.
 "Haleful without wavering, constant without new-fangledness."
Aecham: Scholmaster, bk. i.

* **new-fän-gle, v. t.** [NEWFANGEL.] To change by the introduction of novelties.

"To control and newfangle the Scriptures."
Milton: Of Prelogical Episcopacy.

new-fän-gled (gled as geld), a. [Mid. Eng. *newfangel*(e); -ed.]

1. Fond of taking up or adopting that which is new; fond or desirous of novelties.
 "Not to have fellowship with newfangled teachers."
 —1 Timothy vi. (Healing)

fäte, fät, fare, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. ew = ü.

2. Newly made, new-fashioned, novel; formed with the affectation of novelty. (Used in contempt or depreciation.)

"Let us see and examine more of this newfangled philosophy."—*Frucht Works*, p. 21

new fān' gləd lŷ (le as cl), *adv.*, [Eng. *newfangled*; *-ly*.] In a newfangled manner; with affectation of novelty.

new fān' gləd nĕss (le as cl), *s.*, [Eng. *newfangled*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being newfangled; the state of affecting newness of style or novelty.

new fān' glĭst, *s.*, [Eng. *newfangled*(*c*); *-ist*.] One who is fond of novelties or change.

"Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these newfangleds."—*Traker Fabric of the Church*, p. 90.

new fān' glŷ, *adv.*, [Eng. *newfangled*; *-ly*.] In a newfangled manner; newfangledly.

"Readily learned, and newfangledly made."—*Sir T. More Works*, p. 213

New-found land, *s.*, [Eng. *new*; *found*, and *land*.]

1. The name of an island off the coast of North America, discovered by John Cabot in 1477.

2. A Newfoundland dog.

Newfoundland dog, *s.*

Zool.: A well-known variety of *Canis familiaris*; according to Yonatt it is simply a large spaniel. It is supposed to have come originally from Newfoundland, where it is employed by the natives as a beast of burden. It is the largest, the most courageous, and by far the most intelligent of the water-dogs, and has considerable wools between the toes. The hair, usually black or black-and-white, is thick and curly, more flowing but not so thick as in the spaniel and retriever.

New gate, *s.*, [Eng. *new*, and *gate*.] The prison for the City of London down to 1902. It has since been demolished.

Newgate-calendar, *s.* A list of the prisoners formerly kept in Newgate, with a statement of their crimes, &c.

New-gate, *v.l.* [NEWGATE, *s.*] To imprison.

"Soon after this he was taken up and Newgate."—*North's Eccleson*, p. 208.

new-ing, *s.* [NEW.] Yeast or bath. (*Practical*.)

new-ish, *a.*, [Eng. *new*, *a.*; *-ish*.] Scarcely new; somewhat or rather new; as if newly made.

"It drinketh not newish at all."—*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

new-jānsk ite, *s.* [From Newjansk, Siberia, where found; *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

Min.: A variety of iridosmine (q.v.), containing over 40 per cent. of iridium. Some analyses show a percentage varying from 46.77 to 77.20 of iridium. Hardness, 7.0; sp. gr. 18.8 to 19.5. Found in flat scales, sometimes with crystal planes; colour, tin-white.

New-irk-itē, *s.* [Named by Thomson after Neukirchen, Elsass, where found; Ger. *Neukirchit*.]

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

new-ly, **neu-ly**, *adv.*, [A.S. *newlice*.]

1. In a new manner; in a manner different from the former.

"By deed-achieving honour newly warned."—*Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, ll. 1.

2. Anew, afresh, again.

"She was new lodged, and newly beddied."—*Shakspeare, A Lover's Complaint*, 81

3. Freshly, lately, recently; since a very short time.

"I have wandered home but newly."—*L. A. Fox, Broomland*.

new-nĕss, **newe-ness**, *s.*, [Eng. *new*, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being new; the state of being newly or recently invented, made, or brought into existence; recentness, recent origin.

"What else was performed in that newness of the world."—*Belshazz Hist. of the World*.

2. Novelty; the quality or state of being newly discovered, made known, or introduced.

"A newness, especially in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a searching mind."—*South's Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 3.

3. Something newly produced or introduced; an innovation.

"There are some newnesses of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues."—*D. (1713) (Gold)*.

4. A different state induced by change.

"Even so we also should walk in newness of life."—*Romans*, vi. 4.

5. Want of use or practice; inactivity.

"Heedless was to come without any device, all white like a new knight, but so new that his armour stained most of the others long exercise."—*Sedgwick*.

new pōrt ito, *s.* [After Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A., where found; *sup. -ite* (*Min.*.)]. The same as PRYLLITE (q.v.).

news, **newes**, *s.* [A plural formed from *new*, *a.*, but always treated as a singular noun; it is a translation of Fr. *nouvelles* = news, properly plur. of *nouvelle* = news.]

1. Recent or fresh intelligence or information concerning any matter or event; tidings.

"Expect from me no other news to have."—*Deighton's H. Manly*, p. 10.

2. Something new or unheard and unknown before.

"It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich."—*E. Estrange, Fables*.

3. A newspaper (q.v.).

4. A messenger with news.

"In the meantime there cometh a news-fifther with his horse to go over."—*Peppers' Diary*, July 31, 1667.

news agent, *s.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

news book, *s.* A newspaper.

news crammed, *a.* Stuffed with news.

news man, **news-man**, *s.*

1. One who brought news or tidings.

"Cease thou, but news men."—*Shakspeare, R. II*, v. vii.

2. One who delivers or supplies newspapers.

news-boy, *s.*, [Eng. *news*, and *boy*.] One who delivers or hawks about newspapers.

news-lĕss, *a.*, [Eng. *news*; *-less*.] Without news or information.

"We are in such a newsless situation."—*Walpole To Mann*, ii. 91.

news-lĕt tĕr, *s.*, [Eng. *news*, and *letter*.] The name given to the little printed sheets or letters, issued weekly in the early part of the seventeenth century, the news for which was collected by the news-writers in the coffee-houses. Originally they were literally letters of news written by professional news-writers, and sent by them to their employers weekly.

"The first newsletter from London was had on the table of the only coffee-room in Cambridge."—*Montague's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

3. The name is still retained in a few instances as the title of a newspaper.

news-mōn gĕr, *s.*, [Eng. *news*, and *man* (*a.*)] One who deals in news; one who occupies himself in hearing and relating news; a gossip.

"Smiling pick-thanks and base newsmongers."—*Shakspeare, Henry IV*, iii. 2.

news-pā pĕr, *s.*, [Eng. *news*, and *paper*.] A sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public print which circulates news, advertisements, reports of the proceedings of legislative bodies and other meetings, public announcements, and the like.

The newspaper, like many other useful inventions, seems to have originated in China. The *Pekin Gazette*, the oldest daily in the world, was first issued about A.D. 1350. This is still in existence, and is an official journal, forming a pamphlet of 20 to 40 pages of coarse paper, printed from wooden types on one side only, and having a paper cover. Towards the close of the first half of the seventeenth century various journals made their appearance in England. The earliest of these was the *Veritable News of the Present Week*. The first printed newspaper, properly so called, and duly numbered like those of the present day, was the *Weekly News*, which appeared in 1622. The first London daily was the *Courant* published by Samuel Buckley in 1701. The first established newspaper in England, outside of London, is believed to have been the *Newspich Postman*, 1706. The first actually published in Scotland was at Edinburgh in 1754. The *Indian News Letter*, the earliest Irish paper, was established in 1684. [ABORIGINALS, III. 2; PAPER-DUTY, STAMP, &c.]

news room, *s.*, [Eng. *news*, and *room*.] A room in which newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals are kept for reading.

news vĕn dĕr, **news vĕn dōr**, *s.*, [Eng. *news*, and *dealer*.] A person who sells newspapers; a news-agent.

news wri ter, *s.*, [Eng. *news*, and *write*.] One who collected and wrote out the news for newsletters. The news-writers were the prototype of the modern reporter.

news ŷ, *a.*, [Eng. *news*, *s.*; *-y*.] Full of news; gossip.

"The good, old fashioned long and weary letter of two or three days."—*British Quarterly Review*, 1867, p. 121.

newt, eft, of fet, **ewtĕ**, **ev etc.**, **newtĕ**, *s.* [A corrupt of *new eot*, the of the article being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under *N*); A.S. *newta*.] [EFT.]

Zool.: A popular name for members of the genus *Triton* (q.v.) found in Britain. Of these *T. cristatus*, the Great Water Newt, is the largest; *T. bibronii*, is the straight-lipped Water Newt, and *T. palmipes*, the Palmated Smooth Newt. Bill places the Common Smooth Newt (*T. punctatus*), in a separate genus *Lisotriton*, but it has few essential differences.

New tōn, *s.* [Isaac Newton, born Dec. 25, 1642 (A.S.), at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, published his *Principia* in 1687, was knighted in 1705 by Queen Anne, and died at Kensington, March 27, 1727.] (See etym.)

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night; God said let Newton be, and all was light."—*Pope's Epitaph on Newton*.

"Newton's theory of the composition of light."

Optics: The theory that light is not homogeneous, but is produced by the blending of seven simple or primitive lights of unequal refrangibility.

Newton's disc, *s.*

Optics: A capillary disc, about a foot in diameter, its centre and edges covered with black paper, like spokes of a wheel; arranged around the centre are strips of paper of such dimensions and tints as to constitute five spectra. When the disc is rapidly rotated, the prismatic colours all blend together, the resultant being white, or grayish-white.

Newton's rings, *s. pl.*

Optics: Rings of colour concentrically arranged, when a very thin lamina of anything transparent is subjected to the action of light. The iridescence of a soap-bubble is a familiar instance. Newton produced rings by enclosing a lamina of atmospheric air between two glasses, one plane the other convex. With homogeneous light, as, for instance, red, the rings are successively black and red; with white light they present the colours of the spectrum.

New tō nī an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. Its obj.: Pertaining to, discovered or propounded by Sir Isaac Newton.

A. As subst.: A follower of Newton in philosophy.

Newtonian system, *s.*

Astron.: The system which explains the movements of the planets in their orbits mainly by the law of gravitation.

Newtonian telescope, *s.* A form of the reflecting telescope, in which the rays are reflected from the surface of the object-mirror and intercepted by a small oval mirror placed in the axis of the tube at an angle of 45°. The image which would have been formed in the eye-piece is thereby deflected and is viewed by an eye-piece attached at a right angle to the side of the tube. The small mirror is fixed on the end of a slender arm connected to a slide, by which it is made to approach or recede from the large specimen, as may be required.

nĕx i ble, *a.*, [Lat. *veribilis*, from *pe*, put, *tr*, to tie, to bind.] Capable of being knit together.

next, **nest**, **nexte**, *a., adv.*, [A. S. *nĕxt*, *nĕst*, *nĕst*, *nĕst*, *nĕst*.] [NEXT.]

A. As adv.: Nearest or nearest in place, time, rank, or degree.

"Let us go into the next town: that I may see it there also."—*Mark*, 8.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwīl: cat, cĕll, chorus, çim, bengh; go, gĕm; thin, thĭs: sin, aş; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ew ŷ. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhùn; -çion, -şion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, dle, & bpl. dĕl.

B. As adv.: In the next place or position; at the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

* Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace; His country next, and next all human race." Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv, 378.

C. As prep.: Nearest or highest to; in immediate proximity to.

"One next himself in power, and next in crime." Milton: *P. L.*, i, 70.

* (1) Next door to: Closely allied or akin; not far removed from.

(2) Next to: Almost: as, That is next to impossible.

(3) Next of kin: One's nearest relative. [COSSANGUMTV, KINDRED.]

next door, s. Approach, nearness. "The next-door of death bids him not."—Earle: *Miraculous Narrative; The Good Old Man*.

next friend, s.
1. *Eng. Law:* A person by whom an infant sues in courts of law and equity, and who is responsible for costs.
2. *Scots Law:* A tutor or curate.

next-er, a. [Eng. next; -er.] Next, nearest.

"In the next-er night." Gossaigne: *Compt. of Phalaris*, p. 111.

next-ness, s. [Eng. next; -ness.] The quality of state of being next.

"The mind which has once been fascinated with the charm of indefinite nextness."—M. Arnold, in *Argosy*, Jan., 1866, p. 129.

next-ly, adv. [Eng. next; -ly.] In the next place; next.

"Other things ultimately and terminatively, but not immediately and nextly."—Milton: *Works*, vi, 274. (1684.)

nex-ūs, s. [Lat.]
Gram.: A tie, a connection; interdependence existing between the several members or individuals of a series.
"For the purpose of expressing the combination of two consonants without the interruption of a vowel, as in kt, pl, sh, the term nexūs is employed."—*Devinar: Comp. Gram. Argyn Leon*, (1872), i, 291.

nhan-dī-rō-ba, nan-dhī-rō-ba, s. [From *nhandirōba*, or *nhandirabati*, the South American name of one species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Nhandirobeæ. Now made a synonym of *Feniloea*.

nhan-dī-rō-bæ, nan-dhī-rō-bæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nhandirōba*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ar.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cucurbitaceæ. The anthers are not simous; the placentæ adhere to the axis of the fruit; seeds many.

nī-āre', s. [See def.] The native name of the wild ox or buffalo of Western Africa.

nī-as, nī-aise, n. & s. [Fr. *nivaise*.]

A. As adv.: Simple, silly, foolish.

B. As substantive:

1. A simpleton, a ninny.

"Thou art a nī-aise." Ben Jonson: *The Devil's an Ass*, i, v.

2. A young hawk; i. e. an eyas (q.v.).

"An eyas hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not able to help itself, and hence nī-aise, a silly person."—*Birds*.

nib, s. [NEB.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The bill or beak of a bird.

2. One of the points of a pen.

3. A small pen adapted to be placed in a holder for use. The usual form of steel pens, quill nibs are also made and similarly held for writing.

4. The point of a crow-bar.

II. Technical:

1. *Handwriting:* The handle of a scythe-smath. It has a ring slipping on the smath and tightened by a bolt or wedge. [SCYTH.]

2. *Locksmith:* A separate adjustable limb of a permutation key.

nib, v.t. [NIB, s.]

1. To furnish or provide with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen.
"We never do anything more than nib our pens till the Bishop of London comes."—A. B. Nichols: *Memoirs of C. J. Douglas*, vol. iv, ch. ix.

* 2. To nibble.
"When the fish begins to nib and bite." Deinos: *Secrets of Angling*.

nib-ble, v.t. & i. [A freq., from *nip* (q.v.); Low Ger. *nibbeln*, *nibbeln* = to nibble; Dnt. *knibbelen* = to cavil, to haggle.]

A. Transitive:

1. To eat in small bits; to bite little by little.
"Nibbling the water-blisses as they pass." Woodworth: *Emerald Walk*.

2. To bite without swallowing, as a fish does the bait.
"[It] tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat." Tove: *Broad Sports*, i, 151.

3. To catch, to nab. (*Slang*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. *It.*: To bite gently; to eat in small bits.
"Where now the shepherd to his nibbling sheep sits piping." Tylor: *Ruins of Rome*.

* 2. *Fr.*: To carp, to cavil.
"Ons at honours nibble at these ill placed honours."—*By. Ball*: *Eposcopy by Divine Right*, pt. iii, § 8.

nib ble, s. [NIBBLE, v.] A little bite, as of a fish at the bait; the act of seizing gently with the mouth, without actually swallowing.

nib blēr, s. [Eng. nibble(s); -er.] One who nibbles.
"The tender nibbler would not touch the bait." Shakespeare: *Pastorale Pdgrim*, 53.

nib-bling, pr. pte. or v. [NIBBLE, v.]

nib bling-ly, adv. [Eng. nibbling; -ly.] In a nibbling manner; by nibbles.

nib lick, nāb-lōek, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A peculiar kind of club used in the game of golf, having a thin, flat iron head, and used to hit the ball out of holes, ruts, or rough ground.

nib-nib, s. [NEBNEB.]

Ni-ca-ra-gua (u as w), s. [Named by Gil Gonzalez de Avila, who, in 1521, penetrated as far as Granada. He found, on the borders of the great lake, a cacique named Nicaragua, and called the lake *Nicarua aqua*, afterwards applied to the whole region. (*Riplot's Data*).]

Geog.: A republican state of Central America between Honduras and Costa Rica.

nicaragua-wood, s. The wood of a South American tree; it is used in dyeing and is called Peach wood; it is not sound enough for turning. The trees yielding this wood have not been ascertained with any certainty. The *Trees of Bot.* considers it derived from *Cesalpinia echinata*.

nie-cō-chrō-mite, s. [Mod. Lat. *nicocolum*] = nickel, and Eng. *chromite*.]

Min.: A mineral substance, occurring as a coating on texasite, and sometimes on chromite (q.v.). Colour, canary-yellow. From the result of a blow-pipe examination, Shepard, who named it, concludes it to be a dichromate of nickel. Found at Texas, Pennsylvania.

nie-cō-lite, s. [Mod. Lat. *nicocolum* = nickel.]

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

niçe, nyee, n. [O. Fr. *aise* = lazy, dull, simple, from Lat. *nescius* = ignorant; *ne* = not, and *scio* = to know; Sp. *nevio*. The changes in the sense may have been due to confusion with Eng. *nish*, which sometimes meant delicate, as well as soft.] [NESU.]

* 1. Simple, silly, foolish.

"He was niçe and knowt no wisdom." Robert of Gloucester, p. 106.

* 2. Trivial, unimportant.
"Bethink how niçe the quarrel was." Shakespeare: *Romeo & Juliet*, iii, 1.

3. Fastidious; hard to please or satisfy; over particular; punctilious, squeamish.
"Think not I shall be niçe." Milton: *P. L.*, v, 431.

* 4. Scrupulously cautious or particular; careful.
"Dear love, continue niçe and chaste." Donne

* 5. Coy, prudish; delicate or modest to a fault.
"She is niçe and coy." Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, iii, 1.

6. Distinguishing accurately and minutely; discerning minute differences or distinctions; scrupulous.
"If you give no niçe." Shakespeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v, 2.

7. Formed or made with scrupulous exactness; minute, exact, delicate, subtle.
"The subtle, which seldom makes nice distinctions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 8. Precarious, slender, risky.
"The nice hazard of one doubtful hour." Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, iv, i.

* 9. Luxurious, wanton.
"Shore's wife was my nice cheat." *Measure for Measure*, p. 412.

* 10. Weak, effeminate.
"Men was nice and effeminate."—*Barret. A. Boicart*.

* 11. Easily injured; delicate, tender, fragile.
"How nice the reputation of the maid." Bosconium.

12. Delicious, dainty; pleasant or agreeable to the senses; tender, sweet; as, a nice dish, a nice colour.

13. Pleasing or agreeable in general; likeable, pleasant; as, a nice book, a nice companion.

* 14. To make nice of: To be scrupulous about.
"He that stands upon a shu jery plain." *Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.* Shakespeare: *King John*, iii, 4.

* **nīçe-liņg, s.** [Eng. nice; dimin. suff. -ling.] An over-care person; one who is fastidious or punctilious to excess.
"But I would ask these nicings one question."—*Stables. Anatomy of Abuses* (1585), p. 42.

nīçe-ly, nyee-ly, adv. [Eng. nice; -ly.]

* 1. In a nice manner; foolishly, simply, sillily.
"He did ageely and toys." Robert de Brunne, p. 297.

* 2. Tenderly, carefully, gently.
"Settles, which if they be nicely handled, sting and prick."—*By. Ball. Meditations & Fours*, cent. 2, § 12.

* 3. Delicately.
"Twenty silly ducking observants." That stretch their duties nicely." Shakespeare: *Leary*, ii, 2.

* 4. Subtly, minutely.
"When articles too nicely urged be stood upon." Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, v, 2.

5. Accurately, exactly; with exact order or proportion.
"But human frailty nicely to unfold, Distinguishes a SATYR from a SOLD." Buckinghamshire: *Essay on Poetry*.

6. Pleasantly, agreeably; so as to please.

Ni-cene, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Nicaea, or Nice, a town in Asia Minor.

Nicene councils, s. pl.

Church Hist.: Two councils held at Nicaea; the first in 325 under Pope Sylvester I, on account of the Arian heresy. It drew up the Nicene Creed, and settled the controversy as to the keeping of Easter. [QUARTODUAGIAN.] The second in 787, under Pope Adrian I, was convened to put an end to the iconoclastic controversy. Both are considered un-ecumenical by the Roman Church. The Anglican Church only admits the authority of the first.

Nicene-creed, s.

Ritual & Church Hist.: Properly the Constantinopolitan-Nicene Creed. It was formulated by the first council of Nice, and the "Filioque" clause, to which the Greeks objected, was added at the First Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381, under Pope Damasus I. The Creed is recited daily in the Roman Mass—all present genuflecting at the words "Et homo factus est"—and in the Communion office of the Anglican Church.

nīçe-nēss, nīçe-nesse, s. [Eng. nice; -ness.]

* 1. Foolishness, folly, simplicity.

* 2. Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, extreme delicacy.
"Marcus Cato, that never made ceremony or niceness, to praise himself openly."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 295.

* 3. Effeminacy, luxury, delicacy.
"And eke that Age-depressed niceness vaine, Earn'd to hardness." Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV, viii, 27.

4. Deceay of perception. As, the niceness of taste.

5. Minute or scrupulous exactness; punctiliousness.
"The scribbles of the law, with such anxiety and niceness, confine themselves to the letter of Abuses."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 1.

* 6. Coyness, modesty.
"Fear and niceness the handmaids of all women." Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iii, 4.

7. Agreeableness, pleasantness; the quality of affording pleasure.

* **nīçe-er-y, s.** [Eng. nice(s); -ery.] Daintiness; affectation of delicacy.

nīçe-ty, nīçe-tee, s. [O. Fr. *nicete*, from *nice*.]

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, woif, work, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūrc, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā; qu = kw.

- * 1. Foolishness, simplicity, simpleness.
"The miller suited at his *nicety*."
Chaucer, C. T., l. 401.
- * 2. Fastidiousness; excess of delicacy; squeamishness.
"Lay by all *nicety* and profusions blishes."
Shaksp., Measure for Measure, II. 4.
- 3. Delicacy of perception; minuteness.
- 4. Exactness; extreme accuracy.
"The ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion."
Johnson, Lives of the Poets, 7. Butler.
- 5. That which is minutely accurate or exact; a subtilty; a minute difference or distinction.
"It being well known that they were never bred to the *nicety* of logic, either in making syllogisms or dilemmas."
South, Sermons, vol. VIII, ser. II.
- * 6. Delicate management or treatment.
"Love such *nicety* requires."
Shaksp.
- * 7. Efficacy; delicate softness.
- * 8. Pl.: Dainties or delicacies of the table.
- * 9. To a *nicety*: Exactly; with extreme accuracy.
"To take this horse's measure to a *nicety*."
Wortley Echo, Jan. 10, 1865.

nich-ar, s. [NICKAR.]

niche, nicc, s. [Fr. *niche*, from Ital. *nicchia* = a niche, *nicchio* = a shell, a nook, a corner, from Lat. *niculum, nitylum*, accus. of *niculus, nitylus*, = a sea-mussel; Gr. *μυτῶλος* (*mutolos*) = a mussel.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.*: A cavity or hollow place in the thickness of a wall, in which to place a figure, a statue, a vase, or an ornament. Niches are made to partake of all the segments under a semicircle. They are sometimes at an equal distance from the front, and parallel or square on the back with the front line, in which case they are called square recesses or square niches. Occasionally small pediments were formed over them, supported on consoles, or small columns or pilasters placed at the sides of the niches. Anciently they were used in ecclesiastical buildings for statues and shallow square recesses. Semicircular niches for the reception of statues were of frequent occurrence in the walls; and there was generally a large niche, with a vault above it, facing the entrance of the temple, and forming the termination of the building, which contained the image of a god. In the Early English architecture niches became more deeply recessed. In the Decorated style greater variation was introduced; in plan, they consisted of a half-octagon or half-hexagon, the heads were formed into groined vaults, with ribs, bosses, pendants, and canopies elaborately carved and ornamented. They were projected on corbels and ornamented with pillars, buttresses, and mouldings of various kinds.

"Gothic monks owed their chief grandeur to rich canopies, fretwork, and abundance of small *niches* and trifling figures."
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. IV., ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: A place, a position.
"Just in the *niche* he was ordained to fill."
Coeper, Task, iv. 792.

* 1. *Angular niche*: (1) *Ord. Lang.*: A niche formed in the corner of a building.

(2) *Carpentry*: The woodwork to be lathed over for plastering. The usual construction of niches in carpentry are those with cylindrical backs and spherical heads, called cylindrical niches.

2. *Ground niche*: A niche which, instead of bearing on a massive base or dado, has its rise from the ground, as the niches of the Pantheon at Rome. Their ordinary proportion is two diameters in height and one in width. Round or square niches are also formed.

niched, a. [Eng. *nich*(v); -ed.] Placed in a niche.
"Those *niched* shapes of noble mould."
Keats, Daisies, 38.

nich-er, s. [NICKER.]

nich-er, nick-er, c. l. [Allied to *neigh* (q.v.).] To neigh; to laugh in a short, broken manner; to snigger.

"The old crone *nichered* a laugh under her bonnet and bandage."
C. Brown, Jane Eyre, ch. xiv.

nicht (ch guttural), s. [NIGHT.] (*Scotch*.)

nick (1), s. [A.S. *nicor* = a water-sprite; cogn. with Icel. *nygr* = a water-goblin; Dan. *nik*, *nisse*; Sw. *nickern* = a sea-god; O. H. Ger. *nichus* (fem. *nichessa*) = a water-sprite; Ger.

nic (fem. *nir*).] A water-sprite or goblin. Now only applied to the Devil, usually with "old" prefixed. [WATER-WOITSUN.]

nick (2), s. [A modified form of *nook*, the older form of *notch* (q.v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

- 1. A small notch.
- "Though but a stick with a *nick*."
Fletcher, Boatswain, p. 23.
- 2. The slit in the head of a screw at which the screw-driver is applied.
- 3. A notch or incision at a measured distance on an object; a cut to form a starting-point for a keel.

4. A score on a tally, from the old practice of keeping reckoning by notches on sticks; a reckoning.

* 5. A false mark in a measure, for fraudulent purposes; a raised or indented bottom in a beer-can, wine-bottle, &c.

"From the *nick* and froth of a penny pothouse."
South, Sermons, vol. I., ser. 1.

6. The exact moment required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.
"God delivered them at the very *nick* of time."
South, Sermons, vol. IX., ser. 1.

7. A winning throw at dice.

SEVEN, SHY A SIX, EIGHTEN A NICK. The usual trick.

* 8. The exact point or matter.
"Now ye have hit the *nick*."
Beaumont & Fletcher, P. II., act. 5.

II. *Print.*: The notch on the front of a piece of type. It enables the compositor to arrange the letters in his stick without looking at the face.

* 9. *Out of all *nick**: Past all counting.
"I tell you what Laurence, his man told me, he lov'd her out of all *nick*."
Shaksp., Two Gentlemen of Verona, IV. 2.

nick-nack, s.

1. [KNICKKNACK.]

2. A feast or entertainment to which all contribute their share.

nick nackery, s. [KNICKKNACKERY.]

nick stick, s. A notched stick used as a tally. (*Blaugford; Travelled Monkey*.)

nick (1), *v.* **nick**, c. l. & i. [NICK, (2), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To cut nicks or notches in; to notch.

II. *Figuratively*:

* 1. To fit or correspond with; as, lattices cut in nicks; to tally.

"Wards *notching* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations."
Camden, Acronis.

* 2. To hit; to touch luckily; to come upon at the lucky moment.

"The just season of doing things must be *nick'd*."
L'Estrange.

3. To steal, to thieve. (*Slang*.)

4. To take, to lead.

"Nix him home, then knowest she dotes on thee."
Beaumont & Fletcher, Little Booby, I. 1.

* 5. To break, to smash.

"Break watchmen's heads and chairmen's glasses, And thence proceed to *nickings* us."
Frear, Anna, II. 235.

* 6. To defeat, as at dice; to cheat, to cozen.

"His man with scissors *nick'd* him like a fool."
Shaksp., Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To slip or move quickly.

"The white greyhound *nick'd* up on the inside for two or three wretches."
Field, Jan, 22, 1863.

* 7. 1. To *nick with way*: To deny; to refuse; to disappoint by a refusal.

2. To *nick a horse's tail*: To make an incision at its root to make him carry it higher.

* **nick cared**, a. Crop-cared.

* **nick** (2), *v.* l. [A contract. of *nicknam* (q.v.).] To nickname.

"Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me."
Frear, Perkin Warbeck.

nick-ar, s. [NICKER, (2).]

nicked, a. [Eng. *nick*; -ed.] Having nicks or notches cut in it; notched.

nick-er, s. [Ger. = worthless.]

1. *Chem.*: Symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58.7.

A tetrad-metallic element, discovered by a count-stoff in 1751, in combination with arsenic, in the copper-coloured mineral arsenic of nickel;

called by the miners kupfernickel. Its preparation is effected in various ways, the most method involving first the separation of the arsenic, copper, &c., with by the sulphide, and that of cobalt by chloride of lime or nitrate of potash. The solution of pure nickel is precipitated by potash, and the dry oxide mixed with oil or charcoal and exposed in a crucible to the heat of a blast furnace, whereby the metal is obtained as a fused mass. Nickel is silvery-white, malleable and ductile, and as intrinsically soft. Specific gravity, 8.58 to 8.69. It is magnetic at ordinary temperatures, and dissolves in dilute sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. Nickel forms several alloys, the most important being known as German silver. It forms two oxides: Nickel protoxide, NiO, formed by exposing nitrate of nickel to continued ignition; it is a grayish-green non-magnetic powder, which does not absorb oxygen from the air; Nickel sesquioxide, Ni₂O₃, formed by exposing nitrate of nickel to a moderate heat; it is a black powder, which dissolves in acids with evolution of oxygen and formation of nickel salts. These are mostly iron-ore-green in the hydrated state, turning yellow when heated.

2. In the United States a popular name for small coins, partly consisting of nickel, value one, two, and five cents.

* Nickel-arsenate = *Annabergite* and *Nichtosite*; Nickel-arsenite = *Chloanthite*, *Niobinite*, and *Bannockburnite*; Nickel-bisulphate = *Greenockite*; Nickel-carbonate and Nickel-hydrate = *Tersulphite*; Nickel-glance = *Gersulphite*; Nickel-green = *Annabergite*; Nickel-guminate = *Genthite*; Nickel-ochre, Nickel-loom = *Annabergite*; Nickel-oxide = *Bassowite*; Nickel-pyrites = *Millerite*; Nickel-silicate = *Albite*, *Genthite*, *Nannite*, and *Pandite*; Nickel-sulphate = *Morvanite*; Nickel-sulphide = *Millerite*; Nickel-stibine = *Ullmannite*; Nickel-titrol = *Morvanite*.

nickel plating, s.

Chem.: The art of coating copper, brass, or other metal with nickel. To a dilute solution of pure zinc chloride a solution of nickel sulphate is added, until the liquid is distinctly green, and the whole raised to the boiling-point. The article to be plated, after being thoroughly cleaned, is placed in the liquid, and the boiling continued for thirty minutes, when the nickel will be found deposited in a brilliant white layer. After being washed and dried it takes a fine yellowish-toned polish. A moderate battery power and nickel anodes are sometimes employed. Nickel electrotypes stand wear and tear much better than the ordinary copper ones.

nickel sulphate, s.

Chem.: NiSO₄ + 7H₂O. One of the most important salts of nickel, formed by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid. It forms green, prismatic crystals, which require three parts of water for solution. Used for nickel electroplating.

nic kcl ic, a. [Eng. *nickel*; -ic.] Pertaining to nickel; containing nickel.

nic kcl if-er-ous, a. [Eng. *nickel*; Lat. *fero* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Containing nickel.

"The nickel in the bronze from Western Switzerland is considered to have been derived from the *nickeliferous* copper ores of the Malais. *Dankwa*: *Early Man in Britain*, ch. 81.

nickeliferous gray antimony, s. [ULLMANNITE.]

nic kel inc, s. [Eng., Ac. *nickel*; -inc] (*Min.*.)

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the hexagonal system, and isomorphous with Breithauptite (q.v.). Occurs mostly massive, crystals being rare and small. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 7.33 to 7.67; lustre, metallic; colour, pale copper red; streak, brownish-black; opaque; brittle; fracture, uneven. Composes, arsenic, 55.9; nickel, 44.1 = 100, corresponding to the formula, NiAs. Found associated with cobalt, silver, and copper ores in Saxony and other parts of Germany, occasionally in Cornwall, &c.

nick-er (1), s. [Eng. *nick*, v., c. l.]

* 1. One of a set of wild, dissolute night-brawlers in the reign of Queen Anne, who amused themselves by breaking windows with halfpence.

"His scattered penne the flying *nick-er* flies."
Gay, Trivia, II. 415.

bôil, boy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn. -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, dic, ac. = bel, del.

2. The cutting-hp at the circumference of a centre-bit, which cuts in the wood the circle of the hole to be bored

nick-er (2). † **nick-ar**, **nich-er**, s. [NICKAR.]

nicker-nuts, . pl. [GULANDINA.]

nicker-tree, s. [GULANDINA.]

nick-ing, pr. par. or a. [NICK, v.]

nickling buddle, s.

Metall.: A form of buddle used in washing lead ore.

nickling file, s. A thin file for making nicks in heads of screws.

nickling-trunk, s.

Metall.: A tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed. At the upper end is a trough which discharges a gentle sheet of water over a nicking board, which divides the water into rills and gradually washes off the slimes, settling them on the flat surface of the table in the order of their respective gravities.

nick-nāme, * **nek-nāme**, s. [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *anokename*, the *n* of the indefinite article being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under N.) Cogn. with Icel. *aukaufi* = a nickname, from *auka* = to eke, and *nafu* = a name; Sw. *oknāme*, from *oka* = to eke, and *nāma* = a name; Dan. *ogenavn*, from *oge* = to eke.] [EKENAME.]

1. A surname or name given in derision, contempt, or reproach, or with reference to some act, habit, or peculiarity of the person; a sobriquet. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii)

* 2. A familiar or diminutive name.

* A very good name it [job] is; only one I know that an 's got a nickname too!—*Luckens' Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

nick-nāme, v. t. [NICKNAME.] To call by a nickname; to give a nickname to.

nick-ūm, s. [Eng. *nick* (1), s.] A mischievous fellow, a practical joker, a wag

nī-co, prof. [NICOTINE.] Derived from or contained in tobacco.

nico tannic, a. Having some of the properties of tobacco and tannin.

Nicotannic acid: [NICO-TANNIN.]

nico-tannin, s.

Chem.: Nico-tannic acid; a substance observed in tobacco leaves some years ago by the chemists at Somerses House, and more recently investigated by Dr. James Bell. It is obtained as a friable mass, slightly soluble in ether, easily soluble in alcohol and water, strikes a green colour with ferric salts, and yields canary yellow precipitates with oxide of lead, lime, and baryta. It instantly reduces oxide of silver and permanganates like ordinary tannin, but does not precipitate gelatin or the alkaloids.

Nic-ōl, s. [From the name of the inventor.]

Optics: Nicol's prism (q.v.).

"Eye-pieces filled with divided circles and ments."—*Cat. Loan Coll. at South Kensington* (1872), p. 216.

Nicol's prism, s.

Optics: An instrument for polarising light. It is formed from a rhombhedron of Iceland spar, thrice as long as its diameter, which is bisected in the plane which passes through the obtuse angle. The new faces being polished, the two halves are again united by Canada balsam. When a luminous ray enters the prism the ordinary ray undergoes total reflection at the layer of balsam, and is reflected out of the crystal, while the extraordinary one is alone polarised. It is thus a most valuable polariser. Modifications of this prism have been made by Foucault, who substitutes for the balsam a layer of air; by Prazmowski, who cuts the spar differently, and cements the two halves together with linseed-oil; by Dr. Steeg, Mr. Glazebrook, Professor Thompson, Dr. Feussner, and others.

Nic-ō-lā-i-tane, **Nic-ō-lā-i-tan**, a. & s. [Gr. *Nikolaos* (*Nikolaitos*), Lat. *Nicolaus*; remote etym. doubtful. (See def. B.)]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the Nicolaitans. [B.]

"It may be concluded that the Nicolaitan doctrine was a doctrine of general libertinism in religious rites, passing quickly into a doctrine of general libertinism, defending itself under a show of fanaticism, and attaching itself to other heresies.—*Alford: Doct. Sects & Heresies*, p. 373

B. *As substantive*:

Church Hist. (Pl.): An heretical sect mentioned in the Revelation (ii. 6, 14), and there charged with disregarding the injunction laid by Peter, James, and Paul upon the Gentile converts (Acts xv. 20). In all probability the impurity forbidden was looked upon as an act of religious worship, such as in early Jewish times had been borrowed from pagan nations (2 Kings xxiii. 6, 7; 2 Chron. xxi. 11; cf. Baruch iv. 43), notably from the Babylonians, whose worship of Mylitta is described by Herodotus (i. 199). Hosea (iv. 12-14) trenchantly denounces such practices. The Nicolaitans are said to have been founded by Nicolaus the Deacon, but the evidence is not convincing.

nic-ō-lō, s. [ONICOLO.]

nic-ō-pyr-ite (yr as ir), s. [Lat. *nicotina* = nikel, and Eng. *pyrite*.]

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

nī-cō-thō-č, s. [The name of one of the Harpae.]

Zool.: A genus of fixed parasitic Copepods. *Nicolthoe astaci*, a very small species, of a rosy colour, attaches itself to the gills of the Common Lobster.

* **nī-cō-ti-an** (ti as shī), * **ne co ti an**, a. & s. [Fr. *nicotiane* = tobacco.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

"This gourmand . . . whiffes himself away in nicotian incense to the idol of his vague intemperance."—*Br. Hall: St. Paul's Combat*.

B. *As subst.*: Tobacco. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, in. 5.)

nī-cō-ti-ā-na (t as sh), s. [Named after John Nicot of Nismes, French ambassador to Portugal, who first introduced the tobacco plant into France, having obtained its seeds from a Dutchman, who had them from Florida.]

Bot.: Tobacco; the typical genus of the solanaceous tribe Nicotianae. Calyx, five-lobed, permanent; corolla, funnel or salver-shaped, the limb five-lobed; stamens, five, as long as the tube of the corolla; stigma, capitate; capsule, two-celled, with many minute seeds. Viscous-leaved herbs, natives of Tropical America and Asia. [TOBACCO.]

nī-cō-ti-ā-ně-æ (t as sh), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nicotiana*(s); Lat. fem. pl. *adj.* suff. *-eae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceae, sub-order Atropaceae; made by Myers an order.

nic-ō-tine, s. [Eng., &c. *nicotina*(s); *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₄N₂. An acrid poisonous alkaloid found in tobacco leaves to the extent of from 1 to 5 per cent. It may be prepared by passing a current of steam through a mixture of lime and powdered tobacco, neutralising the liquid which comes over with sulphuric acid, adding ammonia to liberate the nicotine, and dissolving the latter in ether. The ethereal solution yields almost pure nicotine. It is a colourless transparent oil, which boils at 250°, and does not freeze at -10°. Specific gravity, 1.027 at 15°. It has a strongly alkaline reaction, and turns the plane of polarisation to the left. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the fat oils, and its characteristic reaction is the formation of a kermes-brown precipitate with tincture of iodine. Nicotine forms numerous salts. The sulphate (C₁₀H₁₄N₂)₂H₂SO₄ is uncrystallizable, but the chloride, C₁₀H₁₄N₂HCl, may be obtained in crystals by passing hydrochloric acid gas into nicotine under vacuo.

* **nic-ō-tin'-ē-an**, a. [Eng. *nicotine*; *-an*.] Of or pertaining to nicotine or tobacco.

"Lapped in nicotine-elysium, the cautious worshippers of the weed recline in fortified security."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. xxiv.

* **nī-cōt-in-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *nicotin*(s); *-ize*.] To impregnate with tobacco.

"Lanky, calverous, uncrimined young men."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. vi.

nī-cō-tyl'-i-ā, s. [NICOTINE.]

* **nic-tāte**, v. i. [Lat. *nicto*.] To wink.

"The *nicitating* membrane."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii

* **nic-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *nicatio*, from *nicto* = to wink.] The act of winking.

"Our *nicitations* for the most part when we are awake."—*Lockhart: Intellectual System*, p. 161.

* **nic-ti-tate**, v. i. [A frequent. from Lat. *nicto*.] To wink.

"The *nicitating* membrane."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii. (Note 34)

nic-ti-tāt-īng, pr. par. & a. [NICITATE, v.]

nicitating-membrane, s. [MEMBRANA-NICITANS.]

* **nic-ti-tā-tion**, s. [NICITATE.] The act of winking.

nīd-a-mēn-tal, a. [Lat. *nidamentum*] = a nest, from *nīdus* = a nest; Eng. *adj.* suff. *-al*.]

Physiol.: Relating to the protection of the egg and young, especially applied to the organs that secrete the material of which many animals construct their nest. (*Owen*.)

nidamental capsules, s. pl.

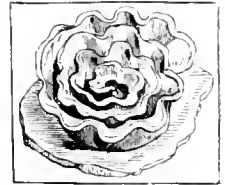
Physiol.: Tough, albuminous capsules, in which many of the Mollusca deposit their eggs. Those of the whelk are common objects on the sea-shore.

nidamental-gland, s.

Physiol.: An organ largely developed in female gastropods and cephalopods, for secreting the material with which their eggs are enveloped or cemented together.

nidamental-ribbon, s. (See extract.)

"The spawn of sea-shells consist of a large number of eggs, adhering together in masses, or spread out in the shape of a strap or ribbon, in which the eggs are arranged in rows; this *nidamental-ribbon* is sometimes curled up spirally like a watch-spring, and attached by one of its edges."—*S. P. Woodward: Manual of the Mollusca* (ed. 1859), p. 49.



NIDAMENTAL RIBBON OF DORIS JOHNSTONI.

* **nī-dar-ý**, s. [Lat. *nidus* = a nest.] A collection of nests.

"In this repulsive *nidary* does the female lay eggs and breed."—*Loefer*.

nīd-dī-cōck, s. [Cf. *nīdus*.] A foolish fellow; a munny.

* **nīd-dīng**, a. & s. [NIDING.]

nīd-dī-pōl, a. [Cf. *nīdlicock*.] Foolish, silly.

"What *nīd-dīng* hare-brain!"—*Stanhurst: Virgil: Æneid* iv. 116.

nīd-dle-nōd-dle, v. i. [A reduplication of *noddle*, v. (q.v.).] To nod, to shake backward and forward.

"Her head *nīd-dle-noddled* at every word."—*Wood: Miss Kibbenberg*.

* **nīd-dle-nōd-dle**, o. [NIDDLE-NODDLE, v.] Vacillating.

"*Niddle-noddle* politicians."—*Combe: Dr. Syntax; Tour*, li. ch. v.

nīde, s. [Lat. *nidus* = a nest.] A brood; as, a *nīde* of pheasants.

* **nī-dēr-īng**, a. [A.S. *nīdīng*; Icel. *nīdīngr*.] Infamous, faithless. [NIDING.]

nīdge, v. t. [NID, (1).]

nīdged-ashlar, s. [NIGGED-ASHLAR.]

* **nīdg-ēr-ý**, s. [O. Fr. *nigerie*.] A trifle; a piece of foolery.

* **nīdg-čt**, s. [O. Fr. *niger* = "to trifle; to play the top or nidget." (*Catgrate*.)]

1. An idiot, a fool.

2. A coward; a mean or poor-spirited fellow. (See example s.v. NIDING.)

* **nīdg-īng**, a. [NIDGET.] Trifling, insignificant.

* **nīd-ī-fī-cāte**, v. i. [Lat. *nidificatus*, pa. par. of *nidifico*; *nidus* = a nest, and *ficio* = to make.] To make or build a nest; to nestle.

nīd-ī-fī-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *nidificatio*, from *nidificatus*, pa. par. of *nidifico*.]

1. The act of making or building nests.

"The variation of instinct in the *nidification* of birds was long ago shown by Audubon."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, l. 153.

2. A nest.

"A great affinity betwixt the *nidifications* of birds and these conglomeration of the thread of the silk worm."—*Moré: Invaert. Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

fāte, **fāt**, **fare**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīnc**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūlc**, **fūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

nig-gard-ous, nig-ard-ous, a. [Eng. *niggard*; *-ous*.] Niggardly, stingy, mean, parsimonious.
 "His covetous gathering and niggardous keeping — *Sir J. More* *Works*, p. 94.

nig-gard-ship, nyg-ard-shyp, s. [Eng. *niggard*; *-ship*.] Niggardliness, stinginess, parsimony.
 "Much punching and niggardship of waste and drayage." — *Elgar* *The Governour*, bk. III., ch. xxx.

nig-gard-y, s. [NIGGARDY.]

ligged, pa. par. or a. [NIG.]

nigged ashlar, s.
Masonry: Stone hewn with a pick or pointed hammer instead of a chisel and mallet. Called also Nidged-ashlar.

nig-gër (1), s. [NIGGARD, A. 2.]

nig-gër (2), neger, s. [A corruption of *negro* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. A contemptuous or derisive appellation for a negro.
 2. A person of colour; espec. a native of the East Indies.

II. Technically:
 1. *Entom.*: A local name for the larva of a saw-fly, *Athalia spurciana*, very destructive to the turnip-crop.
 2. *Steam-eng.*: A steam-engine employed in hoisting, especially on shipboard and on the western and southern rivers; a donkey-engine. (*American*.)

nig-gër-al-i-tý, s. [NIGGARD.] Niggardliness, stinginess.
 "In poor men not to give is niggardly." — *Sir J. Harrington* *Epiram*, l. 11.

nig-gër-dóm, s. [Eng. *nigger*; *-dom*.] Niggers collectively.
 "Swarming with infant niggerdom." — *W. H. Russell* *My Duty*, l. 123.

nig-gër-líng, s. [Eng. *nigger*; *-ling*.] A little nigger.
 "All the little niggerlings ever see As white as musseis." — *Hood*: *A Black Job*.

nig-gër-ly, a. [NIGGARDLY.]

nig-gët, s. [NIGGET.]

nig-gish, nig-geshc, nygysh, a. [NIGGARD.] Niggardly, stingy, mean, parsimonious.
 "Clings not his gutts with niggish care To heape his chest with all." — *Surrey* *Ecclesiastes* v.

nig-gle, v. i. & t. [A dimin. or freq. from *nig* (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:
 1. To trifle; to waste or spend time in trifling or play.
 "Take heed
 You niggel not with your conscience"
Mansingier *Evap* *ror of the East*, v. 3.

2. To fret or complain of trifles. (*Prov.*)
 3. To walk or act in a nancing manner. (*Prov.*)

B. Transitive:
 1. To make sport or game of; to mock; to play games on.
 "I shall so niggel ye,
 And juggle ye." — *Beaumont & Fletcher* *Pilgrim*.
 2. To draw from the pocket and give away stingily.
 "I had but one pence penny, and that I was obliged to niggel out." — *Walker* *2 Honest Whore*.

nig-gle, s. [NIGGLE, v.] Small, fine, or cramped handwriting; a scribble, a scrawl.

nig-glër, s. [Eng. *niggler* (v.), *-er*.]
 1. One who niggles or trifles at any handiwork.
 2. One who is dexterous. (*Prov.*)

nig-göt, s. [NUGGET.] A lump, a mass, a nugget.
 "They found in nuggets of gold and silver mingled together about a thousand talents." — *North* *Plutarch*, p. 499.

nigh (gh silent), negh, nch, neih, neigh, nei, neige, neighe, ncy, nie, nye, nyg, nygh, nyghe, a., adv. & prep. [A.S. *neah, nich*, used as adj., adv. & prep.; cogn. with *Dut. na* = *nigh* (adv.); *leel. ná* = *nigh* (adv.), in comp. as *ná-bní* = a neighbour; Goth. *nehv, nehva* = *nigh* (adv.);

nehvanta = to draw nigh; Ger. *nahc* = *nigh* (adj.), *nahc* = *nigh* (prep.). Allied to Goth. *gatahs*, A.S. *geah*, Eng. *enough*.]

A. As adjective:
 1. Near, close; not far off or distant in time or place.
 "Come forth
 To town or village nigh (nighest is fact)"
Milton *P. L.*, l. 32.

2. Nearly allied by blood; closely related.
 "His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is nigh of kin unto him . . . may redeem him" — *Lev.* xxxv. 9.

3. Ready to aid.
 "The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart." — *Psalms* xxxv. 18.

B. As adverb:
 1. Near; close at hand; at a short or small distance in place or time.
 "Ah! gentle pair, ye little think how nigh
 Your change approaches." — *Milton* *P. L.*, l. 366.

2. In a manner touching nearly, or coming home to the heart.
 "Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
 That dost not hate so nigh,
 As benefits forgot." — *Shakespeare* *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

3. Almost, nearly; within a little.
 "Well nigh worn to pieces with age." — *Shakespeare* *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

C. As prep.: Near to, close to; at a short or little distance from.
 "Nigh your person." — *Shakespeare* *Macbeth*, iv. 2.

nigh (gh silent), negh, nehe, neige, neigh, nighe, nighen, nyghen, v. i. & t. [A.S. *nehvan*; Goth. *nehvanta*; O. H. Ger. *nahaen*.] [NIGH, a.]

A. Trans.: To come near or close to; to approach.

B. Intrans.: To come near or close; to approach.
 "It were better worthy truly,
 A word to nighen here my flour than thou." — *Chaucer* *Legend of Good Women* (Prologue)

nigh-ly (gh silent), adv. [Eng. *nigh*; *-ly*.] Neatly, nigh, almost; within a little.
 "A cube and sphere . . . nighly of the same bigness." — *Molyneux*: *To Locke*, March 2, 1693.

nigh-ness (gh silent), nigh-nesse, s. [Eng. *nigh*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being nigh or near; nearness, closeness, proximity.
 2. Closeness of alliance or connection.
 "Nighness of blood . . . had bound you." — *Holinshead* *Hist. Scotland* (an. 1513).

night (gh silent), nicht, nig, niht, s. [A.S. *niht, niht, necht*; cogn. with *Dut. nach*; *leel. natt, nött*; *Dan. nat*; *Sw. natt*; Goth. *nahs*; Ger. *nacht*; *Wel. nos*; *Ir. noch*; *Lith. naktis*; *Russ. noch*; *Lat. nox* (genit. *noctis*); *Gr. νύξ* (*nox*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nyktos*); Sansc. *nakta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. *Lit.*: That portion of the natural day during which the sun is below the horizon; the hours from sunset to sunrise. [DAY, s.]
 "In the fourth watch of the night Jesus came unto them, walking on the sea." — *Matthew* xiv. 25.
 2. *Fig.*: A state or time of darkness, depression, sadness, misfortune, or obscurity; as,
 † (1) A state or time of ignorance; intellectual darkness.
 † (2) A state of obscurity; unintelligibility.
 "Nature and Nature's law lay hid in night,
 God said, 'Let Newton be, and all was light'" — *Pope* *Epitaph on Sir I. Newton*.

† (3) Death; the grave.
 "she closed her eyes in everlasting night." — *Dryden* (*Todd*)

† (4) A state or time of sorrow, depression, or sadness.
 "In the night of fear"
Keats *In Memoriam*, cxvii. 2.

II. Law: Night legally begins an hour after sunset, and ends an hour before sunrise. [CEREBIARY.]

¶ *Night* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being generally obvious.

night angling, s. Angling for or catching fish by night.

night apes, s. pl.
Zool.: The genus *Nyctipithecus*.
 "The little night-apes also have non-pitheusian tails" — *Nicholson* *Zoology* (1876), p. 751.

night-bell, s. A door-bell, in the houses of doctors, chemists, &c., to be used at night, communicating with the sleeping apartments of some of the occupants of the house.

night-bird, s.

1. A bird which flies only by night
 2. The nightingale.

"She hath made the night bird mute."
Shakespeare *Pericles*, iv. (Prologue)

3. A thief, a burglar.

night-blindness, s. [HUMERALOPIA, NYCTALOPIA.]

night-bolt, s. The bolt of a night-latch (q.v.). (*American*)

night-brawler, s. One who raises disturbances in the night.
 "[You] spend your rich opinion for the name
 Of a night-brawler." — *Shakespeare* *Othello*, ii. 3.

night-breeze, s. A breeze blowing in the night.

night-butterfly, s. A moth.

night-cap, s.

1. *Lit.*: A cap or head-dress worn in bed.
 2. *Fig.*: A cant or slang term for a glass of spirits or other drink taken just before going to bed.
 "Mr. Jorrocks celebrated the event with . . . a night-cap of his usual beverage." — *Handley Cross*, ch. xxiv.

night-cart, s. A cart employed to remove night-soil (q.v.).

night cat, s. (See extract.)
 "The prisoners were charged with having instruments called night-cats, for ransacking the cavity of the streets." — *Murray* *Hist. Eng.*, iii. 351.

night-chair, s. [NIGHT-STOOL.]

night charm, s. The same as NIGHT-SPELL (q.v.).

night-churr, s. The same as NIGHT-JAR (q.v.).

night-clothes, s. pl. Clothes or dress worn in bed.

night-crow, s. A bird which cries in the night; according to some an owl, according to others a night-heron (q.v.).
 "The night-crow cry'd a boddy luckless time."
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, v. 6.

night-dew, s. Dew which falls in the night.
 "The sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew's went"
Dryden *India's Emperor*, iii. 2.

night-dog, s.

1. A dog used by poachers for hunting in the night.
 2. A watchdog.
 "When night-dogs run, all sorts of deer are chased."
Shakespeare *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

night-dress, s. The dress worn at night.
 "When each new night-dress gives a new disease."
Pope *Rape of the Lock*, iv. 38.

night-eater, s. A flea. (*Darwin*.)

night-eyed, a. Having eyes capable of seeing well at night.

night-faring, a. Travelling by night.
 "Will-o'-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
 Or hilds." — *Gay* *Shepherds' Week*, *Frolay*.

night-fire, s.

1. A fire burning in the night.
 2. Ignis fatuus; the will-o'-the-wisp.

night-flier, night-flyer, s. A bird or insect which flies by night.

night-flower, s.
Bot.: *Nyctanthes Arbor tristis*, and the genus *Nyctanthes* itself.

night-fly, s. An insect that flies by night; a moth.
 "Hush'd with buzzing night-flies, to thy slumber."
Shakespeare *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

night-fossicker, s. Amongst gold-diggers, one who robs a digging by night.

night-fossicking, s. The act or practice of robbing diggings by night.

night-founded, a. Lost or distressed in the night; benighted.
 "Some one, like us, night-founded here."
Milton *Comus*, 433.

night-gown, s. A night-dress.
 "I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown from her." — *Shakespeare* *Macbeth*, v. 1.

night-hag, s. A witch who flew or prowled about at night.
 "Nor ugly follows the night-hag, when called
 In secret." — *Milton* *P. L.*, ii. 652

fate, fāt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōif, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rule, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

night-hawk, s.
Ornithology:
 1. The Night-jar (q.v.).
 2. The Virginian Goatsucker, *Chondestes virginianus*.

night-heron, s.
Ornith.: The genus *Nycticorax* (q.v.), and especially *Nycticorax griseus*.

night-house, s.
 1. A tavern or public-house licensed to be open during the night when other licensed houses are closed.
 2. A brothel.

night-jar, s. A popular name given to the goatsucker, *Cuprimulgus europaeus*, from the sound of its cry. Also called Night-churn, Churn-owl, Fern-owl, &c.

night-latch, s. A form of door-lock in which the spring-latch may be opened by a key from the outside, or it may be fastened so as to be immovable from the exterior of the door.

night-light, s. A short thick candle with a small wick so proportioned as to burn without consuming its paper envelope. When made of spermaceti or stearine it has no envelope, and the wick is made to bend over in burning, being totally consumed so as not to drop ashes.

*** night-long, a.** Lasting for or during a night.

*** night-magistrate, s.** A constable on duty at night, the head of a watch-house.

night-man, s. A man employed to remove night-soil.

night-monkeys, s. pl.
Zool.: The genus *Nyctipithecus* (q.v.). Called also Owl-monkeys.

night-moths, s. pl.
Entomology:
 1. *Sing.:* The genus *Noctua* (q.v.).
 2. *Pl.:* The family Noctuidæ, or the group Noctuina.

night-owl, s. An owl hunting by night.

night-picce, s.
 1. A picture representing some night-scene, or coloured so as to be seen best by artificial light.
 "He hung a great part of the wall with *night-picces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up."—*Addison*.
 2. A literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

night-porter, s. A porter who sits up all night at a hotel, a railway-station, hospital, &c., to attend to arrivals or departures.

night-primrose, s.
Bot.: *Eoothera nocturna*. [EVENING-PRIMROSE; OENOTHERA].

*** night-rail, s.** A loose gown worn over the dress at night. (*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xvii.)

night-raven, s. A bird of ill omen that cries in the night.
 "I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*."
Shakspeare: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 3.

night-rocket, s.
Bot.: *Hesperis tristis*.

*** night-rule, s.** A tumult or disturbance in the night.
 "What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?"
Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*** night-season, s.** The time or hours of night.

night-shirt, s. A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

night-shoot, s. A place for shooting night-soil.

*** night-side, s.** The dark or gloomy side: as, the *night-side* of Nature.

night-sight, s. [DAY-BLINDNESS.]

*** night-snap, s.** A night thief.
 "Sure these fellows
 Were *night-snaps*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: The Chances, ii. 1.

night-soil, s. The contents of privies, &c., utilized as manure.
Night-soil fever: [ENTERIC-FEVER].

*** night-spell, s.** A charm or spell against hurt or danger by night; a charm against the nightmare.
 "Therewith the *night-spell* said he anon righte."
Chaucer: P. T., 3,460.

night-stool, night-chair, s. A commode or earth-closet for the sick-room.

night-taper, s. A night-light.

*** night-trader, s.** A prostitute, a harlot.
 "All kinds of females, from the *night-trader*, in the street."
Mansfield: Picture, i. 2.

*** night-waking, a.** Watching in the night. (*Shakspeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 554.)

night-walk, s. A walk in the night.
 "If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to attend present for next morning."
Walton: Life of Andrew.

night-walker, s.
 1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.
 2. One who prowls about at night for evil purposes; a thief, a pilferer.
 "Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or *night-walkers*."
Ascham: Toxophilus.

night-walking, a. & s.
A. As adj.: Walking or prowling about at night.
B. As substantive:
 1. The act or habit of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.
 2. Prowling about at night for evil purposes.

*** night-wanderer, s.** One who wanders or travels at night; a nocturnal traveller.
 "Misdread *night-wanderers*."
Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

*** night-wandering, a.** Roaming or prowling by night.
 "*Night-wandering* sea-wells."
Shakspeare: Rape of Lucrece, 37.

*** night-warbling, a.** Singing in the night. (*Milburn: P. L.*, v. 40.)

night-watch, s.
 1. A guard or watch on duty in the night.
 2. A period of time in the night; the hours of the night.
 "I remember thee on my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches*."
Psalm lxxvi.

night-watcher, s. One who watches in the night, especially one who watches with evil designs.

night-watchman, s. A man employed to act as a watchman during the night.

night-witch, s. A night-hag.

night-yard, s. A place where night-soil is shot or deposited; a night-shoot.

*** night-éd (gh silent), a.** [Eng. night; -ed.]
 1. Darkened, clouded, dark.
 "Good Hamlet, cast thy *night-éd* colour off."
Shakspeare: Hamlet, i. 2.
 2. Overtaken by night; benighted.
 "Now to horse: I shall be *night-éd*."
Macaulay: The Warburton, ii.

*** night-ér-tale (gh silent), s.** [A. S. *nihte*, genit. of *nicht* = night, and *tala* = tale, reckoning; Icel. *natur-thel*.] The night-time; night.
 "By *night-ér-tale*
 He slepte no more than doth a nightingale."
Chaucer: C. T., 97.

night-fáll (gh silent), s. [Eng. night, and *foll*.] The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.

night-in-gale (l) (gh silent), * night-e-gale, s. [A. S. *nihtegale* = a nightingale, lit. = a singer of the night, from *nihte*, genit. of *niht*, *neht* = night, and *gale* = a singer, from *gahan* = to sing; cogn. with Dut. *nachtegal*; Dan. *nattergal*; Sw. *naktgale*; Ger. *nachtigall*; O. H. Ger. *nachtgala*, *nactgala*, *nachtgala*. For the exercise *n* before *g*, compare *passenger* and *messenger*.]
 1. *Lit. & Ornith.:* *Motacilla luscinia* (Linn.). *Phoeniceus luscinia* of modern ornithologists. It is the most highly esteemed of song-birds, and is a summer visitant to England (see extract). The plumage is alike in both sexes, reddish-brown above, grayish-white beneath, breast darker-hued, feet rufous. It builds either on or close to the ground, and lays from four to six deep olive-coloured eggs. *Sylvia* (*luscinia*) *phibularia*, with a continental range westward as far as the Rhine, is called the Thrush Nightingale; its song is louder than, but not so sweet as that of the true Nightingale; the Virginian Nightingale is a

species of Grosbeak, and the Redwing is often spoken of as the Swedish Nightingale.
 "It is dangerous to introduce a *nightingale*, as singing in England before the 15th of April or after the 15th of June."
Forster: Bot. Voy. 1785, 346 (Note).
 2. *Fig.:* A term of endearment.
 "The Indian nightingale, *Kothacody* or *crinoid*, inhabits the recesses of some Eastern forests, singing during the night. Numbers are caught by the Brazilians, and, enclosed in darkened cages, are carried through the streets of Calcutta singing sweetly.

night-in-gale (2) (gh silent), s. [N. Eng. after Dutch *Nightingale*.] A sort of flannel seal with sleeves, for persons confined to bed.

night-in-gál-ize, v. [Eng. a *gh*, *n* *gal*(c), -ize.] To sing like a nightingale. (*Shakspeare*.)

night-ish (gh silent), a. [Eng. a *gh*, *it*, -ish.] Pertaining to night.

night-less (gh silent), a. [Eng. *night*, -less.] Having no night.

night-ly (gh silent), * niht-liche, s. & adv. [Eng. *night*; -ly.]
A. As adjective:
 1. Done by night; happening or appearing in the night.
 "As these *nightly* tapers do appear."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, i. 1.
 2. Done or happening every night.
 "To give thee *nightly* visitation."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, i. 1.
 3. Used in or appropriate for the night.
 "Give me my *nightly* solace."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, i. 1.
B. As adverb:
 1. By night; at night.
 "I *nightly* lodge her in an upper tower."
Shakspeare: The Gentleman of Verona, iii. 1.
 2. Every night.
 "He's drunk *nightly* in your company."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, i. 3.

night-màre (ah silent), * nighte-mare, nyghte-mare, s. [A. S. *niht*, *maere* = night, and *maere* = a nightmare; cogn. with Dut. *nacht-merrie* = a nightmare; Icel. *moti* = a nightmare; Sw. *marer*; Dan. *marer*; Low Ger. *moor*, *nacht-moor*; O. H. Ger. *marer*.]
 I. *Literally:*
 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fiend or specter of the night, popularly supposed to cause the nightmare; an incubus.
 "Besee this lens from every wicked wight,
 From the *night-mare*."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,611.
 2. *Pathol.:* The disease technically called incubus (q.v.), which comes on during sleep, and is characterized by a sense of weight upon the chest, oppressed breathing, inability to move or even to speak, palpitation of the heart, &c., while the mind is troubled by a frightful dream. After a longer or shorter period of helplessness, the patient breaks through the state of lethargy, and awakes with a start. He finds the morbid physical symptoms are gone, but unpleasant memory of the dream remains. The proximate cause of nightmare may be contraction of the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles. The remote causes are lying on the back, or in a constrained position, indigestible food in the stomach or pressure upon it from flatulence with acid secretions, or other causes. Speedy relief is obtained if the arms are so moved that the pectoral muscles elevate the ribs, or by an antacid draught.
 II. *Fig.:* Any overpowering, stupefying, or oppressive influence.

*** night-néss (gh silent), s.** [Eng. *night*; -ness.] Darkness.
 "He strained his eyes to work the *night-ness* which he remained."
Bacon: Essays, p. 172.

night-shàde (gh silent), s. [A. S. *niht*, *schada*, *nichtschadu*, from *niht* = night, and *schada* = shade.]
 1. *Sing.:* The genus *Solanum* (q.v.) [ANDREA, BASILLA, CHEEVA, TRILLIUM, &c.]
 2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the order Solanaceæ (q.v.).

*** night-ward (gh silent), s.** [Eng. *night*, -ward.] Approaching towards night.
 "Their *night-ward* strides, who row at the stroke of day's work."
Milton: On Solitude, 11.

ni-grés-cent, a. [Lat. *ni* = black, *grés* = of nigrescent = to grow or become black, *cent* = black.] Becoming or growing black, approaching blackness in colour.

nig-rēs-çite, *s.* [Lat. *nigresco* = to turn black; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: An amorphous mineral with an uneven and splintery fracture. Hardness, 2.0; sp. gr. 2.845; colour, apple-green, changing by exposure to gray, and then to black. Hygroscopic water, 16 per cent. Analysis showed it to consist essentially of silica, alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, with some lime. Found in basalt at Dietsheim, Hesse-Darmstadt.

nī-grīc, *a.* [Lat. *nigr(um)* = something black; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Black.

nigric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₂H₂O₄. Lowig and Weidmann's name for a black humus-like substance found among the products of the action of potassium or sodium on oxalic ether.

nig-ri-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *niger* = black, and *ficio* = to make.] The act or process of making black.

nig-rine, *s.* [Lat. *niger* = black.]

Min.: A ferrous variety of rutile (q.v.), containing from 2 to 3 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron.

nig-ri-tūdc, *s.* [Lat. *nigritudo*, from *niger* = black.] Blackness; the quality or state of being black.

"Crows have long ago ceased to be constant in their nigritude."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 17, 1881.

nig-uā (u w), *s.* [Sp.] The chigoe, chigre, or jigger.

nī-hil, *s.* [Lat. = nothing.]

Law:

1. *Sing.*: A return by the sheriff of *nulla bona*, or no effects, to a writ of distraint.

"Or as the Clerk of the *Nihilis* (*Clericus Nihilorum*) in the Exchequer, who made a return of all such sums."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1883.

2. *Pl.*: Debts to the revenue which a sheriff said were worth nothing, owing to the insufficient resources of those liable for them.

nihil album, *s.*

Chem.: A name formerly given to the flowers or white oxide of zinc.

nihil capiat per breve, *phr.* [Lat. = that he take nothing by his writ.]

Law: The judgment given against the plaintiff in an action, either in bar thereof, or in abatement of the writ.

nihil (or nil) debet, *phr.* [Lat. = he owes nothing.]

Law: A plea denying a debt.

nihil (or nil) dicit, *phr.* [Lat. = he says nothing.]

Law: A judgment by *nihil dicit* is when the defendant makes no answer.

nihil habuit in tenementis, *phr.* [Lat. = he had nothing in the tenement or holding.]

Law: A plea to be made in an action of debt only, brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.

nī-hil-hood, *s.* [Eng. *nihil*; *-hood*.] Nullity.

nī-hil-işm, **Nī-hil-işm**, *s.* [Lat. *nihil* (from *ni* = not, and *hilum* = a little thing, a straw, a trifle) = nothing; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

I. Ord. Lang. (Of the form *Nihilism*): Nothingness; the state or condition of being nothing; nihility.

II. Technically:

1. *Hist. & Polit.*: A term used in Western Europe to designate the Russian Socialist movement, which began about 1870, and may be divided into two distinct periods: (1) "The going among the peasants." A number of young men and young women of the upper classes voluntarily went to work in the fields and the factories so as personally to carry on a Socialist propaganda and distribute Socialist literature. Their organs were the *Yperiod* (*Forward*) of London and the *Workman* of Geneva. This lasted about six years, during which time there were twenty-three political trials of 417 persons, half of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia or to hard labour in the mines. (2) In 1878 the struggle with the government commenced. At a congress held at Lipetz, shortly after Solovieff's attempt on the life of Alexander II., the acquisition of political freedom was declared to be the first

necessity. It was hoped to gain this by the formation of a legislative body, elected by the people, with guarantees for electoral independence, and liberty to agitate for reforms. This was demanded from Alexander III. shortly after the assassination of the late Emperor as the price of cessation from violence. The Nihilist programme is an agrarian socialism based on communal property. The discoveries of the police show that Nihilism is widely spread in Russia, not only among the working, but among the well-to-do classes, and even in the army, especially in Petersburg, and in many of the principal cities and towns.

2. *Metaph.*: The doctrine that refuses a substantial reality to the phenomenal existence of which man is conscious.

"Of positive or dogmatic *Nihilism* there is no example in modern philosophy."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), v. 294.

Nī-hil-ist, *s.* [Lat. *nihil* = nothing; Eng. suff. *-ist*.]

1. *Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A school of theologians who taught that God did not become anything through His incarnation which He was not before. This opinion is traceable in the writings of Peter Lombard and Abelard, and even to the early school of Antioch, which maintained that God clothed Himself with humanity as with a garment. It was condemned at the Council of Lateran in 1179.

2. *Hist. & Polit. (Pl.)*: A name given in western Europe to the adherents of the Russian Socialist movement. In this sense the name is unknown in Russia. It was first applied by Ivan Tourgenieff to the hero of his novel *Fathers and Sons*, who was intended to be the personification of a movement in Russia, about 1860, for the emancipation of women, the independence of children, and the spread of natural religion.

"Since 1876 the number of *Nihilists* of both sexes has greatly increased."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1883.

3. *Metaph.*: One who holds that the phenomenal existence of which man is conscious has no substantial reality.

nī-hil-ist-ic, *a.* [Eng. *nihilist*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Nihilism; characterized by Nihilism.

nī-hil-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *nihilité*, from Lat. *nihil* = nothing.] The state of being nothing; nothingness.

"Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded: and this we call *nihilty*, or mere nothing."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. 1, ch. II, § 6.

nī-ic, *a.* [Eng. *nī(iu)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from *nīn* (q.v.).

nīic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A pungent-smelling acid obtained from *nīm* by saponification.

nī-in, *s.* [Ety. doubtful; native name (?).]

Chem.: A yellowish-brown fatty product obtained from an insect found in Yucatan. It melts at 48.9°, is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, benzene, and chloroform.

nīl, *s.* [Lat., a contracted form of *nihil*.] Nothing; as, His liabilities were £2,000 against assets *nīl*.

nīl-ghāu, *s.* [NYLGHAV.]

nīl-i-ō, *s.* [Lat. *nilius*; Gr. *νείλιος* (*neilius*)] = a precious stone, the Egyptian jasper (?).

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nilioidae (q.v.).

nīl-i-ōn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *niliio*, genit. *niliion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of heteronomous beetles, sub-tribe Trachelia. The family consists of convex soft-bodied beetles, found in boleti in tropical America. They resemble Nitidulidae.

nīll, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *nīllan*, from *ne* = not, and *willan* = to will, to wish.]

A. Trans.: Not to will or wish; to refuse, to reject.

"Whether willed or *nīll*d, friend or foe."

Spenser: F. Q., IV, vii. 16.

B. Intrans.: Not to will or wish; to be unwilling.

"Th' wed thee to this man, will he, *nīll* he."

Shakespeare: Tit. And., v. 1.

nīll (l), *s.* [NILL, v.] Unwillingness, aversion.

"A will never satisfied, a *nīll* never gratified."—*Adams: Works*, v. 239.

nīll (2), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

1. The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. (*Bailin*.)

2. Scales of hot iron from the forge.

nīll-leē, *a.* [NYLLÉL.]

nīll-ly, *adv.* [WILLY-NILLY.]

nī-lōm'ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *Νείλος* (*Neilos*) = the Nile, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An

instrument similar to a tide-gauge for measuring the rise of the Nile during its periodical floods. One is situated on the island of Er-Rodah, and consists of a graduated pillar, upon which the height of the water is read off. The pillar stands in a well which communicates with the river. In the time of Pliny, a height of 12 cubits meant famine, 13 scarcity, 15 safety, and 16 plenty. At the present day, the canals are cut and distribution commences when the river reaches 18 cubits; 19 cubits is tolerable, 20 adequate, 21 excellent, 22 abundant, and 24 ruinous, as invading the houses and stores of the country.



NILEOMETER.

nīl-ō-scope, *s.* [Gr. *Νείλος* (*Neilos*) = the Nile, and *σκοπεω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The same as NILEOMETER (q.v.).

nī-lōt'ic, *a.* [Lat. *Niloticus*, from *Nīlus*; Gr. *Νείλος* (*Neilos*) = the Nile; Fr. *nilotique*.] Pertaining to the river Nile; as, *Nilotic* nūd.

nīm, **nīmme** (pr. t. * *nūm*, * *nomē*), *v.t.* [A.S. *nīman*; cogn. with *īel. nēma*; Dan. *nemme*; Ger. *nēhmen*; Goth. *nīman*.] To take, to seize, to steal.

"For looking in their plate

He *nīm*mes away their coyne."

Corbet: Answer to the former Song. By — Lakes.

nī-mā, *s.* [Nepalese.] [PICRASMA.]

nīm-bif'ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *nimbifer*, from *nimb* = a rain-cloud and *fero* = to bring; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

nīm-ble, **nēm-ylle**, **nēm-el**, **nēm-il**, **nīm-il**, **nīm-il**, **nīm-ble**, **nīm-yl**, *a.* [Formed from A.S. *nīman* = to take, to catch [NIM], with suff. *-il*; A.S. *menol*, *numul*, *numel*, occurring in compounds. The *b* is excrement, as in *number*.] Agile, quick, active; light and quick in motion; moving with lightness, ease, and celerity; brisk, lively.

"Her *nīm*ble hands each fatal sister phes."

Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, iii. 28.

Obvious compounds: *nīmble-footed*, *nīmble-pinioned*.

nīmble-fingered, *a.* Dexterous with the fingers or hands; generally in a bad sense.

nīmble-will, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Muhlenbergia diffusa*.

nīmble-witted, *a.* Quick-witted, sharp, ready.

"A certain *nīmble-witted* counsellor at the bar."—*Bacon: Apophthegms*, § 124.

nīm-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *nīmble*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being nimble; lightness or agility of motion; quickness, activity, celerity.

nīm-blēss, **nīm-blesse**, *s.* [Eng. *nīm-ble* (q.v.); *-ess*.] Nimbleness.

"He could his weapon shift from side to side,

From hand to hand, and with such *nīmble* sly

Could wield about."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. xi. 6.

nīm-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *nīmble* (q.v.); *-ly*.] In a nimble manner; with nimbleness, activity, or agility.

"He expeys *nīm*blý in a lady's chamber,

To the lascivious pleasing of a lute."

Shakespeare: Richard III., i. 1.

nīm'bōse, *a.* [Lat. *nimbosus*, from *nimb* = a rain-cloud.] Cloudy, stormy, tempestuous.

nīm-būs, *s.* [Lat. = a cloud.]

1. *Art*: A term applied, especially in sacred art, to a halo or glory surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages. The nimbus is of pagan origin, and was probably derived from the Romans, who

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīnc; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūr, cūc, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

ornamented the statues of their divinities and emperors with radiated crowns. The aureola, with which the nimbus is frequently confounded, envelops the whole body, while the nimbus is limited to the head. Nimbi are properly depicted in gold, but sometimes in stained windows they appear of various colours. The nimbus of the Father is generally represented of a triangular shape, with rays diverging from it in all directions; that of Christ contains a cross, more or less enriched; that of the Virgin Mary a circlet of small stars; those of angels, a circle of small rays, surrounded by another circle of quatrefoils, like roses, interspersed with pearls. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it indicates that the person was living when delineated, and is affixed as a mark of honour and respect. As an attribute of power, the nimbus is often seen attached to the heads of evil spirits. In many illuminated books of the ninth and following centuries, Satan wears a crown.



NIMBUS.

2. *Meteor.*: A rain cloud; sometimes classed as if forming a primary or fundamental variety of cloud; it is really a mixture of the stratus, the cumulus, and the cirrus. It has a uniform gray tint and fringed edges.

* **nī-mī-ĉ-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *nimicus*, from *nimum* = too much.] The state of being too much or in excess; excess, redundancy.

* **nīm-i-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *nimus*.] Inordinate, extravagant, excessive.
"Divine and *nimious* adoration."—Ward: *Sermons*, p. 8.

* **nimme**, *v.t.* [NIM.]

* **nīm-mēr**, *s.* [Eng. *nim*; -*er*.] One who takes; a thief, a pilferer. (*Dalder: Hadibras*, ii. 3.)

nī-nāph-tāse, nī-nāph-tēse, nī-nāph-tīse, *s.* [Eng. *ni(n)aphthalene*; -*ase*, -*ese*, -*ise*.]
Chem.: Laurent's name for moni-, di-, and tri-nitronaphthalene. (*Watts*.)

nī-nāph-thāl-i-dine, *s.* [NINAPHTHYLAMINE.]

nī-nāph-thyl-a-mine, *s.* [Eng. *ni(tric)*, and *naphthylamine*.]
Chem.: $C_{10}H_8N_2O$. Ninaphthalidine: an organic base produced by passing sulphydric acid gas, through a boiling alcoholic solution of dinitronaphthalene, and precipitating with ammonia. It crystallizes in carmine red needles, which decompose at 100°. Insoluble in water, but soluble in a mixture of alcohol and ether, from which the chloroplatinate is precipitated on adding platinum chloride.

nin-cōm-poōp, *s.* [A corrupt, of Lat. *non compos* = not of sound mind.] A blockhead, a simpleton, a ninny, a fool.
nine, * **nyne**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *nigon*, *nigen*; cogn. with Dut. *nege*; Icel. *nin*; Dan. *ni*; Sw. *nio*; Ger. *neun*; Goth. *nium*; Wel. *nain*; Fr. & Gael. *nooi*; Lat. *novem*; Gr. *ēvea* (*enno*); Sansc. *navan*.]
A. *As adj.*: Containing or comprising a number, one more than eight or less than ten.
B. *As subst.*: The number composed of eight and one; three times three; a symbol representing nine units.
¶ (1) *Nine days' wonder*: A subject of wonder and gossip for a short time, generally a piece of scandal.
(2) *The nine*: The Muses, so called from their number.
(3) *To the nines, to the nine, up to the nines*: To perfection; generally applied to dress.
"Brain new, polished to the nine."—Keats: *Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. 1xv.
(4) *To look nine ways*: To squint.
(5) *The nine worthies*:
(6) A term applied to nine famous personages: three Jews—Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; three Gentiles—Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; and three Christians—Arthur of Britain, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bonillon.

(b) A mock title given to a person, as though he was worthy to be classed amongst the nine worthies. (*Dalder: Hadibras*.)

nine bark, *s.*
Bot.: *Spiraea apiculifolia*.

nine fold, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *nin*; -*fold*.]
A. *As adj.*: Nine times repeated.
B. *As adv.*: To a nine-fold extent or number.

In Lancashire the number of inhabitants appears to have increased *nine-fold*, while in Norfolk, Suffolk and Northamptonshire it has hardly doubled.—*Magical Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **nine holes**, *s.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a small ball or pellet is to be thrown.
"At *nine-holes* on the heath whilst they tog their play."—*Drayton: Polyglotton*, s. 11.

nine killer, *s.*
Ornith.: A name given in the United States to a lutecher-bird (*Lanius septentrionalis*), from the popular belief that it daily impales nine grasshoppers.

* **nine-men's morris**, *s.* [MORRIS.]

* **nine pegs**, *s.* Nine-pins.

nine pence, *s.* A silver coin of the value of nine pence, now obsolete.
"Three silver pennies, and a *nine-pence* bent."—*Gay: Truitt*.

nine-pins, *s.* A game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up, to be bowled at with a bowl or ball.
"His *nine-pins* made of myrtle-wood."—*Prior: Cupid & Psyche*.

Nine-pia block:
Naut.: A block whose shell is spindle-shaped, resembling one of a set of nine-pins. Its ends are swivelled in an upper and lower bar, so that the plane of the sheave may be presented in any direction. It acts as a fair-leader under the cross-pieces of the bits.

nine teen, * **nine-tene**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *nigonten*.]
A. *As adj.*: Containing or comprising nine more than ten, or one less than twenty.
B. *As subst.*: The sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty; a symbol representing nineteen units.

nine-teēnth, *a. & s.* [A.S. *nigontēoth*.]
A. *As adj.*: The ordinal of nineteen; following the eighteenth, and preceding the twentieth.
B. *As substantive*:
I. Ordinary Language:
1. The number, person, or thing next in order after the eighteenth.
2. The quotient of unity divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.
II. Music: An interval consisting of two octaves and a fifth.

nine-ti-ēth, *a. & s.* [NINETY.]
A. *As adj.*: The ordinal of ninety, next in order after the eighty-ninth.
B. *As substantive*:
1. The number, person, or thing next in order after the eighty-ninth.
2. The quotient of unity divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

nine-tŷ, *a. & s.* [A.S. *nigontig*.]
A. *As adj.*: Containing or consisting of nine times ten.
"Eow lived *ninety* years and begat Canan."—*Genesis* v. 9.
B. *As subst.*: The number or sum of nine times ten; a symbol representing the sum of nine times ten.

ninety knot, *s.*
Bot.: A popular name for *Polygonum orientale*.

nin-nŷ, *s.* [Ital. *ninno*; Sp. *ninno* = a child; cf. Ital. *ninna* = a lullaby; *ninnutee* = to lull to sleep.] A fool, a simpleton, a nincompoop.
"What a good *ninny's* this!"—*Shakspeare: Tempest*, iii. 2.

* **ninny-whoop**, *s.* A fool, a ninny.

* **nin nŷ hām mēr**, *s.* [NINNY.] A simpleton, a nincompoop, a blockhead, a fool.
"Hocus, that has saved that clod patel, *ninny* skull'd, *ninny*hammer of yours from ruin."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull*, ch. xii.

nin-sin, nin zēn, *s.* [CHIN.] [GINS-ENG.]

ninth, * **nynth**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *noðth*, *nioð*.]
A. *As adj.*:
1. The ordinal of nine, coming next after the eighth and preceding the tenth.
2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.
B. *As substantive*:
1. *Ornith.*: The quotient of unity divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.
2. *Math.*: A compound individual, equal to a second in the super or octavo. It may be mixed, mixed, or augmented.
¶ (1) *Chord of the ninth*:
Music: A chord formed by a combination of thirds starting with the dominant or fifth of the scale; called by some writers the "added ninth," because it consists of a chord of the dominant seventh, with the addition of the ninth; by others the "dominant ninth," because it occurs on a dominant bass.
(2) *Chord of the minor ninth*:
Music: One of the most important ingredients of modern music, consisting of a dominant, its major third, major (perfect) fifth, minor seventh, and minor ninth.
(3) *Chord of the suspended ninth*:
Music: A name given to the chord of the ninth on the tonic, as opposed to that of the ninth of the dominant, owing to the fact that the former is more often used as a prepared discord than the latter.

ninth lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ninth*; -*ly*] In the ninth place.

nī-ō-bāte, *s.* [Eng. &c. *niobium*; -*ate* (*Chem.*)]
Chem.: A compound of niobic oxide with basylous radicles, e.g., sodic niobate, Na_2NbO_7 .

Ni ō bē, *s.* [Gr.]
1. *Grec. Mythol.*: The daughter of Tantalus, and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous and flourishing offspring, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. She was herself changed by Jupiter into a rock in Phrygia, from which a rivulet, fed by her tears, continually flows.
2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 72].

3. A genus of Trilobites, family Asaphida, from the Upper Cambrian. It is an early form of the family, and intermediate between Asaphus and Oryzgia (p. v.).
¶ *The Niobe of Nations*: Rome. (*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 79.)

Ni ō bē' an, *a.* [Eng. *Niobe*; -*an*.] Of or pertaining to Niobe.

ni-ō bic, *a.* [Eng. &c. *niobium*; -*ic*.] Derived from or contained in Niobium (q.v.).

niobic oxide, *s.*
Chem.: Nb_2O_5 . Occurs naturally as euxenite, and is formed artificially by decomposing the chloride with water.

ni-ō bite (1), *s.* [Eng. *niobium*; -*ite* (*Chem.* or *Min.*)]
A. *Chem.*: A compound of niobous oxide with a basylous radical, e.g., sodic niobate, $NaNbO_7$.
2. Min.: The same as COLUMBIUM (q.v.).

Ni-ō bite (2), *s.* [See def.]
Church Hist. (Pl.): A party of Alexandrian Monophysites, founded in the sixth century by Stephen Niobes, who maintained that the qualities belonging to humanity could not continue in the human nature of Christ after its amalgamation with or absorption into the divine nature. (*Blount*.)

nī ō bī um, *s.* [Niobe.]
Chem.: Symbol, Nb. Atomic weight, 98. Columbium. A pentad metallic element discovered by Hatchett in 1801, but more fully investigated by Rose, who named it. Present in columbite, euxenite, pyrochlore, and in other minerals. The metal may be prepared from the fluoride of niobium by heating it in a covered crucible with sodium, and dissolving out the soluble salts with water. Obtained as a black powder; sp. gr. 6.27. Insoluble in nitric acid, difficultly soluble in hydrochloric acid, but dissolves in hot hydrofluoric acid. It forms two oxides of a chlorous character, uniting with basylous oxides to form salts.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iñg. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šùn; -tion, -šion = žùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = šūs, -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

nī-ō-boūs, a. [Eng. *nib(tium)*; -ous.] (See compound.)

niobous-oxide, n.

Chem.: Ni₂O₃. Obtained by fusing columbite with acid sulphate of potassium, and treating the fused mass with water. It is a white powder, which after ignition becomes insoluble in acids. It forms definite compounds with sodium and potassium.

nī-ō-pō, a. [Brazilian name.] (See *ctym.* and compound.)

niopie tree, s.

Bot.: *Piptadenia peregrina*. A kind of snuff is made in Brazil from its powdered seed-vessels.

nīp, nīp-pen, nyp-pen, v.t. [For *knip*; cogn. with Dut. *knippen* = to pinch; *knippen* = to crack, to snap, to entrap; Dan. *knibe* = to pinch, to nip; Sw. *knipa* = to pinch, to squeeze; Ger. *knöpfen* = to pinch, to nip; *knöpfen* = to pinch, to twitch.] [KNIFE.]

I. Literally:

1. To pinch; to catch and squeeze sharply and tightly between two points or surfaces, as the ends of the fingers.
"He that *nippeth* a man's eye bryngeth forth tears."—*Jesus Saigach* xxiv. (153.)
2. To cut or pinch off the end or point of, as with the ends of the fingers, the nails, a pair of pincers, &c.
"The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches must be *nippt* off."—*Mortimer: Theobaldus*.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To bite, to vex, to annoy.
"Sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*."—*Spenser: Tottis*
2. To check the growth of, as by frost; to blast.
"A killing frost . . . *nipp* his root,
And then he falls, as I do."
Shakesp. Henry VIII. iii. 2.
3. To destroy; to check the growth or spread of.
"Nip sin when it begins to bind in the thoughts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.
4. To numb, to chill, to bite; as, The cold *nips* one up.
* 5. To satirize sharply or bitterly; to slander.
"To leave the Javel as good men to *nip*."
Spenser: Mother Hubbards Tale, 712.
6. To steal. (*Staug.*)
* (1) To *nip* a cable:
Naut.: To tie or secure it with a seizing.
(2) To *nip* in the bud; * To nip in the blossom; to destroy prematurely or in the first stage of growth; to destroy before development.
"I can frown and *nip* a passion,
Even in the bud."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman Hater, iii. 1.

nīp (1), * nīppe, s. [NIP, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A pinch or squeeze with the points of anything, as of the fingers.
"I am, sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

* (2) A cutting, biting, or pinching off; a cut.
"Here's *nip*, and *nip*, and cut, and slash."
Shakesp.: Tempest of the Shrew, iv. 3.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A blasting or nipping, as by frost; a check of the growth or development by frost.
"So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers . . .
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth."
Stepney.
* (2) A biting sarcasm; a taunt.
"He addeth a pretty clause, and giveth them a good *nip*, saying, And blessed is he that is not offended by me."—*Lutimer: Third Sermon in Advent*.
* (3) A thief. (*Staug.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: The gradual approach of the strata above and below a seam and terminating it.
2. *Nautical*:
(1) A short turn in a rope.
(2) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or caught by jamming.

nīp (2), s. [Dut. and Low Ger. *nippen*; Dan. *nippe*; Ger. *nippen* = to sip.] A sip; a small draught or drink, especially of spirituous liquor; a dram.
"Young Eyre took a *nip* of whiskey."—*Black: Principles of Thele*, ch. xxiii.

nī-pa, s. [The name of the plant in the Molucca Islands.]

Bot.: A genus of Endogens, with some affinity to the palms, which they resemble in habit, but placed doubtfully in the order Pandanaceae, tribe Cyclotheae. Only known species *Nipa feutibus*. The trunk is creeping and furcated; the leaves feathery, often twenty feet long; the flowers in a spathe; the fruit in large, round bunches, the size of the human head, and consisting of one-seeded drupes. It grows in the river estuaries and tidal forests of the Sunderbunds, Chittagong, Burmah, and the Andaman Islands. Sir Joseph Hooker found the fruit floating in the mouth of the Ganges in numbers sufficient to obstruct the paddles of a steambot. Gamble says that the inside of the large fruit is eatable when young, and that a toddy is obtainable from the spathe. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*, &c.)

nīp-a-dī-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *nīpa*, genit. *nīpatis* (s); suff. -ites (*Palaeont.*)]

Palaeobot.: A genus of fossil fruits, believed by Brongniart to approach those of Pandanus, but which Bowerbank considers yet more akin to those of *Nipa* (q.v.). They have four, five, or six irregular surfaces, and the base torn. They are so abundant on the beach at Sheppey that the women and children have given them a name, calling them "figs." They were washed from the London Clay. They were believed by Bowerbank to have floated in the estuary of a great river which probably flowed, in Eocene times, from near the Equator and fell into the sea near Sheppey. He described and figured thirteen species: *Nipadites unobovatus*, *N. ellipticus*, *N. crassus*, *N. cordiformis*, *N. pruniformis*, *N. acutus*, *N. obtusatus*, *N. laevigatus*, *N. Parkinsonianus*, *N. trigonus*, *N. giganteus*, *N. senariatus*, and *N. pyramidalis*. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay*, pp. 1-25.) Sir Joseph Hooker combines *N. turnulatus* and *N. giganteus* into a single species, which he calls *N. Bertii*. Brongniart's specimens were from Belgium. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, viii. 344-5.)

*** nīp-chēse, s.** [Eng. *nip*, v., and *cheese*.] A very miserly or parsimonious person; a skinflint.

*** nīp-far-thīng, s.** [Eng. *nip*, v., and *farthing*.] A ingardly person; a skinflint.
"I would thee not a *nīpfarthing*
Nor yet a *ingard* have."
Brant: Horace; Sat. 1

nī-phāe-a, s. [From Gr. *νίφα* (*alphi*) = snow; so called from the snow-white flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneriaceae, tribe Gesnerieae. It consists of a few beautiful plants introduced into Britain.

nīph-ō-līte, s. [Gr. *νίφος* (*nīphos*) = snowy, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]
Min.: The same as *CNOIDEFFITE* (q.v.).

*** nīp-lēt, s.** [Eng. *nīp* (v); dimin. suff. -let.] A little nipple. (*Herrick: How Lilies come White*.)

nipped, nīpt, pt, pr, or o. [NIP, v.]

nīp-pēr, s. [Eng. *nip*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which nips.
(2) A foretooth of a horse; they are four in number, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw.
(3) A young thief; a pickpocket.
(4) [NIPPERS, I. 1.]

2. Figuratively:

(1) A boy who waits on a gang of navvies to fetch water, carry tools, &c., and a serving-lad generally.
"2) A satirist.
"Ready backslaters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters, privily of good men."—*Ascham*.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical:

(1) A hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings.
(2) (Pl.): [NIPPERS, II. 2.]

2. *Rope-making*: A machine formed of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, which enlarges or contracts, as the tarring of the yarn requires.

nīpper-crab, s.

Zool.: *Polybius Henlowii*.

nīpper-gauge, s.

Printing: A ledge adjustable on the tongue of the feed-board of a printing-machine, used in keeping the required margin uniform.

nīpper-men, s. pl.

Naut.: Men employed to land the nippers about the cable and messenger.

nīp-pēr, v.t. [NIPPER, s.]

Naut.: To fasten two parts of a rope together, in order to prevent it from re-berthing.
* *Nīppering* the cable:

Naut.: The act of fastening the nippers to the cable. [NIPPERS, II. 2.]

nīp-pēr-kin, s. [Eng. *nip* (2), s.; dimin. suff. -kin.] A little cup.

nīp-pēr-s, s. pl. [NIPPER, s.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:
A grasping tool with cutting jaws; small pincers.

2. *Handicrafts* or *foot-shackles* for prisoners.

II. Technically:

1. *Dentistry*: The mechanical forceps used by dentists for operating on the plates.

2. *Naut.*: Strong seizings for binding the messenger to the cable, to form slings, &c. They are made from clean unclayed yarns drawn from unbleb rope.

3. *Hydr. Eng.*: Nippers for cutting off the heads of piles under water consist of two serrated jaws, one attached to a small, and the other to a large sector. On each sector is a cogwheel engaged by two pinions on an axis which is perpendicular to the plane of oscillation of the nippers. A rotary reciprocation is imparted to the nippers, which cuts off the pile, the jaws being gradually brought together by rotation of the axis and pinions as the teeth bury themselves in the wood.

4. *Print.*: The clasps in a machine which catch the sheet and conduct it to the forme.

5. *Wire-drawing*: The tool for pulling the wire through the plate.

nīp-pīng, pr, par, or o. [NIP, v.]

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

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Pinching, squeezing.

II. Figuratively:

1. Pinching or biting, as with cold.
"A shelter from the *nipping* wind."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iii.

* 2. Biting, sarcastic, sharp.
"It was a *nīppina* sermon, a rough sermon, and a sharpe biting sermon."—*Lutimer: A Faithful Sermon before King Edward*.

C. As subst.: The biting or blasting, as of plants, fruit, &c., by the wind or frost.

* Large and juicy offspring that defies
The vernal *nippings* and cold Syderal blasts
Philips: Cyder, 1

*** nīp-pīng-ly, adv.** [Eng. *nīpping*; -ly.] In a nipping manner; with sharp or bitter sarcasm; bitingly.
"For in skorne what could have been spoken more *nīppingly*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1374.

*** nīp-pī-tāte, a.** [NIP, v.] A term applied to ale or other liquor which is particularly strong or good.

"'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nīppitate*."
Chapman: Alphonsus, F. 1

*** nīp-pī-tā-tō, * nīp-i-tā-tō, s.** [NIPPITATE.] Strong liquor, especially ale.
"You need not buy your *nīps*
To better *nīppitate* than these I."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Knight of Burning Peat, iv. 1.

nīp-ple, * neb-le, s. [A dimin. of *nīb*, s. (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The teat, the dug, a pap; the protuberance on the breasts of females, from which milk is drawn by the infant.
"I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my *nīps* from his boneless gums."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

2. The corresponding part on the breast of a man.
"Thus *Etolius* threw a dart, that did his pile cover
Above his *nīple*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad 5.
* 3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

"Two or three larger cells, lying under the *nīple* of the oil bag."
Berham: Physics-Theology.

4. The teat of a nursing bottle.

* 5. The cock or faucet of a pipe. (*Buret*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eub, cūre, unīte, eūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: In the same sense as I. 1. Nipples are absent in the Monotremata, though they have the proper milk-secreting glands, with orifices.

2. Ortol.: A small, rounded, perforated protuberance, as the nipple of a gun, on which the percussion-cap is placed.

* Artificial Nipple:

1. A nipple-shield (q.v.).
2. A nipple attached to a milk-bottle for the infant.

* nipple-seat, s.

Fircornis: The hump on the side of a barrel on which the nipple is screwed and through which the fire of the percussion cap reaches the charge.

nipple-shield, s. A shield for the protection of the mother's nipple, that it may not be bitten by the nursing infant. It has a cap of horn or vulcanite, and the shield itself is a fine, elastic, perforated membrane of indiarubber.

nipple-wrench, s.

Fircornis: The spanner with sides which fit the square of the nipple, used for screwing it to and unscrewing it from the barrel.

nĩp-ple-wört, s. [Eng. *nipple*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The genus *Lapsana* (q.v.), and specially the Common Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). Dwarf Nipplewort, formerly *L. pusilla*, is now *Araucaris pusilla*.

* nĩp-pỹ, n. [Eng. *nĩp*, v.; -y.] Nipping, keen, biting, as frost. A free translation of Ventose (Windy), the sixth month of the French republican year.

nĩrles, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A popular name for the *Herpes phlyctenoides*, or milinary herpes of Bateman.

nĩr-va-na, s. [Pali.]

Boodhism: The exact meaning of this word has been disputed. It seems to be used for (1) the goal to which Boodhists aspire; (2) the state of mind which is a condition for attaining that goal. Spence Hardy considers it to mean simply the cessation of existence. It is only attained by those who have released themselves from cleaving to existing objects. (*Eastern Monachism* (1850), pp. 280, 292.)

"The believer who has gone thus far has reached the last stage; he has cut the ties of ignorance, passion, and sin, and has thus escaped from the net of transmigration; Nirvana is already within his grasp; he has risen above the laws of material existence; and when this one short life is over, he will be free for ever from birth, with its inevitable consequences, decay and death."—*Richs Davids*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, iv. 428.

* nĩs, v. [A contract. of *no is*.] Is not.

"Leave me those hills where barlough us to see"
Spenser Shepherds Calendar; *Dane*.

nĩs-ã-tũ-tũs, s. [Gr. *Nĩsũs* (*Nĩsus*) = a King of Megara, fabled to have been changed into a sparrowhawk, and *aerũs* (*aĩtus*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: Hawk-eagle, a genus of Aquilinæ. Four species are known, from southern Europe and Africa, India, Ceylon, and Australia.

Nĩ-sãn, s. [Heb. *šp*; (*Nĩ-sãn*), from the Assyrian and Babylonian *Nisan* = opening.]

Calendar: The same as Abib, the first sacred and seventh civil month of the Jewish year. It contained thirty days, and corresponded chiefly to March and part of April (Nehemiah ii. 1; Esther iii. 7).

nĩš-bĩr-rỹ, s. [NASEBERRY.]

* nĩš-ey, s. [A corrupt. of *nĩc* (q.v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

nĩ-sĩ, conj. [Lat.] Unless; if not.

nĩsi prius, s.

Law: [Lit. = Unless before.] A law phrase originally occurring in a writ directed to the sheriff of a county, and commanding him to cause the men empouled as jurors in a civil action to attend at the courts at Westminster, "unless before" (that is, the justices attended at that place (*i.e.* in the county in question), to hold the assize, which always happened. Hence, the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nĩsi prius*. Judges of assize are said to sit at *nĩsi prius* in their several circuits, and their courts are called *nĩsi prius* courts or courts of *nĩsi prius*.

Nisi prius, *nisi prius*:

Law: A document containing the pleadings in a civil action for the use of the judge who tries the case.

Deere nisi: [BEEREL, s. * 6.]

nĩslee, n. [NYLLEE.]

nĩst, nĩste, v. [A contract. of *nĩs* (*i.e.* *nĩsle*) and *nĩste*.] Knew not; did not know. [Wise.]
"Methought he loath, and told my name."
"That what to do I had not there."—*Chaucer*, *Deu.*

* nĩ sũs, s. [Lat., from *nĩtor* = to strive.] An effort, a exertion.

nĩt, nĩte, nĩtce, s. [A.S. *nĩttu*; cogn. with Dut. *niet*; Icel. *nít*; O. Icel. *nít*; Dan. *nít*; Sw. *nít*; Ger. *nitt*; M. H. Ger. *nít*; Russ. *nĩt*; Gr. *κοιτις* (*koitis*), gent. *κοιτιδος* (*koitidos*).] The egg of a louse, or other small insect.
"The head many times is pestered with *nĩt*."—*P. Walton*, *Plum.*, bk. XXIX, ch. VI.

nĩt grass, s.

Bot.: *Gastroidium lepidigerum*. [GASTROIDIUM.]

nĩ tĩl-la, s. [Lat. *nĩtũla* = spindlebar, or Mod. Lat. dimin. subst. from *nĩto* = to shine.]

Bot.: A genus of Characeæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Chara, from which it differs in having the stem composed of a single tube, and not spirally striated. The component cells are not coated with secondary cells; hence under the microscope the Nitella exhibits the movement of the protoplasm better than Chara proper.

* nĩ-ten cỹ (1), s. [Lat. *nĩtens*, pr. par. of *nĩto* = to shine.] The quality or state of being bright or shining; brightness, lustre.

* nĩ ten cỹ (2), s. [Lat. *nĩtens*, pr. par. of *nĩtor* = to strive.] A striving, an endeavour, a struggle, an effort, a tendency.

"Those zones will have a strong *nĩteny* to fly under open."—*Boyle*, *Works*, i. 179.

nĩ thĩ-a-lĩn, s. [Eng. *nĩ* (*nĩtrĩc*); *thĩ* (*tr*), and *nĩtrĩn* (*trĩc*).]

Chem.: A yellow amorphous substance produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on paranitraniline.

* nĩth-ĩng, n. & s. [NITING.]

nĩ-tĩd, n. [Lat. *nĩtidũs*, from *nĩto* = to shine; Ital. & Sp. *nĩtido*.]

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. Bright, shining, lustrous.
"We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nĩt* yellow."—*Boyle*, *Works*, i. 200.

2. Gay, spruce, fine.

II. *Bot.*: Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many seeds.

nĩ-tĩ-doũs, n. [Lat. *nĩtidũs*.]
Bot.: The same as NITID (q.v.).

nĩ-tĩd-u-la, s. [Fem. of Lat. *nĩtĩdulus* = somewhat spruce or trim.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nitidulidæ (q.v.). The basal joint of the antennæ is enlarged. The species, four of which are British, feed on carrion.

nĩ-tĩ-dũ-lĩ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nĩtĩdũlĩdĩ*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ĩdĩ*.]

Entom.: A large family of Beetles, tribe Necrophagæ or Chalcidæ. They have a short, oblong, generally depressed, body, with the head usually retracted within the thorax; no exterior lobe to the maxillæ. Tarsi five-jointed, the fourth joint very small. Found in all climates, the majority feeding on decaying animal and vegetable matter, but many found only on flowers. Eight hundred are known. Sharp enumerated seventeen genera, and ninety-one species as British, including Nitidula, Cereus, Meligethes, and Ips.

nĩ-trĩ-erũl, s. [Eng. *nĩtrĩ* (*ic*), and *ærol* (*ic*).]
Chem.: A heavy, colourless, pungent liquid, formed, together with others, by the action of strong nitric acid on oxanthol. (Hott's.)

nĩ-trĩm-ĩ-dĩn, s. [Eng. *nĩtrĩ* (*b*), and *amĩdĩ*.]

Chem.: An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch, also called xylonin. (Hott's.)

nĩ-trĩn, s. [Eng. *nĩtrĩ* (*ic*); -*nĩ*.]
Chem.: Grabau's name for the radicle NO₂.

which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorides, *i.e.* nitric acid, NO₂H.

nĩ trĩn ide, s. [NITRIN.]

nĩ trĩn-ĩ lĩnc, s. [Eng. *nĩtrĩ* (*ic*), and *ĩnc* (*ic*).]

Chem.: C₆H₆(NO₂)X = C₆H₄(NO₂)XNH₂. Three modifications of this compound are known; distinguished as ortho-, meta-, and para-. Ortho-nitraniline is obtained by heating a mixture of orthoform-nitrobenzene and alcoholic ammonia to 480°. It forms yellow crystals, melting at 147.9°. The meta-compound, which crystallizes in long needles, melting at 109.9°, is obtained by passing steam-purified hydrogen into an ammoniacal nitrobenzene solution of meta-nitrobenzene. Para-nitraniline, formed by the action of nitric acid on acetanilide, crystallizes in yellow needles or plates, melting at 145.9°.

nĩ trĩr-ĩ-a, s. [Lat. = a place where nitric was dug or prepared.] So called because first found near some Silerian nitre-works.]

Bot.: A genus at first considered by Linnæus the type of an order Nitranæceæ, but ultimately placed by him under Malpighiæceæ, tribe Malpighiæ, and by the *Flora of B.* transferred to Zygophyllæceæ. It consists of shrubs with decussate, succulent, alternate leaves, sometimes fasciated; flowers in cymes or solitary; calyx five-toothed, fleshy; petals five; stamens fifteen; ovary superior, three- or more-celled, with a fleshy style; ovules pendulous by a long funiculus. Fruit capsule-cornic; seed solitary. It consists of a few salt plants, from the West of Asia to the North of Africa, and Australia. The fruit is eaten near the Caspian Sea and in Australia. *Nitroaria trichotaba* has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients. (LÖUIS, *Loroneæ*.)

† nĩ trĩr-ĩ-a-çẽ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nĩtrĩn* (*ic*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æcũ*.]

Bot.: An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Character the same as that of Nitaria (q.v.). Now abandoned by most botanists.

nĩ-trĩte, s. [Eng. *nĩtrĩ* (*ic*); -*ĩte*.]

Chem.: A salt of nitric acid.

* Nitrate of magnesia = Nitromagnesate; Nitrate of lime = Nitrocalcite; Nitrate of soda = Nitratine; Nitrate of potash = Nitrate.

nĩtrate of potassium, s. [SALTPETRE.]

nĩtrate of silver, s.

Chem.: AgNO₃. Lunar caustic; prepared by dissolving silver in nitric acid. It crystallizes in colourless trimetric crystals, which dissolve in one part of cold water, and melt at 210°. [GASTRIC.]

nĩtrate of sodium, s.

Chem.: NaNO₃. Cubic nitre. Chili salt-petre. Occurs abundantly as a natural product in Chili, in beds several feet thick and many miles in extent. It crystallizes in orthorhombhedrons; soluble in 1½ parts of water at 0°.

nĩ-trĩ-tĩnc, s. [Eng. *nĩtrĩ* (*ic*); suff. *-ĩnc* (*ic*).]

Min.: An hexagonal mineral with rhomboidal cleavage. Hardness, 1½ to 2; sp. gr. 2.99 to 2.29; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, brown, blue, brown-yellow; transparent. Compos.: nitric acid, 63.5; soda, 36.5 = 100; yielding the formula, NaNO₃. Occurs massive granular in beds of enormous extent, at a height of 3,200 feet above the sea, in Tarapacá, Northern Chili.

nĩ-tre (re as er), nĩ tĩr, s. [Fr. *nĩtre*, from Lat. *nĩtrũ*, from Gr. *nĩtrũp* (*nĩtrũn*) = nitron, potassa, or soda, from Arab. *nĩtrũ* = nitron = nitron.]

1. *Chem.*: [SALTPETRE].

2. *Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crusts, silky fibres, acicular crystals, or diffused through certain soils. Hardness, 2½; sp. gr. 1.937; lustre, vitreous; brittle; colour and streak, white; taste, saline. Compos.: nitric acid, 53.4; potash, 46.6 = 100, corresponding to the formula, KNO₃.

3. *Pharm.*: It is exhibited in small doses as a refrigerant and diuretic, and in large doses as a vascular sedative in fever, especially in that of acute rheumatism. It has been found useful also in dyspepsy.

bũil, bũy; pũut, jũwĩl: cat, çell, chorus, çhĩn, bench; go, gem; thĩn, thĩs; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tĩon, -sĩon = şhun. -cious, -tĩous, -sĩous = şhus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dcl.

nī-trī-ār-ŷ, *s.* [NITRE.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of nitre; a place where nitre is refined.

nī-tric, *o.* [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from nitrogen (q.v.).

nitric acid, *s.*

Chem.: HNO_3 . Azotic acid. Aquafortis prepared by heating equal parts of nitrate of potash and sulphuric acid. It is colourless as water, and of a sp. gr. of 1.517. It consists of 54 parts of real acid and 9 parts of water, and boils at 184°. It is very corrosive, staining the skin yellow, and when more dilute attacking many of the metals with great energy.

Pharm.: Used externally to destroy warts, hemorrhoids, &c. Much diluted it has acted on phosphatic calculi in the bladder.

nitric-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: NO_2 . Nitrate of Nitric. Obtained by decomposing nitrate of silver with dry chlorine gas. It forms brilliant, colourless crystals, having the form of a prism with six faces; melts a little above 30°, and boils about 43°.

nitric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: N_2O . Bin oxide of nitrogen. Prepared by placing shavings of copper in a flask, pouring in nitric acid through a funnel, and collecting the gas over water. Specific gravity compared with air = 1.039.

nitric-peroxide, *s.*

Chem.: NO_2 . Hyponitric acid. Formed by heating nitrate of lead in a retort connected with a receiver surrounded with a freezing mixture.

nī-trī-cūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nitrum*.] [NITRE.]

Chem.: A synonym of nitrogen.

nī-tride, *s.* [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ide.]

Chem.: A compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, and the metals, e.g., boron nitride, BN.

nī-trif-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre; *ferre* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing nitre.

nī-trī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [NITRIFY.] The act or process of forming or converting into nitre.

nī-trī-fŷ, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre, and *ficio* (pass. *fiō*) = to make.]

A. Trans.: To form or convert into nitre.
B. Intrans.: To become formed or converted into nitre.

nī-trile, *s.* [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ile = -yl.]

Chem.: A term applied to the cyanides of the alcohol radicals regarded as compounds of nitrogen with acid radicals.

nī-trin, *s.* [Fr.]

Chem.: A kind of nitro-glycerine, patented by Nobel in 1866. (*Annuaire*.)

nī-trite, *s.* [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ite.]

Chem.: A salt of nitrous acid.

nitrite of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: KNO_2 .

nī-trō- (1), *pref.* [NITRE.] Containing nitre, or a nitrate.

nitro-aërial, *a.* Composed of nitre and air.

nī-trō- (2), *pref.* [NITROGEN.] Containing nitrogen or any of its derivatives.

nitrobenzene, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$. Nitro-benzol. Nitro-benzid. An oily body prepared by gradually adding benzene to cold fuming nitric acid, so long as it dissolves, and precipitating with water. It is a yellowish liquid with a sweet taste, and an odour of oil of bitter almonds; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; sp. gr. 1.2 at 0°. Much used by perfumers under the name of oil of mirbane, and manufactured in large quantities for the preparation of aniline and its derivatives.

nitro-benzid, **nitro-benzol**, *s.* [NITRO-BENZENE.]

nitro-cellulose, *s.* [GUN-COTTON.]

nitro-coccic, *a.* [NITRO-COCCUSIC.]

nitro coccic, *a.* Derived from nitric and coccic acids.

Nitro-coccic acid:

Chem.: $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{O}_3$. Nitro-coccic acid. An acid obtained by treating carmine acid with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow rhombic plates; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It explodes when heated.

nitro-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an equivalent quantity of nityl (NO_2); thus, lactic acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}_3$, becomes nitro-lactic acid $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)\text{O}_3$. The nitro-compounds are nitramin, nitro-tartaric acid, nitro-saccharose, benzoic acid, nitro-carbolic acid, nitro-coumarin, &c.

nitro glycerine, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{O}_2\text{NO}_2)_3$. Glyceric trinitrate. A heavy, colourless, poisonous oil obtained by dissolving glycerine in a mixture of fuming nitric and sulphuric acids, and precipitating with a large volume of water. It has a sp. gr. of 1.6, crystallizes at -20°, is insoluble in alcohol but dissolves readily in ether. By percussion, nitro-glycerine explodes with fearful violence. [DYNAMITE, GLYCERINE.]

nitro hæmatic, *a.* [PICRAMIC.]

nitro-methide, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Certain compounds derivable from marsh gas (hydric methide) by the substitution of one or more molecules of nityl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen.

nitro muriatic, *a.* Derived from nitric and muriatic acids.

Nitro-muriatic acid: [AQUA-REGIA.]

nitro-naphthalene, *s.*

Chem.: With strong nitric acid, naphthalene yields three substitution products—nitro-naphthalene $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{NO}_2)$, which crystallizes in sulphur-yellow prisms, melting at 61°; dinitro-naphthalene $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)_2$, crystallizing in colourless prisms, melting at 186°; and trinitro-naphthalene $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3$, crystallizing in pale yellow rhombic tablets, melting at 210°.

nitro-prussides, *s. pl.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): $\text{M}_2(\text{NO})\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{C}_5$. Salts produced by the action of nitric acid upon ferro-cyanides and ferri-cyanides. The best known of the series is the nitro-prusside of sodium, $\text{Na}_2(\text{NO})\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{C}_5 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by treating potassium ferro-cyanide with dilute nitric acid. It forms rhombic crystals of a splendid ruby colour, the aqueous solution of which strikes a beautiful violet tint with soluble sulphides, thus affording a very delicate test for alkaline sulphides.

nī-trō-bār-īte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro*- (1), and Eng. *barite*.]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons, which on examination prove to consist of the + and - tetrahedrons; twins like those of spinel. Colourless. Found in Chili.

nī-trō-cāl-gīte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro*- (1), and Eng. *calcite*.]

Min.: An efflorescent silky mineral occurring in limestone caverns, and on covered calcareous soils. Colour, white; taste, bitter. Compos.: nitric acid, 59.4; lime, 39.7; water, 9.9 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

nī-trō-form, *s.* [Pref. *nitro*- (2), and Eng. *formyl*.]

Chem.: $\text{CH}(\text{NO}_2)_3$. Trinitro-methane. A nitro-methide prepared by boiling trinitro-methide with water or alcohol, evaporating the solution to dryness, and decomposing with concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless cubes, which melt at 15° to a colourless oil of powerful odour. It cannot be distilled, as it explodes with violence when heated.

nī-trō-ğen, *s.* [Fr. *nitrogène*; from Gr. *νίτρον* (*nitron*), and *γενε-* (*gen-*), the base of *γεννάω* (*gennāō*) = to produce.] [NITRE.]

Chem.: Symbol N. Atomic weight = 14. A pentad non-metallic element forming four-fifths of the atmosphere and entering into a great variety of combinations. It may be obtained by burning phosphorus under an inverted bell-jar placed over water. The residual gas, when freed from phosphoric pentoxide,

P_2O_5 , is nitrogen. Very pure nitrogen may be obtained by passing chlorine into a solution of ammonia. It is destitute of colour, taste, and odour, and is incapable of sustaining combustion or animal existence, though containing no positively poisonous properties. It is best characterized by its negative properties. Nitrogen acts in the atmosphere chiefly as a diluent to moderate the activity of the oxygen. It has recently been liquefied with the aid of cold and a high pressure. It combines with oxygen, though indirectly, forming well-known compounds. [AZOTE.]

nitrogen monoxide, *s.* The same as NITROUS-OXIDE (q.v.).

nī-trō-ğē-nē-ōus, *a.* [NITROGENOUS.]

nī-trōğ-ēn-īzc, *v.t.* [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ize.] To imbue or impregnate with nitrogen.

nī-trōğ-ēn-īzed, *a.* [NITROGENIZE.] Containing nitrogen.

nitrogenized-foods, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Foods containing nitrogen in combination. [FOOD, II. 1.]

nī-trōğ-ēn-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ous.] Pertaining to nitrogen; containing nitrogen.

nī-trō-ğlāu'-bēr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro*- (1), and Eng. *glauberite*.]

Min.: A mineral found in fibrous translucent masses, consisting of imperfect crystals. An analysis yielded: sodium sulphate, 33.90; sodium nitrate, 60.35; water, 5.75; suggested formula, $4\text{NaOSO}_3 + 6\text{NaONO}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

nī-trō-māğ-nē-şite, *s.* [Pref. *nitro*- (1), and Eng. *magnesite*.]

Min.: A white, bitter, efflorescent mineral, found associated with Nitrocalcite (q.v.), in limestone caves. Compos.: when pure, nitric acid, 72.3; magnesia, 27.7 = 100.

nī-trōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre, and Gr. *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for determining the quality or value of nitre.

nī-trō-phēn-ā-māte, *s.* [Eng. *nitrophenamic*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of nitrophenamic-acid.

nī-trō-phē-nām-īc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro*- (2); Eng. *phenic*]; (*ammonia*), and suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing nitro-phenic acid and ammonia.

nitrophenamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$. Produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrophenic acid. It crystallizes in brown hexagonal needles, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves in ammonia, forming a dark-red solution, which soon decomposes. With potash it yields the salt, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{K}(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$, which crystallizes in red nodules soluble in water and alcohol.

nī-trōph-tha-lēnc, *s.* [Pref. *nitro*- (2), and (*my*)*thalene*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7(\text{NO}_2)$. A crystalline body produced by the action of potash on nitro-naphthalene. It forms long yellowish needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, in ether, and in coal oil. It melts at 48°, begins to boil at 289°, and distils over between 300° and 320°.

nī-trōse, *a.* [Lat. *nitrosus*, from *nitrum* = nitre.] Containing nitre; pertaining to nitre; nitrous.

nī-trōs-ō, *pref.* [NITROSYL.]

nitroso compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an equivalent quantity of nitrosyl (NO); thus malonic acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$, becomes nitroso-malonic acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3(\text{NO})\text{O}_4$. The nitroso-compounds are, nitros-ethylin, nitroso-naphthalene, nitroso-sulphates, &c.

nī-trō-stil-bic, *a.* [Pref. *nitro*- (2); Eng. *stilbene*], and suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing nitrons acid and stilbene.

nitrostilbic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9(\text{NO}_2)\text{O}_4$. An acid formed by the action of boiling nitric acid on stilbene. It is a yellowish powder, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

fāte, fāt, fārc, amīdst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

nī-trō-sul-phāl'-ic, a. [Pref. *nītro-* (2); Eng. *sulphur*]; (*crystal*, and suff. *-ic*.) Containing nitrous and sulphuric acids.

nitrosulphalic acid, s.

Chem.: Laurent's name for the compound $SO_3(NO_2)H$, which he supposed to constitute the crystals of the sulphuric-acid chamber.

nī-trō-sul-phūr'-ic, a. [Pref. *nītro-* (2), and Eng. *sulphuric*.] (See etym. and compound.)

nitrosulphuric acid, s.

Chem.: $H_2SO_5(NO_2)_2$. Does not exist in the free state, but known in combination in nitro-sulphate of potash = $K_2SO_5(NO_2)_2$, which is formed by the action of dry nitric oxide and sulphurous anhydride on caustic potash.

nī-trōs'-yl, s. [Eng. *nitro(us) -yl*.]

Chem.: (NO). Azotyl; the name of nitric oxide in combination.

nī-trō-thē-ine, s. [Pref. *nītro-*, and Eng. *theric*.] [CHOLESTROFRASE.]

nī-trōis, a. [Lat. *nitrosus*, from *nitrum* = nitre; Fr. *nitros*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *nitroso*.]

nitrous acid, s. [NITROUS-ANHYDRIDE.]

nitrous anhydride, s.

Chem.: N_2O_3 . Nitrous acid. Prepared by mixing four volumes of nitric oxide with one volume of oxygen, and exposing to a temperature of -17°. It condenses to a thin green liquid, its vapour being orange-red. It is decomposed by water into nitric acid and nitric oxide, hence it cannot combine directly with metallic oxides.

nitrous ether, s.

1. *Chem.*: $C_2H_5NO_2$. Obtained by passing the vapour of nitrous acid into alcohol mixed with water. It is a pale yellow volatile product, possessing an agreeable odour of apples. Boils at 16°, and has a gravity of .947. It is the active agent in the sweet spirit of nitre of pharmacy.

2. *Pharm.*: Nitrous ether, popularly known as sweet spirits of nitre, is used as a diaphoretic in dropsy and slight fevers. It is also refrigerant.

nitrous oxide, s.

Chem.: N_2O . Protoxide of nitrogen; laughing gas. Prepared by heating solid nitrate of ammonia in a flask and collecting the gas evolved over warm water. It is a colourless gas, without smell, of a distinctly sweet taste, and is remarkable for its intoxicating power upon the animal system. The effect is transient. It is used in dental surgery.

nī-trōx'-in, **nī-trōx'-yl**, s. [NITRYL.]

nī-trōx-ŷ-nāph'-tha-lāte, s. [Eng. *nitroxynaphthalic*]; (*-ate*.)

Chem.: A salt of nitroxynaphthalic acid.

nī-trōx-ŷ-nāph-thāl'-ic, a. [Pref. *nītro-*; Eng. *oxy*(gen); *naphthal*(ene), and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing nitro-naphthalene and oxygen.

nitroxynaphthalic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9NO_3 = C_{10}H_9(NO_2)O$. An acid produced by the oxidation of nitro-naphthalene. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals of a golden yellow colour, soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid, melts at 190°, and is not volatile. It is a weak acid, but forms very soluble crystalline salts with the alkalis.

nī-trŷ, a. [Eng. *nītr*(o); *-ŷ*.] Pertaining to nitre; producing nitre; nitrous.

"Winter my theme confines, whose nitry wind shall crust the slabby rime." Gay, *Trivia*, ii.

nī-trŷl, s. [Eng. *nītr*(ic); *-ŷl*.]

Chem.: (NO_2). Nitroxin, nitroxyl. The name of nitric peroxide in combination.

nīt-tā, **nūt'-tā**, s. [A West African word.] (See etym. and compound.)

nitta-tree, s.

Bot.: *Parkia africana*.

nīt-tēr, s. [Eng. *nīt*; *-er*.] An insect that deposits nits on horses.

nīt-tī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *nītty* (1); *-lŷ*.] Lousily. "He was a man nītty needy, and therefore adventurous." Hayward.

* **nīt-tŷ** (1), a. [Eng. *nīt*; *-ŷ*.] Abounding with nits; lousy. (*Ben Jonson*: *Poetaster*, iii. 1.)

* **nīt-tŷ** (2), * **nīt tic**, a. [Lat. *nītulus* = slining; *nītō* = to slinge.] Slining, spruce, elegant, neat.

"O dapper, rare, complete, sweet *nītŷ* youth." Marston, *Satires*, iii. 4150s.

nītzsch'-i-a, s. [Named after Prof. Nītzsch of Halle, who studied the Amphora, &c.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Diatomaceæ.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Anopŷura. *Nītzschia laureasteri* is the Louse of the Common Swait.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Annulata.

* **nī-val**, a. [Lat. *nivālis*, from *nīx* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.]

1. *Urb. Lang.*: Abounding with snow; covered with snow; snowy.

2. *Bot.*: Growing near snow, or appearing while snow is on the ground.

nīv'-ĕ-ōūs, a. [Lat. *nīvris*, from *nīx* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of snow; snowy.

"Clunder . . . otherways presents a pure and *nīvris* white." Browne, *Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi. ch. xi.

nī-vōsc', s. [Fr. = snowy, from Lat. *nīvosus*, from *nīx* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fourth month of the republican year. It commenced on December 21, and was the first winter month.

nīx, **nīx'-lĕ**, s. [NĪK (1), s.] A water-spirit, good or bad.

nī-zām', s. [Hind. & Arab., from Arab. *nizam* = to govern.] More fully *Nizam-ul-mulk* = the governor of the state, the title assumed by Azof Jah, ruler of Hyderabad in the Decan, in 1719, and since that time adopted by his successors.

* **nī-zŷ**, s. [NISEY.]

nō, *adv.* & s. [A.S. *nā*, *nó* = never, *nō*, from *nē* = not and *ā* = ever. A.S. *nē* is cogn. with G. H. Ger. *nī*; M. H. Ger. *nē*; Goth. *nī*; Russ. *nē*; Ir., Gael., & Wel. *nī*; Lat. *nē* (in *nonne*); Sansc. *nā* = not, and appears in English in the initial letter; of never, naught, none, neither, nay, nor, &c.]

A. As *adverb*:

1. A word of denial, contradiction, or refusal expressing a negative; the negative particle, equivalent to *noy*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*. In Mid. English there was a clear distinction between *nō* and *nay*, the former being the stronger and more emphatic form. [NAV.] *Nō* was used in answer to questions involving a negative expression, *nōy* in answer to simple questions. Thus, Will he come? would he properly answered by *nay*; but, Will he not come? by *nō*.

2. *Nō* is used to strengthen or emphasize a negation or refusal; as,

(1) With another negative.

"There is none righteous, *nō*, not one."—*Romans* iii. 12.

(2) When it follows an affirmative proposition; as,

"To whom we gave place by subjection, *nō*, not for an hour."—*Galatians* i. 5.

(3) When it introduces an amplification of a previous negation.

"The devil himself could not pronounce a title more hateful to mine ear." Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, v. 7. "Ye, nor more fearful." Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, v. 7.

(4) To strengthen a following negative.

"Ye, not the low which orders the skies, So glorious is, or boasts so many eyes." Waller; *On a Breeze of Divers Colours*.

3. *Nō* is used as hypothetical for *not*, when standing as the correlative of *whether* or *if*.

"Is she welded or *nō*!"—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, ii.

B. As *substantive*:

1. The word of denial or refusal; a denial, a refusal.

"In russet yeas and honest kersey *nōes*." Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. A person who votes in the negative; a negative vote; as, *The nōes* have it.

nō, a. & *adv.* [A shortened form of *none* (q v. v.)]

A. As *adj.*: None, not any, not one.

"Let there be no strife between thee and me."—*Genesis* xiii. 5.

B. As *adv.*: Not at all; not in any degree; in no respect; not. [With comparatives, as no more, no longer, no less, &c., or with *other*, &c.]

* **No end**: An indefinitely great number or quantity; as, He has no end of money.

No ā chi an, a. [Hebrew, Lat. *Noach*, from Heb. נֹחַ (*Noah*) = Noah.] Pertaining or relating to the patriarch Noah, or his times; as, the *Noachian* Diluge.

No āch i dō, s. pl. [Hebrew, Lat. *Noach* (1), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ōs*.] The numerous tribes or families descended from Shem, Ham, or Japhet.

No ah, s. [H. B. 67; (Nō-), Gr. *Noe* (*Nōe*)] *Script. Hist.*: The tenth man in descent from Adam, in the line of Seth; he was the son of Lamech, and the grandson of Methuselah. He received the divine command to build an ark, in which he and his family escaped the Diluge (Gen. v. 29-ix. 24).

Noah's ark, s.

1. A child's toy, in shape like the conventional ark of Noah, and containing wooden figures of animals and men.

"Wooden soldiers, for instance, or the beasts in a *Noah's ark* have a real resemblance . . . to soldiers and beasts." Taylor, *Early Sat.* *Mentland*, ch. vi.

2. A long, closely-buttoned overcoat. So named by Truick, from the similarity it exhibits to the wooden figures in a child's toy ark. (*Strong Dict.*)

nōb (1), s. [A shortened form of *knob* (q v. v.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A knob.

2. A head. (*Strong*.)

"Who got a bloody nob for playing spy." Lytton, *My Novel*, bk. iii. ch. viii.

II. *Ordn.*: The plate under the swing bed for the head of an elevating screw.

* One for his nob:

1. A blow on the head in a fight or boxing-match.

2. In cribbage a point scored for holding the knave of the suit turned up.

nōb (2), s. [A shortened form of *nobleman* (q v. v.)] A member of the aristocracy; a swell.

"The high principle that Nature's nob is felt with Nature's *nob*." Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. viii.

nōb (3), s. [KNOSTICK.]

nōb bi-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *nobby*; *-ŷ*.] In a nobby manner; showily, grandly. (*Strong*.)

nōb-ble (1), v. t. [*Nōb* (1), s.]

1. To hit on the head, to stun.

2. To lame or otherwise injure a horse, so that it may be unable to run for a race. (*Harving Strong*.)

nōb-ble (2), v. t. [Perhaps connected with *nob*.] To steal; to get possession of dishonestly.

"*Sabbath* her money for the beauty of the family." Thackeray, *Notions*, ch. lxxvii.

nōb-blĕr (1), **nōb-lĕr**, s. [Eng. *nobbler* (1); *-er*.]

1. A blow on the head; a smashing stroke.

2. A dram of spirits. (*Australian*.)

nōb-blĕr (2), s. [Eng. *nobbler* (2); *-er*.] A thimble-rigger's confederate. (*Strong*.)

nōb-bŷ, a. [Eng. *nob* (2); *-ŷ*.] Grand, swell, showy, smart, elegant. (*Strong*.)

"The noblest way of keeping it quiet." Dickens, *Black Huns*, ch. lii.

nōb-i-lĕ òf-fic i-ūm (c as sb), s. [Lat.] *Suits Law*: The power of the Court of Session in questions of equity whereby it interposes to modify or abate the rigour of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no remedy could be had in a court confined to strict law.

Nōb i li, i. [*Suo def.*] Leopold Nobili, an Italian physicist (1784-1845.) (See compounds.)

Nobili's coloured rings, s. pl.

Optics & Elect.: A series of copper rings alternately dark and light, produced by placing a drop of acetate of copper on a silver plate and touching the middle of the drop with a piece of zinc. They somewhat resemble Newton's rings (q v. v.).

Nobili's thermopile or **thermo-electric battery**, s.

Elect.: A thermo-electric battery having a large number of elements in a very small space. They are formed by a series of couples of bismuth and antimony. [Introspective.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ĉhin**, **benĉh**; **go**, **ĝem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expcet**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. - **ing**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şūn**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **şūs**. -**ble**, -**dic**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

nō-bil' i a-rŷ, s. & n. [Fr. *nobiliaire*.] [NOBLE, n.]

A. As subst.: A history of noble families. B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the nobility; as, a nobiliary roll. (*Fitzgerald Hall*.)

*nō bil' i fŷ, n. f. [Lat. *nobilis* = noble; *facio* (pā-s-s, fŷ) = to make.] To make noble; to nobilitate.

*nō bil' i tātē, n. f. [Lat. *nobilitatus*, pa. par. of *nobilito* = to make noble; *nobilis* = noble (q. v.).] To make noble; to ennoble. "To nobilitate and make it more honourable."—*Hutchinson's Description of Britain*, ch. x.

*nō-bil' i tā-tion, s. [NOBILITATE.] The act of ennobling or making noble; the state of being ennobled.

"The perfection, nobilitating, and salvation of the souls of men."—*Moor's Autobiography*, ch. ii.

nō-bil' i tŷ, s. [O. Fr. *nobilité*, *nobilité*; from Lat. *nobilitate*, accus. of *nobilis*; from *nobilis* = noble; Ital. *nobilita*.]

1. The quality or state of being noble; that elevation of soul which comprehends courage, generosity, magnanimity, and contempt of all that is mean or dishonourable; nobleness of mind; high principles.

"He had found, on the other hand, in the huts of the poorest, true nobility of soul."—*Mercantile Hist.*, Eng. ch. ii.

2. The quality or state of being noble-birth or rank; that dignity or distinction of rank in civil society which a person derives by descent from noble ancestors, antiquity of family, or from a title conferred upon him by the sovereign; distinction by rank, station, or title; nobleness of birth or family.

"Know this, my lord, nobility of blood is but a glittering and fallacious good."—*Dryden's Wife of Bath's Tale*, sec.

3. Those persons collectively who are of noble rank; the collective body of noble or titled persons in a state; the peerage; as, the English nobility, the French nobility, &c. In Great Britain there are five ranks or degrees of nobility, viz., dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Titles, or patents of nobility, can only be conferred by the sovereign, and are hereditary except in isolated cases where life peerages are created. Members of the peerage of England, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, have an hereditary seat in the House of Lords. [LORD (l), § (l).]

"Exclusive of their capacity as hereditary councillors of the crown, a nobleman, in cases of treason or felony, shall be tried by his peers. This privilege does not extend to bishops. Peers, either in their own right or by marriage, are by statute entitled to be tried before the same judicature as peers of the realm. A peer or peeress cannot be arrested in civil cases. A peer sitting in judgment gives not his verdict upon oath, but upon his honour; he answers also to bills in chancery upon his honour, and not upon his oath; but when he is examined as a witness either in civil or criminal cases, he must be sworn. A peer cannot lose his nobility but by death or attainder, and he can not be degraded but by act of parliament."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 12.

*nō'ble, n. f. [NOBLE, a.] To make noble; to ennoble. (*Saunders; Virgil; Æneid* ii.)

nō-ble, a. & s. [Fr. from Lat. *nobilis* (for *nobilis*) = well-known, notable, noble; from *gnō* the base of *nosco* (for *gnō-scō*) = to know (q. v.); Ital. *nobile*; Sp. *noble*; Port. *nobre*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language: 1. High in excellence or worth; applied to persons or things; characterized by nobility of mind or sentiment; magnanimous, honourable, worthy, dignified; above all that is mean or dishonourable.

"The sentiments of the Irish Jacobites . . . were of a nobler character."—*Mercantile Hist.*, Eng. ch. xii.

2. Choice, excellent; of a choice class or kind.

"I had planted thee a noble vine."—*Jeremiah* ii. 21.

3. Of high rank, station, or dignity; of ancient or eminent lineage; pertaining to the nobility; as, noble birth, a noble family.

4. Magnificent, stately, splendid, grand; as, a noble mansion.

5. Free, generous, liberal, ingenuous.

"These were more noble than those in Thessalonica."—*Acts* xvii. 11.

6. Great, prodigious.

"A very noble and independent life."—*Pattenham's English Poets*, bk. i, ch. xii.

II. *Men.*: Excellent; pure in the highest degree; as, a noble opal; noble tournament, &c.

B. As substantive:

I. *Opul. Lang.*: One of noble birth or family;

one of rank above a commoner; a nobleman, a peer. Frequently in the plural, the nobility.

"The nobles hath he found For ancient quarrels."—*Shakespeare's Richard II.*, ii. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Entom.*: Linnaeus placed the Swallow-tailed Papilionida at the head of the order Lepidoptera, and called them Nobiles (Nobles), naming them after the heroes of Greece and Troy.

2. *Numis.*: A gold coin struck by Edward III., and originally of the value of 6s. 8d. In the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., the value of the noble having risen to 10s., another gold coin of the same value as the original noble was issued called an angel (q. v.). Half-nobles and quarter-nobles were also current. "In a poke nobles all out-odd."—*Chaucer's C. T.*, 5778.

*Noble parts of the body: A name given by some anatomists to the vital parts, as, the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c.

noble-liverwort, s. Bot.: (1) *Hepatica triloba*: (HEPATICA); (2) [LIVERWORT, ¶ (2).]

noble-metals, s. pl. A term applied to the metals gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury, which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone.

noble-minded, a. Having a noble mind; magnanimous, high-souled.

noble-opal, s. [PRECIOUS-OPAL.]

noble-spirited, n. Noble-minded, magnanimous.

nō-ble, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name of *Aspidophorus europæus*, a British fish; called also Armed Bullhead, Lyric, Sea-poacher, Pluck, Pogge.

nō-ble-man, s. [Eng. *noble*, and *man*.] One of the nobility; a noble, a peer.

"If I blush, It is to see a nobleman want manners."—*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

nō-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *noble*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being noble; high excellence or worth; nobility of character; elevation of mind; magnanimity.

"True nobleness would Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong."—*Shakespeare's Richard II.*, iv. 1.

2. Nobility of birth or family; distinction by birth; distinguished rank.

"Methought thy very gait did prophesy A royal nobleness."—*Shakespeare's Lear*, v. 3.

3. Magnificence, stateliness, grandeur.

nōb'lēr, s. [NOBLEER, (l).]

*nō-blēsse, *no-bil-esse, *no-bless, s. [Fr. *noblesse*.]

1. Nobility; high excellence or worth; magnanimity.

"Fair branch of nobless, flower of chivalry, That with your worth the world amazed make."—*Spenser's F. Q.*, I. viii. 26.

2. Dignity, greatness; nobility of rank or family.

"That whose noblesse keeps one stature still And one true posture."—*Ben Jonson's Epigrams* 102.

3. Noblemen collectively; the nobility; Port. nobles.

"Brave actions, which the noblesse of France would never suffer in their peasants."—*Dryden's Tragedy*.

nō-ble-wō-man, s. [Eng. *noble*, and *woman*.] A female of noble rank; a peeress.

*nō-blēy, *no-blay, *no-blye, s. [O. Fr.]

1. Nobleness, honour, dignity, high distinction.

"And with grete noblyte tulle London him led."—*Robert de Brunne's*, p. 88.

2. The nobles, the nobility.

3. Noble actions.

"Vorto telle al the noblyte that ther was y-ldo."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 191.

nō-blŷ, *no-bil-ly, *no-blychc, adv. [Eng. *noble* (ly); -ly.]

1. In a noble manner; with greatness or nobility of soul or character; magnanimously, heroically.

"Robert of Thornham here him noblyly."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 164.

2. Of noble or illustrious extraction or descent; illustriously.

3. Magnificently, grandly, splendidly.

"Whereon the Egean shote a city stands Built nobly."—*Milton's P. R.*, iv. 232.

4. With honour and distinction; honourably.

"Galery out and burge noblelyche ynou there."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 212.

nō-bōd'ŷ, s. [Eng. *no*, a., and *body*.]

1. Lit.: No one, no person, not any one.

2. Fig.: A person of no importance, worth, or consideration.

"His wife was the daughter of a nobody."—*Forsyth's Life of Cicero*, ii. 22.

nōb'-stick, s. [KNOBSTICK.]

nō-cāke, s. [A corrupt. of Indian *nookik* = meal.] A North American Indian dish made by mixing pounded parched maize with water into a paste.

*nō-çence, s. [NOCENT.] Guilt.

"Innocence might speed no worse than nocence."—*Adams's Works*, i. 212.

nō-çent, a. & s. [Lat. *nocens*, pr. par. of *nocere* = to hurt.]

A. As adjective:

1. Hurtful, harmful, noxious; causing hurt or harm; mischievous.

2. Guilty, criminal.

"Nocent, not innocent he is that seeketh to deface, By word the thing, that he by deed had taught men to embrace."—*Fox's Martyrs*, p. 231, col. 2.

B. As subst.: One who is guilty or criminal; a criminal.

"If the advantage to the Catholic Church were greater by taking away some innocents together with many nocents."—*State Trials*, 1695, *Gaupey's Plot*.

*nō-çent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *nocent*; -ly.] In a hurtful or injurious manner; hurtfully, injuriously.

nō-çŷr-ite, s. [Named by Scacchi from Nocera, Italy; suff. -ite (Min.); Ital. *nocerite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in white acicular crystals in volcanic bombs, distributed through a tuff. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Compos. a double fluoride of calcium and magnesium. Found associated with fluorspar, hornblende (?), and microsommitte (?).

*nocht, s. [NOUGHT.] Nothing. (*Scotch*.)

*nō-çive, a. [Lat. *nocivus*; from *nocere* = to hurt.] Hurtful, harmful, injurious.

"Because a trope or figurative speech is nocive some-where, but not everywhere."—*Fox's Martyrs*, *Disput. about Sacraments*.

nōck, *nocke, *nokke, s. [The older form of *notch* (q. v.); O. Dut. *noek* = a notch; O. Sw. *noeka*; Sw. dial. *nocke*, *nokk*; cf. Dan. *noek* = a pin, a peg; Ice. *hannki* = a small metal hook on a distaff; O. Ital. *noeca* = the nock or notch of a bow.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A notch, a slit, a nick; specif. the notch of an arrow, or of a bow where the string is fastened.

"The nocke of the shaft is diversely made for some be great and full."—*Ascham's Taxophilus*, bk. ii.

2. The fundament. [NOCKANDRO.]

"But when the date of nock was out, Off dropt the symmetrical snout."—*Butler's Hudibras*, i. 1.

II. *Naut.*: The upper front corner of a four cornered fore-and-aft sail; such as a spanker, a trysail. Also called the throat.

nock-earring, s. *Naut.*: The rope which fastens the nock of the sail.

nōck, *nocke, n. f. [NOCK, s.]

1. To cut or mark with a notch or nock; to notch.

"Nocked and feathered aright."—*Romans of the Rose*.

2. To place or fit into the nock or notch; to string, as a bow.

"Then took he up his bow And nocked his shaft."—*Chapman's Homer*; *Iliad* iv.

*nōck-ān-drō, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *Nock*, l. 2.] The seat, the body. (*Ozell: Kabeleis*, p. 104.)

nōcked, pa. par. or a. [NOCK, v.] Notched.

*nōc-tām-bŷ-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *ambulatio* = a walking; *ambulo* = to walk.] The act of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism, sleep-walking.

*nōc-tām-bŷ-liŷm, s. [Eng. *noctambul* (o), -ism.] Noctambulation, somnambulism.

fāte, fāt, fārc, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thōre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

noct-tām bu list, *s.* [Eng. *noctambul(ist)*; -ist.] One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

noct-tām-bu-lō, *s.* [Lat. *noct* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *ambulō* = to walk.] A somnambulist; one who walks in his sleep by night.
“Our noctambulones, men that walk at their sleep, will wake if they be called by their names.”—*Bacon's Sermon* 46.

¶ The plural *noctambuli* is also found, but the word became naturalised before Alboth noct's time, for he uses *noctambulōs* or *noctambulōs* as the plural.

noct-tām bu lōn, *s.* [NOCTAMBULO.] A noctambulist, a somnambulist.

noct-thōr-a, *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; and Gr. *θώρας* (*thouras*) = leaping.] *Zool.*: F. Cuvier's name for the genus Nyctipheticus. [Doct. Bot. Coll.]

noct tid i-al, *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *idies* = a day.] Comprising a night and a day.

“The noctidial day, the luna peroxide month, and the solar year, are actual and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled.”—*Holder*.

noct-tif-er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *noctifer*, from *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *fero* = to bring; Fr. *noctifère*.] Bringing night.

† **noct-tif-lor-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; *flor* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, or flower; or to blossom, and Eng. suff. -ous.] *Bot.*: Flowering during the night, as the Night-blowing Cereus. Called also Nocturnal.

noct til i-ō (pl. **noct til i-ō-neš**), *s.* [Late Lat. *noctilis* = nocturnal. (Larousse.)]

Zool.: A genus of Emballonurine Bats, group Noctiliones (q.v.), with two species: *Noctilio leporinus*, the Great Hare-lipped Bat, from the Antilean and Brazilian sub-regions, is about four inches long, with bright reddish-yellow fur, slightly paler beneath; Var. *a.*, described by Gosse (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1847, p. 105), has a spinal line of pale yellow; *N. albiventer*, the White-bellied Hare-lipped Bat, from South America, is much smaller. Fur bright reddish-yellow above, with or without a spinal line; pale yellowish-white beneath; darker on sides. It haunts the banks of rivers, and is probably piscivorous. (*Dobson*.)

noct-til-i-ō-neš, *s.* [Lat. [NOCTILIO.] *Zool.*: A group of Bats, family Emballonuridae, sub-family Emballonurine. It contains the single genus Noctilio (q.v.).

noct-til-ē-ca, *s.* [Lat. = a thing shining by night; *noct* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *lucēre* = to shine.] [LUCENT.]

Zool.: A genus of Flagellate Infusoria, sub-order Euzoantoma. The spheroidal body of *Noctiluca milliaris* is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and, like a peach, presents a meridional groove, at one end of which is the mouth.

Noctiluca is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle.—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 29.

noct-til-lū-gān, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *noctilue(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.] Any individual of the genus Noctiluca (q.v.).

noct-til-lū-gent, **noct-til-lū-cōus,** *a.* [NOCTILUCIA.] Shining by night.

“This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *Noctiluca* heredes that inhabit the ocean.”—*Fenman's Zoology*.

noct-til-lū-çin, *s.* [Eng. &c. *noctiluca*(-a); -in.] *Chem.*: Dr. Phipson's name for the organic substance supposed to produce the phosphorescence of fish, &c.

noct-tiv-a-gant, *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *gagant*, pr. part. of *vagari* = to wander.] Wandering or prowling about by night.

“The instinct sparrows, noctivagant adulterers, sit chirping.”—*Adams' Works*, I. 315.

noct-ti-va-gā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *vagatio* = a wandering; *vago* = to wander.] The act or habit of wandering or prowling about by night.

“The townsmen acknowledge 68 sd. to be paid for noctivagation.”—*A. Wood: Life of Henslow*, p. 274.

noct-tiv-a-gōus, *a.* [Lat. *noctivagus*; *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *vagare* = to wander.] Wandering or prowling about in the night.

noct-tō-graph, [Lat. *noct* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *γραφω* (*graphe*) = to write.]

1. A writing-frame for the blind.
2. A nightly account or report. The converse of the diary. [DIARY, A.]
3. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beat.

noct-tū-ō, *s.* [Lat. = the short-eared owl, which, like these moths, is nocturnal.] *Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Noctuida, *Noctua platoris* is the Flame-shoulder.

noct-tū-a-rŷ, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *nocturna*, from *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night.] A record or account of what passes in the night, the converse of a diary.

“I have got a parcel of *nocturnals* and other miscellanea in my notebook.”—*Ashton's Spectator*, No. 586.

noct-tū-i-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *noctua*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: The typical family of the group Noctuma (q.v.). The antennæ in the male ciliated, pectinated, or pubescent; anterior wings narrow, overlapping each other in repose, so as to give these moths an elongated appearance. Larva thick, smooth, shining. They mostly bury their pupæ deep in the ground. Fifty British species. (*Sturton*.)

noct-tū-i-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *noctua*]; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -i-næ.]

Entom.: Night-moths; a group of moths, flying by night. Antennæ setaceous, ciliated, or, more rarely, pectinated; anterior wings rather long, often with typical markings; posterior wings rather broad, of dull colours. Larvæ generally with sixteen, rarely with twelve, legs. There are 310 British species in the group, which contains twenty-six families.

Noctuo-bombycidae, Byoplophide, Bombycoide, Leucanide, Apsidide, Caradimide, Noctuidæ, Ollioleide, Osonide, Halendide, Xylimide, Heliothidæ, Acrotidæ, Euxestridæ, Anthophilidæ, Phalaenidæ, Plagiidæ, Cossididæ, Anapayridæ, Psephenidæ, Silioidæ, Catephidæ, Gutoidæ, Ophussidæ, Euclididæ, and Pandolidæ.

noct-tūlc, *s.* Fr., from Late Lat. *noctulus* = nocturnal. (Larousse.)

Zool.: *Pogonomyza noctula*, described by Gilbert White as *P. albicollis*, “from its manner of feeding high in the air” (*Silvorum*, lett. XXVII), sometimes called the Great Bat, is British, common in all parts of the Eastern hemisphere, inhabiting high ground in tropical regions. About three inches in length, wing expanse fourteen inches; fur rufous-brown. Usually found in the hollows of old trees.

noct-tū-ō, *prof.* [Lat. *noctua* = by night; *o* connect.] Nocturnal.

noctuo-bombycīdæ, *s.* [pl. *noctua*.] *Entom.*: A family of Noctuma, containing moths of moderate size, and generally with smooth bodies. There are nine known British species.

noct-tūr-lā-bi-ūm, *s.* [NOCTURNAL, B.]

noct-tūrn, **noct-tūrn-cŷ** (ŷ), *s.* [Fr. *nocturne*, from Lat. *nocturnus* = of belonging to night.]

Eccl.: One of the divisions of Matins (q.v.). It consists of psalms with lessons from the Scriptures, the Fathers, or the Lives of the Saints.

noct-tūr-na, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *nocturnus* = nocturnal.]

Entom.: The great division of the Lepidoptera, containing the moths, which, as a rule, fly by night. [LEPIDOPTERA.]

† **noct-tūr-næ,** *s.* [Lat. fem. pl. of *nocturnus* = nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A section of Raptores, containing those which are active by night. It contains the Owls (q.v.).

noct-tūr-nal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nocturnalis*, from *nocturnus* = nocturnal; *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; Sp. *nocturnal*.]

A. As adjectives:
I. Verb. Long.: Pertaining or relating to the night; happening or occurring by night; done in the night.

“Convenience for the making of nocturnal and other celestial observations.—*Brew. Cosmo. Socy* (Pref.)

II. Technically:
1. Bot.: [NOCTILOREUS.]

2. Zool.: Sleeping during the day, and active by night; as, of *nocturnal* animals.

B. As a noun:
NOCT.: An instrument to take the altitude or depression of some of the stars above the pole, in order to find the latitude and the hour of the night. Also called *Noctulabium*.

The instrument called a *nocturnal* was one of the most remarkable of our ancestors' curiosities or devices of imagination, and it has since it wrote very strongly on their imaginations.

nocturnal arc, [astr.] The arc described by any of the celestial bodies during the night.

nocturnal lepidoptera, [LEPIDOPTERA.]

nocturnal sight, Day of rebless.

noct-tūr-nal ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nocturnal*, *ly*.] By night; in or during the night.

noct-tūrn-cŷ (ŷ), *s.* [Fr.]

1. Bot.: A night-powder; a painting exhibiting the characteristic effects of night light.

2. Mus.: [NOCTURNO.]

noct-ū-mēnt, *s.* [Lat. *noctua* (*noctua*, from *noctua* = to hie); -mēnt, from *noctua*.]

“All those axial ornaments on the body tracheæ of the spheropterid that which characterise *Buta* (Lange, p. 41.)

noct-ū-ōus, *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = to hie; -ōus, from *nox*, hie, in *nox*.]

“Though the cocklek be a nocturnal creature.”—*Spenser's Spensers's Monie*, p. 47.

noct-ū-ōus ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nocturnal*; -ly.] In a nocturnal manner; faintly; so as to hurt or injure.

nod, nodde, *v.* & *t.* [Etrus. doubtful; cf. Prov. Ger. *nodde* = to shake, to wag, to jig, allied to M. H. Ger. *nodden*; O. H. Ger. *nodon* = to shake.]

- A. Intransitive:**
I. Librally:
1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sideways.
“Till, as I nodding sat, and took no heed,
I have at last late had asleep indeed.”
—*Bonavent. Rom. de l'Es.*
2. To incline the head slightly forward in token of assent, or by way of salutation or direction.
“Feathers, which bow the head and nod at every man.—*Shakspeare: The Well that Lends Well*, iv.
3. To bend the head or top with a quick motion; to be bent or inclined forward or sideways with a quick motion.
“Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows.”
—*Shakspeare: Midsummer Nights Dream*, iii.

II. Figuratively:
1. To be drowsy; to doze; to be guilty of oversight through carelessness; to be careless. (A meaning founded on the use of the word *nodding* in Horace (*De Arte Poet.*, l. 29). “Quandoque bonus durabit Homines.”)
“Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream.”
—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, l. 196.

2. To be shaken.
“Th' unrighted hills from their foundations nod.”
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi.

B. Transitive:
1. To bend or incline, as the head.
“The gaily nodding blue— and their heads.”
—*Shakspeare: The Merchant of Venice*, ii.

2. To call to or summon with a nod, or to beckon.
“Chopra
Bath noddeth him to her.”
—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, ii.

3. To signify or denote with a nod, as, To nod assent.

nod, *s.* [NOD, v.]
1. A quick bend or declination of the head, made as a sign of assent, approbation, direction, command, or salutation.
“A look or nod only ought to come to them when they do miss.”—*Locke: On Education*.

2. A quick declination or motion downwards of anything.
“Like our drunken sabbath conceit,
Teady with every nod to tumble down.”
—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, v.

3. The motion of the head of one asleep or drowsy.

¶ The *kind of nod*: Sleep.

nod al, *a.* [Eng. *nod*(s); -al.] Of or pertaining to a node or nodes; nodular.

nodal lines, *s.* [pl. Lines on the surface

of an elastic body, as, for instance, a plate, which remain at rest when the body itself is made to vibrate.

nodal points, *s. pl.* The points in the length of a string extended between two fixed objects, or in a column of air confined at one or each extremity, which remains at rest when the string, or column of air, is made to vibrate.

nō dāt ēd, *a.* [Lat. *nodatus*, from *nodus* = a knot.] Knotted.

notated hyperbola, *s.*

Geom.: A certain curve having two branches intersecting each other.

* **nō-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *nodatio*, from *nodatus* = knotted; *nodus* = a knot.] The act of making knots; the state of being knotted.

nōd-dcr, *s.* [Eng. *nod*, *v.*; *-cr.*] One who nods; a drowsy person.

"Those drowsy nodders over the letters of the scripture."—*Mary Conject Cabdell*. (Epus. Ded.)

nōd-dīng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [NOD, *v.*]

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

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Bending or inclining the head or top; moving the head or top with short, quick motions.

2. Pertaining to a nod, as a token of salutation or familiarity; carried on by means of nods; as, a *nodding* acquaintance. (*Colloquial*.)

II. Bot.: Inclining very much from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed downwards.

C. As subst.: The act or motion of one who or that which nods or is nodded; a nod.

"Such fluid matter as these spirits are, upon the nodding of the eunuch forwards, may easily recede back."—*Mare: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iv, ch. v.

nōd dīng lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *nodding*; *-ly*.] In a nodding manner; by means of nods; with a nod or nods.

nōd dle, * **nōd-el**, * **nōd-il**, * **nōd-le**, **nōd-yl**, *s.* [For *knoodle*, a dimin. from * *knoll*; cf. O. Dut. *knudde* = a knob; Icel. *knúður* = a knob, a ball. *Knoll* is a variant of *knoll* (q.v.).]

1. The head. (Used in contempt or derision.)

"You say very right, Sir Oliver, very right: I have't in my *noddle*."—*Burton: Boon-Alley*, iv, l.

2. The back part of the head or neck; the cerebellum. [NODULE.]

"After that fasten cupping-glasses to the *noddle* of the neck."—*Burroughs: Med. of Physic*, (1624)

noddle-case, *s.* A wig.

* **nōd-dle**, *v. t. & i.* [A freq. or dimin. form from *nod*, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To nod lightly and frequently.

"She *nodded* her head."—*Arves: Spiritual Quixote*, i, 222.

B. Intrans.: To nod frequently.

"I *phosted* arms and *nodding* head."—*J. Baillie: Captive Pieces*, p. 34.

nōd-dŷ, *s. & a.* [Prob. = one who is drowsy or dull, from *nod*, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A simpleton, a fool, a noodle.

"The whole race of hawking, fluttering *noddies*, by what little so ever dignified, are akin to the ass in this folk."—*L. Estrange: Fables*.

2. A game at cards, supposed to be cribbage.

3. A small two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse.

II. Ornith.: A popular name for *Anous stolidus*, so called from its being easily captured.

"At last they caught two *hobbies* and a *noddy*."—*Burton: Don Juan*, ii, 52.

* **B. As adj.**: Foolish, silly

nōde, *s.* [Lat. *nodus* = a knot (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *nodu*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A knot; a swelling or protuberance resembling a knot; a knob.

2. *Fig.*: The knot, intrigue, or plot of a play or poem

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The point in which one orbit cuts a second one. Specul., the point of the

orbit of a planet or a comet in which it cuts the ecliptic, or in which the orbit of a satellite cuts that of the primary body around which it revolves.

"Whilst the orbit of each planet constitutes a plane passing through the sun, those planes do not coincide but intersect each other at various angles. Each in consequence cuts that of the earth at two points. When any planet is at such a point she is said to have reached one of her *nodes*."—*Aery: Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), p. 151.

2. *Acoustics*: The same as NODAL-POINT or NODAL-LINE (q.v.).

3. *Botany*:

(1) The point of the stem from which leaves arise.

(2) One of the articulations of a plant; the place where one joint is articulated with another.

4. *Dialling*: A small hole in the gnomon of a dial to indicate the hour by its light, as the gnomon itself does by its shadow.

5. *Geom.*: The oval figure or knot formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.

6. *Pathology*:

(1) A partial enlargement of the bone, produced by syphilis.

(2) Induration of a limited portion of muscle, also produced by syphilis.

7. *Music*: One of the fixed points of a sonorous chord at which it divides itself when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds.

* (1) *Ascending Node*:

Astron.: The node at which a body is passing towards the north.

(2) *Descending Node*:

Astron.: The node at which a body is passing towards the south.

(3) *Line of Nodes*:

Astron.: A straight line joining the two nodes of an orbit.

(4) *Lunar Nodes*:

Astron.: The points at which the moon's orbit cuts the ecliptic. There are ascending and descending nodes (¶ 1, 2.)

(5) *Nodes of Ranvier*:

Anat. (Pl.): Certain breaks or nodes placed at intervals along the course of peripheral medullated nerve-fibres.

* **nōd-ē-ā**, *a.* [NODAL.]

nōd-ic-ā, *a.* [NODE.] Pertaining or relating to the nodes; applied to a revolution from a node back to the same node again.

nō-dō-sār-ī-ā, *s.* [NODOSE.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Polythalamia or Multilocular Foraminifera. The additional segments, each of which is essentially similar to a Lagna (q.v.), are added to the primordial chamber in a straight line. The ornamentation is various, chiefly thin ribs and delicate points. Range in time from the Permian to the present day.

nō-dōse, *a.* [Lat. *nodosus*, from *nodus* = a knot.] Knotty, knotted; having knots or nodes.

Bot.: Having many hard knots; a modification of necklace-shaped (q.v.). Used chiefly of roots.

nō-dō-sī-nēl-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *nodus* = knotty.]

Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, from the Coal Measures. It closely resembles *Nodosaria* (q.v.), but has a sub-arenaceous impure test.

nō-dōs-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *nodosité*, from Lat. *nodositate*, accus. of *nodositas*, from *nodosus* = knotty.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being knotty or knotted; knottiness.

2. A knot; a knotty protuberance or swelling; a node.

"That tortuously or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. v.

* **II. Fig.**: Knottiness, hardness, firmness.

"This *nodosity* of temper somewhat more common among us."—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson*, i, 113.

* **nōd-ōūs**, * **nō-dō-soūs**, *a.* [NODOSE.] Knotty, knotted; full of knots; nodose.

"This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

nōd-ū-lar, *a.* [Eng. *nodular* (*o*); *-ar*.] Pertaining or relating to a nodule or nodules; in the form of a nodule or knot.

nodular iron ore, *s.* [ÆTITES.]

nōd-ūle, *s.* [Lat. *nodulus*, dimin. of *nodus* = a knot; Fr. *nodule*; Ital. *nodulo*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A small lump or knot.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Tumours, also small hard knots on the bark, ultimately affecting the wood of some trees like the beech. Dutrochet considered them embryo-buds.

2. *Geol.*: A rounded, irregular-shaped lump or mass. It often has a shell or other foreign body in the centre. Around this the different kinds of finely comminuted calcareous or other matter have been precipitated.

"The presence of phosphatic *nodules* and bituminous matter, even in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at these periods."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 257.

3. *Zool.*: A little knot-like eminence. (*Owen*.)

* *Nodule of the Cerebellum*:

Anat.: The anterior pointed termination of the vermiciform process in the vallicula of the cerebellum.

nōd-uled, *a.* [Eng. *nodular* (*o*); *-ed*.] Having small lumps or nodules.

nōd-ū-lose, *a.* [Eng. *nodulate*, and suff. *-ose*.]

Bot. (of the fibrils of roots): Having dilations at short intervals.

nōd-ū-lūs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The small eminence in front of the uvula.

nō-dūs, *s.* [Lat. = a knot.]

Music: A canon. (So called because compositions of this class were sometimes given as enigmas, the meaning of which had to be unravelled.) [CASUS.]

nōg-gēr-ā-thi-a (th as t), *s.* [Named after Dr. Noeggerath, a German physicist.]

Palæont.: According to Brongniart, a genus of fossil Cycads, though other authorities refer it to the Ferns. It occurs first in the Coal Measures. *Noeggerathia expansa*, from the Permian, has pinnate leaves, with emerald leaflets, the venation of which resembles that of some Cycads; so has the Permian *N. cuneifolia*. The genus has also been called *Cordaites*, *Poacites*, and *Flabellaria*.

nō-ēl, * **now-ell**, *s.* [Fr. *noel*, from Lat. *noctilis* = natal, from *noctis*, pa. par. of *noctare* = to be born.]

1. A word used as a burden to carols at Christmas. Hence, carols are sometimes called *noels* or *nowells*. [CAROL.]

2. The feast of Christmas.

* **nō-ē-māt-ic**, **nō-ē-māt-ic-ā**, *a.* [Gr. *νοημα* (*noēma*), genit. *νοηματος* (*noēmatos*) = the understanding; *νοεω* (*noeō*) = to perceive, to understand.] Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental, intellectual.

"No active *noematic* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

* **nō-ē-māt-ic-ā-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *noematic* (*o*); *-ly*.] In the understanding or mind; mentally, intellectually.

"By common notions I understand whatever is *noematically* true."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i, ch. ii.

* **nō-ē-mics**, *s.* [Gr. *νοημα* (*noēma*) = the understanding.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science.

Nō-ē-tian, *a. & s.* [See def. B.]

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

"The establishment of the *Noetian* school may well be placed at A.D. 296-219."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects & Heresies*, p. 374.

B. As substantive:

Church Hist. (Pl.): An heretical sect, founded by Noetus, in the beginning of the third century. They were a branch of the Monarchians (q.v.), and it is probable that they held that the Father suffered on the cross from a passibility in the divine nature.

Nō-ē-tian-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Noetian*; *-ism*.]

Church Hist.: The doctrines taught by Noetus; extreme Patripassianism.

"The derivation of *Noetianism* from the doctrine of Heracleitus."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects & Heresies*, p. 374.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

nō ēt ic, nō-ēt-ic al, n. [Gr. νοητικός (*noētikos*), from νοεῖν (*noein*) = to perceive, to understand; *nōc, nōs* (*noos, nous*) = the understanding.] Pertaining or relating to the intellect; performed by or originating in the intellect.
 "These supposed and noetic truths did not lie on the surface of Scripture."—*W. Robertson Smith, Old Test. in Jewish Church*, p. 32.

* **nōg** (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *noggin* (q.v.).]
 1. A noggin, a mug, a little pot.
 2. A kind of strong ale.
 "Dog Walpole had a quart of noggin?"
Smyth: Upon the Hermit that

nōg (2), *s.* [Dan. *knæg, knæg* = a peg of wood, a cog of a wheel; Dut. *knag* = a yard-arm.]
 1. *Mining*: One of the square blocks of wood which are piled on one another to support the roof of a mine.
 2. *Build.*: A wooden block of the size of a brick, built into wall as a hold for the nails of the finishing work which is nailed thereto.
 3. *Shipbuild.*: A trussel driven through the head of a shore which supports a ship on the slip.

nōg, v.t. [Nōg (2), *s.*]
 1. *Build.*: To fill with brickwork. [Nōgginn.]
 2. *Shipbuild.*: To secure with a nog or trussel.

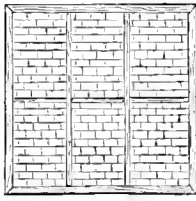
* **nōg-gen, n.** [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Prov. Eng. *nogs* = hemp.] Made of kemp; hence, hard, coarse, rough.
 "He put on a hard, coarse, noggin shirt of Pen-dreles."—*Escape of King Charles*.

nōg-gin (1), * **knog-gin, s.** [Ir. *noigín* (Gael. *noigean*, from Gael. & Ir. *noig* = a knob, a peg; Ir. *cuig* = a knob in wood).]
 1. A small mug; a wooden cup made with staves and hoops; a nog. [Nōg (1), *s.*]
 "Arranging new noggins and plates."—*Mrs. S. C. Wall, Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 62.
 2. A measure equivalent to a gill.
 3. The contents of such a vessel.
 "His worship gave noggins of ale."
Blond, Song in the Cuprinuous Lovers.

* To go to noggins-staves: To go to pieces as small as noggins-staves; to be all in confusion.
 "Silence, or my allegory will go to noggins-staves."—*Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. v*

nōg-gin (2), *s.* [Nōgginn.]

nōg-ging, nōg-gin, s. [Nōg (2), *v.*]
 1. *Build.*: A wall or partition of scantling, with the interstices filled in with brick. Brickwork carried up in panels between quarters.
 2. *Shipbuild.*: The act of securing the heels of the shores with trenails.
 NOGGING.



nogging-piece, s.
Build.: A horizontal scantling laid between courses occasionally.

nōgs, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] Hemp. (*Prov.*)

nōhl-ite, s. [From *Nohl*, near *Kongelf*, Sweden; suff. *-ite* (*Minn.*).]
Min.: A massive mineral appearing to be related to Samarskite (q.v.). Hardness, 4.5 to 5; sp. gr. 5.04; lustre, vitreous; colour, blackish-brown; streak, brown; fracture, splintery; opaque; brittle. An analysis yielded columbic acid, 50.43; protoxide of uranium, 14.43; zirconia, 2.36; protoxide of iron, 8.09; protoxide of copper, 0.11; protoxide of cerium, 0.25; yttria, 14.56; magnesia and protoxide of manganese, 0.28; lime, 4.67; water, 4.62 = 100.20. This corresponds approximately to the formula, (RO)₂ClO₃+11H₂O, where RO = UO, FeO, YO, CaO, &c.

nō-hōw, adv. [Eng. *no*, and *how*.] In no way; by no means; out of sorts. (*Collyer*).
 "To look nō-how: To be put out of countenance; to be abashed or embarrassed.

* **nōi-ançç, nōy-ançç, s.** [O. Fr.] Hurt, harm, mischief, annoyance.
 "To borrow to-day, and to borrow to-morrow, is to be lender and borrower nōy-ançç it is."
Fischer, Husbandry, xvi. 8.

* **nōic, nōy, v.t. & i.** [ANNOY.]
 A. *Trans.*: To vex, to damage, to annoy.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To cause trouble or annoyance; to be troublesome.
 "Such shrobs as nōic
 In summer destroy."
Fischer, Husbandry, li. 1
 2. To suffer hurt or harm.
 "It nōicth or periseth, spilit of thy hart."
Tusser, Husbandry, lxx. 11

* **nōic, s.** [Nōic, *v.*] Annoyance, trouble, hurt.
 * **nōi-çr, s.** [Eng. *noice*; *-çr*.] One who or that which hurts or annoys.

nōils, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful.] Coal lumps, waste, tangles, and knots of wood removed by the comb.

* **nōint, v.t.** [A shortened form of *noiant* (q.v.).] To annoy.
 "They did wōnt themselves with sweet oyles."
North, Plutarch, p. 43.

nōint-çr, s. [Eng. *noint*; *-çr*.] One who annoys; an annoier.

* **nōi-sañçç, s.** [NŌISANCE.]

nōisc, nōysc, s. [Fr. *noisc*. A word of doubtful etymology; referred by some to Lat. *nausea*, as being that which is nauseous [NAUSEA], by others to Lat. *noia* = brain, hurt.] [NOXIUS.]
 1. A sound of any kind, or proceeding from any cause (generally applied to a loud or confused sound); a din, a clamour.
 "Whither, as to a little private cell,
 He had withdrawn from the care, and noise."
Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. vii
 2. Oratory; clamour; loud or continuous talk.
 "Lost percurator noise were made in the temple."
Wycliffe, Matthew, xxxv.
 3. Frequent talk; public conversation.
 "The great plague which has made so much noise through all ages."
Addison, Spectator.
 * 4. A report, a rumour.
 "The noise goes."
Shakspeare, Troilus, v. 2
 * 5. Music.
 "God is gone up with a merry noise."
Psalms, lxxv. 8. (*Prayer Book*).
 * 6. A company or band of musicians.
 "See if thou cannot find out Sneak a noise."
Shakspeare, Henry IV., p. 4.

* Noise and musical sound differ, the latter producing a continuous sensation, the musical value of which can be determined; while the former is either a sound (for instance, the report of a cannon) of too short a duration to be determined, or it is a confused mixture of many discordant sounds; as, a lengthened peal of thunder. (*Gowd*.)

noise-maker, s. A clamourer; a noisy person.
 "The issue of all this noise is, the making of the noise-makers still more ridiculous."
L'Estrange

noisc, v.t. & i. [Noise, *s.*]
 A. *Intransitive:*
 1. To make a noise; to sound.
 "Noising loud and thro' the ring."
Milton, P. L., iv. 184
 2. To talk noisily or loudly; to bluster, to brag.
 "Why noisc ye or bosten of your elders?"—*Chaucer, Boecius*, bk. iii.
 3. To play on a musical instrument.

B. Transitive:
 1. To spread abroad by rumour; to talk about publicly.
 "All these sayings were noiscd abroad throughout all the hill country."
Luke, i. 65.
 * 2. To disturb by noise.
 * 3. To accompany on a musical instrument.

* **nōisc-fūl, n.** [Eng. *noise*; *-ful* (f).] Noisy, loud, clamorous; causing or making much noise.
 "The diligence of trades, and noiseful gain."
Brydges, Annus Mirabilis, cxxvi

nōisc-léss, n. [Eng. *noise*; *-less*.] Making no noise or sound; silent; unaccompanied by noise or sound.
 "Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time."
Shakspeare, All's Well that Ends Well, v. 1

nōisc-léss lÿ, adv. [Eng. *noiseless*; *-ly*.] In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.
 "Proceeding noiselessly, but rapidly and steadily."
Murphy, Hist. Ent., ch. iii.

nōisc-léss nēss, s. [Eng. *noiseless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being noiseless; absence of noise or sound; silence.

nōi sētte (oi is wā), (Fr.)
Bot.: A kind of yellow wax, named after Louis Nœsse.

nōis i lÿ, adv. [Eng. *noisy*; *-ly*.] In a noisy manner; with noise; clamorously, loudly.

nōis i nēss, s. [Eng. *noisy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being noisy; loudness of sound; noise, clamour.

nōi sōmc, * nōy sōmc, s. [Eng. *noisy*; *-some*.]
 1. Morally hurtful or noxious. (This is its uniform meaning in A.V.)
 2. Hurtful or noxious to health; injurious; some, mischievous.
 "Observed by their noisome atmosphere."
Milton, Hist. Ent., ch. iii.
 * 3. Offensive to the senses; disgusting, unpleasant.
 "Foul breath is noisome."
Shakspeare, Much Ado About A Donkey, v. 1

nōi sōmc lÿ, * nōy some lÿ, adv. [Eng. *noisy*; *-ly*.] In a noisy manner; with noxious or unwholesome vapour; offensively.
 "Now that it is stuffed thus with noisome."
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 12

nōi sōmo nēss, * nōi som nēss, * nōy some nēss, s. [Eng. *noisy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being noisome; noxiousness, unwholesomeness, offensiveness.
 "The nose is full of all kind of stink and noisome."
South, Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 12

nōi sÿ, n. [Eng. *noisy*; *-y*.]
 1. Clamoring or making a loud noise; sound; sounding loudly.
 "But soon, day after day, the noisy drum
 Beat round."
Wordsworth, Female Captivity
 2. Clamorous, turbulent.
 "The king's demand produced one of those noisy speeches."
Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Walter
 3. Full of noise; as, a noisy street.

nōit, nÿtc, knōit, knÿtc, v.t. [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Eng. *knock*.]
 1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap.
 2. To hobble in walking. (*Johnson*.)

nō la, s. [Lat. = a little bell, from *Nola* in Campania, where bells are said to have been first made; cf. Lat. *campāna* = bell; Ital. *campanile* = a bell-tower, and Ital. *Campania* = the country round Rome.]
Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nolidæ. Five British species are known.

nō lā na, s. [Dun. of Lat. *nola* = a bell, which the little corolla resembles.]
Bot.: The typical genus of the order Nolidæ (q.v.). In France poultry are fed upon *Nolana prostrata*.

nō lā nā çç æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nolana*]; Lat. fem. pl. ad]. suff. *-æ*.]
 B. *Nolanæ*; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Eclidiæ. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers; calyx four-parted; valvate in aestivation; stamens five, equal; pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style; stigma somewhat capitate. Fruit enclosed in the permanent calyx; pericarp woody, occasionally a little succulent; seeds ascending, solitary. Found in Chili and some other parts of South America. Known genera five, species 35.

nō lan ād, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolana*]; Eng. ad.]
Bot.: Linnæus's name for the Nolanæ.

nolde, v. [A cont. for *ne valde*.] Would not.

* **nolc, s.** [NOLL.] The heel.

nō lēns vō lēns, phr. [Lat. = not willing, willing.] Whether one wills or not. [WILLY-NILLY.]

nō li dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nol(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. ad]. suff. *-dæ*.]
Entom.: A family of Moths, group *Pera* lina. Antennæ of the male dilated, a costa margin of the anterior wings somewhat rounded, with three tufts of raised scales, the posterior one rounded without markings, the former in repose covering the latter, so as to give the insects a triangular aspect. Larvæ short, thick, rather hairy, with four or five. Five British species.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Çenophon, çxist. -ing. -cian, -bÿan = shàn. -tion, -sion = shün. -çion, -çion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, dlc, &c = bcl, del.

no-li mē tăn ġēr-ĕ, *s.* [Lat. = touch me not.]

1. *Bot.*: [NOLI TANGERE.]

2. *Pathol.*: *Lupus cæcus*. It generally commences with tubercles on the nose, and ends by destruction of the nose, lips, eyes, &c. It should be treated in the early stage with the a-tal cautery or powerful caustics.

no li tăn ġēr ĕ, no li mē tăn ġēr ĕ, *s.* [Lat. = do not touch, or do not touch me.] *S.* called from the elastic force with which the capsules burst when ripe.

Ital.: *Impetuous Nolitangere*, the Yellow Balsam. [IMPATIENS.]

no li tion, *s.* [Lat. *no* = to be unwilling.] Unwillingness; the opposite of volition (q. v.).

"Proper acts of the will are, volition, addition, abnegation, resolution, and command."—*Hille's Orig. of Mind*, p. 28.

nöll, noul, nowl, *s.* [A.S. *hwöl*, *hwoll* = "p. O.H. Ger. *hwol*.] The head, the middle.

"An ass's skull fixed on his head."—*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

nöl lē i tÿs, *s.* [Lat. *nolo* = to be unwilling.] Unwillingness, volition.

nöl lē prös ĕ qui, *phr.* [Lat. = to be unwilling to prosecute.]

Lat.: A term used where a plaintiff, or the Attorney-General for the public, discontinues a suit, either wholly or as to some count, or as to some defendants.

nö lö eön tēn dēr ĕ, *phr.* [Lat. = I do not wish to contend.]

Lat.: A plea equivalent for all purposes of the prosecution to that of "Guilty."

nölt, nöwt, *s.* [NEAT, *s.*] Neat oxen, cattle; *s.* distinguished from horses. [*Scotch.*]

nölt hērd, *s.* [Eng. *nolt*, and *herd*.] A nealherd.

nom, *s.* [FR.] A name.

Nom de guerre: [Lit. = a war-name.] A name assumed temporarily; an mesquito.

Nom de plume: [Lit. = a pen-name.] An expression formed on the supposed analogy of *in de guerra*, and used in England to signify a fictitious name or signature assumed by a writer. The French phrase is *nom littéraire*. (See *Notas & Queries*, 7th ser., iii. 348, &c.)

nö-mä, i nö-mē, *s.* [Lat. *nom* = a corroding agent; Gr. *νομή* (*nomē*) = a pasture, an eating sore; *νομία* (*nomiā*) = to distribute, to pasture.]

Pathol.: Water canker; it attacks the gums, making them swollen, and red or violet in colour, after which they are destroyed, the teeth becoming exposed and loosened till they fall out. The cheeks and the tongue are next attacked. The disease occurs chiefly among badly fed children.

nöm ad, nöm-ade, *n. & s.* [Gr. *νομάς* (*nomās*), genit. *νομάδος* (*nomados*) = roaming, wandering, espec. in search of pasture; *νομός* (*nomos*) = a pasture; *νομίζω* (*nomizo*) = to assign by lot; Lat. *nomas*, genit. *nomadis*; Fr., Ital., & Sp. *nomade*.]

A. *As adv.*: Wandering about for the sake of pasturage; having no fixed abode or country; roving, nomadic.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One of a race or tribe who have no fixed abode, but whose chief occupation is the tending of flocks, and who wander about, shifting their residence according to the state of pasturage.

"The Numidian nomades, so named of changing their pasture."—*Hall's Travels*, bk. v., ch. viii.

2. A wandering party or tribe.

"Flocks of Numidians, who in nomads stray."—*Sandys's Travels*, p. 136.

nö-mä dä, *s.* [NOMAD.]

Entom.: *Cuckoo-bee*; a genus of bees, placed by Shuckard under the Andrenidae, but now often ranked with the Apoie. There are six articulations to the maxillary palpi. They are elegant and gayly coloured insects, which live in the nests and deposit their eggs in the cells of other bees.

nöm-ade, *n. & s.* [NOMAD.]

nö-mä-di än s. [NOMAD.] A nomad.

nö-mäd-ĭc, *n.* [Eng. *nomad*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling nomads; a term applied

to those tribes whose chief occupation is the tending of cattle, and who have no fixed abode, but wander about in search of pasturage; pastoral, nomad.

nö-mäd-ic al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nomadic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In a nomadic manner; after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nöm-ad-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *nomad*; *-ism*.] The state of being a nomad.

nöm-ad-izc, *v. t.* [Eng. *nomad*; *-ize*.] To live a nomadic life; to wander about with flocks in search of pasturage.

"Its inhabitants, moreover, are now nomadizing savages."—*Town's Trav.* 37, 1753.

no-män-ĉy-s, *s.* [Fr. *nomade*, an abbreviation of *nomade* = onomancy (q. v.).] The art or act of divining the fortunes of persons by the letters which form their names.

nö-män's-länd, *phr.* [Eng. *no*; *man*, and *-land*.] A district or tract to which no person can assert a distinct or valid claim; a district or region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land.

nöm-arch, *s.* [Gr. *νομαρχος* (*nomarchos*), from *νομός* (*nomos*) = a district, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule, to govern.] The governor or ruler of a nome or province.

nöm-ar-ĉy, *s.* [NOMARCH.] A nome or province under the rule or jurisdiction of a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

nöm-bleş, *s.* [FR.] [NUMBERS.]

nombre, *s.* [NUMBER.]

nöm-bril, *s.* [FR. (for *navire*) = 'the navel'; from Lat. *umbilicus*, dimut. of *umbilicus* = the navel.]

Her.: The centre of an escutcheon. It is the next below the fesse-point, and is also called the navel-point.

nomē (1), *s.* [Gr. *νομός* (*nomos*) = a district, from *νομίζω* (*nomizo*) = to assign by lot.]

1. *Geol. Lon.*: A province or political district of a country, espec. in modern Greece and Egypt.

"The capital of the Attic, the *nomē*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov. 1831, p. 372.

2. *Mus.*: Any melody determined by indivisible rules.

nö-mē (2), *s.* [NOMA.]

nomē (3), *s.* [Lit. *nomēna* = a name.]

Alg.: A term in the binomials $a + b$, $a - b$, a and b are nomēs.

nome, **nom-en,** *pat. pres. or a.* [NIM.] Taken.

nö-mē-i-dre, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nomias*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-iōla*.]

Ichthy.: A family of acanthopterygian fishes. Body oblong, compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size. The genera are marine; pelagic when young.

no-mēn, *s.* [Lat.] A name; one of the three names given to an ancient Roman, and denoting the gens to which he belonged.

nö-mēn-clä-tive, *n.* [NOMENCLATOR.] Pertaining to naming or nomenclature; nomenclatory.

nö-mēn-clä-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *nomēna* = a name, and *clō* = to call; Fr. *nomenclateur*; Ital. *nomoclastore*.]

1. A person who calls persons or things by their names.

2. *Specif. in Romani Antiq.*: (See extract.)

"When the population had increased to such an extent that it was impossible for a candidate to know all the voters even by sight, he was accompanied by a slave termed a *nomenclator*, whose sole business it was to become acquainted with the persons and circumstances of the whole constituency, and to whisper such information into his master's ear, when he passed from one to another in the crowd, as might enable him to salute each individual correctly by name, and to erect him as acquaintance."—*Gamsay's Romani Antiq.*

3. A person who gives names to things, or who settles or determines the nomenclature of things in any branch of science or art.

"Adam God's nomenclator could not frame one that enough could signify."

Cowley Her Name.

4. A dictionary, lexicon, or vocabulary, espec. one dealing with scientific nomenclature.

* 5. (See extract.)

"In the old ages they [princes] were ever wont to have about them such men as were of a speciall memory, to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be meet and requisite, and these were called *nomenclators*."—*Hutchins's Conquest of Ireland*, bk. 1., ch. xlv.

nö-mēn-clä-tör-ŷ, *n.* [Eng. *nomenclator*; *-y*.] Pertaining to naming or nomenclature.

nö-mēn-clä-tress, *s.* [Eng. *nomenclator*; *-ess*.] A female nomenclator.

"I have a wife who is a *nomenclator*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies."—*Goldsmith*, No. 102.

nö-mēn-clä-ty-räl, *n.* [Eng. *nomenclator*(*e*); *-tyräl*.] Of or pertaining to nomenclature; according to a nomenclature.

nö-mēn-clä-ture, *s.* [Lat. *nomenclatura* = a calling by name.] [NOMENCLATOR.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A name, a title, a designation.

"There wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it."—*Bacon Natural Hist.* 9.

2. A vocabulary, a dictionary, a glossary.

II. *Science*: The names taken collectively of the objects of study in any branch of science. Sometimes it includes, but more generally it is distinguished from, terminology. In botany, for example, the names assigned to the several classes, orders, tribes, genera, species, &c., are its nomenclature; the definition of the various words, whether substantives or adjectives, used in describing a plant, belong to terminology. The designation, *Rosa canina* (Dog-rose), falls under the department of nomenclature; nectary, diuretic, &c., under that of terminology. In 1842 the subject of scientific nomenclature was investigated and reported on by a Committee of the British Association.

1. *Rid.*: The practice of using two names — one generic, the other specific; it originated with Linnæus. [2. 6.]

2. *Bot.*: Linnæus laid down thirty-one rules for the guidance of botanists in nomenclature; some of these have fallen into disuse. [§. 1.] Orders generally end in *-aceæ*, tribes in *-eæ*, and their sub-divisions in *-ideæ*. Botanical assemblages with the last-named ending are called, in this work, families; though family in botany is sometimes made synonymous with order. This brings them into harmony with zoological families in *-ideæ*, to which they are apparently equivalent.

3. *Chem.*: The spoken language of chemistry, which at every period of its history reflects the stage of its development. The early belief that the heavenly bodies determined the character of terrestrial matter led to the use of such names as *sol* = gold, *luna* = silver, and mercury, the name by which the metal is still known. Later, the physical character of the substance gave rise to the name of the compound, as in milk of lime, sugar of lead. But the present system is, with some minor variations, the work of Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Morveau, and appeared in 1787. The leading principle is that the names of compound bodies should express the simple substances they contain, and their relative proportions. Generally the root-word is employed, together with certain terminations and prefixes to indicate the degree of oxidation and the number of atoms of the elements contained in it—*e. g.* KNO_3 = potassium nitrate, KNO_2 = potassium nitrite, HNO_3 = nitric acid, HNO_2 = nitrous acid. The following compound shows the manner in which the numerical prefixes are employed.

H_2Cl_4
 H_4Cl_2
 O_2 = tetra-mer-

cyro-tetra-hydric-dioxi-dichloro-dinitride. The above rule does not apply strictly to organic substances, where regard is had to the history of the groups forming the compound.

4. *Geol.*: For the names given to the geological formations, as Silurian, Devonian, Oolite, &c. (see Geology). The system adopted has many merits, but in one direction it tends to generate error. When a stratum is called chalk, one naturally expects it to be white and calcareous; it may be neither the one nor the other. When another is called greensand, the mind expects it to be characterized by grains of sand of green colour, it may be quite different. Such words, used of the spots where the several strata were first identified, are appropriate; but, being founded on local peculiarities, become quite inapplicable when applied to other, and speci-

fäte, fät, fare, amidst, what, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, work, who, sön; mute, cüb, cure, ünite, eur, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ä; qu = kw.

ally to distant regions. Used of the world at large, they are simply chronological, and have no reference to the appearance of particular rocks.

5. *Min., Petrol., & Palaeont.*: Linnæus carried his system of two Latin names through the mineral no less than the animal kingdom. Thus, he had his *Schistus talchensis*, *S. alpinus*, &c. These are now exchanged for the vernacular terms. Minerals are now generally made to end in -ite, which Dana alters for rocks to -ate. Genera of fossils often end in -ites, as Belemnites, anguished Belemnite.

6. *Zool.*: In the days of Swanson and the other adherents of the quinary system, conformity of system in the nomenclature was greatly insisted upon. Every tribe ended in -es, every family in -ida, and every sub-family in -inae. Of late, the system has been departed from, and the great aid which it rendered to the memory in consequence sacrificed. With regard to vernacular names, they vary in different parts of the country, and often suggest error. Thus the goat-sucker does not suck goats, and the titmouse is not one of the Murres, but a bird. They are regarded as unscientific, and used only for popular convenience in scientific works. [L.]

"The new nomenclature which has been introduced into chymistry." - Stewart: *of the Human Mind*, ch. 11, § 4

* **nō mēn-clā-tū rist**, s. [Eng. *nomenclator*(s); -ist.] One who arranges, or is versed in, nomenclature.

nōm' -čūs, s. [Gr. *νομεις* (*nomēis*) = a shepherd.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family *Nomada* (q.v.). Clef of mouth narrow. No fimbria; ventral broad and broad, attached to abdomen by a membrane. *Nomus spanorhi* is a pelagic fish, of small size, common in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. - (*Gaucher*.)

nō-mī al, s. [Lat. *nomen* = a name.]

Alg.: A single name or term. [NOM, s., 3.]

nōm' ic, a. & s. [Gr. *νομος* (*nomos*) = custom.]

A. *As adj.*: Customary, usual, ordinary, conventional. (Applied to the present ordinary mode of spelling English.)

B. *As subst.*: The customary or ordinary spelling of English.

nōm' -in al, **nōm' -in all**, a. & s. [Lat. *nominatilis*, from *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to names or terms; verbal. "The nominal definition or derivation of the word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it." - *Peters on the Creed*.

2. Existing in name only; not read; titular; merely so called. "The party of which he had been the nominal head." - *Marsden Hist. Eng.*, ch. v

3. Containing names, as, a nominal roll.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A nominalist (q.v.). "William Ockam, the father of the nominalists." - *Camden Remains*; *Suetonius*.

2. A verb formed from a noun.

nominal partner, s.

Law: A person who, by permitting his name to be used, allows himself to appear to the world as a partner, and having an interest in a trade, business, or firm, although really having no actual interest in it, and who thus becomes responsible for the actions of the real partners.

Nōm' -in al -ism, s. [Eccles. Lat. *nominatilisimus*.]

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to one of two rival schools of philosophy which flourished in the Middle Ages, though the origin of the dispute dates from the days of Plato. It turned on the real nature of genera and species, and the motto of nominalism was "Universalia post rem." Roscellinus, canon of Compiègne, in the latter part of the eleventh century, was the first advocate of Nominalism, and maintained, in opposition to the advocates of Realism, that general ideas have no separate entity. He was charged with holding heretical opinions concerning the Trinity, for which he was cited before the Council of Soissons, and condemned A.D. 1092. This first great opponent was Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and later Abelard, who had been a pupil of Roscellinus, modified

his master's system into what is known as Conceptualism (q.v.). [REALISM.]

"If nominalism led to heretical views of the Trinity. Realism necessarily led to Paulinism." - *H. Lewis Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1890), p. 30

Nōm in al ist, a. & s. [Eng. *nomenclator*(s); -ist.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as NOMINATILIS (q.v.)

"The three chief positions in the nominalist's system." - *Tracy, Hist. of Phil.*, vol. 1, p. 71.

B. *As subst.*: One who holds that general ideas have no separate entity.

"A closer examination of the arguments, however strong, that Abelard was a nominalist under a new name." - *H. Lewis Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1890), p. 25

nom in al ist ic, a. [Eng. *nominalist*; -ic.]

Of or pertaining to Nominalism or the Nominalists.

* **nōm in al -izo**, v.t. [Eng. *nominal*; -ize.]

To convert into a noun.

nōm in al ly, adv. [Eng. *nominal*; -ly.]

By name; in name only; not in reality. "Base metal, nominally worth near a million sterling." - *Marsden Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

nōm -in ate, v.t. [Lat. *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nominare* = to name; *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name; Ital. *nominare*; Sp. *nominar*; Fr. *nommer*.]

1. To name; to call or mention by name. "Sight may distinguish of colours, but suddenly to name the thing all, it is impossible." - *Shakespeare Henry VI.*, 3, 1.

2. To call, to entitle, to designate; to describe by a name. "The young days which we may nominate tender." - *Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*, 3, 2

3. To set down; to appoint, to fix, to arrange. "If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit be nominated for an equal pound of your fair flesh to be cut out." - *Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*, 3, 3

4. To designate for an office, place, or duty by name; to appoint by name.

5. To name, or propose by name as a candidate for election, choice, or appointment; to propose or offer the name of as a candidate.

nōm in ate, a. [NOMINATE, v.]

nominate contract, s.

Law: A contract distinguished by a particular name. (*Wharton*.)

nominate right, s.

Suits Law: A right that is known or recognized in law, or possesses what is termed a *nomen juris*, the use of which determines its boundaries, and settles the consequences to all concerned. Of this sort are those contracts termed loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, &c. Nominate rights are opposed to innominate, or those in which no obligation is created, beyond the express agreement of the parties concerned.

* **nōm in ate ly**, adv. [Eng. *nominate*; -ly.]

By name; particularly. "Innominate is that which is assigned to some office of religion, and *nominatelo* where the body of a dead person hath been buried." - *Sylvaux De Sepulchris*, ch. vii.

nōm i nā tion, **nom in a ci on**, **nom y na ci on**, s. [Fr. *nominatif*, from Lat. *nominativus*, accens. of *nominatus* = a naming, from *nominatus* [NOMINATE, v.]; Sp. *nominacion*; Ital. *nominazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of naming or mentioning by name; mention by name. "What imports the nomination of this gentleman?" - *Shakespeare Hamlet*, 3, 2

2. The act of naming or nominating; the act of proposing by name as a candidate for an office or place.

3. A denomination, a name, a designation. "Because of these two effects . . . hath it the nomination of keys." - *Edith's Works*, p. 58.

4. The act of nominating or appointing to an office or place.

"And after nomination, he sends a couple of letters to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him." - *Agilffe Paragon*.

5. The document embodying or declaring such nomination.

6. The power, right, or privilege of nominating or appointing to an office or place. "The council of admiralty has the same power with regard to the navy, together with the nomination of the captains." - *Hume*, pt. 11, ess. 16

7. The state of being named or nominated

for an office or place; as, He is in *nominatio* to president.

II. Law: The power of nominating a clerk, to the patron of a benefice, to be by him presented to the ordinary.

nōm in a ti val, a. [Eng. *nominal*(s); -ic.]

Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nōm in a tive (or as **nōm na tive**), **nom in a tif**, a. [Fr. *nominal*, from Lat. *nominatus* = from *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nominare* = to name; Ital & Sp. *nominativo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Nominative; specif., in grammar, a form applied to that case of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun forms the subject of a sentence, or to the noun or pronoun itself when standing in that relation.

B. *As substantive*:

Grammar: The nominative case; a nominative word; the case or form of a noun which simply names or designates the person, thing, or idea; that case in which a noun or pronoun stands when it forms the subject of a verb.

* **nōm in a tive ly**, adv. [Eng. *nominal*; -ly.]

In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

nōm i nā tor, s. [L.L., from *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nominare* = to name.]

One who nominates.

"One of the *nominatores* suddenly fell down dead." - *Bentley On Free Thinking*, § 42

nōm i nēō, s. [Formed as if from a Fr. *nominis*, pa. par. of a verb **nominare*, from Lat. *nominare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is named, nominated, or designated by another for a certain purpose, duty, or position.

2. A person upon whose life an annuity depends.

II. Law: A person nominated or designated to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the *estui que use*, sometimes called the surrenderer.

* **nōm i nor**, s. [Lat. *nominor* = to name.]

One who nominates, a nominator; the comparative of nominer.

"About the terms of connection in such a case be *American nominor and a nominer*." - *Hendman Works*, 3, 323.

nōm ō can ōn, s. [Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law, and *κανών* (*kanōn*) = a canon, a rule.]

A collection of canons and of imperial laws relative or conformable thereto; also a collection of the canons of the ancient church and fathers without regard to imperial constitutions.

* **nō mōc rā cū**, s. [Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = law, *κρατος* (*kratōs*) = to rule.]

A system of government in accordance with a code of laws; as, the *nomocracy* of the Hebrew Commonwealth. (*Annandale*.)

nō mōg cū ist, s. [Eng. *nomophili*(s); -ist.]

One who accepts the doctrine of spontaneous generation.

"The *nomophilist* is refused to communicate the simplest elements into which the simplest living jelly is resolvable." - *Green Acad. Lectures*, pt. 3, 57.

nō mōg cū y, s. [Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = law, and *γεν* (*gen*), root of *γεννησθαι* (*gennēsthai*) = to become.]

Biol.: Spontaneous generation. "Pachon . . . failed to detect *nomophy* under conditions as decisive as can be hoped in an attempt to prove a negative." - *Green Acad. Lectures*, pt. 3, 57.

* **nō mōg rā phēr**, s. [NOMOGRAPHY.]

One who is versed in or writes upon nomography.

nō mōl ō phū, s. [Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law, and *σποδο* (*sporodō*) = to write; Fr. *nominophilus*.]

An exposition in proper legal form and manner of the matter of a law or legal enactment; an exposition of the art of drawing up laws in proper form and matter.

nō mōl ō gū, s. [Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = law, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

1. *Law*: The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.

2. *Med. Science*: The science of the laws of the mind.

3. *Bot.*: The department of botany which treats of the laws which regulate the variations of organs.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thls**; **sin**, **aç**; **expçet**, **çxenophon**, **çxist**. **ph = f**. -**çian**, -**tian** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shùn**; -**tion**, **sion** = **zhùn**. -**çious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**blc**, -**dlc**, &c. = **bel**, **dcl**.

* **nóm-ô-thē-sý,** *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, and τίθημι (*titheimi*) = to place, to lay.] The instituting or enacting of laws; the publication of laws.

* **nóm-ô-thēte,** *s.* [Fr. *nomothète*, from Gr. νομοθέτης (= *nómothētēs*), from νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, and τίθημι (*titheimi*) = to place, to lay.] One who enacts laws; a lawgiver.

* **nóm-ô-thēt-ic,** * **nóm-ô-thēt-ic-al,** *a.* [Gr. νομοθετικός (*nomothētikos*).] [NOMOTHETIC.] Pertaining to the enactment of laws; legislative.

* **nom-pere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nompeire* (q.v.) = an umpire.] An umpire, an arbitrator.

non, *adv.* [Lat. = not.] Not. It is not used separately, but is largely used in composition as a prefix with a negative force, as in *non-existing, non-contagious, non-payment,* and very many other expressions, the meaning of which is obvious.

non-ability, *s.* A want of ability or power; specif., in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

non-acceptance, *s.* A refusal or failure to accept.

non-access, *s.* *Law:* Impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea, or on foreign service. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard.

* **non-act,** *s.* A forbearance, omission, or refusal to act.

* It is not a *non-act* which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage.—*Aylife: Paragon.*

non-admission, *s.* A refusal or failure to admit.

* The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty.—*Aylife: Paragon.*

non-adult, *a. & s.*

A. *As adv.:* Not having arrived at an adult age; in a state of pupillage.

B. *As subst.:* One who has not arrived at an adult age; a youth, a minor.

non-alienation, *s.*

1. A failure or refusal to alienate.
2. The state of not being alienated.

non-appearance, *s.* A failure, neglect, or omission to appear; default in entering an appearance, as in a court to prosecute or defend.

non-arrival, *s.* A failure or neglect to arrive.

non-assumpsit, *phr.* [Lat. = he did not undertake.]

Law: A general plea in a general action, by which a defendant traverses the whole declaration, and denies that he made any promise or engagement.

non-attendance, *s.* A failure or neglect to attend; non-appearance.

* **non-attention,** *s.* Want of attention; inattention.

non-bituminous, *a.* Not containing bitumen; free from bitumen.

* **non cepit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he did not take.]

Law: An obsolete plea, by way of traverse, which occurs in the action of replevin.

non-claim, *s.*

Law: A failure or omission to make a claim during the time limited by law.

non-cohesion, *s.* Want of cohesion.

non-coincidence, *s.* Want of coincidence.

non-coincident, *a.* Not coincident; not coinciding.

* **non-com.,** *s.* An abbreviation for non-commissioned (officer).

non-combatant, *s.* A person connected with a military or naval force, but whose duties are civil, as chaplains, surgeons, members of the commissariat, &c., in connection with an army; pursers, chaplains, clerks, &c., on board a man-of-war; a civilian in a place occupied by troops.

non-commissioned, *a.* Not holding a commission from the Crown; a term applied

to subordinate officers of the army below the rank of sergeant-major. Between these and commissioned officers are warrant officers. [PETTY OFFICER.]

* Long lists of *non-commissioned* officers and privates.—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XV.

* **non-committal,** *s.* Forbearance or refusal to commit or pledge one's self; the state of not being committed or pledged.

non-communicant, *s.*

1. One who habitually neglects the sacrament of the Eucharist.

2. Applied, loosely, to a regular communicant who on any given occasion does not communicate.

non-communion, *s.*

Ecles.: Properly, neglect of the sacrament of the Eucharist. In a less restricted sense, it is employed of presence at the Roman Mass or the Anglican Communion Service, without communicating.

non-communicistic, *a.* Not partaking of the characteristic doctrines of communism.

non-completion, *s.* Failure or neglect to complete; the state of not being completed.

non-compliance, *s.* Failure or neglect to comply with any request or order.

non compos mentis, *phr.* [Lat. = Not of sound mind; not having the full use of reason. (Frequently abbreviated to *non compos* or *non comp.*)]

* **non-con.,** *a. or s.* An abbreviation of Non-conformist or Nonconit. (See these words.)

non-condensing, *a.* Not condensing.

Non-condensing steam-engine: A steam-engine in which the steam is allowed to escape into the open air after use. [HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.]

non-conducting, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting; not acting as a conductor of heat or electricity.

* **non-conduction,** *s.* The quality or state of being non-conducting; failure or inability to conduct; as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

non-conductor, *s.* A substance which has not the power or property of conducting or transmitting such a force as heat or electricity; as, Glass is a *non-conductor* of electricity.

* With regard to heat, the expression more generally used is a bad conductor. The non-conductors of electricity are the oxides, lime, caoutchouc, air and dry gases, dry paper, silk, the diamond and other precious stones, glass, wax, sulphur, resins, amber, &c.

* **non-conformitancy,** *s.* Nonconformity.

* Presentments against *non-conformitancy* of ministers.—*Hacket: Life of William*, ii. 44.

* **non-conformitant,** *s.* A nonconformist.

* An upholder of *non-conformitants*.—*Hacket: Life of William*, ii. 30.

* **non-constat,** *phr.* [Lat.] It is not clear or plain; it does not appear.

non-contagion, *s.* The doctrine that disease is not propagated by contagion.

non-contagionist, *s.* A supporter of the doctrine of non-contagion.

non-contagious, *a.* Not contagious.

non-contagiousness, *s.* The quality or state of being non-contagious, or not communicable by contagion.

non-content, *s.* In the House of Lords a member who votes in the negative, as opposed to a content; a No. [CONTENT, *s.*, B. 3.]

* **non-contributing, non-contributory,** *a.* Not contributing.

non-deciduate, *a.* Indeciduate.

* **non-decimando,** *phr.* [Lat. = not for tithing or tithes.]

Law: A custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, &c.

non-delivery, *s.* A failure or neglect to deliver; omission or neglect of delivery.

* **non-demisit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he did not demise.]

Law: A plea resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise, without stating the

indenture, in an action of debt for rent. Also a plea in bar, in replevin to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not demise. [Horton.]

* **non-deposition,** *s.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

non-descript, *a. & s.* [NONDESCRIPT.]

non-desquamative, *a.*

Pathol.: Absence of any peeling off of scales. Non-desquamative disease of the kidney is a form of Bright's disease. [Tanner.]

* **non-dictinct,** *phr.* [Lat. = he does not detain.]

Law: A plea by way of traverse, which occurred in the action of detinue. [Horton.]

* **non-development,** *s.* A failure of development.

non-direction, *s.*

Law: Omission on the part of a judge to enforce a necessary point of law upon a jury.

* **non-discovery,** *s.* A failure or neglect to discover.

non-distringendo, *phr.*

Law: A writ granted not to distrain.

non-effective, *a.*

1. *Oral, Lang.:* Not effective; not capable of producing an effect; producing no effect.

2. *Milit.:* A term applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or navy which is not fit for or capable of active service, as half-pay officers, pensioners, &c.; pertaining to this portion of the army.

non-efficient, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not efficient, not effective, not effectual, non-effective; spec., a term applied to a volunteer who has not qualified himself as an efficient soldier by attending a certain number of drills and passing a certain standard in shooting.

B. *As subst.:* One who is not efficient; spec., a volunteer who has not qualified himself as an efficient by attending a certain number of drills and passing a certain standard in shooting.

non-ego, *s.* [Lat. = not I.]

Metaph.: (See extracts.)

* The *Ego* and *non-Ego*—mind and matter—are not only given together, but in absolute co-dependency. The one does not precede, the other does not follow; and, in their mutual relation, each is equally dependent, equally independent. Such is the fact as given in and by consciousness.—*Hatfield: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 292.

* Kant postulated the existence of a *non-Ego*, but declared that we know nothing of it.—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 558.

* **non-elastic,** *a.* Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity.

non-elect, *s. or s. pl.* One who is not, or those who are not elected; spec., one who is not, or those who are not elected for salvation. [ELECT.]

non-election, *s.* Failure of election.

* **non-electric,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not electric; conducting electricity.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which is not electric; a substance which transmits electricity.

* **non-electrical,** *a.* [NON-ELECTRIC, *A.* (q.v.).]

non-entity, *s.* [NONENTITY.]

non-entry, *s.*

1. *Oral, Lang.:* Failure or neglect to enter.

2. *Scots Law:* The casualty which formerly fell to the superior where the heir of a deceased vassal neglected to obtain himself entered with the superior or, as otherwise expressed, who failed to renew the investiture. In virtue of the casualty the superior was entitled to the rents of the feu.

* **non-episcopal,** *a.* Not belonging to the Episcopalian church or denomination.

non-episcopalian, *s.* One who does not belong to the Episcopalian church or denomination.

non-essential, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not essential, not absolutely necessary or indispensable; spec., applied to matters of faith or practice not considered necessary to salvation.

fâte, fât, fârc, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôt or, wôrc, wêlf, wôrk, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûrc, ûnîte, eûr, rûle, fûll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

B. *As subst.* : A thing which is not absolutely necessary or indispensable.

non est, *phr.* [Lat. = he is not. A contraction of the Latin *non est inventus* (q.v.).] Absent, not there, not in his usual place; as, He was *non est*.

non est factum, *phr.* [Lat. = it is not the fact or deed.]

Law: The general issue in an action on bond, or other deed, whereby the defendant formerly denied that to be his deed whereon he was sued. (*Wharton*.)

non est inventus, *phr.* [Lat. = he was not found.]

Law: The answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick.

non execution, *s.* Failure or neglect of execution; neglect or omission of performance.

non-existence, *s.*

1. The state of not existing; the negation of being.

2. A thing which is non-existent; a thing which has no existence.

* A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of our titles, is, to style not only real vertues, but also in encomises, — *Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*.

non-existent, *a.* Not existing, not having existence.

non-expansion, *s.*

Pathol.: The state of having failed to expand. There is a congenital non-expansion of the air-cells in the lungs of some weakly infants. (*Tanner*.)

non extensile, *a.* Not extensile; incapable of being extended or stretched.

non-feasance, *s.*

Law: An offence consisting in an omission or neglect of doing that which ought to be done.

non-fossiliferous, *a.* Not containing fossils.

non fulfilment, *s.* Failure or neglect to fulfil.

non-ganglionic, *a.*

Anat.: (See the compound).

* *Non-ganglionic Chords*:

Anat.: Chords destitute of ganglia; chords not having ganglionic enlargements.

non-gremial, *a.* Not connected, not affiliated; outside.

* At Bristol last week there was a public meeting in support of the Cambridge non-gremial examinations. — *The Guardian*, Dec. 29, 1885, p. 1, 042.

non-hearer, *s.*

Church Hist. (Pl.): (See extract).

* The Presbyterian nonhearers have scarcely been heard of out of Scotland. . . . So late as 1806, a few persons were still bearing their public testimony against the sin of owning an Anti-Christian government by paying taxes, by taking out excise licences, or by labouring on public works. The number of these zealous went on diminishing till at length they were so thinly scattered over Scotland that they were no where numerous enough to have a meeting house, and were known by the name of the *Non-hearers*. — *Maunday Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

non-importing, *a.* Not importing goods or commodities; as, a *non-importing* state.

non-indurated, *a.*

Anat.: Not having become indurated when normally induration should have taken place. There is a non-indurated chancre. (*Tanner*.)

non-inhabitant, *s.* One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger, a foreigner.

non-intervention, *s.* The act or state of not intervening or interfering; specif., the system of policy of not interfering in the affairs or politics of other states, except where the interests of one's own country are directly or indirectly concerned.

non-interventionist, *s.* A supporter or advocate of non-intervention.

* Would the non-interventionist be prepared to justify intervention, say, in Zanzibar, to stop the slave trade; or in Bulgaria to stop the massacre of Bulgarians by the Turks? — *Spectator*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 1, 042.

non-intrusion, *s.* The principles of the Non-intrusionists.

non-intrusionist, *s.*

Church Hist.: A member of a party who, whilst patronage was the law of the Scottish

Established Church, contended for the principle that no minister should be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the congregation. It was to meet these views that the General Assembly, in 1834, passed the Veto Act (q.v.), which brought the Church into conflict with the law courts, and produced the Disruption (q.v.).

non-issuable, *a.* Not capable of being issued; not admitting of an issue being taken upon it; applied to a plea which does not raise an issue upon the merits of the case. (*Wharton*.)

non-joinder, *s.*

Law: A plea in abatement for the non-joining of a person as co-defendant.

non-jurable, *a.* Incapable of being sworn; not capable of taking an oath.

* **non jurant**, *a.* The same as *NONJURANT* (q.v.).

non-juring, *a.* [*NONJURING*.]

non juror, *s.* [*NONJUROR*.]

non limitation, *s.* Absence of limit or limitation; failure or neglect to limit.

non liquet, *phr.* [Lat. = it is not clear.]

Law: A verdict formerly returned by a jury when a matter did not appear clear, and was to be deferred to another day of trial.

non-luminous, *a.* Not luminous, not incandescent.

non-manufacturing, *a.* Not carrying on or engaged in manufactures; as, a *non-manufacturing* state.

non-marrying, *a.* Not disposed to marry; as, a *non-marrying* man.

non-member, *s.* One who is not a member.

non-membership, *s.* The quality or state of not being a member.

non-metallic, *a.* Not metallic; not consisting of metal.

† **non-moral**, *a.* Having no standard of morality; wanting in moral sense.

* It is more correct to say of the negro that he is non-moral than immoral. — *Prof. A. Keane*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii, 317.

non-natural, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.*: Not natural, unnatural, forced, strained.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A thing which is not natural; something unnatural.

2. *Med. (Pl.)*: In the medical philosophy of the ancients things necessary to human existence, but which do not enter into the composition of man or constitute his nature; functions or accidents not strictly belonging to man. They were air, food, drink, sleep and wakefulness, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and finally the affections of the mind. Most of these enter into the nature of man, and are not in any sense "non-naturals."

non-necessity, *s.* Absence of necessity; the quality or state of being unnecessary.

non-nitrogenized, *a.* Not containing nitrogen.

non-obedience, *s.* Failure or neglect of obedience; failure to obey.

non-observance, *s.* Failure or neglect to observe or fulfil.

non-obstante, *phr.* [Lat.] Notwithstanding; in spite of or in opposition to what has been or is to be stated or admitted. In law a phrase used in statutes and letters patent, implying a licence from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but, being restrained by Act of Parliament, could not be done without such licence. Such a licence is not now legal.

Non-obstante veredicto:

Law: A judgment entered by the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding a verdict being given for the defendant, or *vice versa*.

* When the plea of the defendant is bad in law, and when, of course, its being true in point of fact is of no consequence whatever, the plaintiff may, after a verdict for the defendant, move for judgment *non-obstante veredicto*, that is, that he have judgment to recover notwithstanding the verdict, which being given on a bad plea, ought to be of no avail. In this

case the judgment can only be on the confession of the defendant. For judgment *non-obstante veredicto* is obviously only given when the plea is in confession and avoidance; a judgment which is always awarded on the merits and never granted but in every case, and where it is apparent that in any way of putting the case the defendant will have no merits. — *Blackstone Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 14.

non-parishioner, *s.* One who is not an inhabitant of a particular parish.

non payment, *s.* Failure or neglect to pay; the state of not being paid.

non performance, *s.* Failure or neglect to perform or fulfil; the state of not being performed or fulfilled.

non-placental, *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental.

non plus, *pl. & c.* [*NON PLUS*.]

non polarisable, *a.*

Phys.: (*Of an electric*) Not capable of being polarised. (*Boyer*: *Physiol.* (ed. 11th), p. 85.)

non possumus, *phr.* [Lat. = we are unable; we cannot.] An expression signifying inability.

non preparation, *s.* Failure or neglect of preparation; the state of not being prepared.

non presentation, *s.* Failure or neglect to present; the state of not being presented.

non production, *s.* Failure or neglect to produce; the state of not being produced.

non professional, *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by a professional man.

non proficiency, *s.* Want of proficiency; failure to make progress.

non proficient, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.*: Not proficient; not having attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

B. *As subst.*: One who has not attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

* No marvel if we be whipped for dull non-proficients in God's school. — *Sp. Ball.* Nov. at *Exeter*, Sept. 1641.

non pros, *phr. & v.* [Abbreviation of Lat. *non prosecutus* = he does not prosecute.]

A. *As phrase*:

In Law: A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he fails to appear to prosecute.

B. *As verb*: To fail to prosecute; to enter a judgment of *non-pros* against.

* If, however, the plaintiff neglects to deliver a declaration by the end of the term next after the defendant appears, or is guilty of other delays or defaults against the rules of law in any subsequent stage of the action, he is adjudged not to follow or pursue his remedy as he ought to do, and thereon a *non-pros* or *non prosecutus* is entered, and he is said to be *non-pros*. — *Blackstone Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 11.

non-prosequitur, *phr.* [*NON-PROS*.]

non recurrent, **non recurring**, *a.* Not recurring; not occurring again.

non regardance, *s.* Failure or neglect to regard or observe; want of due regard; slight, disregard.

* Since you to non-regardance cast my faith. — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, v.

non-regent, *s.* At the English Universities, a Master of Arts whose regency has ceased. [*REGENCY*.]

non rendition, *s.* Failure or neglect of rendition; failure or neglect to render what is due.

non resemblance, *s.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness, dissimilarity.

non-residence, **non residence**, *s.*

1. *Lat.*: Failure or neglect to reside where official duties require one to reside; the state of being non-resident; residence away from one's property. (Used specif. of a clergyman residing out of his parish.)

* The houses of benedictine clergymen are further restrained, in case of their *non-residence*, by statutes. 14 Eliz. c. 25, &c. — *Blackstone Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 25.

2. *Fig.*: A digression.

* Without my non-residence from the text. — *Abraham*, *Works*, i, 488.

non resident, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lat.*: Not residing where official duties require one to reside; residence away from one's proper place or home.

* Licensed pluralists are allowed to denounce the living, on which they are non-resident. It is a curio-ty only. — *Blackstone Comment.*, bk. I, ch. 10.

bôil, boÿ; pouÿ, jowÿ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aÿ; expect, Xenophon, exist. iug. -cian, -tian = shqn. -tion, -sion = shùn. -tion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shùs, -ble, dlc, hel, del.

* 2. *Fig.*: Diverging, departing, diverging.

"He is more non-resident from his theme."—*Chaucer's Works*, i. 473.

B. As *subst.*: One who is non-resident; one who does not reside where official duties require him to reside, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

"There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who, properly speaking, can be termed non-residents."—*Scribble: Arguments against the Power of Bishops*.

non-resistance, s. Failure or omission of resistance; passive obedience or submission to authority, power, or force without resistance.

"Laelius would undoubtedly have laughed the doctrine of non-resistance to scorn."—*Maccaday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

Non-resistance oath: An oath, or more properly, a declaration, constituting part of an oath, required by 13 Chas. II., c. 1, from all officers of corporations. It ran thus:

"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatever, to take arms against the king, and I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person or against those that are commissioned by him."

It was repealed, in 1719, by 5 Geo. I., c. 6, § 2.

¶ The doctrine of non-resistance was advocated in a homily in 1569, and embodied in the canons of convocation in 1606.

*** non-resistant, a. & s.**

A. As *adj.*: Passively obedient to authority, power, or force; offering no resistance to authority, power, or force.

"Teach passive obedience, and non-resistant principles."—*Arbutnot*.

B. As *substantive*:

1. One who holds that no resistance should ever be made to constituted authority even when unjustly exercised.

2. One who holds that force should never be used to resist violence.

non-resisting, a. Offering no resistance, opposition, or obstruction, as, a non-resisting medium.

non return, s. Failure or neglect to return.

non-ruminant, a. & s.

A. As *adj.*: Not chewing the cud.

"Non-ruminant hoofed animals."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 349.

B. As *substantive*:

Zool. (PL.): The same as NON-RUMINANTIA (q. v.).

non-ruminantia, s. pl.

Zool.: (See *extract*).

"The Non-ruminantia, or Artiodactyla, which do not chew the cud, . . . are divisible into three families: swine (Hes), Hymenocentri (hippopotamuses), and Anoplotheria."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 336.

*** non-sane, a.** Not sane; not sound; as, a person of non-sane mind.

*** non-science, s.** Nonsense.

"The doctor talked mere science or non-science about humours, complexion, and animal spirits."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xxi.

† **non-sensitive, a. & s.**

A. As *adjective*:

1. Not sensitive; not easily impressed by external objects.

2. Wanting in sense or perception.

"No precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her non-sensitive."—*Fletcher: Tomatoes*, pt. 1, res. xv.

B. As *subst.*: One who is wanting in sense or perception.

non-sequitur, s. [Lat. = it does not follow.]

Logic: An inference which does not follow from the premises.

non-sexual, a. Devoid of sex; sexless; n. 4601.

Non-sexual reproduction:

Physiol.: (MONOGONY, PARTHENOGENESIS).

non-society, a. Not connected with any society; spec., applied to a workman who does not belong to a trade-society or trades-union.

*** non-solution, s.** Failure of solution or explanation.

"Athenian instances epigrammatic propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and non-solution."—*Broomie*.

*** non-solvency, s.** Failure or inability to pay debts; insolvency. (*Scribble: Prop. for paying the National Debt.*)

*** non-solvent, a. & s.**

A. As *adj.*: Unable to pay debts; insolvent, bankrupt.

B. As *subst.*: One who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent.

non-striated, a. Not striated.

Non-striated fibre:

Anat.: Muscular fibre not having any fine parallel stripes or bands running obliquely across it. It is found only in the involuntary muscles, and not universal even among them.

non-submission, s. Want or failure of submission.

non-submissive, a. Failing, neglecting, or refusing to submit.

non-summons, s.

Law: Failure to serve a summons within the assigned time. There was a wager of law of non-summons.

*** non-surety, s.** Want of surety or safety; insecurity.

*** non-tenuit, phr.** [Lat. = he did not hold.]

Law: A plea in bar to replevin, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. (*Wharton.*)

*** non-tenure, s.**

Law: A plea in bar to a real action by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land in the plaintiff's count, or declaration, or at least some part thereof. (*Wharton.*)

non-term, s.

Law: A vacation between two terms of a court.

*** non-uniformitarian, non-uniformist, s.**

Geol.: One who does not assent to the uniformitarian views of Hutton and Lyell and their school of thought; one who does not assent to the view that the present state of the earth was brought about by the operation of existing causes continued through vast intervals of time.

non-usage, s. Failure or neglect to use.

non-user, s.

Law:

1. Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right.

2. Neglect or failure to perform official duties or services.

*** non-nage (1), s.** [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *nonagium*, from Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *novem* = nine.] A ninth part of movables, formerly paid to the clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretence of being applied to pious uses.

non-âge (2), s. [Lat. *non* = not, and Eng. *age*.]

1. The time of life before a person attains the age when, according to the laws of his country, he is considered competent to manage his own affairs; minority.

"King Henry died during the nonage of this Alexander."—*Holinshead: Descript. of Britain*, ch. xxii.

2. A period of immaturity generally.

"That folded in its tender nonage lies, A beauteous bud, not yet admits the skies."—*Hughes: Claudianus*.

*** non-âged, a.** [Eng. *nonage* (2); -ed.] Being still in nonage; not having attained maturity.

"Tell the world the Muse's love appears In nonaged youth, as in the length of years."—*Broomie: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. i. § 5.

non-a-gën-är-i-an, s. [Lat. *nonagenarius* = containing or consisting of ninety; *nonogeni* = ninety each; distrib. from *nonaginta* = ninety; *novem* = nine.] A person between the age of ninety and a hundred years.

non-a-gës-i-mal, a. & s. [Lat. *nonagesimus*, from *nonaginta* = ninety.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or belonging to the number ninety; pertaining to a nonagesimal. (Used specially of the arc measurements, in which 90° stand for a right angle.)

B. As *substantive*:

Astron.: The nonagesimal degree of the ecliptic; the point of the ecliptic which at the moment is highest above the horizon. Every point in the ecliptic is in succession the nonagesimal.

nôn-a-gôn, s. [Lat. *nonus* = ninth; Gr. *γωνία* (*gonia*) = an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

nôn-ânc, s. [Lat. *nonus* = nine; -anc.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{20}$. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing nine atoms of carbon. Three isomeric names are at present known, viz., normal nonane which exists in petroleum, and is also obtained by the action of heat on solid paraffin, boils at 147°-148°; isobutyl-isononyl, prepared from the iodides of the respective alcohol radicals, boils at 132°; and propylene diisopropyl, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on isopropyl iodide, boils at 130°.

nôn-a-têl-i-a, nôn-a-têl-i-a, s. [Latinized from the Guiana name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Guettardie. The species are American. *Nonnata officinalis* is the Asthma bush of Guiana, which is said to be useful in asthma.

nônce, * nones, * nonnes, s. [Properly for the ounce. The older spelling is for *then ones*, for *then ones*, the initial *n* really belonging to the dative case of the article (A.S. *ðam, ðan*), and *ones* or *anes* = ounce. (See remarks under *N*.)] Occasion, purpose, intent. (Only found in the phrase for the nônce.)

"His body was found . . . within a great tree made hollow for the nônce, like a trunk."—*Holinshead: Hist. Eng.*, bk. 1, ch. xii.

nôn-çha-lance (or as nôn-çha-lân), s. [Fr.] The quality or state of being nonchalant; want or absence of earnestness of feeling or interest; carelessness, recklessness, coolness, indifference.

nôn-çha-lant (or as nôn-çha-lân), a. [Fr., from *non* = not, and *chaloir* = to care, to interest one's self, from Lat. *calere* = to be warm or ardent.] Careless, reckless, cool, indifferent.

nôn-çha-lant-ly, adv. [Eng. *nonchalant* -ly.] In a nonchalant manner; coolly, with careless indifference.

*** nôn-côm-pôund-ër, s.** [Pref. *non-*, and [Eng. *compounder*.]

Eng. Hist. (Pl.): Jacobites who wished to bring back James II. without compounding or covenanting with him respecting the character of his future government.

"The Noncompounders thought it downright Whiggery, downright rebellion, to take advantage of His Majesty's unfortunate situation for the purpose of imposing on him any condition."—*Maccaday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

nôn-côn-form-îng, a. [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conforming*.] Not conforming; acting as a nonconformist (q. v.); dissenting from the established religion of a country.

"Nothing has contributed more to make the dissenting nonconforming party considerable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v, ser. 12.

nôn-côn-form-îst, s. & a. [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conformist*.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. **Oral Lang.**: One who refuses to join or agree with others.

"A nonconformist either in public sorrow or joy."—*Burton: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 3.

II. Technically:

1. **Eng. Hist. (Pl.)**: Those who declined to conform their worship to that by law established. They were of two kinds: first, those who, being religious, worshipped nowhere, second, those who attended the services of some other religious denomination than the established church. It was more frequently used of the latter class. The name was first applied to those who declined to conform to the enactments of the Act of Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edward VI., c. 1, passed in 1549. It was revived and applied to the two thousand clergymen who had to surrender the livings on account of their inability to conform to the more celebrated Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II., c. 4, first enforced on Aug. 24, 1662. Etymologically viewed, a Dissenter and a Nonconformist somewhat differ. The former word denotes that he feels differently from Churchmen, that his sympathies go in a different direction; the latter word refers, not to his feelings, but to his action with respect to public worship. The laws formerly existing required him to conform to that of the Established Church by attending the services and partaking of the

fate, fât, fare, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, her, thère; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

Communion. The two words, Dissenter and Nonconformist, are generally referring to the same individuals, became interchangeable. (For the history of Nonconformist, see therefore Dissenter.)

2. *Entom.*: *Xylinia Zinckenii*, one of the Noctuids, rare in Britain.

E. As *adj.*: Refusing to conform to the established religion of a country; belonging or pertaining to the nonconformists; dissenting.

non cón form i-tý. *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conformity*.]

1. Refusal or neglect of conformity or compliance.

"The will of our Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it: a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be usually good or evil. — *W. G. Leno*."

2. *Specif.*: Refusal to unite with the Established Church of a country in its mode of worship and rites; the principles of nonconformists.

"He (Stelman) two years after, was ejected for *nonconformity*. — *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.*, 11.

non-dé script. *a. & s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *descriptus*, *pa. par.* of *describo* = to describe (q.v.).]

A. As *adjective*:

- *1. Not before described; novel, new.
- 2. Not easily described; abnormal, odd, indescribable.

B. As *substantive*:

- 1. Something not before described or classed; something abnormal.
- 2. A person or thing not easily described or classed; something belonging to no distinct kind or class.

none, ***nane**, ***non**, ***noon**, *a. & pron.* or *s.* [A.S. *nan*, from *ne* = not, and *an* = one.]

A. As *adj.*: Not one, not any, no. "Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou . . . shalt have none assurance of thy life." — *Deut.* xxviii. 65. "None is not now used attributively."

B. As *pronoun* or *substantive*:

- 1. No one, not one, not any one (Suid of persons or things). "None so poor to do him reverence." — *Shaksp.*: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2. "Not any, not a part, not the least portion." "Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath there shall be none." — *Exodus* xvi. 25.
- 2. Nothing. "Hard food for Midas, I will none of thee." — *Shaksp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2. "None the less (or more); Not any the less (or more) on that account; just the same."

none so pretty, nancy pretty. *s.* [*Bot.*: *Sorifraga umbrosa*. (LONDON-PRIDE.)

* **none** (1), *s.* [NOON.]

none (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *nonus* = nine.] The ninth hour of the day after sunrise at the equinoxes; about three o'clock in the afternoon.

non-ène. *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *-ene*.]

Chem.: C₉H₈. Nonylene, Pelargonene. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing nine atoms of carbon. It is one of the products of the dry distillation of hydrolic or metoleic acid, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 129, and burns with a bright white flame.

non-èn-ti-tý. *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *cutty* (q.v.).]

- 1. Non-existence; the negation of being. "Nothing can bring its *nonself* out of *nonentity* into anything." — *Gentley*: *Boyle Lectures*.
- 2. A thing which does not exist. "There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, which evil was truly a *nonentity*, and nowhere to be found." — *South*: *Sermons*.
- 3. Notlingness, insignificance.
- 4. A person or thing of no importance or consideration; a nobody; a mere nothing.

* **nonces**, *s.* [NONCE.]

nonces, *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *novus*, from *novus* (for *novus*) = ninth, from *novem* = nine.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: The fifth day, according to the Roman Calendar, of the months January, February, April, June, August, Sep-

tember, November, and December, and the seventh of March, May, July, and October. The *nonces* were so called from their falling on the ninth day before the Ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman system of computation.

2. *Roman Liturgy*: The office for the ninth hour.

none sùch, tòn sùch. *s.* [Eng. *non*, and *such*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which for excellence or other quality is without an equal. "A *nonch* of a woman." — *Richardson*: *See I. Generation*, v. 116.

2. *Botany & Horticulture*: (1) A variety of apple of a greenish-brown colour, ripening in September. (2) *Medicago sativa*, a species of trefoil or lucerne. (3) *Lycinis cheloides*.

nonesch-mediek. *s.* The English name of a plant called in Norfolk Black Nonesch. It is sometimes cultivated for fodder, like yellow clover, which it resembles, but it is now falling into disrepute.

no-nèt. *s.* [Ital. *noiletto*; Lat. *novus* = ninth.]

Music: A composition, written for nine voices or instruments.

* **non ètte.** *s.* [O. Fr. dim. of *nonne* = a nun.] The titmouse.

no nil-li-ôn. *s.* [Lat. *novus* = ninth, and Eng. *million*.] The number produced by the raising of a million to the ninth power; a number consisting of a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. According to the French system of numeration, a unit with thirty ciphers annexed.

non i-ô-ni-nà. *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Polystomellidea. Range from Upper Cretaceous times till now.

no-ni-ús. *s.* [See def.] A name sometimes applied to a vermer (q.v.), from Nonnius, the Latin form of Nonnez, a Portuguese mathematician of Aleazar (born 1425), who is said to have invented it.

Non-jür-ìng. *a.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *juro* = to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; belonging or pertaining to the party of Nonjurors (q.v.).

Non-jür-ör. *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *juro* = to swear.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): A term applied to those of the clergy and laity of the Establishment, who, holding that James II. was sovereign *de jure* after the throne had been declared vacant, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. and his successors. Among these were Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops—Turner (Ely), Lloyd (Norwich), Frampton (Gloucester), Lake (Chester), White (Peterborough), and Ken (Bath and Wells). Sancroft sanctioned the consecration of a bishop, and thus a schism arose. The Nonjurors themselves divided on the question of Nonjurors' usages (q.v.), and each party consecrated bishops. Gordon, the last prelate of the regular body, died in 1799, and so the Nonjurors proper came to an end. Boothé, the last of the irregularly constituted bishops, died in Ireland some twenty years later. (*Luthburg*; see also *Maulding*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.)

Nonjurors' usages. *s. pl.* [*Church Hist. & Ritual*]: Certain ceremonies adopted by the Nonjurors in the Communion office, viz., mixing water with the wine, prayers for the dead, prayer for the descent of the Holy Ghost, on the elements, the prayer of oblation, true immersion at baptism, the use of chrism at confirmation, andunction of the sick. Hence the Nonjurors were sometimes called Usagers.

* **non-jür-or-ìsm.** *s.* [Eng. *nonjuror*; *-ism*.] The principles or practices of the Nonjurors.

* **nonne.** *s.* [NUN.]

non-ný. *s.* [NINNY.] A ninny, a simpleton.

nonny-nonny. *phr.* The burden of a song, frequent in Shakespeare and his contemporaries.

non par èl. *a. & s.* [Fr. *non* = not, and *par* = equal, from *par* Lat. *par* = equal, and *èl* = double-dimin. from Lat. *par* = equal.]

A. As *adj.*: Having no equal, unequalled, peerless.

"The most unequalled beauty of the world beauteous knowledge." — *Whittier*: *Character of the Holy Spirit*.

B. As a *substantive*:

I. *Indivisible quantity*:

1. A person or thing of such excellence in any quality as to have no equal or peer, or nonesuch. "The *nonpar* of Aberty." — *Shaksp.*: *Twelfth Night*.

2. A kind of apple.

3. A kind of basnet.

II. *Prose*: A size of type larger than *petit* and less than *em-trad*. The type used in this definition is nonpared.

non plus. *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *plus* = more.] A state of perplexity in which one is unable to decide on further steps; inability to say or do more; a puzzle, a quandary. (Now only used in the phrase of a *nonplus*.)

"The *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fair opportunity to my faith." — *South*: *Sermons* vol. 1, ser. 2.

non plus, pl. [NONPLUS, *s.*] To make of a nonplus; to puzzle, to perplex, to confound, to bewilder; to stop by embarrassment.

"Amplified and confounded." — *Cadwall*: *Intel. System*, p. 566.

non sense. *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *sense*.]

1. No sense; that which conveys no sense or ideas; unmeaning or nonsensical language or words.

"This *nonsense* got into all the following edition by a mistake of the stage editors." — *Pope*: *On Shakespeare*.

2. An absurdity; an absurd idea or proposition; as, It is *nonsense* to think of taking such a step.

* 3. Things of no importance; trifles.

"What's the world to him." — *Thomson*: *His non-sense* all.

nonsense-verses. *s. pl.* Verses formed by taking any words, which will suit the rhythm without reference to forming any connected sense or idea.

non-sèn-si cal. *a.* [Eng. *nonsensical*; *-cal*.] Having or conveying no sense or meaning; unmeaning, senseless, absurd.

"So *nonsensical*, that we shall not here trouble the reader with them." — *Cadwall*: *Intel. System*, p. 29.

non-sèn-si cal-ly. *adv.* [Eng. *nonsensical*; *-ly*.] In a nonsensical manner; without sense or meaning; absurdly.

"Never was any thing more *nonsensically* pleasant." — *Estlin*: *Translation of Quercus*.

non-sèn-si cal-nèss. *s.* [Eng. *nonsensicalness*.] The quality or state of being nonsensical; absurdity, nonsense.

non-sùch. *s.* [NONSUCH.]

non suit. *s. & a.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *suit* (q.v.).]

A. As *substantive*:

Law: The stoppage of a suit during trial. This is done by the judge when, in his opinion, the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action, or to support his pleadings by any evidence.

"It is usual for a plaintiff, when he or she is found to perceive that he has not given evidence sufficient to maintain his issue, to be voluntarily *non-suited* (to withdraw himself); whereupon the clerk is ordered to call the plaintiff; and if he do not, or any body for him, appears, he is *non-suited*, the process is discharged, the action is at an end, and the defendant shames his costs. The reason of this practice is, that a *non-suit* is more eligible for the plaintiff, than a verdict against him; for after a *non-suit*, which is only a default, he may commence the same suit again at the same cause of action; but after a verdict and judgment, consequent thereon, he is for ever barred from attacking the defendant upon the same ground of complaint. But in case the plaintiff appear at jury by their counsel deliver in their Verdict Form." — *Blackstone*: *Comment.* bk. iii. ch. 13.

B. As *adj.*: Nonsuited.

"If either party needs to put in his declaration, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be *non-suited*, or not to follow and pursue his complaint." — *Blackstone*: *Comment.* bk. iii. ch. 21.

non suit, pl. [NONSUITS, *s.*]

Law: To subject to a nonsuit. (See the noun.)

Formerly they [common pleaders] were bound to answer to the king for the suit *non-suited*. Now, in case he were *non-suited*. — *Blackstone*: *Comment.* bk. iii. ch. 21.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwi; eat, çell, chorus, çin, berç; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, çenophon, exist. ph. **bel, del. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn. -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shùs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

nōn trōn ite, s. [From Nontron, Dordogne, France; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: Dana includes this mineral among the members of the Margaropyllite section of the hydrous silicates, and makes it a variety of Chloropal (q.v.). Colour, pale straw or canary-yellow; feel, unctuous.

nōn ŷl, s. [Lat. *nōnus* = nine; -*yl*.]

Chem.: C_9H_{19} . The ninth term of the series of alcohol radicals C_nH_{2n+1} . It is unknown in the free state, but occurs together with toylene, as nonyl hydride, C_9H_{19} , among the products obtained by distilling anhydrous alcohol with anhydrous chloride of zinc. It has the odour of lemons and boils at 136°.

nonyl alcohol, s. [NONYLIC ALCOHOL.]

nonyl chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{19}Cl$. Pelargyl chloride. A colourless aromatic liquid obtained by the action of chlorine on nonyl hydride. It boils at 196°.

nonyl-hydrate, s. [NONYLIC ALCOHOL.]

nōn-ŷl a-mine, s. [Eng. *nonyl*; *am* (*monia*), and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_9H_{21}N$. A colourless aromatic liquid, obtained by the action of ammonia on nonyl chloride. It boils at 190°, and is slightly soluble in water.

nōn-ŷ lēne, s. [Eng. *nonyl*; -*eur*. [NONENL.]]

nōn-ŷl-ic, a. [Eng. *nonyl*; -*ic*.] Contained in or derived from nonyl (q.v.).

nonylic acid, s. [PELARGONIC-ACID.]

nonylic alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{19}O$. Nonyl alcohol. Nonyl hydrate. Oetyl carbinol. An oily liquid prepared by heating nonyl chloride with alcoholic potash. It boils at 200°.

nōō-dle, s. [Prob. connected with *nōōdy* (q.v.).]

1. A simpleton, a ninny, a fool.
"He was such a *nōōdle* he did not know the value of what he had bought."—*Forsyth*, *Life of Cicero*, ch. xi.
2. A strip of rolled dough, used in soup.

nōō-dle-dōm, s. [Eng. *nōōdle*; -*dom*.] Nōōdles or simpletons collectively; the region of nōōdles.

nook (1), *nok, *noke, neuk, s. [Irish & Gael. *nioce*.] A corner, a recess; a narrow place formed by an angle in or between bodies; a secluded retreat.

"That *nook* where, on pastoral ground,
A habitation she had found."
Wordsworth, *White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

***nook-shōtten, a.** Having many nooks or corners; indented with bays, creeks, &c.

"That *nook-shōtten* Isle of Albion."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 5.

***nook (2), s.** [Lat. *nocentia*.] (See ***n**.)

***n**. 1. *nook of land*:
Idem: Twelve and a half acres.

nōōl-bēn gēr, s. [Native Australian (?).] *Zool.*: *Tarsipes rostratus*, a little Marsupial animal, family Phalangistidae. It resembles a long-snouted mouse, and is found in western Australia. Called also the Tait.

***nō-ō lōg-ic-ā, a.** [Eng. *nōolog(y)*; -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to nōology.

***nō-ōl-ō gīst, s.** [Eng. *nōolog(y)*; -*ist*.] One who studies or is versed in nōology.

***nō-ōl-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *nōos* (*nōos*) = the mind, and *logos* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.

nōōn, *nōcn, *non, *none, *nōone, s. & a. [A.S. *nōn-tīd* = non-tide; Lat. *nōna* (*hora*) = the ninth (hour), from *nōnus* = ninth, *nōcent* = nine; Dnt. *nōn*.]

- A. As substantive:**
1. Literally:
* 1. The ninth hour of the day, or three o'clock p.m., at which the church service of nones was celebrated; afterwards the time of this service was altered, and the term came to be applied to midday.
 2. Midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian.
"Thou findst him from the heat of noon retir'd."
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 291.

II. Fig.: The middle or culminating point

of anything; the prime; the time of greatest brilliancy, power, or fame.

B. As adj.: Meridional; pertaining to noon or midday.

"How oft the noon, how oft the midnight bell,
Knocks at our hearts."
Young.

*** (1) Noon of night**: Midnight.
"Fall before him at the noon of night."
Hebels, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 213.

(2) Apparent noon:
Astron.: A *Hour*: The moment when the centre of the actual sun is on the meridian.

(3) Mean-noon: [MEAN-NOON.]

(4) Real noon:
Astron. & *Horol.*: The moment when the centre of the mean sun is on the meridian.

***nōōn, v. i.** [NOON, s.] To rest at noon or during the heat of the day, as travellers.

nōōn-dāy, *nooue day, s. & a. [Eng. *noon*, and *day*.]

A. As subst.: Noon; the middle of the day; midday.

"Then shall thy life be as clear as the noon-day
and spruce forth as the noon-day."
—*Joh. xi.* (1351)

B. As adj.: Meridional; pertaining to the middle of the day or noon.

"The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its lustre to the noon-day sky."
Ashton; *Orid.*

***nōōn-fāl, *noone fall, s.** [Eng. *noon*, and *fall, s.*] The time about noon; noontide.

"After *noon-fall* slightly Pandarus
Gau draw him to the window use the stroke"
Chaucer, *Troilus & Cressida*, bk. ii.

nōōn-flōw-ēr, s. [Eng. *noon*, and *flower*.]

Bot.: *Tragopogon pratensis* or *pratensis*. So named because the flowers close at noon. Called also Noontide.

***nōōn-īng, s.** [Eng. *noon*; -*ing*.] A repose or repast at noon; a nuncheon.

"If he be disposed to take a what a *nooning*, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes to the Club."
—*Addison*; *Spectator*, No. 72.

***noon-shun, s.** [NUNCHEON.]

nōōn-stēad, *nōōn-stēd, s. [Eng. *noon*, and *stead*.] The position of the sun at noontide.

"It would turn the *noonstaid* into night."
Drayton, *The Mock-Cat*.

nōōn-tīde, s. & a. [A.S. *nōn-tīd*, from *nōn* = noon, and *tīd* = tide, time.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The time about noon; midday; the middle of the day.
"Makes the night moraine and the *noontide* night."
Shakesp., *Richard III.*, i. 4.

2. *Bot.*: [NOON-FLOWER.]

B. As adj.: Pertaining to noon or midday; happening at noon; meridional.

"He is retired as *noontide* dew."
Wordsworth, *Poor's Epitaph*.

***noontide prick, s.** The point of noon. (*Shakesp.*: *3 Henry VI.*, i. 4.)

nōōps, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A popular name for *Rubus chamaemorus*, or cloudberry.

nōōr-ŷ, s. [Fr. *nourri*, pa. par. of *nourrir* = to nourish.] A boy, a stripling, a lad.

"In her arms the naked *nōōr* stemed."
Tarberville.

nōōze, *nōoze, s. [Ety. doubtful. Skeat suggests O. Fr. *nous*, pl. of *nou* or *aru*; Fr. *noied* = a knot, from Lat. *nōtus*. Malin suggests Wel. *nais* = a band, a tie; Gael. & Ir. *nais* = a tie, a collar.] A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

"Caught in mine own *nōoze*."
Beaumont & Fletcher, *False Wit*, iii. 1.

nōōze, v. t. [NOOSE, s.] To catch or tie in a noose; to entrap, to ensnare, to catch.

"You're fairly *nōozed*, and must consent
To bear, what nothing can prevent."
Wilde, *Aspe, Parrot, & Jackdaw*.

Nōōth, s. [The inventor of the apparatus.] (See etym. and compound.)

Nōōth's apparatus, s. Three glasses placed vertically to impregnate water with carbonic acid. (*Ogilvie*.)

Nōōt-ka, s. (See def.) The native name of an inlet in Vancouver's Island.

Nōōtka-dog, s.
Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, formerly made a separate species, *Canis hainiger* (Hamilton Smith). These dogs have

been domesticated by the natives, and Vancouver (*Voyage*, i. 226) says of them:

"The dogs . . . were all shorn as close to the skin as sheep are in England, and so compact were their fleeces that large portions could be lifted up by a corner without causing any separation. They were composed of a mixture of a coarse kind of wool, with very fine long hair, capable of being spun into yarn."

nō-pāl, s. [Mex. *nopalli*.] A general name for cactaceous plants (especially for those of the genus *Nopalea*) on which cochineal-insects are found.

nō-pā-lē-ā, s. [Latinized from Fr. *nopal* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceæ, akin to *Opuntia*, but with the flowers less expanded and a general absence of spines. It contains three species, from Mexico and the West Indies. *Nopalea coahuilensis* is the cochineal plant. It is eight or ten feet high, and is a native of Mexico.

nō-pāl-ēr ŷ, nō-pāl-rŷ, s. [Fr. *nopalier*.] A plantation or nursery of nopal for rearing cochineal insects.

nō-pāl-in, s. [Eng. &c., *nopal*; -*in*.] A carlar dye, derived from cochin.

nōpe, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A provincial name for the bullfinch

"The redsparrow, the *nōpe*, the robin, and the wren."
Drayton, *Poly-Olbon*, s. xiii.

nōps, s. [Gr. *νόψ* (*nōps*) = purblind.]

Entom.: A genus of spiders, family Tegenaridae or Tuluatete, group Hysleridae, chiefly from the West Indies. There is a single pair of eyes. The species are large and active, and reside in tubes and cells of silk, from which they rush out on passing insects.

***nōp-stēr, s.** [A.S. *hwaþyr*; Dnt. *nōppe* = the nap or flock of cloth; fem. suff. -*stēr*.] A woman employed to nap off the knots, flock, pile, or nap of woven fabrics in readiness for the market.

nor, conj. [A contr. of *neither*, another spelling of *neither* (q.v.).]

1. A word or particle used to mark the second or subsequent branch of a negative disjunctive proposition; correlative to *neither* or some other negative.

"I could not see, *nor* hear, *nor* touch."
Shakesp., *Tem. & A.*, iii. 490.

* 2. Formerly a second negative was used with *nor*.

"I know not love, *nor* will not know it."
Shakesp., *Tem. & A.*, iii. 490.

* We even find three negatives used together.

"*Nor* never none shall mistress be of it."
Shakesp., *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

3. Occasionally in poetry *neither* is omitted, the negation which would be expressed by it being understood in the *nor*.

"Simus *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there."
Spenser, *Vivien*, *Ed. of 1571*, 153.

4. Occasionally in poetry *nor* is used for *neither*.

"*Nor* Mars his sword, *nor* war's quick fire."
Shakesp., *Sonnet* 55.

5. *Nor* is used as equivalent to *and not*, in which sense it need not always correspond to a foregoing negative.

"Eye hath not seen, *nor* ear heard."
1 Cor. i.

nor-a-lite, s. [From *Nora*, Westmanland, Sweden, where found, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.

Min.: A name given by Dana to a group of black aluminous iron-lime hornblends.

Nor-bērt-ine, s. [From St. Norbert, the founder of the order.] [HEMONSTRATENSIAN.]

nord-en-ski-ōld-ite (sk as sh), s. [Named after A. E. Nordenskiöld; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A Tremolite (q.v.), occurring at Ruscula, Lake Omega, Russia. Named by Kennigott, in the belief that it was a distinct species.

Nord hōus-ēn (au as ōw), s. [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified town of Germany on the Zorge.

Nordhausen-acid, s.

Chem.: Fuming sulphuric acid.

nord-mark-ite, s. [From Nordmark, Sweden, where found; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A variety of staurolite (q.v.), in

fate, fat, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, eûre, unite, eûr, rûle, full; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

which a part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese, to the amount of above 11 per cent. Colour, chocolate-brown; hardness, 6.5; sp. gr. 3.54. More easily fusible than the normal Stau-dite.

Nör-fölk (*f* silent), *s.* [Eng. *nor(th)*, and *folk*.] (*Geog.*): The name of a county on the eastern coast of England. The East Anglian kingdom was divided into two parts, the one inhabited by the North folk (now Norfolk), and the other by the South folk (now Suffolk).

Norfolk crag, *s.* [NORWICH-CRAG.]
Norfolk groat, *s.* A farthing.

Norfolk Island, *s.*
Geol.: An island in the South Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia.
* *Norfolk Island pine*:
Bot.: *Entossea (Lecanocarpus) exelsa*, a giant tree two hundred feet high. [ARAUUCARIA.]

nör-ï ä, *s.* [Sp., from Arab. *nūr* *uzra*.] A water-raising machine which has travelling pots or buckets, submerged below and discharging at their point of greatest elevation. The term *norria*, having been applied generally to travelling water-raising buckets, has included the chain-pump, sometimes called the Spanish *norria*. A new feature, however, is found in this, namely, a tube up which the pistons, no longer buckets, ascend. The true Spanish *norria* has earthen pitchers secured between two ropes which pass over a wheel above and are submerged below. [CHAIN-PUMP.]

Nör-ï ään, *a.* [NORITE.]
Geol.: The Upper Laurentian or Labrador series of rocks. (*Lypell*). [LAURENTIAN.] But Dr. Selwyn, F.R.S. and Director of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, writing in 1884, says: "As regards the so-called *Norian*, or Upper Laurentian formation, I have no hesitation in asserting that it has, as such, no existence in Canada, its theoretical birthplace." (*Selwyn & Dawson; Phys. Geog. & Geol. of Canada*.)

* **nor-ice**, *s.* [NURSE.]
* **nor-ic**, *s.* [NOGRY.]

nor-ï möñ, *s.* [Japanese.] A Japanese palanquin.

nör-ite, *s.* [From Norway, where the rock was first discovered.]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of plagioclase and hypersthene, with some orthoclase and dihalage. (*Lypell*). Rutley places it in the Plagioclase-eustatite sub-group of his Gabbro group.

* **nor-i-ture**, *s.* [NURTURE, *s.*]

nor-land, **nor-län**, *a. & s.* [A corrupt. of *Northland*.]

A. *As adj.*: Northland; belonging to the north.
"Norland winds pipe down the sea."
Tompason; Gramm., 91.

B. *As subst.*: The north country; the northland.

norm, *s.* [NORMA.]
* *I. Ord. Lang.*: A rule, a pattern, a model, a standard.
"That will which is the *norm* or rule for all men."
a. Elot; Folia Ital., etc. vii.
* *Biol. & Physiol.*: A type of structure.

nor-ma, *s.* [Lat. = a carpenter's square, a rule, a pattern.]
* *I. Ord. Lang.*: A rule, a pattern, a standard, a norm.

II. Technically:
1. *Astron.*: The Rule; one of Lacaille's Southern constellations, situated between Scorpio and Lupus. None of its stars are above the fifth magnitude.
2. *Carpentry*:
(1) A square used by carpenters, masons, and others to lay off and test their work.
(2) A pattern, a template, gauge, or model.

nor-mal, *a. & s.* [Lat. *normalis* = made according to a square or rule; *norma* = a carpenter's square or rule; Fr. & Sp. *normad*; Ital. *normale*.]
A. *As adjective*:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: According to a rule, prin-

ciple, or standard; conforming to a certain standard, type, or established law; regular, not abnormal.

II. Technically:
1. *Bot.*: Not in any way departing from the ordinary structure peculiar to the family or genus, &c. of a plant.
2. *Geom.*: Perpendicular; a term applied to a perpendicular line drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface at the point of contact.

"The resultant of centrifugal force and gravity must be normal to the surface."
Lovell; U. G. S. Note on Utes (1874), p. 16.
3. *Zool.*, &c.: Conforming to the ordinary standard according to rule; ordinary, natural.

B. *As substantive*:
Geom.: A normal to a plane curve, is a straight line in the plane of the curve, perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. The name normal is also given to that portion of the normal lying between the point of contact and the point in which the normal cuts the axis. The term normal is sometimes used to denote the distance from the point of contact to the centre of the osculatory circle, at the point of contact.

* The normal to a curve of double curvature, is a straight line lying in the osculatory plane, and perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal plane to a curve is a plane through the normal line, perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal line to a surface is a straight line perpendicular to the tangent plane at the point of contact. The length of the normal is the distance from the point of contact to the centre of the osculatory sphere at the point. A normal plane to a surface is any plane passed through a normal line to the surface.

normal groups, *s. pl.*
Geol.: Groups of certain rocks taken as a rule or standard. (*Lypell*)

normal school, *s.* [Fr. *école normale*.] A training college; a school or college in which teachers are trained for their profession.

* **nor-mal-cy**, *s.* [Eng. *normal*; *-cy*.]
Geom.: The quality, state, or fact of being normal.
"The coordinates of the point of contact and *normalcy*."
Davies & Peck; Math. Diet.

nor-mäl-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being normal; normalcy.
"In a condition of positive *normality* or rightfulness."
Poe; Works (ed. 1894), n. 153.

* **nor-mäl-i-zä-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *normalize*(*o*); *-ation*.] The act of normalizing; reduction to a standard or type.

nor-mäl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ize*.] To make normal; to reduce to a standard or type.

nor-mäl-ly, *intr.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ly*.] In a normal manner; according to a rule, standard, or type.

nor-män, *s.* [Etyml. doubtful.]
Naut.: A bar or pin in a hole of a winlass or crutsum, or on the cross-piece of the litters, whereon to fasten or veer a rope or cable.

Nor-man, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *Normand* = a Norman, from Dan. *Normand*; Ivel. *Northmann* (= *Northmannar*), pl. *Northmenn* = a Northman, a Norwegian.]

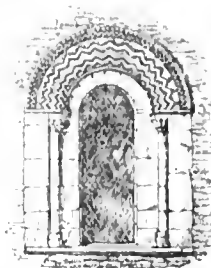
A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.
B. *As subst.*: A Northman; originally applied to a Scandinavian, but now to a native or inhabitant of Normandy.

Norman architecture, *s.*
Architecture:

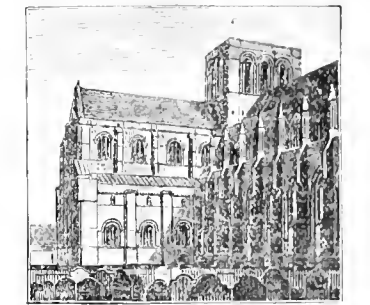
1. *In France*: The Normans brought the Romanesque style to a high state of perfection in this country. Whilst the simplicity of the entire structure and the general effect bear witness to the Roman origin of the style, yet there is displayed a rich treatment of details. Both piers and arches are moulded, and the ornamentation, especially that which serves as a rich setting to the arches, consists of the most simple line patterns; as, for instance, the meander, or the zigzag, or of bands or fillets occurring in regular succession; frequently, also, it is composed of various enrichments resembling the squares of a chess-

board, lozenges, or rail-heads. Norman workmanship was, at first, remarkable only for its solidity. The walls were of great thickness, and often built of rubble, faced with small squared stones. A number of buildings which had been copied from the works which the Romans had left behind them in France.

2. *In England*: English Romanesque (more commonly called Norman) architecture is to be considered as a branch and offshoot of that of Normandy; for, while in the peculiarities of detail crop up, the main features of the original style are distinctly observed. The earliest work of the Normans which exists in this country was conducted by Gundulph, who, after rebuilding his cathedral at Rochester, was employed by William to superintend the construction of the White Tower, in the Tower of London, which contains within its walls perhaps the only unaltered remnant of the Conqueror's time at present in existence. Simplicity of design and detail is not met with in the same degree as in Normandy itself. Very richly moulded features are introduced into heavy masses of building, and more ornamentation is employed, which is introduced in an arbitrary manner. The plan of the churches was the same as in Normandy. All were built with the semicircular chancel, but the arches of the nave usually rested on heavy cylindrical piers, hardly ever to be found in French churches, except in crypts. The windows and the doors were the same as in Normandy, and the Norman mouldings were introduced with little alteration. The walls were remarkably thick, and without prominent buttresses. Specimens of the time of Rufus are to be seen in the west end and nave of Rochester cathedral; the choir, side aisles, and middle transept at Durham; in the walls of the lower part of the western facade of Lincoln; the tower and transept



NORMAN MOLDING.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL. (Norman Transept and Tower)

of St. Alban's; and the oldest remaining parts of Winchester. A strongly-marked mode of enrichment, resembling scales or diamonds in its design, was generally employed on the surface of the walls; the arches were ornamented for the most part with the usual zigzag. The character of the exterior of buildings in the Norman style may be described as heavy and massive. The windows were generally small. Blind, narrow arcades often occur in the facades and towers, sometimes interlacing, and sometimes not so, in several ranges, one above the other. The Norman style is of frequent occurrence in the case of the castles of the feudal lords of the epoch. The nucleus of these buildings, which were in reality fortresses, consisted of a high and massive tower, which served at the same time to the residence of the lord and for purposes of defence. This tower was only accessible by a flight of steps leading along the wall to an upper storey of the building, and was only lighted by very small windows. In the last

höil, böy; pout, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zün. -cious, tious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. bei, dei.

quarter of the twelfth century the transition from the Norman to the Pointed or Early English style began. The earliest examples of this are the round part of the Temple Church, London, consecrated in 1185; the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, rebuilt after the fire, in 1175; and the great tower at the west end of Ely Cathedral, built by Bishop Ridel, who died in 1189. (*Encyclopædia*, &c.)

Norman French, *s.* The language spoken by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. It continued to be the legal language of England till the reign of Edward III., and is still employed on certain state occasions. It exercised a considerable influence on the Anglo-Saxon. [ENGLISH-LANGUAGE.]

Nor-man-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *Norman*; -ize.] To make Norman, or like Norman; to give a Norman character to.

"The *Normanizing* schemes of the Confessor" — *Engage. Brit.* (Ed. 9th), VII, 289.

nor-ma-tive, *a.* [Lat. *normatus*, pa. par. of *normo* = to set by the square.] Setting up a norm or standard.

Nor-na, Norn, *s.* [See def.]

Saund. Myth.: One of the Fates, Past, Present, and Future. The principal Norns were three in number, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld, and were represented as young women. Besides these three, each individual born had a norn who determined his fate.

nör-röy, *s.* [Eng. *north*, and O. Fr. *roy* = king.]

Her.: The third English King-at-Arms, having jurisdiction north of the Trent.

Norse, *a. & s.* [A shortened form of *Norskr*: (= *norðsk*; Eng. *northish*), the Norw. & Dan. form of Icel. *Norskr* = Norse.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or its inhabitants; Norwegian.

B. *As subst.*: The language of Norway. The Old Norse was the language of ancient Scandinavia, and is represented by the old and modern Icelandic.

Norse-man, *s.* [Eng. *Norse*, and *man*.] A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

nor-tê, *s.* [Sp. = the north or north wind.] The same as **NORTHER** (q.v.).

* **nor-tel-rie**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Nurture, education.

north, *northe*, *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *norþh*; cogn. with Dut. *noord*; Icel. *norðr*; Dan. & Sw. *nord*; Ger. *noord*; Fr. *nord*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *norte*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. The north is the direction of the true meridian from the equator to the north pole. Magnetic north is the direction of the magnetic meridian towards the north magnetic pole.

2. A country, region, or district, or a part of a country or region situated nearer to the north than another; a country or district lying opposite to the south.

"More uneven and unwelcome news
Came from the north" — *Shakesp.* *Henry VI.*, I, 1.

* 3. The north-wind.

"The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all our buds from blowing" — *Shakesp.* *Cymbeline*, I, 3.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or situated in the north.

"This shall be your north border." — *Numbers* xxiv, 7.

C. *As adv.*: Towards the north; in a northerly direction: as, To go, or sail, due north.

¶ (1) *North following*:

Astron.: In or towards the quadrant of the heavens between the north and east points. Used of one of a pair of stars, &c.

(2) *North preceding*:

Astron.: In or towards the quadrant between the north and the west points. Used similarly to No. 1.

¶ (3) *North polar distance*:

Astron.: The distance of a heavenly body from the north celestial pole.

north-east, *s., a., & adv.*

A. *As subst.*: The point of the compass

between the north and the east, equally distant from both.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the north-east, proceeding from the north east; north-easterly; north-eastern; as, a *north-east* wind.

C. *As adv.*: North-eastward.

¶ *North-east Passage*: A passage for navigation along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. After vain attempts had been made to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific by this route for more than three centuries, the passage was successfully effected by the Swedish explorer, Nordenskiöld, in 1878-79.

north-easter, *s.*

1. *Urd. Lang.*: A wind blowing from the north-east; a north-easterly gale.

2. *Nautis.*: A name given to the silver shillings and sixpences coined in New England in the reign of Charles I., from the letters N. E. (New England) stamped on one side.

north-easterly, *a.* Directed towards or proceeding from the north-east; as, a *north-easterly* course, a *north-easterly* wind.

north-eastern, *a.* Pertaining to, or situated in or towards the north-east; north-easterly.

north-eastward, *adv.* Towards the north-east.

north-polar, *a.* Pertaining to the north pole, or the regions near the north pole.

north-pole, *s.*

1. *Astron.*: The point in the northern sky around which the heavens seem to revolve.

2. *Geog.*: The northern extremity of the earth's axis, around which the planet revolves. Its latitude is 90°, i.e., it is 90° (a quadrant) distant from the equator.

north-star, *s.*

Astron.: The pole star, the polar star, the north polar star, *Polaris*. [POLE-STAR.]

north-west, *s., a., & adv.*

A. *As subst.*: The point of the compass between the north and the west, equally distant from both.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north-west; north-westerly.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-west* wind.

C. *As adv.*: North-westward.

¶ *North-west Passage*: A passage for navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, by the northern coasts of the American continent. It was first successfully traversed by Sir R. McClure in 1850-1.

north-wester, **nor'-wester**, *s.* A wind or gale blowing from the north-west.

north-westerly, *a.*

Directed towards, or proceeding from the north-west.

north-western, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the north-west; situated in or towards the north-west; as, a *north-western* country.

2. Proceeding from the north-west as, a *north-western* wind.

north-westward, *adv.* Towards the north-west.

north-wind, *s.* A wind which blows from the north.

north, *n.* [NORTH, *s.*]

Naut.: To move or veer towards the north; as, The wind *north*.

nor-thër, *s.* [Eng. *north*; -er.] A name given to certain violent gales from the north, prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. Called also *Noite* (q.v.).

nor-thër-li-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *northerly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being northerly.

nor-thër-ly, *a. & adv.* [A contracted form for *northerly* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to or situated in or towards the north; northerly.

"Among those *northerly* nations." — *Drayton* *Poly-*

Obion; *Illustrations*. (NOTE 7.)

2. Proceeding from the north.

3. In a direction towards the north; as, a *northerly* course.

B. *As adv.*: In a northerly direction; towards the north.

nor-thër, *n. & s.* [A.S. *norðern*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *nord*; root = north-running, i.e., coming from the north.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north, nearer to the north than some other point of reckoning or observation.

2. Living in the north.

"The *northern* men hold him no leaute,"

Robert de Brunne, p. 33

3. In a direction towards the north, or a point near it; northerly; as, a *northern* course.

1. Proceeding from the north; northerly; as, a *northern* wind.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of northern countries, or of the northern parts of a country; a northerner; opposed to southerner.

northern arches, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Hadena assimilis*.

northern-cirratule, *s.*

Zool.: *Cyrrhatulus borealis*, an annelid common on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. It varies from three to six, or more inches in length. The body is rather less than a goose-quill in calibre, and of a brown or yellowish colour.

Northern crown, *s.*

Astron.: *Corona Borealis*, a small, bright constellation near Hercules.

northern diver, *s.*

Ornith.: *Columbus glacialis*.

northern-drab, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Tenioctampa opima*.

northern-drift, *s.*

Geology:

1. The same as *Drift*, all of that formation then known being found in high latitudes in the northern hemisphere.

2. *Note*: That portion of the drift which is found in the northern hemisphere, as distinguished from a similar formation in high southern latitudes. [*DRIFT*, *DRIFT-PERIOD*.]

northern fur-seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Urocyon* (or *Callorhynchus*) *ursinus*, from the North Pacific, and especially from the Pribilof Islands. An adult male is from six to seven, and a female about four feet long. The colour of the former varies from reddish-gray to black; the latter is considerably lighter in hue. The male does not attain its full size till the sixth year. The females bear their first young when three years of age, and never but one at a birth. It is estimated that 100,000 young males are annually killed to provide the seal-skins of commerce, but no females are designedly slaughtered.

northern hare, *s.* [MOUNTAIN-HARE.]

northern-hemisphere, *s.* That half of the earth lying north of the equator.

northern-leopard, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for a variety of the leopard (*Felis pardus*) found in Japan. It resembles the Cheetah (q.v.), but the legs are short in comparison with its size.

northern lights, *s. pl.* [AURORA-BOREALIS.]

northern pocket-gopher, *s.*

Zool.: *Thomomys talpoides*, a mouse-like rodent of the family Geomyidae (q.v.). It ranges over nearly the whole of North America.

northern rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Agrotis lucerna*.

northern sea-cow, *s.*

Zool.: The extinct genus *Rhytina* (q.v.).

northern signs, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Those signs of the zodiac which are on the north side of the equator. They are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

northern spinach-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Cidaria populata*, a British geometer-moth.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pînc, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, eûre, ûnite, eûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

northern swift, s.

Entom.: *Hypobius Pallasi*, a moth occurring in the north of Britain.

northern waggoner, s.

Astron.: One of the popular names for *Crua Major*.

northern-wasp, s.

Entom.: *Vespa borealis*. Called also *V. albana*.

northern winter moth, s.

Entom.: An English geometrid-moth, *Chlorotolaba boreata*.

northern ōr, s. [Eng. *northern*; *-or*.] A native or inhabitant of the northern parts of any country; as, the *northerners* and *southerners* of the United States.

***northern lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *northern*; *-ly*.] Towards the north; in a northern direction; northerly.

* The same cannot go more southerly from us, nor come more northerly toward us. —*Bible* (with *Apocalypse*, *Rev.*, *ch.* *v.*, § 1).

northernmost, a. [Eng. *northern*; *-most*.] Situated at a point furthest north.

north-ŭng, s. [Eng. *north*; *-ing*.]

1. *Astron.*: The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.

2. *Navig.*: The difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning; opposed to southing.

3. *Geog.*: The distance between two east and west lines, one through each extremity of the course.

north-man (pl. north-mĕn), s. [Eng. *north* and *man*; *Ice.* *northmannr* (= *northmannr*), *pl. northmannr* = a northman, a Norwegian.] A name given to the inhabitants of the northern countries of Europe, and especially to those of ancient Scandinavia. [*NORMAN*.]

***northmost, a.** [Eng. *north*; *-most*.] Situated nearest to the north; northernmost.

northnĕss, s. [Eng. *north*; *-ness*.] The tendency in the end of the magnetic needle to point to the north.

Northern-bri-an, a. & s. [Eng. *north*; *Humber*, *sull.* *-an*.]

A. As adv.: Of or pertaining to Northumberland or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

northward, a., adv., & s. [Eng. *north*; *-ward*.]

A. As adv.: Situated or being towards the north; lying nearer to the north than the east and west points.

B. As adv.: In a northerly direction; towards the north.

* From Hamath northward to the desert south. —*Milton*, *P. L.*, *lin.* 137.

C. As subst.: The northern part, the northern end, the north.

northward-lŷ, a. & adv. [Eng. *northward*; *-ly*.]

A. As adv.: Having a northern direction.

B. As adv.: In a northward direction; towards the north.

northwards, adv. [Eng. *north*; *-wards*] [*NORTHWARD*, *B.*]

Nor-way, s. [*Ice.* *Norvege*.]

Geog.: A kingdom in the north of Europe, now united with Sweden.

Norway-deal, s. Deal cut from the trunk of the Norway spruce (q.v.). Called also white deal.

Norway fir, s. [*NORWAY-SPRUCE*.]

Norway jer-falcon, s.

Ornith.: *Hirundo ferruginea*, one of the Falconidae. It is peculiar to Europe and Northern Asia.

Norway-lobster, s. [*SEPHROPS*.]

Norway-maple, s.

Bot.: *Acer Platanoides*. The leaves are heart-shaped, five-lobed, glossy, deep green. It grows in the northern and midland parts of continental Europe. The wood is valued for

turning, and coarse sugar has been prepared from the sap.

Norway spruce, Norway fir, s.

Bot.: *Abies evasiu*. [*SPRUCE*.]

Norwĕ gi an, a. & s. [*NORWAY*.]

A. As adv.: Of or pertaining to Norway or its inhabitants.

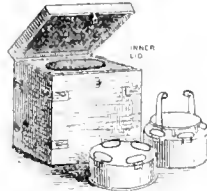
B. As substantive:

- 1. A native or inhabitant of Norway.
- 2. The language spoken by the Norwegians.

Norwegian seabeds, s. An abnormally severe form of scabies (itch), occurring in Norway and some other parts of Europe.

Norwegian stove, s. An apparatus which may be used either to retain heat derived from other sources or serve as a refrigerator. It consists of a square wooden box lined with a soft, non-conducting substance; cow's hair is the substance actually employed. The lid is similarly lined.

The interior is arranged for one or more saucepans, which, when inserted in the stove, are completely surrounded by the material. The meat or other substance in the saucepan being brought to the boiling-point in the ordinary manner, the pan is inserted in place in the stove, where the radiation of heat being prevented by the lining, the contents remain at a boiling heat a sufficient time to insure their being thoroughly cooked. When used as a refrigerator, the lining prevents the access of warm air to the cooler object within. No heat is ever applied to the apparatus, which is designed merely to maintain the temperature of an object already heated. It is only adapted for articles cooked by water or steam.



NORWEGIAN STOVE.

Norwegian-wasp, s.

Entom.: *Vespa norvegica*.

***Norwĕy an, a.** [Eng. *Norway*; *-an*.] Norwegian.

"In the stout *Norwegian* ranks." —*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, *i.* 2.

Nor-wich (wich as iġ), s. [*A.S.* *north-wic* = northern station or town.]

Geog.: The county-town of Norfolk.

Norwich crag, s.

Geol.: The Fluvio-marine or Mammaliferous Crag. [*CRAG*.]

nōse, nasc, s. [*A.S.* *nōsa*; cogn. with *Dut.* *nūs*; *Ice.* *nūs*; *Dan.* *nūs*; *Sw.* *nosa*; *Ger.* *nose*; *Russ.* *nos*; *Lat.* *nasus*; *Lat.* *nasus*; *Sansk.* *nāsā*; *Fr.* *nez*; *Ital.* *naso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as *II.* 1.
- 2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anything resembling, or supposed to resemble, a nose in shape; as a pointed or tapering projection; the nozzle of a bellows, pipe, tynere, &c.; the beak or nostrum of a still.

"The *apex* *arteria* is the nose of the bellows." —*Baldwin*, *Elements of Speech*.

(2) The power of smelling.

(3) Scent, sagacity.

"We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master." —*Collier*, *on Europe*.

(4) An informer. (*Thiers's* *strag.*)

"A regular trump did not like to turn nose." —*Bacon*, *Unlikely Legend*; *The Brummer*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The organ of smell, consisting of two parts, one external, the nose, the other internal, the nasal fossæ. The nose is a triangular pyramid projecting from the centre of the face above the upper lip, divided internally by the septum or columna into two, forming the nostrils. The sense of smell is produced by the action of the olfactory nerve on the minutæ of the nasal fossæ.

2. *Pathol.*: There may be hæmorrhage from the nose, polypus of the nose, abscess and perforation of the septum, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane, &c.

3. *Luth.*: The end of a mandrel on which the chuck is secured.

* (1) *Who* *is* *there*. One who, phrased by *Welsh*, and is only persnaded to any purpose, or a complaint or accommodation, disposition.

"I never took a *who* *there* till I turned in my head." —*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, *ch.* *viii.*

(2) *Who* *is* *there*. As far as one enters of the first look.

(3) *To* *be* *blind*. To lead blindly.

(4) *To* *be* *blind*. To lead blindly, supersede, or supplant a person by excluding him.

"To find the *who* *there* *of* *the* *world* by that little method making *under* *the* *table*." —*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, *ch.* *viii.*

(5) *To* *be* *blind*. To take offence.

(6) *To* *be* *blind*. To be busy, to be busybody, to be a busybody.

(7) *To* *be* *blind*. To show contempt. (*Followed* *by* *at*.)

(8) *To* *be* *blind*. To cheat, to cheat.

"I *was* *blind* *the* *old* *men* *of* *their* *money*." —*Reverend*, *Traveller in English*, *Italy*.

(9) *To* *be* *blind*. To cast in the lot.

(10) *To* *be* *blind*. To be hard upon one.

(11) *To* *be* *blind*. To be cheated.

(12) *To* *be* *blind*. To count the number of persons present; to count how many sit on a particular side in Parliament or elsewhere. *Howey* considers it a term borrowed from horse-dealers, who, in counting horses in a stable, do so by ascertaining how many noses are visible.

(13) *Under* *one's* *nose*. Under the immediate range of observation.

"Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my nose." —*Pope's* *Letters*.

nose bag, s. A bag of stout canvas with a leather bottom, and having straps at its upper end, by which it may be fastened to a horse's head while he is eating the contained provender.

nose band, s.

Saddlery: The lower band of the military bridle, passing over in front and attached to the cheek straps.

nose bit, s. Another name for the pump-bit or shell-gauge used in boring out tinholes for pump-stocks or wooden pipes. A slit-nose bit.

***nose cloth, s.** A pocket-handkerchief.

***nose herb, s.** A herb fit for a nose; gay; a flower.

"They are not herbs; they are *nose-herbs*." —*Shakespeare*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, *iv.* 3.

nose hole, s.

Glossology: The open mouth of a turbine at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of manufacture, in order to soften the thick portion at the neck, which has just been detached from the flowing-tube.

nose key, s.

Coopers: A key-wedge.

***nose painting, s.** Colouring the nose; making the nose red with blink. (*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, *ii.* 3.)

nose piece, s.

1. *Anat.*: The nozzle of a hose or pipe.

2. *Optics*: That which holds the object-glass of a microscope. Double, triple, or quadruple nose-pieces are sometimes attached to the nose of a microscope, and held as many object-glasses of varying power, which are brought into requisition as desired.

3. *Bot.*: A nose-band (q.v.).

4. *Ornith.*: The same as *Nose-band*, (q.v.).

nose pipe, s. The section of pipe containing the contracted orifice attached to the end of the blast pipe, and placed within the turbine of a blast-furnace.

nose ring, s.

1. A ring of gold, silver, or other metal worn as an ornament by various savage tribes, and especially by the South Sea Islanders.

2. A ring put through the nose of an animal; as a bull, a pig, &c.

nose-smart, s.
Etymol.
 (1) *Esipilina siliicium* (Cress), and others of the genus.
 (2) The genus *Nasturtium*.

nose, v.t. & i. [Nose, s.]
A. Transitive:

- To smell, to scent.
 "You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs into the lobby."—*Shakesp. Hamlet*, v. 3.
- To oppose to the face; to face, to beard.
- To utter through the nose; to utter in a nasal manner.
- To touch with the nose.
 "Lands are glad,
 Nosing the mother's udder"
Tennyson. Laurence, lxx.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To smell, to sniff.
 2. To thrust one's nose into what does not concern one; to meddle.

nōs ē an, s. [NOSITE.]

nōse' blōcēd, s. [Eng. nose, and blood.]
Bot.: The Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

nōse' bŭrn, s. & a. [Eng. nose, and burn.]
 (See the compound.)

noseburn tree, s.
Bot.: *Daphniphyllum tenuifolium*, one of the Brazilian Thymelaeae.

nōsed, a. [Eng. nos(e)-, -ed.] Having a nose; especially, having a nose of a certain kind. Generally used in compounds, as long-nosed, short-nosed, &c.
 "The slaves are nosed like vultures."
Brown & Pelt.: New Voyage, v. 1.

nōse'-gāy, s. [Eng. nose, and gay.] A bunch of odoriferous flowers; a bouquet, a posie.
 "Fairy girls dressed in white and carrying odorous gays."—*Miscellany. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

nōse'-lēss, a. [Eng. nose; -less.] Having no nose; deprived of the nose.
 "Mangled Myrridons,
 Noseless, and handless, back and chapt, come to him."
Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

***nōse'-thīrl, nose thrill, s.** [NOSTRIL.]

nōs-īng, s. [Eng. nos(e); -ing.]
Carpenary:
 1. The rounded front edge of a tread which projects over the riser of a stair.
 2. The prominent edge of a moulding or drip.

nōs'-ite, s. [Named after K. W. Nose; suff. -ite (Min.).; Ger. *nosium*, *nosium*, *osium*.]
Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring mostly in rhombic dishehedral, but sometimes granular massive. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 2.25 to 2.4; colour, bluish, grayish-brown to black. Compos.: silica, 36.1; sulphuric acid, 8.9; alumina, 34.9; soda, 24.9 = 100, corresponding to the formula, 23NaO.6SiO₂ + 3CaO₂. 2SO₃ + 2NaO.8H₂O. Found associated with sandstone and mica, in the district of the Lancher See, also as a constituent of certain dolerite lavas. Regarded by some mineralogists as a variety of Haiyue (q.v.) rich in soda.

nōs le (le as el), s. [NOZZLE.]

nōs o, prof. [Gr. *nosos* (*nosus*) = a disease.] Pertaining to diseases.

***nōs'-o-cōme, s.** [Gr. *nosokomeion* (*nosokomeion*).] [NOSOCOMIAL.] An hospital.
 "The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great hospital or nosocom."—*Cryparch. Babrius*, bk. 1, ch. li.

***nōs o eō' mi al, a.** [Gr. *nosokomeion* (*nosokomeion*) = a hospital; *nosos* (*nosus*) = disease, and *komēo* (*komēō*) = to take care of.] Pertaining or relating to a hospital.

nō sōg'-ra phŭ, s. [Pref. *nos-*, and Gr. *gnōphō* (*gnōphō*) = to describe; Fr. *nosographie*.] The science of the description of diseases.

nōs ô lōg'-ic al, a. [Eng. nosology (g); -ical.] Of or pertaining to nosology.

nōs ôl' g-ist, s. [Eng. nosology (g); -ist.] One who studies or is versed in nosology.

nōs ôl' g-ŷ, s. [Pref. *nos-*, and Gr. *lógos* (*logos*) = a word, discourse.]
 1. A systematic classification and arrange-

ment of diseases, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nō sōn' ô my, s. [Pref. *nos-*, and Gr. *ōnomia* (*onomia*) = a name.] The nomenclature of diseases.

***nōs ô pō' ēt ic, nōs ô pōi' ēt iek, a.** [Pref. *nos-*, and Gr. *poietikos* (*poietikos*) = producing; *poieo* (*poieō*) = to make.] Producing or causing diseases.
 "The qualities of the air are *nosopœtiel*; that is, have a power of producing diseases."—*Arbuthnot*.

nōs ô tāx' y, s. [Pref. *nos-*, and Gr. *τάξις* (*taxis*) = an arrangement.] The distribution and classification of diseases.

nōss, s. [A variant of *ness* (q.v.).] A promontory.

nos sōck, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A dram.
 "I'll give ye a *nossock*, to heat your wame."—*Chaucer & Gower's The Cook's wife's Daughter*, p. 3.

nōs tāl' gī a, s. [Gr. *νόστος* (*nostos*) = return, and *άλγος* (*algos*) = pain; Fr. *nostalgic*.] Home-sickness (q.v.).

nōs tāl' gīc, a. [Fr. *nostalgique*.] [NOSTALGIA.] Pertaining or relating to nostalgia; home-sick.
 "The mysterious *nostalgic* ailment termed 'la malade du pays.'"—*Anty Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1882.

nōs-tāl' gŷ, s. [NOSTALGIA.]

nōs tōc, nōs-tōck, s. [Ger. *nostok*, *nost-och* = *nostoc*.] (See def.)

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order or order Nostochineæ or Nostochææ, or Nostochaceæ. The definitely formed hard pellicle of the rind enclosing the frond is composed of a gelatinous substance, globose, lobed or forked, embedded in which are numerous more or less headed filaments, or necklike lines of globules, some of which are larger than the rest. Reproduction is by cell division of the endochrome of these larger cells, or by zoospores. The species are generally green, though sometimes blue. They are found on damp ground, wet rocks, mosses, &c., and in fresh-water, either free or attached to stones. Some British species have been described. Of these, *Nostoc commune* is very common in autumn and winter on garden walks, rocks, barren pastures, &c. According to Fries, *N. lichensoides* and *johannicum* are the lichens *Collema lanosum*, *C. flaccidum*, &c., surcharged with water.
 "He published his memoir concerning fossil shells, another upon the *nostoc*, a curious fungus, which appears only after heavy summer rain."—*J. Grant, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xiv, p. 362.

nōs tō chin'-ē-æ, nōs-tōch' ē-æ, nōs-tō chā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nostoc*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*, var. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Coniferaceæ, or order of Algae, green-spored Algae, consisting of plants having minute unbranched, usually moniliform, microscopic filaments, at rest or oscillating, imbedded in a mass of more or less firm gelatinous matter. The species are found on damp ground or floating at the bottom of water.

nōs-tō-mā' nī a, s. [Gr. *νόστος* (*nostos*) = return, and *μαρία* (*mania*) = madness.]
Mental Pathol.: An aggravated form of nostalgia, amounting to madness.

nōs'-tril nose-thīrl, nose-thīrl, nose-thril, nose-thrill, nose-thurle, nōs-trelle, s. [A.S. *noðthorl*, from *noð* = the nose, and *thrycel*, *thrycel* = a perforation; *thrycelan* = to bore, to drill.] [DRILL, v., THRILL.]

- I. Ordinary Language:**
 1. *Lit.*: The same as II. 1 (1).
 2. *Fig.*: Acuteness, sharpness, perception. (See *Jonsen*.)

II. Technically:
 1. *Anatomy*:

- Human*: One of the two apertures or cavities in the nose, which give passage to the air and to the secretions of the nose; used in the plural for the nose.
- Compare*: The nostrils of birds are generally placed at the base of the side of the bill; in some cases they are behind the basal margin, in others towards the centre of the bill.
- Pathol.*: There may be a plugging of a

nostril, chronic inflammation of the nostrils, or they may be eaten away by syphilitic ulcers.

nōs trŭm, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *nosivus* = ours, *v.*, a special drug or remedy known only to the maker or seller.]

1. A medicine, the composition and mode of preparation of which is kept secret by the inventor or proprietor, in order to secure a monopoly; a quack medicine.
 "Have I drivell the physician,
 Whose most infallible *nosivum* was at fault?"
B. Browning. Picocholas, iii.

2. A remedy, scheme or device proposed by a quack or epothetmonger in any department.
 "Payment of members of Parliament, scheme for education of land, and all sort of *nosivum* on social questions."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

nōs' y, nōs'-ey, a. [Fr. *nosé*; -y.] Having a large and prominent nose.

"Who the knight and his *nos* square were"—*Jarvis. Am Quercy*, pt. ii, bk. ii, ch. xv.

nōt, v. [NOTO.]

nōt, *nat, nought, adv. [The same word as NAUGHT (q.v.).]

1. A particle used to express negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition; as, He must not go; Will you go? I will not.

- (1) *Not the less*; *None the less*; *not less* on that account; *nevertheless*. [NATHLESS.]
- (2) *Not the more*; *None the more*; *not more* on that account.

***not self, s.**
Metaph.: The same as NOT-EGO (q.v.).

***nōt, *noot, *note, v. i.** [A.S. *nōt* = I know, he knows not; for *ne* *nōt*, from *ne* = not, and *nōt* = I know, he knows.]

1. Know or knows not; knew not.
 "Soth to sayn, I *not* how men him calle."
Chaucer. C. T., 286.

2. Know or knew not how to; could not.
 "Secretly he saw, yet *note* discove."
Spenser. F. Q., III. iii. 50.

***nōt, v.** [NOTT, v.]

***not-head, *nott head, s.** A head having the hair cut short.

***not-wheat, s.** Smooth, unbearded wheat. (*Cucen*.)

nō-tā bē'-nē, phr. [Lat.] Mark or note well; generally contracted into N.B.

nō tā bil'-i-a, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *notabilis* = notable (q.v.).] Notable things; things most worthy of notice.

nō tā bil i-tŷ, no-ta bil i-tee, s. [Fr. *notabilité*.]

- The quality or state of being notable; notableness.
- A notable or remarkable person or thing; a person of note.

nōt a ble, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *notabilis* = remarkable, from *noto* = to mark; *nota* = a mark, a note; Sp. *notable*, Ital. *notabile*.]

A. As adjective:
 1. Worthy of notice; noted, noteworthy, distinguished, remarkable, memorable.
 "And sleeve and bette downe a great number of the most *notable* of the cyste."—*Bacon's. Prouessart*; *Compte*, vol. li, ch. cxxvii.

2. Notorious, egregious; well or commonly known.
 "A *notable* leaping sinner, indeed, to wit, the rebel."
South. Sermons, vol. iii, ser. 4.

3. Excellent; clever in any sphere.
 "My master is become a *notable* lover."—*Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 5.

4. Conspicuous; easily seen or observed; manifest, observable.

B. As substantive:
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person or thing worthy of note or distinction.
 "Varrus's avowry is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables*, which foreign nations record."
Madison. On Italy.

2. *French Hist.*: A number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king prior to the Revolution of 1789, to constitute a representative body (the Assembly of the Notables) of the kingdom.

nōt-a-ble nēss, s. [Eng. *notable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being notable or noteworthy; notability.

"Neither could the *notableness* of the place . . . make us to make it."—*Honolius. Against Peril of Holbay*, pt. i.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thére: pine, pît, sirc, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn: mûte, eüb, eüre, unite, eür, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian, æ, œ = ê; ey = ä; qu = kw.

nōt-a-blŷ, *not-a-blyc, *adv.* [Eng. *notable*(ly); -ly.]

1. In a notable, not-worthy, or remarkable manner; remarkable.

"He sheweth before, and that notably, of the marvelous times towards the end of the world. *Prod upon 2 Timothy*. (Bible, 1551.)

2. Egregiously, plainly.

"Once or twice notably deceived." *Saath's Sermons*, vol. V, ser. 11.

3. With consequence; with show of importance.

"Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very notably." *Johnson*.

nōt-a-cān-thā, *s.* pl. [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *acanth* (*akanthos*) = a spine.]

Entom.: A tribe of Diptera, with a single family, *Stratiomyidae* (q.v.). Its chief character is the presence of spines upon the posterior margin of the scutellum.

nōt-a-cān-thi dō, **nōt-a-cān-thi,** *s.* pl. [Mod. Lat., *nobocanthus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*thi*, or masc. -*ti*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii. Only known genus, *Notacanthus* (q.v.).

nōt-a-cān-thūs, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *acanth* (*akanthos*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of Acanthopterygians. The development of spines in the vertical fin is the only characteristic of the order which these fishes possess. Body elongate, covered with very small scales; the snout protrudes beyond the mouth. Dentition feeble. Five species known, from the Mediterranean, the Arctic, Atlantic, and Southern Pacific Oceans. During the *Challenger* expedition specimens were obtained from an alleged depth of 1,875 fathoms.

nōt-al, *a.* [Gr. *πίστος* (*πίστος*) = the back.]

Belonging or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

nō-tāl-ġi-a, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *άλγος* (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the back; irritation of the spine.

nō-tān-dūm (pl. **nō-tān-dā**), *s.* [Lat. *nōt*, sing. of *nōtarius*, fut. pass. par. of *nōtō* = to mark, to note.]

Something to be marked or noted; a notable fact or occurrence.

nō-tār, *s.* [O. Fr. *notaire*.] A notary (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

nō-tār-chūs, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *ἀρχός* (*archos*) = the vent.]

Zool.: A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, family Aplysiidae. Animal shell-less. Seven species known, from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

nō-tār-i-āl, *a.* [Eng. *notary*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a notary: as, a notarial seal.

2. Done, executed, or taken by a notary.

"Witnesses to notarial or civil deeds." *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1882.

notarial acts, *s.* pl.

Law: Such acts in civil law as require to be done under the seal of a notary, and are admitted as evidence in foreign courts.

notarial instruments, *s.* pl.

Suits Law: Instruments of assise, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition, of protest, and drawn up by a notary.

nō-tār-i-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *notarial*; -ly.]

In a notarial manner; by a notary.

nōt-ar-ŷ, *s.* [O. Fr. *notaire*, from Lat. *notarius* = a shorthand writer, one who makes notes; *nōt* = a mark, a note; Sp. & Port. *notario*; Ital. *notario*, *notajo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Originally, among the ancient Romans, a person employed to take notes of trials, proceedings in courts, contracts, &c.; a shorthand writer. This kind of work was at first usually performed by slaves, but the notarii, as they increased in ability and raised themselves above the servile ranks, gradually assumed the duties and functions of the tabelliones, writers who, under the Roman law, were employed in drawing up contracts, wills and commercial documents, and the work which fell to them in this capacity corresponded very closely to some of the

business now undertaken by the modern notary public, the solicitor, attorney, and conveyancer.

2. A public official authorized to attest signatures in deeds, contracts, affidavits, declarations, and especially such as are to be sent to foreign countries. They note and protest bills of exchange, draw up protests after receiving the affidavits of mariners and masters of ships, and administer oaths. Frequently called a Notary Public.

"Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there." *You'll hoist!* *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

3. From a document dated 1571, it appears that the Company of Notaries in London at that time numbered sixteen, and that they led their living by the "Making of Proches, Intimations, and Remissions, and other writings," for the doing of which a monopoly had just been granted to one Richard Candler. (*Biblioth.*)

II. Church Hist. (Pl.): One of the names given by the Paulicians to their ministers or teachers. (*Moshour: Church History* (ed. 1861), p. 321.)

1. (1) Ecclesiastical Notary:

Church Hist.: An officer appointed to collect and preserve the acts of the martyrs.

(2) *Apostolic & Imperial Notary:* A notary formerly appointed by the pope or an emperor to exercise his functions in a foreign country.

2. (1) Ecclesiastical Notary:

Church Hist.: An officer appointed to collect and preserve the acts of the martyrs.

(2) *Apostolic & Imperial Notary:* A notary formerly appointed by the pope or an emperor to exercise his functions in a foreign country.

nō-tāto, *a.* [Lat. *notatus*, pa. par. of *nōtō* = to mark, to note.]

Bot.: Marked, variegated; having variegated spots or lines.

nō-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *notatio* = a marking, a noting, from *notatus* = pa. par. of *nōtō* = to mark, to note; *nōt* = a mark.]

1. The act of marking or noting; the act or practice of recording anything by means of marks, characters, or figures.

2. A system of marks, notes, signs, or characters employed in any art or science, to express in a brief and compendious form certain facts connected with that art or science. [S.]

3. Etymology; etymological signification.

"The notation of a word is, when the original thereof is sought out; and consisteth in two things, the kind and the figure." *Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. viii.

(1) *Architectural Notation:* A system of signs, marks, or characters, appended to figures, when used to denote dimensions on drawings, as "for feet," "for inches," "for parts; as, 10' 6" = ten feet six inches.

(2) *Arithmetical Notation:* A system of figures or characters used to represent numbers. Two methods of expressing numbers are at present in use, the Roman and the Arabic.

In the Roman method seven characters are employed, called numeral letters. These, standing separately, represent the following numbers, viz., I for one, V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for one hundred, D for five hundred, and M for one thousand. By combinations of these characters, in accordance with the following principles, every number may be expressed: (a) when a letter stands alone, it represents the number given above, as V for five; (b) when a letter is repeated, the combination stands for the product of the number denoted by the letter by the number of times which it is taken; thus, III, stands for three; XXX, for thirty, &c.; (c) when a letter precedes another, taken in the order given above, the combination stands for the number denoted by the greater diminished by that denoted by the less; thus, IV, stands for five less one, i.e., four; XC, for one hundred less ten, i.e., ninety, &c.; (d) when a letter, taken in the order given above, follows another, the combination stands for the sum of the numbers denoted by the letters taken separately; thus, XI, stands for ten plus one, i.e., eleven; LV, for fifty plus five, i.e., fifty-five; CIV, for one hundred plus four [IV = five less one, i.e., four as in (c)], i.e., one hundred and four; MDCCCLXXXV, for eighteen hundred and eighty-five. This method of notation is now little used except for dates, headings of chapters, &c.

In the Arabic, or rather the Hindoo, method, introduced by the Arabs into Europe at the close of the tenth century, numbers are represented by the symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and their combinations, according to conventional rules. The characters are called

figures or digits, and, taken in their order, stand for nought, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine; the value of the unit depends upon the place, which the figure occupies in the scale of digits. The value of each figure, or digit, increases as it is added into from the right, and is ten times the number of places of the digit to the left of the left unit; thus, the digit 4, in the number 40, and the digit itself the number 4, each power intended to be expressed, thus, 40 = 40, 400 = 400, 4000 = 4000, and so on.

(3) *Chemical Notation:* The method of representing elements of chemistry. The symbols now in use are exclusively to modern times, but in all ages signs of some kind or other have been employed to represent the various kinds of matter. In 1814 Berzelius expressed the idea of the initial letters of the elements, and the employment of exponents to express the number of the same atoms in the compound, by using chemical notation almost into its present state. Thus, sulphuric acid, Na₂SO₄, indicating that the compound is formed of two atoms of sodium (natrium), one of sulphur, and four of oxygen. In organic compounds, the constitution of which is known, the symbols are so arranged as to show the various groups of radicals. (C₁₀H₁₅O) = decylhe acetate, but laryric acid, with the same number of atoms, is expressed by (C₁₁H₁₇O).

(4) *Mathematical notation:* The conventional method of representing mathematical quantities and operations by means of symbols. [SYMBOL.]

(5) *Musical notation:* The system or method of expressing musical sounds in writing, by means of signs, characters, figures, or marks. [NOTE, s.]

(6) *Numerical notation:*

Musie: A method of expressing musical sounds by numerals.

(7) *Tonic sol-fa notation:* [TONE SOL-FA.]

nō-tā-ter, *s.* [Lat.] One who makes or writes notes, an annotator.

"The notator Dr. Potter in his op. the before of the reader saith thus, *Edmon Epus*, &c." *Wood, Athol*, p. 100.

nōtch, *s.* [A weakened and later form of *nōt*.] (q.v.)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A nick, a slit; a small cut or indent in anything.

2. Anything resembling a notch, as a narrow cutting or pass in a mountain.

II. Pathol.: An incision; a putulent or corrosive cut of a margin, as the inter-religular notch of the notches of vertebrae, &c.

notch flowered, *a.*

Bot.: Having the flowers notched at the margin.

nōtch, vt. & i. [NORCH, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cut notches or nicks in; to nick, to indent.

"The convex wank is composed of black and white pieces, cancelled and transversely notched." *Johnson*.

2. To place in a notch, as an arrow; to fit to the string.

3. To mark or keep count of, by cutting notches in a stick or piece of wood; to score.

"Mr. Wiggleson had notched some fifty-four." *Dickens: Pickwick's Papers*, ch. xii.

B. Intransitive:

To keep a count or score by cutting notches in a stick; to score.

nōtch board, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *board*.]

Archit.: The board which receives the ends of the steps and treads in a staircase.

nōtched, *par. pres. or a.* [NORCH, s.]

notched card, *s.* Having the margins of the cards irregular in contour, as I notched.

Notched-carded Not:

Zool.: *Pezomachus contractus*; it is found in central and southern Europe, and extends eastwards into Persia.

hōll, **hōy** = **pōut,** **jōvī**; **cat,** **çell,** **chorus,** **çhin,** **bençh** = **go,** **ğem** = **thin,** **this** = **sin,** **aş** = **expect,** **Xenophon,** **exist.** -**ğ.** -**çian,** -**tian** = **şan.** -**tion,** -**sion** = **şhün.** -**tion,** -**şion** = **zhün.** -**cious,** -**tious,** -**sious** = **şhus.** **ble,** **die,** &c. = **bcl,** **dcl.**

notch *ing*, *pt. pres.*, *a.*, & *s.* [NORCH, v.]
A. & B. *As pt. pres. & particip. ulf.*: (See the verb).
C. *As substantive*:
 1. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. The act of cutting notches or nicks in anything.
 2. The act of scoring or counting as by notches.
 3. A notch, a nick.
 II. *Technically*:
 1. *Corp.*: A mode of joining timbers or scarfing in a frame. It is either square or dovetailed, and is used for connecting the ends of wall-plates and bond-timbers at the angles, letting joists down on girders, binders, sills, plates, or porches. Halving, scarfing, and caulking are forms of notching, and form a lap-joint.
 2. *Roll. Eng.*: [GULLEING].

notching adze, *s.*
Corp.: A light adze with a bit of large curvature or nearly straight for notching into timbers in making gans, &c. [GAIN (1), s.]

notch-weed, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *weed*.]
Bot.: *Chenopodium Falcaria*.

notch-wing, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *wing*.]
Entom.: A moth, *Tetras candelaria*.

note, *v.* [For *no note*.] Knew not, could not, [NOT, v.]

note (1), *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *nota* = a mark, a sign, a note, allied to *notus*, *pa. part. of nosco* (*nosco*) = to know; Ital. & Sp. *nota*.]
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. A mark or token by which anything may be known; a visible sign or mark.
 "Some natural notes about her body."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 2.
 2. A stigma, a brand; reproach, shame.
 "My posterity shamed with the note."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 208.
 3. Notice, heed, care, observation.
 "Some precepts worth the note."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 5.
 4. The state of being under observation.
 "Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in note."
Bacon
 5. Reputation, mark, renown, consequence, distinction.
 "To make their men of note."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labour's Lost*, iii.
 6. Distinction or fame, in a bad sense; notoriety.
 "A deed of dreadful note."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 2.
 7. Account, notice, information, intelligence, intimation.
 "Give him note of our approach."
Shakesp.: *Titus & Coriolanus*, iv. 1.
 8. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory, or to be used for reference at a future time.
 9. In the same sense as II. 2.
 10. An explanatory or critical comment; an annotation.
 "The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and obscured with illustrations."
Edison: *On the Classics*.
 11. (*Pl.*): The verbatim report of a speech, discourse, &c., taken by a reporter or shorthand writer.
 12. A remark.
 "A good note: that keeps you from the blow of the law."
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.
 13. A bill, an account, a memorandum, a list, a catalogue.
 "Here's the note how much your chain weighs."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.
 14. A short letter; a billet.
 "She sent a note, the seal in 'Ella vous suit'."
Voltaire: *Henriade*, 103.
 15. A small size of letter paper, used for writing notes or short letters; note-paper.
 16. An official or diplomatic communication in writing, an official memorandum or communication from the minister of one country to the minister of another.

II. *Technically*:
 I. *Musical*:
 (1) In general, any musical sound.
 (2) In particular, the signs placed upon the stave which show by their shape and position the duration and pitch of sound. They constitute the essence of measurable music as opposed to mere "signs of intonation," such as were the neumes. The first division of notes was, as might be expected, into long and short (breve or long). The long was a four-sided note with a tail (♩); the breve a four-sided note without a tail (♪); the semibreve a diamond note (♩). There are now six notes in ordinary use: viz., the semibreve (♩); the minim (♪); the crotchet (♫); the quaver (♬); the semiquaver (♭), and the demisemiquaver (♮). The half-demisemiquaver (♯) is also occasionally used. One semibreve is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers, or sixty-four half-demisemiquavers.
 (3) The term is used generally for the sound of which notes are signs, as when we say of a singer that his high notes are good, or that a player plays wrong notes.
 "To find out many crafty notes,
 They be stored not hit thro' notes."
Chaucer: *Dreeme*.
 2. *Print.*: A mark on the margin of a book, to call attention to something in the text: These are of three kinds
 (1) Shoulder-notes, at the top of the page, giving book, chapter, and date, as in reference Bibles.
 (2) Side notes, marginal or set-in notes, containing abstracts of the text, as in law-books, or reference notes to parallel passages.
 (3) Foot-notes, containing commentaries and annotations.
 3. *Comm.*: A written or printed promise to pay a certain sum of money to a certain person, on a specific date: as, a promissory note, a bank-note, &c.
 * *Note of hand*: A promissory note.
note-book, *s.* A book in which notes or memoranda are set down.
 "Casius all his faults observed;
 set in a note-book."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.
note-paper, *s.* The same as NOTE, *s.*, I. 15.
note (2), *s.* [A.S.] Business, occupation, need.
note (3), *s.* [NUT.]

note (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *noter*; Sp. *notar*; Ital. *notare*, all from Lat. *nota* = to mark.] [NOTE, s.]
 1. To mark; to distinguish with a mark.
 2. To stigmatize; to brand with a crime.
 "You have condemned and noted Lucius Pella."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.
 3. To observe, to remark, to heed; to take note or notice of.
 "I will be hold by his licence to note in them [these words] a little lacke of wit."
Str. P. More: *Workes*, p. 1, 197.
 4. To show respect to; to treat with respect.
 "Whose worth and honesty is a noble note."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.
 5. To pay attention to; to listen to; to heed.
 "But note me, signior."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.
 6. To set down; to commit to memory.
 "I'll note you in my book of memory."
Shakesp.: *A Henry VI.*, ii. 4.
 7. To make a note or memorandum of; to set down in writing.
 "Note it in a book that it may be for ever and ever."
Isaiah xxx. 8.
 8. To set down in musical characters.
 9. To furnish or provide with notes; to annotate.
 10. To denote, to mark.
 11. To charge with a crime. (Followed by *of*). (*Dependent*).
 * *To note a bill*:
Comm.: To record the non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill when it becomes due. It is done officially by a notary.
 * **note** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *notian*; *pa. t. hant*.] To butt; to push with the horns.
not-éd, *pt. pres.*, & *v.* [NOTE, v.]
A. *As pt. pres.*: (See the verb).
B. *As adj.*: Of note; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy, celebrated.
 "We shall have recourse to a noted story in Don Quixote."
Ham.: *Essays*, pt. 1, ess. 25.
not-éd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *noted*; *-ly*.] With good perception and remembrance; exactly.
 "Do you remember what you said of the duke?—Most notably sir."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

not-éd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *noted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being noted; eminence, celebrity, remarkableness, notableness.
 "So lucky... as to attain the so criminally courted notableness."
Bible: *Works*, ii. 306.
 * **note-fill**, *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; *-full*.] Worthy of note; notable.
 "My muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences."
Chaucer: *Boecius*, bk. 1.
not-é-læ-a, *s.* [Gr. *notos* (*notos*) = the south, and *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive. So named because these olive-like plants are confined to Australia and Tasmania.]
Bot.: A genus of Olacaceæ, having opposite entire leathery leaves, axillary racemes of yellowish-green flowers, and small fleshy one-sided drupes. There are seven or eight species, which furnish good timber. *Notedæ lygistoides* is the Tasmanian Ironwood tree, and *N. ovalis* the Dunga-runga of New South Wales.
note-less, *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; *-less*.]
 1. Not of note; not notable, remarkable, or conspicuous. (*Gram. & Flet.*: *Bondura*, §. 1.)
 2. Unmusical, discordant.
 "Frischclark with notelless tone."
Bible: *Two Yeers of Beauford*, i.
note-less-ness, *s.* [Eng. *notelless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being notelless.
note-lét, *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; dim. suff. *-let*.]
 1. A little note; a billet.
 2. A small notice; a short criticism.
 "Some brightly written notellets on books and reading."
Athenæum, Aug. 2, 1881, p. 144.
 * **note-muge**, *s.* [NUTMEG.]
not-ér, *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]
 1. One who notes or takes notice.
 2. An annotator, a commentator.
 "Postellus, and the noter upon him, Severinus, have much admired this manner."
Gregory: *Post.*, p. 308.
no-té-us, *s.* [Gr. *notéus* (*notéus*) = one who carries on the back.]
Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, family Brachiopoda. There are no eyes, the foot is forked, the lorica spinous in front and behind. Length of lorica about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
note-wor-thy, * **note-woor-thie**, *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; and *wor-thy*.] Worthy of or deserving notice; calling for notice or remark; notable, remarkable.
 "This is way's noteworther, that the Dunes had an vnteract or rather a lame and limping rule in this land."
Boltshead: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. vii, ch. 1.
noth-ér, *a. & conj.* [NEITHER.]
noth-ing, * **noth yng**, *nae thing*, *na thing*, *s. & adv.* [Eng. *no*, and *thing*.]
A. *As substantive*:
 1. Not anything; the opposite to something and anything.
 "The idea therefore either of a finite or infinite nothing, is a contradiction in terms."
Clarke: *Answer to the Seventh Letter*. (Note)
 2. Non-existence; nothingness.
 "Mighty states characterless are grateful
 to nothing."
Shakesp.: *Titus*, iii. 2.
 3. A state or condition of insignificance or comparative worthlessness or inimportance.
 "A man that from very nothing is grown into an unspicable estate."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.
 4. A thing of no importance or moment; a trifle.
 "A race of empty friends, loud nothings."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Alas in the Hall*, i. 1.
 5. A cipher.
B. *As adv.*: In no degree; not in any degree; not at all.
 "Adam with such counsel nothing sway'd."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 1, 910.
 * **nothing-doer**, *a.* An idler.
 "Swains of nothing-doers."
Achilles: *Works*, ii. 182.
 * **nothing gift**, *s.* A gift of no worth; a worthless gift.
 "That nothing-gift of differing multitudes."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.
nothing-worth, *a.* Worth nothing; worthless. (*Veneysson*: *The Epic*, 30.)
noth-ing-ár-i-an, *s.* [Eng. *nothing-arian*.] One of no particular belief or religious denomination.
 * **noth-ing-ár-i-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *nothing-arian*; *-ism*.] The principles or teachings of the nothingarians.
 "A venton from the nothingarianism of the last century."
Church Times, Sept. 3, 1881, p. 594.

fate, fát, fáre, amidst, whàt, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hér, thère; pine, pit, sire, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wô, sôn; mûte, eüb, eüre, ùnite, cùr, rùle, fùll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

* **nōth'-īng-īsm**, s. [Eng. *nothing*; -ism.] Nothingness; nilability.

nōth'-īng-nēss, s. [Eng. *nothing*; -ness.] 1. The state of being nothing; nilability; non-existence.

"His art did express A quittance even from *nothingness*." *Donne*.

4. 2. Insignificance, worthlessness.

"My undecernable *nothingness* may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings." — *By. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 2.

3. A thing of no value or worth; a nothing.

"A *nothingness* in deed and name." *Butler: Hudibras*, l. 2.

nō-thōç-ēr-ās, s. [Gr. *nōthos* (*nōthos*) = spurious, counterfeit, and *κρᾶς* (*kras*) = a horn, a projection.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthoceratida (q.v.), with a single species, from the Upper Silurian. Shell nautiloid, sub-involute; septa slightly arched, without lobes; dorsal spiracle.

nōth-ō-çēr-cūs, s. [Gr. *nōthos* (*nōthos*) = counterfeit, and *κερκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidae (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminae, with three species, ranging from Costa Rica to Venezuela and Ecuador.

nōth-ō-chlā'-na, s. [Gr. *nōthos* (*nōthos*) = bastard, counterfeit, and *χλαίνα* (*chlaina*) = a cloak.]

Bot.: A genus of Polyypodiaceae, tribe Polypodeae. The stem of *Nothochlorum pilosoides* has been given in India in sponginess of the gums.

nō thō'-nī-a, s. [NOTONIA.]

nōth-ō-prōc-ta, s. [Gr. *nōthos* (*nōthos*) = counterfeit, and *πρωκτος* (*prōktos*) = the anus, the back, the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidae (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminae, with four species, ranging from Ecuador to Bolivia and Chili.

nōth-ō-sāu-rī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nothosaurus* (*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Triassic Sauropterygia, type *Nothosaurus* (q.v.).

nōth-ō-sāu-rūs, **nōt-ō-sāu-rūs**, s. [Gr. *nōthos* (*nōthos*) = spurious, counterfeit, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Saurpterygia, specially characteristic of the Muschelkalk. The neck is long, and has at least twenty vertebrae. Teeth numerous and conical, in distinct sockets. Several species known, all Triassic.

nōth-ūr'-a, s. [Gr. *nōthos* (*nōthos*) = counterfeit, and *οὐρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidae (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminae, with four species, quail-like in their habit, ranging from Brazil and Bolivia to Patagonia.

nōtīç, s. [Fr., from Lat. *notitia* = a being known, knowledge, acquaintance, from *notus* = known, pa. par. of *nosco* = to know; Sp. & Port. *noticia*; Ital. *notizia*.]

1. The act of noting or observing with the mind or any of the senses; heed, regard, note, cognizance.

"To count them things worth *notice*." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 250.

2. Attention, regard, respectful address.

"To no more Will I give place or *notice*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

3. Information; intelligence communicated by any means; intimation.

"Bring me just *notice* of the numbers dead." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 7.

4. Instruction, direction, order.

"To give *notice*, that no manner of person At any time have recourse unto the princes." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 5.

5. Warning, premonition, notification, intimation beforehand, caution: as, He left without giving me any *notice*.

6. A paper or document giving intimation or information of something to be done or to happen; an official intimation or notification.

7. A commentary or review; an article or note on a particular subject. as, There was a *notice* of the book in the papers.

☞ *Notice to quit*:

Law: Notice to leave a house or apartments of which one is tenant. If the tenancy

be annual, six months notice on the part of the landlord or the tenant is needful, if either wish the tenancy to cease at the expiry of any particular year.

notice-board, s. A board on which public notices are displayed.

notice of dishonour, s. [DISHONOUR, s. 6.]

nō-tīçç, v. t. [NOTICE, s.] 1. To take notice or note of; to note, to observe, to take cognizance of; to heed, to pay attention to, to remark.

2. To make comments or remarks upon; to remark upon, to mention, to refer to.

"It is impossible not to *notice* a strange comment of Mr. Lindsey's." — *By. Horne: Letter to Dr. Priestley*, l. 41.

3. To treat with civility or respect; to pay respect to.

i. To serve with a notice or intimation; to give notice to.

nō tīçç a ble, a. [Eng. *notice*; *able*.] Capable of being noticed, noted, or remarked; deserving of notice or note; noteworthy, notable, observable.

nō tīçç a blý, adv. [Eng. *noticeable* (-ly); -ly.] In a noticeable manner or degree; so as to be noticed or remarked.

nō-tīç çr, s. [Eng. *notice* (-er); -er.] One who notices.

nō-tī-dān-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *notidani* (*es*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of Selachioidei (Sharks), with a single genus, *Notidanus* (q.v.).

nō-tīd-a-nūs, s. [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *ιδανος* (*idanos*) = fair, comely.]

1. *Ichthy.*: The typical and only genus of the family Notidanidae. It is divided into two sections: Hexanchus, with six gill-openings, and Heptanchus, with seven. Each section has three species. Of the former the best known is *Notidanus griseus*, the Gray Shark, from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the British coasts. The seven-gilled sharks are *N. platycephalus*, from the Mediterranean; *N. cinereus*, ranging from the Mediterranean to the adjacent coasts of the Atlantic; and *N. indicus*, from the Cape of Good Hope to California.

2. *Palæont.*: Teeth have been met with in the Oolites.

nō-tī-fī-cā-tion, ***nō-tī-fī-ca-cl-on**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *notificatio*, from *notificatus*, pa. par. of *notifico* = to notify (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *notificación*; Ital. *notificazione*.]

1. The act of notifying or making known; especially the act of notifying or calling attention to officially.

2. The act of notifying or taking notice of anything; observance, notice.

"Well worthy of a public *notification*." — *By. Hall: Life of Spenser*; 4. A Sermon.

3. A mark, a sign.

"Think *notifications* that been hid under the countures of softie." — *Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

4. Notice, especially official, given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation, sign.

"Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order may give great variety of *notifications*." — *Herder: On Speech*.

5. A document, written or printed, giving notice of anything done or to be done; a notice, an advertisement, an intimation.

nō-tī-fý, ***nō-tī-fic**, v. t. [Fr. *notifier*; from Lat. *notifica* = to make known; *notus* = known, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *notificar*; Ital. *notificare*.]

1. To make known, to declare.

"His [Duke Robert] worthie acts valiantlie and fortunately achieved against the infidels, are assigned to the world." — *Bolindus: Henry I.*, l. 107.

2. To give evidence or signs of; to manifest, to display.

"Yet *notified* they, in his array of attire, licentiousness and pride." — *Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

3. To give notice or notification to; to inform by notice, either written or verbal.

3. To mark, to distinguish, to characterize.

nō-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *notionem*, acc. of *notus* = a notion, an idea, from *notus*, pa. par. of *nosco* = to know; Sp. *notion*; Ital. *nozione*.]

1. Intellectual power, sense, intellect, mind, understanding.

"His *notion* weakens, his discernings Are lethargied." *Shakesp.: Lear*, l. 4.

2. An idea, a conception, a mental apprehension or conception of anything possible to be known or imagined.

"None I think it is that these ideas are called a *notion*." — *By. Hall: Letter to Dr. Priestley*, l. 41.

3. A sentiment, an opinion.

"It would be incredible to guess who has never been in France should one judge the *notion* against *notion* they entertain of themselves." — *By. Hall*.

4. An inclination, a disposition, an intention. as, He has no *notion* of going away.

5. A fancy article, a trifle, a mock knack; a snillware. (Now only American, and generally in the plural.)

nō-tion-al, a. [Eng. *notion*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a notion, idea, or conception.

2. Existing in idea or imagination only; imaginary, not real; ideal, visionary.

"It is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing." — *Butler: Boyle Lectures*.

3. Dealing in idea not realities; fanciful, whimsical.

"The most forward nature of diabolical sit down in a contented ignorance." — *Blount: Scrupa Scientifica*.

notional words, s. pl. Words which express notions or objects of the understanding; as, *sober*, *bright*, *slow*, &c., as distinguished from *relational* words, or such as are indicative of position (relating to time, space, &c.), as *here*, *there*, *then*, *I*, *he*.

***nō-tion-āl-i-ty**, s. [Eng. *notional*; -ity.] The quality or state of being notional, ideal, or imaginary; empty, groundless, opinionous.

"Imagined at the advance of science by discarding empty and talkative *notionalities*." — *Blount: Scrupa Scientifica*, ch. xvii.

***nō-tion-āl-ly**, adv. [Eng. *notional*; -ly.] In a notional manner; in idea, in conception, not in reality; ideally.

"The whole notional nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct. I shall not dispute." — *Norrie: Muscularities*.

***nō-tion-ate**, a. [Eng. *notion*; -ate.] Notional, fanciful, ideal.

***nō-tion-ist**, s. [Eng. *notion*; -ist.] One who holds ungrounded or unfounded notions or ideas.

"You read the gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some *blasphemous*." — *By. Hopkins: Expos. Lord's Prayer*.

nō-tion-s, s. pl. [NOTION, s., 5.]

nō-t-ō-ph-ī-lūs, s. [Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = wet, moist, and *φίλω* (*philos*) = to love.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, subfamily Elaphrinae. They have prominent eyes, and are found in damp places. Six are British.

***nō-tist**, s. [Eng. *not* (I), s.; -ist.] An annotator, a commentator.

nōt-īç, s. From Val di Noto, Sicily; suff. -īç (Minn.).]

Minn.: A name given by Salmius von Waltershausen to a mineral substance, which is referred by Dana to Palagonite (q.v.). The compound is probably a hypothetical one. After correction for impurities the analysis shows: silica, 36.99; alumina, 0.36; sesquioxide of iron, 21.66; magnesia, 11.64; lime, 3.26; soda, 0.97; potash, 0.99; water, 18.16; which is equivalent to the formula, 2(RO₂SiO₃ + 2RO₂SiO₃) + 3H₂O.

***nō-tī-tion**, ***nō-ty-cl-on**, s. [Lat. *notitia* = knowledge.] Notice, knowledge, information, intelligence.

"The Archæologist and other buoyancy *notification* of the birdsy myriads, stole by." — *Fabyan* (ju. 1399).

nō-tō, prof. [Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = the back.] Pertaining to or situated in or on the dorsal region.

nō-to-brān-chi-ā-ta, s. pl. [Pref. *nō-*, and Mod. Lat., &c., *brachiatum* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as *Dorsibranchiata* and *Ergastria*, an order of Amelbeia. [Ergastria.]

nō-to-brān-chi-ā-tæ, s. [NOTOBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: A term proposed by Nicholson instead of *Dorsibranchiate*, which transgresses one of Linnaeus's rules for nomenclature, as it has the first element Latin, and the other Greek.

"From the position of the branchie, the members of this order [Ergastria] are often spoken of as the Dorsibranchiate, more properly, & *brachiate* Amelbeia = *Nechoras*." — *Zoology* (ed. 1870), p. 253.

bōil, **hōy**: **pōut**, **jōwī**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**: **sin**, **aç**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ç**; **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhün**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **şhus**. **-blo**, **-dle**, &c. = **heç**, **deç**.

nō tō chord, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Eng. *chord*.] *Anat. Physiol.*: [CHORDA-DORSALIS].

nō tō chor dal, *a.* [Eng. *notochord*; *-al*.] Possessing a notochord.

nō tō dōn ta, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *δόντα* (*don-ta*), *g.* *δόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Notodontidae (q.v.). *Notodontia ziczoe* is the Peckle Prominent, a large moth, having the fore-wings pale reddish-brown, dusted with whitish in the middle; large, oblique, rusty-brown, central lunule behind; hinder wings whitish, dusted with pale brown. The larva has humps on the sixth, seventh, and twelfth segments. It feeds on willows and poplars. Not mentioned in the south and west of Britain.

nō tō dōn tī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notodontia*], Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Antennæ longer than the thorax; pectinate in the male, abdomen thick; the upper wings often with a projecting tuft of feathers on the inner margin, on which account some of them are called Prominent Moths. Larvæ often with a projection on the back of the twelfth segment. Twenty-seven British species are known, including the Peckle Moth, the Buff Tip, &c. (*Stainton*.)

Nēt ō gā a, *s.* [Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = the south or south-west wind, and *γαία* (*gaiā*), poet. for *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geol.: That part of the earth's surface lying to the south of a line crossing the American continent on the northern frontier of Mexico, passing round the Cape of Good Hope to the south of India and Indo-Malasia, north of the Nicobar Islands, dividing the Indian from the Papuan portion of the Malay archipelago, then running northward as far as the Philippines, passing between them and Formosa, trending southward and eastward to the Samoan archipelago. It corresponds with the Neotropical and Australian regions of Sclater. (*Huxley*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868, p. 313.)

nōt ōm ma ta, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *ὄμμα* (*omma*), pl. of *ὄμμα* (*omma*) = an eye.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifers, family Hydatinae. They are sometimes parasitic, and undergo degradation of form. *Notommatia teratopoda* has the rotatory organ greatly diminished. *A. bangschi* has two bristles several times longer than the body in the position of the tail.

nōt ōm ma tī nā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notommatia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inā*.]

Zool.: The same as HYDATINÆA (q.v.).

nō tō nēc ta, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *νήπιος* (*nēpiōs*) = a swimmer.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Notonectidae (q.v.). *Notonecta glauca*, about half an inch long, yellowish above, scutellum black, is British. It preys on other aquatic insects.



NOTONECTA GLAUCA.

nō tō nēc tī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notonectæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Water-beetmen; a family of Hydrocoris. Body convex above, flat below; antennæ four-jointed, ocelli wanting; hinder tibia and tarsi compressed and tringed on both sides. The popular name is an allusion to the appearance they present when taking air on the surface of the water—their long hinder legs are thrown out at right angles to the body, and they somewhat resemble a water-man resting on his heels.

nō tō nī a, **nō thō nī a**, *s.* [Named after Noton, an Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Senecioideæ. *Notonia arundiflora* is found in India on hills. Dr. Gibson proposed it in 1801 as a preventive to hydrophobia.

nō tō pō di ūm, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *πόδι* (*podē*), poet. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The dorsal division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid; often called the dorsal oar. [PARAPODICIUM.]

nō tōp tēr i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notopteris*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichth.: A family of physostomous fishes. Head and body scaly; no barbels; air-bladder divided in the interior. The ova fall into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion.

nō tōp tēr is, *s.* [NOTOPTERUS.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, family Pteropodidae (q.v.). There is but one species, *Notopterus Macdonaldi*, from the Fiji Islands, Amietoum Island, and New Guinea. The index-finger has no claw; the wings spring from the spine, and the animal may be easily discriminated from the rest of the family by the length of the tail, which is nearly as long as the forearm.

nō tōp tēr ūs, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

1. *Ichth.*: The single genus of the family Notopteridae (q.v.) with five species, from the fresh waters of the East Indies and Western Africa.

2. *Palæont.*: Well-preserved specimens occur in the marl slates of Padang in Sumatra.

nō tō rhī zal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *notorhizis*]; Eng. suff. *-al*.] Having the radicle of the embryo lying on the back of the cotyledons; or of belonging to the Notorhizæ (q.v.).

nō tō rhiz ē æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A tribe of Brassicææ (Crucifereæ), having the radicle of the embryo lying on the back of the cotyledons, the cross section appearing thus: O H. It contains five families: Sisymbriæ, Cameliniæ, Lepidobæ, Isatidæ, and Anchomidæ. (*Liabhy*.)

nō tor i e tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *notorié*, from Low Lat. *notorius*, from Lat. **notarius* = well-known.] [NOTORIOUS.] The quality or state of being notorious; the state of being commonly or publicly known, especially to disadvantage.

* Men whose names have justly acquired an unenviable notoriety. — *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

† *Proof by notoriety*: *Scotts Law*: The fact of the judge being aware that the point to be proved is commonly known or acknowledged to be true, whether it be known to a whole country or to a whole vicinity.

nō tōr i ōis, *a.* [Lat. *notorius*, from *notus*, *pa. par.* of *nosce* = to know; Ital., Sp., & Port. *notorio*; Fr. *notoire*.]

1. Publicly, generally, or commonly known, acknowledged, or spoken of; known to everybody, manifest.

* It is notorious that a horse-soldier requires a longer training than a foot soldier. — *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† Now only used in the sense of known to disadvantage; as, a notorious liar, a notorious crime, &c.

2. Of note or notoriety; notable, egregiously. — *Bring in here two notorious benefactors.* — *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

nō tōr i ōis lŷ, * **nō tor i ous lic**, *adv.* [Eng. *notoriously*; *-ly*.]

1. In a notorious manner or degree; to the knowledge of everybody; plainly, manifestly.

* Both princes, whose shames and dishonours were daily divulged more notoriously abroad. — *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, p. 72.

2. Egregiously, enormously.

* Never was so notoriously abused. — *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

nō tōr i ōis nōss, *s.* [Eng. *notoriousness*; *-ness*.]

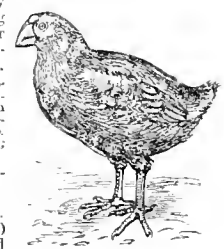
1. The quality or state of being notorious, or known by everybody; notoriety.

* The presumption of their secrecy makes them exult upon his most extraordinary. — *Sp. Bull. Contempt*; *Zuercher*.

2. Egregiousness, enormity.

nō tor nis, *s.* [Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = the south, and *ορνίς* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Zool.: A Pelican. *Notornis mantelli*, a gigantic Coot, with rudimentary wings, from the Post-Tertiary of New Zealand, which may possibly be still living. A living example



NOTORNIS.

was taken by some sealers in Dusky Bay in 1859, and described by Mr. Walter Mantell. The head, throat, and under-surface dark-blue; rump, upper tail coverts, less wing coverts, and scapulars brownish-green; wing-feathers, blue, with broad terminal bands of verditer-green; bill bright red, tarsi and toes lighter, claws horn-colour. According to Dr. Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*, p. 193) a specimen was seen in 1866. Two examples are in the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.

* **not or y**, *a.* [Fr. *notoire* = notorious (q.v.).] Notorious.

* He did some faulte gretly notory. — *Life of Meville and his wife*, p. 194.

nōt ō thē nī a, *s.* [Gr. *νοτόθεν* (*notothēn*) = from the south.]

Ichth.: The typical genus of the group Notothinae (q.v.). The body is covered with ctenoid scales, and the bones of the head are unpaired. About twenty species are known, from the southern extremity of America, New Zealand, and Kerguelen's Land.

nōt ō thē nī i nā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notothēnæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inā*.]

Ichth.: A group of Trachinidæ (q.v.) with two genera, *Notothenia* and *Harpagifer*. The lateral line is interrupted, and the dorsal fin consists of two portions.

nōt ō thēr i ūm, *s.* [Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = south, and *θηρ* (*thēr*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, from the Post-Tertiary of Australia. It resembles *Diprotodon* (q.v.), but the lower incisors are diminutive, and the front teeth are rooted.

nō tō trē mā, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *τρήμα* (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: A Mexican genus of Hylidæ, with a single species, *Nototrema narsypitum*. There is a pouch on the back of the female just above the lower part of the spine. The male, with his hind feet, places the eggs in this cavity, where they are hatched, and undergo their transformation, the young coming forth as perfect frogs. The branches of the tadpole are terminated by a bell-shaped disc.

nō tōur, **nōt tōur**, *a.* [Fr. *notoire* = notorious (q.v.).] Notorious, well-known; as, a notour adulterer; a notour bankrupt, i.e., one legally declared bankrupt. (*Scotts L.*)

* **nōtt**, *v.t.* [Notr. *a.*] To shear, to crop close.

* He caused . . . his beard to be notted and no more shaven. — *Stow Henry VIII.*, (iii. 27).

* **nōtt**, *a.* [A. S. *hnut* = shorn.] Shorn, cropped close, smooth.

* **nott head**, **not hed**, *s.* A head with the hair cut close. (*Chambers*, C. T., 109.)

* **nott-headed**, *a.* Having the hair cut close. (*Chapman: Widow's Tears*.)

* **nott-pated**, * **not pated**, *a.* The same as NOTT-HEADED (q.v.).

* This leather-jerkin, crystal button, not-pated . . . — *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

nōt tŷr nō, *s.* [Ital. from Lat. *notturnus* = pertaining to night; *not* (genit. *notis*) = night.]

Music: Originally a kind of serenade; now a piece of music of a gentle and quiet character.

* **Nō tŷs**, *s.* [Lat.] The south wind.

* *Notus* and *Afer* block, with thund'rous clouds. — *Walter Scott, Milton*, P. L., v. 7-2.

nōt with-stand-ing, **nought-with-stand ing**, *pp. & c.* [Eng. *nought* = naught, and *withstand*, *pp. par.* of *withstand* (q.v.).]

A. As *pp.*: In spite of, despite, without hindrance or obstruction from.

* Their cratitude made them, notwithstanding his prohibition, prodom the wonders he had done for them. — *Deacy of Piety*.

* *Notwithstanding* answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*, used with a noun as an ablative absolute. Thus, in the extract given above, we might also read "His prohibitions notwithstanding," that is, his prohibitions not causing any obstacle or hindrance; and so we sometimes find *notwithstanding* placed at the end of the sentence or clause.

* He hath not m-oney for these Irish wars. — *His murderous taxations notwithstanding*. — *Shakspeare, Richard II.*, ii. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amīdēt, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, eameļ, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wor, wōļ, work, whō, sōn; niute, cūb, cūre, niite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

B. *As conj.*: Nevertheless, however, yet
* The use of *notwithstanding* as a conjunction is only apparent, the word being still in its native and use really a preposition, the object being omitted.

nō-tyl i-ā, *s.* [Prof. *not*, and Gr. *τύλος* (*tylos*) = a knot, a callus, from a singular callousity on the stigma.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Notylidæ. The species are epiphytes, from tropical America.

nō-tyl-i-dæ', *s.* [Mod. Lat. *notylidæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vanileæ.

nōūche, *s.* [O. Fr. = a buckle, a bracelet.] A jewel; an ornament of gold and precious stones. [O.F.H.]

nōue, *s.* [Fr.]
Surg.: A bandage with knots to press upon the parotid region after extirpation of the parotid gland.

nōuf, *s.* [N.F.R.]

nōu-gat (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nuc* (*genit. nucis*) = a nut.] A kind of confectionery made of pistachio nuts, almonds, and pounded hot sugar.

nought (*as nāt*), *s.* *n.*, *o.*, & *adv.* [N.AUGHT.]

- A.** *As adv.*: Nothing, not anything, naught
- B.** *As conj.*: Or no use or value; worthless. "The ale and bive here pulled out were nought." — *Journal of Council*, p. 52.
- C.** *As adv.*: In no degree, not at all.

*** noul, * noule**, *s.* [NOLL.] The crown of the head; the head.

*** nould**, *v.* [Form *nould* or *would*.] Would not.

*** noule**, *s.* [NOL.]

nōu mē-ā-ite, **nōū-mē-ite**, **nū mē-ite**,
From Nomen, New Caledonia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)

Min.: An amorphous mineral substance, found in veins traversing a serpentinous rock. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 2.27; colour, apple-green. An analysis by Liversidge yielded: silica, 47.24; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 1.07; protoxide of nickel, 24.01; magnesia, 12.96; water, 5.27; with a trace of lime = 99.83; from which the formula, $10(MgO)(NiO), 8SiO_2 + H_2O$, is suggested. Subsequent analyses by various mineralogists show that this is not a definite mineral species, but that it consists of a hydrous silicate of magnesia, more or less impregnated with protoxide of nickel, the proportions of magnesia and nickel being very variable.

nōu mē-nal, *a.* [NOMENON.] Of or pertaining to the nomenclature; real, as opposed to phenomenal.

"He would draw the distinction between phenomenal and nomenclature perception." — *Lewis, History of Philosophy*, i. 20.

nōū-mē-nōn, *s.* [Gr. = a thing perceived; neut. sing. of *νῆμερος* (*nēmēros*), perf. pass. par. of *νῆμω* (*nēmō*) = to perceive.]

Philos.: (See extracts).

"*Nomenclon* is the antithesis to phenomenon. . . . *Nomenclon* means the substance, or, to use the Scholastic word, the substance. Thus, as matter is recognized by us only in its manifestations (phenomena), we may logically distinguish these manifestations from the thing manifested; and the former will be the *interea videri quoniam*, the latter the *interea in qua*. *Nomenclon* is, therefore, equivalent to the Essence; phenomenon to the manifestation." — *Id.*, *Il. Lewis, Hist. Philos.*, i. 70. (S.O.S.)

"The notion of a *nomenclon* is therefore no concept of an object, but the problem unavoidably connected with the limitation of our sensibility, viz., whether there may not exist objects quite independent of its limitation—a question which can only be rationally answered by saying that as our sensuous intuition does not apply to all things indiscriminately, there is a *room* for more and for other objects, so that they cannot be absolutely denied, but neither, in the absence of any definite notion, can they be admitted as objects for our understanding." — *Kant, Critick* (ed. Mohrly), p. 206.

nōūn, * nounc, *s.* [O. Fr. *non*, *noun*, *non* (Fr. *nom*), from Lat. *nomen* = a name, a noun; Sp., Port., & Ital. *nome*.]

Gram.: A name; a word used to denote any object of which we speak, whether animate or inanimate, material or immaterial. Nouns include:

(1) Abstract substantives, like *virtue*, which denote the qualities of things simply, significant only of mental conceptions.

(2) Concrete substantives, in which a single attribute stands synecdochically for many. Concrete nouns are subdivided into Proper, Common, Collective, and Material. Proper nouns are such as are the names of individual persons or things, as, Thomas, Rome. Common nouns are the names of a class of things, as, book, house, horse. Collective nouns are the names of aggregates, as, army, fleet, flock. Material nouns are the names of materials or substances, as, gold, iron, water. Some grammarians class adjectives as well as substantives as nouns, distinguishing the former as nouns-adjective and the latter as nouns-substantive.

*** nōūn-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *noun*; *sol.*] Pertaining to a noun; having the character or qualities of a noun.

nōūn rige, **nō rice**, **nourec**, *s.* [O. Fr. *noire*; Fr. *noirece*, from Lat. *noireceus*, accens. of *noire* = a nurse (q.v.).] A nurse.

"Flatters her the devil's *nourecer* that nourish his children with milke of lecherie." — *Chaucer, Prioress's Tale*.

*** nourec-son**, *s.* A foster-son.

nour ish, nor isch, nor isc, * nor isschc, * nor yse, *v.t.* & *v.* [O. Fr. *noir* (Fr. *noirece*), base of parts of the verb *noir* (Fr. *nourice*) = to nourish, from Lat. *nutr*; Sp. & Port. *nutrir*; Ital. *nutrire*.]

A. Transitive:

- I. Lit.**: To support the life of and cause to grow by supplying with aliment or nutrition; to supply to any living or organized body, animal or vegetable, that matter which increases its bulk and supports its life.

"He phateth an unash, and the rain doth *nourish* it." — *Saiths*, xli. 14.

II. Figuratively:

- 1.** To support, to maintain; to keep up. "Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a nightly band." — *Shakesp., 2 Henry VI*, iii. 1.
- 2.** To promote the growth of in learning or attainments; to educate; to train up. "Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourish*ed up in the words of faith." — *1 Tim.*, iv. 6.
- 3.** To foster, to encourage, to support. "In softling them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate The cockle of rebellion." — *Shakesp., Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

1. To cherish, to comfort. "Ye have *nourish*d your hearts." — *James*, v. 7.

*** 5.** To keep, to wear. "If a woman *nourish*eth long hair, it is glory to her, for her hair is her honour to her for keenering." — *Wyclif's 1 Corinth*, xli. 15.

B. Intransitive:

- 1.** To afford nourishment; to promote growth or strength as food. "Grass and roots *nourish* more than their leaves." — *Bacon*.
- * 2.** To gain nourishment; to grow. "Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less." — *Bacon*.

nour-ish, *s.* [NOURICE.] A nurse.

"Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears." — *Shakesp., 1 Henry VI*, v. 1.

nour-ish-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *nourish*, *v.*; *able*.]

- 1.** Capable of being nourished; susceptible of nourishment. "The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts." — *Greaves, Anatom.*, bk. i. ch. v.
- * 2.** Capable of affording nourishment; nutritious.

nour ish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *nourish*, *v.*; *ēr*.] One who or that which nourishes. "Our *Nourisher* from whom All perfect good, unmeasured out, descends." — *Milton, P. L.*, v. 426.

nour ish-īng, *pr. part.*, *a.*, & *s.* [NOURISH, *v.*]

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

B. *As adj.*: Affording nourishment; nutritious; as, *nourishing* food.

C. *As substantive:*

I. Lit.: The act or process of supplying nourishment or aliment to; nutrition, nourishment.

"Energy branche genered fro ye lesth this by *nourishyng*." — *See T. More, Works*, p. 120.

2. Fig.: The act of fostering, cherishing, or supporting; the state of being fostered or cherished.

"By deliberate *nourishing*, the flame Reviv'd." — *Lockhart, Art of Preserving Health*, p. 106.

nour ish-īng ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nourish*, *v.*; *ly*.] In the nourishing manner; so as to be *nourished*, nutritiously.

nour ish-mēt, *v.* [O. Fr. *nourish*, *v.*; *mēt*.]

- I. Lit.**
 - 1.** The act or process of nourishing, or state of being nourished; nutrition.
 - 2.** That which nourishes; food, nutriment, aliment.

"The wrath withstands the hawks and makes New Britain longer, when new *nourish* is set on the oak." — *Bradford, Works*, p. 106.

II. Figuratively:

- 1.** The act of fostering or cherishing; support, promotion.
- 2.** That which supports or promotes the growth or development of any thing. "So they may to the other branch seek the *nourish*ment of their soul." — *Walter, Works*, p. 164.

*** nour i-ture**, *s.* [Fr. *nouriture*.] Nourishment, education, training.

"If he had any *nouriture* of the streams, And that as a *nouriture* to us." — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, i. 1. 14.

nours le (le as el), nou sle (tl) nou scl, *l.* & *n.* A dimin. of *noir*, from *noire* (*noir*), *s.* (q.v.).

A. Trans.: To nurse, to nourish, to bring up.

"Those mothers who *nourish* up the child, Thought nought but *nouriture*." — *Shakesp., Twelfth Night*, i. 1. 14.

B. Intrans.: To nestle; to cling fondly to.

nours līng, [Eng. *nourish* (O); *l.* & *n.*] A little

"A little *nourishing* of the human mind." — *Spencer, Education*.

nōūs, *s.* [Gr.] Mind, intellect, understanding, wits, sense, sharpness. "Because a man *nourishes* to lack." — *Wyclif, English Bible*, *Leviticus*, vi. 10.

*** nou sle (tl), nous cl, n. & n.** [NOURISH.]

nouš le (2) (le as el) n. & n. **NIZZLE** (2) To borrow; to make a way with the nose. "And Mole, that like a *nourish* nose doth make his way still under ground (all Thames he overtook)." — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, i. 1. 32.

nōūt (1), nōwt, nolt, *s.* [SEAT, *s.*, NOLL.] Black cattle; bullfrogs.

nōūt (2), nouht, *s.* [N.AUGHT.]

nōūth, nouthe, *adv.* [NOW.]

*** nou ther**, *conj.* [NITHER.]

nō vāc u la, *s.* [Lat. = a razor, from the knife-shaped body of the fish.]

Lithinæ: A family of Liliaceæ (Wrasses). Body strongly compressed, oblong, covered with scales of moderate size; head compressed, nearly naked. Laternal line interrupted. Twenty-six species, from the tropical and the warmer parts of the temperate zone. Length about twelve inches.

nō vāc-u lītē, *s.* [Lat. *nocturna* = a razor, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An exceedingly compact form of hornstone (q.v.), used as a hone or whetstone for sharpening cutlery. A remarkably dense variety is found in the Lake Superior district and also in Arkansas, U.S.A.

nō vā li a, *s.* *pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *novus* = newly, ploughed.]

Sods Lown: Lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, had been brought into cultivation by the monks.

nōv ar-ġent, *s.* [Lat. *novus* = new, and *argentum* = silver.] A preparation used chiefly for restoring old plated goods. It consists of recently precipitated chloride of silver dissolved in hyposulphate of sodium or cyanide of potassium. (*Chem.*)

No vā tī an (t as sh), *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adv.*: Pertaining to or characteristic of Novatianism (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: A follower of Novatian; one holding the doctrines of Novatianism.

No vā tī an-ism (t as sh), [U. S. V.]

Church Hist.: The doctrine taught by Novatian, a Heretic of the third century, who, it is said, was delivered from denizenship by

hōil, hōy: pōūt, jōvīl: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench: go, çem; thin, çhis: sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = şan, -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -çious = şhūs. -ble, dle, ç bcl, del.

soon, became a catechumen, and was ordained priest. In v. 24, he persuaded three country bishops to consecrate him, and, according to Fleury, became the first anti-Pope. He consecrated other bishops, and sent them to various parts to propagate his views; that it was wrong to receive again into the Church those who had sinned gravely after baptism; that the Church had no power to absolve the lapsed (q.v.), and that second marriages were sinful. Novatianism lasted about two hundred years, and then dwindled away.

nō vā-tion, s. [Lat. *novatio*, from *novatus*, pa. part. of *novare* = to make new; *novus* = new.]

- 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The introduction of anything new; an innovation.
- 2. *Novations* in religion are a main cause of dissenters in commonwealths. — *Land. Hist. of his Troubles*, ch. 11.
- 3. *Law*: The substitution of a new obligation or debt for an old one.

nō vā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who introduces new things; an innovator.

nōv-el, a. & s. [O. Fr. *novel*, *novel* (Fr. *nouveau*, Ital. *nuovo*), from Lat. *novellus* = new, a dimin. from *novus* = new; Sp. & Port. *novel*; Ital. *novello*.]

A. As adj.: New; of recent origin or introduction; not known before, and hence striking; unusual, strange.

"I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any novel pretensions for the honour of my own country." — *Walspole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1, ch. 13.

B. As substantive:

- I. Ordinary Language**:
- 1. Something new or fresh; a novelty.
 - "Who loving novels full of affection, Receive the manners of each other nation" — *Spenser: The Faerie Queene*.
 - "2. Something not heard before; news. — "Some came of curiosity to hear some novels." — *Lutwiler*.
- 3. A work of fiction in prose, based on a plot of greater or less intricacy, and exhibiting more or less perfectly pictures of real life, representing the passions, and especially that of love, in a state of great activity. A novel differs from a romance in that it professes to represent only events of real life, while the romance deals with the supernatural, mysterious, and heroic.

II. Law: A new or supplementary decree or constitution; one of the novel constitutions (q.v.).

"The novels or new constitutions, posterior in time to the other books, and amounting to a supplement to the code." — *Blackstone: Comment* (introduct. § 3.)

novel assignment, s.

Law: A form of pleading which sometimes arose from the generality of the declaration, when the complaint not having been set out with sufficient precision it became necessary from the easiness of the plea, to reassign the cause of action with fresh particulars.

novel constitutions, s. pl.

Civil Law: The supplementary constitutions of some Roman emperors, and especially those of Justinian, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by such emperors. The Novel Constitutions (also called Novels), together with the Institute, Digest, and Code, constitute the whole body of law which passes under the name of Justinian.

nōv-el-ēt, s. [Eng. *novel*; dimin. suff. -et.]

- 1. A small new book.
- 2. A novelette.

nōv-el-ētte, s. [Fr.] A short novel.

"The gift which made Scott spin *novellette* out of the flouziest and most casual accidents." — *Fall Staff Gazette*, April 17, 1844.

nōv-el-īsm, nōv-el-īzīm, s. [Eng. *novel*; -ism.] Innovation.

"The other three [positions] are disciplinary in the present way of *novelism*" — *Sir E. Bering: Speeches*, p. 44.

nōv-el-ist, s. [Eng. *novel*; -ist.]

- 1. An innovator; one who introduces novelties into Church and State.
 - "Every *novelist* with a whiff in his brain must brach new opinions." — *Adams: Devil's Banquet*, p. 52
- 2. A novice.
 - "There is not any thing so easy that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but *novelists* therein." — *Leicester of Wolborne*, bk. 1, ch. vii. * 18.
- 3. A writer of news.

1. A writer of a novel or novelties; a writer of fiction.

"The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists*." — *Warton: English Poetry*, lit. 157.

nōv-el-ist-ic, a. [Eng. *novelist*; -ic.] Such as a novelist would describe; romantic.

"A romantic, *novelistic*, and Midshipman Easy affair." — *Daily Chronicle*, July 8, 1845.

nōv-el-ize, v. i. [Eng. *novel*; -ize.] To introduce novelties or innovations; to innovate.

"The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new fess of things." — *Brownie: Christian Morals*, pt. 1, § 25

nōv-el-lēr, s. [Eng. *novel*; -er.]

- 1. One who introduces novelties or innovations; an innovator.
 - "They ought to keep that day which these *novelists* teach us to condemn." — *Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 303.
- 2. A novelist, a novel-writer.

nōv-el-rī, nov-el-ric, s. [Eng. *novel*; -ry.] Novelty.

nōv-el-tī, nov-el-tee, s. [O. Fr. *novelitet*, from Lat. *novellitatem*, accus. of *novellitas* = newness; *novellus* = new; Fr. *novauté*.]

- 1. The quality or state of being novel, new, or strange; newness, freshness.
 - "Scenes . . . whose *novelty* survives Long knowledge" — *Cooper: Path*, l. 178.
- 2. Something novel, new, or strange; that which is new or fresh.
 - "First to surprising *novelties* inclined" — *Patt. Vida: Art of Poetry*, iii.

nōv-el-wright (gh silent), s. [Eng. *novel*, and *wright*.] A novelist. (*Curlye*, quoted in *Fraser's Mag.*, Oct., 1852, p. 516.)

nō-vēm, nō-vūm, s. [Lat. *novem* = nine.] A game at dice, properly called *novem quinque* (nine-five), played by five or six persons, and in which the principal throws were nine and five.

"Abate a throw at *novem*." — *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

Nō-vēm-bēr, s. [Lat., from *novem* = nine, from its having been originally the ninth month of the year.] The eleventh month of the year, following October, and containing thirty days.

November-meteors, s. pl. [METEOR.]

November-moth, s.
Entom.: A British moth, *Oporocbia dilutata*, common in November.

nōv-ē-nā, s. [NOVENARY.]

Eccles.: A devotion in the Roman Church, practised for nine days, for a special object, usually to obtain some blessing or as a preparation for one of the greater feasts or that of one's patron saint.

nōv-ē-nar-ī, a. & s. [Lat. *novennarius*, from *novem* = nine.]

- A. As adj.**: Pertaining to the number nine.
- B. As subst.**: The number of nine; an aggregate of nine collectively.
 - "Poetry by parts and numbers baptheth climatical years; that is, septenaries and *novennaries*." — *Bronie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xi

nōv-ē-nī-dī-āl, a. [Lat. *novendialis*.] Lasting nine days; occurring on the ninth day.

novendial-ashes, s. pl.

Roman Antiq.: Ashes of the dead just consigned or about to be consigned to the grave. The body was kept seven days, burnt on the eighth, and the ashes buried on the ninth. (*Brewer*.)

novendial holidays, s. pl.

Roman Antiq.: Nine days set apart in expiation of a shower of stones. (*Brewer*.)

nō-vē-ne, a. [Lat. *novenus*, from *novem* = nine.] Pertaining to or dependent on the number nine; proceeding by nines.

nō-vēn-nī-āl, a. [Lat. *novennis*, from *novem* = nine, and *annus* = a year.] Happening or recurring every ninth year.

"A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Boeotians in honour of Apollo." — *Dodder: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii, ch. xv.

nō-vēr-cal, a. [Lat. *novercalis*, from *novera* = a stepmother.] Of or pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to, becoming, or characteristic of a stepmother.

"It is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way." — *Berham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vii., ch. iv.

nōv-ice, s. & n. [Fr., from Lat. *novicius*, *novitius* = new, fresh, a novice, from *novus* = new; Sp. *novicio*; Ital. *novizio*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. One who is new to any business, profession, or art; one who is unskilled; a beginner, a tyro; one in the rudiments.
 - "Many meetings were held of which the leaders instructed the *novices*." — *McClintock: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi
- 2. One newly converted to the Christian faith.
 - "[A bishop must be] not a *novice*." — *1 Timothy* iii, 6.

II. Eccles.: A title given to men or women, without regard to age, who have entered a religious house and desire to embrace its rule. They assume the habit of the order or congregation, and live the daily life of the community. [POSTULANT.]

B. As adj.: Inexperienced.

"With *novice* modesty" — *Milton: P. R.*, iii, 211.

nōv-īce ship, s. [Eng. *novice*; -ship.] The state or condition of a novice; novitiate.

nō-vī-lū-nar, s. [Lat. *novus* = new, and *luna* = the moon.] Of or pertaining to the new moon.

nō-vī-ti-ate, nō-vī-cl-ate (ti, ci, as shī), s. & a. [Fr. *novitiat*, from Low Lat. *novitatus*, from Lat. *novus* = new; Sp. *noviciado*; Ital. *noviziato*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. The state or condition of a novice; apprenticeship.
- 2. The time during which one is a novice; the time occupied in being initiated into any knowledge or art.
 - "He must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in singing before he can come to this." — *South: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 5.
- 3. A novice; one who is going through a period of probation.
 - "The abess had been informed of all that had passed between her *novitiate* and Father Francis." — *Adison: Spectator*, No. 164.

II. Ecclesiastically:

1. The term of probation passed by a novice previous to profession in a religious order or congregation. It is never less than a year, and sometimes it extends to two or three years.

2. (See extract.)

"The name *novitiate* is also sometimes given to the house or separate building in which novices pass their time of probation." — *Abdis. A. Arnold: Civis Diet.*

B. As adj.: Inexperienced. (*Coleridge: Religious Musings*.)

nō-vī-tious, a. [Lat. *novitius*, from *novus* = new; *novus*; newly invented.]

"What is now taught by the church of Rome is as unvarying as the sun, and admits no interpretation." — *Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 13.

nōv-ī-tī, s. [Lat. *novitius*, from *novus* = new.] Newness, novelty.

"It was not from eternity, but from a *novity* or beginning." — *Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 234.

nōv-ī-dā-mūs, s. [Lat. *de novo datus* = we grant anew.]

Seds Law: A charter of *novodatus* is one which contains a clause of *novodatus*. This clause is subjoined to the dispositive clause, and by it the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants anew (*de novo*) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective; but, notwithstanding his name, it may also be a first grant.

nō-vūs, a. [Lat. = *novus*.] (See compound.)

novus homo (nō-vī-hōm-ī-nēs), s.

Roman Antiq.: A man who was the first of his family; that is, had raised himself from obscurity to distinction by his own acts or merits, without the aid of family connections.

nōw, nowe, nou, ade, o., & s. [A.S. *nu*; cogn. with Dut. *nu*; Teel. *nu*; Dan. & Sw. *nu*; O. H. Ger. *nu*; Goth. *nu*; Sansc. *nu*, *nū*; Ger. *nu*; Gr. *νῦν* (*annu*); Lat. *nunc*, and of the same root as New, NOVEL, &c.]

A. As adverb:

- 1. At the present time; at this time.
 - "This land hithertofore, that *now* has other name, England *now* is call'd." — *Robert de Brunne*, p. 9.
- 2. A short time ago; a little while past; not long ago.
 - "*Now* was she just before him." — *Shakesp.: T. and A.*, 349.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hōre, eamēl, hēr, thēre: pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, eūr, rīle, fūll: trīy, Sīryan. æ, œ = ē: cy = ā: qu = kw.

3. At a particular time; at the time spoken of.

"The ship was *now* in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves."—*Matthew* xiv, 24

4. After this; this being so.

"How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour?"—*J. Estlin*.

5. It being so that; since; considering that.

"Why should he live, *now* Nature bankrupt is?"—*Shakesp.* *Sonnet* 67.

6. *Now* is frequently used to form a connection between a preceding and a subsequent proposition, or to introduce an inference or an explanation of that which precedes.

"Thou swear'st to me thou art honest. *Now*, if thou wert a poet, I might have some hope thou didst feign."—*Shakesp.* *As You Like It*, iii, 2.

7. *Now* is added by way of emphasis to wishes, prayers, observations, and asseverations.

"*Now*, good angels preserve the king!"—*Shakesp.* *Tempest*, ii, 1.

* **B. As adj.**: Present, existing.

"Defects seem as necessary to our *now* happiness as to their opposites."—*Alward.* *Family of Doctrinarian*, ch. xiv.

* **C. As subst.**: The present time or moment; the present.

"Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, But an eternal *now* does ever last."—*Cowley*.

* **¶** (1) *Now and then*: At one time and another; at odd times; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.

"Talk with respect, and swear but *now and then*."—*Shakesp.* *Merchant of Venice*, ii, 2.

* (2) *Now . . . now*: At one time . . . at another time.

"*Now* he vows a league, and *now* invasion?"—*Shakesp.* *Rings of Lucree*, 257.

* (3) *Now . . . then*: At one time . . . at another time.

"*Now* weep for him, then spot at him!"—*Shakesp.* *As You Like It*, iii, 2.

* (4) *Now and now*: Once and again.

nōw-a dāys, * **now a dāies**, *adv.* [Eng. *now* *now* *days*.] In the present days; at the present time; now.

nō-way, * **nō-wāys**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *nowis* *weis* = in no way; A.S. *nūwas* *wēas*, from *nūas*, genit. of *nūn* = none, and *wēas*, genit. of *weg* = a way.] In no way, manner, or degree; in at all.

* **nowe**, *adv.* [Now.]

* **nōwe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *nou*, from Lat. *nōdum*, accus. of *nodus* = a knot.] A knot; the marriage knot or tie.

"Sons of thy *nōwes*;
The virgin byths with which thy spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul!"—*Crashaw.* *Hymn to St. Teresa*.

* **nōw-ēd**, *a.* [NOWE, *s.*]

Her.: Knotted; tied in a knot. (Applied to the tails of lions and other animals which are very long and borne as if tied up in a knot.)

"Ruben is conceived to hear three bars wave, Jada a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nōwed*."—*Beowulf.* *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. 2.



NOWED.

nōw-el (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Found.: The inner portion of the mould for casting large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the core of smaller castings.

* **nō-wel** (2), *s.* [NOEL.]

nō-where, *adv.* [A.S. *nūhwær*, from *nū* = no, and *hwær* = where.] Not in any place or state; in no place; not anywhere.

"Anarchy *nōwhere* lasted longer than forty-eight hours."—*Macaulay.* *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **nō-who-ther**, *adv.* [Eng. *no*, and *whither*.] Not in any direction; to no place.

"Thy servant went *nōwhither*."—*2 Kings* v, 25.

nō-wīse, *adv.* [Short for *in no wise*; Mid. Eng. *on nōme wise*, from *nū* = in; *nōwe* = note, no, and *wise*, dat. sing. of A.S. *wīse* = a way.] Not in any way or manner; in no way; nowadays.

* **nōwl**, *s.* [NOLL.] The head.

nōwt, *s.* [NOLT.]

nōw-ŷ, *a.* [Fr. *noué* = knotted.]

Her.: A term applied to a projection in the middle of a cross or other ordinary.

nōw yed, *a.* [Eng. *nouy*, *ŷ*.]

Her.: A term applied to a convex projection not in the centre of a cross, but in one of its branches.



NOWYED.

nox ious (x as ksh), *a.* [Lat. *nox* = hurt, from *noxi* = hurt, harm, from the same root as *noxi* = to hurt.]

1. Hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, unwholesome, pernicious, destructive, mischievous; causing or liable to cause hurt, harm, or injury.

"The huntsman ever gay, robust and bold,
Beties the *noxious* vapour."
—*Shakespeare.* *The Chase*, 1.

2. Morally hurtful, harmful, or pernicious; injurious, unfavourable.

* 3. Guilty, criminal, not innocent.

"Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished."—*Brougham.* *Against Hobbes*.

nox-ious lŷ (x as ksh), *adv.* [Eng. *noxious*; *-ly*.] In a noxious manner or degree; hurtfully, perniciously, injuriously.

nox-iōus nēss (x as ksh), *s.* [Eng. *noxious*; *-ness*.] The quality of state of being noxious; hurtfulness, perniciousness, injuriousness, harmfulness.

"The *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lord's house."—*Wood.* *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.; *Wideman Thomas*.

* **nōy**, * **noyc**, *v.t.* [NOIE, *v.*]

* **noy**, * **noyc**, *v.* [NOIE, *s.*]

noy-ade (as *nwā yād*), *s.* [Fr. from *noyé* = to drown.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specif., a mode of execution adopted during the Reign of Terror by Carrier at Nantes, in 1793. The condemned persons were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was opened when the boat had reached the middle of the Loire, thus throwing the prisoners into the river.

nōy-ānce, *s.* [NOIANCE.]

noyau (as *nwā yō*), *s.* [Fr. = a stone of a fruit, from Lat. *nucleus* = like a nut; *ŷ* (genit. *nuclei*) = a nut.] A conical, generally prepared from white brandy, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg and mace, and sometimes flavoured with the kernels of apricots, peaches, the peel of oranges, &c.

* **nōy ċr**, *s.* [NOIER.]

* **nōy-fūl**, * **nōl-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *noy*; *-ful*(l).] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

"Eschew it, if it be *nōyful*."—*Sir T. Elyot.* *The Governour*, bk. i, ch. xxiii.

* **nōy-ōus**, * **noy-ouse**, *a.* [Eng. *noy*; *-ous*.] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"Preise yie for us, that . . . we be delivered fro *nōyous* and yule meun."—*Wycliffe.* *2 Thess.* iii.

* **noys aunce**, *s.* [NUISANCE.]

nōz zle, * **noz-le**, *s.* [Eng. *nose*; dim. suff. *-le*.]

1. *Hydraulic*, *ac.*: A spout or projecting mouth-piece, as (1) the fireman's pipe at the end of the hose; (2) the spout of a pair of bellows or a tuzey; (3) the projecting ventage of a faucet, of rain-water spouting, or of any discharge-pipe.

nozzle-block, *s.* A block in which two bellows-nozzles unite.

nozzle-mouth, *s.* The aperture; a tuzey.

nū-ānce, *s.* [Fr. from *nue* = a cloud.]

1. The different gradations by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade. Also used of delicate gradations of tone in music.

2. A delicate degree of difference perceived by the intellect or any of the senses.

"When the two surfaces are plated with close regularity, an artistic *nūnce* is the result."—*Levy.* *Photograph*, Aug. 19, 1855.

nūb, *v.* [NOB.] A protuberance or projection; a knob.

nūb, *v.t.* [NOB.] To hang. (*Shang*.)

nūb tin, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small or imperfect ear of maize. (*American*.)

nūb ble, *v.t.* [For *knubble* (q.v.).] To beat or bruise with the fist.

nūb blŷ, *a.* [Eng. *nub*; *-ly*.] Full of knobs or protuberances.

"The only *nūbly* fruit it was."—*Blackmore.* *Chen* *English*, ch. xxxvi.

nū bē cū la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *nubes* = a cloud.]

1. *Isobars*: Anything nebulous; specif., two nebulae, *Nubes de vapore* and *N. minor* together constituting the Magellanic clouds (q.v.).

2. *Path*: (1) A speck in the eye; (2) A cloudy object of appearance in time. (*Diagn. optic*.)

nū bē cū lar i a, *s.* [Lat. *nubecula* = a little cloud; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-a*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, beginning in the Trias. The test is very variable in shape, and is found parasitic on shells and other foreign bodies.

Nū bi ān, *a.* & *v.* [Eng. *Nubia*(s); *-an*.]

A. *f. adj.*: Pertaining to or in any way connected with Nubia, a country of Eastern Africa, bordering on the Red Sea.

B. *As substantiv.*

1. An inhabitant of Nubia.

2. The language spoken by the Nubians.

Nubian vulture, *s.* [NOVAVS.]

* **nū bīf-ċr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *nubifer*, from *nubes* = a cloud, *fero* = to produce, and *ŷ* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing or bringing clouds.

* **nū big-ċn-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *nubes* = a cloud, and *gigno* (gen. *gignis*) = to beget, to produce.] Produced by clouds.

* **nū bī-lāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *nubilatus*, pa. par. of *nubilo* = to make cloudy; *nubes* = a cloud.] To make cloudy; to cloud.

* **nū bilē**, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *nubilis*, from *nubo* = to marry.] Of an age fit for marriage; marriageable.

"That which [yields] the *nūbly* virgin's breast!"—*Pease.* *Salomon*, 1, 27.

* **nū bil-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *nubility*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being nubile or marriageable.

* **nū bī-lōse**, *a.* [Lat. *nubilosus*, from *nubes* = a cloud.] Full of or abounding with clouds; cloudy.

* **nū bi-lōus**, *a.* [Lat. *nubilus*, from *nubes* = a cloud.] Cloudy.

nū cā-mēnt, **nū cā mēn-tūm**, *s.* [Lat. *nucum mentum* = a fire-clay.]

Bot.: An ament; a catkin.

nū cā mēn-tā-ċċ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nucum mentum* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Botany:

1. The seventeenth order of Linnaus's Natural System, Genera, Xanthum, Iva, &c.

2. A tribe of Proteaceæ containing the families Proteæce, Conospermiæ, Franklandiæ, and Persooniæ.

nū cā mēn-tā cċōūs (cċ as sh), *a.* [NUCUMENTACEÆ.]

Bot.: (1) Pertaining to a nucumnt or catkin; (2) Having the hardness of a nut; (3) Producing nuts.

nū cā mēn-tūm, *s.* [NUCUMENT.]

nū cā, *s.* [Low Lat. from Arab.] The hind part of nape of the neck.

nū cbāl, *a.* [Eng. *nuchal*(s); *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nape or hind part of the neck.

* **nū ċif ċr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *nuc* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing nuts; nut-bearing.

nū ċi form, *a.* [Lat. *nuc* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut, and *fero* = to form, shape.]

Bot.: Shaped or formed like a nut; nut-shaped.

nū ċif rā gā, *s.* [Lat. *nuc* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut, and *fero*, root of *frango* = to break.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**: eat, **ċell**, **ċhorus**, **ċhin**, **bēnċh**: go, **ċem**: thin, this: **sin**, **aŷ**: expect, **ċenophon**, **ċexist**, **ph** = **f**, **-ċian**, **-tċian** = **shan**, **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tċion**, **-ŷion** = **zhūn**. **-ċious**, **-tċious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

Chem.: A yellow crystalline substance extracted from green walnut-shells by means of ether. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, and sublimes at a little over 100° in reddish-yellow needles.

nū-clē-ā, nū-clē-ār, a. [NUCLEUS.] Of or pertaining to a nucleus; constituting a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus.

nū-clē-ate, nū-clē-āt-ēd, a. [Lat. *nucleatus*, from *nucleo* = to become kernely.] Having a nucleus or central particle.

nū-clē-ātc, v. i. [NUCLEATE, *a.*] To gather as about a nucleus or centre.

nū-clē-ī, s. pl. [NUCLEUS.]

nū-clē-ī form, a [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, a nucleus (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.] Formed like a nucleus or centre.

nū-clē-in, s. [Eng., &c. *nucleus*]; *-in*.]

Chem.: A name applied sometimes to the albuminous constituent of the crystalline lens, sometimes to the substance forming the nucleus of the blood-cells. (*Watts*.)

nū-clē-ō, pref. [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, a nucleus.] Possessing a nucleus, or central particle of any kind.

nū-clē-ō-brānch, s. [NUCLEOBRANCHIATA.] *Zool.*: An individual mollusc of the order Nucleobranchiata (q.v.).

nū-clē-ō-brān-chi-ā-ta, s. pl. [Pref. *nucleo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).] *Zool.*: The same as Heteropoda (q.v.).

nū-clē-ō-crī-nūs, s. [Pref. *nucleo-* and Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.] *Palaeont.*: A characteristically Devonian genus of Blastozoa (q.v.), extending into the Carboniferous. It closely resembles the typical *Trinitites* (q.v.).

nū-clē-ōid, a. [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a nucleus; nucleate.

nū-clē-ō-lāt-ēd, a. [Eng. *nucleolus*]; *-atēd*.] Possessing a nucleolus.

nū-clē-ōlc, s. [Fr.] A nucleolus (q.v.).

nū-clē-ō-lī-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *nucleolus*]; *suff. -itēs*.] *Palaeont.*: A genus of Echinida, family Cassidulidae. Morris enumerates sixteen species, chiefly from the Oolite.

nū-clē-ō-lūs (pl. **nū-clē-ō-lī**), *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel.]

1. *Anat. (Pl.)*: One or two strongly refracting particles within the nucleus of a cell. They are probably of a fatty nature.
2. *Botany*:
(1) A minute, granular, bright corpuscle contained within the nucleus of the cells of plants. According to Schleiden, each nucleolus is a rudimentary cell.
(2) A group of nuclei in algae.
3. *Zool.*: The minute spherical particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus, or ovary, of some Infusoria.

nū-clē-ūs (pl. **nū-clē-ī**), *s.* [Lat. = a small nut, a kernel, from *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut; Ital. & Sp. *nucleo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. *Lat.*: A kernel; a central mass about which matter is collected.
"The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the nucleus. —Woodward, *on Woods*."
2. *Fig.*: A central or material point or portion about which matter is gathered, or to which accretion is or can be made.

II. Technically:
1. *Anat. & Physiol.*: The granular spot in a parent cell from which new cells originate.
2. *Astron.*: The head of a comet.
3. *Botany*:
(1) A new bulb developed in the axil of an old one, what gardeners call a "clove."
(2) The central part of an ovule. It is a fleshy, pointed, pulpy mass, enclosed, or often covered, by the primine and secundine, but sometimes protruding beyond the latter. It consists of the embryo, or of the embryo and the albumen both. (*Lindley*.)

(3) A cytoblast; a peculiar structure, in minute cells, of plants in a lead state. The nucleus is spherical or lenticular, often with a pellicle, and generally containing one or more nuclei. Nageli thinks it a vesicle; Griffith, Huxley, and others consider it solid.

(4) A kernel. (*London*)

(5) The disc of the shield which contains the spores and their cases in a lichen.

(6) The central part of a perithecium in a fungal.

(7) The fertilizing mass of the rhodosperms in an algal.

4. *Geol.*: A solid central piece around which other matter is collected.

5. *Zoology*:
(1) A speck of germinal matter found normally in cells. (*Huxley*.) Called also Germinal vesicle.
(2) A solid body, shaped like a band or rod, found in the interior of many Protozoa, and, in some cases, discharging the functions of an ovary.
(3) The madreporiform tubercle of the Echinodermata.
(4) The embryonic shell which remains and is transformed into the apex of the adult shell in some mollusca.
"The apex of the shell presents important characters, as it was the nucleus of part formed in the egg." —Woodward, *Mollusca* (ed. 2nd), p. 295.

¶ *Proliferous nucleus*:
Bot.: A distinct cartilaginous body coming out entire from the apothecia of *F* lichen and containing the spores. (*Gréville*.)

nucleus theory, s.

Chem.: A theory devised by Laurent, and adopted by Gmelin, but practically rejected by chemists, as a basis for the arrangement of organic compounds. It supposes them to be formed from hydrocarbons, having an even number of carbon and hydrogen atoms, such as ethylene = C₂H₄, acetylene = C₂H₂; these again forming secondary nuclei by substitution of other elements for an equivalent of hydrogen, as C₂H₅O₂ = diethylone. The theory is, however, very inadequate and imperfect.

nū-cū-lā, s. [Lat., dimin. of *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.]

1. *Bot.*: (1) According to Linnæus, an externally hard, small, and one-seeded fruit; (2) According to Desvaux, what is now called a glans (q.v.); (3) A small stone or seed.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of conchiferous molluscs, family Arcade. Valves triangular, the interior pearly, beak turned backwards; hinge with large cartilage pit, and numerous sharp teeth on each side. The animal uses its foot for burrowing. Seventy recent species, ranging from Norway to Japan, on coarse bottoms, from five to 100 fathoms.

3. *Palaeont.*: Many species from the Secondary and Tertiary rocks. The palaeozoic shells referred to *Nuclea* probably belong to other genera.

nū-cū-lā-nā, s. [Lat. *nuclea* (q.v.); *suff. -nā*.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Nuculanidae (q.v.).

nū-cū-lā-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nuclean* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -īdæ*.]

Zool.: A family of conchiferous molluscs, somewhat resembling Nuculidae, but having the shell produced posteriorly and the pallial line sinuated.

nū-cū-lā-nī-ūm, s. [Lat. *nuclea* (q.v.); *suff. -nī-ūm*.]

Bot.: A fruit like the berry; a two or more celled, few or many-seeded, superior fruit; induricent, fleshy. Example, the grape.

nū-cūlc, s. [NUCLEA, 1.]

nū-cū-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nuclea* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -īdæ*.]

Zool.: A family of conchiferous molluscs, generally merged in Arcade (q.v.).

nū-cū-mēn-tā-çc-æ, s. pl. [?] Altered from *nucamentosa* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-order of Cruciferae, in which the septum is absent, thus leaving a one-celled, induricent silicle, often with a single seed. Example, *Isatis*.

nū-dā-tion, s. [Lat. *nudatio*, from *nudatus*, *pt. pres. of nudo* = to make naked; *nudus* = naked.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

nūd-dle, v. i. [Perhaps connected with *nibble* (q.v.).] To walk quickly with the head bent forward. (Used with *along*.) (*Ainsworth*.)

nūde, a. & s. [Lat. *nudus* = naked; O. Fr. *nud*; Fr. *nu*; Ital. & O. Sp. *nudo*.]

A. As adjective:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bare, naked; not covered with clothing; specif. in art, not covered with drapery.
2. *Low*: Made without any consideration; said of a contract or agreement. An action will not lie upon such a contract or agreement. [NUDE PACTUM.]

B. As substantive:
Art: Anything nude or undraped; a nude or naked figure; specif., with the definite article prefixed, the undraped human body.
"Among the causes at work in our time to determine the influence of art, is the abuse of the nude." —Barthol., *Dict. of Terms in Art*.

nūde-lý, adv. [Eng. *nude*; *-ly*.] In a nude manner; nakedly.

nūde-ness, s. [Eng. *nude*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being nude or naked; nudity.

nūdge, v. t. [Cf. Lowland Scotch *nodge* = to strike with the knuckles; Icel. *knú* = a knuckle; Sw. *knoge* = a knuckle; Dan. *knuge* = to press.] To touch or press gently, as with the elbow; to give a signal or hint to by a pressure or touch with the elbow, hand, or foot.
"Nudging the professor's elbow, to call home his wits." —F. A. Trollope, *Gladstone*, bk. v. ch. v.

nūdge, s. [NUDGE, *v.*] A touch, pressure, or jǔg with the elbow.

nū-di-brānch-ī-āte, a. [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *branchium* = an arm.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having naked arms.
+2. *Zool.*: Having arms without vibratile cilia. Used of some polyps. (*Carpenter*.)

nū-di-brānch, s. & a. [NUDIBRANCHIATA.]

A. As subst.: An individual mollusc of the order Nudibranchiata.
"The only nudibranch with a solid upper jaw is *Egretta punctulacea*." —S. P. Woodward, *Mollusca* (ed. 1890), p. 327.

B. As adj.: Having naked branchia; of or belonging to the Nudibranchiata.
"Many of the nudibranch molluscs, or sea-slugs, are brightly coloured." —Darwin, *Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 264.

nū-di-brān-chi-ā-ta, s. pl. [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of Opisthobranchiata (q.v.) Animal destitute of a shell, except in the embryo state; branchiae always on back or sides; sexes united. It comprises five families: Doridæ, Tritoniadæ, Eoloidæ, Phyllorhoidæ, and Elysiadæ. (See extract under Nudibranchiata, A.)

nū-dī-brān-chi-ātc, a. & s. [NUDIBRANCHIATA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the section Nudibranchiata (q.v.).
"The nudibranchiate sea-slugs are found on all coasts where the bottom is firm or rocky, from the sixteen fathoms to the depth of fifty fathoms; a few species are pelagic." —S. P. Woodward, *Mollusca* (ed. 1890), p. 325.

B. As subst.: An individual mollusc belonging to the order Nudibranchiata.

nū-dī-cāul, a. [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *caulis* = a stem.]

Bot.: Having the stems leafless.

nū-dī-fī-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *facio* = to make.] The act of stripping or making naked; undation.

nū-dī-tý, nū-dī-tic, s. [Fr. *nudité*, from Lat. *nuditas* = nakedness; *nudus* = naked, *nude*: Ital. *nudità*.]

1. The quality or state of being nude or naked; nakedness.
+2. That which is naked or exposed; specif., a picture representing a nude figure or figures; a nude statue.
"I am inclined to bestow the *nudities* on Roland (Le Fevre)." —Waltpolc, *Annals of Painting*, vol. iii. ch. 1

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sirc, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōrc, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

* 2. That which is made public or open.

"The man who shows his heart, is hooded by his motives, and seen!" - *Fanny, Night Thoughts*, viii, 32.

nū-dūm pāc tūm, s. [Lat. = a nude part or agreement.]

Law: An agreement or contract entered into without any consideration on one side; a nude pact. [NCE, A. 2.]

* **nū-gā-cious**, * **nū-gā-tious**, a. [Lat. *nugis* (gentil. *nugivus*.)] Trifling; futile.

"These ungracious disputations." - *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. XIII.

* **nū-gāc-i-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *nugivitas*, from *nugor* (gentil. *nugivus*) = trifling; *nugor* = trifles.] Trifling talk or behaviour; futility; a trifle.

"Such arithmetical nugivitas as are ordinarily recorded for his." - *Mure, De Phobis, Cabbala*, ch. i.

* **nū-gāe**, s. pl. [Lat.] Trifles; things of little or no value.

* **nū-gā-tion**, s. [Lat. *nugatus*, pa. par. of *nugor* = to trifle; *nugor* = trifles.] The act or practice of trifling.

"The opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold, or perigne, and preternatural heat, is but nugation." - *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

* **nū-gā-tious**, n. [NEGACIOUS.]

nū-ga tōr-y, n. [Lat. *nugatorius*, from *nugor* = a trifle, from *nugatus*, pa. par. of *nugor* = to trifle; *nugor* = trifles.]

1. Trifling, worthless, valueless, futile, insignificant.

"The perfection, imperfect indeed, but by no means nugatory." - *Moxley, Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Of no force; ineffectual, vain, imperipative.

"A trite or a nugatory proposition." - *Stewart, Banquo's Mind*, vol. i, ch. IV, § 4.

nūg-gar, s. [Native word.] (See extract.)

"The expedition started today to drag some nug-gars or native boats up the river." - *Edinburgh Review*, Oct., 1851, p. 524.

nūg-gēt, * **nig-got**, s. [A corrupt, of *nugor*, for *nugor*, the n of the indelible article being tacked on to the noun, as in nick-name, &c. (See remarks under N.)] A lump, a mass; a speck, a lump of native gold found in the gold-diggings.

"In these days of rushing emigration and mountainable nuggets." - *Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 11, 1852.

* **nū-gī-fŷ**, v. t. [Lat. *nugor* = trifles, and *ficio* = to make.] To make or render trifling, silly, futile, or vain.

* **nū-gī-lōguc**, s. [Lat. *nugor* = trifles; Gr. *logos* (logos) = a word.] Nonsense, trifling.

"To the Sweet *Nugules* of Jacke, and Hall." - *S. Daniel, Transcendia* (Works, 1875, p. 126).

nūi-sance, * **nuis-sance**, * **noi sancco**, * **noy sancc**, s. [Fr. *nuisance* = a nuisance, a hurt, from *nuire*, pa. par. of *nuire* = to hurt; Lat. *nucco* = to hurt.]

1. *Orl. Lang.*: Anything which annoys, vexes, or troubles; that which is offensive or irritating; a bore, a plague, a trouble, an annoyance. (Applied to persons or things.)

"The fox, whose life is now, in many counties, held almost as sacred as that of a human being, was considered as a mere nuisance." - *Moxley, Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Law*: Anything which unlawfully annoys or inconveniences, or causes damage or inconvenience. Nuisances are of two kinds, private and public (or common); private when they affect the lands, tenements, hereditaments, or comfort of particular individuals; public when they affect the whole community.

"Whatever unlawfully annoys or does damage to another, is a nuisance, and may be abated, that is, removed by the party aggrieved, so as he commits no riot in doing so. If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my ancient light, which is a private nuisance, I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down; or, if a new gate be erected across a public highway, which is a common nuisance, any private individual passing that way may remove it." - *Blackstone, Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. i.

* **nūi-sang-cr**, s. [Eng. *nuisance*(s); et.] One who causes a nuisance.

nūl, n. [Fr., from Lat. *nullus* = none, not any.]

Law: None; no; not any; as, *null disseisin, nul tort*, &c.

* **nūll**, v. t. [NUL, n.] To make null or void; to annul; to deprive of force or efficacy. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 355.)

nūll, a. & s. [Lat. *nullus* = not any, none; *ne* = not, and *ullus* = any.]

A. As adjective:

1. Void; of no force or efficacy; invalid; having no legal or binding force or validity (Generally used in the phrase *null and void*.)

"From whence it null from the beginning." - *Barrett, Hist. Reformation*, iii, 1533.

* 2. Devoid of character or expression; vacant.

* **B. As substantive:**

1. Something that has no force, efficacy, or meaning.

2. Something that has no value; a cipher.

"The kinds of ciphers, besides the simple ciphers, with changes, and intermixtures of nulls and non-significants, are many." - *Bacon, On Learning*, bk. ii.

nūll, s. [Cf. *nūll* = the head.] One of a series of bead-like ornaments used for spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, and other articles of furniture. [NULLED-WORK.]

nūll lah, s. [Malayatta, &c. *nūll* = a sewer, a ravine.] A bed of a small river; a ravine; a gorge.

nūlled, a. [Eng. *null*, s.; -ed.] Ornamented or formed with nulls.

nulled work, s. Turned work resembling a series of beads strung on a rod. Much used in spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, cribs, and other articles of furniture.

* **nūll lēr**, s. [Eng. *null*, v.; -er.] One who annuls or nullifies; a nullifier.

"Bold nullers or abrogators of the indispensable Jesus of Christ." - *Mure: Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

nūll bi-ē-tŷ, s. [Lat. *nullibi* = nowhere.] The state or condition of being nowhere.

nūll-i-fī-cā-tion, s. [Eng. *nullify*; c compound, and *suff. -ation*.] The act of nullifying or making null and void; a rendering void and of none effect; specif., in the United States, the act of an individual State by which it declared null and void an enactment of the general government as unconstitutional or illegal.

* **nūll-i-fid-i-an**, n. & s. [Lat. *nullus* = none, and *fides* = faith.]

A. As adj.: Having no faith or religion; belonging to no religion.

"A solitary Christian is a nullification pagan." - *Feltham, Testimony*, pt. ii, res. 47.

B. As subst.: A person who belongs to no religion; an unbeliever.

"I am a nullifidote, if there be not three-thirds of a simple more of sanctification in this collection." - *Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v, 2.

nūll-i-fī-cr, s. [Eng. *nullify*; -er.] One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties; specif., in the United States, an advocate of the political doctrine of nullification (q. v.).

nūll-i-fŷ, v. t. [Lat. *nullifico* = to make null or void; *nullus* = none, and *ficio* = to make; Fr. *nullifier*.] To make or render null and void; to annul; to make invalid; to invalidate.

"In a word, to nullify and execute the whole work of man's redemption." - *South, Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 11.

nūll lip-a-ra, s. [Lat. *nullus* = none, and *porus* = to bring forth.]

Med.: A woman who has never borne a child.

nūll lip-a-rouš, n. [NULLIPORA.]

nūll lip-ōr-a, s. [Lat. *nullus* = not any, none, and *porus* = a passage, a channel. The name was given to distinguish them when they were believed to be compound animals from genuine zoophytes, which had pores or cavities.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Corallina* (q. v.).

nūll li-pōrc, s. [NULLIPORA.]

1. *Bot. (Pl.)*: The same as *CORALLINES*. [CORALLINA, & C.]

2. *Zoölog.*: The Nullipores can form extensive accumulations of lime, as in the Leitha Kalk, a Tertiary stratum in Austria, largely made up of calcareous concretions. Mr. Carter thinks that coralloids are nullipores. If so, they came into existence in early paleozoic times; if not, they do not certainly appear before the Tertiary.

nūll lip-ōr-ōus, a. [Eng. *nullipore*(s); adj. suff. -ous.] Consisting of nullipores; resembling a nullipore.

nūll li-tŷ, s. [Fr. "0," from Low Lat. *nullus*, accus. of *nullus*, from Lat. *nullus*, Sp. *no*, It. *no*, &c.]

1. The quality or state of being null and void; want of validity, force, or efficacy.

"Having thus shown the nullity of this argument." - *South, Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 1.

2. That which is null and void; an invalid act.

"The substance of it was given by the nullity of the convention's credit." - *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 3. Want of existence; non-existence.

"It is that menacing intimation of a nullity or non-being." - *P. Holland, Plots*, p. 47.

* **nūll lize**, v. t. [Eng. *null*; -ize.] To make nothing; to waste or do away with.

"A lady fortune is all despised, A city one of itself nullified." - *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v, 1.

nūmm (b silent), * **nummo**, n. [The *b* is essential, the word literally meaning *to be*, *to be*, and hence *nummo*, from A. S. *numm*, pa. par. of *numm* = to take; Cf. *nummo* (pa. par. of *numm* = to take), taken, benumbed.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; benumbed, deadened, or insensible as from cold.

"Like a stony statue cold and numb." - *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, v, 1.

2. Producing cold, chilliness, or numbness; benumbing.

"[He] held give himself All thin and naked to the winds and night." - *Shakespeare, Richard III*, v, 1.

numb fish, s.

Fish.: A popular name on the British coast for *Polydora cornuta*. Known also as the Cramp-fish and Electric-ray.

nūmb (b silent), * **nummo**, v. t. [NUMB, n.] To make numb or torpid; to deprive of the power of motion and sensation; to deaden, to benumb.

"To fill the hand That numbs the soul with by hand." - *Gray, The Prospect of Eton College*.

nūmbed (b silent), * **nummed**, a. [Eng. *numb*; -ed.] Numb, benumbed.

"Now numbed with bitterness of woe." - *Colton, To John Brechtshane, Esq.*

nūmb čd nccs (b silent), * **nummed**, n. [Eng. *numbed*; -ness.] The quality of state of being numbed; numbness.

"If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or numbness." - *Baconian Surgery*.

nūm-ber, * **nom-ber**, * **nom-ber**, **num-ber**, s. [Fr. *nombre* (NOM, n. *numbre*), from Lat. *numerus*, accus. of *numerus* = number. The *b* is extraneous. Sp. *numero*, & Ital. *numero*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That quality by which it is computed how many units or individuals there are of any thing.

2. That which may be counted; an aggregate of units.

"They say there is divinity in odd numbers." - *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v, 1.

3. The aggregate of several units or individuals.

"The number of men that eaten was five thousand of men, women, and little children." - *Matth. xiv*, 21.

4. A multitude; many.

"Among a number one is reckoned none." - *Shakespeare, Sonnet 1*. Then in the number let the pass itself.

5. Multitude, numberlessness.

"Numbers hold no proportion to numbers when the people are of war's course." - *Shakespeare*.

6. Possibility to be counted.

"Of him came nations and tribes out of number." - *2 Petrus* iii, 7.

7. One of a number or series of things, as a division of a book published in sections.

8. (*Pl.*): A succession or aggregate of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry, verse.

"Loose numbers wildly sweet." - *Keats, Progress*, CP, 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: That distinctive form given to a word according as it is intended to express is spoken of one individual or several individuals. In English there are two numbers, the singular, which denotes one, or several individuals; the plural, which is used when one or more individuals are spoken of. Latin has Sanscrit, and a few other languages, a third number was used, called the dual, which

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **benčh**; **go**, **čcm**; **thin**, **čhis**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. *ing.* **-ian**, **-ian** = **šan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **šhūn**. **-tion**, **-šion** = **žhūn**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-slous** = **shūs**. **ble**, **-dle**, ... **bečl**, **dečl**.

two individuals were spoken of. In the oldest English a dual number existed in the case of pronouns.

"How many numbers in nouns?"—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV, 1.

2. *Phrenol.*: The name given by Combe to one of the perceptive faculties, the seat of which is placed by Spurzheim just above the external angle of each eye. It is supposed to give facility in arithmetical operations, and is called the organ of calculation.

• *The Fourth Book of Moses, called Numbers*: *Old Test. Canon*. The fourth book of the Pentateuch. In the Hebrew Bible it is called **בְּרָאשִׁית** (*Bē-midh-bār*) = in the desert, the fifth word of the first chapter. It has been sometimes quoted also as **בְּרָאשִׁית** (*B'ayidibbēr*) = And he spake—this being the first word of the book. The Septuagint translators named it *Ἀριθμοί* (*Arithmoi*) = Numbers. The reference is to two numberings of the Israelites. Chaps. i-iv. give the details of the first census, and prescribe the order in which the tribes were to encamp, and the arrangement and duties of the Levites; v. and vi. contain laws, including those relating to the Nazarites; vii. contains the offerings at the dedication of the tabernacle; viii.-x. 28, other laws and arrangements; x. 29-xiv., the historic narrative, including the sending out of the spies; xv. other laws; xvi. and xvii. the rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, with the bidding of Aaron's rod; xviii. and xix. Levitical laws, xx. and xxi. the striking of the rock, followed by a miraculous flow of water, the making of the brazen serpent [NEHT-SHTAN]; xxii.-xxiv. Balaam's prophecies; xxv. sin with the Midianites; xxvi. the second census; xxvii.-xxxii. other laws and incidents, including the conquest of the Midianites; xxxiii.-xxxv. the distribution of the land east of the Jordan; an itinerary of the journey out of Egypt; the establishment of Levitical cities, and provision in cases of homicide by misadventure. The last chapter (xxxvi.) contains some provisions for the marriage of heiresses, so as to retain their inheritance in their own tribes.

The book spans a period of nearly thirty-nine years, commencing with the second year of the wanderings, the second month, and the first day, and terminating in the fortieth year. The Jews and the Christians of early and mediaeval times implicitly believed in the Mosaic authorship of Numbers. Modern rationalists resolve the book into different portions, assigning each to a separate writer. One eminent critic of this school considered that 274 verses of Numbers constituted the original narrative; that six verses, appearing to belong to writings of some older time, were inserted by the Deuteronomist (q.v.), and the remaining 1,008 verses—more than three-fourths of the book—belonged to the Later Legislation. The 274 verses of the original narrative are thus given:—

"Ch. v. 22-36; vi. xli. xlv. 1-3, 17-20, 22-24, 26 (except to Kadesh, 27-31, 33); xiv. 11-25, 39-45; xvi. 1, 2, 12-15, 23-34 (except Korah, ac. in vers. 1, 24, 27, 32); xv. 1, 14-22; xvi. 1, 13, 16-26, 31-35; xlii. 1-4; xliii. xlv. xlv. 1-5; xxxix. l. 16-24, 33-42."

The six verses from old sources assigned to the Deuteronomist are xli. 14, 15, 27-30. (*Numbers: On the Pentateuch*, vi. 88.) These views created some excitement when first published, but they have failed to make any considerable impression on the Christian public.

nūm-bēr, **nom bre**, **num bre**, *n.t.* [*Fr. number*, from *nombre* = number; *Sp. & Port. numerar*; *Ital. numero*; all from *Lat. numero* = to number.]

1. To count, to tell, to reckon; to ascertain the number of units or individuals in.

"If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered."—*Genesis xiii. 16.*

2. To give a number to; to affix or put a number or series of numbers on; to denote the place of in a numbered series; as, to *number* the houses in a street.

3. To amount to in number; to reach to the number of; as, The army *numbered* 50,000 men.

4. To reckon, set down, or class, as one of a number, collection, or aggregate.

"He was *numbered* with the transgressors."—*Isaiah lii. 12.*

* 5. To equal in number.

* 6. To possess to the number of.

nūm-bēr-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. number*; *-er*.] One who numbers.

nūm-bēr-fūll, **num-ber-full**, *a.* [*Eng. number*; *-full*.] Many in number; numerous.

"About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race; yet, so *numberfull*, that they upon the point excelled all nations in learning, piety, and zeal."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 50.

nūm-bēr-īng, *pr. part. a.* & *s.* [*NUMBER*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. part. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of counting; the act of affixing numbers to.

numbering-machine, *s.* A machine for impressing consecutive numbers on account or record books (a paging-machine), coupons, railway certificates, bank-notes, railway tickets, &c. The foundation idea is that of Blaise Pascal (1650), and consists of discs or wheels decimally numbered on their peripheries, the whole mounted on one axle, upon which they turn freely, acting upon each other in serial order. The first wheel of the series containing the units is moved one figure between each impact, and when the units are exhausted the tens come into action, and act in confluence with the units, which continue their action.

nūm-bēr-léss, *a.* [*Eng. number*; *-less*.] That cannot be numbered or counted; unnumberable.

"Though things sensible be *numberless* But only five the senses' organs be."—*Davies: Immort. of the Soul*, s. 13.

Nūm-bērş, *s. pl.* [*NUMBER*, *s.*, *ſ.*]

* **nūm-bēr-ŷ**, *a.* [*Eng. number*; *-y*.]

1. Numerous.

"So many and so *numbery* armies."—*Sydenham: Battle of Torj*, 25.

2. Melodious.

"His sweet *numbery* soule."—*Sylvester: Haukie-Crafts*, 1, 329.

nūm-bleş (le as *el*), *s.* [*Fr. nomble*, from *Lat. humulus*, dimin. of *humbus* = a loin.] The entrails of a deer; the nombles.

"As at we were *numbles* chopped in pieces."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

nūmb'-nēss (*b* silent), **num-nesse**, *s.* [*Eng. numb*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being numb or numbed; numbness, torpor, torpidity.

"Which shows a *numbness* of the skull."—*Byron: Verses Spoken at the Meeting of a Club*.

* **nūm-brouş**, *a.* [*Eng. number*; *-ous*.] Capable of scansion; rhythmical.

"That *numbrous* kind of writing which is called Verse."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesie*, p. 548.

nū-mén-ī-i-nē, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. numerus* (*n*); *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina*.]

Ornith.: Curlews, a sub-family of Scolopacidae. Bill arched, the nasal groove reaching to its tip.

nū-mē-nī-ūs, *s.* [*Gr. νουμήνιος* (*noumēnios*) *n.* = used at the new moon; *s.* = a kind of curlew.]

Ornith.: Curlew; the typical genus of the sub-family Numenius (q.v.). The bill is long, considerably arched, the upper mandible broader than high, the nasal groove extending the whole length; the tarsus lengthened, the anterior toes margined and semi-palmated, the hinder one raised. Three species have been found in Britain. *Numenius argutus* (or *argutus*) is the Curlew (q.v.); *N. phaeopus*, the Whimbrel, and *N. borealis*, the Esquimaux Curlew.

* **nū-mēr-ā-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. numerabilis*, from *numero* = to count; *numerus* = number.] Capable of being numbered or counted.

"In regard of God they are *numerable*."—*Haleswell. Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. iv., § 3.

nū-mēr-ā-l, *a. & s.* [*Lat. numeralis* = belonging to number (q.v.); *Fr. numeral*; *Sp. & Port. numeral*; *Ital. numerale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining or relating to number; consisting of number.

"So long a train of *numeral* progressions."—*Locke*.

2. Expressing number; representing number.

"Substituting letters for the *numeral* cyphers."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, pt. ii., ch. v., § 6.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A figure, character, or symbol employed to represent or express a number; as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.; the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, C, D, and M.

2. A word expressing a number; as, two, three, four, &c.

* **nū-mēr-āl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [*Eng. numeral*; *-ity*.] Number; numerosity.

"Yet are they not applicable into precise *numerosity*, nor strictly to be drawn into the rigid test of *numbers*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

* **nū-mēr-al-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. numeral*; *-ly*.] In a numeral manner; according to number; numerically.

"The blasts . . . thereof, maintain no certainty in their course; nor are they *numerally* feared by navigators."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

* **nū-mēr-ar-ŷ**, *a.* [*Low Lat. numerarius*, from *Lat. numerus* = number; *Ital. & Sp. numerario*; *Fr. numéraire*.] Belonging to, or included in, a certain number.

"A superannuated canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numery* canon."—*Ashffe: Parerjou*.

* **nū-mēr-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [*Lat. numeratus*, *pa. par.* of *numero* = to number; *numerus* = number.]

A. *Trans.*: To number, to count, to reckon to tell in numbers.

B. *Intrans.*: To reckon, to calculate, to count.

nū-mēr-ā-tion, *s.* [*Fr.* from *Lat. numerationem*, accus. of *numeratio* = a counting, from *numerus*, *pa. par.* of *numero* = to number; *Sp. numeracion*; *Ital. numerazioni*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or art of numbering.

"That star is the term of *numeration*, or point from whence we commence the account."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

* 2. A number, an amount.

"We may . . . observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. v.

II. Arith.: The art of reading numbers, when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers, written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method. For the convenience of reading numbers, they are separated into periods of three figures each, as, 126,845,921. [NOTATION.]

* **nū-mēr-ā-tive**, *a.* [As if from a *Lat. numerativus*, from *numerus*, *pa. par.* of *numero* = to number, to count.] Of or pertaining to numeration or counting.

"Our present *numeration* system."—*Eng. Cyclopaedia*. [*Webster*.]

nū-mēr-ā-tōr, *s.* [*Lat.* from *numerus*, *pa. par.* of *numero* = to number; *Fr. numérateur*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who numbers.

2. *Arith.*: That term of a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken. It is the term written above the horizontal line. In the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$, *a* is the numerator. In a decimal fraction, the numerator is the number following the decimal point, the denominator not being written; thus, $\frac{5}{10}$. [DENOMINATOR.]

nū-mēr-ic-āl, **nu-mēr-ic**, *a.* [*Fr. numérique*; *Ital. & Sp. numerico*, from *Lat. numerus* = number.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to number or numbers; denoting number; consisting of numbers not letters; as, *numerical* value.

* 2. The same in number; hence, identically the same.

"Contemplate upon his astonishine works, particularly in the resurrection and repuration of the same *numerical* body."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

II. Alg. & Arith.: A term which stands opposed to literal, and implies that the numbers composing a given expression are denoting by figures, and not by letters. A numerical equation is an equation in which all the quantities, except the unknown or variable quantities, are numbers. Numerical, as opposed to algebraical, is applied to the values of quantities; thus we say, that -5 is numerically greater than -3 , although its algebraical value is less. The numerical value of an expression, in algebra, is the number obtained by attributing numerical values to all the quantities which enter the expression, and performing all the operations indicated. Thus, the numerical value of $a^2b - c^2d$, where $a = 2$, $b = 3$, $c = 1$, and $d = 2$, is 10.

"The *numerical* value of a concrete quantity is its ratio to a selected magnitude of the same kind, called the unit. It varies directly as the concrete quantity itself, and inversely as the unit, in terms of which it is expressed."—*Everett: C. G. S. Syst. of Units* (1876), p. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

numerical-aperture, s.

Optics: The formula by which the illuminating and resolving power of high-power microscopic objectives is now calculated. Since it became customary to interpose water, oil, or other fluid between the object and the lens, it is found that a water-immersion lens of 95 λ , and an oil-immersion of 82 λ , give equal results to a dry or air lens of 180 λ . This obviously depends on the diameter of the back lens of the objective, and thus upon the refractive index of the medium between lens and object. It is expressed by the formula, $n \sin u$, where n is the refractive index of the medium—air or fluid—and u the semi-angle of aperture. It is thus found that an oil-lens of 180 (oil of ref. index 1.52) has an N.A. of 1.52 against 1.00 for 180 λ in air. This only represents the comparative diameters of the effective pencils, and the relative illumination is, of course, obtained by squaring the N.A.'s to get the comparative areas of the pencils. We thus find that an oil-lens of 180 gives 2.310 the illumination of a dry objective of 180 λ .

ny-mër-ic-âl-lÿ, adv. [Eng. numerical; -ly.]

1. In a numerical manner; with respect to number or numerical quantity; in numbers; as, a quantity numerically expressed; an algebraic expression numerically greater than another, &c.

* 2. Individually; as, a thing is numerically the same, or numerically different.

nû-mër-ist, s. [Lat. numerus] = number; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who deals with numbers.

* If we cannot assign a respective fatality number which is concordant into the doctrine of the numerists.—Grouse, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. XII.

nû-mër-ô, s. [Ital. & Fr., from Lat. numerus = number.] Number; the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished. (Abbreviated into No.)

* nû-mër-ôs-i-ty, s. [Fr. numerosité, from Lat. numerositas, accus. of numerosus, from numerosus = numerous (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being numerous; numerosity.

* If numerosity of assertions were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth.—Grouse, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. XII.

2. Harmony, rhythm; harmonious flow.

nû-mër-ô-tage (age as ãzh), s. [Fr. numération.] The numbers or system of numbering yarns, according to fineness.

nû-mër-ôus, a. [O. Fr. numerous, from Lat. numerus, from numerus = number; Ital. & Sp. numeroso, Puteolan, in 1589, ranked this among the words of recent introduction into the language.]

I. Ordinary Language: 1. Many in number; consisting of a great number of individuals or units; not few.

* Drawing after it a numerous train of homogeneous consequences.—South, *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

* 2. Containing many; largely attended.

* In any numerous school.—Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*; Milton.

* 3. Consisting of poetic numbers; harmonious, rhythmical, musical, melodious.

* Such prompt eloquence Flow'd from their lips in prose or numerous verse.—Milton, *P. L.*, v. 150.

II. Bot.: (1) So many that they cannot be counted with accuracy; (2) a small, but indefinite number.

nû-mër-ôus-lÿ, adv. [Eng. numerous; -ly.]

1. In great numbers; as, a meeting numerously attended.

* 2. In poetic numbers; harmoniously, rhythmically.

nû-mër-ôus-nëss, s. [Eng. numerous; -ness.]

* 1. The quality or state of being numerous; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals or units; numerosity.

* 2. The quality of being harmonious or rhythmical; rhythm, harmony, musicalness, melodiousness.

* That which will distinguish his style is, the numerosity of his verse.—Dryden.

nû-mî-dâ, s. [Lat. = a Numidian, from Gr. νομάς = a nomad.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the subfamily Numidinae. Bill shorter than head; lateral nostrils in cere at base of bill; head

and upper part of neck denuded; wings short; tail short, deflexed. Nine species are known, from the Ethiopian region, east to Madagascar, south to Natal and Great Fish River. *N. v. melanocephala* is the Common Guinea-fowl, domesticated in Britain. [GUNEY-FOWL.]

Nû mid i-an, a. & s. [See del.]

A. As adv.: Of or pertaining to Numidia, a country in the central part of Northern Africa, and forming the greater portion of that now called Algeria.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Numidia.

Numidian-cranc, s. [DEMOISELLE, II. 1.]

nû-mî-dî-nœ, s. pl. [Lat. numida; Fem. pl. adj. sufl. -nœ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Phasianide (q.v.), with two genera, Acryllium and Numida.

nû-mis-mât-ic, nû-mis-mât-ic-âl, n.

[Lat. numisma (genit. numismatis) = current coin, from Gr. νόμισμα (numisma) = a custom, current coin, from νόμος (nomos) = a custom, usage; νόμος (nomos) = to distribute.] Pertaining or relating to coins or medals.

* In the hands of but very few unacquainted with queries.—Hawley, *Annals of Coinage*, vol. 1, Pref.

* nû-mis-mâ-ti-cian, s. [Eng. numismatic; -ian.]

One who studies or is skilled in numismatics; a collector of coins and medals.

* The find of old gold coins lately made in Persia, will add numismatists an expected opportunity of adding some choice pieces to their collections.—St. James's Gazette, Nov. 3, 1852.

nû-mis-mât-ics, s. [NUMISMATIC.]

The science and study of coins and medals. Properly the term coin is applied to such pieces of metal as were struck for circulation as money, and the term medal to such as were struck in commemoration of some person or event, but ancient coins are frequently called medals. The parts of a coin or medal are the obverse or front, on which is usually stamped the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign by whom it is issued, or of the person in whose honour it has been struck, or some emblematical figure referring to him; and the reverse or back, on which is stamped various figures or words. The words in the middle of the field form the inscription, those round the edge the legend. The lower part of the coin, separated by a line from the rest of the field, is the exergic or basis, on which are stamped the place where the coin was struck, the date, &c.

nû-mis-mâ-tist, s. [NUMISMATIC.]

One skilled in numismatics; a numismatologist.

nû-mis-mâ-tôg-rah-pÿ, s. [Lat. numisma (genit. numismatis) = a coin, and Gr. γραφή (graphê) = to write, to describe.]

The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history; numismatics.

nû-mis-mâ-tôl-ô-gist, s. [Eng. numismatologist; -ist.]

One skilled in numismatology.

nû-mis-mâ-tôl-ô-gÿ, s. [Lat. numisma (genit. numismatis) = a coin, and Gr. λόγος (logos) = a word, a discourse.]

The same as NUMISMATOGRAPHY (q.v.).

* nûm-mar-ÿ, a. [Lat. nummus = money.]

Pertaining or relating to money.

* They borrowed their monetary language from the Romans.—Hawley, *Annals of Coinage*, p. 39 (Note 2).

* nûm-met, s. [NOONMEAT.]

nûm-mô-pâl-a-tus, s. [Lat. nummus = a coin, and palatum = the palate.]

Palæat.: A genus of Labridæ, allied to Labrus, from the German Chalk. (Günther.)

* nûm-mu-lar, a. [Lat. nummulæus, from nummus = money.]

1. Pertaining or relating to coin or money. 2. Having the form or character of a coin.

* nûm-mu-lar-ÿ, a. [Lat. nummulæus.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining or relating to coin or money; resembling a coin.

* This is illustrated in the nummulary fever, which was first named by the Greeks.—Hawley, *Annals of Coinage*, p. 27.

* 2. Pathol.: Resembling money in its form. Used specially of the matter expectorated in phthisis, when it is rounded laterally when compressed.

nûm-mu-li-nâ, s. [Lat. numulus = a little coin; -nâ = money, from singular sufl. -nâ.]

Zool. & Bot.: The same as NUMMULITIDEA (q.v.).

* This term was given by D'Orbigny to the recent form of the genus.

nûm-mu-line, s. [NUMMULINA.]

Being a nummulite (q.v.).

nûm-mu-lin-i-da, s. [M.-I. Lat. numulus = a little coin; -i-da = a shell, sufl. -i-da.]

NUMMULITIDA.

nûm-mu-lit-e, s. [NUMMULITE.]

A general name for any member of the genus NUMMULITES.

nûm-mu-li-tës, s. [Lat. numulus = a little coin; -tës = a shell, sufl. -tës.]

Zool. & Bot.: The typical genus of the family Nummulitidae, from Australia and other seas. The shell is thin, lenticular, and like a coin. It is transversely sectioned, and made, numerous spiral convolutions, and each divided into small chambers, the transverse septa collectively looking like the radial from the centre of the nummulite.

nûm-mu-lit-ic, s. [Eng. nummulitic; -ic.]

Pertaining to nummulites, or nummulitoid, consisting of nummulites.

nummulitic formation.

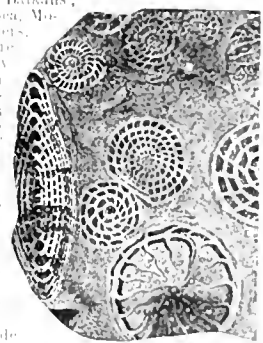
Geol.: A formation of Middle and Upper Eocene age, only a very few extending upwards into the Oligocene or downward into the Lower Eocene. There are distinct species of nummulites in the several portions of the formation. *Nummulites ovata* being found in its upper, *N. laevigata* in its middle, and *N. phyllostoma* in its lower part. Various nummulites occur in the English Bracklesham. As nummulites, whose remains were originally deposited at the bottom of the beds of the ocean, are now 10,000 feet high in the Alps, and 16,500 in Western Tibet, it is evident that these regions must have been upheaved to their present elevation since the deposition of the nummulites in Eocene times.

nummulitic limestone, s.

Geol.: A limestone studded with nummulites, occurring in the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, and Balkans;

in the Crimea, Macedonia, Egypt (where it was largely quarried in very ancient times for the building of the Pyramids), on the Turkish frontier near Bagdad, Persia, Afghanistan, Eastern Bengal, and on the frontiers of China, Siam, &c.

NUMMULITE LIMESTONE.



NUMMULITIDEA. More than any other Latin word it enters into the framework of the sciences of Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.

nûm-mu-lit-id, s. [NUMMULITIDE.]

1. A forerunner of the family Nummulitidae of Nummulitida.

* Fossiliferous limestone, a small shell of a very minute form.—P. F. T. *Philos. Mag.*, 1852, p. 100.

nûm-mu-lit-i-dœ, s. pl. [M.-I. Lat. numulus = a little coin; -i-dœ = a shell, sufl. -i-dœ.]

NUMMULITIDÆ.

nûm-mu-lit-i-dœ-ÿ, s. [Lat. numulus = a little coin; -i-dœ-ÿ = a shell, sufl. -i-dœ-ÿ.]

NUMMULITIDÆ.

nûm-mu-lit-i-dœ-a, s. pl. [M.-I. Lat. numulus = a little coin; -i-dœ-a = a shell, sufl. -i-dœ-a.]

NUMMULITIDÆ.

numps, nump, s. [For *nuns*, contract. of *nunskull* (q.v.).] A doll, a nunskull, a blockhead.

"Take heart, *numps*! there is not a word of the stocks."—*Parker, Rep. of Behavers, Townsp.* (1673), p. 83

nun sküll, s. [Eng. *nun* = nun, and *sküll*.] A doll, a blockhead, a dunce, a stupid fellow.

nun sküled, a. [Eng. *nunsküll*; -*ed*.] Dull, stupid, foolish.

"Hens has saved that cold pated, *nunsküled* nymphetomer of yours from ruin, and all his family."—*Arbuthnot*.

nun, nonne, nunne, s. [A.S. *nunna*, from Low Lat. *nunna*, *nunna* = a nun, originally a title of respect, especially used in addressing an old maiden lady, or widow, who had devoted herself to religious duties; properly = mother; cf. Lat. *nonna* = father, a monk; Gr. *νῆρα*, *νῆρα* (*nonna*, *nenna*) = an aunt; *νῆρας*, *νῆρας* (*nannus*, *nennos*) = an uncle; Sansc. *nana*, a child's name for mother; Fr. *nonne*; Dan. *nunne*; Sw. *nunna*; Ger. *nonne*; O. H. Ger. *nunna*; M. H. Ger. *nunne*.]

1. A virgin or widow who has consecrated herself to the service of God by the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and bound herself to live in a religious house under a certain rule. The first authentic notice of nuns is that by St. Antony, who, when retiring from the world, placed his sister in a house of virgins. St. Augustin, of Hippo, and St. Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, both founded nunneries, and all the great orders of men have orders of women affiliated to them or through their rule as closely as difference of sex will permit. Communities founded since the Council of Trent mostly follow the rule of St. Augustin, with certain modifications. Nearly all nuns are bound to the recitation of the divine office in choir, and take their meals in common, but each has a separate cell. Their occupations vary. Some devote themselves to the work of education, to nursing the sick, or the care of the poor. Others are contemplative. Excommunication is denounced against any one attempting to force a woman to become a nun against her will, or to prevent her from becoming a nun without just cause. Since the Oxford movement several communities of religious women have been established in England. [DEACONESS, PROFESSION, VEIL.]

2. A name given to a variety of pigeon, having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers.

3. A name sometimes given to the Snow (q.v.).

4. The blue titmouse.

nun buoy, s. A buoy of a spindle shape, or formed of two cones joined at their bases.

***nun, vt.** [NUN, s.] To shut up as a nun.
"I will . . . *nun* you up with Aunt Nell."—*Richardson, Sir C. Grandison*, V. 30.

nunc dī-mit-tis, s. [Lat. = now thou sendest away.] The name given to the canticle of Simon (Luke ii. 29-32), from the first two words of the Latin version. The expression is used = dismissal.

nun-çhœon, nun-chion, nun-tion, noon-shun, non-chion, none-chenche, s. [Mid. Eng. *noon* = noon, and *schenche* = a pouring out or distribution of drink, from *schenken* = to pour out drink; A.S. *scenian*; cogn. with Dut. *schenken* = to pour out, to give, to present; Dan. *skienke*; Ger. *schenken*. The A.S. *scenian* is a causal verb from *scine*, *scenian* = a shank a hollow bone, and hence a pipe, as a pipe thrust into a cask to draw off liquor. (*Sloot*.)]

1. A meal taken about noon; a luncheon, a lunch.

"They took their breakfasts or their *nunchions*."—*Bulter, Hudibras*, l. 1.

2. Still used by the Hampshire peasants where others would say luncheon.

3. A piece or share of food such as might serve for a luncheon.

nun-çi-ate (or ç as sh), s. [Lat. *nunciatus*, *nunciatus*, pa. part. of *nuncio*, *nuncio* = to announce.] One who announces; a messenger; a nuncio (q.v.).

"All the *nunciators* of th' ethereal reign,
Who testified the glorious death to man."
Boyle, Jerusalem, Collected, bk. xi.

***nun-çi-a-ture (or ç as sn), s.** [Fr. *nunciature*; Sp. *nunciatura*; Ital. *nunciatura*,

from Lat. *nunciaturus*, *nunciaturus*, fut. part. of *nuncio*, *nuncio* = to announce.] The office of a nuncio.

"The princes of Germany, who had known him during his *nunciature*."—*Clarendon, On Popal Conspiration*, ch. 18.

nun-çi-ô (or ç as sh), s. [Ital. *nuncio*, *nuncio*; from Lat. *nuntius*, acc. of *nuntius* = a messenger; *nuncio*, *nuncio* = to announce.]

1. *Gen.*: A messenger; one who announces; one who brings tidings.

"A *nuncio* of more grave aspect"

2. *Spirit.*: A papal ambassador of the second rank, not being a cardinal, who represents the pope at a foreign court. An ambassador who is also a cardinal is styled a legate. [LEGATE.] Previously to the Council of Trent the papal nuncios acted as judges in the first instance of matters which lay within ecclesiastical jurisdiction; since that time they have been formed into a kind of court of appeal from the decisions of the respective bishops. This jurisdiction, however, holds good only in those countries which are themselves subject to the decretals and discipline of the Council of Trent.

"No *nuncio* had been received here during the hundred and twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the death of Mary."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***nun-ele, s.** [See def.] Uncle; from *nine* *uncle*, the *n* of the pers. pron. being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under *N*.)

"Prythee, *nuncle*, tell me whether a *nuncian* be a gentleman or a yeoman."—*Shakespeare, Lear*, in. 6.

***nun-cu-pate, vt.** [Lat. *nuncupatio*, pa. part. of *nuncupo* = to call by name, to vow in public; *nomen* = a name, and *capio* = to take.]

1. To vow publicly and solemnly.

"The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them."—*Westfield*.

2. To dedicate.

"You should have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill to some great one."—*English*.

3. To declare orally, as a will; to dictate.

"In whose presence did he *nuncupate* it?"—*Barron, Pope's Supremacy*.

***nun-cu-pā-tion, s.** [Lat. *nuncupatio*, from *nuncupatus*, pa. part. of *nuncupo* = to nuncupate (q.v.).] The act of nuncupating, naming, or dedicating.

"But images been goddess by *nuncupation*."—*Chaucer, Testament of Love*, bk. i.

nun-cu-pā-tive, a. [Fr. *nuncupatif*, from Low Lat. *nuncupativus*, from Lat. *nuncupatus*, pa. part. of *nuncupo* = to call by name, to nuncupate (q.v.).] Ital. & Sp. *nuncupativo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Pertaining to naming, vowing, or dedicating.

2. Nominal, nominated.

"To tary the *nuncupative* duke's measure and uncertain victory."—*Hall, Henry VII.* (an. 11).

II. *Law*: Oral, verbal, not written. A term applied to a will or legacy made verbally by the testator, and depending upon oral testimony for proof, though subsequently reduced to writing. (See the extract.) A *nuncupative legacy*, by the Scots Law, is valid to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. sterling; if it exceed that amount it is still good to that extent, if the executor chooses so to limit it, but invalid as to the rest. A nuncupative nomination of an executor is invalid.

"But as *nuncupative* wills are liable to great impositions, and may occasion many perjuries, the Statute of Frauds laid them under many restrictions; and the statute 1 Viet. c. 26, finally did away with all *nuncupative* wills, except in the case of soldiers in actual service and mariners or seamen at sea; who may still dispose of their personal estate in this manner."—*Blackstone, Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 23.

***nun-cu-pā-tōr-ÿ, a.** [Lat. *nuncupator* = one who names, from *nuncupatus*, pa. part. of *nuncupo* = to nuncupate (q.v.).] Nuncupative, oral, verbal.

"By his [Griffith Powell] *nuncupator* will be left all his estate to that [Jesus] Coll."—*Wood, Athenæ Oxon.*

nun-din-aj, a. & s. [Lat. *nundinialis*, from *nundine* (or *norendine*) = a market, a fair, properly one held every nine days, from *nove* = nine, and *die* = a day; Fr. *nundinal*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining, relating, or belonging to fairs or markets.

B. *As subst.*: A nundinal letter.

nundinal-letter, s.
Roman Antiq.: One of the first eight letters

of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year, and one of which always expressed the market-day, which returned every nine days.

***nun-din-ar-ÿ, a.** [Lat. *nundinarius*, from *nundino* = a fair or market.] The same as NUNDINAL (q.v.).

***nun-din-ât-c, vi.** [Lat. *nundinatus*, pa. part. of *nundino*, from *nundino* = a fair, a market.] To buy and sell at fairs or markets.

***nun-din-â-tion, s.** [Lat. *nundinatio*, from *nundinatus*, pa. part. of *nundino* = to traffic at markets; Fr. *nundination*.] The act or practice of buying and selling at fairs or markets; trafficking, bargaining; buying and selling.

"Their common *nundination* of pardons."—*Bishop Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, p. 146.

***nun-nâ-tion, s.** [From the sound of the letter *n*.]

Arab. Gram.: The pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

nun-ner-ÿ, *non-ner-ic, *non-ner-y, s. [Fr. *nonnerie*, from *nonne* = a nun (q.v.).]

1. A house for nuns; a cloister in which women under a vow of perpetual chastity, and devoted to religious duties, reside during life. Previous to the Reformation, there existed in England 127 such edifices, 2 in Wales, and 20 in Scotland.

"Manie there were which sent their daughters over to be pressed nuns within the *nunneries* there."—*Holland, Hist. Eng.*, bk. v., ch. xxxix.

2. The term sometimes applied to the triforium or gallery between the aisles of a church and the chancel; so called from the situation of the nuns' choir in some convents. At the present time, the roomy galleries over the aisles in Westminster Abbey are called nunneries, probably from having been used by the nuns of Kilburne, when they visited the abbey, to which they were subordinate. (*Waide*.)

***nun-nish, a.** [Eng. *nun*; -*ish*.] Of or pertaining to nuns; characteristic of or becoming nuns.

"All three daughters of Merwallus king of Westmercia, entered the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginity."—*Foote, Book of Martyrs*, p. 129.

***nun-nish-ness, s.** [Eng. *nunnish*; -*ness*.] The habits or manners of nuns.

nup, s. [NURSON.]

nū-phar, s. [Arab. *nufar* = a water-lily.]

Bot.: Yellow Water-lily; Brandy-bottle; the typical genus of the tribe or family Nuphariales. Sepals four, five, or six; petals many, yellow; stamens many, inserted beneath the disk; filaments short, flattened; fruit an ovoid berry of separable carpels, with many seeds. Known species three or four. Two are British, *Nuphar luteum*, or *lutea*, the Common Yellow Water-lily, and *N. pumilum*, or *pumila*, the Least Yellow Water-lily. The former is frequent in lakes and ditches, the latter is rare, occurring in small lakes in Scotland and Ellesmere. The Turks prepare a cooling drink from the flowers of *N. luteum*. The seeds well washed are eaten in times of scarcity; the bitter and astringent stems have been given in dysentery, and the leaves are said to be styptic.

nū-phar-ÿ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nuphar*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Nymphaeaceæ, having the calyx and petals both distinct.

***nup-sôn, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A fool, a nunskull. (*Ben Jonson, Devil in an Ass*, li. 1.)

***nup-tial (ti as sh), *nup-tial, a. & s.** [Fr. *nuptial*, from Lat. *nuptialis* = pertaining to marriage, from *nuptus* = a wedding, from *nupta* (properly the fem. sing. of *nuptus*, pa. part. of *nubo* = to veil, to marry) = a bride.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to marriage; used or done at a wedding.

"Exposed Eve decked first her *nuptial* bed."—*Milton, P. L.*, iv. 719.

B. *As subst.*: A wedding, a marriage; nuptials. (Now only used in the plural.)

"She should this Angelo have married; was affianced to her oath, and the nuptial appointed."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

nup-tialz (ti as sh), s. pl. [NUP-TIAL, A marriage; a wedding; the marriage ceremony. (*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1, 923.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whät, fâil, father; wê, wêt, hêrc, camêl, hêr, thêrc: pîne, pît, sîrc, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wêlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

nur, nurr, s. [Prob for gnur or knur, cf. Knur, gnurl, &c.] A hard knot in wood; a knob; specif, a wooden ball used in the games of hockey and nur-and-spell (q.v.).

nur and spell, s. A game somewhat resembling trap-ball, played with a nur, which is projected into the air from a tongue of steel, called the spell or spill, by means of a spring.

nû-ra'-ghê, s. pl. [Of unknown origin, (Littré.)]

Arch.: (See extract.) "The Nurbs still exist in great numbers in Bavaria. They rise thirty or forty feet above ground, have sometimes two or three stories, each with a domed chamber, connected by spiral passages left in the masonry; sometimes several chambers are on the same floor, communicating by corridors. . . . None are found in so complete a state of preservation that it can be decided whether they terminated above in a perfect or a truncated cone. They are in general, of regular though rude masonry, but a few are of polygonal construction. They are evidently of such an antiquity. . . . To what race to ascribe them is still in dispute."—G. Jovius, Cities & Conventures of Etourin, ii. 154. (Note.)

Nür-ëm-bërg, s. [See def.] The name of a town in Bavaria.

Nuremberg egg, s. A peculiar oval-shaped watch or pocket-clock, so called from having been invented at Nuremberg.

nurl, v.t. [Etyim. doubtful; prob. connected with nur (q.v.)] To indent or flute the edges of, as of coins; to mill.

nurl'ing, s. [NURL.] The indentations or fluting on the edges of coins, the heads of temper and set screws, and similar objects. It is sometimes called milling, and in the mint is called reeding. The crested edge on coin is intended to prevent clipping or filing the edges of the coin, which might otherwise be done to some extent without discovery, except by careful weighing. Nurling applied to the edges of temper screws is to make them more easy to grasp by the fingers and thumb.

nurling-tool, s. Turning: A milling-tool. One for indenting the heads of temper and tangent screws, &c. A nurling-tool has a roller whose periphery has a sunken groove, indented so as to form the counterpart of the bead which is to be nurlled on the head of the temper screw. It is held against the portion of the object to be nurlled, while the object is rotated in a lathe.

nurse, nor-ice, nurse, nurse, nurse, s. [O Fr. nourrice, nurris (Fr. nourrice), from Lat. nutritio, nouns, of nutrix = a nurse, from nutrix = to feed, to nourish.]

I. Ordinary Language: 1. One who nurses, tends, or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm; as, (1) A woman who suckles or tends the child or children of another.

"As a bad nurse which failing to receive In her own mouth the food meant for her child, Witholds it."—Spenser, F. Q., V. 3, l. 53.

(2) A woman who tends the sick or infirm, especially in an infirmary or hospital.

2. One who or that which nurtures, fosters, cherishes, trains, protects, or promotes; a fosterer, a cherisher, a promoter.

"Bear nurse of arts" Shakespeare, Henry V., v. 2. 3. The state or condition of being nursed.

"Can wedlock know so great a curse, As putting husbands out to nurse?" Cleland, A Young Man to an Old Woman.

II. Hort.: A plant, shrub, or tree which protects a young plant.

nurse-child, s. A child that is nursed; a nursing.

† nurse forms, s. pl. Zool.: Intermediate forms of development in Acalephæ, Entozoa, &c.

nurse-hound, s. [MORFAY.] nurse-maid, s. A maid-servant employed to look after young children.

* nurse-name, s. A pet or nickname. * nurse-pond, s. A pond for rearing young fish.

nurse, nurse, norisy, v.t. [NURSE, v.] 1. To feed and tend as an infant; to feed or nourish at the breast; to suckle. "Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child?"—Ezra ii. 7.

2. To bring up from infancy; to rear, to nurture.

"To the king of Hongai they rely children to have He sendeth him out to nurse." Robert of Gloucester, p. 4.

3. To supply with nourishment; to feed, to support.

"Then the Nymphs in their dark shade Nursed secretly with milk the throving god." Milton, L'Allego, l. 130.

4. To tend in sickness or infirmity; to act as a nurse to, as, To nurse an invalid.

* 5. To promote growth or vigour in.

6. To foment, to foster, to encourage, to cherish, to maintain.

"Why should such spite be nursed then by thought?" Myall, L'Allego, l. 130.

7. To manage with care and economy; to economize, to husband, as, To nurse one's resources.

8. To caress, to fondle.

9. To delay or drive slowly one's own vehicle, so as to dog or wait for another man's omnibus, &c., and thus pick up its passengers.

"— was summoned for delaying his carriage the cause of the delay was that attendants was waiting to nurse over their omnibuses."—Moravian Chronicle, March 8, 1828.

nurs' cr, 'nurs'-sêr, s. [Eng. nurse(s); -er.] 1. One who nurses; a nurse.

* 2. One who promotes, fosters, fosters, or encourages.

"The most bloody nurse of his harms." Shakespeare, A Henry VIII, iv. 7.

nurs'-êr' y, 'nours-cr-y, s. [Eng. nurse; -ry.] 1. The act of nursing.

"I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest On her kind nursery." Shakespeare, Lear, i. 1.

* 2. That which is nursed; a nursing.

"A jolly dame, no doubt, as appears by the well-bathing of the plump boy, her nursery." Fuller, A Peep into, pt. 1, bk. ii, ch. viii.

* 3. That which is the object of one's care or attention.

"To visit how they prosper'd, laid and bloom, Her nursery." Milton, P. L., viii. 16.

* 4. That which promotes, fosters, educates, or rears; a school.

"It well may serve A nursery to our gentry." Shakespeare, All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

5. A place or room in a house set apart for young children.

"This border blacksmith marriage—one they knew— Raw from the nursery—who could trust a child?" Tennyson, Agincourt's Field, 261.

* 6. A school or public institution where children are taught and trained.

7. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise, to be afterwards transplanted; a garden or place where flowers, vegetables, or trees are grown for sale.

"Some peasants, not Commit the nicest care, Of the same soil their nursery prepare." Dryden, Virgil, Georgics ii. 339.

8. A place or country which promotes, fosters, or encourages; a promoter, a fosterer.

"To see fair Eudora, nursery of arts." Shakespeare, Titus of the Siciliæ, l. 1.

9. A race for two-year-old horses.

"Winning three nurseries off the reel."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 26, 1898.

nursery governess, s. A governess for very young children.

nursery-man, s. One who keeps a nursery; one who raises flowering plants, vegetables, or trees for sale.

nurs' ing, pr. par., a., & s. [NURSE, v.] A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.; (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of tending children, the sick, or infirm.

nursing-bottle, s. A feeding-bottle (q.v.).

nurs ling, 'nurce ling, 'nours ling, 'nurs lynge, s. [Eng. nurse], stum, subst., [Jong.] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a nurse-child; a fondling.

"This only which with great sprits abounds, Can hardly nurse her suckling all in peace." Sterling, To Prince Henry.

nurs'-tle (tle as el), v.t. [NURSLE.] nur-ture, 'nur-ture, 'nur-tour, s. [O. Fr. nourire (Fr. nourrir), = nourishment, nurture, from Lat. nutritura, fem. sing.

of a nutritio, but part. of nutre = to nourish (q.v.).] Part. & Verb.

1. The act of nurturing, nourishing, or nursing.

2. That which nourishes; = nourishment, food, &c.

"The mother's milk and spirit feed the child."—G. Jovius, Cities & Conventures of Etourin, ii. 154.

3. Training, education, rearing, good breeding.

"Her name is Behanet, of gentle nurture."—The Works of John Bunyan, p. 41.

nur-ture, 'nur-ter, s. [NURTURE, v.] 1. To feed, to nourish.

"They suppose in their earth to be care attend and to have nurtured up her young, offspring with a constant tenderness." Bentley.

* 2. To train, to educate, to discipline.

"As a man nurtured in his some own with the of the world nurtured with the."—Bunyan, p. 41, l. 11.

nur-uk, s. [NARUK.]

nû sançe, s. [NUSANCI.]

nûs si êr' ite, s. [From Nussate, Feeder, where found, still, sibi (Moz.).] Min.: An impure form of Pyromorphate (q.v.), containing in addition to the impurities over 20 per cent. of phosphate of lime.

* nus-tle (tle as el), v.t. [NURSTLE.]

nû't, 'note, 'nutte, 'nutte, s. [A.S. hnut, cogn. with Dut. nut, Ger. hant, S. s. nut; Dan. nut; Ger. ans; Gael. nuith.]

I. Ordinary Language: 1. In the same sense as H. 1.

"Nutture hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities."—Lithoth. On Minerals.

2. Small round coal.

"In nuts an advance of id. pr. ton."—Colony Gazette, Nov. 5, 1899.

II. Technical: 1. Bolting: (1) A hard one-celled, one-seed indehiscent fruit. As a rule, it is produced by the abortion of two cells and two seeds in a three-celled, three-seeded ovary. The hard shell is the exocarpy lignified. Sometimes it is used in a wide enough sense to include both a glans (acorn) and an achene; at others it is distinguished from the rest or from both of these.

(2) A tuber, as in the name Earth-nut (q.v.).

* 3. There are many compound names, as Bread-nut, earth-nut, &c., in which nut is the second word. (For these see the first element in the compound.)

2. Fire-arms: The tumbler of a gun-lock.

3. Machinery: (1) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel.

"Clocks. . . though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move."—Ray, On the Creation.

(2) A piece of metal tapped, and adapted to be screwed on the end of a bolt. It is used for many purposes, but especially on the end of a screw-bolt, in order to keep it firmly in its place.

(3) The screwed sleeve which operates the movable jaw of a monkey-wrench.

(4) One of the rollers or crushing cylinders of a cider-mill.

4. Nut, s. A projection on the shank of an anchor to hold the stock in place.

5. Fichels: An axle nut.

* (1) Nut to crack: A problem to solve, a puzzle to explain.

"No wonder that to others the nut of such a character was hard to crack." Lytton, The Carbon, pt. 1, ch. 1.

(2) Spirituous nut: Bot.: A nut, the hardness of which is not produced by the maturation of the pericarp. Example, Mirabilis.

(3) To be nuts for: To please greatly.

"He's nuts alike to the system and the planter."—Trotter, The Completion of the World, l. 11.

(4) To be nuts on: To be very fond of.

"My aunt is awful nuts on Marcus Aurelius."—Black, Princess of Thule, ch. 8.

(5) Nut-screw: A nut screwed to the ends of the spindles or arms of carriage-axles, to hold the wheels on the spindles.

nut bone, s. Ferr.: A sesamoid bone at the posterior side of the pastern joint.

bôn, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -tion, -sion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -sious -shus. -ble, -dle, &c. -bel, dël

nut breaker, s. A popular name given to the Nutcracker and Nuthatch.

nut brown, a. Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

"King Hardeknute, midlet Danes and Saxons at-out, Crouns in nut brown ale." *Avog. On Cookery.*

nut fastening, s. A nut-lock (q.v.).

nut grass, s. [CYPERUS.]

nut hook, s.

1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs, that the nuts may be gathered.

2. A name of contempt for a catchpole or bailiff.

"If you run the nut-hook's humour on me."—*Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, l. 1.*

nut jobber, s. The Nuthatch (q.v.).

nut-lock, s.

Mech.: A means for fastening a bolt-nut in place, preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of the machinery. Such are used upon fish-plates of railways, upon harvesters, &c.

nut-oil, s.

Chem.: A commercial name for oil expressed from the ground nut. It is also applied to oils obtained from many species of nuts, strictly so called. Thus, hazel nuts yield 60 per cent. of a pale yellow oil, having a sweetish taste; walnuts yield 50 per cent. of a greenish oil, which becomes pale yellow by keeping.

nut-pecker, s. Nuthatch (q.v.).

nut-pine, s.

Bot.: *Pinus Fremontiana*, a Californian pine. The kernels of the seeds are eaten by the Indians of the region.

nut-shell, s.

1. *Lit.*: The hard substance or shell enclosing the kernel of a nut.

2. *Fig.*: A thing of little or no value.

¶ *To be (or lie) in a nut-shell*: To be in a small compass; to be easily or briefly explained or determined.

nut-tree, s.

Bot.: *Corylus Avellana* and the genus *Corylus* (q.v.). [HAZEL.]

nut-weevil, s.

Entom.: *Balaninus nucula*. It has a very long rostrum, and its white, grub-like larvae are common in filberts and other nuts.

nut wrench, s.

Mech.: A spanner for removing or fixing the nuts on screws.

nūt, v.i. [NUT, s.] To gather nuts.

"Notted in Shovever by the way."—*A. Wood: Life of Bunsef (under 1682), p. 73.*

nū-tant, a. [Lat. *nūtans*, pr. par. of *nūtō* = to nod.]

Bot.: Nodding (q.v.).

nū-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *nūtatio* = a nodding, from *nūtō* = to nod.]

¶ *I. Ord. Lang.*: The act of nodding.

"So from the midmost the nuttous succeeds"
Pope: Dunciad, ll. 49.

¶ *II. Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: As the attraction of the sun, tending to drag the equator down to the ecliptic which causes the precession of equinoxes [PRECESSION], is greatest at the solstices and ceases at the equinoxes, the precession of the equinoxes cannot be uniform, but varies from time to time. Similarly the moon produces a slight variation in different parts of her monthly revolution. But besides this, the moon, which does not move in the ecliptic but in an orbit inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, has a movement like that of the precession of the earth's equinoxes, which causes the place of the intersection of her orbit with that of the sun to revolve every nineteen years. During half of this time the moon's path is little inclined to the earth's equator, while during the remaining portion of the time it is much inclined. Hence her influence over the time of the earth's equinoxes is unequal. The irregularities in the movement of the earth's equinoxes and her axis caused in the three ways are called nutation. (*Airy: Pop. Astron. (ed. 6th), p. 187.*)

2. *Bot.*: The curvatures of the stem which make growing portions of plants successively assume different directions without obvious cause. It is well seen in climbing plants.

3. *Pathol.*: A morbid nodding or oscillation of the head.

nūt-crāck-ēr, s. [Eng. *nut*, and *cracker*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An implement with jaws for cracking hard-shell nuts, such as hazel nuts, walnuts, Brazil nuts, &c. The short arm of the lever is pivoted to the moving jaw, and it has fulcrum bearing in shackles which are pivoted to the fixed jaw and curved backward to give access to the jaws.

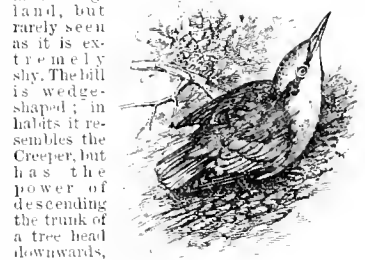
2. *Ornith.*: The genus *Nucifraga*, and espec. *N. caryocates*, common in southern Europe, a visitor to the northern portions of the continent; flocks have been seen in Switzerland. They feed on the seeds of pine and beech, and on nuts, which they fix in some convenient crevice, and hammer with the beak till the kernel is exposed. The plumage is of different shades of brown, studded with long white spots. Clark's Nutcracker is *N. columbiana*.

nūt-gāl, *nut-gal, s. [Eng. *nut*, and *gall*.] An excrescence of the oak; spec. of *Quercus infectoria*. [GALL, s.]

nūt-hāch, *nūt-hāke, s. [Eng. *nut*, and Mid. Eng. *hake* = to hack;] the bird that hacks or pecks nuts. (*Sheel*.)

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.*: *Sitta europæa*. The upper parts delicate bluish-gray, throat white, under parts reddish-brown, rich chestnut on flanks. Common in England, but rarely seen as it is extremely shy. The bill is wedge-shaped; in habits it resembles the Creeper, but has the power of descending the trunk of a tree head downwards, which the latter bird never does. The Nuthatch is insectivorous, using its bill to prise off the bark to get at the insects underneath.



NUTHATCH.

"The nuthatch plasters up the gaping mouth of its nest-hole, till only a postera large enough for entrance and exit but easy of defence, is left."—*Eng. Brit. (ed. 10th), iii. 223.*

2. *Pl.*: The genus *Sitta*, the sub-family Sittidae, or the family Sittidae.

nū-thē-tēs, s. [Abbrev. from Gr. *νοθητής* (*nothētēs*) = one who warns;] a monitor.]

Paleont.: A genus of Lacertilians from the freshwater strata of the Purbeck series.

nūt-mēg, *nut-megge, *note-muge, s. [Eng. *nut* (q.v.), and O. Fr. *nuge* = musk; from Lat. *nuscus* = musk; cf. Fr. *noix muscade*; Sp. *noz moscada*; Port. *noz moscada*; Ital. *noce moscata*.]

1. *Bot. & Comm.*: The albumen of *Myristica moschata*. It is of a spheroidal form, like a small bird's-egg. Externally, it is marked with reticulated furrows; internally, it is a greyish red with dark-brown veins. It has a peculiar odour, a bitter, aromatic taste, and is used for flavouring various articles of food.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Lindley's name for the Myristicaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Pharm.*: It is an aromatic and gentle stimulant and carminative; in large doses it is narcotic.

nutmeg-butter, s.

Chem.: A solid oil extracted from nutmegs by expression.

nutmeg liver, s.

Pathol.: An appearance presented by the liver when fatty degeneration of its structure has taken place to a great extent. It looks reticulated with reddish-brown patches corresponding to the hepatic veins, and around them light-yellow rings.

nutmeg-oil, s.

Chem.: A transparent, nearly colourless oil, obtained from nutmegs by distillation with water. It has the odour of nutmegs, an aromatic burning taste, sp. gr. 0.948, and is soluble in alcohol.

nutmeg tree, s.

Bot.: *Myristica moschata, officinalis, fragrans, or aromatica*. It is a tree twenty or twenty-five feet in height, with oblong, aromatic leaves, and fruits like a peach, the fleshy part of which, when ripe, separates into two halves, exposing the aril, called "mace," and the kernel, named "nutmeg" (q.v.). It is a native of Banda and the other Molucca Islands, but is cultivated in Sumatra, Java, Cayenne, and the West Indies. The fruits are generally gathered in July and August, in December, and in April. [NUTMEG.]

nutmeg-wood, s.

Bot.: A popular name for the wood of the *Taluyra palm*.

nūt-mēgged, nūt-mēged, a. [Eng. *nutmeg*; -ed.] Seasoned or flavoured with nutmeg.

"Old October, nutmeg'd nice,
Send us a tankard, and a slice"
Warton: Oxford Newmann's Verses, 1770.

* **nūt-mēg gŷ, a.** [Eng. *nutmeg*; -gŷ.] Having the appearance, character, or qualities of a nutmeg; resembling a nutmeg.

nū-trī-ā, nē-trī-ā, s. [Spanish *nutria* = an otter.]

1. *Zool.*: *Myopotamus coypus*.

"At Buenos Ayres an extensive trade is carried on in the skins of the Coypus, there called *nutrias* or *otter*."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.), iii. 190.*

2. *Comm.*: The skin of the Coypu, formerly much used, like that of the beaver, in hat-making.

* **nū-trī-cā-tion, s.** [Lat. *nutritio*, from *nutricatus*, pr. par. of *nutricō* = to nourish, *nutricō* (genit. *nutricis*) = a nurse.] The act of nursing or feeding; or being fed.

"The tongue of this animal is a second argument to establish this airy nutrition."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors, bk. iii. ch. xvi.*

* **nū-trī-ent, a. & s.** [Lat. *nutricus*, pr. par. of *nutricō* = to nourish.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

2. *Anat.*: Conveying nourishment to. Used of various arteries, as that of the femur, that of the humerus, &c.

B. *As subst.*: A substance which nourishes, a nutritious substance.

nū-trī-ment, s. [Lat. *nutrimentum*, from *nutricō* = to nourish.]

1. *Lit.*: That which feeds or nourishes; that which affords nourishment or promotes the growth of bodies; aliment, nourishment, food.

"The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and nutriment."—*South: Sermons, vol. v. ser. 10.*

2. *Fig.*: That which promotes growth or development.

"And is not virtue in man kind
The nutriment that feeds the mind?"
Swift: Miscellanies.

nū-trī-mēn-tal, a. [Eng. *nutriment*; -al.] Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

"The stomach, urg'd beyond its active tone,
Hardly to nutrimental chyle salutes
The softest food."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, v.

* **nū-trī-tial, *nū-trī-tiall (tī as sh), a.** [Lat. *nutritivus* = nutritious (q.v.).] Nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

"Diana... had nutrictall rights
With her borne brother, the fo-shooting sunn."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad to Diana

nū-trī-tion, s. [As if from a Lat. *nutritio*, from *nutricō* = nutritious (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished.

3. That which nourishes; aliment, nutrition, nutriment.

"Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw nutrition, proteagate, and rot."
Pope: Essay on Man, ll. 64.

II. *Physiology*:

1. *Animad.*: The function exercised in the growth and development of the body. The blood in the capillaries is the source from which all the tissues derive their nutrition, the materials for it being prepared in the blood; then, each individual part by a process of cell-growth carries on the work.

"How the aliment is so regularly distributed, —
Glaucippe: Necessis Scientifica.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thère: pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūrē, unīte, cūr, rīclē, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. *Vegetable*: It consists of seven processes: absorption, circulation, respiration, transpiration, excretion, assimilation, and growth. The nutrient substances—some of them essential and all of them useful—are carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur, iron, calcium, potassium, magnesium, phosphorus, sodium, and chlorine. The organs of nutrition are the root, stem, and leaf.

nu-tri-tious, *a.* [Lat. *nutritivus, nutritivus*, from *nutric* (genit. *nutricis*) = a nurse; *nutrio* = to nourish.] Having the quality or power of nourishing; containing or furnishing nourishment or aliment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing, nutritive.

"Thy favours whiten'd by the woolly raim
Nutritious!" *Phoebus Cider.*

nu-tri-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nutritious*; *-ly*.] In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

nu-tri-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *nutritious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being nutritious.

nū-tri-tive, *a.* [Fr. *nutritif*, from Lat. *nutritus*, pa. par. of *nutrio* = to nourish; Sp. & Port. *nutritivo*.]

1. Having the quality or power of nourishing; nutritious.

"The hidden nutritive power of the divine benediction."*South Sermons*, vol. ix, ser. 2

2. Pertaining or relating to nutrition; concerned in nutrition.

nū-tri-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nutritive*; *-ly*.] In a nutritive manner; nutritiously, nourishingly.

nū-tri-tive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *nutritive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being nutritive; nutritiveness.

nū-tri-ture, *s.* [Lat. *nutritura*, fem. sing. of *nutritus*, fut. part. of *nutrio* = to nourish.] The power or quality of nourishing; nutrition. [NUTRURE, *s.*]

"Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some meat with it of less nutriture."*Bacon*. *On Con-somptions.*

nūt-tal-ite, *s.* [Named after T. Nuttall; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A variety of Scapolite (q.v.), occurring in crystals in crystalline calcite at Bolton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Color, white to smoky-brown; varies much in composition, being frequently much altered. Dana includes it in his species wernerite of the Scapolite group.

nūt-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *nut*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who nuts; a nut-gatherer.

nūx, *s.* [Lat. = a nut]

Bot., *Pharm.*, *etc.*: A nut (q.v.).

nux bæccata, *s.*

Bot.: A nut enclosed in a pulpy covering formed by some external organ. Example, the Yew.

nux-vomica, *s.*

Pharm.: The seeds of *Strychnos Nux vomica*. [STRYCHNOS.] They contain two alkaloids, strychnia and brucia, with a peculiar acid. Nux vomica has been used in dyspepsia, in some kinds of paralysis, in debility after rheumatic fever, &c. In overdoses the strychnia which it contains produces tetanus. [STRYCHNIA.]

nūyt-sī a, *s.* [Named by Robert Brown, after Peleŕ Nuyts, a Dutch navigator.]

Bot.: A genus of Loranthaceæ, but not like the rest, a parasite. *Nuytsia floribunda* is the Fire-tree of Australia.

nūz-zēr, + **nūz-zēr a-na**, *s.* [Hind. *nuzur, nuzor* = a present, an offering; *Mahavata nuzur, nuzor* = a sight, a present, an inter-view.] In the East Indies, a present or offer made to a superior.

* **nūz-zle** (1), *v.t. & i.* [NOURSLE (1).]

A. Trans.: To nurse, to foster.

B. Intrans.: To nestle; to cling closely or fondly.

* **nūz-zle** (2), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *nose*; frequent. suff. *-le*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put a ring in the nose of, as a hog.

2. To root up with the nose.

B. Intransitive:

1. To burrow or root with the nose, as a hog; to rub closely against anything with the nose.

2. To go with the nose near or towards the ground.

"Nuzzling like an eel in the mud."*-Arabian.*

3. To loiter, to idle.

nū-a-ya, *s.* [Sauce, from *nī* = into, and *ayā* = going.]

Philos.: One of the six schools of Brahmanic philosophy, and regarded as eminently orthodox. It was founded by Gotama, who must not be confounded with the Gotama or Gautama generally looked on as the founder of Buddhism, though the tenets of both were much akin. The Nyaya philosophy begins with the assertion that supreme felicity is derivable from true knowledge. Ignorance, by producing faults and activity, became the cause of birth. The world is a compound of good and evil, pleasure and pain; but it must be renounced, effort and activity abandoned, and the soul separated from body and mind. The world is held to be in a state of suffering, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls accepted, and men are urged to look forward to final emancipation from pain, birth, activity, fault, and false notions, in which case they shall attain supreme felicity. [*Banarjan: Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy.*]

nyct, **nyct ti**, *pref.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nyx*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nyktos*) = night.] Nocturnal.

nyct-tā-ġin-ā-ġē-æ, **nyct-tā-ġin-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nyctagmā, genit. nyctagmatis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-agmā, -æ*.]

Bot.: Nyctagms, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees generally articulated, with tumid nodes. Leaves, generally opposite, unequal; flowers axillary or terminal, with a common or proper involucre, often coloured; calyx, tubular with an entire or toothed limb; stamens definite; ovary superior, one-celled, with one erect seed; style one, stigma one; fruit a thin utricle, surrounded by the enlarged persistent base of the calyx. Found chiefly within the tropics. Known genera, fourteen; species, about 100.

nyct-tā-gō, *s.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nyx*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nyktos*) = night; Fr. *nyctagē*.]

Botany:

* 1. *Sint.*: The typical genus of the order Nyctagmaceæ. It is now made a synonym of *Mirabilis* (q.v.).

2. *Pl.*: The English name given by Lindley to the order Nyctagmaceæ.

nyct-tā-lā, *s.* [Gr. *νυκταλος* (*nyktalos*) = nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A genus of Buboſida, sub-family Strymniæ, with four species, from the North Temperate zone. *Nyctalio Tenaxolmi* (Temaxolmi's Owl) is remarkable from the fact that the ear-openings are of different shape in the skull itself.

nyct-tā-lō-pi-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νυκταλωπια* (*nyktalopia*), from *νυκταλωπ* (*nyktalops*) = able to see by night only; *νύξ* = night, and *ωπ* (*ops*) = the eye.]

Pathol.: Night-blindness. Etymologically, this should mean that one sees comparatively well at night but badly during the day, and hemeralopia, that he sees well by day but badly by night. The two have, however, become hopelessly confused, and the preponderance of authority is in favour of employing them with a meaning opposite to their etymological one. Hippocrates used the word correctly; the erroneous meaning began with Galen. Both are forms of partial amaurosis, produced perhaps by imperfect nutrition of the retina. They sometimes arise in connection with scurvy.

† **nyct-tā-lōps**, *s.* [NYCTALOPIA.]

Pathol.: One affected with nyctalopia (q.v.).

nyct-tā-lō-py, *s.* [NYCTALOPIA.]

nyct-tān-thēs, *s.* [Pref. *nyct*, and Gr. *ἄθος* (*athos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Jasmimaceæ. *Nyctantha Arboræstris* is wild in Central India, Bengal, and Burmah, and is cultivated in gardens in the East. It has very fragrant, orange-coloured flowers, which come out in the night

and fall before morning. They are collected by the natives and strung as necklaces or entwined in women's hair. They yield a purple dye and contain an essential oil. The tube of the corolla furnishes a yellow dye, beautiful but fleeting. The leaves are used for polishing wood, and are given in fever and rheumatism.

nyct-tē-ā, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερος* (*nyktos*) = nightly, a singularity in appropriate name, since the bird is not nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A genus of Buboſida, sub-family Buboſinæ, with one species, *Nyctea scandiaca*, the Snowy Owl (q.v.), ranging from South Carolina to Greenland and Northern Europe.

nyct-tēr-cu-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερευτής* (*nykteretes*) = one who hunts or fishes by night; *νυκτερεω* (*nyktereo*) = to hunt or fish by night.]

Zool.: *Raccoon-dog*: an abstrant genus of Canidae, with a single species, *Nyctea taxonensis*, from North China, Japan, and the Amur valley. Long dark brown fur; ears short and rounded; back arched like that of a weasel; legs short and slender; dentition normal. Length about thirty inches, of which the tail is four.

nyct-tēr-ib-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερος* (*nykteri*) = a bat, and *βίωσις* (*biosis*) = to live.]

Entom.: The sole genus of the family Nycteriſida. (*Westwood: Class. of Insect.*, n. 584)

nyct-tēr-i-bī-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycteriſidæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Bat-hee; a family of Pupiparæ, parasitic on bats. They are wingless, but have a pair of halteres on the dorsal surface between the articulations of the posterior limbs.

nyct-tēr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *nycteriſidæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family belonging to Vespertilioſine alliance of Microchiroptera, from the warmer parts of the Old World. Ears enormously developed, membranous, and united, tragus greatly developed; the middle finger has two phalanges. It contains two genera, *Myotis* and *Nycterus* (q.v.).

nyct-tēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερίς* (*nykteris*) = a bat, a night-bird.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Nycteriſida. Dobson enumerates seven species, *Nycterus hi-pidi* (var. *N. villosus*), *N. gaudinii*, *N. albanicus*, *N. macrotis*, *N. arvensis*, *N. the-bensis* (the Desert Bat), and *N. algericus* (the Javanese Desert Bat). The latter is the only species found out of Africa.

nyct-hēm-ēr-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nyx*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nyktos*) = night and *ἡμέρα* (*hemera*) = day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

nyct-i-b-i-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti*, and Gr. *βίωσις* (*biosis*) = life.]

Ornith.: An American genus of Caprimulgidae, sub-family Podarginae. The birds are very short and feathered, and there is a strong tooth on the margin of the upper mandible. Sclater admits six species. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1866, pp. 127-130, 385.)

nyct-ti-ġē-bī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycteriſidæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: In some classifications a family of Lemninoſea, co-extensive with Dr. Mair's sub-family Nycterebinae (q.v.).

nyct-ti-ġē-bī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycteriſidæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Lemninoſea (q.v.). It contains two African genera (Peridicticus and *Arctocobus*), and two from Asia (*Louis* and *Nyctebius*).

nyct-ti-ġē-būs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti*, and Gr. *κβύς* (*kbus*) = an ape.]

Zool.: Slow Loris (*Nyctebius tardigradus*), ranging from Hindostan to China, and from Burmah to the great islands. The body and limbs are short; head globular; index finger short, with a nail. The animal is tailless.

nyct-ti-ġē-jūs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti*; second element doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of Microchiroptera, family

Vespertilionidae. There is but one species, *Nyctalus europaeus*, ranging from New York to the Rocky Mountains, southwards to New Orleans and to the West Indian Islands.

nycticor-ax, s. [Lat., from Gr. νυκτικοράξ (*nyk-ti-kor-ax*) = the night-raven (?). Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. κοράξ (*korax*) = a raven.]

Ornith.: A genus of Herodiasinae, family Ardeidae. Bill very strong, compressed, rather longer than the head; nostrils basal, bare and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind; claws short, falcated. Nine species are known, cosmopolitan. *Nycticorax nycticorax* is the Common Night Heron. (*Ardea nycticorax*, Linn.) [NIGHT-HERON.]

nycticor-tis, s. [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. ἄστυς (*astys*) = a robber.]

Faunont.: A genus of Insectivorous Bats, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

nycticor-tis mūs, s. [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. μουσ (*mos*) = an abode allotted to any one.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Molossinae, group Molossi (q.v.). Twenty-one species are known, from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres. The lips are more expansive than in Molossus. *Nycticorax costarii* is the sole European species, and has been taken as far north as Switzerland. *N. johorensis*, from the Malay peninsula, is remarkable from the extraordinary form of its ears. *N. brasiliensis* (the Pale-chestnut Mastiff Bat) is very common in tropical America.

nycticor-tis pith-ē-cī-nae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nyctipithecus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cebidae, with three genera; Nyctipitheus (typical), Chrysotrux (the Saimiris), and Callithrix. They are small, elegant monkeys, with long, hairy, non-prehensile tails.

nycticor-tis pi-thē-cūs, s. [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. πηθικός (*pi-thē-cūs*) = an ape.]

Zool.: Douroucouli, Night-monkey, Owl-monkey; a genus of Platyrrhine Monkeys, with five species, ranging from Nicaragua to the Amazon and eastern Peru. They have large eyes, are nocturnal, and somewhat lemurine in appearance.

nycticor-tis sau-ra, s. [NYCTISAURUS.]

nycticor-tis sau-rūs, s. [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. σαυρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Faunont.: A gigantic genus of Pterosauria (the Ornithosauria of Seeley), from the Chalk of North America. Marsh refers this genus and Pteranodon to a distinct section. [PTERANODONTIA.]

nycticor-tis ther-i-um, s. [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. θήρ (*thēr*), dimin. from θηρ (*thēr*) = a beast, an animal.]

Faunont.: A genus of Insectivorous Bats, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

nycticor-tis trop-icē, u. [Gr. νύξ (*nyx*), genit. νυκτός (*nyctos*) = night, and τροπός (*tropos*), or τροπή (*tropē*) = a turn, a turning.]

Bot.: (For def. see extract.)

"Nyctitropism and nyctotropism, i. e., night-turning, may be applied both to leaves and flowers, and will be occasionally used by us, but it would be best to confine the term to leaves.—Darwin, *Movement of Plants*, p. 231.

nycticor-tis rō-pism, s. [NYCTITROPIC.]

Bot.: The sleep of plants, the folding of the leaves, and the closing of the flowers at night; used specially of the former. It is well seen in the compound leaves of the Mimoseae and the Gesneriaceae.

"We may conclude that nyctitropism, or the sleep of leaves and cotyledons is merely a modification of their ordinary circumnutating movement, regulated in its period and amplitude by the alternations of light and darkness.—Darwin, *Movement of Plants*, p. 42.

nycticor-tis philē, s. [NYCTOPHILE.] Any individual of the genus Nyctophilus (q.v.).

nycticor-tis philūs, s. [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving; φίλω (*philō*) = to love.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidae Bats from the Australian region, allied to Plectotis (q.v.). The nasal appendages are very simple. *Nyctophilus theophrasti* (Woodroffe's Nyctophile), the sole species, a small bat, brown above and brownish-white beneath, is common in Western

Australia. It is the *Nyctophilus timorensis* of Hobson.

***nycti**, s. [See def.] A contract. of *nycti* (q.v.).

***nycti**, u. & adv. [NIGHT, u.]

***nycti**, v. i. [NIGHT, v.]

nycti-gāu, nycti gāu, nycti-gāu, s. [Pers. = blue ox.]

Zool.: *Pantia picta*, the largest of the few true Antelopes found in India, where it is confined to the central parts. It frequents forests and low jungles, associating in small herds. The male, which has short, straight, erect horns pointing slightly forward, stands about four feet high at the shoulders, with short stiff mane, tuft of hair on chest and throat. Colour, dark iron-gray or slate, darker on head and legs. The female is about one-third smaller than the male, and like her young, is fawn-coloured. The tongue is prehensile. Its skin makes excellent leather; but its flesh, from religious scruples, is not eaten. The first specimens were brought to England by Lord Clive in 1767.



HEAD OF NYCTIGAU.

***nycti**, v. t. [NIGHT.]

nyctiph, ***nymphē**, s. [Fr. *nymphé*, from Lat. *nympha* = (1) a nymph, (2) a pupa or chrysalis, from Gr. νύμφη (*nymphe*) = a bride.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

- 1. In the same sense as II. 1.
- 2. A young and handsome woman; a maiden, a damsel.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Class. Mythol.*: One of certain female deities with which the imagination of the Greeks peopled all the regions of earth and water, and divided them into various orders, according to the place of their abode.

"Ye nymphs and ladies with golden hair," Spenser, *Upon the death of Sir D. Sydney*.

2. *Entomology*:

(1) *Gen.*: A pupa, or chrysalis. The third stage of an insect's existence, the first being the egg, the second the larva, and the fourth the imago, or perfect state.

(2) *Spec.*: The third stage, when the insect entering it does not cease to be active.

nyctiphā (pl. **nyctiphāe**), s. [Lat. = a nymph.]

1. *Entom.*: The same as NYMPH, II. 2.

2. *Anat. (Pl.)*: Two small folds at the sides of the vagina, called also the *labia minora*.

nyctiphā-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. νυμφαία (*nympheia*), fem. of νυμφαῖος (*nympheios*) = sacred to the Nymphs. So called because dedicated by the Greeks to the Nymphs.]

1. *Bot.*: White Water-lily; a genus of Nymphaeaceae, family or tribe Nupharidae. Sepals four; petals expanded, white, blue, or red, in many series, the inner ones passing into stamens, adnate to the disk; ovary many-celled, with the styles radiating on the top; fruit a berry with the numerous seeds buried in the pulp. Known species about twenty, from various regions. One, *Nymphæa alba*, the Great White Water-lily, is British. It has oblanceolate, entire floating leaves, and large flowers. It is frequent in lakes and still waters. It is occasionally seen with smaller flowers. The rhizomes dye gray; they have been used also for tanning leather, and beer has been made from them. *N. Lotus*, an Indian species, has strongly-toothed leaves and white flowers tinged with pink. It is used as an astringent in diarrhoea, cholera, and diseases of the liver, the root as a demulcent in piles, and the seeds as a cooling medicine in cutaneous diseases, and as an antidote for poisons. The roots are made into curries; the seeds also are eaten, as are those of *N. stellata*, another Indian species, in times of scarcity.

2. *Botanohol.*: Heer recognizes several species as fossil; one, *Nymphaea Doris*, in the Oligocene at Bovey Tracey. (*Q. J. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 374.)

nyctiphā-ā-cē-re, s. pl. [Lat. *nymphearum*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

Bot.: The typical order of the alliance Nymphales (q.v.). It consists of water plants with a prostrate trunk, great peltate or cordate

fleshy leaves, and large, showy, often sweet-scented flowers; sepals four, five, or six; petals many, the inner often passing into stamens; stamens numerous, inserted above the petals into the disk; ovary many-celled, many-seeded, with radiating stigmas alternate with the disseminations; fruit many-seeded, indehiscent. Found in the northern hemisphere, also in South America, at the Cape, &c. Tribes or families two, Euryalidae and Nupharidæ (q.v.). Known genera five, species sixty. (*Lindley*, &c.)

nyctiphā-lis, u. & s. [Lat. *nymphe* (u) = a nymph; Eng. adj. suff. *-alis*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphæan.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Oral Liturg.*: A short poem relating to nymphs; specif., one of the divisions of Dryton's *Muses' Elysium*.

2. *Bot.*: Of or belonging to the Nymphales. (*Lindley*; *Veg. Kingdom*, (ed. 3rd), p. 407.)

nyctiphā-lēs, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *nymphealis* = of or belonging to a fountain; by botanists derived from *nympheæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, containing the three orders, Nymphaeaceae, Cabombaceae, and Nelmubiaceae (q.v.). (*Lindley*.)

nyctiphā-lis-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *nymphealis* (is); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Brush-footed Butterflies; a family of Butterflies having only the two last pairs of legs fitted for walking, the first pair being short, destitute of claws, and rudimentary. The caterpillar is more or less spinous, or hairy, or with horns, or with a forked tail, some foreign species have also stinging hairs. The pupa, whether angulated or smooth, is often of richly-metallic colour. It is suspended with the head downwards, and has no silken belt around the body. The family is divided into eight sub-families—Danaine, Satyrinae, Elymninae, Morphinae, Brassolinae, Acraeinae, Heliconinae, and Nymphalinae. Twenty-nine species are found in Britain, including the Purple Emperor, the Red Admiral, the Tortoise-shell, and the Fritillary Butterflies.

nyctiphā-lis-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *nymphealis* (is); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: The typical sub-family of Nymphalidae. The discoidal cell is open or imperfectly closed, either in both wings or in the hinder pair. About 130 genera are known, some of them British, as Argynnis, Vanessa, Apatura, Limentis, &c.

nyctiphā-lis, s. [Lat. = of or pertaining to a fountain.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Nymphalinae (q.v.). It resembles the Vanessa, but has the club of the antennæ more lengthened. The larvæ are thin towards the posterior extremity, which is forked. Natives of Continental Europe, &c.

***nyctiphā-an**, u. [Lat. *nymphe* = a nymph.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; uninhabited or frequented by nymphs.

***nyctiphā-ēt**, s. [Eng. *nymphe*; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A little nymph.

"Of the nymphs sporting there," Dryden, *Poly-Olbon*, s. 11.

***nyctiphā-ic**, ***nyctiphā-ic al**, u. [Eng. *nymphe*; *-ic*, *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphæan.

nyctiphā-ar-ous, u. [Lat. *nymphe* = (1) a nymph, (2) a pupa or chrysalis, and *perio* = to bring forth.] Producing nymphs or pupæ.

***nyctiphā-ish**, u. [Eng. *nymphe*; *-ish*.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymph-like.

"Thus having sung the nymphs' crew Thrust in among them thronging," Dryden, *Muses' Elysium*, Nymphal ix.

nyctiphā-līct, ***nyctiphā-lī**, u. [Eng. *nymphe*; *līct*, *-lī*.] Like a nymph; resembling a nymph or nymphs.

†**nyctiphā-lēp-sy**, s. [Gr. νύμφη (*nymphe*) = a nymph, and ἄλφεις (*alfēis*) = a seizing; λαβῆσαι (*labēsai*), Int. ἄλφειναι (*alfēinai*) = to take, to seize.] A species of madness, ecstacy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked upon a nymph in a stream or spring.

"The nympholepsy of some fond despair," Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 115.

† **ným-phô-lêp-tic**, *a.* [Nympholepsy.] Fienziel.

"Though my soul were nympholeptic
As I heard that virgity"
F. B. Browning: *The Lost Hower.*

ným-phô-mã-ní-a, **ným-phô-mã-ný**, *s.* [Gr. *νύμφη* (*nymphi*) = a bride, a nymph, and *μανία* (*mania*) = madness.]

Mental Pathol.: An erotic form of insanity occasionally found in females.

ným-ph'ôn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νυμφών* (*nymphôn*) = a bridal chamber, from *νύμφη* (*nymphi*) = a bride.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Nymphonidae (q.v.). *Nymphon gracilis*, about a quarter of an inch long, is the most common European species.

ným-phôn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nymphon*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida of the aberrant order Pantopoda, or Podosomata. They have pincer-like chelicere and palpi, and long legs. They are akin to the Pycnogonida, and like them, frequent sandy sea-coasts at low water, crawling among marine plants or hiding under stones. They have certain affinities with the Crustacea.

ným-phôt-ô-mý, *s.* [Gr. *νύμφη* (*nymphi*) = a bride, a nymph, and *τομή* (*tomé*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temno*) = to cut.]

Surg.: The circumcision of the female; the excision of the nymphæ.

* **nys**, *v.l.* [For *ny*.] Is not.
"Thou findest fault, where *was* to be found."
Spenser: *Shepherds Calendar*, May.

Ný-sa, *s.* [From a girl of that name brought up by Bacchus, who was himself called Dionysus from Nysa, an Indian mountain sacred to him.]

Ætalon.: [ASTEROID, 44.]

nýs'-sa, *s.* [Linnaeus calls Nysa the name of a nymph; it is better known as a mountain in Thrace producing excellent vines.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Alangiaceæ, or of Cornaceæ, or of the type of a distinct order Nysaceæ. *Nyssu villosa* is the tupelo, sour gum, black gum, or pepper ridge tree, of the United States. The wood is difficult to split. The subacid fruit of *Nyssu capitata*, or *ovoidicus*, is sometimes called the Ogechee Lime, and used as a substitute for the common lime.

2. *Palæobot.*: Fossil in the Pliocene of Europe, though now a North American genus.

† **nýs-sã-cê-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nyssa*(*o*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: An order doubtfully established for the reception of the genus *Nysa* (q.v.).

nýs'-sôn, *s.* [Gr. *νύσσω* (*nyssôn*) = pricking, pr. par. of *νύσσω* (*nyssô*) = to prick.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nyssonidae (q.v.). Five are British.

nýs-sôn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nysson*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hymenoptera, subtribe Fossoræ. The antennæ are bifurmi, with the first joint elongated, the labium is nearly or quite hidden, the maxillæ and labium do not form a proboscis, and the mandibles have no notch on the inner side. (*Latreille*.)

nýs-tâg-mûng, *s.* [Gr. *νυσταγμός* (*nystopmos*) = a winking, from *νυστάζω* (*nystázô*) = to nod, especially in sleep.]

Pathol.: A morbid winking of the eyes, sometimes observable in highly nervous persons.

O.

O. The fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel of the English alphabet. The shape of the written letter was probably suggested by the circular formation of the lips in uttering the sound. *O* is called the labial vowel, *i* being the palatal vowel, and *a* the guttural. In English *o* has six distinct sounds or shades of sound: (1) The sound of *o* in *not*, as in *pot* (marked in this book **ô**). (2) The same sound lengthened by a following *r*, as in *or*; and in the digraph *ou*, as in *fought*, *sought* (un-

marked, **o**). (3) The sound of *o* in *o*; and in the digraphs *oa*, as in *foe*, *toe*; *oo*, as in *ooze*, *moon*, *boat*; and *oo* in *tooth* (marked **o**). This sound is modified by following the vowel, as in *more* (marked **o**). (4) The sound of *o* in *who*, *more*, *tooth*; and in the digraphs *oo*, as in *room*, *soon*; and *oo*, as in *through*, *wound* (marked **ô**). (5) The sound of *o* in *bull* or *fall*, as in *wool*, *wooman* (marked **o**). (6) The sound of *o* in *tho*, as in *son*, *ho*, *com*; and in the digraphs *oa*, as in *doe*; *oo*, as in *blood*; *oo*, as in *rough*, *tough* (marked **ô**). The long *o* in modern English, as in *go*, represents an A. S. *o*, as in *boon* = A. S. *boan*, *hoof* = A. S. *hif*, *stone* = A. S. *stan*.

O. As a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral.

(1) Amongst the ancients for 11, and with a stroke over *O* for 11,000.

(2) Now as the symbol of nothing, or a cypher.

2. In chemistry for the element oxygen.

3. In old music as the sign of *tempus perfectum*, or triple time; as the incomplete circle **C** was of *tempus imperfectum*. [TEMPS.]

O (pl. **occs**), *s. & interj.* [From the letter.]

A. As substantive:

1. Anything circular, or resembling the letter *O*, a circle, a sphere; a round spot.

"May we crown
Within this wooden *o*, the very casks
That did affront the air at Agincourt."
Shakesp. *Henry 4.* [Prolog.]

2. The arithmetical cypher; nought, nothing.

"Now thou art an *O* without a figure."—Shakesp. *Leor*, i. 4.

3. The letter *O*, or its sound.

"Mouthing out his hollow *o*s and *æ*s,
"Deep-diest music, and to this result."
Tennyson: *The Ephe*, 50.

4. An exclamation, indicating various emotions. [B.]

"Why should you fall into so deep an *O*!"
Shakesp. *Twines & Juliet*, iii. 3.

5. A cry to call attention, or to command a cessation of noise, &c.

B. As interj.: An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, entreaty, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address. Attempts have been made to distinguish between *O* and *Oh* by some writers; namely that *O* should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object, and should never be followed by the exclamation point, while *Oh* should be used in mere exclamations, where no direct address or appeal is made to the object, and may be followed by the exclamation point or not, according to the nature or construction of the sentence. This distinction is, however, merely arbitrary, and is not regarded by most writers, even the best, the two forms being generally used indiscriminately.

"*O*, be not proud."—Shakesp. *Temes & Adonis*, 112.

ô, *pref.* [Ir. *o* = a descendant; Gael. *oibh*; Scotch *o* = a grandson.] A common prefix in Irish surnames, and meaning son of; equivalent to Mac in Gaelic, Fitz in Norman French, and the suffix *-son* in English surnames.

o', *prep.* [OE.] A contracted form of *of*.

ô, *n.* [ONE.] One.

ôad, *s.* [WOLD.]

oaf, *auph*, *aulf*, *awf*, *aulphe*, *s.* [Heel. *alp* = an elf (q.v.).] *Oaf* and *elf* are thus doublets.]

1. A chattering; a silly or simple child lilt by the fairies in the place of another taken away by them.

"The fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other."
Drayton: *Nymphodice*, 70.

2. A simpleton; a simple fellow; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

"This guttleless *oaf* his vacancy of sense
Supplied, and amply too, by immosence."
Byron: *Verses Found in a Summer House*

oaf-ish, *a.* [Eng. *oaf*; *-ish*.] Like an *oaf*; simple, silly, stupid, dull, doltish.

oaf-ish-néss, *s.* [Eng. *oafish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *oafish*; silliness, doltishness, stupidity.

oak, *ok*, *okc*, *oak*, *s. & n.* [A. S. *oac*; cogn. with Dut. *oek*; Heel. *oek*; Dan. *oeg*, *oeg*; Sw. *ok*; Ger. *eiche*.]

A. 1. The name of a tree, the common British oak. It is sometimes taken to a hundred feet high with a girth of only four feet. The lamelle are long and narrow; the leaves are serrate-dentate, and the catkins pendulous, appearing with the leaves in April or May; the fruit, a cup, is externally with many adpressed or imbricated scales. There are many varieties, as *Q. robur*, with sessile, and *Q. pubes*, with peduncled flowers; the latter is the most common in natural woods. Its timber is whitish and hard, that of the other reddish and brittle. The timber of the oak is proverbially good. The acorns are sometimes used to feed swine. The bark is employed in tanning, and as a coarse kind of building. Oak sawdust is an ingredient in dyeing a rust in cotton, also in red and brown. The decaying leaves produce heat by fermentation.

2. The genus *Quercus* (q.v.).

3. Species of *Quercus* (q.v.) or *Q. sessilis* being the oak tree, the Australian *Q. asmatica*.

B. *Acorn*: A seed consisting of oak; eaten, as, an acorn.

(1) *The oak*: The name given to a race for three-year old hives, carrying 80, 100, or 200, run on the last day of the 11th moon & moon Meeting; the distance being about one and a half miles. It is one of three great races of the year, the other two being the Derby and the St. Leger. It was originated in 1779 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and was named after a hunting-hound of his in the neighbourhood.

(2) *To spoil one's oak*: To be "not at home" to visitors, notified by the closing of the outer or oak door of one's rooms. (*Urban slang*.)

oak apple, *s.* An oak-gall (q.v.).

oak bark, *s.* The bark of the oak-tree. It is used for tanning.

A decoction of it is employed as an external astringent, gargle, or injection in relaxed sore throat, hemorrhæa, &c.

oak beauty, *s.*

Entom.: *Anopheles pedicularis*, a handsome moth, variegated with white, brown, black, &c.; expansion of wings about two inches. The larva feeds on the oak.

oak currant, *s.*

Bot.: A gall produced on the oak-leaf by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, *Cynips quercus pedunculata*. (*Urtica*.)

oak egger, *s.* [EGG-ER.]

oak evergreen, *s.*

Bot.: *Q. sempervirens*.

oak-feeding, *n.* Feeding on the leaves of the oak.

Oak-feeding: *see* *oak*.

Tubans: A name given to two silkworms, *Anthea quercus*, from Japan, and *A. japonica*, from the North of China. They both yield large cocoons of excellent quality, but rapidly degenerate in Europe.

oak frog, *s.*

Zool.: *Lithobates sylvæ*, a small toad, from North America. It is of light colour, with a yellowish line on the back, and is found in sandy districts where dwarf oaks replace pine forests.

oak gall, *s.*

Bot.: A ail produced on different kinds of oak by the punctures of various species of *Cynips*. [GALL (2).]

oak hook tip, *s.*

Leath.: A word, *Polypterus*, *H. h. h.*

oak lappet, *s.* [LAPPET.]

oak leather, *s.*

Leath.: A spaw-like white kind of leather, running over the fissures of oak wood. It is well described by *Noble* in *Eng. Leath.* It may be the immature form of *Polypterus*, or a species of *Polypterus*. It is common in the United States, and is used as material for repairing plaster. (*Leath.*)

oak lungs, *s.*

Leath.: *St. l. p.*, *oak*, *S. S. S. S.*

oak paper, *s.*

Paper made of oak-bark, or grained to resemble oak.

oak spangle, s. A kind of gall produced on the leaves of the oak by the puncture of *Diplolepis peduncularis*. (Curtis.)

oak tree, s. An oak.

"Beneath the brown shade of the oak trees." Longfellow: *Evangelist*, li. 3.

Oak-tree Pug:

Entom.: A moth, *Eupithecia abbreviata*.

oak-*en*, **ök-en*, a. [A.S. *oem*.] Made of oak, consisting of oak, or of oak-trees; made of the leaves, branches, &c., of oak.

"But never peep beyond the thorny bound, or oaken fence." Cowper: *Table Talk*, 583.

oak-en-pin, s. [DAKEN.]

Hort.: A kind of apple.

"Oakapple, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form." Mortimer: *Handbook*.

* **oak-ling, s.** [Eng. *oak*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A young or small oak.

"Planted with young oaklings." Evelyn: *Sylva*, bk. i. ch. ix. § 5.

oak-um, **oak-am*, **ock-am*, s. [A.S. *oamiba* = tow; *lit.* = that which is combed out, from A.S. prefix *o-*, and *comban* = to comb; *comb* = a comb; O. H. Ger. *oamibi*.] [COMB, r.]

1. The coarse portion separated from flax or hemp in hackling.

2. Untwisted rope; used for caulking the seams of a ship's plank, being forced in by chisel and mallet. White oakum is that made from untwisted ropes.

"They make their oakum, wherewith they caulk the seams of the ships, of old seaer and weather-beaten ropes." Raleigh: *History of the World*.

* To pick oakum: To make oakum by untwisting old ropes. It is a common employment in workhouses and prisons.

* **oak-y, a.** [Eng. *oak*; *-y*.] Resembling oak; having some of the properties or characteristics of oak.

"I'll be you of the oak; rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh." Spenser: *Eclogue of a Christian*.

oar, **ar*, **oor*, **ore*, **oare*, s. [A.S. *ar*; cogn. with Icel. *ar*, Dan. *ore*; Sw. *ara*; Sansc. *oritra* = a rudder, originally a paddle.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Spend all your canvass, all your oars employ." Pope: *Homage*, *Book* ix. 37.

2. An oarsman; one skilled in rowing.

3. An oar-like appendage or swimming organ of an animal.

II. Technically:

1. *Fore-oar*: A blade or paddle with which mast is steered in the tug.

2. *Noat*: An instrument for rowing; a long paddle or piece of timber, bound at one end, to suit the hand, and flattened at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, &c., through the water. An oar is frequently used for steering, in which case it is sometimes an ordinary oar shipped in a swivelled fork at the stern, as in whale-boats; or it may be a broad paddle attached to a long arm, working on a swivel near its centre, as is often the case in keel-boats, scows, &c.

* A long oar, used occasionally to assist a vessel in a calm, is a sweep, and is operated by two or more men. Small oars are sculls; one rower using one on each side, sitting in-bowlength of the thwart. A rigged oar is one in which the oar is pivoted to the gunwale and moved by a rod, or by a rower sitting abaft it, so that he may face forward.

* 1. To *hoat* oars: To cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.

2. To *lie on* the oars:

(1) *lit.*: To raise them from the water and hold them horizontally.

(2) *Fig.*: To cease from work; to rest.

3. To *put one's oar in*: To interfere in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously.

4. To *ship* oars: To place them in the rowlocks or between the thole-pins, ready for use.

5. To *lass* the oars: To raise them vertically, resting on the handles. It is a form of salute.

6. To *unship* the oars: To take them out of the rowlocks.

oar-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Regaleus banksii*; known also as the Ribbon-fish. [REGALEUS.]

oar-footed, a. Having feet like oars.

Oar-footed Crustaceans:

Zool.: The Copepoda (q.v.). The animal figured is the female of *Cyclops quadricornis*, the water-flea, highly magnified.

"The Copepoda, or Oar-footed Crustaceans, are all of small size." Nicholson: *Zoology* (1879), p. 278.

oar-lock, s. A rowlock (q.v.).

oar-propeller, s. A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

oar-swivel, s. A pivot for an oar on the gunwale; a rowlock.

oar-weed, s.

Bot.: The largest form of a fucoid, *Laminaria digitata* or *Cloustoni*.

oar, v. i. & t. [OAR, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To row.

"[H]oar'd with labouring arms along the flood." Pope: *Homage*; *Odyssey* xii. 525.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To propel by rowing.

"Bore the contentious waves he kept, and oar'd himself with his good arms in lusty strokes." Shakspeare: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. To stir with oars; to work an oar in; to row on.

"Fursok the tree, and oar'd with nervous limbs the billowy brine." Holne: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xi.

oared, a. [Eng. *oar*; *-ed*.] Furnished or provided with oars. (Generally in composition: as, a four-oared or eight-oared boat.)

oared-shrew, s.

Zool.: *Sorex ciliatus* (or *remifer*), a name given by some naturalists to what Bell considers to be the Common Water Shrew, the difference of coloration depending on the season and on the age of the specimen.

o-a-r-i-tis, s. [Gr. *oápión* (*ovarian*) = a small egg; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).] *Pathol.*: Inflammation of the ovary.

* **oar-less, a.** [Eng. *oar*; *-less*.] Destitute of oars; not provided with oars.

"A broken torch, an oarless boat." Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 26.

oars-man, s. [Eng. *oars*, and *man*.] One who rows with an oar; a rower; one skilled in rowing.

"At the prow of the boat rose one of the oarsmen." Longfellow: *Evangelist*, ii. 2.

* **oars-man-ship, s.** [Eng. *oarsman*; *-ship*.] Skill in rowing.

"Professional oarsmanship generally is at a very low ebb in England." *Indy News*, Sept. 12, 1881.

oar-y, **oar-ië*, a. [Eng. *oar*; *-y*.] Resembling an oar or oars; having the form or use of an oar.

"Here all the feather'd troops retreat, securely ply their oar-y feet." Somerville: *Fable* 12.

oary-footed, a. Web-footed.

"Who never finds the living stream in fellowship with its own oary-footed kind." *Brit. Quart. Review*, lvi. 410.

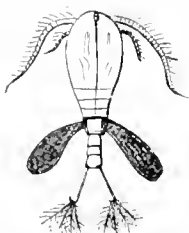
* **oase, s.** [OSIER.] Osiers.

"With oase, with houghs and bushes." Sylvester: *Humdruffs*, 367.

o-a-sis (pl. **o-a-ses**), s. [Lat., from Gr. *oásis*, *oásis* (*oasis*, *oasis*), the term applied to fertile islets in the Libyan desert. Of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *oasis* = a dwelling-place, an oasis; *oath* = to dwell.] Originally a fertile spot in the Libyan desert; now applied to any fertile spot in the middle of a waste or desert. (Often used figuratively.)

"Even where Arabia's and waste-entombs While caravans of the green oasises bloom." Holland: *Hesperus* (1822).

oast, oust, **ost*, **oste*, s. [A.S. *ast* = a kiln; cogn. with Dut. *est*; O. Dut. *ast*, and allied to A.S. *ad* = a funeral pile.] A kiln for drying hops. The kiln has an upward draught,



OAR-FOOTED CRUSTACEAN.

the floor being perforated and the hops lying upon hair-cloth.

oast-house, s. An oast.

oat, oote, **ote*, s. [A.S. *at*.]

I. *Lit.* & *Bot.*: The genus *Avena* (q.v.), and specially *Avena sativa*. It has been developed by cultivation from *A. fatua*. It thrives on almost any soil, even in cold mountain valleys and on marshy ground, and has run into many varieties. It is one of the two grains (the other being barley) which extend furthest north in Europe. It is more cultivated in Scotland than in England. In the former country it is largely used for human food (OATMEAL), in the latter, oats are more frequently given to horses.

* 2. A pipe.

"But now my oat proceeds." Milton: *Lycidas*, 83.

* *It's ill* oats: Originally a term for a rakish, dissipated, or extravagant person.

"Well, so to, wild oats, spendthrift, prodigal."—How a Man may Choose a Good Wife. (1662)

* Now obsolete except in the phrase, To sow one's wild oats, i.e., to indulge in youthful dissipation or excesses; hence, To have sown one's wild oats = to have given up the dissipations or excesses of youth; to have reformed.

"Poole had picked up some wild oats—he had sown them now." Lytton: *What will he Do with it?* bk. vii. ch. v.

oat fowl, s. A name sometimes given to the Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*.

oat grass, s.

Bot.: The genus *Avena* (q.v.).

oat-starch, s.

Chem.: The starch or flour of the oat (q.v.). The granules are polygonal in form, and smaller than those of maize, varying in size from .0001 to .0004 of an inch in diameter. Only the larger granules exhibit a distinct hilum.



OAT-STARCH.

oat-stone, s.

Pathol.: An enterolith composed of the indigestible fragments of oatmeal. They are said to be of common occurrence in Scotland, and in other places where much coarse oatmeal is eaten. (*Path. Soc. Trans.*, ix. 87.)

oat-cake, s. [Eng. *oat*, and *cake*.] A cake made of oatmeal.

"Take a blue stone they make haver or oatcakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of non—Peacocks."

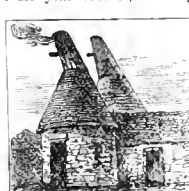
oat-en, **ot-en*, a. [Eng. *oat*; adj. suff. *-en*.] Pertaining to or made of oats, oat-straw, or oatmeal.

"Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute, Tempered to the oaten flute." Milton: *Lycidas*, 33.

* Gradually becoming obsolete, its place being supplied by the substantive *oat* used adjectively, as, *oat cake*, rather than *oaten cake*.

oath, **ooth*, **oth*, **othe*, s. [A.S. *ath*; cogn. with Dut. *oed*; Icel. *authr*; Dan. & Sw. *ed*; Goth. *auths*; Ger. *eid*; O. H. Ger. *eid*; O. Ir. *oth*.]

I. A solemn affirmation or declaration made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. By the appeal to the Supreme Being, the person making oath is understood to invoke His vengeance if that which is affirmed or declared is false; or, in case of a promissory oath, if the promise or obligation is wilfully broken. Oaths are of two kinds: (1) Assertory oaths, or those oaths by which the truth of a statement is affirmed; as an oath sworn to the truth of an affidavit; (2) Promissory oaths, or those oaths by which something is promised, or an obligation is assumed; as, the oaths of witnesses; the oath of allegiance, by which the person taking the oath promises allegiance (q.v.) to the sovereign. Modern legislation has also provided particular forms of oaths for Jews; has permitted affirmations to be made by persons who have conscientious objections to take an oath; and has otherwise greatly relieved the King's subjects generally from the penalties and disabilities consequent on the neglect or refusal to take the oaths. Witnesses are allowed to swear to the truth of



OAST.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, hêr, there; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mute, eüb, eüre, ùnite, cür, rule, full; trÿ, Sÿriap. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä; qu = kw.

their evidence in any way which is binding upon their consciences.

"But whatever be the form of an oath, the significance is the same. —Paley: Moral Philosophy, bk. iii, ch. xvi.

2. A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything divine or sacred, either by way of appeal or imprecation, or as a profane exclamation or ejaculation.

"With oaths gret he was so sworne adoun." Chaucer: C. T., 3, 543.

* **Ex officio oath:**

Law: An oath whereby any person was obliged to make any presentment of any crime or offense, or to confess or accuse himself or herself of any criminal matter or thing, whereby he or she might be liable to any censure, penalty, or punishment whatsoever. (Shipley.)

* **oath-a-ble, a.** [Eng. oath; -able.] Capable of having an oath administered; qualified to take an oath.

"You're not oathable." Shakesp.: Timon, iv, 3.

oath-break-ing, s. [Eng. oath, and break-ing.] The breaking or violation of an oath; perjury.

"His oathbreaking he mended thus. By now forswearing that he is forsworn." Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v, 2.

* **oath-rite, s.** [Eng. oath, and rite.] The ceremony or form used in the taking of an oath.

oat-malt, s. [Eng. oat, and malt.] Malt made of oats.

"In Kent they brew with one half oatmalt and the other half barley malt." —Mortimer: Husbandry.

oat-meal, oote-mele, s. [Eng. oat, and meal.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Meal or flour made by grinding oats.

"A bag of oatmeal was with great difficulty, and as a matter of favour, procured for the French legation." —Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

2. One of a band of dissipated, riotous profligates, who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century.

"Roaring boys and oatmeals." Ford: Sun's Darling, i, 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.:** Panic-grass; a plant of the genus Panicum.

2. **Chem.:** The meal of the oat deprived of its husk. It is one of the most important and valuable articles of food, containing a greater proportion of protein compounds than the finest wheaten flour. An analysis of a sample of Scotch oatmeal gave 13 per cent. of nitrogenous material, 60-70 per cent. of heat givers, and 3 per cent. of mineral matter. It is a strong food, and requires much cooking in order to burst its starch cells; the longer it is cooked the more digestible it becomes. Oatmeal is frequently adulterated with barley meal; this is readily detected by the microscope, the granules of the barley being round, and very much larger than those of the oat.

oats, s. pl. [OAT.]

oaze, s. [OOZE, s.]

ob-, pref. [LAT.] A common prefix, used to denote such meanings as, about, against, at, towards, before, upon, over, near, over-against, &c. It sometimes has only an intensive force, and occasionally is used to denote inversion, or position at the back, as obovate = inversely ovate; occiput = the back of the head. Ob- becomes oc- before words beginning with c, as occur; of- before f, as offer; and op- before p, as oppose.

* (1) **Ob-and-sol:** An abbreviation of Objection and Solution, used in the margins of books.

"A vast ocean of obs and sols." —Barton: Anat. of Melancholy (To the Reader), p. 76.

(2) **Ob-and-soler, ob-and-sol-r:** A scholastic disputant; a controversialist, a polemic.

Ob-ba-di-ah, s. [Heb. עבדי יהוה (Ebdî-yehôh), and עבד יהוה (Ebdî-yehôh) = servant of God; עבד (Ebdî) = a servant, and יהוה (yehôh) = Jehovah; Gr. Ἀβδίας (Abdîas), Ὀβδίας (Obîlias).]

1. **Script. Biog.:** The names of various persons mentioned in the Old Testament (1 Kings xviii, 3; 1 Chron. iii, 21, vi, 3, viii, 28, ix, 16, 44, xii, 9, xxvii, 12; 2 Chron. xvii, 7; xxxiv, 12; Ezra viii, 9; Neh. x, 5; Obadiah i, 1). Nothing is known of the history of the

last-named prophet. He is not the same as the Obadiah of 1 Kings xviii, 3-7, or of 2 Chron. xvii, 7.

2. **Old Test. Canon:** The fourth of the minor prophetic books. It contains only one chapter of twenty-one verses, denouncing vengeance against the Edomites for their unbrotherly conduct, when, on the occasion of the capture of Jerusalem by a heathen foe, they helped to plunder that capital, besides cutting off fugitive Jews and surrendering refugees (1-14). Prophecy is then made of the future glory in store for the Jews (17-21). It, as is probable, the capture of Jerusalem referred to was that by Nebuchadnezzar, then the book was written after the year B.C. 588. It is related to Jeremiah xlix, 7-22. (Cf. specially Obadiah 1-6, 8, 16, with Jer. xlix, 14, 15, 16, 9, 10, 7, 12. Which is the original has not been decided: Obadiah 1, 19, 21, is the same in theme as Amos ix, 11, which may possibly explain why Obadiah immediately follows Amos in the Bible.

* **Ob am-bu-late, v. i.** [Lat. obambulatum, supine of ambulare, from amb = about, and ambulo = to walk.] To walk about.

"They do not obambulate and wander up and down." —Adams: Works, iii, 146.

* **Ob-am-bu-lâ-tion, s.** [Lat. obambulatio, from ambulo = to walk about.] A walking about; a continued or repeated walking.

"Impute all these obambulations and night walks to the quick and dery atoms, which did abound in our Tom." —Gayton: Don Quixote, p. 217.

Ob-ban, s. [Japanese.] The principal gold coin of Japan, value about £4 28. sterling.

* **Ob-bar-nê, * ob-bar-nî, s.** [Etyim. doubtful.] A kind of drink (?).

"Strong waters, manna, Meath and obbarin." Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, i, 1.

Ob-bli-ga-tô, ob-li-ga-tô, s. [Ital. = bound.]

Music: An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

* **Ob-brâid, s.** [UPBRAID.]

Ob-clâ-vate, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. clavate (q. v.).]

Bot.: Inversely clavate.

Ob-côm-pressed, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. compressed (q. v.).]

Bot.: So compressed that the two sutures of a fruit are brought into contact; flattened back and front.

Ob-côn-ic, ob-côn-ic-al, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. conic, conical (q. v.).]

Bot.: Conical, with the apex downwards.

Ob-cor-date, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. cordate (q. v.).]

Bot.: Inversely cordate; shaped like a heart, with the apex downwards.

* **Ob-dor-mi-tion, s.** [Lat. obdormio = to sleep, from ob-, and dormio = to sleep.] A sleeping soundly; a sound sleep.

"A peaceable obdormition in the bed of ease and bonom." —Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv.

* **Ob-dûce, v. t.** [Lat. obduco, from ob-, and duco = to lead.] To draw over as a covering.

"A cortex that is obduced over the cutis." —Hale: Ury. of Venereal, p. 65.

* **Ob-dûct, v. t.** [Lat. obducus, pa. par. of obduco = to obscure (q. v.).] To draw over, to obduce. (Brown: Vulgar Errors, bk. iv., ch. v.)

* **Ob-dûc-tion, s.** [Lat. obductio, from obducus, pa. par. of obduco = to draw over, to obduce (q. v.).] The act of covering, or drawing over as a covering.

Ob-dû-raq-ey, s. [Eng. obdurate; -ey.] The quality or state of being obdurate or hardened against moral influences; hardness of heart; stubbornness; obstinate persistence in sin or wickedness.

"Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and persistency." —Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii, 2.

Ob-dû-rate, * ob-dûr-ate, a. [Lat. obdurus, pa. par. of obduco = to make hard.] [OBDEURE, s.]

1. Hardened in heart, especially against

moral influences; persisting obstinately in sin or wickedness, impenitent.

"It means the proud and obstinate will." —Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv, ch. 12.

2. **Hard-hearted; unfeeling, stubborn, hard, unfeeling.**

"There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart." —Spenser: Faerie Queene, i, 1, 1.

* 3. **Hard, rugged.**

"They send the most obdurate rogues without a care into the world." —Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv, ch. 12.

* **Ob-dû-rate, v. t.** [OBDEURE, s.] To make or render obdurate, to harden.

"The Holy Ghost saith I will create the heart of Flaccus." —Bernes: Worker, p. 27.

Ob-dû-rate-ly, adv. [Eng. obdurate; -ly.] In an obdurate, hard-hearted, or obstinate manner; with obduracy.

Ob-dû-rate-ness, s. [Eng. obdurate; -ness.] The quality or state of being obdurate; obduracy; stubbornness.

"This person of his was counted upon the obdurate-ness of his heart." —Barnes: Worker, p. 27.

* **Ob-dû-ri-tion, s.** [Lat. obduratio, from obduratus = obdurate (q. v.).] Obduracy; hardness of heart; stubbornness.

"To what an height of obduration will some lead a man." —Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv, ch. 12.

* **Ob-dû-re, v. t. & i.** [Lat. obduro = to harden; ob-, and duro = to make hard; duro = hard.]

A. Trans.: To make hard or hardened; to render obdurate; to harden. (Milton: P. L., ii, 568.)

B. Intrans.: To become hard or obdurate. "Senseless of good, as stones they were obdurate." —Beyon: Travels in Brittain, i, 3, 2.

* **Ob-dû-re, a.** [OBDEURE, s.] Hard, hardened, obdurate.

* **Ob-dû-red, a.** [OBDEURE, s.] Hard, obdurate.

* **Ob-dû-red-ness, s.** [Eng. obdured; -ness.] The quality or state of being obdurate; obduracy.

"Through obduredness and stupidity it will needs perish." —Bp. Hall: Sermon on Acts, ii, 28, 30.

* **Ob-dû-re-ness, s.** [Eng. obdure; -ness.] The quality of being obdurate; obduracy.

"On the satisfaction and obdurance of this kind of penitence." —Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv, ch. 12.

Ob-bē-ah, a. [A West African word.] [OBI] (For def. see extra t.)

"The term obbeh, obbeh, or obba for it is a very early written one, expressive to be the adjectives, and the ob-bē-ah, the noun substantive." —G. Edwards: Brit. West Indies, 1819, p. 197.

obeah man, obeah woman, s. A man or woman who practises OBEAH.

"A negro, whom he has taken all manner of the obeah into the care of his sickness." —G. Edwards: Brit. West Indies, 1819, p. 111.

* **Ob-bē-di-ble, a.** [Lat. obediō = to obey.] Obedient, compliant.

"By the obediēble submission of their hearts nature." —Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv, ch. 12.

Ob-bē-di-ençe, * ob-be-dy-ençe, s. [Fr. from Lat. obedientia, from obediō = to obey, and -ençe = a noun suffix; Sp. & Port. obedencia, Ital. obediēza, obediēza.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being obedient; dutiful submission to authority or restraint; compliance with command, prohibition, or direction; readiness to obey that which is required or directed by authority.

"Myself, and all the Angels that our happy state hold, as you yours, who can obediēce hold." —Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv, ch. 12.

2. Words or actions exhibiting respect or reverence; dutifulness.

"I am your wife in all obediēce." —Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii, 2.

II. Eccles. & Church History:

1. The duty which the clergy owe to their immediate superiors in all things consistent with the law of God and of the Church.

2. The submission, in all things lawful which members of religious orders and congregations vow at profession, to their superiors and to the rules and constitutions.

3. The written command by which a superior in a religious order or congregation communicates any special order to a subject, or to leave one house and go to another, or to undertake or relinquish a certain office.

4. A party, a following. This use of the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl: cat, çoll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. ble, die, &c. = bel, del.

tern arose in the fourteenth century, when the seat of the papacy was transferred to Avignon by Clement V. It has now a wider signification; thus, the Roman *obediencia* includes all who acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Roman Pontiff; the expression the Anglican *obediencia* is only employed by those who claim to constitute the Catholic section of the Establishment.

1. (1) *To give obedience.* To be obedient; to obey.
"To give *obediencia* where 'tis truly owed."
Shakspeare: Much Ado, v. 2.

(2) *Passive obedience:* Unqualified obedience or submission to the commands of another, whether such commands be lawful or unlawful, just or unjust. Passive obedience and non-resistance to authority have been at times taught as a political doctrine.

o bē dī ēn cī ar-ŷ (e as sh), s. [Eng. *obedienc(e); -iency.*] One who obeys; one who is obedient.
"Faithfull Catholics and *obedienciaries* to their church."—*Fox: Martyrs, p. 59.*

o bē dī ent, * o-be dy ent, a. [Fr. *obédient*, from Lat. *obediens*, pr. p. of *obedi* = to obey, from *ob* = towards, and *audire* = to listen, to hear; Sp. *obediente*; Ital. *obediente*.] Submissive to authority, resistant, or control; ready to obey the commands or directions of a superior; dutiful, compliant.
"What meant that caution word? If ye be found *obedient*?"—*Milton: P. L., v. 334.*

o bē dī-ēn tial (ti as sh), v. [Fr. *obédientiel*.] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with command.

"By an *obediencial* practice of those duties and commands."—*South: Sermons, vol. 18, ser. 11.*

obediencial obligations, s. pl.

Obis Law: Such obligations as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children, (opposed to conventional obligations.)

o bē dī ent lŷ, * o-be di ente-ly, adv. [Eng. *obediently; -ly.*] In an obedient manner; with obedience and dutiful submission to authority; submissively.
"To whatever above was fated *obediently* he bow'd his soul."
Cooper: Esther, Advice to his Son.

o-bēi-sançe, s. [Fr. *obéissance*, from *obéissant*, pr. par. of *obéir* = to obey (q.v.).] 1. Obedience.
"The peopl' stand in *obéissance*."
Shakspeare: C. A. (Prolog).

2. An act of respect or reverence; a bow, a courtesy.
"Rathsheba bowed and did *obéissance* unto the king."
—*1 Kings 1: 16.*

3. Submission, deference.
"Offering no *obéissance* to the world."
Wardsworth: Exhortation, bk. vi.

o bēi-san çŷ, s. [Eng. *obéissance(e); -y.*] The same as OBEISANCE (q.v.).

o-bēi-sant, * o-bey-sant, v. [Fr. *obéissant*, pr. par. of *obéir* = to obey (q.v.).] Obedient, submissive.
"Lo thus he wanne a lustie wife,
Which *obéissant* was at his will."
Shakspeare: C. A., iv.

obeisich, p. l. [OBEISANT.] To obey; to be obedient.
"Alle that *obeisichen* to kyn."—*Worliffe: Hebrews v.*

o-beis sant, * o-bey sant, v. [OBEISANT.]

o-bē-lis-cal, a. [Eng. *obelisk; -al.*] Having the form of an obelisk; like or resembling an obelisk; tall and tapering like an obelisk.

ob-ē-lisk, * ob e lisk, s. [Fr. *obelisque*, from Lat. *obelus*, acc. of *obeliscus*; Gr. *ὀβελίσκος* (*obelískos*), dimin. of *ὀβελός* (*obelos*) = a spit, a pointed pillar; Ital. & Sp. *obelisco*.] 1. *Point, a Writing:* In its Latin sense, a sign like a sharp-pointed spear (π) with which doubtful passages were marked, or references made to notes in the margin, or at the foot of a page; a dagger.
"I have set my mark upon them [*i. e.*, pedantic words]; and if any of them have learned to escape the *obelisk*, there run away to other in-obedience from it but an occasion to exercise the choice and judgment of the reader."—*Phillips: New World of Words, (Pref.)*

2. *Arch.:* A quadrangular, slender stone shaft, with a pyramidal apex. The width of

the base is usually about one-tenth of the height, and the pyramidal apex has about one-tenth of the whole length. Obelisks were commonly formed from a single stone, mostly of granite. There are, however, two small obelisks in the British Museum formed of basalt, and one at Philæ of sandstone. Obelisks were erected in pairs, and many still exist on the ancient sites, while others have been removed and set up elsewhere. The first obelisk is said to have been erected by Rameses, King of Egypt, in the time of the Trojan war; it was 40 cubits high, and employed 20,000 men in building. There are about a dozen Egyptian obelisks erected in Rome. The largest is that from Heliopolis. It is of granite, and now stands before the north portico of the Church of St. John Lateran, where it was erected in 1588. Its whole height is about 149 feet; without the base, 105 feet. It was removed to Alexandria by Constantine, and to Rome by his son Constantius, and placed in the Circus Maximus. The obelisk at Luxor was presented to the French nation, in 1820, by Mehemet Ali, and was re-erected in Paris in 1835. Its height is 73 feet. The obelisk at Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needle, and presented to the English nation at the same time, was allowed to lie prostrate and half buried by the sand, until removed to England and set up on the Embankment in London, at the cost of the late Sir (then Mr.) Erasmus Wilson. It is 68 feet 5½ inches in height, with a width at the base of 7 feet 10½ inches by 7 feet 5 inches.
"The Kings of Egypt in times past made of this stone [*i. e.*, certain long stones which they called *obelisks*]."
—*P. Holland: Plures, bk. xxxvii, ch. viii.*

* ob-ē-lisk, v. l. [OBELEISK, s.] To mark with an obelisk, as in printing or writing.

* ob-ē-lize, v. t. [Gr. *ὀβελίζω* (*obelízō*), from *ὀβελός* (*obelos*) = a spit, an obelisk (q.v.).] To mark with an obelisk; to mark as spurious or doubtful.

ob-ē-lūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ὀβελός* (*obelos*) = a spit.] [OBELEISK.]

Print, a Writing: A mark (thus — or ÷), so called from its resemblance to a needle, and used in old MSS., or old editions of the classics, to point out a spurious or doubtful passage or reading.

* ob-equi-tāte (equi as ēk' kwī), v. t. [Lit. *obequitatus*, from *ob*, and *equitas* = to ride.] [EQUITATIONS.] To ride about. (*Cockerau*.)

* ob-equi-tā-tion (equi as ēk' kwī), s. [OBEQUITATE.] The act of riding about. (*Cockerau*.)

o-bēr-ōn, s. [Cf. O. Ger. *albi*, *leeb*, *alfr* = an elf (q.v).] 1. *Medieval Mythol.:* The king of the Fairies (*Shakspeare: Midsommer Night's Dream*), and husband of Titania or Mab.

2. *Astron.:* A satellite of Uranus.

o-bēr-rā-tion, s. [Lat. *oberratum*, sup. of *oberrare* = to wander about, from *ob*, and *errare* = to wander.] The act of wandering about. (*Butley*.)

o-bēsc, a. [Lat. *obesus* = (1) eaten away, (2) fat, pr. par. of *obolus* = to eat away; *ob* = away, and *es* = to eat.] Very fat or corpulent; fleshy; loaded with fat.
"One said of an overobese priest that he was an Ariman."—*Gayton: On Don Quixote, p. 8.*

o-bēsc-nēss, s. [Eng. *obese; -ness.*] The quality or state of being obese; excessive corpulence or fatness; obesity.

o-bēs-i-tŷ, o-bēs-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *obésité*, from Lat. *obesitas* = corpulence, fatness, from *obesus* = obese (q.v.); Sp. *obesidad*; Ital. *obesità*.] The quality or state of being obese; obesity.

"On these many diseases depend . . . on the largeness of the veins, an artery and their smallness, *obesity*."—*Greav: Cosmologia Sacra.*

¶ This is a stronger term than *corpulency* (q.v.), and denotes a morbid accumulation of fat under the integuments to such an extent as to constitute a disease. Obesity may be hereditary, may arise from over-feeding, or from taking too much fluid. It diminishes mental as well as bodily activity, and is modified by the diminution of non-nitrogenous food, which produces fat.

o-bēy, * o-beie, * o-beye, * o-bey en, v. t. & i. [Fr. *obéir*, from Lat. *obedi* = to

obey; Ital. *obedire*, *obbedire*; Sp. *obedecer*.] [OBEDESCE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To be obedient or submissive to; to comply with the commands, directions, or injunctions of.
"Love and obedience to her lord she bore;
She nitch *ob* yet him, but she w'd him more."
Byrden: Eleonora, 157.

2. To be under the rule or government of; to be ruled or governed by; to be subject to.

3. To follow the impulse, movement, power, or influence of; to be moved by; to submit to the direction or control of; as, A ship *obeys* the helm.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be obedient or submissive to authority; to do as one is bid.
"Stand, Bayard, stand!" the steed *obeyed*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 18.

2. Formerly it was followed by *to*, in accordance with the French idiom.
"Yet to their general's voice they soon *obeyed*!"
Milton: P. L., l. 337.

ō-bēy-ēr, s. [Eng. *obey; -er.*] One who obeys, submits, or complies.
"The force of command consisted in the consent of *obeyers*."—*Holland: Camden: Elizabeth (no. 1560), bk. 1.*

o-bēy-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [OBEY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of submitting or complying with commands or injunctions; obedience, submission.

ō-bēy-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *obeying; -ly.*] In an obedient manner; obediently, submissively.

* o-bey-sauce, s. [OBEISANCE.]

* o-bey-sing, o-bei-sing, s. & a. [OBEISCH.]

A. *As subst.:* The act of obeying; obedience.

B. *As adj.:* Obedient.

"That faimeth him so true and *obeying*."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

* ob-firm, v. t. [Lat. *obfirmo* = to make firm; *ob*, and *firmus* = strong, firm.] To make firm or strong; to obfirmate.

"The obfirm'd will hold out."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Profligateness, bk. ii., § 11.*

* ob-fir-māte, v. t. [Lat. *obfirmatus*, pa. par. of *obfirmo*.] To make firm; to harden in resolution. [OBFIRM.]

"They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist, p. 16, (1617).*

* ob-fir-mā-tion, s. [OBFIRMATE.] Hardness of heart; obstinacy, obduracy.
"All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind by which they shut their eyes against that light."
Bp. Taylor: Repentance, ch. ii., § 2.

ōb-fūs-cāte, * ōf-fūs-cāte, v. t. [OBFUSCATE, a.]

1. *Lit.:* To make dark or gloomy; to darken, to obscure.

2. *Figuratively:* (1) To bewilder, to puzzle, to confuse, to muddle.
"If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason."—*Waterhouse: Acol. for Learning, p. 93.*

(2) To darken, to obscure, to cloud.
"The fame of our estimable shall now be *obfuscate*, utterly extinguished, and nothing let by."
Hall: Edward IV. (act 7).

(3) To disgrace, to shame.
"All vice and laziness, which *obfuscate* and defame the children of good houses."
Wondroopie: French Grammar, p. 361, (1623).

* ob-fūs-cate, a. [Lat. *obfuscatus, offuscatus*, pa. par. of *obfusco, offusco* = to darken over, to obscure, from *ob* = over, and *fusus* = to darken; *fusus* = dark, swarthy.] Dark, obscured, clouded.
"A very *obfuscate* and obscure sight."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

ōb-fūs-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *obfuscatio, offuscatio*, from *obfuscatus, offuscatus*, pa. par. of *obfusco, offusco* = to darken, to obscure.] [OBFUSCATE, a.] The act of obfuscating, obscuring or bewildering; the state of being obfuscated or bewildered.

"From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like."
Burton: Anat. of Melancholy, p. 202.

ōb-fūsque, * ōf-fūsque (que as k), v. t. [Fr. *obfusquer*, from Lat. *obfusco, offusco* = to

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thērre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōē, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrē, whō, sōn; mūte, eūb, eūre, unīte, eūr, rūje, fūll; trŷ, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

darken; Sp. *ofuscar*; Port. *ofuscar*.] [OBTUSCARE, to.] To obfuscate, to darken, to obfuscate, to confuse.

* A superfluous glare not only tries, but *obfuscates* the intellectual sight. —*Birmingham Freeman's Journal*, 5. 5.

o-bi, s. [OBTUL]

Anthropology:

1. A system of sorcery prevalent, though not to so great an extent as formerly, among the negro population of the West India colonies. It appears to have been brought from Africa by negroes who had been enslaved, and to these obeah-men (or women) the blacks used to resort for the cure of disorders, obtaining revenge, conciliating favour, the discovery of a thief or an adulterer, and the prediction of future events. The practice of obi had become so general towards the close of the last century, that a report on the subject was sent to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council by the agent of Jamaica; and from that document, and from the reports, there is little doubt that the obeah-men exercised vast influence, and that they carried on a system of secret show poisoning, the effects of which were attributed by their more ignorant fellows to obi.

2. The magical power or influence by which the purposes enumerated in def. 1 were supposed to be obtained.

* The multitude of occasions which may provoke the negroes to exercise the powers of obi against each other. —*B. Edwards' Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1829), ii. 111.

3. A kind of fetish in which the power known as obi was supposed to reside.

* The obi is usually composed of a farinose of materials, most of which are comminuted in human clay, viz. blood, feathers, parrots beaks, dogs teeth, rattles, broken bottles, grave-dut, rum, and egg-shells. —*B. Edwards' Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1829), ii. 111, 112.

* *Tupat obi-on*: To bewitch by means of obi. When this was done for purposes of revenge, the person on whom obi was put usually fell into a morbid state of body and mind, terminating only by death. This was either the effect of a disordered imagination, or, more probably, of poison.

* She proceeded to say that her stepmother had put obi upon her. —*B. Edwards' Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1829), ii. 115.

ob-im-bri-cate, v. [Pref. ob-, and imbricate (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having the imbrication directed downwards. (*Henslow*.)

ob-i-o-né, s. [Probably from Obi, a river in Sileria, whence the original species came.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Atriplex, containing the British species *Atriplex portulacoides* and *A. pedunculata*.

ob-it, s. [O. Fr. *obit*, from Lat. *obitus* = a going to . . . death, from *obitum*, sup. of *obire* = to go near; *ob* = near, and *ire* = to go.]

1. A death, a decease.

2. The date of a person's death.

* A little inscription thereon, containing his [Durel's] name, title, and *obit*. —*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

3. Funeral ceremonies; obsequies.

4. The anniversary of a person's death; a service for the soul of a person deceased, celebrated on the anniversary of his death.

* At thy hallowed tomb they yearly *obits* show." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

* *Post-obit*: [Post, pref.].

* *obit song*, s. A funeral song, a dirge.

ob-i-tér, adv. [Lat. = by the way, from *ob* = by, along, and *iter* = a way.] By the way, in passing along, incidentally; as, An opinion given *obiter*.

obiter dictum, s.

Law: An incidental opinion, as distinguished from a judicial dictum.

ob-it-u-al, v. [Lat. *obitu(s)* = death; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to obits, or the days on which funeral solemnities are celebrated.

* *obituaal-day*, s. The anniversary of death.

* His *obituaal-day*. —*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1691.

ob-bit-u-ar-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *obituary*; *-ly*.] In the manner of an obituary.

ob-bit-u-ar-ist, s. [Eng. *obituary*(y); *-ist*.] The recorder of a death. (*Southey*.)

ob bit u ar y, n. & s. [Lat. *obitu(s)* = death; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*; Fr. *obituaire*.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the death of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice.

B. As *substantive*:

1. A list of deceased persons, or of the obituaal days on which the anniversary services are performed for the dead.

2. An account or notice of the decease of a person or persons, frequently accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

ob ject, s. [OBTACT, v.; Fr. *objet*; O. Sp. *obieto*; Sp. *objeto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed; that towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities.

* Marlborough was, not without reason, the *object* of their bitterest hatred. —*Mansfield Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. That to the attainment of which efforts are directed; that which is aimed at or desired; aim, ultimate purpose, end, desire.

* The main *object* is to make an impression on the populace. —*Mansfield Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. That on which any action is or may be exercised.

* Titus had, like every other human being, a right to justice, but he was not a proper *object* of mercy. —*Mansfield Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. Anything visible and tangible; a material product or substance.

5. Sight, appearance; the aspect in which anything is presented to notice.

* Extended or contracted all proportions To a most hideous *object*. —*Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

6. One who is numbered more or less helplessly by disease or accident. (*Smith*.)

7. A person whose appearance is ludicrously ugly, or disfigured; a guy, a sight as, She has made quite an *object* of herself.

* 8. An obstacle. (*Deacon: Works*, iii. 380.)

II. Technically:

1. *Gram. & Logic*: The word, sentence, or member of a sentence or clause, denoting the person or thing on which the action expressed by a transitive verb is exercised; a word or member of a sentence or clause governed by a preposition; as in the sentence, "He wrote the letter," *letter* is the *object of write*; and in the sentence, "He disputed the fact of her death," the *fact of her death* is the *object of disputed*.

2. *Philos.*: The correlative of subject. [*NON-EGO, SUMMER, s.*, II. 5.]

object finder, s.

Optics: A means of registering the position of a microscopic object in a slide, so that it may be readily found in future.

object-glass, s.

Optics: The objective. The glass at that end of a telescope or microscope which is presented toward the object. By it an image of the object is formed, to be viewed by the eye-glass. In good instruments of either kind the object-glass is achromatic, and composed of two or more lenses, one or more being of flint-glass and the other or others of crown-glass. In practice the term object-glass is applied to telescopes, objective being reserved for microscopes.

object lesson, s.

A lesson for the young given with the object to be described, or a representation of it, exposed to the view of the pupils.

* No *object-lesson* should ever be given without the accompanying of a little story or anecdote. —*Parson school Inspection*, p. 36.

object staff, s.

Survey: A staff the same height as the level, forming a sight to be viewed from thence in determining levels. [*LEVELLING-STAFF*.]

object teaching, s.

Teaching by means of object-lessons.

ob-ject, v. & i. [Fr. *obj.*, *obj.*, from Lat. *objecto* = to throw against, to oppose, frequent. from *objeto* = to throw against or towards; *ob* = towards, against, and *jecto* = to throw; Sp. *objeto*; Ital. *obiettare, obiettare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put, throw, or place in the way; to oppose.

* Pallas to their eyes The most *objected*. —*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* vii. 24.

2. To put forward, to venture, to expose.

* To *object* the wrong bodies and lives to the defence. —*Scott: Peter Ratisse* (p. 26), bk. ii. ch. viii.

3. To set clearly in view; to expose.

* Among particular and *objected* of their crimes. —*Becket: A Conscience*, l.

4. To propose, to suggest; to bring forward as a proposal.

* Good Master Vernon it is well *objected*. —*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

5. To bring forward as a charge, matter of reproach, or censure, or in any way adverse or unfavourable; to state or urge as an objection; to offer in opposition; frequently followed by *to* or *against*.

B. Intransitive: To make objection in words or argument; to raise objections; to disagree anything.

* Ye kings *objected* loudly against his marriage. —*Scott: Waverley*, p. 105.

ob ject, v. [Lat. *objectus*, pa. part. of *objeto* = to throw against or towards.] [OBTACT, v.]

1. Set or placed before; exposed.

* Flowers growing so situated in divers beds will show more soon that they be *objected* to view at one view.

2. Opposed, objected; presented or put forward in opposition.

ob-ject a ble, n. [Eng. *object*; *-able*.] Capable of being made or urged as an objection.

* It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art obdote. —*Ap. Flor.*, p. 107. *first Hawkins*, p. 14.

ob-ject i fy, v. [Eng. *object*; suff. *-ify*.] To form into an object; to cause to assume the character of an object.

ob-ject ion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *objectio*, n., accus. of *objeto*, from *objectus*, pa. part. of *objeto* = to throw towards or against; Sp. *objecion*; Ital. *obiezione*.] [OBTACT, v.]

1. The act of objecting, urging, or bringing forward anything in opposition.

2. That which is or may be urged or brought forward in opposition; an adverse argument, reason, or charge; a ground or reason for objecting or opposing; a fault found or capable of being urged against anything.

* Then scholastic all doctrine must make *objectious* against every truth. —*Lyndall: Works*, p. 67.

3. A charge, an accusation.

* Your spiritual false *objectious*. —*Shakspeare: Henry VI.*, i. 3.

* 4. A cause of trouble or sorrow; care, anxiety.

ob-ject ion a ble, n. [Eng. *objectious*; *-able*.] Capable of being objected to; open or liable to objection; calling for disapproval; as, *objectionable* language.

ob-ject ion a bly, adv. [Eng. *objectious*; *-ly*.] In an objectionable manner or degree; so as to call for or deserve disapproval or censure.

ob-ject-ist, s. [Eng. *object*; *-ist*.] One who supports the objective philosophy of doctrine.

ob-ject i vâ-te, v. t. [Eng. *objective*(s); *-vâ*.] To objectify.

ob-ject i vâ-tion, s. [Eng. *object*(s); *-vâ-tion*.] The act of objectifying.

ob-ject-ive, v. & s. [Eng. *object*; *-ive*; Fr. *objectif*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. *Obj. Term*: Pertaining or belonging to the object; contained in or proposed as an object.

* Search out the vast treasures of *objective* knowledge. —*Waverley: Mansfield*, p. 50.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: Pertaining or belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition; as, the *objective* case, an *objective* clause.

2. *Metaph.*: (See extracts).

* The terms *subjective* and *objective* denote the primary distinction in consciousness of self and not self, and this distinction involves the whole of our mind, for this science is nothing more than the determination of the subjective and objective in things, as and in their mutual relations. —*Hammill: Metaphysics*, p. 1. *Metaphysics*, p. 1. *Metaphysics*, p. 1. *Metaphysics*, p. 1.

* *Objective* means that which belongs to or proceeds from the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, as opposed to what is ideal—what exists in nature. —*Hammill: Metaphysics*, p. 1. *Metaphysics*, p. 1. *Metaphysics*, p. 1.

B. As *substantive*:

1. *Gram.*: The objective case; the case of the object of a transitive verb or a preposition.

* The *objective* case is that which is the object of a transitive verb or a preposition.

* The *objective* case is that which is the object of a transitive verb or a preposition.

on which the faithful are bound to hear mass and abstain from servile works. The days of obligation in England are: Christmas Day, the Circumcision (Jan. 1), the Epiphany (Jan. 6), Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, Feast of SS. Peter and Paul (June 29), the Assumption (Aug. 25), and All Saints (Nov. 1).

ob li ga to, s. [OBLIGAT.]

ob li ga tor i ly, ob li ga tor i lie, adv. [Eng. obligator(y); -ly.] In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

"Being bound obligatorily, both for himself and his successors." - Fox's Martyrs, p. 230.

ob li ga tor i ness, s. [Eng. obligatory; -ness.] The quality or state of being obligatory or binding.

ob li ga tor y, a. [Lat. obligatorius, from obligatus, pa. par. of obligi = to bind; Fr. obligatoire.] Imposing an obligation; binding or constraining legally or morally; requiring the performance of or forbearance from some act. (Followed by on or upon before the person bound; formerly by to.)

"Either now unlawful, or, at least, neither obligatory nor convenient." - Ep. Hall's Cases of Conscience.

ob lige, o blig, v. t. & i. [Fr. obliger = to oblige, to bind, from Lat. obligi = to bind down, to oblige; ob = to, down, and ligo = to bind; Sp. obligar; Ital. obbligare.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bind, to attach firmly. "He had obliged all the senators and magistrates firmly to himself." - Bacon.

2. To bind by agreement to do something, to bind down. "They obliged them to give Forty thousand pound." - Robert de Brivane, p. 68.

3. To bind by treaty or compact; to ally, to make subject. "Yeh obligi me to the." - Robert of Gloucester, p. 12.

4. To constrain or compel by any force, legal, moral, or physical; to impose obligation upon; to compel to impose.

"A man is said to be obliged when he is urged by a violent motive resulting from the command of another." - Paley - Moral Philosophy, bk. II, ch. II.

5. To place under an obligation of gratitude by a favour or kindness; to bind by some favour done or kindness shown; to please, to gratify.

6. (In the passive): To be indebted, to owe. "To those mills we are obliged for all our metals." - Bentley Boyle Lectures.

B. Intransitive:

1. To impose obligations; to be binding, to bind. "No power can oblige any further than it can take cognizance of the offence and inflict penalties." - South's Sermons, vol. V, ser. 5.

2. To gratify, to please, to be obliging. "Succor'd at by fools, by flatterers besieged, And so obliging that he ne'er oblied." - Pope Epistle to Arbuthnot, 208.

3. The example shows that the pronunciation was formerly obliged.

ob li ge ce, s. [Eng. oblig(e); -ee.]

Law: The person to whom another is bound, or to whom a bond is given.

"If the condition becomes impossible by the act of God, the act of law, or the act of the obligee himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved." - Blackstone Comment, bk. II, ch. 20.

ob lige ment, s. [Fr.]

1. Obligation; binding or constraining power or quality.

"I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human obligation." - Milton: of Education.

2. A favour or kindness done, an obligation. "Interest or obligation made the tie." - Dryden Hamlet & Pausanias, l. 437.

ob bli g cr, s. [Eng. oblig(e); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang: One who obliges.

"It is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an obliger." - Heloise Wottoniana, p. 433.

2. Law: The same as OBLIGOR (q.v.).

ob bli g ing, pr. par., a., & s. [OBLIGE.]

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

B. As adjective:

1. Binding; imposing obligation.

2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant. "To all obliging, yet reserv'd to all." - Walford's Characters, vol. 4.

3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others. "Keppel had a sweet and obliging temper." - Macaulay Hist. Eng., ch. XXII.

C. As subst.: The act of doing kindness or favours to others.

ob bli g ing ly, adv. [Eng. obliging; -ly.] In an obliging manner; with civility, complaisance, or kindness; kindly.

"[I]t then far more obligingly mistakes. The first bouquet Sir Will or Bubo makes." - Pope: Prolog. to Satires, 279.

ob bli g ing ness, s. [Eng. obliging; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being binding or obligatory; binding power or force; obligation.

"Christ coming... did consequently set a period to the obligingness of those institutions." - Hammond's Works, i, 202.

2. The quality or state of being obliging; complaisance, civility; readiness or willingness to do kindness or favours.

"Obligingness and doing good in one's generation." - Sharp's Sermons, vol. I, ser. 2.

ob li gor, s. [Eng. oblig(e); -or.]

Law: One who binds himself by a bond, or who gives a bond to another.

ob lig u late, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. ligulate (q.v.).]

Bot.: Extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head. Used of the corolla of some ligulate Composites or other flowers. (Henslow)

ob li qua tion, s. [Lat. obligatio, from obligatus = oblige (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: Declination from a straight line or course; the quality or state of being oblique; obliquity.

"The right and transverse fibres... must frame a re-tilted and quincunxial figure by their obliquations." - Brown's Cyrus Garden, ch. III.

2. Fig.: Deviation from moral rectitude; moral obliquity.

ob lique (que as k), ob lick, ob like, a. [Fr., from Lat. obliquus, obliquus = slanting, awry. ob = away, and 'liquis = oblique; Ital. obliquo; Sp. obliquo.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Having a direction not perpendicular nor parallel to some line taken as a standard of reference; not direct, slanting.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Not direct; indirect; not straightforward. "The love we bear our friends, ... Bath in it certain oblique ends." - Dryden's Amos Etymon, III.

(2) Malignant, envious, unpropitious, ill-omened.

(3) Not direct in descent; collateral. "His paternal affection in a direct line was strong, but an oblique but weak." - Baker, Henry I. (no. 1155), a.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: [OBLIQUE-MUSCLE]

2. Botany:

(1) Of the veins of a leaf: Making an angle with the midrib of 90 to 120°.

(2) Of a leaf: Having a slight inequality in the opposite sides.

(3) Of direction: Having the margin pointing to the sky, the apex to the horizon; as the leaves of Protea and Fritillaria.

3. Gram.: A term applied to any case except the nominative.

Oblique System of Coordinates:

Analysis: A system in which the coordinate axes are oblique to each other.

oblique angle, s.

Geom.: Any angle which is greater or less than a right-angle.

oblique angled, a. Having no right-angles as, an oblique-angled triangle

oblique arch, oblique bridge, s. An arch or bridge carrying high-roads or railroads



OBLIQUE ARCH.

across a river, canal, &c., in an oblique direction. They are also called skew-arches.

oblique circle, s.

Spher. projection: A circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.

oblique cone, s. A cone whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

oblique crystal, s.

Min.: A crystal with one axis perpendicular to each of the others.

oblique cylinder, s. A cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

oblique leaf, s. [OBLIQUE, II. 2. (2).]

oblique motion, s.

Mus.: (Morton, s. II. 4).

oblique muscle, s.

Anat.: A muscle diagonal either as to the main axis of the body or to its transverse planes.

oblique narration, s. [OBLIQUE-SPEECH.]

oblique plane, s. Dual.: A plane which is oblique to the horizon.

oblique projection, s. A projection made by a line oblique to the plane of projection.

oblique sailing, s.

Naut.: The movement of a ship when, being in some intermediate rhomb between the four cardinal points, it makes an oblique angle with the meridian, and continually changes both its latitude and longitude.

oblique - speech, oblique - narra - tion, s. Rhet.: That which is quoted indirectly or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker. Thus, the words, "I will come," when reported by another person, become "He said that he would come."

oblique sphere, s.

Astron. & Geog.: The celestial or the terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place, which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or, did any exist, at the poles.

ob lique (que as k), v. i. [OBLIQUE, a.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To form an oblique line; to deviate from a straight or perpendicular line; to slope, to slant.

"A line which obliqued from the bottom of his spine." - Scott's Waverley, ch. XI.

2. Mil.: To move forward obliquely by stepping sideways.

ob lique ly (que as k), adv. [Eng. oblique; -ly.]

1. Lit.: In an oblique manner or direction; not direct; not in a direct line; to or on one side. "I'll go on his course obliquely shote. The narrow Valley of Saint John." - St. Ot. Bridal of Tricorum, l. 12.

2. Fig.: Not directly; indirectly; not in direct words. "Mr. Bogarth... obliquely gave the first offence." - Walford's Anecdotes of Parody, vol. IV, ch. IV.

ob lique ness (que as k), s. [Eng. oblique; -ness.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being oblique; deviation from a straight line or course; obliquity.

II. Figuratively:

1. Indirectness.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude; moral obliquity.

ob li quid, a. [OBLIQUE, a.] Oblique.

"Each is... changed from his nature thro' by others' opposition, or Skewed view." - Spenser's F. Q., VII. viii. vi.

ob li qui ty, ob li qui tic, s. [Fr. obliquité, from Lat. obliquitas = obliqueness, from obliquus = oblique (q.v.); Sp. oblicu, oblic; Ital. obliquita.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being oblique; deviation from a state of parallelism or perpendicularity.

"Moved contrary with thwart obliquities." - Milton's P. L., viii. 121.

2. Figuratively: (1) Deviation from moral rectitude. "That prize belongs to none but the sincere: The least obliquity is fatal here." - Cooper's Progress of Error, 379.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

•ob-ól ize, v.t. [OBELIZE.]

ob-ó-ló, s. [OBOLUS.] A copper coin current in the Ionian Islands, value about one half-penny.

ob-ó-lús, s. [Lat., from Gr. ὀβολός (obolus).] 1. Greek Antiquities:

(1) A small coin of ancient Greece, originally of copper, afterwards of silver, the sixth part of an Attic drachma, and equal to 1/12. Multiples and submultiples of the obolus were also used, as 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 1/2 oboli, and 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4 of an obolus.



OBOLUS.

(2) A small weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachma.

2. Palæont. : A genus of Lingulidæ, confined to the Silurian period; characteristic of the Lower Silurian. Valves of bicular, sub-equal, smooth, unarticulated, kept in apposition by muscular action; the ventral valve has a longitudinal furrow for the fibres of attachment, which pass out between the beaks.

ob-ó-val, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. oval (q.v.).] Bot. : The same as OBOVATE (q.v.).

ob-ó-váte, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. ovate (q.v.).] Bot. : Inversely ovate. Used of a leaf, &c., shaped like a hen's egg, with the broader end at the part most remote from the petiole.



OBOVATE LEAF.

ob-ó-váte lý, adv. [Eng. obovate; -ly.] Bot., &c. : In an obovate manner.

ob-ó-voíd, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. ovoid (q.v.).] Bot. : Somewhat obovate.

ob-rép-tion, s. [Lat. obrepitio, from obrepitio, pa. par. of obrepitio = to creep up to; ob- = up, and repitio = to creep.] 1. Ord. Lang. : The act of creeping upon so as to surprise.

2. Sudden incursions and obrepitions, sins of mere ignorance. —Cuthbert. Sermons, p. 81. 3. Scots Law : The obtaining gifts of escheat, &c., by telling falsehoods. The obtaining such gifts by the suppression of the truth is termed subreption.

ob-rép-tí-tious, a. [Lat. obrepitiosus, from obrepitiosus, pa. par. of obrepitio = to creep upon; Fr. obrepitios; Sp. obrepitioso.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy, falsehood, or by concealment of the truth.

ob-ró-gáte, v.t. [Lat. obrogatus, pa. par. of obrogat; ob- = against, and rogat = to ask.] To proclaim or propose a contrary law for the purpose of abrogating or annulling a former; to abrogate.

ob-ró-túnd, a. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. rotund (q.v.).] Bot. : Approaching to roundness; imperfectly round.

ob-rúte, v.t. [Lat. obrutus, pa. par. of obrutus.] To throw down, to overthrow. "The misery wherewith ye were obruted and overwhelmed." —Bacon.

ob-scéne, ob-scénc, a. [Lat. obscenus, obscenus, a word of doubtful etymology, but possibly connected with scenus = left-handed, unlucky.]

- 1. Immoldest or impure in language or action; indecent, lewd, unchaste. "Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow obscene and uncleanly." —Harris. Logic. 2. Abominable, odious, vile. "That, in a Christian climate, souls refined should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!" —Shakspeare. Richard II., iv. 1. 3. Foul, filthy, disgusting, offensive. "The bear's obscene shape the god belies." —Pope. Homer. Odyssey iv. 618. 4. Inauspicious, ill-omened, unlucky. "The guilty serpents and obscene beasts." —Cromley. Hymn to Light.

ob-scéne-ly, adv. [Eng. obscene; -ly.] In an obscene manner; indecently, lewdly. "Then, on a lofty beam, the matron ty'd The mouse dishonest, and obscenely dy'd." —Pult. Virgil. Æneid xii.

ob-scéne-néss, s. [Eng. obscene; -ness.] The quality or state of being obscene; obscenity, immoldesty, lewdness. "Wee avoid these by it, and escape obscenities." —Ben Jonson. Discoveries.

ob-scén-i-ty, s. [Fr. obscénité.] 1. The quality or state of being obscene; impurity or immoldesty in word or action; ribaldry, lewdness. "I wish, at least, our sacred rites were free From those pollutions of obscenity." —Dryden. Absalom, act vi.

2. Obscene or impure words or actions; that which is obscene, indecent, or unchaste; lewdness, ribaldry, indecency. "We employed in dressing up obscenity is like the art used in treating a corpse." —Goldsmith. Poetic Lectures, ch. viii.

ob-scén-oús, a. [Lat. obscenus, obscenus.] Obscene, immoldest, unchaste, lewd. "Obscenus in recital and hurtful in example." —Sir J. Harrington. Apol. of Poetry, p. x.

ob-scén-oús-néss, s. [Eng. obscenus; -ness.] The quality or state of being obscene; obscenity.

ob-scúir-ant, s. [Lat. obscurans, pr. par. of obscura = to obscure (q.v.).] One who or that which obscures; specif. one who opposes the progress of knowledge, inquiry, information, or enlightenment.

ob-scúir-ant-ism, s. [Eng. obscurant; -ism.] The principles or system of an obscurant. "The dim obscurantism of Workworth's politics." —Newspaperist and Independent, July 23, 1851, p. 69.

ob-scúir-ant-ist, s. [Eng. obscurant; -ist.] The same as OBCURANT (q.v.). "No voice, save from a clove of French and English obscurantists." —Edinburgh Review, July, 1862, p. 292.

ob-scú-rá-tion, s. [Lat. obscuratio, from obscuratus, pa. par. of obscura = to make dark or obscure (q.v.).] 1. The act of making dark or obscure; a darkening. 2. The state of being obscured or darkened. "It is not possible to assign the precise moment of inequent obscuratio, or of total extinction." —Berschel. Astronomy (1858), § 528.

ob-scúre, a. & s. [Fr. obscur, from Lat. obscurus = dark, covered over, from ob- = over, and scurus = covered, from the same root as Sausce, sku = to cover.] A. As adjective:

- 1. Darkened; imperfectly illuminated, shadowed, gloomy, murky. 2. Bringing on or causing darkness or obscurity. "Obscurest night invaded the sky, The Atlantic billows roared." —Comper. The Castaway. 3. Living in or fond of darkness or night. "The obscure but clamant the living night." —Shakspeare. Macbeth, ii. 3. 4. Hidden, concealed. "Obscure, but safe, we rest us here." —Scott. Lady of the Lake, ii. 9.

- 5. Retired; away from observation; secluded, remote; as, an obscure corner. 6. Not noted, humble, mean, unknown. "[He] descended to an obscure but tranquil state. He pleased with it." —Comper. Jack, vi. 208. 7. Not easily understood; abstruse; not obvious; difficult to understand. "He ever so laboured to get his works in such obscure and doubtful fashion." —Sir T. More. Works, p. 554.

8. Not clear or full; imperfect, defective, indistinct; as, an obscure view of distant objects.

B. As subst. : Darkness, night. "That clear obscure." —Shakspeare. Macbeth, i. 3. So softly dark." —Byron. Parisina, i.

obscure rays, s. pl. Heat : Invisible rays both above and below those of the visible spectrum.

ob-scúre, v.t. & i. [OBSURE, a.] A. Transitive:

- 1. To make dark; to darken; to deprive of light; to make dim or gloomy. "They are all couched in a pit hard by Hero's oak, with obscured lights." —Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3. 2. To keep in the dark; to hide from view; to conceal. "And you may marvel why I obscured myself, Labouring to save his life." —Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, v. 1.

3. To prevent from becoming known; to hide; to keep back. "Much more his absence now Than long to some great purpose He obscur'd." —Milton. P. R., ii. 101.

4. To make less intelligible, visible, or legible. "But the dark mouth of us obdug the tone Have veiled their beauty, and obscur'd their rhyme." —Langens. Genoa & Palma.

5. To make less glorious, illustrious, or beautiful; to make mean; to degrade. "Your high self, you have obscured With a swain's wearing." —Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, iv.

B. Intrans. : To hide, or to conceal oneself. "There's bad tidings; I must obscure and hear it." —Bacon & Flet. Mind in the Mill, iv. 1.

ob-scúre-ly, adv. [Eng. obscure; -ly.] 1. In an obscure manner; darkly, dimly. "Not, as in northern climes, obscurely bright." —Byron. Curse of Minerva. 2. In an obscure, mean, or low state or degree; meanly, unnoted. "A hue so long beloved and feared, May soon obscurely end." —Scott. Robbery, v. 23. 3. Not clearly or distinctly; abstrusely, darkly; not plainly.

ob-scúre-mént, s. [Eng. obscure; -ment.] The act of obscuring; the state of being obscured; obscuration, darkness. "Now hisilder fires appear And o'er the palpable obscures of sport." —Pope. Diss. Criticism.

ob-scúre-néss, s. [Eng. obscure; -ness.] 1. The quality or state of being obscure; darkness, gloominess, dimness. 2. A state, position, or condition of obscurity; privacy, meanness. "These shall outdo those eyes, that have redeemed Me from the vulgar, thee from all obscurities." —Dumell. Sonnet II. 3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibility, indistinctness. "These questions being perplexed, thorny, and troublesome through their obscurity." —Bp. Hall. Via Media; The Way of Peace.

ob-scúre-ér, s. [Eng. obscure; -er; -er.] One who or that which obscures.

ob-scúre-í-ty, s. [Fr. obscénité, from Lat. obscénitate, accens. of obscénitas = darkness, obscenity; from obscenus = obscure (q.v.).]

- 1. The quality or state of being obscure; darkness, gloom. "A day of darkness and obscurity." —Ezher xi. 2. An obscure, mean, lowly, or humble position or condition. "Her early years had been passed in poverty and obscurity." —Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. xi. 3. Darkness of meaning; want of plainness of meaning or expression. "When all the instruments of knowledge are forbid to the office, ignorance and obscurity must needs be upon the whole soul." —Scott. Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 2. 4. A person little known. "These illustrious obscurities, Varley and Kent." —Daily Telegraph, Sept. 19, 1855.

ob-scú-sé-cráte, v.t. [Lat. obscuratus, pa. par. of obscura = to treat; ob- and scere = sacred.] To entreat, to beg, to implore, to supplicate.

ob-scú-sé-crá-tion, s. [Lat. obscuratio, from obscuratus, pa. par. of obscura = to obscure (q.v.).] 1. Ord. Lang. : The act of entreating, imploring, or supplicating; entreaty, supplication. 2. Rhet. : A figure of speech in which the orator implores the help of God or man.

ob-scú-sé-crá-tor-ý, a. [Eng. obscurator; -ary.] Expressing or containing entreaty or supplication; supplicatory. "That gracious and obscuratory charge." —Bp. Hall. Peace Maker, § 26.

ob-scú-sé-quent, a. [Lat. obssequens, pr. par. of obsequi = to follow.] Obsequent, subsistent, obsequious. "Placid and obedient to his pleasure." —Fletcher. Amœtator, iv. 181.

ob-scú-qui-énce, s. [OBSSEQUIOUS.] Obssequiousness.

ob-scú-ques, s. pl. [O. Fr. obsèques, from Lat. obsequi = funeral rites, from obsequere = to follow.] [OBSSEQUIY (I), s.] Funeral rites or ceremonies. "Lo! at this tomb my tributary tears I render, for my brethren's obsequies." —Shakspeare. Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

ob se qui ous, *a.* [Fr. *obsequer*, from Lat. *obsequere*, to follow, from *ob-*, to follow, and *sequi*, to follow.] *adj.* 1. In a good sense; ready and willing compliance with the desires of others; prompt obedience; zeal. "The assassins are so far from compelling men to come to heaven, as they put many men further out of their way, and work an obsequiation rather than an obsequiation." — *Boone*, *Sermon* 46.

2. In a bad sense; ready and willing compliance with the desires of others; prompt obedience; zeal. "The assassins are so far from compelling men to come to heaven, as they put many men further out of their way, and work an obsequiation rather than an obsequiation." — *Boone*, *Sermon* 46.

3. Following. "I sit upon the other side of the door." — *William*, *P. 1*, v. 11. 4. Of or pertaining to funerals or mourning; funeral. "The survivor bound..." — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, 3, 2.

5. Mourning; grieving as for one dead. "So obsequious will thy father be." — *Shakespeare*, *3 Henry IV*, 1, 3.

ob se qui ous ly, adv. [Fr. *obsequiosus*, *ob-*, to follow; *sequi*, to follow.] *adv.* 1. In an obsequious manner; obediently; with ready compliance. "When theatres for you the scenes forego, And the box bows obsequiously low." — *Shakespeare*, *Two Lovers*, 1, 2.

2. In the character of a mourner; with mourning. "What a white obsequious lament!" — *Shakespeare*, *Richard III*, 1, 2.

ob se qui ous ness, *s.* [Eng. *obsequious*; *ob-*, to follow; *sequi*, to follow.] (Eng. *obsequious*; *ob-*, to follow; *sequi*, to follow.) 1. In a good sense; ready and willing compliance with the desires of others; prompt obedience; zeal. "The assassins are so far from compelling men to come to heaven, as they put many men further out of their way, and work an obsequiation rather than an obsequiation." — *Boone*, *Sermon* 46.

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ob se qui (1) *s.* [Lat. *obsequium*, from *obsequi*, to follow.] A funeral rite; solemnity of ceremony. "The corpse... after a solemn obsequy, was had to Land's Down." — *Boone*, *Diary*, bk. iii, [Note 7].

ob se qui (2) *s.* [Lat. *obsequium*.] Obsequiousness. "I am used by mine to do much obsequy." — *Massey*, *Bartholomew*, (Prod.)

ob se rate, v.t. [Lat. *obsequar*, pa. par. of *obsequi*, to follow, and *sequi*, to follow.] To look up, to bar. (*Cockerham*)

ob serv a ble, a. & s. [Eng. *observ*(*er*); *-able*.] *A. As a. & s.* Capable of being observed or noticed; worthy of observation or notice; noticeable, notable, remarkable. "In whom it is observable, they having his case so good as he did, he could run voluntarily into such troubles." — *Boone*, *Diary*, bk. iii, [Note 7].

ob serv a ble ness, s. [Eng. *observable*; *ob-*, to follow; *serv*, to observe.] The quality or state of being observable, noticeable, or notable.

ob serv a ble ly, adv. [Eng. *observable*(*ly*); *-ly*.] In an observable, noticeable, or notable manner; notably, remarkably. "It is probable to have thunder in a clear sky, as I have seen it in some histories." — *Boone*, *Diary*, bk. iii, [Note 7].

ob serv al, s. [Eng. *observ*(*er*); *-al*.] *Ob-*, to follow; *serv*, to observe. 1. A previous account of what has been said of Mev. North's *Reasons*, p. 302.

ob serv ance, ob serv aunce, *s.* [Fr. *observation*, fr. Lat. *observatio*, from *observare*, pa. par. of *observare*, to observe (q.v.); Sp. *observancia*; Ital. *osservanza*.] 1. The act, practice, or habit of observing

keeping; the act of practising; performance. "The religious observance of Sunday." — *Paley*, *Moral Philosophy*, bk. 3, ch. 1.

2. Observation, attention; regard paid; notice taken. "He voluntarily declined a strict observance of any astronomical system." — *Wells*, *Method*, (Prod.)

3. The act of observing, perceiving, or noting a thing; observation. "The strict and diligent observance of the duties of piety and civility." — *Hale*, *Orig. of Manhood*.

4. The act of watching, taking care of, or attending to. "Are there no other tokens Between you and me, indicating your observance?" — *Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, 1, 1.

5. Reverential or respectful attention; homage, obedient regard. "Rise up, fear and trembling, and do observance to my mercy." — *Shakespeare*, *2 Henry IV*, 1, 3.

6. A thing to be observed; a rule of practice. "Here are other strict observances." — *Shakespeare*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, 1, 1.

7. A title, form, or ceremony; an act of respect, token, or worship. "Good forms and orders corrupt into a number of petty observances." — *Bacon*, *Essays*, *Of Superstition*.

ob serv an-cy, s. [Eng. *observanc*(*er*); *-cy*.] Homage, respect, obedient regard. "Not of them look for such observancy." — *Shakespeare*, *Othello*, 1, 4.

ob serv-vā dūm (pl. *ob serv-vān-dā*), *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *observandus*, fut. pass. par. of *observare* = to observe (q.v.).] A thing to be observed or noted. "The issues of my *observanda* begin to grow too large for the receipts." — *Sieffert*, *Tale of a Tub*, (Conclusion.)

ob serv-ant, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *observer* = to observe (q.v.).] *A. As adjective:* 1. Characterized by observation; taking notice, attentive; having good power of observation. "The man from chime to chime *observant* strayed." — *Pope*, *Humor*; *Odyssey*, 1, 5.

2. Characterized by attention; watchful, careful, attentive. "This satiate strict and most *observant* watch." — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, 1, 1.

3. Attentive or diligent in the observation or practice of duties or commands; careful and diligent in performing or practising. (Followed by *of*.) 1. Respectful, carefully attentive, observant, obedient. (Followed by *of*.) "We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master, Aristotle." — *Dugby*; *On the Soul*, (Dedic.)

B. As substantive: *I. Ordinary Language:* 1. One who observes or notes; a careful observer or noter; one who practises or follows carefully. (*Hooker*; *Eccles. Polity*, bk. 1, § 4.) 2. An obsequious attendant (*Shakespeare*; *Lear*, 11, 2.)

II. Eccles. Hist.: (OBSERVANTISE). **Ob serv-vā-tine, a. & s.** [Fr. *observantia*.] *A. As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of, the branch of the Franciscan Order described under B. "It was *observantise* friars who were welcomed to Mexico by Cortes in 1525." — *Adair & Arnold*, *Cath. Dict.*, p. 356.

B. As substantive: *Church Hist.:* A branch of the Franciscan order, which separated from the Conventuals in the thirteenth century, whilst Elias of Cortona, who succeeded st. Francis, was Minister-General. They adhere to the original rigor of the institute. (FRANCISCAN.) "The *observantise* received in France the name of *franchiers*." — *Adair & Arnold*, *Cath. Dict.*, p. 356.

ob serv-vā-tist, s. [Eng. *observant*; *-ist*.] *Church Hist.* An *Observantine* (q.v.).

ob serv-vānt-ly, adv. [Eng. *observant*; *-ly*.] In an observant manner; carefully, attentively.

ob serv-vā-tion, s. [Lat. *observatio*, from *observatus*, pa. par. of *observare* = to observe (q.v.); Fr. *observation*; Sp. *observacion*; Ital. *osservazione*.] 1. The act, habit, or faculty of observing,

noting, or marking; the act of seeing or noting in the mind. "In my small *observations* of mankind." — *Druiden*; *Vind. Georgics*, (Dedic.)

2. *Specific:* The act or practice of observing or taking notice of natural phenomena for scientific or practical purposes. "The difference between experiment and *observation*, consists merely in the comparative rapidity with which they accomplish their discoveries." — *Stearns*; *Philos. Essays*, (Dedna. Diss., ch. 11.)

3. Observance; careful and habitual practice or performance; diligent adherence to. "The true *observation* of the sabbath consisteth not only in abstaining from worldly labours." — *Barnes*; *Epistle of this Week*, p. 367.

4. That which is observed or noted; specific, the information gained by the systematic noting of natural phenomena; as, nautical or meteorological *observations*. "If my *observation*... deceive me not now." — *Shakespeare*; *Love's Labour's Lost*, 1, 6.

6. A remark made or expressed, and based, or professing to be based, upon knowledge or experience gained by carefully observing things; a comment, a note. "That's a foolish *observation*." — *Shakespeare*; *3 Henry VI*, 1, 6.

ob serv-vā-tion-ā-l, a. [Eng. *observati*on; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to observation; containing or consisting of observations. "The commencement of this *observational* process." — *Chalmers*; *Bridge-water Treatise*, pt. 1, ch. 11, p. 384.

ob serv-a-tive, a. [As if from a Lat. *observativus*.] Observant, attentive, watchful.

ob serv-vā-tōr, s. [Fr. *observateur*.] 1. One who observes, notes, or marks; an observer. "The *observer* of the bills of mortality... both given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away." — *Hale*, *Orig. of Manhood*, p. 213.

2. One who makes an observation or remark. "She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say. Good *observer*, not so fast away." — *Dryden*; *Jurinal*, act 1.

ob serv-vā-tōr-y, ob-ser-va-tor-ie, s. [Fr. *observatoire*; Sp. *observatorio*; Ital. *osservatorio*.] 1. A building or place arranged and fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of natural phenomena; espec., a building provided with instruments for making astronomical observations. "Mr. Flougestead, the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom his only hab. established in the new *observatoire* in Greenwich Park." — *Evelyn*; *Memoirs*, vol. 1.

2. A chamber or place of observation at such an altitude as to look over adjacent objects and afford an extensive view. Used as a look-out station for the fire-alarm service, for signalling, &c. "Ptolemy Soter erected an observatory at Alexandria about 300 B.C. In 1561 one was placed at Cassel. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was built in 1675. There are observatories at Berlin (1711), Petersburg (1725), Oxford (1772), Calton Hill, Edinburgh (1776), Dublin (1783), Cambridge (1824), and Washington (1824), &c.

ob serve, v.t. & i. [Fr. *observer*, from Lat. *observare* = to mark, to take notice of; *ob-*, and *servare* = to keep, to heed.] *A. Transitive:* 1. To look upon attentively and carefully; to regard attentively for the purpose of discovering, noting, or watching anything. 2. To turn the attention to, to note; to take note or notice of; to notice. "Here reigns the Russian, there the Turk; observe His capital city." — *Wordsworth*; *Excursion*, bk. vi.

3. To detect, to discover. 4. To watch. "Checked like a bondman: all his faults observed." — *Shakespeare*; *Julius Caesar*, 1, 3.

5. To keep or adhere to, to fulfil; to be observant of. "Ceremonies Which I have seen thee carefully to observe." — *Shakespeare*; *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

6. To keep with due and proper ceremony. "Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread." — *Ezekiel* xii, 17.

7. To practise ritually. "In the days of Enoch, people observed not circumcison." — *White*, (Todd)

8. To observe the feast of unleavened bread. — *Ezekiel* xii, 17.

9. To practise ritually. "In the days of Enoch, people observed not circumcison." — *White*, (Todd)

10. To observe the feast of unleavened bread. — *Ezekiel* xii, 17.

11. To practise ritually. "In the days of Enoch, people observed not circumcison." — *White*, (Todd)

12. To observe the feast of unleavened bread. — *Ezekiel* xii, 17.

13. To practise ritually. "In the days of Enoch, people observed not circumcison." — *White*, (Todd)

14. To observe the feast of unleavened bread. — *Ezekiel* xii, 17.

fate, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre: pīnc, pīt, sīrc, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, eūrc, unīte, eūr, rūlc, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; cy = ā; qu = k7.

*8. To show respect to, to reverence; to treat with due respect, to honour.

"He is gracious if he be observed."
Shakesp. 2 Henry VI, iv. 4

9. To remark in words; to mention; to make an observation on.

B. Intrusively:

1. To note, to notice; to take notice.

"Observe, he's mossy."
Shakesp. Henry VIII, in 2.

2. To be observant or attentive.

"I do love
To note, and to observe."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, u. 1.

3. To make observations or remarks; to comment, to remark. (Followed by *on* or *upon*, or by *that* preceding a clause.)

"I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without observing upon it."
—Pope: Letters.

ōb sĕrv-ĕr, s. [Eng. *observ(e); -er*.]

1. One who observes; one who takes notice of persons or things; espec. one who makes observations of natural phenomena for scientific or practical purposes; an observant person.

"There is a kind of character in thy life,
That, to the observer, doth thy history
Fully unfold."
Shakesp. As for Meas, i. 1.

2. One who looks on; a spectator, a beholder.

"The observance of all observers."
Shakesp. Hamlet, iii. 1.

3. One who observes, keeps, or adheres to any rule, custom, institution, rite, or regulation; a careful performer of duty.

"Many nations are superstitious, and diligent observers of old customs."
—Spenser: State of Ireland.

4. An obsequious or syrophantic follower; a sycophant.

"Servile observers and polluted tongues."
Chapman: Bussy d'Ambois, iv.

ōb sĕrv-ĭng, pr. par., a., & s. [OBSERVE.]

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

B. As adj.: Observant, attentive, watchful.

C. As subst.: The act of noting or noticing; observation.

ōb sĕrv-ĭng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *observing; -ly*.]

In an observant manner; observantly, attentively. (Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.)

***ōb sĕss, v.t.** [Lat. *obsessus*, pa. par. of *obsideo* = to besiege; *ob* = against, and *sideo* = to sit.] To besiege, to beset, to encompass.

"The mind is *obsessed* with inordinate glorie."
—Sir T. Elyot: The Governour, bk. ii., ch. iv.

***ōb-sĕss-iōn (ss as sh), s.** [Lat. *obsessio*, from *obsessus*, pa. par. of *obsideo* = to besiege.] The act of besieging; the state of being besieged or beset, as by an evil spirit, previously to possession.

"These cases being theoretically rather to *obsession* than possession, the spirits not actually inhabiting the bodies, but haunting or hovering about them, and affecting them from the outside."
—Taylor: Primitive Culture (1871), ii. 111.

ōb-sĭd-i-an, s. [After *Obsidius*, a Roman, who first brought it from Ethiopia.]

Min.: A vitreous lava, having sometimes the chemical composition of orthoclase (q.v.), or of a mixture of other minerals of volcanic origin. Sp. gr. 2.25 to 2.8. Forms important lava streams in the Lipari Islands, Iceland, Mexico, &c.

ōb sĭd-i-ōn-āl, a. [Lat. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio* = a siege, from *obsideo* = to besiege.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

obsidional coin, s. Coin of base metal struck in besieged places as a substitute for current money.

obsidional-crown, s.

Romana Antiq.: A crown of grass bestowed upon him who held out a siege, or who caused a siege to be raised.

***ōb-sĭd-i-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *obsidio* = a siege.] Besetting.

***ōb-sĭg-il-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *obsigno*, and *sigillum* = a seal.] The act of sealing up.

***ōb-sign (if silent), v.t.** [Lat. *obsigno*.] To seal, to confirm.

"God doth *obsign* unto us Himself wholly."
—Bradford: Works, p. 395.

***ōb-sĭg-nāte, v.t.** [Lat. *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno* = to seal up; *signum* = a sign, a seal.] To seal, to ratify.

"Keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel."
—Barrow: Exposition of the Decalogue.

***ōb-sĭg-nā-tion, s.** [Lat. *obsignatio*, from *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno* = to seal up.] The act of sealing or ratifying; ratification.

"It is called the spirit of *obsignation*, or the confirming spirit."
—Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 1.

***ōb-sĭg-nā-tōr-y, a.** [Lat. *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno*.] Confirming, ratifying.

***ōb-sō-lĕscĕ, v.i.** [Lat. *obsolesco*.] To become obsolescent.

†ōb-sō-lĕscĕ-ēnce, s. [Lat. *obsolesco*, pr. par. of *obsolesco* = to become obsolete.] The state or process of becoming obsolete.

ōb-sō-lĕscĕ-ēnt, a. [Lat. *obsolescens*.]

1. **Oral Lang.:** Becoming obsolete; passing out of use; passing into desuetude.

"All the words compounded of 'heir' and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or *obsolescent*."
—Johnson: Diet., s. v. *Hereditary*.

2. **Pathol.:** A term applied to military tubercle, when, instead of undergoing destructive changes, it becomes shrunken and hard, and thus remains inert. (Quint: Diet. Med.)

ōb-sō-lĕte, a. [Lat. *obsoletus*, pa. par. of *obsoleo* = to grow old; to decay.]

1. **Oral Lang.:** Passed out of use; fallen into disuse; neglected, disused, out of fashion.

"Echo learns politely to repeat
The praise of names for ages *obsolet*."
—Cowper: Conversation, 523.

2. **Biol. (upon organ or part):** The state of being reduced to insignificant proportions by disuse; sometimes more loosely employed of imperfect development, whatever its origin.

3. **Bot.:** (1) The same as 2; (2) hardly evident.

***ōb-sō-lĕte, v.i.** [OBSOLETE, *a.*] To become obsolete; to pass into disuse.

"Many of their fellows dropped out of use, in consequence partly of the *obsoleting* of their buses."
—Fitzedward Hall: Modern English, p. 166.

ōb-sō-lĕte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *obsoletely; -ly*.]

Bot.: In an obsolete manner, scarcely; as, *obsoletely* toothed = scarcely toothed.

ōb-sō-lĕte-nĕss, s. [Eng. *obsoletely; -ness*.]

I. Oral Lang.: The quality or state of being obsolete; disuse.

"The reader is therefore embarrassed . . . with *obsoleteness* and innovation."
—Johnson: Proposals for Printing Works of Shakesperr.

II. Technically:

1. **Biol.:** The state of being reduced to small proportions through disuse, or stunted by imperfect development.

2. **Bot.:** The state of being barely evident.

***ōb-sō-lĕt-ĭsm, s.** [Eng. *obsolet(e); -ism*.] An obsolete word, idiom, or phrase.

"In these and perhaps half a dozen more *obsoletisms*."
—Fitzedward Hall: Modern English, p. 278.

ōb-sĭt-ā-cle, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *obstaculum* = a hindrance, from *obsto* = to stand in the way; *ob* = against, and *sto* = to stand; Sp. *obstaculo*; Ital. *ostaculo*.]

A. As subst.: That which stands in the way or opposes; something opposed; anything which hinders progress; a hindrance, an impediment; an obstruction, physical or moral.

"William saw with stern delight his adversaries toiling to clear away *obstacles* after *obstacle* from his path."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

B. As adj.: Hindering, obstinate.

"Fie! Joan, that thou wilt be so *obstacle*."
—Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI, v. 4.

***ōb-sĭt-ā-cle-nĕss, s.** [Eng. *obstacle; -ness*.] Hindering, opposition, perversity.

"How long shall I, being here in earth, strive with your unfeeling *obstacle*?"
—Cato: *Maxims*.

***ōb-sĭt-ā-cŷ, *ōb stan cĭc, s.** [Lat. *obstantia*, from *obstans*, pr. par. of *obsto* = to stand in the way, to oppose.] Opposition, impediment, hindrance.

"After marriage it is of no *obstantie*."
—Ben Jonson: Silent Woman, v. 3.

ōb-stĕt-ric, *ōb-stĕt-ricĭc, *ōb-stĕt-ric-āl, a. [Lat. *obstetricus*, from *obstetrice* (genit. *obstetricis*) = a midwife, from *obsto* = to stand near; *ob* = over against, by, and *sto* = to stand.] Of or pertaining to a midwife, or midwifery.

"See him guard their pregnant hour,
Exert his soft *obstetric* power."
—Milton: Progress of Taste, iv.

***ōb-stĕt-ric-ēate, v.i. & t.** [Lat. *obstetricatus*, pa. par. of *obstetrico*, from *obstetricis* (genit. *obstetricis*) = a midwife.]

A. Intrus.: To act as a midwife; to perform the part of duties of a midwife.

"Nature does *obstetricate* and do that office of her self when it is the proper season."
—Lycell: *Natura*, l. 6.

B. Intrus.: To assist by performing the part of a midwife.

***ōb-stĕt-ric-ā-tion, s.** [OBSTETRICATE.]

1. The act of assisting by performing the duties of a midwife.

2. The office or duties of a midwife.

"There he must be till . . . he shall be by an help full *obstetrication*, drawn forth into a larger prison of the world."
—Bp. Hall: *Proc. Preacher*, § 5.

ōb-stĕt-ric-ian, s. [Eng. *obstetric; -ian*.]

One who is skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur, a midwife.

***ōb-stĕt-ric-i-ous, a.** [OBSTETRIC.] Of or pertaining to obstetrics; assisting childbirth, hence, fig., helping to produce or bring forth in any way.

"Yet is all humane teaching but *invented* or *obstetricious*."
—Calverley: *Tantal. System*, bk. 1, ch. iv.

ōb-stĕt-ric-ics, s. [OBSTETRIC.]

Med.: The art or science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in childbirth, and of treating the diseases incident to pregnancy and after delivery.

***ōb-stĕt-ric-ĭ-cŷ, s.** [Eng. *obstetric; -y*.] The same as OBSTETRICS (q.v.).

ōb-stĭ-nā-cŷ, s. [Lat. *obstinatio*, from *obstinatus* = obstinate (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being obstinate; a fixedness of will, opinion, or resolution not to be shaken at all, or at least not without great difficulty; a firm and pertinacious adherence to one's opinion, purpose, or views, which will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other influence; pertinacity, persistence, stubbornness. (Generally used in a bad sense, as denoting an unreasonable fixedness of purpose or will.)

"They argue with an *obstinacy* worthy the cause of truth."
—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. v.

2. The quality or state of resisting remedies or remedial measures; the quality of being difficult or almost impossible to remedy, relieve or subdue; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease.

ōb-stĭ-nate, *ōb-stĭ-nat, a. [Lat. *obstinatus* = resolute, stubborn, pa. par. of *obstinare* = to set about, to be resolved on, from the same root as *sto* = to stand; Fr. *obstiné*; Sp. *obstinado*; Ital. *ostinato*.]

1. Pertinaciously adhering to one's opinions, purpose, or views; firmly fixed in resolution; not to be moved by persuasion, argument, or other means; inflexible, stubborn, pertinacious. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"The queen is *obstinately*,
Stubborn to justice."
—Shakesp.: Henry VIII, u. 3.

2. Not yielding to remedies or remedial measures; not to be easily removed, remedied, or alleviated; as, an *obstinate* disease.

ōb-stĭ-nate-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *obstinately; -ly*.] In an obstinate manner; with fixedness of purpose; inflexibly, stubbornly, pertinaciously.

"The Primate indeed and several of his sublimous stool *obstinately* stood."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

†ōb-stĭ-nate-nĕss, s. [Eng. *obstinately; -ness*.] The quality or state of being obstinate; obstinacy, stubbornness.

"Beside a natural *obstinateness* in them."
—Savile: *Tactics; Histore*, p. 135.

***ōb-stĭ-nā-tion, s.** [Lat. *obstinatio*, from *obstinatus* = obstinate (q.v.).] Obstinate, resolution, stubbornness.

"The stone of *obstinatio* must be taken away from our hearts."
—Bp. Hall: *Contempt; & King's Discourse*.

***ōb-stĭ-pā-tion, s.** [Lat. *ob* = against, and *stipare*, pa. par. of *stipare* = to crowd.]

1. **Oral Lang.:** The act of stopping up, as a passage.

2. **Med.:** Costiveness, constipation.

***ōb-strĕp-ĕr-āte, v.i.** [OBSTREPEROUS.] To make a loud noise.

"Thump, thump, *obstreperated* the abbess."
—Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, v. 129.

ōb-strĕp-ĕr-ōūs, *ōb-strĕp-or-ōūs, a. [Lat. *obstreperus* = clamorous. From *ob* = against, and *strepo* = to make a noise, to murmur. Making a loud or tumultuous noise; clamorous, tumultuous, noisy, turbulent, loud.

"These pine sensations, that can penetrate
The *obstreperous* city."
—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

ob strep er ous ly, ob strep or ous ly. In an ob- trusive manner.

ob strep er ous ness, ob ströp or ous ness. The state of being ob- streperous; noisy turbulence. "The noisy turbulence of the sea." "The noisy turbulence of the sea." "The noisy turbulence of the sea."

ob stric tion. [Lat. obstricere, pa. par. of obstricere = to bind closely, or against, a stricture.] The state of condition of the intestines, or bowels, constrained, compressed. (M. W. B. Syn. Contr. 19, 20, 21, 22.)

ob stringe. [Lat. obstricere.] To bind, to constrain.

ob struct. [Lat. obstruere, pa. par. of obstruere = to build in the way of anything, to obstruct, and struo = to build.]

1. To block up, to stop, to close, to bar, as a way or passage, by filling with obstacles or impediments to prevent passing.

The rate of genius is not less obstructed with a supposition than that of ambition. — Voltaire, P. de la France, ch. 5.

2. To hinder, to retard, to keep back; to prevent from making progress; to impede, to check.

He that thy youth has known the pains of absence, or felt the injustice of obstructed love. — Johnson, Irene, v. 5.

3. To hinder from passing; to impede, to interrupt, to stop; as, A cloud obstructs the light of the sun.

Not hind or to obstruct his sight, sat interposed. — Milton, P. L., v. 27.

4. To be built up against; to reach to. (M. W. B. P. L., vii, 52.)

ob struc tär, ob struc tör, s. [Eng. obstruere, pa. par. of obstruere.] One who obstructs or hinders; an obstructive.

One of the chief obstructors of the union. — Baker, Carolina, iii, 404.

ob struc tion, s. [Lat. obstricere, from obstricere, pa. par. of obstricere = to build up against; Fr. obstruction; Sp. obstrucción; Ital. ostruzione.]

I. Obstructive Looping:

1. The act of obstructing, blocking up, or closing against passage, as a road, river, &c.

2. The act or practice of hindering, retarding, or impeding the progress of anything; as, the obstruc tion of business; speed; in Paria, in many languages, the taking advantage of times or regulations, legitimate in themselves when properly used, as speaking against time, objections for adjournment, &c., to block or to hinder the transaction of business. Such practice, when deliberately adopted and persevered in, is an offence against the House, and is punishable by the suspension of the offender for the remainder of the sitting or some longer period.

3. That which obstructs; an obstacle, an impediment; anything which stops or blocks a way of passage.

4. That which impedes or checks progress; a hindrance, a check, an obstacle.

There is an obstruction in the. — Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, ii, 1.

5. A state of stagnation of the vital functions; death.

He is in an obstruction and to rot. — Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, iii, 1.

II. Pathol.: There may be acute, neural, or chronic obstruction, obstruction of the urinary passage of the bowels and of the portal vein.

ob struc tion ism, s. [Eng. obstruction;] The act or habit of obstructing; obstruction.

The countenance of the dogged obstructionism of the state. — Murray, Literary World, Feb. 3, 1842.

ob struc tion ist, s. [Eng. obstruction;] One who obstructs progress or the transaction of business; an obstructive.

ob struc tive, n. & s. [Fr. obstructif; Sp. obstructivo.]

A. As adj.: Causing obstruction; present-

ing an impediment, obstacle, or hindrance; hindrance.

He is decidedly taken with an extremely obstructive. — Webster, Synonyms, p. 103, 104.

B. As subst.: One who or that which obstructs or causes obstruction; speed; one who opposes progress, a reform; one who obstructs the transaction of business; an obstructive.

The word obstruc tion is that of the intimate, that faith is the only instrument of his justification. — Hammond, Works, 483.

ob struc tive ly, adv. [Eng. obstructive;] In an obstructive manner; so as to obstruct, by way of obstruction.

ob struc tive ness, s. [Eng. obstructive;] The quality or state of being obstructive, obstruction.

ob struc tör, s. [OBSTRUERE.]

ob siru ent, n. & s. [Lat. obstruere, pr. par. of obstruere = to build up against.] [OBSTRUERE.]

A. As adj.: Causing obstruction or impediment; obstructive; blocking up; hindering.

B. As subst.: That which obstructs; an obstruction; speed; anything which causes an obstruction in the passage of the body.

ob stu pē fac tiön, s. [Lat. obstupescere, pa. par. of obstupescere = to stupefy.] The same as STUPIDIFICATION (q.v.).

ob stü pē fac tive, n. [OBSTUPESCERE.] Stupefying, stupefactive.

ob stü pē fy, v.t. [Lat. obstupescere, from obstruere, and stupescere = to stupefy (q.v.).] To stupefy.

ob tain, * ob tainc, v.t. & i. [Fr. obtenir, from Lat. obtinere = to hold, to obtain; ob = near, and teneo = to hold; Sp. obtener; Ital. ottenere.]

A. Transitive:

1. To gain, to acquire, to get; to gain possession of; to win, to procure.

All the coming that is possible vs in this life to obtain. — Sir T. More, Works, p. 7.

2. To win or gain by treaty, or by the concession or gift of another.

Having obtained eternal redemption for us. — Hebrews, 12.

3. To hold; to keep possession; to keep. (Milton.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To prevail; to be received in common use; to be established in practice; to be recognised or admitted as established or true; to hold.

Our impious use no longer shall obtain. — Dryden, Athalia, 1.

2. To prevail, to succeed.

There is one from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where cases are fairly pleaded; especially towards the side which obtains not. — Bacon, Tidd, 1.

ob tain a ble, n. [Eng. obtinere; -able.] That may be obtained, gained, or procured; procurable.

Not otherwise but by it obtainable. — Boyle, Works, i, 522.

ob tain al, s. [Eng. obtinere; -al.] Obtainment. (H. Taylor.)

ob tain' er, s. [Eng. obtinere; -er.] One who obtains or gains.

ob tain' ment, s. [Eng. obtinere; -ment.] The act of obtaining, gaining, or procuring; attainment.

Such as will avail to their benefit provided they do their parts towards the attainment. — Dr. Whaley, Five Points, ch. ii, § 10, 11, 12.

ob tect' ed, n. [Lat. obtectus, pa. par. of obtectus = to cover over; ob = over, and tego = to cover.]

I. Orth. Lang.: Protected, encased.

II. Entom.: A term applied to a kind of insect metamorphosis, in which the growing wings, antenae, and thoracic legs are only partially covered by the pupal integument, being lodged in recesses on the inner surface, which make corresponding projections on the exterior, where their form and position may be recognised. It characterizes the Lepidoptera. (Germ. Invert. Antw. (ed. 1st), p. 258.)

ob tēc tö, pref. [OBTECTUS.] (See the compound.)

obtocto vonose, n. [Lat. obtocto, from obtocto, pa. par. of obtocto = to cut across; ob = against, and tocto = to cut across.] Having the longitudinal veins connected by simple cross veins.

ob tēm' pēr, v.t. & i. [Fr. obtempérer, from Lat. obtempere = to obey.]

A. Transitive:

1. To obey or comply with a judgment of court; to implement.

B. Intransitive:

1. To obey.

The fervent desire which I had to obtemper into your Majesty's commandment. — Hobson, Judith, (ed. 1st).

ob tēm' pēr äte, v.t. [Lat. obtempere, pa. par. of obtempere.] To obey; to comply with; to yield obedience to.

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition; to put forward.

For a man obtend an empty chond. — Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 129.

2. To pretend; to hold out or put forward as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade. — Dryden, Virgil, Æn. vi, 129.

ob tēm' ē brā' tion, s. [Lat. obtenebratus, pa. par. of obtenebrare = to make dark; ob = over, and teneo = to make dark; teneo = darkness.] The act of making dark; the state of being darkened; darkness.

In every magno or vertigo, there is an obtenebration. — Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 725.

ob tēm' sion, s. [Lat. obtentio, from obtentus, pa. par. of obtentus.] [OBTEIND.] The act of obtaining.

ob test, v.t. & i. [Lat. obtestari = to call as a witness, to beseech; ob, and testor = to witness.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beseech, to supplicate, to conjure; to call upon.

Nay, he obtests the justice of the skies. — Naevius, Æneid, v, 1.

2. To beg for; to entreat.

B. Intransitive:

1. To protest.

We must not bid them good speed, but obtest against them. — Waterhouse.

ob tēs' tā' tion, s. [Lat. obtestatio, from obtestatus, pa. par. of obtestatus = to object (q.v.).]

1. The act of entreating or supplicating; supplication.

We descend to his obtestation of their redress. — By Hall, Speeches to the Lords of Parliament.

2. The act of protesting; protestation.

ob tör tion, s. [Lat. obtortus, pa. par. of obtortus = to twist.] A twisting.

Those strange obtortions of some particular prophecies towards the side which obtains not. — Bacon, Tidd, 1.

ob trēc' tā' tion, s. [Lat. obtrectatio, from obtrectatus, pa. par. of obtrectus = to slander; ob = against, and tracto = to handle; traho = to draw.] The act of slandering; slander, detraction, calumny.

To use obdipny or obtrECTION. — Barrow, Sermons, vol. 1, ser. 16.

ob trēc' tā' tor, s. [Lat., from obtrectatus, pa. par. of obtrectus.] A slanderer, a calumniator.

The breath of obtrectors and talebearers. — Hooker, Life of William, ii, 29.

ob trüd' c, v.t. & i. [Lat. obtrudere = to thrust against; ob = against, and trudo = to thrust.]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrust or push prominently forward; to thrust in or upon; to introduce without warrant or solicitation; to force; used commonly with the reflexive pronoun; as, He obtruded himself into our company.

My rules . . . were obtruded upon the public for their improvement. — Robinson, polite Learning, ch. ii.

2. To thrust forward; to offer or press with unreasonable importunity.

Why shouldst thou, then, obtrude this diligence? — Milton, P. R., ii, 387.

B. Intransitive:

1. To enter without right; to come forward without warrant or solicitation; to intrude.

ob trüd' c, s. [Eng. obtrud(e); -er.]

1. One who obtrudes; one who thrusts or pushes anything forward.

2. An intruder.

fätc, fät, fare, amidst, whät, fäll, father: wē, wēt, hērc, camēl, hēr, thērc: pine, pīl, sirc, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mütc, cüb, cüre, ünite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

* **ōb trūn cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obtruncatus*, pa. par. of *obtruncare* = to cut or lop off; *ob-*, and *truncare* = to cut off.] To lop; to deprive of a limb or member. (*Webster*.)

* **ōb trūn' cāte**, *a.* [ORRISI SCATI, *v.*] Lopped; deprived of a limb or member. "These poops on which the knees *obtruncate* stand." *London Critic*, 1893.

* **ōb trūn-cā tīon**, *s.* [Lat. *obtruncatio*, from *obtruncatus*.] [ORRISI SCATI, *v.*] The act of lopping off or depriving of a limb or member.

ōb trū' sion, *s.* [Lat. *obtrusio*, from *obtrusus*, pa. par. of *obtrudere*.] [OBTUSIVE.]

1. The act of obtruding or thrusting upon others by force. "Savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence."—*King Charles*. *Edwin Burdick*.
2. That which is obtruded; violence offered. "He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions*."—*Milton*. *Eikonoklastes*.

* **ōb trū' sion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *obtrusion*; -ist.] One who obtrudes; one who is of an obtrusive disposition.

ōb trū' sive, *a.* [Lat. *obtrusus*, pa. par. of *obtrudere*.] Inclined to thrust or push one's self forward without warrant or solicitation; intruding, intrusive, forward, pert. "Not obtrusive, not obtrusive, but retired." *Milton*. *P. L.*, viii, 501.

ōb-trū' sive lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *obtrusive*; -ly.] In an obtrusive manner; by way of intrusion.

ōb trū' sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *obtrusive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being obtrusive or intrusive; forwardness.

* **ōb tūnd**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obtundo* = to strike, to blunt; *ob-* = upon, and *tundo* = to beat.]

1. To blunt, to dull, to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of. "Flattery is always at hand . . . to quiet conviction and *obtund* remorse."—*Bowdler*, bk. 172.
2. To deafen with noise. "The *obtunding* story of their suits and trials."—*Milton*. *Colerasterion*.

* **ōb tūn'-dent**, *s.* [Lat. *obtundens*, pa. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt.] [OBTUND.]

Med.: A substance which sheathes a part or blunts irritation, usually some oily, bland, or mucilaginous matter; nearly the same as DEMULCENT (q.v.).

* **ōb tū rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *obtruncatus*, pa. par. of *obtruncare* = to stop up; *truncare*, from *ob-* = against, and *Gr. θύρα (thura)* = a door.] The act of stopping up or closing. "Some are dead by an outward *obtruncation*."—*Byron*. *Fontenay*; *Wolf & Lamb*.

ōb-tū rā tōr, *s.* [OBTURATOR.]

1. *Anat.*: That which closes or stops up an entrance, passage, cavity, &c.
2. *Surg.*: An instrument for distending an opening.

obturator-artery, *s.*
Anat.: An artery arising from the anterior, or sometimes from the posterior, division of the internal iliac artery, and passing along the inside of the pelvis to reach the groove at the upper end of the thyroid foramen, through which it passes, leaving the pelvis, and then dividing into branches.

obturator-fascia, *s.*
Anat.: A membrane stretched over the lower part of the *obturator internus* muscle within the pelvis.

obturator-foramen, *s.*
Anat.: A foramen or opening through the inferior expansion of the pelvis.

obturator-membrane, **obturator-ligament**, *s.*

Anat.: A fibrous septum attached to the border of the thyroid foramen, which it nearly closes, leaving only a small oval canal for the obturator vessels and nerve.

obturator-muscles, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Two muscles—(1) the *obturator internus*, arising from the deep surface of the obturator membrane, emerging from the digital fossa of the great trochanter; (2) the *obturator externus*, also arising from the obturator membrane, and inserted into the trochanteric fossa below the *obturator internus*.

obturator nerve, *s.*
Anat.: A nerve distributed to the adductor muscles of the thigh and to the hip and knee-joints. It arises from the lumbar plexus by two roots, and has an anterior and a posterior branch.

* **ōb tūs ān' gu-lār**, *a.* [Eng. *obtuse*], and *angular*.] Having angles obtuse, or greater than right angles; obtuse-angled.

ōb tūsē', *a.* [Fr. *obtus*, from Lat. *obtusus*, pa. par. of *obtuere* = to blunt; Sp. *obtus*; Ital. *ottuso*.] [OBTUSIVE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.
2. *Figuratively*:
(1) Not having sharpness or acuteness of sensibility or intellect; dull, stupid; wanting in sharpness or acuteness. "By these senses then, *obtus*, all taste of pleasure must forego." *Milton*. *P. L.*, vi, 54.
(2) Dull, deadened; not sharp or shrill; as, an *obtus* sound.

II. *Technically*:
1. *Bot.*: Blunt at the end; as, an *obtus* leaf or sepal. [BLUNT, II.]

2. *Geom.*: Blunt, opposed to sharp, or acute. An obtuse angle is an angle greater than a right angle; an obtuse polyhedral angle is one whose measure is greater than the triangular triangle. An obtuse cone is a right cone, such that the angle formed by two elements cut from the cone by a plane passed through the axis, is greater than a right angle. An obtuse hyperbola is an hyperbola in which the asymptotes make with each other an obtuse angle, or it is one in which the length of the conjugate axis is greater than that of the transverse axis. An obtuse ellipsoid is the same as a prolate spheroid. "All spheroids are angular, with *obtus*, right, or acute angles."—*Gregory*. *Optics*, Sec. 10, bk. ii, ch. v.

obtusē angled, *a.* Having an obtuse angle or angles.

obtusē angular, *a.* [OBTUSANGULAR.]

obtusē mucronate, *a.*
Bot.: [BLUNT, II. (1) ^o.]

ōb tūsē-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *obtus*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In an obtuse manner; not acutely; bluntly.

2. *Fig.*: Dully, stupidly.

ōb tūsē-ness, *s.* [Eng. *obtus*; -ness.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being obtuse, or not acute; as, the *obtuseness* of an angle.

II. *Figuratively*:
1. The quality or state of being obtuse in intellect; dullness, stupidity; want of acuteness or sharpness.
2. Dullness of sound.

* **ōb tūs-ŷion**, *s.* [Lat. *obtusio* = bluntness, from *obtusus*, pa. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt.]

1. The act or process of making obtuse or blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; dullness, deadness. "Obtusio of the senses, internal and external."—*Harvey*. *On Consumption*.

* **ōb tūs-ī tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *obtus*(e); -ity.] The same as OBTUSNESS (q.v.).

ōb ūm' brant, *a.* [Lat. *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbrare*.]

Entom. (Of a *sentina*): Overlapping the meta-thorax.

* **ōb ūm' brāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbrare* = to darken; *ob-* = over, and *umbra* = a shadow.] To shade, to shadow, to darken, to cloud, to overshadow.

"Those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him."—*Shelton*. *Local Forest*.

* **ōb ūm' brā-tion**, * **ōb ūm' brā-ci on**, *s.* [Lat. *obumbratio*, from *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbrare*.] The act of darkening, covering, or overshadowing.

"His body was in the blessed Virgin his mother by the heavenly *obumbration* of the Holy Ghost."—*Sac. T. More*. *Works*, p. 136.

* **ōb ūm' brē**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obumbrare*.] [OBTUMBRATE.] To overshadow.

"The Holy Ghost to this was *obumbrated*."—*Chaucer*. *Balade in Commendation of our Lady*.

* **ōb ūn' cōus**, *a.* [Lat. *ob-*, intens., and *un-* = hooked.] Very crooked, hooked.

o bus, *s.* [Fr.] A small bomb, a shell.

* **ōb ven-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *obventio* = that which comes to a person's lot, from *obvenire* = to come in the way of; *ob-* = against, and *venire* = to come.] Anything which happens incidentally, not regularly; an occasional or incidental advantage; specif., an oberving, tithe, or oblation.

"The tythe and other *obventions* will also become augmented and better valued."—*Spenser*. *State of Ireland*.

* **ōb ver-sant**, *a.* [Lat. *obversatus*, pa. par. of *obversare* = to go about, to show one's self; *ob-* and *versare* = to turn.] Conversant, familiar.

"The similitude of it is *obversus*, most obnoxious and familiar towards it."—*Johnson*. *Works*, bk. 100.

ōb ver-se, *a. & s.* [Lat. *obversus*, pa. par. of *obversare* = to turn towards.] [OBTVERSE.]

A. *As adjective*:
I. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to one of two possible sides or theories.

II. *Technically*:
1. *Bot.*: Inverted; turned upside-down.

2. *Naut.*: Applied to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or face.

3. *Mech.*: Applied to a tool having the smaller end towards the butt or stock.

B. *As substantive*:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything necessarily involved in or answering to another; one of two possible sides or views.

2. *Naut.*: That side of a coin or medal which bears the head or face, as distinguished from the reverse (q.v.).



obverse-lunate, *a.*

Bot.: Inversely lunate; crescent-shaped, with the horns of the crescent projecting forwards.

OBVERSE-LUNATE LEAF.

ōb ver-se lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *obverse*; -ly.] In an obverse manner or form.

ōb-ver'sion, *s.* [OBTVERSE.] The act of obverting or turning toward.

ōb vērt, *v. t.* [Lat. *obvertō*, from *ob-* = towards, and *vertō* = to turn.] To turn towards. "Hold very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light."—*Bacon*. *Works*, i, 729.

ōb-vī āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *obviciatus*, pa. par. of *obviciare* = to meet in the way; *ob-* = over, against, and *vici* = a way.]

I. *Lit.*: To meet on the road. "A virall person I *obviciated*."—*S. Roberts*. *Keeper of Chesh*, ed. 1840, p. 29.

II. *Figuratively*:
1. To meet, to anticipate. "Secure of mind, I *obviciate* his intent."—*Pope*. *Henry & Emma*.

2. To meet half-way, as a difficulty, danger, or objection; to clear away, to remove, to avoid the necessity of.

"The following outlines will, I hope, *obviate* this inconvenience."—*Stewart*. *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, Pref.

ōb-vī ā-tion, *s.* [OBTVIATE.] The act of obviating; the state of being obviated.

ōb-vī ōus, *a.* [Lat. *obvicius*; *ob-* = meeting, lying in the way, obvious (q.v.); Sp. *obvio*; Ital. *ovvio*.]

1. Meeting anything; standing or placed in front or in the way. "I to the evil turn."—*Milton*. *P. L.*, vi, 373.

2. Placed in front, and so ready at hand. "His wants indeed are many; but supply."—*Johnson*. *Complete Task*, i, 38.

3. Open; exposed to danger or accident; uncovered. "Why was the sight."—*Spenser*. *State of Ireland*.

4. Open, admitting, exposed, liable. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, viii, 158.)

5. Liable to happen. "Faults are as *obvious* to lookers in Presse as misdeeds in Court after."—*Brotherton*. *Adversus & Obversus*, p. 312.

6. Easily discovered, seen, or understood.

bōil, **bōy**: **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**: **go**, **ğcm**: **thin**, **this**: **sin**, **aç**: **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **hig**.
-cian, -tian = **şan**. -tion, -sion = **şhün**: -tion, -şion = **zhün**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **şhüs**. **ble**, **dic**, &c. = **hçl**, &c. **L**.

1. A certain point of time; as, He was equal to the occasion.

ob vi ous ly, *adv.* [Fr., from *ob*, 'against,' and *vi*, 'by means of'] In an obvious manner; as, He was obviously guilty.

ob vi ous ness, *s.* [Eng., obvious, from *ob*, 'against,' and *vi*, 'by means of'] The quality of being obvious; plainness; as, The obviousness of his conduct.

ob vó lute, **ob vó lute ed**, *adj.* [Lat., *obvolutus*, 'rolled up'] Having the middle of the organ, or part, overlapping those of the opposite side.

ob vó lu tivo, *s.* [Mod. Lat., *obvolutivus*, 'rolled up'] The same as *Obvolute* (q.v.).

ó by, *s.* [1904.]

óc, *prep.* [Obs.] The term assumed by the prefix *ob* before words beginning with *c*, as *occasin*, *occure*, etc.

óc, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish arrow.

o ca, *s.* [See *def.*]

oca quina, *s.* [Lat., *oca*, 'the name given in Peru to *Crataegus*, and in Bolivia to *U. tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers, which, however, are small, and not very valuable. Their seed leaf-stalks are also eaten.]

óc ar-i-ná, *s.* [Ital.]

Occasional: A series of seven musical instruments made of terra cotta, pierced with small holes, invented by a company of performers calling themselves the Mountainers of the Apennines. With these instruments, which are of a soft and sweet, yet "travelling" quality of tone, operatic melodies with simply harmonised accompaniments were given.

Óc cam ite, *s.* [See *def.*]

Óc ca mý, *s. & a.* [A corrupt. of *alchamý* (q.v.).]

A. As a subst.: A kind of mixed or base metal. It is a metal which, in its condition of being pure, is very soft, and is used to alloy with iron.

B. As an adj.: Made of base or mixed metal. The ore is found in the island of an *occasional* island.

óc ca ñion, **óc ca si onn**, **óc ca sy on**, *adj.* [From Lat., *occasionalis*, 'of an occasion'] Of an opportunity; as, an *occasional* paper; of *occasional* to fill; Sp. *occasional*.

1. That which falls out or happens; an occurrence, an incident, a casualty.

2. An incident, event, or casualty which indirectly gives rise to something else; an incidental, but not efficient cause; an indirect or accidental cause or origin.

3. An incident, event, or casualty which acts as a cause upon the will; a motive, a reason, a pretext.

4. An opportunity, favourable time, circumstance, or chance.

5. An excuse, a ground.

6. An incidental need, requirement, or want; a casual exigency.

7. Circumstances, state or position of affairs;

occasional; as, He was equal to the occasion.

8. The administration or celebration of the Holy Communion. (See *def.*)

9. A certain point of time; as, On this occasion he has done well.

óc ca ñion, *adj.* [From *ca*, 'for,' and *ñion*, 'occasion']

1. To be occasionally or incidentally; to be the cause of or to produce; to give rise to.

2. To incline, to lead, to influence.

óc ca ñion a blo, *a.* [Eng., *occasional*; *of*] Capable of being occasional or casual. (See *def.*)

óc ca ñion al, *a.* [Fr., *occasional*; Sp., *occasional*; Ital., *occasional*]

1. Incidental, casual; occurring at times, but not regularly or systematically; as, an *occasional* visitor.

2. Made or done as opportunity serves or circumstances require.

3. Made or produced upon some special event or subject; special; as, an *occasional* sermon or discourse.

óc ca ñion al íşm, *s.* [Eng., *occasional*; *ism*]

Philos.: The name given to a development by Guélnx of the Cartesian doctrine that body and spirit form a dualism of perfectly heterogeneous entities. To account for their interaction, Guélnx propounded the doctrine that on the occasion of each psychical process God effects the corresponding motion in the body, and *vice versa*.

"Essential to the common opinion, that the soul exerts a natural influence on the body, undisturbed; a part of his disciples perceived that that influence was impossible, and framed the doctrine of *occasionalism*, which came into vogue especially through Malebranche. — *Ueberweg, Hist. Philos.* ii. 119.

óc ca ñion al ist, *a. & s.* [Eng., *occasional*; *ist*]

A. As an adj.: Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way resembling the doctrine of Occasionalism (q.v.).

B. As a subst.: One who adopts or defends the doctrine of Occasionalism (q.v.).

óc ca ñion al ist ic, *a.* [Eng., *occasionalist*; *ic*]

The same as *Occasionalist*, *a.*

óc ca ñion al í ty, *s.* [Eng., *occasional*; *ity*]

The quality or state of being occasional.

óc ca ñion al ly, *adv.* [Eng., *occasional*; *ly*]

1. Upon occasions; at times; according to incidental exigency; as circumstances require or opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time; not regularly or systematically.

2. Accidentally, casually, incidentally.

óc ca ñion áte, *adj.* [Eng., *occasional*; *ate*]

To occasion; to cause; to produce; to give rise to.

óc ca ñion ar, **óc ca cy on cr**, *s.* [Eng., *occasional*; *ar*]

One who or that which occasions, causes, or gives rise to anything; a cause; an occasion.

óc ca ñion ar, *adj.* [Lat., *occidens* = the sunset] Pertaining to the setting sun; western.

óc cò ca ñion, *s.* [Lat., *occursio*, from *occidens* = to blind, from *oc*, and *ca* = to blind; *occurs* = blind.] The act of blinding or making blind; the state of being blind.

"The mystery of this inward *occursio*" — *Rp. Hall, Occasional Meditations*, 57.

óc cì dènt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat., *occidentem*, acc. of *occidens*, *pr. par.* of *occido* = to set, and *ca* = to fill.] The western quarter of the hemisphere, where the sun sets; the west.

"To dim his glory, and to stain the track of his bright presence to the *occident*." — *Shakspeare, Richard III.*, iii. 3.

óc cì dènt al, *a.* [Lat., *occidentalis*; Fr., Sp., and Port., *occidental*; Ital., *occidentale*]

I. Literally: 1. Of or pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth lying west of the speaker or spectator; western. (Opposed to *oriental*.)

"He twice in trunk and *occidental* lamp, Met his eyes both *occidental* and sleep lamp." — *Shakspeare, All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

2. Setting after the sun; as, an *occidental* planet.

II. Fig.: Inferior in excellence, quality, or beauty; applied to genus, in opposition to *oriental* or *oriental*, the term applied to the finest genus, which, with few exceptions, come from the East.

occidental turquoise, *s.* [OBSCURITE.]

óc cì dènt al lý, *adv.* [Eng., *occidental*; *ly*]

In the occident or west; after the sun. Opposed to *orientally* (q.v.).

óc cì d' u ois, *a.* [Lat., *occidens*, from *occid* = to set.] [OBSCURITE.] Western, occidental.

óc cì p i tal, *a.* [Lat., *occipit* (genit. *occipitis*) = the back part of the head; *tal*, *adj.*]

Of or pertaining to the occiput or back of the head. There are occipital fossae and protuberances, an occipital crest, groove, nerve, ridge, sinus, vein, &c.

† occipital angle, *s.*

Anat., &c.: An angle suggested by Daubenton for measurement, varying with the direction of the plane of the *foramen magnum*, which in man looks downwards and forwards, in the anthropoid apes downwards and backwards, and in most quadrupeds almost directly backwards.

occipital artery, *s.*

Anat.: An artery arising from the posterior part of the external carotid artery, and ultimately dividing into numerous branches on the upper and back parts of the cranium.

occipital bone, *s.*

Anat.: A rhomboidal bone situated at the lower and hinder part of the cranium. It is perforated by the occipital foramen (q.v.).

occipital foramen, *s.*

Anat.: A large oval foramen or opening in the occipital bone to afford connection between the cranium and the spinal canal.

óc cì p i to, *prep.* [OCCIPIT.]

occipito atlantal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the atlas and the occiput. There are occipito-atlantal ligaments.

occipito axial, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the axis and the occiput. There are occipito-axial ligaments.

occipito frontal, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the frontal bone and to the occiput. There is an occipito-frontal aponeurosis.

occipito frontalis, *a. & s.* (See *cotu-*

puto frontalis muscle.)

Anat.: A name given to the occipital and frontal muscles, united by a thin aponeurosis, which extends over and covers the upper part of the cranium. (*Quina*.)

occipito mastoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid process and to the occiput. There is an occipito-mastoid suture.

occipito parietal, *a.*

Anat.: Of, belonging to, or connecting

fate, **fat**, **fare**, **amidst**, **what**, **fall**, **father**; **wè**, **wet**, **here**, **camel**, **her**, **there**; **pinc**, **pit**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gò**, **pòt**, **cr**, **wore**, **wòlf**, **wòrk**, **who**, **sòil**; **mute**, **cùb**, **cùre**, **unite**, **cur**, **rùle**, **full**; **try**, **Syrian**. **æ**, **œ** **è**; **cy** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

the parietal bone and the occiput. There is an occipito-parietal suture.

oc-ci-pūt. *s.* [Lat., from *oc* = over, against, and *caput* = the head.]

Anat.: The hinder or back part of the head; that part of the skull which forms the back part of the head.

"His broad brow'd hat Hangs o'er his occiput most quaintly."

Battle of Hattin.

oc-ci-şion. *s.* [Lat., *occisio*, from *occisus*, pa. par. of *ca* = to kill; *oc*, and *ca* (in comp. *ca*) = to kill.] The act of killing; slaughter, execution.

"This kind of occision of a man . . . ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes" — *Dale's Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xlii.

oc-clūde, *v.t.* [Lat., *occludo*; *oc*, and *clūdo* (in comp. *clūdo*) = to shut.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To shut or close up; to close.

"Occluding the pores they conserve the natural humidity" — *Boerhaave's Aphor. Erroneas*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

2. *Chem.*: To absorb.

oc-clū-dent, *v.t. & s.* [Lat., *occludens*, pr. par. of *occludo* = to shut up.] [OCCLUDE.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving to shut or close up.

B. *As subst.*: Anything which shuts or closes up.

oc-clūse, *v.t.* [Lat., *occlusus*, pa. par. of *occludo*.] [OCCLUDE.] Shut up, closed.

"The nipple is . . . pterygoid and occlused." — *Holmér.*

oc-clū-şion, *s.* [Lat., *occlusio*, from *occlusus* = occlused (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of shutting up or closing.

"In construction and occlusion of the orifice of the matrix" — *Hornell's Letters*, bk. i., § iii., lett. 20.

II. *Technical ally*:

1. *Chem.*: The act or state of absorbing.

2. *Pathol.*: The term is used almost exclusively with reference to the vagina.

occlusion of gases, *s.*
Chem.: The absorption of gases by metals, first observed by Deville and Troost. Palladium foil at a temperature of 90 to 97 absorbs or condenses 643 times its volume of hydrogen. Platinum wire at a low red heat takes up four volumes of hydrogen, whilst iron wire at the same temperature absorbs 4.15 volumes of carbonic oxide.

oc-crūs-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat., *oc*, and *crūsto* = to encrust (q.v.).] To encrust; to enclose as in a crust; to harden, to encase.

"To anne and encrust themselves in this devilish apostasy" — *Maise's Def. of the Moral Cabalists*, ch. iii.

oc-cult, *v.* [Fr., *occulte*, from Lat., *occultus* = hidden.] Secret or hidden from the eye or understanding; not seen or understood; mysterious, invisible, unknown, undetected.

"What kind of thing is this strange occult quality called 'phantasy'?" — *South's Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

occult-crime, *s.*
Scotts' Law: A crime committed in secret or privacy.

1 **occult-diseases**, *s. pl.*
Pathol.: Diseases the nature, progress, and treatment of which remain hidden. Such a classification can be only temporary and provisional.

occult-lines, *s. pl.* Lines used in the construction of a drawing, but not appearing in the finished work; also dotted lines.

occult-qualities, *s. pl.* Those qualities of body or spirit, the effects of which the ancient philosophers perceived, but which they were unable to investigate or assign any reason for.

occult-sciences, *s. pl.* The imaginary sciences of the Middle Ages, such as alchemy, magic, necromancy, &c.

oc-cul-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat., *occultatio*, from *occultus*, pa. par. of *occullo*, frequent. of *occullo* = to hide; Fr., *occultation*; Sp., *occultacion*; Ital., *occultazione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of hiding or concealing; the state of being hidden.

2. *Fig.*: Disappearance from public view or notice.

II. *Astron.*:

1. *Gen.*: The temporary obscuration of a

heavenly body by the passage of another over its face; as, for instance, the passage of a planet over a fixed star.

2. *Spec.*: The temporary obscuration of a fixed or other star by the passage of the moon over it.

oc-cult-ōd, *v.* [Eng., *occult*; -*od*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hidden, concealed, secret.

"If his occult guilt

Do not itself unkenel in one speech."

Shakespeare's Hamlet, in 2.

2. *Astron. (of a star)*: Temporarily hidden by the passage over its disk of another heavenly body, and specially of the moon.

oc-cult-ing, *v.* [Eng., *occult*; -*ing*.]

Astron.: The same as OCCULTATION (q.v.).

oc-cult-ism, *s.* [Eng., *occult*; -*ism*.] The name given to a system of theosophy practised in the East. Its adepts claim to be able to produce seemingly marvellous effects by purely natural means. [OCCULTIST.]

"Occultism is not merely an isolated discovery, showing humanity to be possessed of certain powers over Nature, which the narrower study of Nature from the merely materialistic standpoint has failed to develop; it is an illumination cast over all previous spiritual speculation worth anything of a kind which knits together some apparently divergent systems." — *A. P. Sinnett: The Occult World*, p. 6.

oc-cult-ist, *s.* [Eng., *occult*; -*ist*.] One who has studied and been initiated into the mysteries of occultism (q.v.).

"The occultist can satisfy himself at one coup that there is such a thing as a soul, and that it is material in its nature, by dissociating it from the body under some conditions, and restoring it again. The occultist can even do this sometimes with other souls; his primary achievement, however, is to do so with his own." — *A. P. Sinnett: The Occult World*, p. 22.

oc-cult-ly, *adv.* [Eng., *occult*; -*ly*.] In an occult or secret manner.

oc-cult-ness, *s.* [Eng., *occult*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being occult, hidden, or secret; secrecy.

oc-cu-pan-şy, *s.* [Eng., *occupant*; -*cy*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of occupying or taking possession.

2. The act of occupying or holding in possession; the time during which one occupies or has possession of anything; the time during which one is an occupant.

II. *Law*: The taking possession of those things which before belonged to nobody, and the right acquired by so taking possession. This, the original and only primitive method of acquiring any property, has been restrained and abridged by the laws of society, in order to maintain peace and harmony among mankind. For this purpose, gifts, contracts, wills, legacies, &c., have been introduced, in order to transfer and continue that property and possession in things personal which has once been acquired by the owner. In some few instances this original right of occupancy is still permitted and recognised. Thus, the benefits of the elements, the light, the air, and water can only be appropriated by occupancy.

"Occupancy is the taking possession of those things, which, so far as it concerns real property, has been ordained by the laws of God and with a very narrow compass. It extended only to a single instance, namely, where a man was tenant *par terre* *en fee*, or had an estate granted by himself only, without mentioning his heirs, for the life of another man, and died during the life of *estoyage* *en fee*, or him by whose life it was holden in this case, he that could first enter on the land might lawfully retain the possession, so long as *estoyage* *en fee* lived, by right of occupancy. This seems to have been recurring to first principles, and calling in the law of nature to ascertain the property of the land, when left without a legal owner. For, had the estate *par terre* *en fee* been granted to a man and his heirs during the life of *estoyage* *en fee*, there the heir might enter and hold possession, being called in law as *heir at law*. But the rule of occupancy is now reduced almost to nothing by two statutes, directing that the estate *par terre* *en fee* after payment of 40 sh. shall go in a course of distribution like a child at law. . . . But the rule of occupancy, by the heir at law, continues to this day; such heir being held to succeed to the ancestor's estate, not by descent, but as an occupant specially appointed by the original grant. If no special occupant be named, when the estate *par terre* *en fee* is of a freehold or any other tenure, it shall go to the person representative of the person that had the estate thereof by virtue of the grant, and be distributed like a child at law, to the personal estate of the testator or intestate." — *Blackstone's Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

oc-cu-pant, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *occuper* = to occupy (q.v.); Sp., *ocupante*; Ital., *occupante*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: One who occupies; one who holds in possession; an occupier; as, the occupant of a farm or house.

2. *Fig.*: A prostitute.

"He with his *occupant* Are mingled so close like dew worms in the burrow That he'll not stir." — *Milton's Satires*.

II. *Law*: One who takes possession of that which before belonged to nobody. [OCCUPANCY.]

"Maddes found upon the surface of the earth, or in the sea, and not claimed in any owner, are supposed to be abandoned by the last proprietor, and as such are retained into the common stock, and therefore belong, as in a state of nature, to the first occupant, unless they fall within the description of wares of exchange, or wares of hidden treasure, for these are vested by law in the sovereign." — *Blackstone's Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

oc-cu-pate, *v.t.* [Lati., *occupatus*, pa. par. of *oc-cu-ppere*; to take possession of.] [OCCUPY.] To take possession of; to hold; to possess; to occupy.

"The spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are." — *Boerhaave's Nat. Hist.*, § 724.

oc-cu-pā-tion, *oc-cu-pa-ci-on*, *s.* [Fr., *occupation*, from Lat., *occupatio*, accis, of *occupatio* = a taking possession of, an occupation, from *occupatus*, pa. par. of *occupare* = to take possession of; Sp., *ocupacion*; Ital., *occupazione*.] [OCCUPY.]

1. The act of occupying or taking possession of and holding; a seizing and holding; as, the occupation of a town by an enemy.

2. The act or state of occupying or holding; the time during which one is an occupier; occupancy, tenure, holding; as, during his occupation of the farm.

3. The state of being occupied or employed in any way; that which engages one's time or attention; work, employment.

"No occupation, all men idle all!"

"And women, too, but innocent and pure." — *Shakespeare's Tempest*, ii. 1.

4. The business of one's life; profession, business, trade, calling, vocation.

"The same their *occupation* and success." — *Cooper's Table Talk*, 46.

occupation bridge, *s.* A bridge carried over or under a line of railway, canal, &c., to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by such railway or canal.

occupation road, *s.* A private road for the use of the occupiers of a farm or farms.

oc-cu-pā-tive, *v.* [Eng., *occupat*(e); -*ive*.] Occupying or tending to occupy.

oc-cu-pied, *pa. par. or a.* [OCCUPY.]

oc-cu-pi-er, *s.* [Eng., *occupy*; -*er*.]

1. One who occupies or takes possession of; one who holds or possesses; an occupant; as, the occupier of a house or farm.

2. A trader; a retail dealer.

"Mercury the master of merchants and occupiers." — *P. Holbar's Plutarch & Morals*, p. 692.

oc-cu-py, *oc-cu-pic*, *v.t. & i.* [Fr., *occuper*, from Lat., *occupare* = to lay hold of, to take possession of, to occupy, from *oc* = *ob*, and *cupia* = to take; Sp., *ocupar*; Ital., *occupare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To seize; to take possession of and hold.

"The military authorities will be consulted as to the positions which it may be considered necessary to occupy in that view." — *Haily Telegraph*, April 22, 1855.

2. To hold in possession; to possess, to fill.

"Places which ought to be occupied by better men." — *Maryland's Hist. Lit.*, ch. xvi.

3. To fill, to cover; to take up the room or space of.

"It occupied a third of the hemisphere, or six." — *Brewster's Astronomy* (ed. 1855), § 50.

4. To possess, to enjoy. (With an oblique genitive.)

"These villains will make the world rotam as rotors as the word occupy." — *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*, in 4.

5. To use in business; to make use of; to employ in traffic.

"He made as though he had occasion to occupy money, and so borrowed a great sum of them." — *South's Plutarch*, Livy, p. 206.

6. To use; to make use of.

"If they had me fast with new ropes that never were occupied, then shall I be weak." — *Judges* xvi. 11.

7. To employ, to engage, to busy. (Often used reflexively.)

"Be occupied in prophecies." — *Zechariah* xxxiii. 1.

8. To give employment to; to employ, to maintain.

"An archbishop may have cause to employ more chaplains than six." — *Act of Henry VIII.*, 1. 661.

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jow**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **hçnç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin** aç; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **çixit**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şün**; **-tion**, **şion** = **zhun**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **şūs**. **hic**, **dle**, &c. = **be**, **de**.

* **ōch-im ŷ**, s. [OCCAMY.]

ōch-lē-sis, s. [Gr. ὀχλήσις (*ochlēsís*) = disturbance, annoyance.]

Med.: The overcrowding of dwelling-houses, producing unhealthfulness and susceptibility to disease.

ōch-lēt-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *ochlētis* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-etic*.] Of or belonging to ocheliosis (q.v.).

* **ōch-lōc-rā-tŷ**, **ōch-lōc-rā-tŷ**, s. [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία (*ochlōkratía*): ὄχλος (*ochlōs*) = the multitude, and κρατέω (*kratēō*) = to rule.] The rule or government of the multitude or mob; a mobocracy.

* The best or the worst forms of government, a democracy or a mobocracy. — *Washington: Dimes Magazine*, bk. III, § 1.

* Bishop Thirlwall (*Hist. Greece*, ch. 5.), following Aristotle, considered democracy as being that in which every attribute of sovereignty might be shared by every freeman. Ochelocracy he described as a democracy corrupted, and exhibiting many features of a tyranny.

* **ōch-lō-erāt-ic**, **ōch-lō-erāt-ic al**, a. [Eng. *ochloeratic* (*och*); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to an ochloeratic or government by the mob; having the characteristics of an ochloeratic.

* **ōch-lō-erāt-ic al lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *ochloeratically* (*och*); *-lŷ*.] In an ochloeratic manner; in manner of an ochloeratic.

* **ōch-lōc-rā-tŷ**, s. [DICHLOCRACY.]

ōch-nā, s. [Gr. ὀχνη (*ochnē*), ὀχνη (*ouchnē*) = a pear-tree, which the genus somewhat resembles in its foliage.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Oelmaceae. It consists of trees or shrubs from Asia and tropical Africa, &c., with racemes of yellow flowers. The bark of *Ochna leucoparva*, from Brazil, is there applied to insect bites.

ōch-nā-çé-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ochnata*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: Ochnads; an order of Hypogynous Exogams, alliance Rutales. It consists of undershrubs, sometimes downy, or small trees with smooth bark. Leaves simple, alternate, with two stipules at their base or one on their axil. Flowers usually in racemes, with jointed pedicels. Petals definite, sometimes twice as many as the sepals; sepals five, ten, or indefinite; carpels as many as the petals, lying on an enlarged, tumid, fleshy disc or gynobase. Fruit indurulent, consisting of as many somewhat drupaceous pieces as there were carpels, each one-seeded. Plants of bitter taste, found in India, Africa, and the warmer parts of America. (*Lindley*) Known genera twelve, species about 140.

ōch-nād, s. [Mod. Lat. *ochnata*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the Ochnaceæ (q.v.).

ōch-ra, ōk-rō, s. [West Indian name.]

Bot.: *Abelmoschus esculentus*.

* **ōch-rā'-ceous** (**ce as sh**), a. [Lat. *ochra* = ochre (q.v.).] Like ochre; ochreous, ochry.

ōch-rān, s. [Gr. ὀχρός (*ochros*) = pale, sallow.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of hole (q.v.) occurring at Oravicea, Hungary. Colour, pale-yellow; feel, greasy; hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2.4 to 2.5.

ō-ehre (**chre as kër**), **ōe-car**, **ō-ker**, s. [O. Fr. *ochre*, from Lat. *ochra*; Gr. ὀχρα (*ochra*) = yellow ochre, from ὀχρός (*ochros*) = pale, pale yellow; Sp. *ochra*, *ochre*; Ital. *ochra*, *ochria*.]

1. *Lit. & Chem.*: A term applied to many metallic oxides occurring in an earthy or pulverulent form, i. g., iron or red ochre, &c.

2. *Fig.*: Money; especially gold coins, from the colour. (*Shant*.)

"Buy your ochre at the doors." — *Dickens: Barnt Tones*, ch. vi.

ochre colour, s.

Bot.: Yellow, imperceptibly changing to brown.

ō-ehř-a, s. [Lat. *ochra* = a greave.]

Bot. (Pl.): The name given by Willdenow to stipules taking the form of a membranous sheath, as in the Polygonaceæ.

ō-ehř-ate, a. [Mod. Lat. *ochreat* (q.v.), Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

Bot. (Of a plant): Possessed of ochreæ. [OCHREA.]

ō-ehř-ous, **ō-ehř-ous**, a. [Fr. *ochreux*, from *ochre* = ochre; Sp. *ochroso*.]

1. Of or pertaining to ochre; consisting of ochre.

"In the interstices of the flakes is a gray, chalky, or ochreous matter." — *Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. Resembling ochre.

† **ō-ehř-ous lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *ochreous*; *lŷ*.] As if with ochre.

"The beautifully-formed implement of ochreously-stained flint." — *Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 118.

ō-ehř-ŷ, **ō-ehř-ŷ**, **ō-ehř-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *ochre*; *-ŷ*.] The same as OCHREOUS (q.v.).

"This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochreous matter." — *Woodward: On Fossils*.

ō-ehř-ear pūs, s. [Gr. ὀχρός (*ochros*) = pale yellow, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ, tribe Clusiæ. The dried flower-buds of *Ochrocarpus lamproflorus*, a large deciduous tree growing in the Western Ghats, are used for dyeing silk; they are called in India nagkesar. The fruit is said to be delicious.

ō-ehř-ite, s. [Gr. ὀχρός (*ochros*) = pale-yellow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

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

ō-ehř-leu'-cois, a. [Gr. ὀχρόλευκος (*ochro-leukos*) = of a pale countenance.]

Bot.: Of a pale ashy colour.

ō-ehř-ma, s. [Gr. ὀχράμα (*ochrama*) = paleness, wanness; referring to the flowers, leaves, and wool of the seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Bombyceæ. *Ochroama Lappus*, grows in the West Indies. The fruit has a woolly lining. The trunk, when wounded, produces a gum; the bark is antiseptic, and the light wood is used as a substitute for cork. The seeds in the capsule are enveloped in a very soft, fine, rufous down, said to be used in the manufacture of English beaver hats.

ō-ehř-ŷ, a. [OCHREY.]

ōch-thē-bi ŷs, s. [Gr. ὀχθη (*ochthē*) = a bank, and βίωω (*biōō*) = to live. (*Aquosic*.)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Hydrophilidae. Eleven are British.

* **ōch-ŷ-mŷ**, s. [OCCAMY.]

ō-çim-ě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ocim* (*um*); Lit. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatae. It contains four families: Moschomidae, Plectranthidae, Hyptidæ, and Nepetidae.

ō-çim-mūm, **ō-çim-mūm**, s. [Lat. *ocimum*; Gr. ὀκίμων (*okimōn*) = basil.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ocimeae. It is of the family Moschomidae, and is called in India tulsi. *Ocimum basilicum*, *O. gratissimum*, and *O. sanctum* are cultivated in India, and otto is distilled from them. It is supposed that *O. basilicum* yields an Indian fibre used for rope-making. Its seeds are given in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, and gonorrhoea. Its juice for ringworm, and its bruised leaves for scorpion stings. *O. gratissimum* and *O. sanctum*, the last named being sacred to Vishnu, are also used in India medicinally; the seeds of all are steeped in water and eaten. *O. fibrofugum*, a native of Sierra Leone, is a leafy herb. *O. inebrians*, a Brazilian plant, is diuretic and diaphoretic.

* **ō-çiv-ī-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *ocium, otium* = leisure, idleness.] Sloth.

"The avoiding of illness and activity." — *Bowyer: Works*, ii. 22.

ō-erē-a, s. [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A kind of greave or legging covering the foreleg from the knee to the ankle. It was made of tin, bronze, or other metal, modelled to the leg of the wearer, and fastened behind by straps and buckles, and generally richly ornamented by various designs embossed or chased upon it.

* **ō-erē at ēd**, a. [Lat. *ocerris*, from *ocis* = a groove or legging.] Wearing an octra or legging; hence, hooded.

"A scholar underbook, for a small water, much beneath the beauty to address himself *ocerris* (Lat. The vice-bonnet)!" — *Puller: Worthies, Norwich*.

ōct, **ōc ta**, **ōc tō**, **ōc tō**, **ōc tō**, **ōc tō**, s. [Pref. *octa*, from *ocra* (*ocra*) = eight.] Having eight, consisting of eight. (The meaning completed by the second portion of the word.)

ōc ta chord, **ōc tō chord**, s. [Pref. *octa*, *octa*, and Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a string, *Musical*.]

1. A musical instrument with eight strings.

2. A system of eight sounds.

ōc ta ē dral, a. [OCTAHEDRAL.]

ōc ta ē dritc, **ōc tō hē dritc**, s. [OCTAHEDRON.]

ōc tŷ ē drōn, s. [OCTAHEDRON.]

ōc ta ēt-ēr-is, s. [Gr.] A period or cycle of eight years, during which three months of 30 days each were intercalated so as to make the average length of the year 365½ days.

ōc ta gōn, a. & s. [Pref. *octa*, and Gr. γωνία (*gonia*) = an angle, a corner.]

A. *As adj.*: Having eight sides and angles, octagonal.

"The octagon tower from which rose the city *ocra* surrounded by the mæurus of Scotland." — *Woodward: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Geom.*: A polygon of eight angles or sides. A regular octagon is an octagon all of whose sides and angles are respectively equal to each other. The angle at the centre of a regular octagon is 45°, and the angle at the vertex of any angle is 135°. The area of a regular octagon, whose side is 1, is equal to 4.8284271.

2. *Fort.*: A place having eight bastions.

ōc tåg-ōn al, a. [Eng. *octagon*; *-al*.] Having eight sides and eight angles; of an octagonal shape.

ōc tåg-ŷ-noūs, a. [OCTOGYNOUS.]

ōc ta hē-dral, **ōc ta ē dral**, a. [OCTAHEDRAL.] Pertaining to an octahedron; of the form of an octahedron; having eight equal surfaces.

octahedral iron-ore, s. [MAGNETITE.]

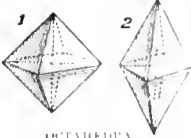
ōc ta hē-drite, s. [Eng. *octahedron*]; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in square octahedrons more or less modified. Crystallization, probably tetragonal, but Mallard, judging from the optical characters of some crystals from Brazil, is inclined to regard it as monoclinic. Cleavage, basal and octahedral, perfect. Hardness, 5.5 to 6; sp. gr. 3.82 to 3.95, higher after heating; lustre, approaching adamantine, colour, shades of brown, indigo-blue, black; fracture, sub-conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: oxygen, 39.7; titanium, 61.1; being pure titanate acid. This is a trimorphous mineral, the two other species being rutile and brookite (q.v.). Found in several localities, especially at Bourg d'Oisans, Isère, France; and lately in splendid and highly modified crystals in the Bürenthal, Switzerland.

ōc ta-hē-drōn, **ōc ta ē drōn**, s. [Pref. *octa*, and Gr. εἶσα (*heisa*) = a seat, a base; Gr. *oktaedron*; Fr. *octaèdre*; Lat. *octaedrus*.]

1. *Geom.*: A solid figure contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.

2. *Min.*: Two four-sided pyramids united base to base. In the regular octahedron the three sides of each plane are of the same length; in the oblique octahedron the base is longer, and in the acute octahedron, shorter than the two sides. In some obtuse and acute octahedrons the base is square, in others rectangular. In the rhomboidal octahedron the common base is a rhombus or rhomboid, and the three sides of each plane of different lengths. In the uniform octahedron the common base of the pyramids is



1. Regular octahedron. 2. Oblique octahedron.



OCHREA.

bōil, **bōŷ**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**: eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. — *Irçg.*

-ci-an, **-tian** = shan. **-tion**, **-sion** = shün; **-tion**, **-sion** = zhün. **-cious**, **-tious**, **sious** = shūs. **ble**, **dle**, &c. **bel**, **çet**.

... are not all of two and two ...

oc tam erous, [*o*] [*tam*] [*erous*] and [*er*]

oc tam e ter, [*o*] [*tam*] [*e*] [*ter*] and [*ter*]

oc tan der, [*o*] [*tan*] [*der*] and [*der*]

oc tan dri a, [*o*] [*tan*] [*dri*] [*a*] and [*a*]

oc tan dri an, [*o*] [*tan*] [*dri*] [*an*] and [*an*]

oc tan drous, [*o*] [*tan*] [*drous*] and [*drous*]

oc tane, [*o*] [*tan*] [*e*] and [*e*]

oc tan gu lar, [*o*] [*tan*] [*gu*] [*lar*] and [*lar*]

oc tan gu lar ness, [*o*] [*tan*] [*gu*] [*lar*] [*ness*] and [*ness*]

oc tang, [*o*] [*tan*] [*g*] and [*g*]

oc tant, [*o*] [*tan*] [*t*] and [*t*]

oc ten, [*o*] [*tan*] [*e*] and [*e*]

oc ten ni al, [*o*] [*tan*] [*ni*] [*al*] and [*al*]

oc ten ni al ly, [*o*] [*tan*] [*ni*] [*al*] [*ly*] and [*ly*]

oc tet, [*o*] [*tan*] [*e*] [*t*] and [*t*]

oc tile, [*o*] [*tan*] [*e*] [*le*] and [*le*]

oc til li on, [*o*] [*tan*] [*li*] [*on*] and [*on*]

oc to, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] and [*o*]

oc to bass, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*bass*] and [*bass*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

ook, compass, etc. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc tave (a as i), [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

A. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

B. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

I. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

1. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

2. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

3. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

II. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

1. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

(1) [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

(2) [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

(3) [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

octave coupler, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

octave flute, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc tā -vō, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

A. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

B. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc tā -vō, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

A. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

B. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc tēnc, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc tēn ni al, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc tēn ni al ly, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc tēt, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc tile, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc til li on, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to bass, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

oc to ber, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

A. As *substantive*: 1. The tenth month of the year; it contains thirty-one days. 2. The or elder flowered in October; hence, good ale.

B. As *adj.*: Made or produced in October; as, *October ale*.

October bird, s. [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedrite, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedral, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

Octahedron, [*o*] [*tan*] [*o*] [*ber*] and [*ber*]

fate, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt-or, wore, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mutc, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian, æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

A. As adj.: Of eighty years of age; over eighty years old; between eighty and ninety years of age.

B. As subst.: A person of eighty years of age; one between eighty and ninety years of age.

*ōc-tō-ĕn-ar-ŷ, a. [Lat. octogenarius] The same as OCTENARIAN (q.v.).

*ōc-tōg-ōn-al, a. [OCTAGONAL.]

ōc-tō-gŷn-i-a, s. pl. [Pref. octo-, and Gr. γυνή (gynē) = a woman.]

Bot.: Any Linnean order which has eight styles or pistils in a hermaphrodite flower. Only one such exists, Dodecandria Octogynia.

ōc-tōg-ŷn-ōus, a. [OCTOGYNIA.]

Bot.: Having eight pistils or styles.

*ōc-tō-ĥc-drōn, a. [OCTAHEDRON.]

ōc-tō-ĥc, a. [Lat. oct(o) = eight; Eng. suff. -ic.] Containing eight atoms of carbon.

octoic acid, s. [CAPRYLIC-ACID.]

ōc-tō-lōc-ŷ-lar, a. [Pref. octo-, and Eng. locular (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having eight cells for seeds.

*ōc-tōn-ar-ŷ, a. [Lat. octonarius, from octoni = eight each; octo = eight; Fr. octonaire.] Belonging or pertaining to the number eight.

"The Pythagoreans call the octonary οσθακτα." —More. Def. of the Phil. Cicobalt, App. ch. ii.

*ōc-tōn-ōc-ŷ-lar, a. [Lat. octoni = eight each, and oculus = an eye.] Having eight eyes.

"Spiders [are] for the most part octonocular." —Derham's Physico-Theology, bk. viii, ch. iii.

ōc-tō-pēde, s. [Lat. octo = eight, and pes (genit. pedis) = a foot.] An eight-footed animal.

"Spiders, industrious, hardworking octopedes." —Lytton's Night & Morning, bk. i, ch. vi.

ōc-tō-pēt-a-lōus, a. [Gr. ὀκτώ (oktō) = eight, and πέταλον (petalon) = a petal.]

Bot.: Having eight petals.

ōc-tō-pōd, a. & s. [OCTOPODA.]

A. As adj.: Having eight feet.

"Octopodobranchiata." —Ocean Invert. (Index)

B. As subst.: An animal having eight feet; specif., any individual of the Octopoda (q.v.).

ōc-tōp-ō-dā, s. pl. [Pref. octo-, and Gr. ποδά (podā), pl. of πούς (pous) = a foot.]

Zool.: A section of Infraclass Cephalopods. Arms eight, suckers sessile, eyes fixed; body united to the head by a broad cervical band; branchial chamber divided; oviduct double; shell internal and rudimentary. It contains two families, Argonautidae and Octopodidae.

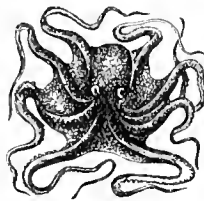
ōc-tō-pōd-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. octopoda(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Zool.: The typical family of the section Octopoda (q.v.) It contains seven genera and sixty-two species.

ōc-tō-pūs, s. [Pref. octo-, and Gr. πούς (pous) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Octopodidae. The body is oval, warty, or cirriform; finless; arms long, unequal, suckers in two rows, mantle supported in front by the branchial septum. In the male the third right arm is hectocotylized (q.v.). Found on the coasts of the temperate and tropical zones. Forty-three species are known, varying in length from one inch to more than two feet. They are the "polypt" of Homer and Aristotle; they are solitary animals, frequenting rocky shores, and are very active and voracious; the females oviposit on seaweeds or in empty shells. They are regularly exposed for sale in the markets of Smyrna and Naples, and the bazaars of India.



OCTOPUS.

2. Any individual of the genus.

ōc-tō-rā-di-āt-ĕd, a. [Pref. octo-, and Eng. radiated (q.v.).] Having eight rays.

ōc-tō-roōn', s. [Lat. octo = eight.] The child of a quadron and a white person.

ōc-tō-spēr-mōus, a. [Pref. octo-, and σπέρμα (sperma) = a seed.] Containing eight seeds.

ōc-tō-stŷle, s. [OCTASTYLE.]

ōc-tō-sŷl-lāb-ĥc, ōc-tō-sŷl-lāb-ĥc-pl, a. [Pref. octo-, and Eng. syllab-, syllabical (q.v.).] Consisting of eight syllables.

ōc-tō-sŷl-lā-ble, a. & s. [Pref. octo-, and Eng. syllab- (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Consisting of eight syllables; octosyllabic.

"I call thus the octosyllabic metre from what I apprehended to have been its original form." —Lycell's Lang. & Vers. of Chaucer.

B. As subst.: A word consisting of eight syllables.

*ōc-tō-teŷch, s. [OCTATEUCH.]

ōc-trol (roi as rwā), oc-troy, s. [Fr., from octroyer = to grant, from Lat. autorioris = to authorize, to grant; auctor = an authority, an author.]

1. A tax or duty payable at the gates of French cities on articles brought in there.

2. A grant or privilege, as an exclusive right of trading, granted by Government to a particular person or company; a concession.

3. The constitution of a state granted by a prince.

ōc-tu-or, s. [Lat. octo = eight.]

Music: The same as OCTET (q.v.).

*ōc-tu-ple, a. [Lat. octuplus, from octo = eight.] Eightfold.

ōc-tu-plēt, s. [OCTUPLET.]

Music: A group of eight notes which are to be played in the time of six.

ōc-t-ŷl, s. [Lat. oct(o) = eight; -yl.]

Chem.: C₈H₁₇. Capryl; the eighth term of the series of alcohol-radicals. It may be separated from the chloride, C₈H₁₇Cl, by the action of acetate of sodium in the cold. In the free state it is represented by the formula C₈H₁₇.

octyl-alcohol, s. [OCTYL-HYDRATE.]

octyl-bromide, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₇Br. Obtained as an oily liquid by treating octylic-alcohol with phosphorus and bromine. It is heavier than water, soluble in alcohol, and boils at 190°.

octyl-carbinol, s. [NONYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

octyl-chloride, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₇Cl. Produced by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on octylic-alcohol. It is colourless, lighter than water, and smells of oranges. It boils at 175°, and has a gravity of .825 at 16°.

octyl-hydrate, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₇HO. Octyl-alcohol, caprylic alcohol. Obtained by distilling ricinoleate of potassium, or acetate of octyl with caustic alkali. It is a transparent, colourless, oily liquid, having an aromatic odour. It boils at 180°; sp. gr. .826 at 16°. Dissolves in ether, alcohol, and acetic acid; insoluble in water. It combines with chloride of calcium, forming deliquescent crystals, and with sodium it yields substitution products.

octyl hydride, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₇H. Hydride of capryl. One of the constituents of American petroleum, and found in the portion coming over at 115°-120°. It is a colourless liquid with a faint odour of ether, boiling at 119°; sp. gr. .6728 at 0°. Chlorine converts it into octyl-chloride.

octyl-iodide, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₇I. Obtained as an oil by the action of iodine and phosphorus on octylic-alcohol. It has the odour of oranges; sp. gr. 1.31; boils at 211°. Heated with alcoholic ammonia it yields hydriodate of octylamine.

octyl-oxide, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₇O. Obtained in rather an impure state by distilling iodide of octyl with oxybate of sodium.

octyl sulphide, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₇S. Separates as an oily liquid lighter than water when protosulphide of sodium is heated with octyl iodide. It has an unpleasant odour, and is slightly soluble in alcohol.

ōc-tŷl-a-mine, s. [Eng. octyl, and amine.]

Chem.: C₈H₁₇N. Caprylamine. Produced by heating alcoholic ammonia with iodide of octyl. It is a colourless inflammable liquid, having the odour of fish. Sp. gr. .786; boils at 168°; precipitates me-fallic salts, and forms crystallizable compounds with acids. Insoluble in water.

ōc-tŷl-ōnc, s. [Eng. octyl; -one.]

Chem.: C₈H₁₆. Octone, Caprylene. Obtained by heating chloride of octyl and alcoholic potash, and by distilling fatty acids with potash-lime. It is a mobile oil, lighter than water, boiling at 118-120°. Insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Nitric acid acts on it with energy, forming nitro-octylene, C₈H₁₃(NO₂).

octylene acetate, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₆O₂. Obtained by heating an ethereal solution of the bromide with acetate of silver to 100°. Is a thick, oily liquid, boiling below 245°. (Hofst.)

octylene bromide, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₆Br₂. An amber-coloured liquid, produced by direct combination of bromine with octylene and octyl hydrate.

octylene-hydrate, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₆(HO)₂. Octyle glycol. Obtained as an oily liquid by decomposing the acetate with potash and redistilling. It is inodorous, colourless, and has a burning, aromatic taste. Soluble in alcohol and ether. Sp. gr. .932 at 0°. Boils at 245-250°.

oc-tŷ-lēn'-ĥc, a. [Eng. octylen(e); -ic.] Deriv. from octylene.

octylenic chlorhydrin, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₆Cl₂O. Obtained as an aromatic liquid, boiling at 235-240°, by the action of hypochlorous acid on octylene in presence of mercurous oxide suspended in water.

ōc-tŷl-ĥc, a. [Eng. octyl; -ic.] Of or pertaining to octyl.

octylic-acid, s. [CAPRYLIC-ACID.]

ōc-cū-bā, s. [For etym. and def. see compound.]

ocuba-wax, s. A vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of Myrsine ocuba. It is yellowish-white, of the consistence of bees-wax, melts at 36°, and is soluble in boiling alcohol. Used in Brazil for the manufacture of candles.

ōc-u-lar, a. & s. [Lat. oculus = pertaining to the eye; oculus = an eye; Fr. oculaire; Sp. ocular; Ital. oculare.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; received or known from actual sight.

"The heathens who had not ocular demonstration, made their attack upon his miracles." —Hobbes, No. 11.

2. Visible to the eye; plain, evident, manifest.

"That still remains a murky too ocular To have your heart yet blind." —Chapman's Homer, Odysee xxii.

3. Seeing; using or acting by the eye.

"Thomas was an ocular witness of Christ's death and burial." —South's sermons, vol. v, ser. 4.

B. As subst.: The eye-piece of a telescope or microscope.

ocular-conc, s. The cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.

ocular-spectra, s. pl.

Physiol. & Optics: Phantasms, the offspring of sensations arising without any light falling on the retina. They have no objective reality, and are caused perhaps by an intrinsic stimulation of some portion, probably a

oc u lar ly, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *lar*, in the eye.] In or from the eye; actual view of.

oc u lar y, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *lar*, in the eye.] Pertaining to the eye; ocular.

oc u late, oc u lat ed, *v. t.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *late*, provided with.] To provide with eyes; to eye.

oc u li form, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling an eye in shape or appearance.

oc u li na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *na*, fem. of *nasus*, nose.] The typical genus of the family Oculinidae, from the Linnæan Fauna.

oc u lin i dae, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *lin*, stem of *linnaeus*.] A family of Aphoridæ, with several extinct and some recent genera. The corallium is compound, with a pedicel and compound, commonly, pits and a smooth striated. A few disseminate by spores, but not by zoospores.

oc u list, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *list*, to be able to see.] An eye; one who professes to be, or is skilled in the treatment of diseases of the eye.

oc u lo, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *lo*, to belong to.] Of, or belonging to, the eye.

oculo motor, *s.*
1. *Muscle* of the eye. Used of the oculomotor, the third pair of nerves.

oc u lus, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oculus*, an eye.]
1. *An eye*.
2. *A vessel*.

o çy drome, *s.* [Oxydromus.] Any individual of the genus Oxydromus (q.v.).

o çy dro mi a, *s.* [Oxydromi.]
1. *A genus of Empidæ* (q.v.). Anteriorly approximately two-jointed, second joint short, setæ long, proboscis slightly exerted, legs slender. Six species known.

o çy d ro mîne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *oculorum* (MS); Lat. *oculus*, an eye, and *mîne*, characteristic of the genus Oxydromus.]
1. *A species of the tendoneine fauna* which is recorded with that of most other genera from the New Zealand subregion. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. Z.*, vol. 4th, 1876, 726.

o çy d ro mûs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀκυδρόμος* (*okydromos*), swift, and *μῦς* (*mûs*), a mouse, inf. of *μῦς* (*mûs*), a mouse.]
1. *A genus of Halictidæ*, named by Walker in 1839. [Oxydromus.] Well characterized by a set of spines at base, *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. Z.*, vol. 4th, 1876, 726.

o çy mum, *s.* [OXYMUM.]

o çy p ó da, *s.* [Gr. *ὀκυπόδες* (*okypodês*) = swift-footed.]
1. *The typical genus of the family Oxyptodidæ* (q.v.).
2. *A genus of the family Oxyptodidæ*, of which the most recent genus is *Oxyptoda* (*oxyptoda*), the British Halictidæ, Halictidæ.

o çy p o d e, *s. pl.* [OXYPTODE.] Any individual of the genus Oxyptoda, especially the Roest. of Halictidæ.

o çy po di an, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ocypodæ* (q.v.); Eng. adp. suff. *-ian*.]
1. *Genus*: Any member of the genus Ocyptoda (q.v.).
2. *Pl.*: The family Oxyptodidæ (q.v.).

o çy p ó d i dae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ocypodæ* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adp. suff. *-idae*.]
1. *Genus*: A family of Diachytrous Crustacea, founded by Milne Edwards. It contains two genera, Ocyptoda, and Gelasimus.

o çy p ús, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὀκυπῶς* (*okypôs*) = swift-footed, *μῦξ* (*mûx*) = swift, and *πῦξ* (*pyx*) = a foot.]
1. *Genus of Staphylinidæ* (q.v.).
2. *Genus of the Devil's Coach-house* (q.v.). Is common in Britain.

ô d, od, o dyl, o dyle, *s.* [Gr. *ὄδῶς* (*odôs*) = way, a path, a road; and *ὄδῶν* (*odôn*) = matter as a principle of being.] The name given, in 1845, by Baron von Reichenow to a natural force, "independent" or "influencing," which he believed devised to have discovered. He thought it was present in all bodies, but was developed especially by magnets, crystals, heat, light, and chemical and vital action. It was held to explain the phenomena of mesmerism, and has since been made to do duty anew for those of spirit rapping, rattle turning, &c. It has been credited with the ability to produce luminous appearances, visible, however, only to persons of peculiar sensitiveness.
"That a force of Barman Reichenow, which still from female finger tips breath blue" *E. H. Reichenow, in Goodrich & Porter*

ô d, ô dd, îterj. [A corrupt. of God.] An oath.

ô d a cãn tha, *s.* [Port. *odon*], and Gr. *ἀκάνθη* (*akanthos*) = a spine.]
1. *The typical genus of the sub-family Odoantimæ* (q.v.).
2. *Thoux nearly cylindrical, elytra truncated, articulations of the tarsi entire*. *Odoantimæ nebulosa* is British.

ô d a cãn thi - næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odanthæ* (q.v.), Lat. fem. pl. adp. suff. *-inæ*.]
1. *A sub-family of Carabidæ* (q.v.).

ô dal, *s.* [DVAL.]

ô da list, ô da listque (que as k), *s.* [Fr. *odalisque*, from Turk. *odalkh*, from *od* = a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in the Sultan's seraglio or a Turkish harem; one of the ladies of the harem, of whom the Sultan has personal knowledge.
"The nominal authority of the Sultan or Shah, is practically overshadowed by the settled despotism of his mother, the Sultana Valide, or his favourite *odalisque*." *Coyne, Remains of the Past*, p. 9.

ô dal lër, *s.* [DALLER.]

ô d âx, *s.* [Gr. *ὄδαξ* (*odax*) = biting.]
1. *Genus of the genus of Labridæ*, with six species from the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. *Odax odax* is from Western Australia. All the species are of small size.

odd, ô dd e, *s.* [I. *odd* = a triangle, a point of land, an odd number; O. *odabala* = an odd number, *oddmadhe* = an odd man, a third man; *stambok* *odho* = to stand at odds, to be at odds; eigh. with A.S. *ord* = the point of a sword; Dan. *od* = a point; *odde* = a tongue of land; SW. *odda* = odd, not even; *odde* = a point, a cape. (*Skeatt*).]
1. Not even; not divisible by 2; not divisible into pairs; distinguished by numbers not divisible by 2.
"They say there is divinity in odd numbers." *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, A. 1.
2. Remaining over after a number has been divided into pairs; as, There were twenty couples and one odd one.
3. Wanting a match or pair; one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; as, an odd boot, three odd volumes of a set.
1. Expressing an indefinite number; exceeding a specified number or quantity.
"Nine or nine odd post." — *Shakspeare*, 2 Henry IV., IV.
2. The *and* is frequently omitted.
"Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen." *Shakspeare*, Richard III., iv. 1.
3. Not included or reckoned amongst others; not taken into account; heiter, trifling, of little or no value or consequence; taken at random.
"6. Occasional, casual, incidental.
"On some odd time" *Shakspeare, Othello*, II. 2.
"7. Out of the way, lonely, secluded, retired, deserted.
"Whom I left, cooling of the air with sighs.
In an odd angle of the Isle" *Shakspeare, Tempest*, I. 2.
"8. Unequalled, uncommon, matchless, unique.
"He in some dignitate is odd" — *Sir T. More; Works*, p. 28.
9. Singular, peculiar, strange, fantastical, whimsical, eccentric, dull.
"You're an odd man" *Shakspeare, Troilus & Cressida*, I. 5.
"10. At odds; on terms of enmity or contention.
"The general state, I fear,
Can scarce entreat you to be odd with him." *Shakspeare, Troilus & Cressida*, I. 5.
11. Strange, unlikely.
"Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very odd book for a man to make himself master of." — *Addison, Spectator*.
"odd conceited, a. Strangely devised, fantastical.
"Fit knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd-twined bow knots." *Shakspeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 7.
odd looking, a. Having an odd or singular look; singular or peculiar in appearance.
odd side, s.
1. *Foundling*: When many castings are required from one pattern, or from a number of patterns, moulded in the same flask, the false-part is prepared with care in an odd-flask, and is preserved indefinitely.

ô dd fêl lôw, *s.* [Eng. *odd*, and *fellor*] A member of an extensive friendly society known as the Order of Oddfellows. It has its headquarters at Manchester, and the business of the order is regulated by a movable committee, meeting annually in different towns, and consisting of delegates from the various lodges, and presided over by a grand-master. It has its own forms of binding oaths, passwords, and signs, and has an official publication called the *Oddfellows' Magazine*.

ô dd î tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *odd*; -ity.]
1. The quality or state of being odd, singular, or peculiar; strangeness, singularity, oddness.
2. An odd person or thing; something strange, peculiar, or singular; as, He is a great oddity.
ô dd lÿ, 'od ly, *adv.* [Eng. *odd*; -ly.]
1. In an odd manner; not evenly.
2. In an odd, strange, peculiar, or singular manner; strangely, singularly.
"How oddly will it sound, that I Must ask my child forgiveness." *Shakspeare, Tempest*, v. 1.
• *Oddly odd Number*: A number which, when divided by 4, leaves 2 for a remainder, or which is of the form 4n + 3. Thus, 3, 7, 11, 15, &c., are oddly odd numbers.

ô dd mÿnt, *s.* [Eng. *odd*; -ment.]
1. A trifling, a remnant.
"So many book abridgments of accounts, &c." — *Mast. Dialectic Inquiry*, VI. 51.
2. (Pl.) The parts of a book such as index, title, &c., which are not portions of the actual text.

ô dd nÿss, *s.* [Eng. *odd*; -ness.]
1. The quality or state of being odd or uneven.
2. The quality or state of being odd, strange, peculiar, or singular; oddity, strangeness, singularity, eccentricity.
"What in oddness can be more sublime
Than Shone, the foremost toyman of his time?" *Swamy, Love of Power*, IV.

ô dds, 'oddes, ods, s., sing. & pl. [ODD.]
1. The state of being odd; inequality; excess of any number as compared with another; the difference in favour of one number against another.
"God's arm strike with us! 'tis a fearful odds." *Shakspeare, Henry V.*, v. 3.
2. Superiority, advantage.
"And with that odds he weighs King Richard down." *Shakspeare, Richard III.*, II. 4.
3. Probability; that which justifies the attributing of superiority to one of two or more persons or events.
"The odds appeared visibly against him." — *Hart's Statutes; Thibault*, VI. (Note 32).

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pîf, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôf, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sôn; müte, eüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ã; qu = kw.

4. Specif., in betting, the excess of the amount of the bet made by one party over that of another.

* 5. Quarrel, dispute, contention, discord. (Obsolete except in the phrase of odds.)

Any beginning to this peevish odds" Shakespeare, *Othello*, v. 3.

"(1) *It odds*: At variance, quarrelling. "He rushes into one gross crime or other, That sets us all at odds." Shakespeare, *Fear, i. 3.*

(2) *Odds and ends*: Miscellaneous trifles; odd articles.

ode, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *odis*, *ode*, from Gr. *ōdē* (*ōdi*), a form of *ōdōnē* (*ōdidi*) = a song, from *ōdōn* (*ōdō*) = to sing; Ital. *oda*, *odi*; Sp. *oda*] A short poem or song; a lyric poem; a poetical composition fitted or intended to be set to music.

"The collection includes Alexander's Feast, the noblest ode in our language." *Miscellany Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ode-factor, *s.* A contemptuous epithet for a writer or dealer in odes.

ode-maker, *s.* A writer or composer of odes.

ōde-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *ode*; dim. suff. *-let*.] A little or short ode.

ōde măn, *s.* [Eng. *ode*, and *man*.] A writer of an ode or odes. (*if* *okot.*; *P. Vladimir*, p. 18.)

ō dē ōn, **ō dē-ŋm**, *s.* [Lat. *odeum*, from Gr. *ōdēon* (*ōdēon*), from *ōdōnē* (*ōdidi*) = a song.] *Book Antiqu.*: A hall or theatre in which musical and poetical compositions were performed in competition for prizes. Hence, a hall or building for the performance of musical or dramatic works.

ō dēr ite, *s.* [ODITE.]

* **ō dē-ŋm**, *s.* [ODEON.]

* **ō dī ble**, * **c-dy-ble**, *s.* [Lat. *odibilis*, from *odis* = to hate.] Hatred, odious.

"Mid of the field befell a case sadome, Full vnhappy, fullsome, and odible." *Lilgate; Story of Thebes*, iii.

ōd ic, *u.* [Eng. *od*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the force or influence termed *od*.

ōd ic al lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *odiv*; *-al-ly*.] In an *od* manner; by means of *od*ic force.

ō dī nā, *s.* [Latinised from the native name in the south of India.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. *Odium Indicum* is an Indian tree which furnishes a dark red gum, known in Europe as gung or kumi gum. It is used in calico printing, and as a varnish. The bark of the tree is employed in tanning, and its fibres for ropes. It is astringent, and a decoction of it is made into a lotion in eruptions and old ulcers.

O dīn ic, *u.* [Eng. *ōdin*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Odin, or Woden.

ō dīn-ite, *s.* [ODITE.]

ō dī ouſ, *u.* [Fr. *odieux*, from Lat. *odiosus*, from *odium* = hate; *odis* = to hate; Sp. & Ital. *odioso*.]

1. Hatful; deserving to be hated. Odious is less forcible than abominable or detestable as, an *odious* crime.

2. Causing hate. "For daring single to be just And utter odious truth." *Milton*; *P. L.*, xi. 794.

3. Causing disgust or repugnance; offensive, disagreeable, repulsive. "They had formerly seen only the odious side of that city." *Miscellany Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. Exposed to hate; unpopular, offensive. "By unjust dealing they became most odious." *Hogworth*.

ō dī ouſ lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *odious*; *-ly*.]

1. In an odious or hateful manner; so as to deserve or excite hatred; hatefully. "It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds odious." *South. Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 3.

2. Invidiously; so as to excite hate, repugnance, or disgust.

ō dī ouſ nēſſ, *s.* [Eng. *odious*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being odious or hateful; hatredfulness; the quality of exciting hatred, disgust, or repugnance; offensiveness. "Rather weighing the greatness of the body, than the advantage of the victory by which it was gotten." *Bulough Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. iii., § 1.

* 2. The state of being hated; hatred. "An aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and advancement for him." *Sidney*.

ō d' ist, *s.* [Eng. *od*(e); *-ist*.] A writer of odes. "The original *odist* thus produced by his friend." *Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin*, p. 24.

ō dite, **ō-din ite**, *s.* [Elym. doubtful; probably after Odin of Scandinavian mythology.] *Min.*: A name given by Berzelius to a somewhat altered mica, Muscovite (q.v.), in the belief that a new metal, odinium, had been found therein. Found in Norway.

ō dī ūm, *s.* [Lat., from *odis* = to hate.] * 1. A feeling of hatred; dislike or disgust. 2. That which provokes or excites hatred or disgust; offensiveness, unpopularity. "Monsieur Bluyette, the French ambassador, celebrated massopule, that the *odium* might fall on the king." *Walpole Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

odium-theologicum, *s.* The hatred or bitterness of opposed theologians; theological hatred or bitterness.

ōd izc, *v.t.* [Eng. *od*; *-ize*.] To impregnate or charge with *od*ic force.

ōd ling, *s.* [Elym. unknown.] A word, so far as is known, occurring only in the example quoted below. Gillard (*Note in loc.*) writes, "I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere. From the context, it evidently is some form of trickery."

"His profession is skeldring and *odling*" *from Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour*. (*Character of the Person*.)

ōd-mŷl, *s.* [Gr. *ōdmyl* (*odmŷ*) = a smell, a scent; *-yl*.]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of *odmyl-sulphide*.

odmyl-sulphide, *s.* *Chem.*: When fats or oils containing oleic acid are distilled with sulphur, a fetid oil passes over. This, on being dissolved in alcohol, yields precipitates with various metallic salts. An analysis by Anderson, of the precipitate thrown down by mercuric chloride, led him to regard it as a compound of mercuric chloride and mercurous sulphide, with the holy $C_{12}H_{25}S_2$, which he calls sulphide of *odmyl*.

ō dōm-č-ter, *s.* [Gr. *ōdōmetron* (*holometron*), from *ōdos* (*hodos*) = a way, a road, and *metron* (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *odometre*.] An instrument employed for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached. Two wheels of the same diameter, and turning freely on the same axis, are placed face to face; the edge of one is cut into 100 teeth, and that of the other into 99 teeth, and an endless screw works into the notches in each wheel. When the screw has turned 100 times around, the wheel having 99 teeth will have gained one notch on the other, which gain is shown by an index attached to one wheel, which passes over a graduated arc on the other. Every hundred turns are thus registered on the second wheel, and all turns less than a hundred are shown by a separate index. Now, instead of the screw turning on its axis, it is found more convenient to have the screw fast, and to allow the weight of the machine to be suspended freely, so that as the carriage wheel turns, the effect is the same as turning the screw on its axis.

ō dō mēt ric al, *a.* [Eng. *odometer*(y); *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to an *odometer*, or to measurements made by it.

ō-dōm-č trōſ, *a.* [Eng. *odometer*; *-ons*.] Serving to measure distances travelled on a road, &c.

ō dōm-č trŷ, *s.* [Eng. *odometer*; *-u*.] The measurement of distances travelled by means of an *odometer*.

ō dōn, **ō dōnt-**, **ō dōn to**, *pref.* [Gr. *ōdōn* (*odōn*), gent. *ōdōntos* (*odontos*) = a tooth.] Having teeth, or processes resembling teeth; resembling teeth.

ō dōn, **ō dōnt**, *suff.* [ODON-.]

ōd-ō nēs-tis, *s.* [Gr. *ōdōs* (*hodos*) = a way, and *nēstos* (*nestos*) = fasting. *Entom.*: A genus of Moths, family Bombycidae. *Odionestis paphlatica* is the Pinker-moth (q.v.).

ō dōn tāg ra, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *kyra* (*kyra*) = a seizure.]

1. *Pathol.*: Toothache, as the result of gout or rheumatism. 2. *Dent.*: A form of dental forceps.

ō dōn tāl ġi a, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *algos* (*algos*) = pain.] *Pathol.*: Toothache; pain in the teeth, arising from any cause.

ō dōn tāl ġie, *u.* & *s.* [ODONTALGIA.] **A.** *Asulp.*: Of or pertaining to the toothache. **B.** *As subst.*: A remedy for the toothache.

ō dōn tāl ġŷ, *s.* [ODONTALGIA.]

ō dōn tā lite, **ō dōn tō lite**, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A name used to distinguish the false from the true turquoise used in jewellery. It is formed by the combination of fossil or semi-fossil bones, by phosphate of iron (*viv*) and lime, which sometimes produces specimens of a fine turquoise-blue colour. When decimated by hydrochloric acid, the true turquoise gives a rich blue colour on addition of ammonia, while the *odontolite*, with the same test, remains unaltered.

ō dōnt, *pref.* [ODON-.]

ō dōnt as pis, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *aspis* (*aspis*) = a shield.]

1. *Ichth.*: A genus of Schœdoidei, with two species, large sharks from tropical and temperate seas. Teeth large, awl-shaped, with one or two small cusps at the base. 2. *Palæont.*: Fossil teeth have been found in the Eocene of Shropshire.

ō dōnt ti a (t as sh), *s.* [Gr. *ōdōn* (*odōn*), gent. *ōdōntos* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family *Odontidae*.

ō dōnt ti-a sīs, *s.* [Gr., from *ōdōntia* (*odontia*) = to cut the teeth.] [ODON-.] Dentition; the cutting of the teeth.

ō dōnt ti dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odontid(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. *odj*, suff. *-id(e)*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group *Pyralidina*. The antennæ of the male are short and pubescent; the palpi short and projecting; the wings thick, the anterior ones oblong, with a tuft of scales on the inner margin. Larva short, feeding on stems. Only one known British species, *Odontia dentalis*.

ō dōnt ti tīs, *s.* [Gr. *ōdōn* (*odōn*), gent. *ōdōntos* (*odontos*) = a tooth; Eng. suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the teeth.

ō dōnt tō, *s.* [ODON-.] A kind of powder prepared from certain herbs, and used for cleaning and whitening the teeth; a dentifrice.

ō dōnt tō-, *pref.* [ODON-.]

ō dōnt tō bläst, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *blastos* (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.] *Physiol.*: (See *EXTRACT*.)

"The first formation of the dentine is effected by cells termed *odontoblasts*, which lie in the dentine on connective tissue." *Arcpenter. Human Physiol.*, p. 26.

ō dōnt tō cētes, *s. pl.* [ODONTOCETES.]

Zool.: The English rendering of the scientific name *Odontoceti* (q.v.). "The *Mysticæcetæ* have passed beyond the *Odontocetes* in specialisation." *Enger. Biol.*, vol. 3(4), xv. 355.

ō dōnt tō cē tī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *kyros* (*kyros*) = a sea-monster.]

1. *Zool.*: Toothed whales; a sub-order of *Cetæra* with four families: *Physeterida*, *Platanistida*, *Delphinida*, and the extinct *Squidodontida*. The sub-order is sometimes divided into *Delphinida*, *Catodontida*, *Rhynchocæti*, and *Zengodontida*.

2. *Palæont.*: Members of the sub-order appear first in the Miocene.

ō dōnt tō chī lā, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *kykos* (*kykos*) = a lip.]

Entom.: A genus of *Cremulæidæ* (q.v.). The species, fifty-seven in number, are slender, dark-bronzed forms, mostly from the tropical forests of South America, though some extend to Java and Celebes.

ōdīl, **bōy**; **pēūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing** -**cian**, **tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shus**. -**ble**, **dle**, **o**. **bel**, **dcl**.

o don toç en y, [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντογενής (odonotogēnēs) = a tooth-generating.] The quality of the tooth.

o don to glos sum, [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντογλωσσός (odonotoglossos) = a tongue, which the

teeth are of birds, (Pp. Vander, 1873, p. 105.) The species which are very abundant in the hotter parts of America. About sixty species are cultivated in the st. greenhouses.

o don to graph, [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντογράφος (odonotografos) = to write, to draw.] An instrument for marking on the teeth of gear-works.

o don tog ra phy, [Eng. odontograph; A description of the tooth.

o don toid, [A. S. Gr. ὀδοντοειδής (odonotoeidēs), genit. ὀδοντοειδούς (odonotoeidous) = a tooth; Eng. suff. -oid.] A. 1. *Id.*: Resembling a tooth. Used of a part of the atlas in the Vertebrata. B. *Id.*: *Id.* (ODONTOID PROCESS).

odontoid ligaments, *s. pl.* [Two thick and very strong bundles of fibres, extending upwards from the odontoid process to the condyles of the occipital bones and the *Processus uncinatus*. There are lateral and middle odontoid ligaments.

odontoid process, *s.* A large blunt or tooth-like process on the body of the axis or second vertebra. It forms the pivot on which the head rotates.

o don tol cæ, *s. pl.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντολή (odonotolē) = a burrow.] An order of Odontomyces (q.v.). The vertebra resemble those of recent birds, the sternum is without a keel, wings rudimentary; teeth in a groove, not in separate sockets. The order was founded by Marsh for the reception of Hesperornis (q.v.).

o don tol lite, *s.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντολίτης (odonotolithēs) = stone.] Any fossil tooth or a stone containing one.

o don tol log ic-al, *a.* [Eng. odontology; *Id.*] Of or pertaining to odontology.

o don tol o gy, *s.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντολογία (odonotologia) = a discourse; *Id.*, *Id.*] That branch of anatomical science which deals with the teeth; a treatise on the teeth.

o don toph or a, *s. pl.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντοφάρος (odonotofaros) = a beaver; φάρος (pharos) = a beaver.] (See extract)

The *Beaver Mollusca* may be used as a convenient denomination for the *Lamellibranchia* and *Unionacea*, *Bivalves*, *Tridacnoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Tridacnoda*, which are usually spoken of as *mollusca*. (See *Beaver Mollusca* p. 10.)

o don toph or an, [ODONTOFORA.] An obsolete term belonging to the Odontophora (q.v.). (Huxley; *Zool. Invert. Anim.*, p. 406.)

o don to phorc, *s.* [ODONTOFORA.] (See extract)

The cavity of the mouth in the Odontophora is provided with an organ which is small, but not very properly called the tongue, and which is more appropriately denominated the *odontophore*. It consists essentially of cartilages, and is supplied, as in a pulley, an elastic string, and a long series of transversely disposed teeth, which project after the fashion of a horn from the chin, saw-like motion of the *odontophore* may be capable of a locking or unlocking motion. (Huxley; *Invert. Anim.*, p. 406.)

o don to pho ri næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. ὀδοντοφωρίνη (odonotoforinē), pl. adp. suff. -inē.] A secretory of Tetraodon (q.v.) having two teeth on each side of the operculum, near the point. The species are not a part of America, where they take the place of the Old World parrotfish and quails.

o don top ter is, [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντοπτερίς (odonotopteris) = fern.] A genus of Ferns. The frond is pinnate, the leaflets being attached by their entire bases; veins generally given off from the base. *Odontopteris* is common in the Coal Measures of Europe and North America, the *o. obovata* is from the Lower Silur.

o doo top tēr yx, *s.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοπτερίς (peteris) = a winged creature, a bird.]

Palaont.: A genus of birds, probably belonging to the *Natidæ*, and allied to the *Anatidæ*, from the *Loenne* of Shippley. The jaws are furnished with denticulations of a compressed conical form, and of two sizes, the larger resembling canine teeth. Owen says (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1873, p. 520) that the bird, which he named *Odontopteryx Palaontus*, was web-footed and a fish-eater, and that in the entombing of its slippery prey, it was assisted by the pterosaurid character of its jaws.

o dont or nith os, *s. pl.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντοστέρας (odonotosteras) = a lizard.]

Palaont.: A subclass of Birds having the jaws furnished with true teeth sunk in distinct sockets or in a continuous groove. Wings well-developed or rudimentary. It contains two orders, *Odontotormæ* and *Odontotormæ*.

o doo tô sau rüs, *s.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοσαύρος (odosaurus) = a lizard.]

Palaont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, founded by Von Meyer for his *Odontosaurus Feltzi*, from the *Bunter Sandstone* of Salzburg. Now merged in *Labyrinthodon* (q.v.).

o don-tô stē mōn, *s.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντοστήμων (odonotostēmōn) = a thread, a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe *Odontostemonæ*. The only known species grows in California. It has loose paucic racemes of small white flowers. (*Dalr.*)

o don tô stē mō nē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odontostemon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adp. suff. -ar.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Liliaceæ*.

o don-tô stēm a tous, *a.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντοστήματος (odonotostēmatos) = the mouth.]

Entom.: Having mouths furnished with mandibles.

o don tô tor-mæ, *s. pl.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντοτόμος (odonotomos) = a hole, a socket.]

Palaont.: An order of Toothed Birds, founded by Marsh for the reception of *Leithomyomys* and *Apatomyomys*. There are distinct teeth sunk in separate sockets; the sternum is cartilage, the vertebra are biconcave, and the wings well-developed.

o don-trý pý, *s.* [Prof. odont., and Gr. ὀδοντοτρύπη (odonototripē) = to perforate.] The act or process of perforating a tooth in order to remove pulpy matter contained in the cavity.

o dōr, *s.* [Odour.]

o dōr-a ble, *a.* [Eng. odour; *abl.*] Capable of being smelt. (*Puttenham; Eng. Vocab.*, bk ii, ch. i.)

o dōr-a mēnt, *s.* [Lat. *odoramentum*, from *odour* = to scent.] An perfume, a scent.

Instruments to smell to, rose-water, violet-flowers. (*Barthol. Anat. Medicabilis*, p. 280.)

o dor ant, *a.* [Lat. *odoratus*, pr. part. of *odour* = to scent.] Odorous, fragrant, scented.

o dor atc, *a.* [Lat. *odoratus*, pa. part. of *odour* = to scent.] (NOTE.) Having a strong smell of scent, whether fragrant or fetid; strong smelling. (*Brown; Nat. Hist.*, § 114.)

o dor at ing, *a.* [Eng. *odorat(e); -ing.*] Fragrant, scented; diffusing scent or perfume.

o dor if er oüs, *a.* [Lat. *odorifer*, from *odour* = odour; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous; Fr. *odorifère*; Ital. & Sp. *odorífero*.] 1. Having a sweet scent or odour; fragrant, perfumed, scented.

Odoriferous woods of *Cambria*. (*Moore; Velled Prophet of Khoresseta*)

2. Producing scents or perfumes. "Beautiful, as at first, ascends the star From *odoriferous* bed." (*Compton's Notion of Calypso*, p. 10.)

3. Bearing scents; fragrant, balmy. "Gentle gales, Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, dispense Native perfumes." (*Milton; P. L.*, iv. 437)

o dōr-if-er-ous ly, *adv.* [Eng. *odoriferous*; *ly.*] In an odorous manner; odorously, fragrantly.

o dōr if-er-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *odoriferous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being odoriferous; fragrance, sweetness of scent, odorousness.

o dōr inc, *s.* [Lat. *odor; -ine.*] *chem.*: A volatile base, obtained by Unverdorben from bone-ol. It appears to have been impure pyridine. (*Watts*.)

o dōr oüs, *a.* [Lat. *odorus*, from *odour* = odour (q.v.); O. Fr. *odorus*; Ital. *odoroso*.] Having or giving out a sweet odour or scent; fragrant, perfumed, sweet-scented. "Iris thies, with humid bow, Waters the odorous banks." (*Milton; Comus*, 995)

o dor oüs ly, *adv.* [Eng. *odorous*; *ly.*] In an odorous manner; fragrantly; with sweet odour or scent.

o dor oüs nēss, *s.* [Eng. *odorous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being odorous; fragrance, sweetness of scent, sweet odour.

ō dōs-tōm-i-a, *s.* [Prof. *odont*, and Gr. ὀδοστομία (odosstomia) = a mouth.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of *Pyramidellidæ* (q.v.). Shell subulate or ovate, smooth, apex sinistral, aperture ovate, columella with a single tooth-like fold, lip thin, operculum horny. Range from low water to fifty fathoms. About thirty-five species have been described from British, Mediterranean, and Madeira coasts.

2. *Palaont.*: The genus apparently commences in the Chalk Measures onward.

o dōur, *ō-dōr, *s.* [Fr. *odeur*, from Lat. *odour*, accus. of *odour* = a scent; Sp. *olor*; Ital. *odore*.] Any scent or smell, whether fragrant or fetid; when used alone it generally means a sweet or pleasant smell; fragrance, perfume.

"So, we th' Arabian coast do know At distance, when the spices blow By the rich odour laugh'd to steer." (*Waller; To a Fair Lady playing with a Snake*.)

Odours in plants arise from the disengagement of volatile matter. They may be permanent, as in some woods; fugitive, as in the orange or the violet; or intermittent, the scent being perceived only in the evening, as in *Pelargonium triste*, *Hesperis tristis*, *Gladiolus tristis*, and some other species with *tristis* or *triste* for their specific name. They bear pale yellowish or brownish tinted flowers. A garden is more odorous in the morning than at noon, and after rain than in dry weather.

(1) *In bad odour*: In bad repute, in disreputation.

(2) *Odour of sanctity*: An expression which originally expressed the belief that the corpse of a holy person emitted a sweet scent, and that of an unchristianised person the reverse. Now used only in a figurative sense of the reputation.

o dōurd, *a.* [Eng. *odour*; *-id.*] Having an odour or smell.

ō-dōur less, o-dōr less, *a.* [Eng. *odour*, *odor*; *less*.] Destitute of odour or smell; having no scent or smell.

"It is less-still, but not *odorless*."—E. A. Poe; *Hans Pfaal*.

ōds, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of God's, used in various oaths and exclamations. (See the compounds.)

ods bobs, *interj.* [For *God's body*.] An exclamation of surprise, astonishment, or bewilderment.

ods bodikins, *interj.* [For *God's bodikēn* (or little body).] A minced oath. "ods bodikins!" exclaimed Titus, "a noble reward."—*Amos*, *the Bookwood*, etc. iv.

ods bodish, *interj.* [For *God's body*.] A minced oath.

ods fish, *interj.* [For *God's fish*.] An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

ods pittikins, *interj.* [For *God's pittikēn* (or little pity).] An exclamation used as a term of minced oath. "ods pittikins, can it be six miles yet?"—*Shakespeare; Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

ō-dyl, o-dyle, *s.* [Ody.]

ō dyl ic, *a.* [Eng. *odyl*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the force termed *odyl* or *odyl*.

ō-dyl ism, *s.* [Eng. *odyl*; *-ism*.] The doctrine of *odyl* or *odylic* force.

âte, ét, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, her, thère; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sôn; mâte, eub, eure, unite, eür, rûlc, fûll; trý. Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â; qu = kw.

ōd ŷ nŕ ūs, s. [Gr. ὄδυνος (odynōs) = painful; ὄδυν (odynē) = pain, in reference to the sting.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, family Vespidae. Odynerus parietalis is the Wall-wasp, a solitary species which excavates its burrows three or four inches deep in walls and clay banks. The nest is stored with caterpillars or the larvae of beetles slightly stung, so as to paralyze them. In the midst of these the female deposits her egg and then closes up the nest. The larva, on being hatched, feeds on the caterpillars or larvae.

Ōd ys seŷ, s. [Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς (Odysseus), from Ὀδυσσεύς (Odysseus), the Greek form of Ulysses; Fr. Ulysse; Ital. Ulisse; Sp. Ulises.] A celebrated epic poem attributed to Homer, and descriptive of the adventures of Ulysses in his return home from the siege of Troy.

œ, oy, s. [Gael. oighleach A grandchild. (Scotch). *Think whiles, my son, of eise Steenie, my or was dead. -Scott. Antiquary, ch. 8.]

œ cōd' ō mā, s. [Fem. of Gr. οἰκοδομος (oikodōmos) = a house builder; οἶκος (oikos) = a house, and δῶμα (dōma) = to build.]

Entom.: A genus of Formicidae. Formicaria aphidifera, the Leaf-eating or Samba ant of Brazil, cuts pieces about the size of a shilling out of the leaves of trees, and stores them away in its nest; it also visits houses in quest of provisions.

œ-cōl ō gŷ, s. [Gŕ. ἀσכולία; Gr. οἶκος (oikos) = a dwelling, and λογος (logos) = a discourse.]

Phil.: The knowledge of the sum of the relations of organisms to the surrounding outer world, to organic and inorganic conditions of existence; the economy of Nature, the correlations between all organisms living together in one and the same locality, their adaptations to their surroundings, their modification in the struggle for existence, especially the circumstances of parasitism, &c. (Haeckel; Hist. Creation (Eng. ed.), ii. 354.)

œ cō nŕm ic al, œ cōn ō mŷ, &c. [See ECONOMICAL, ECONOMY, &c.]

œ-cōph' ōr a, s. [Gr. οἶκος (oikos) = a house, and φῶρος (phōros) = bearing, carrying.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Cœphoridae (q.v.).

œ cō phŕ ū dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. œnophorici; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -icæ.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Timena. The lower palpi are recurved and pointed; the anterior wings are elongate, the posterior lanceolate or elongate, not indented. Larva with sixteen legs. Known British species, thirty-two.

œ cŷ mŕn ic al, a. [EU-MENICAL.]

* œ-cūs, s. [Gr. οἶκος (oikos) = a house.]

Arch.: In ancient architecture, apartments near or connected with the dining-room.

œ dē mā, s. [Gr. οἰδήμα (oidēma), from οἰδῶν (oidōn) = to swell.]

1. Bot.: A swelling; used specif. of the funnel glands found on the woody tissue of Conifers.

2. Pathol.: Local, as distinguished from general dropsy.

œ dē mā tōūs, œ dē mā tōse, œ dē mā tē ic, a. [Gr. οἰδήμα (oidēma), genit. οἰδήματος (oidēmatis) = a tumour.] Pertaining or relating to œdema; containing a serous humour.

*Edematous swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. -Baconian Surgery.

œ dēm' er a, s. [Gr. οἶδος (oidos) = a swelling, a tumour, and ῥιζος (rhizos) = the (high.)] Entom.: A genus of Beetles, subtribe Stenelytra. Edemum corvula is very common in Britain.

œ dic nē mī næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. odynerum(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Thick-knee; a sub-family of Charadriidae. The basal portion of the bill is depressed and weak, the apical strong and swollen. The nostrils are in a deep longitudinal groove on each side of the bill. The legs long; the hind toe small and raised from the ground. Found in the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

œ dic nē mus, s. [Gr. οἶδος (oidos) = a swelling, a tumour, and κρημς (kremis) = a groove, a legging.]

Ornith.: Thick-knee; a genus of Charadriidae. They have a strong bill with large membranaceous nostrils, not placed in a groove; the feet are three-toed, the tail longer than the wings, rounded and graduated. Odynerus crepitans, the Thick-knee, Stone-curlew, or Norfolk Plover, is a summer visitor to Britain. They frequent sands and downs, and run very quickly.

œ dip ō dā, s. [Gr. οἶδος (oidos) = a swelling, a tumour, and ποῖς (pois), genit. ποδός (podos) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Acrididae. Odynerus migratoria is the Migratory Locust. [Locusts.] E. viverrucosus is a nearly allied species in the south-east of Europe.

œ dō gō nī ē æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. odyngonum(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aræ.]

Bot.: A doubtful sub-order of green-spotted Algae, order Conjugatae.

œ dō gō nī ūm, s. [Gr. οἶδος (oidos) = a swelling, and γωνία (gōnia) = an angle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Ologonievæ. They produce fruit by the division of cells. Many species exist.

œ gōph' ō nŷ, s. [Gŕ. αἶξ (aix), genit. αἰγίης (aigis) = a goat, and φωνή (phōnē) = a sound.]

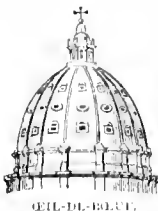
Pathol.: A peculiar tremendous noise, like the bleating of a goat, accompanying bronchopneumonia in cases of pleurisy.

œ gŷ rite, s. [EU-ROPE.]

œ il, s. [Fr. = an eye.] (See compound.)

œ il de boeuf, s. [Lat. = an ox-eye.]

Arch.: A name given to a round or oval opening in the facade or roofs of large buildings for the purpose of admitting light to the interior.



œil-de-boeuf.

œ il lade, * œ il iad (i as y), s. [Fr. œil-lade, from œil = an eye.] A glance, an eye, a wink.

*She gave looks and most speaking looks To noble Edmund. -Shakspeare. Lear, iv. 5.

œ il lēt (œi as ōi), s. [Fr.] [OILLET.]

œ il la chēr ite (œ as e), s. [Named after J. Ollaacher, who described it; ïte (Mia).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in micaceous lamellæ, associated with a variety of chlorite, at Kommat, in the Pitschthal, Tyrol. Sp. gr. 2884 to 2994; lustre, pearly; colour, grayish-white; the optic-axial angle being the same as in muscovite. It is regarded as a barnum-holding mica.

*œ il lēt, s. [A dimin. from Fr. œil = an eye.] An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant.

œ nān thāte, s. [Eng. œnanth(ic); -ate.] Chem.: A salt of œnanthic acid.

œ nān thē, s. [Lat., from Gr. οἰνάθη (oināthē) = (1) the first shoot of the vine; (2) its flower; (3) Œnanthe pimpinelloides; οἶνος (oinos) = wine, and ἄθος (athos) = a flower, from the sweet scent.]

Bot.: Water Dropwort; a genus of Umbelliferae, family Sesselinidae. The umbels are compound; the bracts or bracteoles many; the petals notched, their tips long and inflexed; the fruit subterete, with a broad commissure, five blunt convex ribs, and single vittæ in the interstices. Flowers of the circumference on long stalks and sterile; those of the centre sessile, or nearly so, and fertile. Found in the Eastern Hemisphere. Known species about twenty; six are British, Œnanthe fistulosa, Œ. pimpinelloides, Œ. Lachenalii, Œ. subrepens, Œ. vivipara, and Œ. Phellodendrium. Of these, Œ. vivipara, the Hemlock Water Dropwort, a plant three to five feet high, has the root of large, fusiform, sessile knobs, and broad leaflets. It is a rank poison, and is sometimes gathered by mistake for celery, or the root for parsnips. It is the same with Œ. Phellodendrium. Œ. fistulosa, the Common Water Dropwort, is common in England and Ireland, but is not found in Scotland. The

tubers of Œ. pimpinelloides, the Callous-trouted Water Dropwort, are wholesome.

œ nān thic, a. [Lat. œnanth(ic)(q.v.); suff. -ic.] 1. Bot.: Belonging to the genus Œnanthe.

2. Chem.: Possessing a vinous odour.

œnanthic acid, s.

Chem.: C₇H₁₂O₂ (?). Œnanthylous acid. A colourless, tasteless, moderate oil, obtained by treating œnanthine ether with an alkali, and decomposing the product with sulphuric acid. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, and in alkalis and the alkaline carbonates. It requires further investigation, some chemists asserting that it is merely a mixture of capric and caprylic acids.

œnanthine ether, s.

Chem.: C₇H₁₂O₂ (?). The name given by Liebig and Pelouze to an ethereal liquid which exists in all wines, and is the source of their peculiar odour. It is a very mobile liquid, possessing a strong vinous odour and a disagreeable taste. Soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water, and having a vapour density of 98.

œ nān tho ic, a. [Eng. œnanth(yl); o connect., and suff. -ic.] [ŒNANTHYLIC.]

œ nān thŕl, s. [Eng. œnanth(yl), and (alcohol).]

Chem.: C₇H₁₂O = C₇H₁₃O.H. Œnanthyl hydrate. Œnanthyl alcohol. A transparent colourless oil, isomeric with butyrene, produced by the dry distillation of castor-oil. It has a peculiar disagreeable odour and a sweet taste, is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boils at 152. Its sp. gr. = 0.827.

œ nān thonc, s. [Eng. œnanth(yl); -onc.] [ŒNANTHYNONE.]

œ nān thŷl, s. [Eng. œnanth(yl); -yl.]

Chem.: C₇H₁₂O. The hypothetical radical of œnanthyllic acid and its derivatives. The same name is sometimes, but inappropriately, given to heptyl (C₇H₁₅). (Watts.)

œnanthyl acetone, s. [ŒNANTHYLONE.]

œnanthyl chloride, s.

Chem.: C₇H₁₂OCl. A strong-smelling liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of œnanthyllic acid and phosphorus pentachloride. It is decomposed by water into œnanthyllic and hydrochloric acids.

œnanthyl hydride, s. [ŒNANTHOL.]

œ nān thŷl a mīde, s. [Eng. œnanthyl, and amide.]

Chem.: C₇H₁₂NO = N.H₂.C₇H₁₂O. A crystalline body produced by the action of ammonia on œnanthyllic anhydride. It forms minute scales soluble in alcohol and ether.

œn ān thŷl āte, s. [Eng. œnanthyl(ic); -ate.] Chem.: A salt of œnanthyllic acid.

œ nān thŷl ēne, s. [Eng. œnanthyl; -ene.] [HEPTENE.]

œ nān thŷl ic, a. [Eng. œnanthyl; -ic.] Containing œnanthyl.

œnanthyllic acid, s.

Chem.: C₇H₁₂O₂ = C₇H₁₃O₂. A transparent, colourless oil, obtained by distilling carefully a mixture of castor-oil and dilute nitric acid, and washing the product with water. It has the odour of cod-fish, a pungent, exciting taste, and is soluble in nitric acid, in alcohol, and in ether. Its sp. gr. is 0.9167 at 21°, and it boils at 212°. The ammonium and potassium salts, C₇H₁₃O₂.O₄ forms white, lance-shaped tablets, soluble in hot water and in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether. The silver salt, C₇H₁₃AgO₂, is obtained as a white precipitate on adding silver nitrate to a solution of ammonium œnanthylate. It is insoluble in water, and turns brown on exposure to the light.

œnanthyllic alcohol, s. [HEPTYL-ALCOHOL.]

œnanthyllic aldehyde, s. [ŒNANTHOL.]

œnanthyllic anhydride, s. Chem.: C₇H₁₂O₂ = C₇H₁₃O.O. A colourless oil, produced by the action of phosphorus

bŕil, bŕŷ; pŕut, jŕvl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; tion, sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, sious = shus. -ble, -dic, &c. -bel, del.

4. From, away; with verbs denoting departure, abatement, or cessation; as, a pain goes off.

5. From, away; with verbs denoting direction; as, to look off.

6. Added to verbs to denote ease, rapidity, readiness, or completeness.

"The distilled liquor drink them off."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

7. Denoting interruption, so as not to take place; as, the match is off.

* 8. Against; on the opposite or adverse side.

9. *Off* as an adverb is largely used with verbs in special senses, which will be found under the several verbs; as, to come off, to go off, to pass off, to take off, &c.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Most distant, farthest; as applied to horses the right side, as distinguished from the left or near side.

2. Proceeding from another; as, an off-thoughtful or street.

3. Free from occupation, business, work, or duty; as, an off day, off time.

II. Cricket: Applied to that part of the field which is on the right hand of the wicket-keeper. (Opposed to *on*.)

C. As preposition:

1. Away from; distant from.

"Ferrate about two miles off this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frosinatti."
Adriano: On Italy.

2. To seaward of; as, the ship was off the port.

3. Away from. (With verbs denoting separation, removal, or departure.)

"Come off the breach!"
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., v. 4.

4. Not on; away from; from.

"I was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day."
Tranque.

5. Leading from; as, a street off Cheap-side.

6. Frequently used in combination with *from*.

"Take this *from* off the head."
Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

D. As verb: Away, began; a command to depart, and expressive of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

E. As substantive:

Cricket: The off side; the part of the field to the wicket-keeper's right hand.

1. (1) *Off one's head:* Distracted; not in one's senses.

(2) *Off-side:*

Football: The position of being out of play—speaking generally, through being in front of the football.

"Every player is on side, but is put off side if he enters a scrimmage from his opponent's side, or, being in a scrimmage, gets in front of the ball, or when the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by any of his own side behind him (*viz.*, between himself and his own goal-line). A player being off side is put on side when the ball has been run five yards with, or kicked by, or has touched the dress or person of any player of the opposite side, or when one of his own side has run in front of him from the ball, or leaving kicked it when behind him."
Laws of the English Cricket.

(3) *Well (or badly) off:* In good (or bad) circumstances.

off cap, v. i. To take off the cap or hat in salute.

"Three great ones off-capped to him."
Shakespeare: Othello, i. 1.

off chance, s. A degree of slight probability.

off colour, s. & v.

A. As subst.: An inferior or defective colour. (Used in reference to precious stones.)

B. As adj.: Out of sorts. (*Slang.*)

off com, s. An excuse, an apology; an escape by subtlety.

"A gale off-com prudently and creditably handled."
Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. XXV.

off corn, s. Inferior or waste corn thrown out during dressing.

"Such off-corn as cometh give wife for her share."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points.

off cut, s. A piece cut off; spec., that part of a printed sheet which in some methods of imposition is cut off before folding, and then placed within the other previously folded portion.

off day, s. A day on which the usual business or occupation is discontinued.

off drive, v. t.

Cricket: To drive or hit to the off.

"*Off-driving* both bowlers for four."
Daily Telegraph, July 1, 1885.

off drive, s.

Cricket: A hit or drive to the off.

off going, s. Going away; departing.

(*Off-going crops:*

Lane: Crops sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe till after its expiry. Law or custom enables the tenant to take these away. Called also *Away-going crops*.)

off hand, adv. & a.

A. As adv.: Readily, without hesitation, easily; in a free and easy manner.

B. As adjective:

1. Done without hesitation or study; free and easy.

2. Acting in a free and easy manner.

off-reckoning, s.

Mil.: A proportion of the full pay of troops retained from them in special cases, until the time of final settlement, to meet various unexpected charges.

off season, s. That season or period of the year when people of fashion go out of town.

off side, s. The farthest side off; the right-hand side in driving.

off street, s. A small street leading out of a main thoroughfare; a bye street.

off time, s. The time during which one's regular business or occupation is discontinued; leisure time.

off, v. i. [OFF, adv.]

Naut.: To steer from the land; to move off shore. (Used only in the present participle.)

off fal, s. & a. [Eng. off, and *fall*(*l*); Dut. *afval*; Dan. *afvål*; Ger. *abfall* = the parts allowed to fall off, as not being worth retaining.]

A. As substantive:

* 1. Refuse, waste; that which is thrown away as worthless.

"Poor Lazarus has howling at his gates for a few cents; he only seeks clippings, *offals*."
Laurton: Anthony of Melancthon, pt. III, § 1.

2. Waste meat; those parts of an animal which are rejected by the butcher as unfit for use.

* 3. Carion.

"I should have fattened all the region kites With this slave's *offal*."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. Rubbish, trash; anything of no use or value.

"What trash is Rome, What rubbish, and what *offal*."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, i. 3.

B. As adj.: Refuse, worthless.

"Glean not in barn and soil these *offal* ears, With reap that may soil whole harvests of delight."
Southwell: Travel Love is Lost.

off' cast, s. [Eng. off, and *cast*.] That which is cast away or rejected; rubbish.

"The *offcasts* of all the professions."
Strange: R. Meade, bk. iii, ch. 6.

off' fence, off' fence, s. [Fr. *offense*, from Lat. *offensa*; Sp. *ofensa*; Ital. & Port. *offensa*] [OFFEND.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of striking; a striking against; assault. (Now only used in the phrase arms or weapons of *offence*.)

2. The act of offending; an affront, an insult; anything which hurts or wounds the feelings; an outrage.

"Reconciliation after deep *offence*."
Walsworth: Fourson, bk. vi.

3. A crime; an act of wickedness; the transgression of any law, human or divine; a misdeed, a trespass.

"Their wickedness and abominable *offences* of the commission against his divine majesty."
Holmshead: Hist. Eng. bk. v, ch. xvii.

4. Although obsolete in England, the spelling *offense* is used in America.

4. A breach of any rule or custom; as, an *offense* against good manners.

* 5. Hurt, harm, injury.

"Worn nor small *offence*."
Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

6. The state of being offended; displeasure, annoyance, anger, wrath.

"I am now so far in *offence* with my niece."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

* Use especially in the phrase, *To take offense*.

II. Law: Generally any crime or misdemeanor; specif., a crime not indictable but punishable summarily.

off' fence, v. t. [OFFENSE, s.] To offend.

"All the world by this *offended*."
Hudson: Judith, iv. 25.

off' fence ful, a. [Eng. *offence*; *ful*(*l*)] GIVING or causing offence or displeasure; annoying, unkind, wrong.

"Your most *offensive* act."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

off' fence léss, a. [Eng. *offence*; *less*.] Free from offence; nonoffensive; harmless; innocent, unoffending.

"As one who would beat his *offender's* dog, to abridge an imperious lion."
Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 1.

off' fend, v. t. & i. [Fr. *offendre*, from Lat. *offendo*, from *of* (for *ob*) = against, and *fendo* (used only in compounds) = to strike; Sp. *ofender*; Ital. *offender*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To attack, to assault, to strike.

"He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him, that by an unlook'd blow the poor Phloxius fell dead at his feet."
Saunders: Travels.

* 2. To harm, to hurt, to injure, to damage.

"Thou *offendest* thy lungs to speak so loud."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

3. To make angry; to displease, to affront, to insult, to mortify.

"If any, speak for him have I *offended*."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

4. To annoy; to be offensive to; to molest.

"The naked compound of villainous smell that ever *offended* nostril."
Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 5.

5. To injure by tempting or drawing to evil, wickedness, or neglect of duty; to tempt to go astray.

"Whoso shall *offend* one of these little ones, which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were thrown in the depth of the sea."
Matthew xxviii.

6. To transgress, to violate; to sin against.

"He hath *offended* the law."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To transgress or violate any human or divine law; to commit a crime or offence. (Generally followed by *against*.)

"To *offend* originally signifies to impinge, that is to stumble, or hit deviously upon some hard body or cross our way."
Berrow: Sermons, vol. I, ser. 1.

2. To commit a breach of any rule or custom; as, to *offend* against good manners.

3. To cause anger or dislike; to give offence.

4. To take offence; to be offended; to be scandalized; to be led into sin.

"If meat make my brother to *offend*, I will eat no meat while the world standeth."
1 Cor. x. vi. 13.

off' fend' ant, s. [Eng. *offend*; *ant*.] One who offends; an offender.

"If the *offendant* did consider the grief and shame of punishment."
Bretton: Pocket of Letters, p. 43.

off' fend' èr, s. [Eng. *offend*; *er*.] One who offends; one who commits a crime or offence; one who violates any law human or divine; a transgressor, a criminal.

"A gale of *offenders* was secretly sent to stir the nose of the *offender*."
Meredith: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.

off' fend' di cle, s. [Lat. *offendiculum*.] A stumbling-block.

"To be *offendable* to any man."
Heon: Works, iii. 619.

off' fend' dress, s. [Eng. *offender*; *ress*.] A female who offends; a female offender.

"A desperate *offendress* against nature."
Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1.

off' fence, . [OFFENSE.]

off' fend' si ble, v. [Lat. *offensibilis*, from *offensus*, pa. part. of *offendo* = to offend (q. v.).] Causing or giving offence; causing hurt or injury.

off' fend' sion, 'of fend' cl on, 'of fend' si on, . [Lat. *offensio*, from *offendo*, pa. part. of *offendo* = to offend (q. v.).] Offence; damage, hurt, injury.

"My here that languish long alone, That never yet felt not *offensiveness*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2, 415.

off' fend' sive, a. & s. [Fr. *offensif*, from Lat. *offensus*, pa. part. of *offendo* = to offend (q. v.). Ital. *offensivo*; Sp. *ofensivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or used for offence or attack; as, an *offensive* weapon. Opposed to *defensive* (q. v.).

boil, boy: pout, jowl: cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem: thin, this: sin, as: expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün: tion, çion = zhün. -cious, tious, sious = shüs. ble, -dle, A. - bel, del.

of attacks.
 2. To cause, not solely to stand upon.
Prologue, The Eve, p. 17.
 3. To injure; to be hurtful, harmful, noxious.
 4. To cause, to be hurtful for the liver, but *gloriously* for the spleen. — *Virgilia's History.*
 5. To cause, to give offence, causing anger.
 6. Late in criticism, venting, annoying.
 7. To offend, to cause to feel and productions (such as, night, of France, customs and standards). — *Wesley's Methodist.*
 8. Disgracing, displacing; causing disgust, pain, or unpleasant situations.
 The covers the entire ground.

6. Taking offence; offended.
 7. *Love's offences*, at my presumption, I perish in the result of my thoughts. — *Green's Monophony.*

B. *As subst. (with the def. article):* The act of attacking; an offensive; or aggressive attitude. — *Forrest on the offensive.*
 • *I have not at all aimed at offence and defence.*
 • A league of compact under which two nations band themselves to make war together against any other nation or nations, and to defend each other in case of attack.

of fen sive ly, adv. [Eng. *offensive*; *fen*.]

1. In an offensive manner; by way of attack or aggression.
 2. So as to cause offence, irritation, or annoyance.
He has gone offensively arrogant and vain. — *Macmillan's Dict., 1907, s. 43.*
 3. Injurious, mischievously; so as to cause hurt, harm, or injury.
I have been offensively against the good French. — *Hooker's Works, 1846, p. 10.*
 4. In a disgusting or offensive manner; so as to cause disgust.
The caper was found to stink offensively. — *Boyle's Works, 1843, p. 11.*

of fen sive ness, s. [Eng. *offensive*; *ness*.]

1. Quality or state of being offensive; injuriousness, unpleasantness; cause of disgust.
 2. *Offensiveness* was sensible of the *offensiveness* of this opinion. — *Worcester's Intellectual System, p. 863.*

of fer, ' of fre, ' of fren, s., & f. [A.S. *offra*, from I. *offra* = to offer, from *of-* (*for-ib*) = towards, near, and *fra* = to bring; Fr. *offrir*; Ital. *offerire*, *offrire*; Sp. *ofertear*; Port. *offerer*.]

A. Transitive:
 1. To tender; to present for acceptance or refusal; to proffer. — *As, To offer one's hand, To offer a book.*
 2. To present for competition; as, *To offer a prize.*
 3. To present as an act of worship; to sacrifice, to immolate. (Frequently followed by *up*).
*To the fire, you made of smoky war,
 All not and blooded will we offer them.* — *Shakespeare's Henry IV, iv, 1.*
 4. To present or put forward to notice; to proffer to propose, to obtrude. (Frequently used reflexively.)
Some also forwardly offer themselves to all men's understandings. — *Locke.*
 5. To threaten, to menace; to set about, to attempt.
Offer him no violence. — *Shakespeare's Henry VI, i, 1.*
 6. To bid, as a price, payment, or reward.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be at hand; to present itself; to appear, to be ready.
The season offers, and the youth complies. — *Beckon's (1841).*
 2. To proffer; to declare one's willingness or readiness for any act; as, *He offered to accompany me.*
 3. To attempt to, to make as if.
He would offer to choose. — *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, 1, 2.*
 • *Sometimes followed by of.*
 4. To threaten.

of fer, s. [Fr. *offre*; Ital. & Port. *offerta*; Sp. *oferta*; Ital. *offerta*.]

1. The act of offering or presenting for acceptance or refusal; a proposal to be accepted or refused; a proffer.
A fire that would burn, but that the offering though fiery should spare the offer. — *Sullivan's (1843), s. 1.*
 2. That which is offered; a proffer; a pro-

posal made. (Frequently used in the sense of a proposal of marriage.)
 1. I assure you, she has refused several offers to my own knowledge. — *St. Leonards, The Bee, 8, 2.*
 3. The act of holding or offering a price, payment, or reward for anything.

1. A price or payment offered for anything; a price or sum bid.
 3. An offering; anything offered or purchased by way of acknowledgment or sacrifice.
 6. An attempt; an endeavor; a threat.
One sees in a kind of offer at modern architecture. — *Johnson's On Italy.*
 • (1) *Offer*; For sale.
 (2) *Promiss and offer*; [PROMISE, 5].

of fer a ble, a. [Eng. *offer*; *able*.] Capable of being offered; fit or suitable to be offered.

• *Allowing all that both Cæsar's image only on it, offerable to Cæsar.* — *Montaigne's Discourse of Envy, pt. 1, p. 8, 47.*

of fer er, s. [Eng. *offer*; *er*.] One who offers; one who makes an offering; one who offers or dedicates in worship.

• *Nay, let she offerers all.* — *Beowulf & Elfric's The Noble Kinsmen, iv, 4.*

of fer ing, ' of fer yng, ' of fring, ' of fryng, pp. pres. p. & s., OFFER, c.

A. & B. *As pp. pres. p. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. The act of presenting for acceptance or rejection; an offer, a proffer.
 2. That which is offered; specif., that which is offered as an act of worship; a gift, sacrifice, or oblation made to a deity or divine being.
Offerings consecrated to him who is the Lord of battle. — *Hooker, Of the just Rites and Kingdom of England.*
II. Eng. Church: Offerings are personal tithes, payable by custom to the parson or vicar of the parish, either at certain fixed times, as Easter, Christmas, &c., or on special occasions, as marriages, christenings, churchings of women, burials, &c.

of fer-tor-y, ' of fer tor-ie, s. [Fr. *offertoire*, from Lat. *offeritorium* = a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory, from *offeror* = an offerer; *offer* = to offer (q.v.); Ital. *offeritorio*; Sp. *offeritorio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
 • 1. The act of offering; an offer.
 • *He went into St. Paul's church, where he made of fer-tory of his standards.* — *Bacon.*
 2. That which is offered.
II. Church Ritual:
 1. *Roman:* That part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration.
 • *When the offertory was begun she descended dome and offered being crowned.* — *Hall's Henry VIII, iv, 251.*
 2. *Anglican:*
 (1) The sentences in the Communion service read while the alms are being collected.
 (2) The alms collected.
III. Music: The setting of the offertory sentences.

of fer-ture, s. [OFFERTORY.] An offer; a proposal of kindness or peace; an overture.

• *Bought by inches with the bribe of more offerings and advantages to his crown.* — *Milton's Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

of fice, ' of fiz, ' of fis, ' of fyce, s. [Fr. *office*, from Lat. *officium* (contracted from *officium*, from *ops* = wealth, aid, help, and *facio* = to do); Sp. *oficio*; Port. *officio*; Ital. *ufficio*, *ufficio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. Employment or business, public or private; duty or duties customarily performed or undertaken by any one, or to which one is appointed; a charge; a position of trust, whether of a sacred or secular character.
 2. A particular duty, charge, or commission.
*Give me the office
 To choose you a queen.* — *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale, v, 1.*
 3. The particular function, purpose, or end fulfilled, intended, or assigned to be done by any particular thing; that function or purpose which a particular thing is fitted or intended to fulfil.
 • *In this situation the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the office of so many prisms.* — *Newton's Optics.*

4. An act of worship.
 5. An act, good or ill, voluntarily rendered; a service. (Generally in a good sense.)
*"Wolves and bears . . . have done
 Like offices of pity." Shakespeare's Winter's Tale, ii, 3.*
 6. A house, building, or apartment in which persons transact their customary business, or discharge their respective duties or employments; a place where business is carried on; a counting house.
 7. (*Pl.*) The rooms or places in which the domestic duties of a house are discharged, consisting of kitchens, sculleries, pantries, brewhouses, cellars, &c.; also detached or out-houses, as stables, coach-houses, barns, &c.; and in towns, underground and vaulted apartments under the same roof.

• *As for offices, let them stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself.* — *Bacon's Essays of Building.*

8. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted to transact business in a particular office; those who are intrusted with official duties.

II. Technically:

1. *Canon Law:* A benefice which has no jurisdiction attached to it.
 2. *Eccles.:* A formulary of devotions; a form of service appointed for a particular occasion; a prescribed form or act of worship.
 • *The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good office for them, if they are not fitted for more regular offices.* — *Taylor.*
 • (1) *Arms of Office:*

Arms: Arms worn by the holders of certain offices, as, for instance, those borne by the kings of arms.

(2) *Divine Office:*

Roman Ritual: *Divinum officium*, a phrase which occurs in the decree of Pius V., imposing the Breviary, as it at present exists, upon the whole Roman Church, with certain specified exceptions. The Divine Office consists of Matins, with Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, None, and Vespers, with Compline. The daily recitation of the Divine Office in the Roman Church is obligatory: (a) on all clerics who hold a benefice; (b) on all persons in holy orders; and (c) on all religious of both sexes professed for service of the choir. A remnant of this custom is found in the Preface to the Prayer Book, where it is enjoined that "all Priests and Deacons are to say daily the Morning and Evening Prayer either privately or openly, not being let by sickness or some other urgent cause."

(3) *Holy Office:* [INQUISITION, s., II. 1.]

(4) *Inquest of office:* [ISQUEST.]

(5) *Little office:*

Roman Ritual: An office modelled on the Divine Office, though not nearly so long, and recited in honour of the Virgin Mary. In many congregations the Little Office is substituted for that of the Breviary.

(6) *To give the office:* To forewarn; to give information. (*Slang.*)

(7) *To say one's office:* To recite the Divine Office.

office bearer, s. One who holds or discharges a particular office or duty.

office book, s. A book containing the more important offices of the Church.
 • *Employing its old office-books as the materials for the revised formularies.* — *Church Times, July 24, 1858.*

office copy, s.

Law: A copy or transcript of a proceeding filed in the paper office of a court under the seal of such office.

office found, s.

Law: The finding of a jury in an inquest of office, by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property.

office hours, s. pl.

1. The hours during which an employé is bound to attend at his office.
 2. The hours during which an office is open for the transaction of business.

of fice, v. t. [OFFICE, s.] To perform, as a duty of function; to discharge the duties of.

• *The air of Paradise did fan the house,
 And angels offered all.* — *Shakespeare's All's Well that Ends Well, iii, 2.*

of ficed, pp. pres. p. & s. [OFFICE, s.] Having a particular place, duty, or function.
 • *So stands this square
 Offered with me.* — *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale, i, 2.*

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, there: pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marine: gô, pôt, or, worc, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mutc, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, full: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

ôf fi-çer, * of fi-cere, s. [Fr. *officier*, from Low Lat. *officiarius* = one who performs a duty or office, from *officium* = duty, office.]

1. One who holds or discharges an office; an official; a person commissioned or authorized to perform a particular public duty, or to fill a particular public situation; a public functionary. [C.]

"But, by your leave,
I am an officer of state." *Shakesp. Coriol.*, v. 2

2. A constable, a police-officer.

* 3. One who performs an office or service for another.

"The gods can have no mortal officer
More like a god than you." *Shakesp. Pericles*, v. 3.

* 4. A retainer, a servant.

"Calling my officers about me."
Shakesp. Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

* **Officer**, when used absolutely, means one who holds a commission in the army or navy. They are sometimes divided into combatant and non-combatant officers; the latter consisting of those discharging civil duties, as the medical, commissariat, or transport officers, paymasters, &c. In the army officers are divided into general officers, staff officers, field officers, commissioned officers, brevet officers, and warrant and non-commissioned officers. In the navy officers are divided into commissioned, warrant, and petty officers.

ôf fi-çer, r.t. [OFFICER, S.] To furnish or provide with officers; to appoint officers over.

"His army was more numerous, better officered, and better disciplined than that of the allies."—*Mauclaudy: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ôf fi-çial (ci as sh), * of fi-çiall, * of fy-çyall, n. & s. [O. Fr. *official* (Fr. *officiel*), from Lat. *officialis* = pertaining to duty or office (q.v.); Sp. *oficial*; Port. *oficial*; Ital. *ufficiale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to an office or public duty or charge. (*Shakesp. Pericles*, ii. 3.)

2. Made by virtue of authority; derived from an authorized officer or officers; as, an official statement.

3. Duly authorized; as, information from an official source.

* 4. Performing or serving for the discharge of a particular duty, service, or function. (*Brown: Fulger Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who holds a civil office; one appointed to discharge the duties of a public office or charge.

* 2. *Eccles.*: The person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. (*Ayliffe*.)

ôf fi-çial-dôm (ci as sh), s. [Eng. *official*; *-dôm*.]

1. The whole body of officials. [OFFICIAL, B. 1.]

2. Officialism (q.v.).

"[His] abilities were applied too often and too long to the duties of officialism."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 6, 1885.

ôf fi-çial-ism (ci as sh), s. [Eng. *official*; *-ism*.] The management of public matters by officials; red-tapeism.

"[It] would lead to the establishment of State officialism."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 3, 1855

* **ôf fi-çial-î-tî-tî (ci as sh), s.** [OFFICIALITY.]

ôf fi-çial-ly (ci as sh), adv. [Erl. *official*; *-ly*.] In an official manner; by virtue of proper authority; by the proper officer or official.

"The names . . . are never officially announced to the public."—*Mauclaudy: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi

* **ôf fi-çial-ty * ôf fi-çial-î-tî-tî (ci as sh), s.** [Eng. *official*; *-ty*, *-ity*.] *Ecclesiastical*:

1. The office, duty, or post of an official.

2. The court or jurisdiction of an official.

"Proved immediately by witnesses before the officialty, or bishop's court, at Paris."—*Hume: On the Understanding* (Note L)

* **ôf fi-çia-rî (ci as sh), n.** [Low Lat. *officiarius*, from Lat. *officium* = duty, office.] Pertaining or relating to an office; official; subordinate. (*Heugh: Hist. Pershyot*, p. 3.)

ôf fi-çia-âte (ci as sh), r.t. & t. [Low Lat. *officiatus*, pa. par. of *officere* = to discharge an office (q.v.); Ital. *ufficiare*; Sp. *oficiar*.]

A. Intrans.: To perform or discharge offi-

cial duties; to perform the duties, services, or ceremonies pertaining to an office; espec. to conduct public worship.

"To obtain even aittance by officiating at such places."—*Mauclaudy: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **B. Trans.**: To give, provide, or supply in discharge of an office or duty.

"Merely to officiate here
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot."
Milton: P. L., vii. 27

ôf fi-çia-âr-ô (ci as sh), s. [Eng. *official*(s); *-ar*.] One who officiates; spec., a priest.

"A title of the officiators' own blood."—*Taylor: Primitive Culture* (ed. 1873), ii. 289.

ôf fi-çia-na, s. [Lat. *a* = workshop.] (See *etym.* & compound.)

officina sculptoris, s. [APPARATUS, B. 3.]

ôf fi-çia-nal, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *officina* = a workshop (for *officium*, from *opus* = a workman); Ital. & Sp. *ufficiale*.]

A. As adjective:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Used in a shop; of or pertaining to a shop.

2. *Pharm.*: Of or belonging to a plant employed in preparing medicines recognised in the Pharmacopœia, and therefore kept by apothecaries for the use of physicians.

* **B. As subst.**: A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop.

* **ôf fi-çine, s.** [Lat. *officina*.] A workshop; an office-room.

ôf fi-çious, a. [Fr. *officier*, from Lat. *officium* = obliging, from *officium* = duty, office; Sp. *oficioso*; Ital. *ufficioso*.]

* 1. Observant of all proper offices.

"With granted leave officious return."
Milton: P. K., ii. 302.

* 2. Attentive, obliging; ready to do kind offices; kind.

"You valiant Cutts th' officious Muses crown."
Fulden: Conquest of Samur.

3. Forward in kindness; meddling, importunate, over zealous.

"Know, officious lords,
I dare, and must deny it."
Shakesp: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

ôf fi-çious-ly, adv. [Eng. *officious*; *-ly*.]

* 1. Kindly; with solicitude and kindness.

2. With importunateness; in an officious, meddling, or importunate manner; meddlingly.

"Flatt'ring crowds officiously appear,
To give themselves, not you, an happy year."
Dryden: To Lord Chawellor Hyde.

ôf fi-çious-ness, s. [Eng. *officious*; *-ness*.]

1. Solicitude, anxious care, attention; readiness to do kind offices.

"With familiar and affectionate officiousness and unassuming cost."—*R. More: On Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xii.

* 2. Serviceableness, usefulness, utility, service, use.

"In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity, as in a lion, service and ministerial officiousness, as in the ox."—*Brown*.

3. Excessive forwardness in interfering in matters which do not concern one; meddlingness, interference.

ôf fi-çing, s. [Eng. *off*; *-ing*.]

Nautical:

1. That portion of the sea beyond the mid-line between the coast and the horizon.

2. The position of a vessel, in that part of the sea beyond the mid-line between the coast and the horizon.

"The discrepancy in the estimate of the vessel's offing."—*Daily News*, Sept. 30, 1881.

off-ish, n. [Eng. *off*; *-ish*.] Rather shy or distant in manner.

ôf fi-lét, s. [Eng. *off*, and *let* (q.v.).] A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal, &c., to let off the water.

off-rîng, pr. par. & s. [OFFERING.]

off-scôur-îng, s. [Eng. *off*, and *scouring*.] That which is rubbed or scoured off in cleaning anything; hence, refuse, rubbish, rejected matter; that which is rejected, thrown away, or despised.

"Thou hast made us as the offering and refuse in the midst of the people."—*Lamentations* iii. 1.

off-scûm, n. & a. [Eng. *off*, and *scum*.]

A. As subst.: Refuse, rubbish; that which is rejected or despised.

* **B. As adj.**: Refuse, low, vile.
"The offering rise of men."—*Trinity of Boscawen*, p. 26. (1626)

off sêt, s. [Eng. *off*, and *sêt*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A child, a descendant

"His man-moulded offset"
Pennington: Talking Trick, 51.

2. A spur or branch from a range of mountains or hills.

II. Technically:

1. *Architects*:

(1) A splay or narrow slanting course of stone or brick, serving to connect two portions of a wall, the uppermost of which recedes from the face of that beneath.

(2) A break or recess in a front, setting back from the general surface.

2. *Coam.*: A sum, quantity, or amount set off as an equivalent for another sum or account; hence, a set off; anything given or allowed as an equivalent or exchange.

3. *Hort.*: A young radical bulb or shoot, which being properly and carefully separated from the parent roots, and planted, serves to propagate the species. Closely allied to a runner (q.v.). Example, *Sempervivum*.

"They produce such a number of offets, that many times one single cluster has contained above a hundred roots."—*Muller: Gardener's Dictionary*

4. *Surv.*: A short course measured perpendicularly to a longer one, as from the main line to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure, field, &c. The method of offsets is employed in surveying fields bounded by irregular lines.

offset staff, s.

Surv.: A rod used for measuring offsets; it is usually ten links in length, and is divided into ten equal parts.

off sêt, r.t. [OFFSET, S.] To set off; to balance by an equivalent; to cancel by an opposite and equal account, sum, or value.

off-shôot, s. [Eng. *off*, and *shoot*, s.] A branch or shoot from a main stem, as from a root, trunk, stream, street, &c.

off skip, s. [Eng. *off*, and *skip* = *scrape*, as in *landscape* (q.v.).]

Art.: A term used to denote that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into the distance.

off spring, * of spring, * of spryng, * os-spryng, s. [A.S. *ofspring*, from *of* = off, and *spryng* = to spring.]

1. A scion, a child, a descendant or descendant's, near or remote.

"Prove the share
His offspring hold in his paternal estate."
Cooper: Disc., 140.

2. A production of any kind.

"Had, holy light, offspring of Heaven first born."
Milton: P. L., iii. 1.

* 3. Propagation, generation.

"That which cannot heremto attain personally doth seem to continue itself by offspring and propagation."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

1. Origin, descent, lineage, family.

* **ôf fûs-câte, * ôf fûs-câ-tion, s.** [O.F. *fuscate*, OBFUSCATION.]

off ward, adv. [Eng. *off*; *-ward*.] Leaning from the shore, as a ship when she is aground.

off, * of te, adv. & a. [A.S. *ofspring*; cogn. with *leof*, *oft*; Dan. *ofte*; Sw. *ofta*; O. H. Ger. *ofta*; Ger. *oft*; Goth. *ofta*.] [OFFEN.]

A. As adv.: Often, many times, frequently. (Used in poetry.)

* **B. As adj.**: Frequent, repeated.

"By off' prodit that I in heaven sleep."
Shakesp. Sonnet 11.

of te, adv. [O.F.]

of ten (t silent), adv. & a. [An extended form of *off*, which first was lengthened into *offten* (two syllables), and then to *offten* before a vowel or *h*.] [OFFTEN.]

A. As adv.: Frequently, many times; but not rarely or seldom.

"In journeyng often."—*Corinthians* ii. 2.

* **B. As adj.**: Frequent, repeated.

"Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and oft' often refresh thyself."—*Timothy* v. 23.

often bearing, a.

Bot.: Bearing fruit more than twice in one season.

ôôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f. -cian, tiar = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -çion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

often comer. [Eng. *often*; *comer*.] *Often*, *oftenly*.

of ten ly. [Eng. *often*; *ly*.] *Often*, *oftenly*.

of ten ness. [Eng. *often*; *ness*.] *Oftenness*.

oft en sith (oft as of), of te sith, of ten sith, of te sithes, of te sithes. [Eng. *often*; *sith*.] *Often*, *oftenly*.

oft en timos (oft as of), of te. [Eng. *often*; *timos*.] *Often*, *oftenly*.

oft times. [Eng. *oft*; *times*.] *Often*, *oftentimes*.

ög am. [Dutch.] *Often*.

ög cö ito. [Gk. *ogkos* (*ogkos*) = a bend, a curve, *suff. ito* (*ito*).] *Often*.

ög dö äd. [Gk. *ogdos* (*ogdos*), *gent. ogdosos* (*ogdosos*) = the number eight.] *Often*, *eight*.

ög dö äs tich, ög dö äs tick. [Gk. *ogdos* (*ogdos*) = the number eight, and *ogkos* (*ogkos*) = a row, line, or verse.] *Often*, *eight*.

ög geč, ög give. [D. Fr. *ogive*, from Sp. *ogiva* = the highest point; Fr. *ogive*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ög geč. [Native name.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ög ga ni tion. [Lat. *ogiva*, *ogiva*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

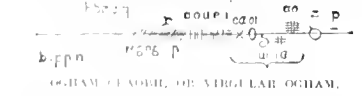


ög geč eece. [Native name.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ög ga ni tion. [Lat. *ogiva*, *ogiva*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ög ham, ög am. [Ht. *oghama*; Gæl. *ogh*.] *Often*.

ög ham. [Ht. *oghama*; Gæl. *ogh*.] *Often*.



ög ham. [Ht. *oghama*; Gæl. *ogh*.] *Often*.

ög ham. [Ht. *oghama*; Gæl. *ogh*.] *Often*.

ög ghi gce. [Native name.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ögiv al. [Eng. *ogive*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ögiv. [Eng. *ogive*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ögiv. [Fr. *ogive*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

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ögiv. [Fr. *ogive*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ögiv. [Fr. *ogive*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

ögiv. [Fr. *ogive*.] *Often*, *ogive*.

fäte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fällt, father; wč, wčt, hčre, camčl, hčr, thčre; pine, pit, sirc, sir, marine; gö, pčt, or, worč, wčlf, work, whč, sčn; mčto, cčb, cčrc, unite, cčr, rčle, fčll; trčy, Sčryan. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

oil beetle, s.

Entom. : The genus *Meloe* (q.v.).

oil bird, s.

Ornithology :

- 1. *Stratopis cuculopsis*, the Guacharo (q.v.)
- 2. *Betulaestomus mollieri*, discovered by Mr. Lazard among the precipices of Adams' Peak range. (*Tourant: Cyclon* (ed. 5th), i. 180.)

oil box, s. A box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other contrivance; an oil-cup.

oil cake, s. The mass or refuse after oil is pressed from flax, rape, mustard, cotton, or hempseed; or from cocoa-nut pulp. Used for cattle-feed or manure. Linseed-cake is principally used as a food for cattle in this country, and rape-cake for fattening sheep.

Oil-cake mill : A machine to crumble oil-cake as food for stock.

oil can, s.

- 1. A can or vessel for storage of oil, from which it is withdrawn for sale or use, as the case may be.
- 2. A can for holding oil for supplying lamps, stoves, or journals.
- 3. An oiler for lubricated bearings.

oil cellar, s. An oil-reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box.

oil cloth, s. A tarpaulin; painted canvas for floor-covering. The latter description is prepared from cloth especially woven for the purpose, frequently of great width, and covered on each side by a peculiar series of processes with paint. Figures or patterns in oil-colours are afterwards printed on one side by means of wooden blocks. [FLOOR-CLOTH.]

oil cock, s. A faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to the journal.

oil colour, s. A colour or pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

oil cup, s. [OIL-BOX.]

oil fuel, s. Refined or crude petroleum, naphthalme, shale-oil, creosote, grease, sodalium tar, &c. (Used for the furnaces of steamships.)

oil gas, s.

Chem. : A gas of high illuminating power, obtained by dropping oil on iron plates heated to redness and collecting the gaseous product.

oil-gilding, s. A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a priming of whiting and size, several coats of clear eade or transparent size, and an upper surface of oil-gold size, made of boiled linseed-oil and ochre, laid on by a brush.

oil-gland, s.

Bot. : A gland producing oil, as in the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum*.

oil-hole, s. A passage for a lubricant.

oil leather, s.

Leather : Leather prepared by emrying hides in oil. The hides are somewhat moist, that the oily matters may be gradually and thoroughly absorbed.

oil-mill, s. A kind of mill for expressing vegetable oils.

oil-mineral, s. [PETROLEUM.]

oil-nut, s.

Bot. : The genus *Hamiltonia*. The best-known species is the Olive-bearing Oil-nut, *Hamiltonia oleifera*, a native of North America.

oil of angels, s. A gift or bribe of money, in allusion to the erin angel.

"His stripes washed off
With oil of angels."
Mansinger: Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

oil of brick, s. An empyrenumatic oil used by lapidaries as a vehicle for emery, by which precious stones are sawn or cut. The brick is soaked in oil and subjected to distillation at a high temperature.

oil of holly, s. A beating.

oil of male fern, s.

Chem. & Phorum. : An oil of a dark green colour, formed by dissolving the soluble matters contained in the rhizomes of the male fern. It is used as an anthelmintic.

oil of talc, s. A cosmetic common in the seventeenth century, consisting of talc calcined.

"She ne'er had or hath
Any belief in Malice Barbee's bath
Or Turner's oil of talc." *Ben Jonson: Entermoods*.

oil of vitriol, s. [SULPHURIC ACID.]

oil of wine, s. [ETHERIN.]

oil painted, a. Painted in oil-colours. (*Lampshade: Children of the Lord's Supper*.)

oil painting, s.

1. The art of painting in oil-colours, the invention of which has been generally but erroneously attributed to Van Eyck, in the early part of the fifteenth century. The colours chiefly used are white lead, Cremnitz white, chrome, king's yellow, Naples yellow, ochre, Dutch pink, Terra di Siena, yellow lake, vermilion, red-lead, Indian-red, Venetian red, lakes, browns, pinks, Vandyke brown, burnt and unburnt amber, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, ivory black, blue black, asphaltum, ultramarine.

"The claim of Van Eyck to the invention of oil-painting in the fifteenth century has been shown to be untenable." *Tenaut: Cyclon*, i. 49.

2. A painting executed in oil-colours. Such pictures are painted on wood or metal, but most commonly on canvas, stretched upon a frame, and primed with a kind of size mixed with paint of drab or white colour.

oil palm, s. [OLIVE-PALM.]

oil passage, s.

Bot. (Pl.) : Passages producing oil, as in Umbelliferae and Compositae.

oil plant, s.

Bot. : *Sesamum orientale*.

oil press, s. A press for extracting oil from the seeds of various plants.

oil pump, s. A pump to raise oil from a can or reservoir and discharge it on to a journal.

oil safe, s. A storage-vessel for oil, protected from access of fire, and measurably from the heat of the surrounding atmosphere.

oil sardine, s.

Ichthy. : *Clupea sardina*. [SARDINE.]

oil seed, s.

Bot. : (1) *Verbascum sativa*; (2) *Guzonia oleifera*; (3) *Ricinus communis*. [CASTOR-OIL.]

oil shale, s. [OIL-COAL.]

oil shop, s. A shop where oils, colours, &c., are sold.

oil skin, s. Cloth treated with oil to make it water and perspiration proof; it is used for making waterproof clothing, &c.

oil spring, s. A spring which yields mineral oils, such as petroleum, naphtha, &c. [OIL-WELL.]

oil still, s. A still for hydrocarbons, notably petroleum.

oil stone, s. A slab of fine-grained stone, set in a wooden block and provided with a wooden cover, used for imparting a keen edge to tools; it is so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing surface.

oil test, s. A test or standard for ascertaining the degree of heat at which the hydrocarbon vapours of petroleum are liable to explode. That legally employed in Great Britain consists in heating the oil in a porcelain vessel surrounded by a hot-water bath. A wire is placed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the rim of the vessel, and when a thermometer, whose bulb is submerged $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the surface of the oil, indicates the desired heat, say 90°, a small flame is passed quickly along the wire over the surface of the oil; if no flash is produced, the heat is continued and the test applied at every 3° above this until the flashing-point is reached.

oil tree, s.

Bot. : *Besnoa limatifolia*. [BASSIA.]

oil way, s. An oil-hole.

oil well, s. A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed, for the reception of the mineral oil or petroleum which filters or flows into it. Oil-wells vary in depth from 100 to 1,000 feet, but the mode of sinking them is substantially similar. [PETROLEUM.]

oil, oyl, vt. [OIL, s.]

1. *Lat.* : To rub or smear over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint.

"Amber will attract straws thus oiled." *Beacon: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Fig.* : To make smooth or pleasant; to smooth over.

"Errog, oiled with obsequiousness" has often the advantage of tooth. *Salt: Neomax*, vol. ix., 84.

oiled, oyled, pp. pres. or vt. [OIL, v.]

oiled leather, s. Leather dressed with oil, as Chamisso leather.

oiled paper, s. [TRANS. PAPER.]

oiled silk, s.

Fabrics. : Silk which has been treated with a boiled oil, so as to render it water and perspiration proof.

oil er, s. [Eng. oil; vt.]

- 1. One who or that which oils.
- 2. A can for applying oil to a journal; an oil-can.
- 3. One who deals in oils; an oilman.

oil er y, s. [Eng. oiler; vt.]

- 1. The articles sold or dealt in by an oilman.
- 2. An oil-shop.

oil i ncss, oyl i ncssc, v. [Eng. oily, -ness.] The quality or state of being oily; greyness,unctuousness.

"Best hath lat and succulent leaves; which oiled, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very good change." *Beacon: Natural History*, § 321.

oil ing, pp. pres. & s. [OIL, v.]

A. As pp. pres. (See the verb).

B. As substantive :

- 1. *Oil, Oiling.* : The act of smearing, covering, or lubricating with oil.
- 2. *Wool.* : A stage in the manufacture of wool to prevent the fibres from becoming felted in the subsequent scurbling and carding.

oiling out, s.

Fine Art. : Preparing the surface of a picture which is to be retouched, by spreading over it a very slight coating of oil, the better to receive the fresh pigments.

oil let, oil-lette, oyl-let, s. [Fr. oillet, dimin. of oil = an eye.]

Arch. : Openings or loopholes made in the battlements and walls of medieval fortifications, through which arrows were discharged at the besiegers.

oil man, s. [Eng. oil, and man.]

One who deals in oils, colours, &c.

oil y, a. [Eng. oil; vt.]

I. *Literally* :

1. Consisting of or containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil.

"The mistakes we have when crude and watry substance turneth into fat and oily, are of four kinds." *Beacon: Vulg. Errors*, § 316.

2. Covered or smeared with oil; greasy, unctuous, fatty.

3. Resembling oil — as, an oily appearance.

II. *Figuratively* :

1. Fat, greasy.

"A little, round, fat, oily man of foot." *Phonon: Castle of Indolence*, i. 69.

2. Unctuous, smooth, glib; smoothly unctimonious; bland, wheedling.

"Flattery's glib in oily words profane." *Chamber: Lemnias*, x.

oily grain, s.

Bot. : The genus *Sesamum* (q.v.).

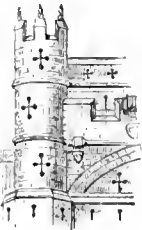
oily palm, s.

Bot. : The genus *Elois* (q.v.).

oin, suff. [Eng. suffs. -oid, and oin (Cher.)]

Chem. : Bearing a slight resemblance to; distantly connected with.

oine ment, oync ment, oigne ment, s. [O. Fr. oinment = an unguent, an ointment; *oiner* (Fr. *oindre*) = to anoint; Lat. *unguo*.] [ONFUMENT.]



OIL-LET.
(*Monk-bur, York*)

boil, boy : poult, jowl ; cat, cell, chorus, chia, bench; go, gem : thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

oint. **'oynt.** [*o* + *int*, *oynt*, *oynt* part of *ointment*]. To amount.

ointment. **'oyntment.** [*o* + *intment*, the *o* inserted from a confusion with the *oyntment* (*oyntment*)]. A soft unctuous substance or compound used for smearing or rubbing, especially the body or a face; used *part*; an ointment.

ois an ito (ois as was). [*ois*, *ois* From Orian(s), *ois* = France where found, *ois*, *ois* (*ois*)]
ois. [*ois*]. The same as O. T. **CAELOBITE** (*ois*); the same as E. **ITIO** (*ois*).

O.K. [*o* + *k*]. A slang abbreviation in *o.k.* [*o.k.*]. All correct. (*o.k.*)

ô ka pl. [*ô ka pl.*] Native name.

A mammal, said to belong to the goat family, inhabiting Central Africa. The first person to draw attention to it was Sir Henry M. Stanley, who learned from the dwarfs of the existence of a horse-like animal in the depths of the forest. In 1891 Sir Harry Johnston brought home the skin and two skulls, but little has been ascertained of the habits of the animal beyond the fact that it goes about in pairs in leafy thickets and is found only in the deepest recesses of the forest which lies to the west and south of the Albert Nyanza. Professor Lankester has proposed to found a distinct genus, *Okapia*, the name of the animal to be *Okapia Johnstoni*.

ôke. [*ôke*].
1. A Turkish and Egyptian weight, equal to about 2 lbs.
2. A Hungarian and Willaduan measure of capacity, equal to about 2½ pints.

ô kôn ite. After Okon, the German name of a mineral occurring in closely aggregated minute acicular crystals, sometimes fibrous, druse-like, also compact. Comp. *Silica*, 56.6; lime, 29.4; water, 13.0 = 100.

ôk ra, ôk ro. [*ôk ra*].

ôk tib be hite. After Oktibeha (a) Co., Mississippi, *ôk tib be hite* (*ôk tib be hite*).
ôk tib be hite. A name given by Shepard to a group of imbecile nouns, in which the proportions of a gram and nickel would correspond to the formula, FeNi.

ol. [*ol*]. [*ol*].
ol. [*ol*]. A suffix terminating compounds which are true alcohols. Thus, phenylphenyl *ol*.

ol a câ çé æ, s. pl. [*ol a câ çé æ*, *ol a câ çé æ*]. [*ol a câ çé æ*, *ol a câ çé æ*].
ol a câ çé æ. An order of Hypogynous Eucotyls, alliance Berberales. It consists of trees or shrubs, often spiny, with simple, rarely compound, alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves; the calyx small, entire, or slightly toothed, often becoming at last enlarged, petals definite, separate, or cohering in pairs by the intervention of stomens; those to ten of the stamens fertile; ovary one-celled, or occasionally imperfectly three- or four-celled; ovules two, three, or one; style bifurcated; stigma simple. Fruit drupaceous, one-celled, one-seeded. Mostly from the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Known genera, twenty three; species uncertain. (*Lindl.*)

ol a câ çé æ, s. pl. [*ol a câ çé æ*, *ol a câ çé æ*]. [*ol a câ çé æ*, *ol a câ çé æ*].
ol a câ çé æ. Lindl.'s name for the Olacaceæ.

ol a hite. [*ol a hite*].
ol a hite. A name apparently given by Bretherton to the "olacaceæ" of Schreber, 1817, and used by Dana under allate. It contains an excess of prot oxides.

ol ax. [*ol ax*]. [*ol ax*].
ol ax. The type species of the order Olacaceæ. The species of which about twenty four are known, are shrubs or small trees, often thorny, chiefly from Asia and Australia. The wood of *olax* *sephensii*, a small Chinese tree, is hot and tastes salt. It is very medicinal, and the leaves are eaten as a salad. The tree of *olax*, a sub-Himalayan species, is used for making shebet.

old. [*old*].

old. [*old*]. [*old*].
old. [*old*]. [*old*].

A. As adjectives:

1. Far advanced in years or life; having lived a long time; having passed a prolonged existence; aged. Applied to animals or plants.
"Jason, whose sigh his hair *old*,"
"The *old* man's head in white."

2. Past the middle period of life or existence.
"Mustoken blossoming which *old* age they call."
"In *old* time, the old."

3. Not new; not fresh or recent; having existed for a long time.
"Would he discard all his dearest, his *old*, his most trusty friend?"

4. Made or produced long before; ancient, antiquated.
"Were they not of the same strain, as our *old* monument does express?"

5. Decayed by process of time; worn.
"So man pateth a piece of new cloth into an *old* garment."

6. Having passed an existence of any specified duration; as, five years *old*; a month *old*.

7. Formerly existing; ancient.
"It was said to *old* men; thou shalt not see."

8. Existing or subsisting before something else; former, previous, as, To build a house on the site of an *old* one.

9. Long past; as, *old* times.

10. Long practiced, experienced.
"Then said I unto her that was *old* in *old* times, will they now count whoredoms with her?"

11. Long cultivated or worked; as, *old* land.

12. Having the thoughts, feelings, or experience of an old person; sagacious, sensible, thoughtful, far-seeing, sharp; as, To have an *old* head on young shoulders.

13. Crafty, cunning.
"I used as a familiar term of affection or cordiality."
"In thy ways, *old* Jack."

14. Plenty, copious, abundant; more than enough.
"News, *old* news."

15. Antiquated, worn out; wanting in vigour, sense, or liveliness.
17. Customary, wonted.
"You *old* vice still."

B. As adverbs: Of old; in old times; formerly.
"A song that *old* was sung."
"Of *old*;" In old times; long ago; from ancient times; formerly, anciently.
"As were the dogs of *old*."

***old-accustomed,** *a.* Customary from old times.
old age, *s.* That period or portion of life past middle-age; advanced age or years.
"During youth the metabolic activity of the body is able, not merely to balance the daily waste, but to add new material. After the culmination of manhood, or of womanhood, the body is able only to meet its daily waste, and as *old* age creeps on not even that. The several organs do not decay simultaneously, but they are so correlated that the failure of one sooner or later affects the other. The power of resistance to detrimental change becomes less after the characteristic (y. v.) and prepares the way for the total failure of some essential organ with fatal results."

Old Catholics, *s. pl.*
Old Catholics. The name assumed by a body of German priests and laymen who refused to accept the dogma of Papal infallibility, and, in consequence of its definition, formed themselves into a separate body. It was essentially a University movement, for the German bishops who had left Rome to avoid voting—Helele among the number—afterwards submitted. Van Schleier, a professor at Prague, published a formal protest; then came the Nuremberg protest of "Catholic professors" (Aug., 1870). Father Hyacinth's "Appel aux Evêques" followed in *Le Libérateur* in 1871, and (March 28) Dr. Dollinger set forth his reasons for withholding his assent "as a Christian, a theologian, an his-

torical student, and a citizen." Dollinger and Friedrich were immediately excommunicated. In the September following a Congress was held at Munich, when it was resolved to seek reunion with the Greeks. In 1872 a second congress was held at Cologne, at which Dean Stanley was present, and sent an account to the *Times*, which aroused much interest in England. On Aug. 11, 1873, Dr. Reinkens was consecrated at Rotterdam by Dr. Hey de Kamp, Jansenist Bishop of Dventer, and, in 1876, Dr. Reinkens consecrated Dr. Herzog. The first synod (1874) made confession and fasting voluntary; the second (1877) reduced the number of feasts, and admitted only such impediments to marriage as were recognised by the State; the third (1876) permitted priests to marry, but forbade them to officiate after marriage. This prohibition was annulled by the fifth synod (1878), and, in consequence, Friedrich, Reinsch, and some others withdrew. Congregations of Old Catholics exist in Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France, and Mexico, but their numbers are small. In Germany they seem to be dwindling away, but the project of Dollinger and his fellows will remain an important landmark in religious history.

old clothesman, *s.* One who deals in old or cast-off clothes.

Old Continent, *s.*
1. The continent of Europe.
2. The Eastern Hemisphere, as distinguished from the New Continent of North and South America.

Old Country, *s.* A name given in the United States and the Colonies to Great Britain and Ireland, and generally by any colony to its mother country.

old faecid, *a.*
1. *Old, Long.* Looking old and venerable.
"You trees were dishonorably ragged than an *old faecid* ancient."
2. *Print.* Applied to type with a face resembling that of the type used by the early printers who employed Roman characters.
This line is set in old-faced type.

old fashioned, *a.*
1. Formed according to old or antiquated fashion or custom.
2. Quaint; partaking of the old style or fashion.
"Round has *old-fashioned*, quaint abode
Deep silence reigned."
"Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Priet)

old gentleman, *s.* A euphemism for the devil.

old gentlemanly, *a. & adv.*
A. As adjectives: Pertaining to or befitting an old gentleman. (*Dillon: Don Juan*, 1, 216.)
B. As adverbs: Like an old gentleman.

old gooseberry, *s.* The devil. [*GOOSEBERRY*, (2).]

old lady, *s.*
Antion. A name given by collectors to *Moronia morio*.

old maid, *s.*
1. *Old, Long.* An unmarried woman somewhat advanced in years.
2. *Ind.* A West-Indian name for *Pinus rosea*.

old maidish, *a.* Like or characteristic of an old maid; prim.
"That he so precise and *old-maidish*."
"Mudra: *Chandala*, bk. 3, ch. 311.

***old maidism,** *s.* The state or condition of an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

old man, *s.*
I. Old, Long. A man advanced in years.
II. Technically:

1. *Ind.* *Arbustio Abrotanum*.
2. *Mining:* Stuff which has been worked upon before; working left by the old men, meaning ancient mines.
3. (1) *Old Man of the Mountain:* [MOUNTAIN, (1).]
(2) *Old Man of the Sea:* The old man, in the *Arabian Nights*, who leaped on and clung to the back of Smilken the Sailor, refusing to let go or dismount, hence, any intolerable burden, bore, or nuisance which one cannot get rid of.

Old Man's Beard:
Ind. (1) *Chenatis Fytalia*; (2) *Geropogon*, an asteraceous genus; (3) *Telandria usneoides*.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, her, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mute, eub, eure, unite, eür, rûle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

Old Man's Eye-brow :

Bot. : *Drosera biflora*.

Old Man's Head :

Bot. : *Pilocereus senilis*.

Old Nick, s. The devil.

old-oil, s. A name given by watchmakers to olive oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid

Old Red Conglomerate, Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate, s.

Geol. : A conglomerate with pebbles and boulders occurring in Caithness, on the Don, north of Aberdeen, near Balgowrie Bridge, and in other parts of Scotland. Prof. Ramsay considered it to be of glacial origin.

Old Red Sandstone, s.

1. Geol. : (DEVONIAN).

2. Comm., etc. : The formation yields both building and paving stones.

old said, a. Said long ago; said of old.

old-sand, s.

Foundry : The sand forming the floor of the moulting-shop to the depth of two or three feet, and filling the deep pits under the cranes. It is generally quite black, weak, and friable, and unfit for the face of any mould. On the other hand, its porous character makes it well-suited for filling the flasks over the facing-sand.

old school, s. A school or party belonging to old times, or having the opinions, manners, &c., of bygone days.

Old Scratch, s. The devil. So called, according to Parver, from Schratz, or Skratz, a demon of Scandinavian mythology.

old song, s. A mere trifle; a nominal sum or price — as, To buy anything for an old song.

old sow, s.

Bot. : *Melilotus corvidens*, called also *Tri-gonotheca corvidens*.

old-style, s. [STYLE.]

Old Testament, s. [TESTAMENT.]

Old Tom, s. A strong variety of gin.

So called, according to Brewer, from Tom of Thomas Chamberlain, one of the firm of Messrs. Hodges' gin distillery, who first concocted it.

old-wife, s.

I. *Oldwary Language* :

1. A chattering old woman; a gossip.

2. A man having the habits or character of an old woman.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Domestic* : A chimney-cap or cowl; an apparatus for curing smoky chimneys.

2. *Ichthy.* : A popular name for *Cantharus lineatus*, common on the British coast.

old woman's bitter, s.

Bot. : (1) *Pipturus Antidesma*; (2) *Citharexylum corvulinum*.

old woman's tree, s.

Bot. : *Quercus jamaicensis*.

Old World, s. & a.

A. *As subst.* : The Eastern Hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

B. *As adjective* :

1. *Lit.* (Of the form Old World) : Inhabiting the Eastern Hemisphere.

2. *Fig.* (Of the form old-world) : Pertaining to a by-gone age; old-fashioned, antiquated.

Old World Ant-thrushes : [PITUIDE.]

Old World Monkeys : [CATARRHINE.]

Old World Vultures : [VULTURINE.]

old-en, a. [Eng. old; -en.] Old, ancient, by-gone. (*Shakspeare* : *Aboloth*, iii. 4.)

old-en, c.t. & i. [OLDEN, a.]

A. *Trans.* : To make old; to cause to appear old; to age.

B. *Intrans.* : To become old; to age.

"He looked very much oldened."—*Traveller's Pen-tentis*, ch. iv.

öld-en-länd-i-ä, s. [Named after H. B. Oldenland, a Dane, who in 1695 collected plants at the Cape of Good Hope.]

Bot. : A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family

Hedyotidæ. It is so closely akin to Hedyotis (q.v.), that some botanists make it a section of that genus. A decoction of *Oldenlandia corymbosa* is used in India in bilious fever.

öld-er, a. [Comp. of old, a. (q.v.).]

Older Pliocene, s. [PLIOCENE.]

old-ham, s. [See def.] A cloth of coarse construction, so called from the town where it was first made.

öld hã mí a, s. [Named in honour of Dr. Oldham.]

Palaont. : A fossil genus of Lower Cambrian age, from Bray Head, co. Wicklow, Ireland, of which the "true nature is altogether unknown." (*Nicholson* : *Palaont.*, i. 161.) *Oldhamia antiqua*, the commonest species, consists of a central thread-like axis, from which spring bundles of short, radiating branches at regular intervals. The genus has been referred to the Sertularian Zoophytes, to the Polyzoa, and, with most probability, by Salter, to the calcareous sea-weeds.

old ham-ite, s. [Named after Dr. Oldham; suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A mineral occurring in small splen-derules in a part of the Busti Meteorite, and apparently sparsely distributed through that of Bishopville. Crystallization, determined by the cleavages and optical characters, isometric. Hardness, 4.0; sp. gr. 2.58; colour, pale chestnut-brown. Compos. : apparently a sulphide of calcium, with a little over three per cent. of sulphide of magnesium. It is mostly encrusted with gypsum as an alteration product.

Old hã ven, s. [See def.] A place in the London basin of the Eocene strata.

Oldhaven beds, s. pl.

Geol. : A series of beds, twenty to thirty feet thick, forming the base of the London clay. They consist almost entirely of rolled flint pebbles on a sandy base. About 160 species of fossils (marine and estuarine shells, and plant remains, including Ficus, Cinnamomum, and Coniferæ) have been found.

old-ish, a. [Eng. old; -ish.] Rather old

old-ness, s. [Eng. old; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being old or advanced in years; old age; existence for a long period.

"May their false lights . . . discover presses, holes, staves, and obtuses in their stunts."—*Brown*, & *Pet.* (*Palmer*, v. 1.)

2. Antiquity; long existence or continuance; as, the *oldness* of a house.

öld stër, s. [Eng. old; -ster; cf. *youngster*.] An old or oldish person; one advanced in years.

"Leave all us oldsters to bore one another to death."—*H. Kingley* (*Greenwich*, ch. xlv).

-ole, suff. [Lat. *oleum* = oil.]

Chem. : A suffix occasionally used instead of -ene, to denote hydrocarbons. Thus, benzole = benzene.

ö-lë-a (pl. ö-lë-æ), s. [Lat., from Gr. *λαία* (*laia*)] = an olive-berry, an olive-tree (q.v.).

Botany :

1. *Stem.* : Olive; the typical genus of the order Oleaceæ or Oliveæ (q.v.). The leaves are undivided; the flowers axillary, clustered, in colour greenish; the corolla four-cleft; the berry two-celled, each one-seeded, one of the two often abortive. *Olea europæa* is the Olive (q.v.). An oil is obtained also from *O. ferruginea*, and its wood is prized in India for turning, &c. *O. glandulifera*, another Indian tree, furnishes a wood which takes a fine polish, and is not attacked by insects. The oil of *O. cuspidata* is antiperiodic, as are the bark and leaves of *O. glandulifera*. The flowers of *O. ferruginea* are used in China for flavouring tea.

2. *Pl.* : A tribe of Oleaceæ, having for its fruit a drupe or berry.

ö-lë-ä-çë-æ, ö-lë-i-në-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *olea*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *anceæ*, *inceæ*]

Bot. : Olivaceous, an order of Perizyous Exogens, alliance Solanales. It consists of trees or shrubs, usually with dichotomous branches; opposite, generally simple, leaves; flowers in terminal or axillary racemes or panicles; a four-cleft, gamopetalous corolla; two, rarely four, stamens; a two-celled ovary,

each cell with two pendulous seeds; style, one or none; stigma, bifid or undivided. Closely akin to Juglandaceæ. Natives chiefly of temperate climates. Divided into two tribes, Oleæ and Fraxineæ. Known genera, 24; species, 1,100. Two genera represented in Britain, viz., *Ligustrum* and *Fraxinus* (q.v.)

o-lë-äg-in-öus, a. [Lat. *oleginus* = belonging to olive-oil, from *oleum* = oil (q.v.); Fr. *oleagineux*; Ital. & Sp. *oleaginoso*.]

I. *Oldwary Language* :

1. *Lit.* : Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, unctuous, greasy.

"The sap, when it first enters the root is ropy, watery, poor, and scarcely oleaginous."—*Arbucul* (*on Arbuculs*, ch. ii.)

2. *Fig.* : Smoothly and hypercritically sentimentous; unctuous, flattery, oily.

II. *Bot.* : Fleecy in substance, but filled with oil.

ö-lë-äg-in-öus-nëss, s. [Eng. *oleginous*, -ness.] The quality or state of being oleginous; oiliness, unctuousness.

"In speaking of the oleaginousness of various spots, I employ the word 'moist' rather than 'oil.'"—*Boyle*, *Works*, v. 111

ö-lë-a-mën, s. [Lat. *oleum* = oil (q.v.).] A soft unguent of liniment prepared from oil.

ö-lë-a-mide, s. [Eng. *ole(o)*, and *amide*.]

Chem. : C₁₅H₂₇O₂N.Hg. An amide of a fatty acid, obtained from almond oil by the action of alcoholic ammonia. It is crystalline, insoluble in water, but soluble in warm alcohol. Melts at 81°.

ö-lë-än-dër, s. [Fr. *oléandre*; Ital. *oleandra*; Sp. *oleandra*; Port. *oleandra*, *leandra*; Low Lat. *oleandrum*, *leandrum*; by Mehn and Little considered a corrupt. of *oleobolivion* (q.v.), by Skeat a corrupt. of *havelandron*.]

Bot. : *Nerium Oleander*, the Common, and *N. adenansis*, the Sweet-scented Oleander. They have lanceolate coriaceous leaves, with parallel veins and fine rosate flowers. The former is a native of India, now naturalised in many warm countries. A decoction of its leaves forms a wash used in the south of Europe to destroy cutaneous vermin; the powdered wood and bark are used at Nice as the basis of a rat-poison. Sweet-scented Oleander is wild in central India, Sind, Afghanistan, and the outer Himalayas to 5,500 feet. Often cultivated in India, &c. All parts of the plant, especially the root, are poisonous.

"A fairy blade from Italy
With smells of oleanders in her hair"
—*B. B. Woodman* (*Verona* *Legh*, ix.)

oleander hawk moth, s.

Pecton. : *Chorizanthe perii*. Fore wings, pale rosy-gray, with blotches of dull green, and waxy whitish streaks. The larva feeds on the oleander. Found, though rarely, in the south of England.

ö-lë-as-tër, s. [Lat. = the oleaster, from *olea* (q.v.).]

Botany :

1. *Sing.* : The genus *Elaeagnus* (q.v.).

2. *Pl.* : Lindley's name for the Eleagnaceæ.

ö-lë-ate, s. [Eng. *ole(a)*; -ate.]

Chem. : A salt of oleic acid.

oleate of lead, s.

Chem. : (C₁₈H₃₃O₂)₂Pb. Obtained by decomposing an alcoholic solution of oleate of sodium with acetate of lead, and washing the result. It fuses in a vacuum to a white light powder, dissolves slowly in cold, but more quickly in boiling ether.

ö-lë-rä-nal, a. [OLETERANOS.] Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

ö-lëe-rä-nön, s. [Gr. *ὀλεκράνον* (*olekranon*) = point. From *ὀλεκράνον* (*olekranon*), i.e., *ὀλεκρῶν κρῆνον* (*olekron kranion*) = the point of the elbow.]

Anat. : The elbow; the larger of the two apophyses at the upper end of the ulna, ending in a rough tuberosity and an obtuse point.

o-lë-ënc, s. [NOXYLENE.]

ö-lë-fī-ant, a. [Lat. *oleum* = oil, and *fī* = (pass. *fīo*) = to make.] Producing or forming oil.

olefiant gas, s. [ETHENE.]

böil, böy; pöut, jöw! : cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benëç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. çh - f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -fion, -çion = çhun. -cious, -fious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

o le lines, *n.* [Prof. *ole-*, and Gr. *λίανος* (*lianós*) = oil.] A class of olefines consisting of ethylene dichloride, ethylene dibromide, ethylene diiodide, ethylene dibromide, ethylene diiodide, ethylene dichloride, ethylene dibromide, ethylene diiodide.

o le ic, *n.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, Eng. *ole-* = oil.] A class of olefines derived from oil.

oleic acid, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλεῖον* (*oleion*) = oil, and *ἄκτις* (*aktis*) = acid.] Obtained by the saponification of olive oil. The acid is separated by treatment with lead soap, which is dissolved in ether, and afterwards decomposed by addition of hydrochloric acid. The oleic acid dissolves in ether, from which it is obtained by evaporation. It forms dazzling white needles, which melt at 14°, and volatilize without decomposition. Sp. gr. 0.915 at 15°. It is tasteless, non-toxic, and insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

oleic ether, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλεῖον* (*oleion*) = oil, and *ἄκτις* (*aktis*) = acid.] Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a solution of oleic acid in alcohol. It separates as a colorless liquid. Sp. gr. 0.87 at 18°. Soluble in alcohol.

o le if ér õus, *n.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, *ferre* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. *ad-*, suff. *-ous*.] Producing of bearing oil.

o le in, *n.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil; *in* (*in*), *n.*] Oleic acid forms three glycerides, monolein, (C₁₈H₃₄O₂)(OH)(C₁₈H₃₄O₂); diolin, (C₁₈H₃₄O₂)(OH)₂(C₁₈H₃₄O₂); and triolin, the olein of natural fats, (C₁₈H₃₄O₂)₃. These compounds can be produced by heating oleic acid and glycerin in suitable proportions, in sealed tubes. They are all liquid, and solubly about 15°.

o le i nè æ, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλεῖον* (*oleion*) = oil, and *ἄκτις* (*aktis*) = acid.]

olécnes, *pl.* [OLEFINES.]

o len i dae, *n.* [Mod. Lat. *oleum* = oil; Lat. *oleum*, *pl.* *olea*, suff. *-idae*.] *Pl.* [PARADOXIDA.]

o lont, *n.* [Lat. *oleus*, *pl.* *olea*, suff. *-lont* = to smell.] Smelling, scented.

o lén ùs, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλεῖον* (*oleion*) = the arm from the elbow downwards.] *Pl.* *ol.* A genus of Trilobites, akin to *Pterobolites* (q.v.). The glabella is conical, there are only fourteen body-rings, and the pygidium is well-developed. Commences in the Upper Cambrian, and survives till the Upper Silurian. [PARADOXIDA.]

o le o, *adv.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil.] Having oil in its composition; oily.

olco phosphoric, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλεῖον* (*oleion*) = oil, and *ἄκτις* (*aktis*) = acid.]

o le ó graph, *n.* [Prof. *ole-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A picture in all colours, produced by a process similar to that of lithographic printing.

o le ó mar gar inc, *n.* [Prof. *ole-*, and Eng. *oleum* = oil.]

o le om é ter, *n.* [Prof. *ole-*, and Eng. *oleum* = oil.] A process of hydrometry adapted for determining the relative densities of oils.

o-lé onc, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλεῖον* (*oleion*) = oil, and *ὄνεια* (*onia*) = oil.]

A term applied to the oily liquid obtained by the oxidation of oleic acid and with quinine. It is supposed to be the active principle of the castor-oil, but has not been found pure.

o le óp tene, *n.* [OLEOFINES.]

o le oso, o le õus, *n.* [Lat. *oleosus*, from *oleum* = oil.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, oleaginous.

o le õs i ty, *n.* [Eng. *ole-* = oil; *ty*, the quality of state of being oily, oiliness, greaseiness.]

o lér a çè re, *n.* [OLEOFINES.]

o lér a ceous (ce as sh), *n.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, *ceus*, from *ce*, *ceus* = podiciferous.] *Bot.*; Edible, edible, esculent.

o lér a ceous, *n.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, *ceus*, from *ce*, *ceus* = podiciferous.] *Bot.*; Edible, edible, esculent.

o le roñ, *n.* [See *ole*.]

o le roñ, *n.* [See *ole*.]

o le roñ, *n.* [See *ole*.]

o le roñ, *n.* [See *ole*.]

ol fact, *n.* [Lat. *olfactus*, freq. of *olfacio* = to smell; *facto* = to smell, and *facto* = to make.] To smell.

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ol i gan drous, *n.* [Prof. *olig-*, and Gr. *ἄργυρος* (*argyros*) = silver.] Having fewer than twenty stamens.

ol i garch, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία* (*oligarchia*) = oligarchy.] A number of an oligarchy; one of a few in power.

ol i gar chal, *n.* [Eng. *oligarch*; *-al*.] The same as OLIGARCHY (q.v.).

ol i gar chal, *n.* [Eng. *oligarch*; *-al*.] The same as OLIGARCHY (q.v.).

ol i gar chie, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία* (*oligarchia*) = oligarchy.] Of or pertaining to an oligarchy; of the nature of an oligarchy.

ol i gar chie, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία* (*oligarchia*) = oligarchy.] Of the nature of an oligarchy.

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fate, fát, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère: pînce, pit, sírc, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wóre, wöf, work, wóh, sôn; müte, cúb, cürç, uníte, èür, rúle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

including much felsite; (3) Aventurine oligoclase, or Sunstone; (4) Moonstone; most of which, however, is referable to orthoclase. A frequent constituent of eruptive and metamorphic rocks.

oligoclase-albite, *s.* [OLAFITE]

oligoclase diorite, *s.*

Petrog.: A greenish-gray, greenish-black, or speckled rock, consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of oligoclase and hornblende. When very compact in structure it is classed as a Diorite-aphanite.

ôl-î-gô-cy-thæ-ma, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, Gr. *kytos* (*kûtos*) = a cell, and *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood; Fr. *oligocythémie*.]

Pathol.: That condition of the blood, in which the red corpuscles are fewer in number than is normal.

ô-lig-ô-dôn, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδοῦτος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oligodontidae. Twelve species are known, from India, Ceylon, and the Philippines.

ôl-î-gô-dôn-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oligodon*, genit. *oligodontis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Ground Snakes, separated from the Colubridæ. There are four genera, with forty species, mostly from the Oriental regions. (*Halluc.*)

ôl-î-gôn, *s.* [Gr. *ὀλιγόν* (*oligon*), neut. of *ὀλιγός* (*oligos*) = little.] (See the compound.)

oligon spar, *s.* [OLIGONITE.]

ô lig-ôn-ite, *s.* [Gr. *ὀλιγόν* (*oligon*), neut. of *ὀλιγός* (*oligos*) = little; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

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

ôl-î-gôp-ôr-ûs, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a channel, a passage.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoidea, from the Carboniferous rocks. There were only four rows of plates in each ambulacral area.

ôl-î-gôr-ûs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀλιγορέω* (*oligoreô*) = to esteem lightly. (*McNeill*)]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percide (q.v.). *Oligurus macquensis* is the Murray Cod (q.v.). *O. gigas*, from the coast of New Zealand, is the Hapuku of the natives and colonists. Dr. Hector considers it entitled to generic distinction, on account of anatomical differences.

ôl-î-gô-spër-mouïs, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having few seeds.

ôl-î-gôt-rô-phÿ, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *τροφή* (*trôphê*) = nourishment; *τροφία* (*trôphê*) = to nourish.] Deficiency of nourishment.

ô-lî-ô, ôg-lî-ô (*g* silent), **ô-lî-a**, *s.* [Sp. *olla* = a dish, a mixed dish of meat and vegetables, from Lat. *olla* (f. Lat. *aula*) = a pot; Port. *ollat*.]

- * 1. A dish of stewed meat.
- 2. A mixture, a medley.
- * "I have such an *olla* of affairs, I know not what to do."—*Congress: Witty of the World*

3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces or compositions, chiefly musical.

ol-î-phant, *s.* [OLIFANT.]

ôl-î-tôr-ÿ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *olitorius*, from *olitor* = a gardener, from *olus* (genit. *oleris*) = potherbs.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or belonging to the kitchen garden or potherbs.

* "Work to bedone in the orchard and *olitory* garden."—*Ætlyn: Kalend. Hort., January.*

B. As *subst.*: A potherb.

* "To neglect timely cover to your tender *olitorius*."—*Ætlyn: Kalend. Hort., November.*

ô-lî-va, *s.* [OLIVE.]

I. Zool.: Olive, a genus of Buccinidae (q.v.). Shell cylindrical, polished; spire very short, suture channelled; aperture long, narrow, notched in front; columella callous, striated obliquely; body-whole furrowed near base. No operculum in the typical species, *Oliva spurkyra*. Large foot and mantle lobes; eyes near tips of tentacles. Known species 120, from sub-tropical coasts of America, West Africa, India, China, and the Pacific.

2. *Palæont.*: Twenty fossil species, commencing in the Eocene Tertiary.

ôl-î-vâ-ceous (**cc** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *olivæ* = an olive; Eng. *adj. suff. -aceous*.] Having the qualities or characteristics of the olive; of the colour of the olive; olive-green (q.v.).

ôl-î-var-ÿ, *a.* [Lat. *olivæus*, from *oliva* = an olive.] Resembling an olive.

olivary bodies, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The second portion of the *medulla oblongata*, behind the anterior pyramids.

olivary process, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow portion of bone on a level with the optic foramina and in front of the pituitary fossa, from which it is separated by a shallow transverse groove.

ôl-î-vâs-ter, *a.* [Fr. *olivastre* (Fr. *oliviste*).] Of the colour of an olive; Ital. *olivastro*.] Of the colour of an olive; olive-coloured; of a tawny colour. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 399.)

ôl-ive (1), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] An esentechon attached to the strap of a travelling bag or satchel and perforated for the passage of the swivelled stud or button.

ôl-ive (2), **ol-yve**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *olive*, from Lat. *oliva*, from Gr. *ὀλιᾶ* (*oliva*) = an olive-tree; Ital. and Sp. *oliva*.]

A. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

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

2. The fruit or drupe of the olive, from which olive-oil is obtained. It is also used as a condiment.

3. The colour of the olive; a dark tawny colour, composed of violet and green in nearly equal proportions.

4. The same as OLIVA (q.v.).

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: *Olea europæa*. The leaves are oblong or lanceolate, smooth above but horny beneath; the small white flowers in axillary, erect racemes; the ellipsoidal fruits bluish-black, lerry-like, and pendulous. It is rarely above twenty-five feet high, but is of slow growth, and reaches a great age. Two varieties are known, the Oleaster (q.v.), not to be confounded with any of the modern order Thymalacæe, and the cultivated variety. The former is spiny, and has worthless fruit; the many sub-varieties of the latter are unarmed and have large, oily fruits. The specific name *europæa* implies that Europe was its native continent, which is doubtful. Its original seat was probably western Asia, and perhaps Europe as well. It was very early brought into cultivation, and in classic times was sacred to Minerva. It was very abundant in Palestine, and even yet there are fine olive plantations near Jerusalem, Nablus (formerly Shechem), &c. It is often mentioned in the Old Testament by the Hebrew name **זית** (*zîth*), and in the New by that of *ἄλαια* (*alêia*). Both are correctly translated olive. The Mount of Olives was named from it, and *tiethenane* means an oil-press. The tree has been introduced into and is cultivated in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and in some mountainous parts of India and Australia. The unripe fruits are pickled, and the ripe olives used for the manufacture of olive-oil (q.v.).

2. *Chem.*: When ripe, olives weigh about 30 grains each, and contain 25 per cent. of water, and 69 per cent. of fat. When scarcely formed they contain a considerable quantity of mume, which disappears as the fruit ripens.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; tawny.

* *Olives of Beef, Beef olives*: Slices of beef rolled, seasoned, and fried.

olive bark tree, *s.* [BUCCIDA.]

olive branch, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A branch of the olive-tree. It has long been considered an emblem of peace.

2. *Fig.*: A child. (Generally used in the plural.) (Founded on Ps. cxxviii. 3.)

olive green, *s.* A dark, brownish-green, resembling the colour of the olive. It is in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ green and $\frac{1}{3}$ purple.

olive-malachite, *s.* [OLIVENITE, LEBRENDE, VACUILLINEL.]

olive-oil, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: Florence oil. Salad oil. A non-drying oil, extracted from the fruit of the olive

by pressure. It has a pale yellow colour with a tinge of green, a mild and agreeable taste, is almost free from colour, and solidifies between 9 and 10°. It consists of the triglycerides of oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids. Sp. gr. 2044 = 9476 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with almond, nut, codza, and other oils.

2. *Pharmac.*: It is used as a laxative; as an emollient ingredient in emmas; to envelop the poisonous particles in the stomach in cases of poisoning; to relieve pruritus in skin diseases; and to protect the surface from the air in scalds and burns.

olive ore, *s.* [OLIVENITE.]

olive tree, *s.* An olive.

olive wood, *s.*

1. *Bot. Linn.*: The wood of the olive-tree. It resembles box, but is softer and has darker veins, and is susceptible of a high polish. The roots are very much knotted, and are used for making ornamental boxes.

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

olive yard, *s.* An inclosure in which olives are cultivated.

ôl-ivéd, *a.* [Eng. *olive*; *-ed*.] Decorated or covered with the branches or leaves of the olive.

"Green as of old each *olive* partial shade."

Barbara: The Tempest of Inn

ôl-î-ven-ite, *s.* [Lat. *oliva* = an olive; Ger. *oliven* = olive; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring as crystals, in globular groups of divergent fibres, lignitum, and sometimes almost pulverulent. Hardness, 3.9; sp. gr. 4.1 to 4.4; lustre, when crystallized, adamantine to vitreous; colour, all shades of green, from olive-green to blackish-green, sometimes brown, straw-yellow, and in pulverulent varieties almost white; streak, in the denser forms, olive-green to brown. Comps.: arsenic acid, 25.7; phosphoric acid, 3.7; oxide of copper, 57.4; water, 3.2 = 100. Dana divides this species into (1) Crystallized, sp. gr. 4.135 to 4.378; (2) Fibrous, sp. gr. 3.943; (3) Earthy, massive, and often soiling the fingers. With the exception of a few inferior specimens found in other localities, this mineral has been hitherto confined to some old mines in Cornwall.

ôl-î-vecr, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.] A small lift-hammer, worked by the foot. The hammer-head is about 2½ inches square and 10 inches long, with a swage tool, having a conical crease, attached to it, and a corresponding swage is fixed in a square cast-iron anvil-block, about 12 inches square and 6 deep, with one or two round holes for punching, &c.

ol-î-vere, *s.* [Fr. *olivier*, from *olive* = an olive.] An olive-tree.

"And they bent all the corners of that land"

"And all in *olives*, and yin-secke"

Chaucer: C. T., 11, 92.

ôl-î-vët, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A kind of mock pearl, used as beads and in traffic with savage nations.

U liv êt an, *s.* [From Mount Olivet.]

Eccl. in a Church Hist. (Pl.): Monks of the order of Mount Olivet, a reform of the Benedictines, founded (1212) by Bernard Tolomei, of Siena. They wore a cassock, scapular, cowl, and sleeve robe.

ôl-ive-wört, *s.* [Eng. *olive*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (L.): Evelyn's name for the Oleaceæ (q.v.).

ô liv i dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oliva*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs separated by Tate from Buccinidæ. Genera, *Oliva* and *Amerikana*.

ôl-iv-îl, *s.* [Probably from *olive* oil.]

Chem.: A neutral, crystalline substance, occurring in the gum of the olive-tree. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, from which it may be purified by recrystallization. The crystals are monocrystalline, colourless, and have a bitter-sweet taste. It is soluble in water, slightly in ether, and in all proportions in boiling alcohol. Strong sulphuric acid colours it blood-red.

ôl-î-vine, *s.* [Eng. *olive*; suff. *-ine* (*M. A.*)]

Min.: The same as CHRYSOÏD (q.v.).

bôil, boÿ; pôiut, jôwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, çerophon, exist. İng. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün. -fion, -şion = zhün. -cious, -tious, sious = şüs. ble, alc, &c. = bel, del.

ól i vin ite, s. [Fr. vin, wine, and ite.]

ól i vi ru tin, s. [Fr. vin, wine, and ite.] ... dissolved by the addition of water. When concentrated, it forms a fine violet ...

ól iv ite, s. [Fr. olive, and ite.] ... A bitter substance, obtained from the fruit and leaves of the olive. It is soluble in neutral crystals, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in dilute acids.

ól la (o), s. [Sp. olivo, an olive, from Lat. oliva, olive, and ite.] ... 1. A ... 2. A ...

olla podrida, s. [Sp. lit. = putrid or rotten.] ... 1. ... 2. ...

ól la (2), s. [Haiti.] A palm leaf used in the U. S. East, for writing on with a sharpened piece of wood or metal.

ól lite, s. [Lat. oliv. (2); Eng. suff. -ite.] ...

ól o graph, s. [Heterographic.]

ól ó gý, s. [Gr. oliv. (2)] ... A suffix denoting a particular branch of science, as geology, physiology, &c.

ól ó gý, s. [Fr. oliv. (2)] ... Any science or branch of knowledge, especially in a jocular sense.

ól pè, s. [Gr. = a leathern oil-flask.] A term applied to that description of jug which has two spouts, but an even rim or lip.

ól ym pí a, s. [Gr.] [OLYMPIAD] ...

ól ym pí ad, s. [Gr. ὀλυμπιακός (olympiakos), from ὀλυμπία (olympia), from Olympia, a district in Elis, where the OLYMPIC games were celebrated.] [OLYMPIC GAMES] ...

ól ym pí an, s. [Gr.] [OLYMPIAN] ... A. ... B. ...

ól ym pic, s. & c. [Gr. ὀλυμπικός (olympiakos)] ... A. ... B. ...

Olympic games, s. pl. [Fr. olympique, from Gr. ὀλυμπία (olympia)] ...

faté, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wore, wolf, work, who, son; mûte, enb, cure, unite, èur, rûle, full; trý, Sýrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

om, s. [Sanscrit.]

1. Rudra-essence: A sacred and mystical syllable, of which the etymology is lost in antiquity. Its original meaning appears to have been solemn affirmation or assent. In the Upanishads it appears first as a mystic monosyllable, its letters often are three in Sanscrit, o, m, m standing each for one of the Hindu triad of gods, Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. It is said to have been "milked out" of the Vedas. (Monier Williams.)

2. Esoutherion: It is almost always employed at the commencement of mystic formulae. (Monier Williams.)

om a ean-tha, s. [Gr. ὤμος (ōmos) = the shoulder, and ἀκανθα (akanthos) = a prickle.] ... 1. ... 2. ...

om a gra, s. [Gr. ὤμος (ōmos) = the shoulder, and ἀγρα (agra) = a seizure.] ...

om a nân dêr, s. [Comp. from Calamander (?).] (See the compound.)

omander wood, s. [Lat. a Calama. A variety of Calamander-wood obtained in Ceylon from Diospyros Ebenaster.]

om â sùm, s. [Lat.] ...

om bre (bre as bër), s. [Fr. hombré, from Sp. juego del hombre = (lit., the game of the man) the game of ombre, from Lat. hominum, genus, of homo = man.] A game of cards, played by two, three, or five players.

om brom è-tër, s. [Gr. ὀμβρος (ombros) = rain, and μέτρον (metron) = a measure.] An apparatus or instrument to measure the depth of rain which falls; a rain-gauge (q.v.).

om brô phý-tùm, s. [Gr. ὀμβρος (ombros) = rain, and φυτόν (phuton) = a plant.] So called because they are said to spring up after rain.

om még-a, s. [Gr., lit. = the great or long o, from ὦ = o, and μέγα (mega) = great.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet. [ALPHA.]

om' e lét, om' e lètte, òm lét, s. [Fr. omlette; O, Fr. omelette, supposed to be from O, Fr. ovallette = a thin plate.] A kind of pancake made chiefly with eggs.

ò mén, s. [Lat., from O, Lat. omnia, a word of doubtful origin.] A chance event or occurrence, considered as a sign of good or ill; anything thought to portend good or ill; a sign of a future event; a prognostic, an augury.

ò-mèn, s. & c. [ROMENIC, s.] ... A. ... B. ...

ò méné, s. [Eng. omens; Lat.] ... A. ... B. ...

ò mén tal, s. [Lat. omni(tum); Eng. adj. suff. -al.] ...

ò mèn tum (pl. ó mén ta), s. [Lat.] ...

then, surrounding the stomach, passing down in front of the intestines, and returning to the transverse colon, they form the greater omentum.

ò mēr, s. [Heb. מֵר (mēr).] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the tenth part of an ephah (q.v.). (Ezekiel xvi. 36.)

ò mih' mýl, s. [Gr. ομιαμα (omiehna) = urine; -yl.] ... Chem.: An oxidized substance of resinous consistence contained in the ethereal extract of urine. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis.

òm ì lèt-ìe-ál, s. [HOMILETICAL.]

òm-in-àte, s. & c. [Lat. ominatus, pa. par. of ominare = to prophesy, to portend; omnia (genit. ominis) = an omen (q.v.).] ... A. ... B. ...

òm-in-à-tion, s. [OMINATE.] The act of omitting or presaging; prognostication; a foretelling.

òm-in-òus, s. [Lat. ominosus, from omnia (genit. ominis) = an omen (q.v.).] ... 1. ... 2. ...

òm-in-òus-ly, adv. [Eng. ominous; -ly] ... 1. ... 2. ...

òm-in-òus-nèss, s. [Eng. ominous; -ness.] The quality or state of being ominous.

òm-mis-si-ble, s. [As if from a Lat. ommissibilis, from omittiss, pa. par. of omittre = to omit (q.v.).] Capable of being omitted.

òm-miss-iôn (ss as sh), s. [Fr., from Lat. omittissimum, accus. of omittissio = a leaving out, from omittiss, pa. par. of omittre = to omit (q.v.); Sp. omittion; Ital. omittion.] ... 1. ... 2. ... 3. ...

òm-mis-sive, s. [Lat. omittiss, pa. par. of omittre = to omit (q.v.).] Omitting; leaving out; neglecting.

òm-mis-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. omittissive; -ly.] In an omittissive manner; by omission or leaving out.

òm-mit, s. [Lat. omittre (for omittit, from om- = ob- = away, and mittre = to send); Sp. omitir; Fr. omettre; Ital. omittere.] ... 1. ... 2. ...

òm-mit, s. [Lat. omittre (for omittit, from om- = ob- = away, and mittre = to send); Sp. omitir; Fr. omettre; Ital. omittere.] ... 1. ... 2. ...

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òm-mit, s. [Lat. omittre (for omittit, from om- = ob- = away, and mittre = to send); Sp. omitir; Fr. omettre; Ital. omittere.] ... 1. ... 2. ...

- * 3. To neglect; to fail to profit by; to let slip. (*Shakesp.*: *Julius Caesar*, IV, 3.)
- * 4. To neglect; not to attend to or care for.
"Therefore omit him not; blunt not his love."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV*, IV, 4.
- * 5. To leave out; not to mention or insert. as, To omit a word in a sentence.

ō-mit-tance, *s.* [Eng. *omit*; *-ance*.] The act of omitting; omission, forbearance, neglect.

"But that's all one; *omittance* is no *quittance*."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, III, 5.

ō-mit-ter, *s.* [Eng. *omit*; *-er*.] One who omits, neglects, or disregards.

ōm-mā-strēph-ēs, *s.* [Gr. *ὄμμα* (*omma*) = the eye, and *στρέφω* (*strephō*) = to twist.]

1. Zool.: Sagittated Calamary; a genus of Tentacle (q.v.). Body cylindrical, terminal fins large and rhombic; arms with two rows of suckers, sometimes an internal membranous fringe, tentacles short and strong, with four rows of cups. Pen, a shaft, with three diverging ribs, and a hollow conical appendix; length from one inch to nearly four feet. Fourteen recent species, from open seas of all climates.

2. *Valvulæ*: Similar pens of four species from the Oxford Clay, Solenhofen; one species from the Tertiary.

ōm-mā-tō-phō-çā, *s.* [Gr. *ὄμμα* (*omma*), *γεννῶ*, *gennatōs* (*gennatōs*) = an eye, and *φωκῆ* (*phōkē*) = a seal.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidae, sub-family Stenophryninae, between which and Cystophorinae, *Ummatophoca Rossii*, the sole species, is possibly a connecting link. It was discovered during Ross's expedition to the South Pole (1839-43), a fact which its specific name commemorates.

ōm-nē-i-tŷ, **ōm-nī-ē-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all.] That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; the Deity.

ōm-nī, *pref.* [Lat. *omnis* = all.] A prefix giving the widest possible extension to the second element of the word of which it is a component part.

†ōm-nī-āc-tive, *u.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *active*.] Working in all places; universally active.

"He is everlastingly busy when creation is its utmost life, omnipresent and omnivictor." — *Contemporary Review*, XXII, 28.

ōm-nī-bē-nēv-ō-lēnce, *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *benevolence*.] Benevolence or goodwill towards all.

"*Omnibenevolence* pardons."
Browning: *King & Book*, XI, 202.

ōm-nī-būs, *s.* [Lat. = for all; Lat. dat. pl. of *omnis* = all.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II, 2.

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

II. *Technically*:

1. *Glass-making*: A sheet-iron cover for articles in a lehr or annealing-arch, in order to protect them from drafts of air.

2. *Vehicles*: A long four-wheeled vehicle to carry passengers; the seats being arranged on each side, the passengers facing, and the door at the rear; additional seats for passengers being arranged on the roof. Commonly abbreviated to *būs*. Established in Paris by a decree of Louis XIV., 1662. Re-established, 1819. Introduced in London in 1829.

* **omnibus box**, *s.* A large box in a theatre, being on the same level as, and having communication with, the stage.

ōm-nī-cor-pōr-ē-āl, *u.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *corporeal* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"He is both incorporeal and omniscipitous, for there is nothing of anybody which he is not." — *Catholic Encyclopedia*, p. 547.

ōm-nī-ēr-ū-dite, *u.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *erudite*.] Learned in everything.

"That omnivertute man." — *Sonnet*: *The Doctor*, ch. xiv.

ōm-nī-far'ī-ōūs, *u.* [Lat. *omnipotens* = of all sorts.] Of all kinds, various sorts, or modes.

"Brought the confused chaos of omnivarious atoms into that orderly universe of the world that now is." — *Catholic Encyclopedia*, p. 56.

ōm-nif-er-ōūs, *u.* [Lat. *omnifer*, from *omnis* = all; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing all kinds; all-producing.

ōm-nif-ic, **ōm-nif'ic-k**, *u.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *facio* = to make.] All-creating, all-forming.

"Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou, deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnific* word; you discord end."
Milton: *P. L.*, VII, 217.

ōm-nif-i-çence, *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *facio*, pr. par. of *facio* = to do.] Omnipo- tence; doing of all or any things.

"Meekly dextrous *omnificence*." — *Literary World*, Feb. 15, 1882.

ōm-nī-form, *u.* [Lat. *omniformis*; *omnis* = all, and *forma* = form, shape.] Of all forms or shapes; having every shape.

"The living *omniform* seminary of the world." — *Berkley*: *Siris*, § 284.

ōm-nī-form-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *omniform*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being omniform.

"Her self-essential *omniformity*."
Mare: *Song of the Soul*, III.

ōm-nī-fŷ, *v.t.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *facio* (pass. *fito*) = to make.] To render universal; to make everything of.

"To magnify, or rather *omnify*, his Lord and Master." — *Ward*: *Sermons*, p. 3.

ōm-nī-ēn-ōūs, *u.* [Lat. *omnigenus*; *omnis* = all, and *genus* = a race, a kind.] Of all kinds; containing all kinds.

ōm-nī-graph, *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all; suff. *-graph* (q.v.).] The same as PANTOGRAPH (q.v.).

ōm-nim-ē-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Gr. *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] A surveying apparatus made public in September, 1869, by Eckhold, a German, to supersede chain-measuring. It consisted of a theodolite and a level, a telescope and a microscope. (*Hopln.*)

ōm-nip-ar-ēnt, *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *parent*.] Parent of all. (*Darwin*: *Holy Books*, p. 12.)

ōm-nī-pār'ī-ēnt, *u.* [Lat. *omnipotens*, from *omnis* = all, and *potens* = to bring forth, to produce.] Bearing, producing or bringing forth all things; all-producing.

ōm-nī-pār-i-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *parity* (q.v.).] General equality; equality in every point or way.

ōm-nip-ar-ōūs, *u.* [OMNIPARENT.] Producing all things; omniparent.

ōm-nī-pā-tient (ti as sh), *u.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *patient*.] Capable of bearing or enduring everything; having powers of unlimited endurance.

ōm-nī-pēr-çip-i-ēnce, **ōm-nī-pēr-çip-i-ēn-çŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *perceptive*, *perception*.] The quality or state of being omnipercipient; unlimited perception.

"This omnipresence is *omnipercipience* terrestrial."
— *Mare*: *Autobate against Idolatry*, ch. II.

ōm-nī-per-çip-i-ēnt, *u.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *percept* (q.v.).] Perceiving or able to perceive all things; having unlimited perception.

"An *omnipercipient* omnipresence which does hear and see whatever is said or transacted in the world."
— *Mare*: *Autobate against Idolatry*, ch. II.

ōm-nip-ō-tençe, **ōm-nip-ō-ten-çŷ**, **ōm-nī-po-tēa-eye**, *s.* [Fr. *omnipotence*, from Late Lat. *omnipotentia*; *omnis* = all, and *potens* = power; Sp. & Port. *omnipotencia*; Ital. *omnipotenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being omnipotent; unlimited, infinite, and almighty power. (An attribute of God.)

"God uses not to proceed according to the rule of an absolute *omnipotence*." — *Ep. Hall*: *Serm.*, at West- minister (April 5, 1625).

2. Unlimited power over a particular thing.

"[Love] by his own *omnipotence* supplies."
Dehnam: *Sophy*

ōm-nip-ō-tenç, *u.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnipotens*; *omnis* = all, and *potens* = powerful; Sp., Port., & Ital. *omnipotente*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Almighty; having unlimited or infinite power; all-powerful.

"He must needs have the power of all finite being; which is, to be *omnipotent*." — *Crew*: *Tomus Sacra*, bk. I, ch. I.

2. Having unlimited power over a particular thing.

"Oh, *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose!" — *Shaksp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, V, 5.

* 3. Arrant, desperate.

"The most *omnipotent* villain that ever cried 'Stand back, true men!'" — *Shaksp.*: *Henry IV*, I, 2.

B. *As subst.* (with the definite article): The Almighty, the Supreme Being.

"Boasting I could subdue."
Milton: *P. L.*, IV, 96.

ōm-nip-ō-tenç-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *omnipotent*; *-ly*.] In an omnipotent manner; with infinite or unlimited power.

"The Lord, *omnipotently* great."
starting: *Immanuel*, *Allegory*, *Hours*.

ōm-nī-prēs-ēnce, **ōm-nī-prēs-ēn-çŷ**, [OMNIPRESENT.] The quality of state of being omnipresent; presence in every place at the same time; universal presence, ubiquity. (An attribute of God.)

"He above all."
Invisible, yet still, such *omnipresence*."
Milton: *P. L.*, VII, 680.

ōm-nī-prēs-ēnt, *u.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *presens* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universal; present, ubiquitous.

"Each be *omnipresent* to perceive."
What endless links the *blended* fabric weave."
Brooks: *Universal Beauty*, bk. II.

ōm-nī-prēs-ēnt-ial (ti as sh), *u.* [Eng. *omnipresent*; *-ial*.] Implying universal presence.

"His *omnipresent* filling all things being an inseparable property of his divine nature." — *South*: *Sermons*, vol. VII, ser. 1.

ōm-nī-prév-a-lent, *u.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *prevalent* (q.v.).] Prevalent of prevailing everywhere; all-powerful.

"The Earl of Dunbar, then *omniprevalent* with King James." — *Falter*: *Worthen*, II, 360.

ōm-nī-rē-çen-çŷ, *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *regency*.] Universal rule.

"The *omnipotence* of Divine Providence." — *Baker*: *Life of William*, I, 38.

ōm-nisc-i-ēnce, **ōm-nisc-i-ēn-çŷ** (sc as sh), *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *sciens* = to know; *sciō* = to know; Fr. *omniscience*; Sp. *omnisciencia*; Ital. *omniscienza*.] The quality or state of being omniscient; boundless or unlimited knowledge; infinite knowledge or wisdom. (An attribute of God.)

"Men cannot persuade themselves that omniscience, *omnipotence*, and omnipresence should ever be wrapt in swaddling clothes." — *South*: *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 8.

ōm-nisc-i-ēnt (sc as sh), *u.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *sciens*, pr. par. of *sciō* = to know; Fr. *omniscient*; Sp. *omnisciente*.] Having omniscience or knowledge of all things; infinitely wise.

"For what can escape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient?" — *Milton*: *P. L.*, I, 7.

ōm-nisc-i-ēnt-lŷ (sc as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *omniscient*; *-ly*.] In an omniscient manner; with infinite or unlimited knowledge or wisdom.

ōm-nisc-i-ōūs (sc as sh), *u.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *sciō* = to know.] The same as OMNISCIENT (q.v.).

"I dare not pronounce him *omniscient*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead."
Bakered: *On Providence*.

ōm-nī-spēc-tivo, *u.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *speciō* = to behold, to see.] Beholding or seeing all things; able to see everything.

"The great omniscient, *omnipotent* Power!"
Byng: *The Only Book*.

ōm-nī-um, *s.* [Lat. = of all; gen. pl. of *omnis* = all.] On the Stock Exchange a term used to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.

omnium gatherum, *s.* A miscellaneous collection of persons or things; a medley.

"Our meeting . . . was merely an *omnium gatherum* of all the party." — *D.*: *Bookman*: *Court of D.*, *Law*, IV, & *Victoria*, vol. 41, ch. v.

ōm-niv-a-gant, *u.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering everywhere and anywhere.

ōm-niv-a-tençe, *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *tençes*, pr. part. of *tençeo* = to be able.] Omnipotence.

"Making another one *omni-tençes*."
Darwin: *Sermons*, 2 *Tables*, p. 17.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**: **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhun**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shus**. **-ble**, **dle**, &c. **beł**, **deł**.

ôm niv a lent, [Gr. ὄμβρα (ômbra) = shadow, and ἄλμα (âlma) = salt.]

ôm niv or a, [Gr. ὄμβρα (ômbra) = shadow, and ἄλμα (âlma) = salt.]

1. ... (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (E) ... (F) ... (G) ... (H) ... (I) ... (J) ... (K) ... (L) ... (M) ... (N) ... (O) ... (P) ... (Q) ... (R) ... (S) ... (T) ... (U) ... (V) ... (W) ... (X) ... (Y) ... (Z) ...

ôm niv or ous, [Lat. ōnis (ônis) = owl; Fr. (OMNIVORE.) A devouring; eating and everything.]

Under this word may be classed the omnivorous ... (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (E) ... (F) ... (G) ... (H) ... (I) ... (J) ... (K) ... (L) ... (M) ... (N) ... (O) ... (P) ... (Q) ... (R) ... (S) ... (T) ... (U) ... (V) ... (W) ... (X) ... (Y) ... (Z) ...

• Omnis is used figuratively; chiefly in the expression, an omniscient man, one who devours all kinds of literature.

o mô, [Gr. ὄμος (ômos) = (the shoulder.)] 1. ... (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (E) ... (F) ... (G) ... (H) ... (I) ... (J) ... (K) ... (L) ... (M) ... (N) ... (O) ... (P) ... (Q) ... (R) ... (S) ... (T) ... (U) ... (V) ... (W) ... (X) ... (Y) ... (Z) ...

omo hyoid, [A. B. Connecting the hyoid bone with the shoulder. There is an omo-hyoid muscle.]

ô mog ra phý, [Gr. ὄμος (ômos) = the same, and φῶμα (phôma) = to write, to describe.] A method of representing objects, intended to be a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting.

o mô phag ic, [Gr. ὄμοφαγος (ômophagos) = eating raw flesh; ὄμος (ômos) = raw, unpressed, and φάγω (phágo) = to eat.] Eating raw flesh in any way connected with the use of raw flesh as food.

These Etruscan cannibal feasts were celebrated every three years. — S. Letronne, *Hist. Origine de l'Étrurie* (1804), p. 72.

omophagic rites, [Fr. Omphagie.]

1. ... (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (E) ... (F) ... (G) ... (H) ... (I) ... (J) ... (K) ... (L) ... (M) ... (N) ... (O) ... (P) ... (Q) ... (R) ... (S) ... (T) ... (U) ... (V) ... (W) ... (X) ... (Y) ... (Z) ...

o mô plâte, [Gr. ὀμοπλάτη (ômoplasti), from ὄμος (ômos) = the shoulder, and πλάτη (plati) = the flat surface of a body, from πλάτος (platos) = flat, broad.] The shoulder blade, or scapula.

ô mô pla tós côm y, [Eng. omphlets; and Gr. ὀμωπλάτη (ômoplasti) = to view, to observe.] Divination by a shoulder blade.

ômph a çine, [Gr. ὀμφακίνας (ômphakinas), from ὀμφάξ (ômphax) = an unripe grape.] Pertaining to or derived from unripe fruit.

ômph a çite, [Gr. ὀμφάξ (ômphax) = an unripe grape; suffix, -ite (A. B.).] Ger. omphacite.] A mineral, of a grassy to pinkish colour, forming an important constituent of the rock called Eobsite. Original analyses were probably made on impure material; subsequent investigation indicates a relationship with the minerals of the pyroxene or hornblende groups. Found places it with the feldspar, and B. T. M., *Geol.* with the latter. Found at the Nevada, Carolina.

ôm phâ lo a, [A. B. (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (E) ... (F) ... (G) ... (H) ... (I) ... (J) ... (K) ... (L) ... (M) ... (N) ... (O) ... (P) ... (Q) ... (R) ... (S) ... (T) ... (U) ... (V) ... (W) ... (X) ... (Y) ... (Z) ...

ôm phâ lo a, [A. B. (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (E) ... (F) ... (G) ... (H) ... (I) ... (J) ... (K) ... (L) ... (M) ... (N) ... (O) ... (P) ... (Q) ... (R) ... (S) ... (T) ... (U) ... (V) ... (W) ... (X) ... (Y) ... (Z) ...

ôm phâ lo a, [A. B. (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (E) ... (F) ... (G) ... (H) ... (I) ... (J) ... (K) ... (L) ... (M) ... (N) ... (O) ... (P) ... (Q) ... (R) ... (S) ... (T) ... (U) ... (V) ... (W) ... (X) ... (Y) ... (Z) ...

ôm phâl ic, [Gr. ὀμφακίνας (ômphakinas), from ὀμφάξ (ômphax) = the navel.] Of or pertaining to the navel.

ômph a lo, [Gr. ὀμφακός (ômphakós) = the navel.] Belonging to or connected with the navel.

omphalo mesenteric, [Gr. ὀμφακός (ômphakós) = the navel, and ἠσπλην (hêsplên) = the mesentery.] chiefly used to designate the first developed vessels in the embryo, which disappear before birth. From them the general circulation proceeds; but as soon as the placental circulation is established, they cease to carry blood, and dwindle away.

ôm phâ lo bi um, [Prof. omphalic; and Gr. ἄσπλος (âsplôs) = a legume.]

1. ... (A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ... (E) ... (F) ... (G) ... (H) ... (I) ... (J) ... (K) ... (L) ... (M) ... (N) ... (O) ... (P) ... (Q) ... (R) ... (S) ... (T) ... (U) ... (V) ... (W) ... (X) ... (Y) ... (Z) ...

ôm phâ lô çêle, [Prof. omphalic; and Gr. κηλή (kêli) = a tumour; Fr. omphalobol.] Pathol. : A rupture of the navel.

ôm phâ lôcê, ôm phâ lô di ùm, s. [OMPHALOCÊ.] 1. Pathol. : The umbilicus or navel.

2. Bot. : The name given by Turpin to the centre of the lilium of a seed through which the vessels pass into the raphe or chalaza.

ôm phâl ô dês, s. [Gr. ὀμφακώδης (ômphakôdês) = prof. omphalic; and Gr. εἶδος (eidos) = form, the fruit resembling the navel in form.]

1. Bot. : Yonnis's Navelwort; a genus of Botanyocace, tribe Lyngbosseeae. The species are from southern Europe and western Asia. Omphalobolus (L.) is a plant with lily-like flowers, is valued for garden borders, *et. passim* and other species are cultivated in shrub-belted.

ôm phâl ô mân çý, ôm phâl ô mân ti a, [Prof. omphalic; and Gr. μαρτεία (martia) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of an infant, to show how many more children its mother will have.

ôm phâ lõp-sû-çhôi, s. pl. [OMPHALOSYCHÔI.]

ôm phâ lõp sý chite, s. [Prof. omphalic; and Gr. ψυχή (psukhi) = spirit, soul.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesial. (PL.) : The same as HESUCHAST (q.v.). They retired to a corner, and fixed their eyes upon their navel for a long time, after which, they said, a divine light beamed forth from the mind itself, which dulled through their souls wonderful delight.

ôm phâ lõp têt, ôm phâ lõp tic, s. [Gr. ὀμφακός (ômphakós) = the navel, and ὀπτική (optiki) = one who looks of views; ὀπίσθιος (opisthos) = pertaining to slight.]

Optics : A optical glass which is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens.

ôm phâ lõr rhâ gi a, s. [Prof. omphalic; and Gr. ῥάγη (raghi) = a bursting forth; ῥάγισσι (rhagissin) = to burst through.] Pathol. : Umbilical hæmorrhagia.

ôm phâ lõs, s. [Gr.] Pathol. : The navel or umbilicus.

ôm phâ lõt ô mý, s. [Gr. ὀμφαλοτομία (ômphalotomia), ὀμφαλοτομία (ômphalotomia), from ὀμφακός (ômphakós) = the navel, and τομή (tomê) = a cutting; τέμνω (temno) = to cut.] Surg. : The operation of cutting the navel-string.

ômph a zite, s. [OMPHALITE.]

ôm phý-ma, [Gr. ὀμφακός (ômphakós) = the navel (?), and φῆμα (phêma) = a swelling, a tumour.]

Pathol. : A genus of Zoantharia, formerly called Cyathophyllum (q.v.). Omphyalus tuberculata is common in the Wenlock Limestone.

ô mý, n. [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Soud. omā = steam, vapour.] Mallow, as land. (Pruriarctol.)

ôn, prep., adv., & interj. "A. S. on; cogn. with ðan, on; Ger. on; Dan. on; Sw. ö, (prep.) on (adv.) ; Goth. on; Ger. on; Gr. ὄνα (ôn); Russ. na; Sans. na, In is a weakened form of on. (Soud.)

A. As preposition : 1. Upon the surface or upper part of any-

thing and supported by it; placed or lying upon the surface of.

"On the grass she lies." Shakespeare. *Temst. & Adonis*, 43.

2. Supported by. "Leaning on their elbows." Shakespeare. *Temst. & Adonis*, 44

3. Hence, after and in consequence of; as a result of and immediately after. "On her frights and griefs." Shakespeare. *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2

4. Denoting reliance or dependence; as, To rely on a person for help.

5. Denoting the conditions or considerations in view of which anything is done, agreed, or arranged; as, Peace was settled on favourable terms. "Find pardon on my true submission." Shakespeare. *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 2

6. Denoting a pledge or engagement, of that which is pledged. "I charge thee on thy duty." Shakespeare. *Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1

7. At the peril of; as, On thy life, speak not.

8. Denoting invocation or imprecation; as, A curse on him. 9. To the account of. "His blood be on us and on our children." — Matthew xxvii. 25.

10. Denoting performance or action upon the surface, upper part, or outside of anything; as, To play on a harp, or on a drum.

11. Denoting motion of anything moving, falling, or being thrown towards and to the surface or upper part of anything. "Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken; but on whosoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder." — Matthew xxi. 44.

12. Toward; in the direction of. "If Cæsar nod on him." Shakespeare. *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

13. Denoting direction of thought. "I think on thee." Shakespeare. *Sonnet* 17

14. Toward, on, for; denoting the object of some feeling; as, To have pity on a person.

15. At or near; in proximity to; denoting situation, position, or place; as, an island on the coast of England.

16. In reference or relation to; as, on our part, on your side.

17. In support of; in favour of; on the side of; as, To bet on a horse, The chances are on our side.

18. At or in the time of. "As on a May morn'gwen on Malverne hills." — Melville for to sleep. *Piers Plowman*, p. 1.

19. On the occasion of, with reference to a cause or motive; as, To wear official dress on state occasions.

20. Denoting a state, condition, occupation, or engagement. "Hitherto sent on the delating of a marriage." Shakespeare. *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4

21. On the staff of; among the contributors to, with names of journal; as, He was on the Times.

22. Conformed with or. "Be not jealous on me." Shakespeare. *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2

23. For; on account of. "A thing to think God on." — Shakespeare. *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 2

B. As adverb : 1. Forward; in progression; as, To move on.

2. Forward; in succession. "These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them; and so on perpetually fill you come to solid particles, such as have no pores." — *Newton's Optics*.

3. In continuance; without ceasing or intermission. as, To sleep on, To read on.

4. Attached to, or arranged on the body. "The Athenian garments he bath on." Shakespeare. *Malsmancer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

5. On the stage or platform; as, An actor goes on.

6. Arranged; agreed to; coming off; as, A match is on.

C. As adj. : Becoming intoxicated; tipsy. (Soud.)

D. As interj. : Forward! advance! go on! "Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on." — *Were the last words of Marston.* — *Soud. Harmon*, vi. 32.

¶ (1) To be on : (a) To have made a bet or bets. (b) To be tipsy.

fate, fâ, farc, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, here, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cure, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â; qu = kw.

- (2) *On fire*: [FRY, s., III, 2].
- (3) *On hand*: [HANI, s., 1].
- (4) *On high*: [HANI, s. (2)].
- (5) *On side*: [OFE, adv., 4 (2)].
- (6) *On the way*: In a condition of travelling, moving, or making progress.
- (7) *On the wing*: In flight, flying; hence, fig., departing.
- (8) *On it, on't*: Used for *of it*. (*Now only vulgar*.)

on come, s.
 1. A fall of rain or snow.
 2. The beginning of a business, especially of one requiring great exertion.
 3. An attack, especially of a disease.

on coming, a. Coming near, approaching, nearing. (*Et. Etol. Middlemarch, ch. xx.*)

on hanger, s. A hanger-on; one who hangs on or attaches himself to another.

on, a. [ONE.]

on' a gēr, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ovaypos* (*ovayros*).]
 1. *Ancient Ordn.*: An ancient military engine for hurling stones out of a cup-shaped receptacle, so called from the action of the wild ass in kicking out with his hind legs.

2. *Zool.*: *Ficus onocera*, the Wild Ass of the Asiatic deserts, of which there are several varieties. The Wild Ass of Assyria was considered specifically distinct by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and named *E. heuippus*, but the two forms "seem to be very nearly akin." (*Schleier.*)

on' a grā (pl. **ōn a grāe**), s. [Etim. of Lat. *onagra*, *onagris*.] [ONAGR.]

1. *Bot. & Surg.*: The typical genus of the order Onagraceae (q.v.); now reduced to a synonym of *Eurothera* (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): Jussieu's name for the order Onagraceae.

ōn a grā cē æ, ōn a grā rī ē -æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *onogr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æce, -arice*.]

Bot.: Onagrad; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of herbs or shrubs, with alternate or opposite, simple, entire, or toothed leaves; and red, purple, white, blue, or yellow axillary or terminal flowers. Calyx superior, tubular; the limb four-lobed; aestivation valvate; petals generally equal in number to the division of the calyx, inserted into the throat; stamens one, five, or eight, inserted into the calyx; ovary two to four celled, generally surrounded by a disk; fruit baccate or capsular, with two to four cells, many-seeded. Found in America, India, and Europe; rarer in Africa. Tribes six—Jussieue, Epilobee, Montinea, Circeæ, and Gaureæ. Known genera twenty-two, species 200. British genera: Epilobium, Ludwigia, and Circeia (q.v.).

ōn' a grād, s. [Mod. Lat. *onogr(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]
Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Onagraceae.

ōn' a grāe, s. pl. [ONAGR.]

ō-nan-ism, s. [From Onan (Gen. xxxvii. 9); suff. *-ism*.] Self-pollution, masturbation.

ō nāp-pō, s. [Brazilian name.]

Zool.: *Callithrix discolor*, sometimes called the Ventriplouist Monkey. It is from Para and the Brazil, and is nocturnal.

onçe, s. [ONCE.]

once (as **wūns**), **ones**, **onis**, **ooncs**, **oonys**, **adv.** [A.S. *ones*, originally the gent. sing. masc. and neut. of *ān* = one.]

- 1. One time; on or at one time or occasion only.
 "He died into sin *once*."—*Romans* vi. 10.
 - 2. On a certain occasion; at one time.
 "The little Love-God lying *once* asleep."
Shakespeare. Sonnet 134.
 - 3. At one time; formerly, in past time.
 "I no more can see what *once* I was."
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece, 1, 764.
 - 4. At some future time; some time or other.
 - 5. Used with the force of, as soon as; espec., with *if* and *when*.
 "Having *once* thus ince, I'll watch Titania."
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.
- ¶ 1. *If once*, "At *once*."
 (1) At one and the same time; simultaneously. (*Chaucer: C. T., 767.*)

- (2) Immediately, forthwith, without delay.
 "Stand not near the order of your going,
 But so at *once*."—*Shakespeare. Macbeth, iii. 4.*
 - (3) Suddenly, precipitately; not gradually or by degrees.
 "Night *once* on, not by degrees appear'd
 But all at *once*."—*Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia, 3, 4.*
2. *Once* is used subalternately with *this* and *that*: as, *this once, that once* = this or that one occasion.

3. *Once and again*: Repeatedly; more than once.

4. *Once in a way* (properly, *once and away*): Once and no more; on rare occasions; only occasionally.

ōn chūs, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = a barb.]
Piloricant: A genus of fossil placoid fishes, known only by its spines, unless some minute scales also belong to it. *Oncichs tenuistriatus* occurs in the Bone-bed of the Ludlow rocks at the top of the Silurian.

ōn cid, s. [ONCIDIUM.] Any plant of the genus *Oncidium* (q.v.).

"The enforcement of this *Oncid.*—*Gardeners' Chron. etc.*, No. 463, p. 381.

ōn cī dōr ēs, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = a hook, and *δραπος* (*drapos*) = long.]
Entom.: A genus of *Lamina* (q.v.). They have long bodies, and strong legs and claws. *Oncichus romanicus*, from tropical America, gnaws branches of trees round till they fall to the ground. *O. cinnabatus*, further north, is the Hickory-grinder which attacks the Hickory tree. (*Bates.*)

ōn cī dī -a dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *oncidium*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adior*.]

Zool.: A family of Ptiloniferous Gastropods, section Impericelata, with two genera, *Oncidium* (q.v.) and *Vaginulus*. Annual slug-like, covered by coriaceous mantle, broader than foot, no shell, eyes at tip of cylindrical retractile tentacles.

ōn-cīd-ī ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = a bulk, a mass.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Orchidaceæ, tribe Vandee, family Brassicidæ. It owes its generic name to the fact that there are excrecences at the base of the labellum. It resembles *Odontoglossum* (q.v.), but has the column shorter, and not narrowed at the base. More than two hundred species are known from the mountainous parts of tropical America. Many have been introduced into Britain. One of the best known is *Oncidium Papilio*, the Butterfly-plant (q.v.). *O. altissimum* sends up fifteen to twenty flower spikes, bearing in all about two thousand flowers.

2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Oncidiace (q.v.). They live on aquatic plants in the marshes and on the coasts of the warmer parts of the Old World. Sixteen species are known from Britain, Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Mauritius, Australia, and the Pacific.

ōn cīn ō lā bcs, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = a hook, and *Αδβή* (*Adbe*) = a handle.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oncinellidæ (q.v.). They have very small snoutlets disposed in five bands.

ōn cīn ō lāb-ī dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *oncinellidæ*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idior*.]

Zool.: A family of Holothuroidea in which the skin has barbed spicules, and there is no respiratory tree; tube feet present.

ōn cō-graph, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = bulk; suff. *-ograph*.] An instrument invented by Dr. C. S. Roy for recording the measurements made by his oncometer.

ōn cōm-ē tēr, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = bulk, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Dr. C. S. Roy for measuring an internal organ. It consists of a membrane, with metal capsules applied to the outside of the organ; warm oil is inserted into one of the chambers of the instrument, a greater or less amount being required as the organ is large or small. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

ōn-cō rhyn chūs, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = a barb, and *ρυγχος* (*rhynchos*) = a snout.]

Felthya: A genus of Salmonidæ, differing only from *Salmo* in the increased number of anal rays—more than fourteen. All the species are migratory, ascending American and Asiatic rivers flowing into the Pacific.

ōn cō sinc, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = swelling, intumescence; Ger. *onkosen*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral; colour, apple-green to brownish or gray; translu cent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and potash; related to pinité (q.v.). Occurs at Passeroben, near Tausweg, Salzburg.

ōn cō spcr mā, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = anything bent, and *σπαρα* (*spara*) = a seed; named from the hooked seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaeæ, tribe Areceæ. *Oncospira plumbeosa* is called by the Malays the Nibung, or Nibong, and grows in the East ern Archipelago. The delicate white leaf when young is eaten in Borneo like a cabbage. The wood is used for building.

ōn cōt ō mý, s. [Gr. *ογκος* (*ongkos*) = a tumour, and *μύς* (*mys*) = a cutting.]
Surg.: The opening of a tumour with a lancet or other cutting instrument.

ōn-dā trā, s. [Native name.]
Zool.: A genus named by Lacépède for the reception of the Musquash (*Fiber zibetico*), to which he gave generic distinction.

ondc, s. [A.S. *andha, andra* = breath.]

- 1. Breath. (*Goose: C. A., v.*)
- 2. Malice, rage, fury. (*Remount of the Rose.*)

ōn' dč, ōn' dý, a. [F.]
Her.: Wavy; applied to changes, the edges of which are curved and recurved like waves.



ond ing, s. [Eng. *on*, and *ding*.] A fall of rain or snow. (*Scottish.*)

"What sort of night is it?"
"Onding snow, rather."—*Scott. Heart of Midlothian, ch. viii.*

ōn dit (*t* silent), s. [Fr., lit. = one says, they say.] They say, people say; it is said. As a noun it is used to signify a current rumour, a flying report.

one (as **wūn**), **on**, **o**, **'oo**, **'oon**, **u**, **pron.**, **adv.** [A.S. *one*; cogn. with *Dul* *one*; *Teel* *one*; *Dan.* *en*; *Sw.* *en*; *Goth.* *ons*; *Ger.* *ein*; *Ir.* & *Gael.* *onn*; *Wel.* *un*; *Lat.* *onus*; *O. Lat.* *onus*; *Gr.* *ονος* (*onos*).]

A. As adjective:

- 1. Being or consisting of a single thing or a unit; not two or more.
 "One Lord, one faith, one baptism: one God and Father of all."—*Ephesians* iv. 5.
- 2. Forming a whole; undivided, single.
 "And he sende, for this thing a man schal have fede and moche and he schal dwelle to his wyf, and they schal be two in one flesh."—*Bible: 1. Matthew* xv. 3.
- 3. Single in kind, common; the same.
 "One plague was on you all."—*1 Samuel* vi. 4.

1. Denoting a contrast, or expressing one particular thing as opposed to another.

"Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto the other whether there hath been any such thing as this."—*Deuteronomy* xv. 32.

5. Some; said of a single person or thing indefinitely.
 "I will marry one day."
Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

¶ Frequently used in combination with *one* or *some*.

"When any one heareth the word of the kingdom and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart."—*Matthew* xiii. 19.

B. As pronoun:

- 1. A single person.
- 2. Used, like the French *on* (from which, however, it is not derived), as a general or indefinite nominative for any man; any person.
 "One would swear he saw them quake."
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece, 1, 738.

C. As adv.: Only, alone.

D. As substantive:

- 1. A particular individual, whether a person or thing.
 "One, mine ancient friend."
Shakespeare. Titus of Athens, i. 2.
- In this sense *on* can take a plural form.
 "In his hand the shining *ones* commonly walked."
Keble. Pilgrims Progress, pt. 1.
- 2. The first whole number, consisting of a unit.
- 3. The symbol representing the first whole number (1 or I).
- (1) *At one*: In accord or agreement; reconciled. [ATON.]

ōnī, boý; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, ġcm; sin, aç; expect, Xcnophon. exist. -ing. -cian, tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhus. -ble, dlc, &c. = hcl. dcl.

2. Solely; no other than.

"Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."—Genesis vi. 5.

3. Singly; without more; as, only-begotten.

C. As prep.; Except.

"Our whole office will be turned out, only we"—Pope's *Essay*, Aug. 22, 1668.

D. As conj.; Excepting that; but; as, They are very alike, only one is darker than the other.

1. (Only not; Almost; very nearly; all but. (Lat. *tantum non*.)

2. (Only not all; Almost all; all but a very few.

ō-nōb-rŷ-chis, s. [Lat., from Gr. ὀνόβρυχis (*onobrychis*): ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and βρύχια (*brychia*) = to roar.]

Bot.: Sainfoin or Sautfoin. A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe or sub-tribe Helysæceæ. It consists of herbs or shrubs, having pinnate leaves with a terminal leaflet; the flowers, which are purple, red, or white, in axillary spikes or racemes; the legume compressed, indehiscent, not jointed; often spiny-winged or crested; one to two seeded. Known species fifty; from the temperate parts of the Old World. One, *Onobrychis striata*, is perhaps British. [SAINFOIN.]

ō-nō-ċēn-taur, s. [Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and κένταυρος (*centauros*) = a centaur (q.v.).]

Myth.: A fabulous monster, represented on ancient sculpture, with a body partly human and partly asinine.

ō-nōċ-ċr-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *ono(n)is*, and Eng. *cerium*.]

Chem.: C₂H₂O(?) . Obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa* by extraction with boiling alcohol, from which it is recrystallized. It forms interlaced capillary crystals, sparingly soluble in ether, but readily in alcohol and warm oil of turpentine.

ōn-ō-frite, s. [From San Onofré, Mexico, where first found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fine granular ore, having a lead-gray colour. Compos.: selenium, 6.39; sulphur, 10.30; mercury, 81.63 = 98.12, which corresponds to the formula, HgSe + 4HgS. Related to Tennantite (q.v.).

ō-nōi-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A foolish way of speaking; foolish talk.

ōn-ō-mān-ċŷ, *ōn-ō-mān-ti-a (or t as sh), *ō-nōm-ō-mān-ċŷ, s. [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and μαρτεία (*martēia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination or prediction by the letters of a name.

"Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names."—Camden *Remains*, *Of Names*.

ōn-ō-mān-tic, *ōn-ō-mān-tic-āi, a. [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and μαρτεία (*martēia*) = pertaining to prophecy or divination; μαρτεία (*martēia*) = divination.] Pertaining to *onomancy*; predicting by the letters of a name.

"An *onomantical* or name-wisard Jew."—Camden *Remains*; *Of Names*.

ōn-ō-mās-tic, a. [Gr. ὀνομαστικός (*onomastikos*) = pertaining to names, from ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.] Pertaining to or consisting of a name; specif., in law, applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person. (*Burrill*.)

ōn-ō-mās-tik-ōn, s. [Gr. ὀνομαστικόν (*onomastikon*) (*onomastikon* (*biblion*)), from ὀνομαστικός (*onomastikos*) = pertaining to naming.] A collection of names and terms with their explanations, arranged alphabetically or in other order; a dictionary, a lexicon, a vocabulary.

ōn-ō-mā-tċh-ē-nŷ, s. [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and τέχνη (*technē*) = art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

ōn-ō-mā-tōl-ō-gĭst, s. [Eng. *onomatologŷ*; -ist.] One who is versed in *onomatology*, or the history of names.

"What would our *onomatologist* have said?"—Southey *The Doctor*, ch. cxxxv.

ōn-ō-mā-tōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*), genit. ὀνοματός (*onomatos*) = a name; suff. -ology; Fr. *onomatologie*.]

1. A treatise or discourse on names; the history of names

2. That branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms.

ōn-ōm-a-tōpe, s. [ONOMATOPEIA.] A word formed to represent the sound of, or made by, the thing signified.

ōn-ōm-a-tō-pē-i-a, ōn-ōm-a-tō-pē-i-ā, s. [Gr. ὀνοματοποιία (*onomatopoiia*), from ὄνομα (*onoma*), genit. ὀνοματος (*onomatos*) = a name, and ποιέω (*poiō*) = to make; Fr. *onomatopée*.] Name-making; the formation of words in imitation of the sounds made by the things signified; as, buzz, hiss, per-wit, &c. It is held by some philologists that all language had its origin in *onomatopœia*, words formed by this principle being the most natural, and readily suggesting the actions or objects producing the sounds which the words are intended to represent.

"The office of *onomatopœia* was the provision, by the easiest attainable method, of the means of natural intelligence; in proportion, then, as it became easier to make the same provision by another method, the differentiation and new application of signs, already existing, the primitive method went into comparative disuse—as it has ever since continued, though never absolutely unused."—Whitney *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ōn-ōm-a-tō-pō-ĭc, a. [ONOMATOPEIA.] Formed by *onomatopœia*; imitative of the sounds produced by the actions or objects intended to be represented.

"Where the *onomatopœic* or imitative elements is most conspicuous—as in *crucio* and *precipit*, in *rack* and *whiz*."—Whitney *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ōn-ōm-a-tō-pō-ċt-ĭc, a. [Gr. ὀνοματοποιήτικός (*onomatopoiētikos*), from ὀνοματοποιία (*onomatopoiia*) = *onomatopœia* (q.v.).] The same as *ONOMATOPEIC* (q.v.).

"We have regarded the reproduction, without to signify something of the natural tones and cries, as the positively earliest speech; but this would so immediately and certainly come to be combined with imitative or *onomatopœic* utterances, that the distinction in this between the two is rather theoretical than actual. Indeed, the reproduction itself is in a certain way *onomatopœic*."—Whitney *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ōn-ō-māt-ō-pŷ, s. [ONOMATOPEIA.]

*ō-nōm-ō-mān-ċŷ, s. [ONOMANCY.]

ō-nōn-ċ-tin, s. [Altered from *ononia* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C₄₈H₄₄O₁₃(?). Produced, together with glucose, by boiling *onospin* with dilute acids. It forms long, colourless prisms, soluble in alcohol, but less readily in ether and alkalis. It is coloured deep red with ferric chloride.

ō-nō-nide, s. [Mod. Lat. *onon(is)*; -ide.]

Chem.: Applied to a substance, of variable composition, obtained from an aqueous extract of *Ononis spinosa*. It is precipitated by sulphuric acid, like glycyrrhizin, and is believed to be that compound only gradually altered by oxidation.

ō-nō-nin, s. [Mod. Lat. *onon(is)*; -in.]

Chem.: C₂₂H₂₆O₈. Prepared from a decoction of the root of *Ononis spinosa* by addition of acetate of lead, and treatment of the precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen. It forms colourless needles or scales, without taste or smell, sparingly soluble in boiling water, but more soluble in boiling alcohol. It assumes a crimson colour with sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese.

ō-nō-nis, s. [Lat., from Gr. ὀνώρις (*onōris*) = rest-barrow.]

Bot.: Rest-barrow; a genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Puffillæ. The leaves are pinnately trifoliate; the calyx campanulate, five-lobed, with linear segments; standard broad, serrate; keel binate; legumes long and few-seeded. About sixty species are known. Three are British: *Ononis arvensis*, *O. spinosa*, and *O. reclinata*.

ōn-ō-por-dōn, ōn-ō-por-dūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. ὀνοπόρον (*onoporon*).]

Bot.: Cotton-thistle; a genus of Compositæ, sub-tribe Carduineæ. The achenes are furnished with glabrous; the pappus plose, rough, sessile, united into a ring at the base; deciduous; the anthers with a terminal appendage; the involucre globose, spinose-ent. About twenty are known. One, *Onopordium acanthium*, the Common Cotton-thistle, or St. Mary's thistle, is perhaps British, though Watson considers it an alien or denizen. It

is from two to five feet high, with a winged stem and pale purple flowers.

ō-nōs ma, s. [Lat., from Gr. ὀνόσμα (*onosma*) = a kind of anchusa.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginæeæ. It consists of plants with beautiful yellow, purple, or white flowers. *Onosma violæoides*, *O. Emodi*, and *O. Hookeri* are Indian dye-plants. The twisted root of the first is applied to eruptions. The leaves are alterative, and the flowers cordial and stimulant; they are used in India in rheumatism and palpitation of the heart. (*Cabatto Echib. Jōp.*)

ō no-spin, s. [From *onon(is)* *spin(osa)*.] [ONOSIN.]

Chem.: C₆₀H₆₈O₂₅. Produced, together with formic acid, by boiling *onoin* with baryta water. On passing carbonic acid gas into the solution, and digesting the precipitate in boiling water, *onospin* deposits on cooling, as a white, interlaced, crystalline mass, insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol and the alkalis. It is coloured crimson-red by sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. Melts at 162.

*ōn-sāy, s. [Eng. *on*, and *say*.] A beginning.

"To *give the onsay*: To commence, to begin; to take the initiative.

"First come *New-Customs*, and *hence the onsay*. And *others* things have gone *ways* every day."—*New Customs*, li. 2.

ōn-sēt, s. [Eng. *on*, and *set*.]

1. The act of setting or rushing on; an attack, an assault, an onslaught; espce, the attack of troops upon an enemy, fort, town, &c.

"Barbaric armies suddenly retire After some furious onset."—*Urquhart*, *Sugar Cane*, li.

* 2. An attack of any kind.

"The first impetuous *onsets* of his grief."—*Philips*, *Todd*.

* 3. Anything set on or added by way of ornamental appendage.

4. A beginning; the setting about anything. "There is surely no greater wisdom, than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things."—*Bacon*: *Essays*; *On Delays*.

*ōn-sēt, v.t. [ONSET, s.]

1. To set upon; to attack, to assault.

2. To set about, to begin.

"This for a while was hotly *onsetted*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again."—*Cassell's Survey of Cornwall*.

ōn-slaughter (ph silent), s. [Eng. *on*; Mid. Eng. *slought*, *sloht*, *slaught* = a blow, slaughter, from A.S. *sluht* = a blow.]

1. A furious attack; an onset, an assault. "A furious *onslaught* upon the company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1883.

2. An inroad, an incursion. (*Scott*.)

"Two's agreed By storm and *onslaught* to proceed."—*Batter*, *Andræas*, i. 3.

ōn-sċad, on-sted, s. [Perhaps for *on-sċad*; from Mid. Eng. *woon* = to dwell, and *sċad* = a place; or simply Eng. *on*, and *stead*.] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm, a steading. (*Scott* & *North of Eng.*)

"Speak to Lord Ewaldale to give us a bit eik, or out-shot o' some stail, to the *onstead*."—*Scott*, *Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

ōn-tār-i-ō-lite, s. [From Ontario Co., Canada, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A black to gray soapstone (q.v.), occurring in limestone at Galway, Ontario Co.

ōn-thōph-a-gūs, s. [Gr. ὄνθος (*onthos*) = dung, and φαγεῖν (*phagō*) = to eat.]

Botom.: A genus of Scaberrule (q.v.). They are somewhat flat and of small size. Several, including *Anthophagus furvus* and *A. rufica*, are British.

ōn-tō, prep. [Eng. *on*, and *to*.] On the top of; upon, on, to. (*Chaply*, *Lucian*.)

ōn-tō-gēn-ē-sis, s. [Gr. ὄν (*on*), genit. ὄντος (*ontos*) = being, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).] [ONTOGENY.]

"This form is used by Haeckel himself; both forms are used indifferently by his translator.

ōn-tō-gē-nēt-ĭc, a. [ONTOGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to *ontogeny* (q.v.).

ōn-tō-gē-nēt-i-o-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ontogenetic*; -al, -ly.] In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis (q.v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; cæpect, Xenophon, çxist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shús. -bic, -dle, &c. = bel dol

on toğ on y. [ONTOGENESIS] *Ph.* — An argument for, or proof of the existence of God, derived from the very idea which may have God, the greatest object or being that can be conceived. This conception exists in the intellect of all such as have the idea of God, and in the intellect of the atheist as well, for he understands what is expressed by "the absolutely greatest." But the greatest cannot be in the intellect alone, for then it would be possible to conceive something still greater, which should exist not only in the intellect, but in external reality. Hence the greatest must exist at the same time in the intellect and in the sphere of objective reality. God, therefore, is not simply conceived by man; he also truly exists. The ontogenic argument was first formulated by Anselm (1033-1109), and was revived in the seventeenth century by Descartes. (*Urbano.*)

ontological argument, ontologi cal proof.

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on to lög ic al lý. [ENG. *ontological*; *ly.*] In an ontological manner; by way of ontology.

on töl ö gism. [Heb., Lat. = *ontogis mus*, *ly.*] *Ph.* — A form of Platonic mysticism, the chief tenet of which is that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object, and the principle of all its cognitions. The writings of Prof. C. G. L. of Bonn in a prominent Ontologist, were censured by the Inquisition in 1566, and since then ontologism has ceased to have any practical influence on Roman metaphysical teaching. (*Johanna Arnold*)

on töl ö gist. [ENG. *ontologist*; *ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of ontology; an ontological philosopher or metaphysician.

on töl ö gý. [Gr. *ὄν* (*on*), genit. *όντος* (*ontos*) = being; pt. pres. of *εἶμι* (*em*) = to be; Fr. *l'être*.] *Philosophy*:

1. The doctrine of the theory of being. In this sense, ontology deals with the nature, essence, qualities, and attributes of all existences.
2. The same as METAPHYSICS (q.v.).

ö nús. [Lat.] 1. A load, a burden. 2. The same as *onus probandi* (q.v.). 3. Duty, obligation.

onus probandi. [Lat. = the burden of proving.] The burden of proof, the obligation of furnishing evidence to prove a statement.

ön ward. * on *wardé*, *adv.* & *a.* [ENG. *forward*.] *A.* *Adv.*: Towards a point in front; forward, on, in advance.

Ph. — "Forward": Try to give? "Forward": *Biop. of Lucretia*, 1, 34

B. *Adv.* *ph.* 1. Forward, advancing, moving forward or towards the front. "The important Earl no warning words, but here he led the onward way." Scott. *The Chase* 2. In a state of advanced progression; advanced, forward; advanced, towards completion or perfection. "Phobos' ring to see how onward the fruits were to be brought." Southey. *Crucifixion* 3. Leading forward towards perfection.

*** ön ward ness.** [ENG. *onward*; *ness*] The quality or state of being onward; an advance, a pushing forward. "That onward force to be a vital strength, industry that that 'Phobos' ring to see how onward the fruits were to be brought." Southey. *Crucifixion*

ön-wards. [ENG. *forward*; *s.*] Onward, forward, in advance.

ön ý. [ASA] Any (Scott. H.)

ön ý. [ASA] Any (Scott. H.)

ön ý chà. [ONAXA] Heb. *שֶׁחֵחַ* (*she'he'*), probably the operculum of a mollusc of the genus *Strombus*.

ö nyeh i a. [ONAXA] *Path.*: A whitlow at the side of the finger-nail; paronychia.

ön ý chite. [ONAXA] *Path.*: A kind of marble.

ön ý ehö. *prof.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*onyx*), genit. *όνυκος* (*onykos*) = a finger-nail, a claw, a hoof.] A nail, a claw, the meaning completed by the second element of the word.

*** ö nyeh ö män cý.** [Prof. *onychos*, and Gr. *μαρτεία* (*martēia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the nails of the fingers.

ön ý chö my co-sis. [Prof. *onychus*, and Gr. *μύκος* (*mykos*) = a fungus.]

Pathol.: Favus of the nails. [FAVUS.] When this is established on the scalp it produces itching; scratching follows, and some of the fungi are transferred to the parts beneath the nail, where they grow till they perforate the nail itself. The remedy is a lotion of corrosive sublimate.

ön ý chöph ör a. *s. pl.* [Prof. *onychus*, and Gr. *φορῶς* (*phorōs*) = bearing, from *φορέω* (*phorēō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: An order of Myriapoda, containing a single genus, *Peripatus* (q.v.). Nicholson suggests the name Onychopoda for the sake of uniformity.

ön ý ehö tçu this. [Prof. *onycho*, and Lat., *æ*, *tenthis* = a calamary.]

Zool.: Unemated Calamary; pen narrow, with hollow, conical apex; arms with two rows of suckers; tentacles long and powerful, with a double series of hooks. Length from four to twenty-four inches. Eight species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans.

ö nýğ-én-a. [Prof. *onyx*, and Gr. *γενος* (*genos*) = family.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Onygmata (q.v.).

ön ý gën é i. *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *onygenæ*; Lat. *inase*, pl. *adj.* *inæ*.] *Bot.*: A family of Ascomycetous Fungi. It consists of a flocculent spreading mycelium, sending up white stalk-like bodies crowned by a globular perithecium filled with interlacing and branching filaments, bearing at their extremities globular cells with spores. Found on the feathers of dead birds, on cast-off house-shoes, &c. Only British genus, *Onygena* (q.v.).

*** ön ý göph-a gïst.** [Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*onyx*) = a nail, and *φαγείν* (*phagein*) = to eat.] One who bites his nails.

"A substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all onychophagists" — Southey. *The Doctor*, ch. 11, A. 1.

ö nýx. [Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*onyx*) = a nail, a precious stone streaked with veins, the *ὄνυχιον* (*onychiōn*) of Theophrastus.]

1. *Mineralogy*: (1) A name given by the ancients to a striped variety of staurolite-calcite, or "akbastrites," as it was then called. (2) A variety of agate (q.v.), in which the variously-coloured layers are straight parallel bands, adapted for and used in the carving of cameos.

2. *Pathol.*: [KERATITIS].

onyx marble. *s.*

Min.: A name given to a beautiful clear white staurolite carbonate of lime, found in Oran, Algeria. Used for vases, tazzas, &c.

ö nýx-is. [Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*onyx*) = a nail.] [INGROWING, &c.]

ö ö. *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὄον* (*oon*) = an egg.] An egg; the meaning completed by the second element.

ö ö cýst. *s.* [Prof. *oo*, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.)] *Physiol.* (*Pl.*): Ovicells; globular sacs, appended to the cells or chambers in which the body poles are contained in some of the Polyzoa. They serve as marsupial pouches for the ova.

ö ö gö nî ñm. *s.* [Gr. *ὄωγομαι* (*oōgōmai*) = the laying of eggs; *ὄωρον* (*oōron*) = to lay eggs; pt. pres. *οὖν*, and *γενέω* (*genēō*) = to beget.]

Bot.: A special female cell in Algae which, contracting, produces the oosphere. In the Saprolegnaceæ and Peronosporæ they are spherical, full of protoplasm, and usually terminal.

ö öid-al. *a.* [Gr. *ὄον* (*oon*) = an egg; Eng. suff. *-oidol*.] Resembling an egg; egg-shaped.

ö oohk. *s.* [East Ind.] The sugar-cane.

ö ö litc. *s.* [Prof. *oo*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

1. *Petrol.*: A variety of limestone, composed of grains, like the roe of a fish, each of which has usually a small fragment of some organism or a grain of a mineral as a nucleus, around which concentric layers of calcareous matter have accumulated. [PISOLITE.] (*Lyell*)

2. *Geol. & Palæont.*: The term is not now generally petrological, but is chiefly chronological, being applied to a certain considerable portion of the Secondary period and to the strata then deposited. A band or belt of oolitic rocks, about thirty miles in breadth, crosses England obliquely from the coast of Yorkshire to that of Dorsetshire. The oolite is thus divided: —

- I — UPPER OOLITE.
 1. British: (1) Purbeck beds; a. Upper, b. Middle, c. Lower; (2) Portland stone and sand; (3) Kelloway Rock.
 2. Foreign: (1) Marnes and *Graphæa virgata* of Argonne; (2) Lithographic Slate of Solenhofen.
- II — MIDDLE OOLITE.
 1. British: (1) Coral Rag; (2) Oxford Clay; (3) Kelloway Rock.
 2. Foreign: Nereinean Limestone of the Jura.
- III — LOWER OOLITE.
 1. British: (1) Cornbrash and Forest Marble; (2) Great or Bath Oolite; (3) Stonesfield Slate; (4) Fuller's Earth of Bath; (5) Inferior Oolite.
 - Foreign: Undetermined.

The oolitic rocks affect the physical geography of the parts of England which they traverse. The clays and shale, decaying rapidly, give rise to long valleys, and the calcareous strata of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Oolite make three parallel ridges, the chalk above constituting a fourth. A similar appearance is produced in the same way in France between Paris and Metz. During the Oolitic period England and Europe were largely covered by the sea, not enough to be studied in places with coral reefs and contain certain cephalopods like Ammonites and Belemnites. At intervals muddy sediment so clouded the water as to kill the coral animals. This series of events was repeated more than once. Islands in the sea had a vegetation of Cycads, Ferns, Conifera, &c. Reptiles abounded, birds had apparently come into being [ARCHÆOPTERYX], and mammals of the Marsupial type. Some trap rocks in the Morea, in the Apennines, &c., seem to have proceeded from volcanoes active at this time, and some granites in the Alps appear contemporaneous. [JURASSIC.]

3. *Comm.*, &c.: Some of the oolitic limestones, as the Bath stone, are excellent for building.

ö ö lithe. *s.* [OOLITE.]

Palæont.: The fossil egg of any oviparous animal.

ö ö lit ic. *a.* [ENG. *oolitic*; *ic.*] Pertaining to oolite; consisting of or resembling oolite.

¶ For Oolite-formation, Oolite-strata, Oolitic-rocks, Oolitic-series, &c., see OOLITE, *Geol.* 2.

oolitic iron-ore. *s.*

Min.: A variety of limonite, and sometimes of turgite (q.v.), occurring in masses of closely aggregated roe-like grains, resembling the rock oolite (q.v.).

ö ö li-tif-ër-ous. *a.* [ENG. *oolitic*; *i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing oolite.

ö ö lög ic al. *a.* [ENG. *oology*; *ic-al*.] Belonging to or connected with oology (q.v.). "The stony-sweet Island... held out the hope of some oological novelty, there was the egg-collector." — *Keble. Lect.* (ed. 1861, lit. 77).

ō-ōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. oology; -ist.] A person devoted to the study of oology; one who collects birds' eggs, with a view to their systematic study.

"Oologists first saw the need of separating from the true Passeres several groups of birds that had for many years been indiscriminately associated with that very uniform assemblage."—*Engic. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 77a.

ō-ōl-ō-gy, s. [Pref. oo-, and Gr. λόγος (logos) = a discourse; Fr. ologie.]

Not. Hist.: A branch of ornithology which seeks to found a scientific classification of birds on the character of their eggs. According to Evelyn (*Diary*, Oct. 18, 1671), Sir Thomas Browne made a collection of eggs "of all the birds and fowls he could procure." The *Dologie Ornithologique* of Des Murs (Paris, 1862) was the first work on the subject. In a popular sense, oology includes the subject of nidification.

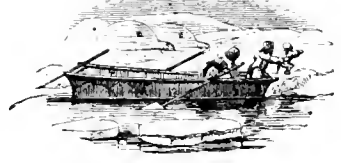
"Oology, taken alone, proves to be a guide as misleading as any other arbitrary method of classification."—*Engic. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 77a.

ō-ō-lōng, ōu-lōng, s. [Chinese = green dragon.] A variety of black tea, having the flavour of green tea.

ō-ōl-ŷ-sis, s. [Pref. oo-, and Gr. λυσίς (lusis) = a loosing.]

Bot.: Monstrous ovarian development.

ō-ō-mī-āk, s. [Native name.] A long, broad boat, used by the Esquimaux for conveying women, children, and property during their excursions in the summer season. It is furnished with seats, and propelled by means of oars.



Ō-Ō-MĪ-ĀK. (From a sketch by Capt. Lyon, R.N.)

somewhat resembling a baker's peel. One, twenty-five feet by eight, and containing twenty-one women and children, visited the *Fury* and *Hecla* during Parry's expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage, 1821-23. (Capt. G. F. Lyon: *Private Journal*, ch. ii.)

*ooncs, adv. [A.S. oons.] Once. (*Chaucer: Persons Tale.*)

ō-ō-nin, s. [ALBEMIN.]

ōop, v.t. [Etym. doubtful.] To bind with thread; hence, to join, to unite. (*Scotch.*)

ōō-pāk, s. [Chinese.] A variety of black tea.

ō-ō-phō-ri-d-ī-ūm, s. [Pref. oo-, and Gr. φέρω (pheros) = bearing.]

Bot.: The larger form of spore case in Selaginella.

ō-ō-phō-rī-tis, s. [Pref. oo-; Gr. φέρω (pheros) = bearing, and suff. -itis (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The same as OVARITIS (q.v.).

ōō-riē, ōu-riē, a. [Icel. úrigr = wet, from úr = drizzling rain.]

1. Chill, cold, shivering.
2. Sad-like; bleak, dismal, melancholy. (*Scotch.*)

ōos-ite, s. [From the Oos Valley, Baden, where found; suff. -ite (Mia).]

Min.: A mineral having a composition related to those of the Plinite group (q.v.). It occurs in six or twelve-sided prisms, in a so-called plinite-porphry (q.v.), and is probably a pseudomorph after dichroite (q.v.).

ō-ō-sphère, s. [Pref. oo-, and Eng. sphere.] Bot. (Pl.): In the Algae and some Fungi and Hepaticæ a female cell; the mass of protoplasm requiring to be fertilized; a germ-cell (q.v.).

ō-ō-spō-rān-gi-ūm (pl. ō-ō-spō-rān-gi-ā), s. [Pref. oo-, and Mod. Lat. sporangium.]

Bot.: The name given by Thuret to the organs producing the smaller spores in certain dark-spored Algae. Opposed to Trichosporangia (q.v.).

ō-ō-spōre, s. [Pref. oo-, and Eng. spore.] Bot.: In Algae, Fungi, &c., an embryo.

ōōst, s. [OAST.]

ō-ōs-stē-gite, s. [Pref. oo-, Gr. στρώω (stōō) = to cover, and suff. -ite.]

Zool.: An egg-covering in some crustaceans (e.g., the Amphipods and Isopods) formed by a leaf-like expansion of certain body segments.

ō-ō-thō-ca, s. [Pref. oo-, and Lat. theca (q.v.).] Zool.: An egg-case. Example, that of the cockroach.

ō-ōt-ō-cōid, a. & s. [OSTOCŌIDA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or having the characteristics of Dana's order or sub-class Ostocōidea (q.v.).

"The semi-oviparous method of reproduction in *Ostocōid* animals."—*Amer. Jour. Science & Art*, XXXI, 39.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Ostocōidea.

"The *Ostocōida*, or non-typical mammals."—*Amer. Jour. Science & Art*, XXX, 76.

ō-ōt-ō-cōi-dē-a, s. pl. [Gr. τὰ ὄστροκα (ta ōstrolaka) = viviparous animals, as opposed to τὰ ζῴστροκα (ta zōstrolaka) = viviparous animals (Arist.: *H. A.*, i. 5, 1); and εἶδος (ēidos) = resemblance.]

Zool.: Dana's fourth order of mammals, including the Marsupialia and Monotremata, which he terms Semi-oviparous. He refers his other orders to a sub-class including typical mammals; and the semi-oviparous to a second, including the non-typical species, intermediate in some important respects between mammals and oviparous vertebrates.

ōō-trūm, s. [OTRUM.]

ōōze, v.t. & t. [OOZE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To flow gently or in small quantities from the pores of a body; to percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or small openings.

"The latent rill, scarce oozing through the grass."—*Thomson: Spring*, 406.

II. Figuratively:

1. To come out; to come to light or public knowledge; as, A secret oozes out.

2. To flow away, to depart; as, His courage oozed out at his fingers' ends.

B. Trans.: To emit or give out slowly and gently; to allow to flow.

ōōze, *oooc, *wose, s. [A.S. wāse = ooze; wās = juice; cogn. with Ital. vis = wetness; M. H. Ger. wāse; O. H. Ger. wāso = tunf. soil. For the loss of the initial *w* cf. provine, ood for wood, ooman for woman, &c.]

I. Ord. Long: Soft mud, slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure.

"Many dashed into the stream, and up to their waists in ooze and water, cried to the holy fathers to bless them."—*Barrology: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

II. Technically:

1. Geol.: A stratum consisting of minute calcareous and siliceous tests derived from various foraminifers, &c., the wreckage of land, with volcanic ash here and there, found on ocean-beds. It was discovered in the Atlantic, where it exists between 5,000 and 15,000 feet in depth, whence it is often called Atlantic ooze; but it occurs also in the Pacific, and probably in the ocean everywhere. The chief foraminifer constituting the ooze is Globigerina (q.v.). The ooze is an appropriate habitation for sea-lilies, sponges, &c. It is identical with the material of which chalk is composed (CHALK), and its deposition has gone on uninterruptedly from cretaceous times till now.

2. Tanning: A solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tan-vat.

†ō-ō-zō-a, s. pl. [Pref. oo-, and Gr. ζῴα (zōa), pl. of ζῴον (zōon) = a living creature.]

Zool.: The same as PROTOZOA (q.v.).

ōōz-ŷ, v. [Eng. ooze; -ŷ.] Containing or consisting of ooze; resembling ooze; slimy, muddy.

"Breed shoals of fish in oozy dens."—*Keay: Art of Love*, pt. vi.

*ō-pā-cāte, v.t. [Lat. opacatus, pa. par. of opaco = to make dark, from opaco = shady.] To shade, to cloud, to darken, to obscure.

ō-pā-cāte, s. [Lat. opaco = dark; suff. -ate (Moa).]

Moa: A name proposed for certain black opaque scales or grains found in many rocks, which are incapable of identification by means of the microscope.

ō-pāc-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. opacité, from Lat. opacitudo, accus. of opacitas; opaco = shady.]

1. Lat.: The quality or state of being opaque; darkness; want of transparency; the quality or state of being impenetrable to light.

"Some birds have been made stupid for their immense profundity and opacity."—*Carte de l'Intell. System*, p. 370.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Obscurity; dimness of intellect.

(2) Obscurity; want of clearness. (*By Hall: Sermon on 1 John 1, 5.*)

ō-pā-coūs, a. [Lat. opaco = dark, obscure, opaque.]

"These *opaco* clouds."—*Brown: Acad.*, (1841).

*ō-pā-coūs-nēss, s. [Eng. opaco; -ness.] The quality or state of being opaco; opacity, opaqueness; impenetrableness to light.

"Mysteries, which . . . even the opaqueness of the place were not obscure enough to conceal."—*Leitch: Syria*, bk. iv. §8.

*ō-pāc-ū-lar, a. [Lat. opaco.] The same as OPAQUE (q.v.).

"Any little notes or specks of opacite matter."—*Stern: Treatise on Starch*, p. 175.

ō-pāh, s. [Native name.] [KISORTSI-H, I.]

*ō-pāke, s. [OPAQUE.]

ō-pal, s. [Gr. ὀπάλλω (opallō) = a precious stone. (*Dioscorides.*)]

Min.: An amorphous form of silica combined with water, which varies in amount from 2.75 to 21, though mostly ranging from 3 to 9 per cent. Hardness, 5.5 to 6.5; sp. gr. 1.9 to 2.3, thus being below quartz-silica in both hardness and sp. gr. Lustre, vitreous to resinous; colours, very variable, in some kinds a rich play of colours. The varieties are numerous. Dana divides them as follows: (1) Precious or Noble Opal, exhibiting a play of delicate colours; the best, for jewellery purposes are found in the porphyritic rocks of Czerwenitz, Hungary. (2) Fire opal, with fire-like reflections. (3) Glass-opal, translucent and bluish-white. (4) Common Opal (a) milk-white, greenish, yellowish, &c.; (b) Resin-opal or Wax-opal; (c) dull olive and mountain-green; (d) brick-red; (e) Hydrophane, which by absorption of water becomes transparent to translucent; (f) Forcherte, coloured by impurity. To this division also belongs much of the semi-opal. (5) Cacholong, opaque, porcelain-white. (6) Opal Agate, opal of different shades of colour. (7) Menilite, or Liver-opal. (8) Jasp-opal, opaque from oxide of iron and other impurities. (9) Wood-opal, the substance of wood replaced by opal-silica. (10) Hyalite, a very pure form of opal occurring in glass-like concretions, mostly associated with modern volcanic rocks. (11) Fossilite or Siliceous Sinter, formed by the decomposition of siliceous minerals in the vicinity of fumaroles and hot springs; (12) Mica-opal; (13) Geyselite. (14) Float-stone, spungy tuberoso concretions from the "adhesive-slate" (slaty-clay) of the Paris Basin. (15) Tripolite or Infusorial Earth, consisting of the siliceous shells of Diatoms, &c.; (16) Infusorial Earth; (17) Rautenit; (18) Tripoli-slate; (19) Alum-calcite.

"Thick through the whitening opal plays thy beams."—*Thomson: Summer*, 16.

opal allophane, s. [SIBTERTITE.]

opal glass, s. [OPALINE.]

opal jasper, s. [OPAL.]

ō-pal-ēsçc, v.t. [Eng. opal; -esce.] To become or be opalescent; to give out a play of colours like an opal.

ō-pal-ēsç-ēncē, s. [Eng. opalescence; -ē.] The quality or state of being opalescent; a play of colour like that of an opal; a reflection of a milky and iridescent light.

"A fine white powder . . . diffused through clear glass gives it the opalescence of a cloudy medium."—*Cassell's Technical Education*, pt. 8, p. 10.

ō-pal-ēsç-ēnt, a. [Eng. opal; -ēnt; -ē.] Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints

opaline, *adj.* [Fr. *opale*, from a Sp. *opal*.]

ô pa li na, *n.* [Med. Lat. from Lat. *opalus*.]

opal, *n.* [Fr. *opale*, from Lat. *opalus*.] A gem of the family of silicates. The species are mouthed and elongate in shape. A fine specimen of elongate in shape is shown in the illustration. The color of opals is always full of color, and the stones which swarm in the veins of the earth, and countless live on the surface of the earth.

opal inc., *n.* [Fr. *opal*, *inc.*] *opal*.

A. Pertaining to or resembling opal. *opaline*, *adj.* [Fr. *opale*, *inc.*] *opal*.

B. A semi-transparent glass, which is made by the addition of a small amount of tin, or other ingredients.

opaline felspar, *s.* [LAPIDARIES.]

ô pa li na, *n.* [Med. Lat. *opalina*].

opal, *n.* [Fr. *opale*, from Lat. *opalus*.] A family of Ciliata, sub-order Holotricha. The genera *Opalina* and *Amphileta* are parasitic within the intestines of *Amphibia* and *Invertebrata*.

opal ize, *v.* [Eng. *opal*, *ize*.] To make to be opaline.

opal ized, *pt. pres. of n.* [OPALIZE.]

opalized wood, *s.* Wood petrified by opals, as to acquire a structure resembling that of common opal.

opal ô type, *n.* [Eng. *opal*, *ô* connect., and *type*.] A picture on milky glass.

ô pâ que (que as k), ô pâ ke, *n. & s.* [Fr. *opaque*, from Lat. *opacum* = shady; Ital. & Sp. *opaco*.] *As a noun*: 1. *Lit.* Dark, shady, obscure, impervious to rays of light; not transparent. "They stood upward still direct, whence in way round / Shook from body *opaque* can fall." Milton, *P. L.*, l. 619.

The epithet is applied to wood, metals, &c. If, however, an opaque body be cut in sufficiently thin slices it will become translucent. 2. *Fig.*: Dull, the reverse of shining, not the reverse of transparent.

B. *As a verb*: Opaque, obscurely. "This *opaque* of nature and of soul." Young, *Night Thoughts*, l. 43.

ô pâ que lÿ (que as k), ô pâ ke, *n.* [Eng. *opaque*.] In an opaque manner; darkly, obscurely, &c.

ô pâ que - nÿss (que as k), ô pâ ke - nÿss, *n.* [Eng. *opaque*, *nÿss*.] The quality of being opaque; opacity; imperiousness to light. "The earth's *opacities*, enemies to light." Moore, *On the Sand*, pt. II. bk. i.

ô pe, *n.* [OPE, *v.*] Open.

ô pe, *n.* [OPE, *v.*] A shortened form of *open* (q.v.). *Open*. (Used only in poetry.) "That golden key, / That opened the palace of eternity." Milton, *Comus*, l. 4.

ô pÿ - ra pha, *n.* [Gr. *ôpÿ* (*ôpÿ*) = a chink, *ôpÿ* (*ôpÿ*) = drawing. So called because the shells or apotheca are cracks upon the surface of the thallus resembling Hebrew or similar characters upon a pale ground.] A genus of Lieber's, family Graphide, growing on the bark of trees, on stones, &c. See *Opuntia* British.

ô pen, ô pun, n. & s. [A.S. *open* = open, at which is lifted up, from *ig* = up; *pen* = open, with Dnt. *open*, from *ig* = up; *pen*, *pen* = open, from *ig* = up; Dan. *pen* = open, from *ig* = up; Sw. *öppen* = open, from *ig* = up; Ger. *offen* = open, from *ig* = up. H. Ger. *f* = up. (*Skat*.)

A. *As a verb*: 1. *Trans.* To open; to open. 1. *Trans.* To open; to open. (1) Enclosed; not shut; not fastened up; stopped; unsealed, unfastened.

(2) Not closed; expanded; spread; as, An *open* hand.

(3) Uncovered. "In the *open* air." *Shaksp.*: *Winter's Tale*, II. 2.

(4) Not underground, sunk, or boted; as, An *open* cutting.

2. *Figuratively*: (1) Not closed; ready to hear, see, or receive anything; attentive. "The eyes of the dead are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry." *Psalm* XXXIV. 13.

(2) Having no obstacle or obstruction intervening; unobstructed, clear, free. (3) Not concealed, hidden, or kept back; plain, evident, undisguised, exposed to view. "They cry out to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to *open* shame." *Hebrews* VI. 6.

(4) Liable to attack, not protected, exposed to be attacked. "The service that I truly did his life, / Hath left me *open* to all injuries." *Shaksp.*: *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

(5) Free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted. "Let me have *open* means to come to them." *Shaksp.*: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

(6) Free, generous, liberal, open-handed, bounteous. "Having often of your *open* bounty tasted." *Shaksp.*: *Timon*, v. 1.

(7) Characterised by liberality, generosity, or open-handedness; as, To keep *open* house. (8) Free from dissimulation; frank, artless, sincere, plain, not reserved. "The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative." *Addison*.

(9) Characterised by or expressive of frankness, sincerity, or artlessness; as, An *open* countenance. "With dry eyes, and with an *open* look, / She met his glance." *Dryden*: *Sigamunda*, 389.

(10) Free to be debated, capable of being argued, not yet decided, debatable, moot; as, An *open* question. (11) Not settled or adjusted, not balanced or closed; as, To keep an account *open*.

(12) Not already occupied; free, disengaged; as, To keep a day *open* for an appointment. (13) Free to be accepted or rejected; as, He left his challenge *open*.

(14) Not frosty; mild, moderate. *s.* "An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer." *Bacon*: *Natural History*.

II. Technically: 1. *Gram.*: Applied to a letter enunciated without closing the mouth, or with full utterance; as, An *open* vowel. 2. *Music*: Applied to the strings of a stringed instrument when not compressed with the finger so as to alter the pitch; also to the note so produced. [OPEN-NOTES.]

B. *As a verb*: Openly, without disguise or secrecy. "Do not then walk too *open*." *Shaksp.*: *Twelfth Night*, II. 3.

C. *As a verb*: An open, clear, or unobstructed space; as, in the phrase, *the open*. "The Egyptians . . . engaged the enemy in the *open*." *Tales*, March 30, 1876.

ô (1) *In open*: Openly, publicly, without disguise, in public. "The lady Anne / This day was viewed *in open* as his queen." *Shaksp.*: *Henry VIII.*, II. 2.

(2) *Letters of open doors*: Letters passing the signet, which are requisite when goods are to be pointed which are deposited in lockfast places.

open-air, *s.* Air unconfined; a place where it is thus unconfined, viz., one outside houses. *open-air Mission*: A mission founded in 1853. Its agents preach in the open air, especially at races, fairs, and other large gatherings of people.

Open-Baptist, *s.* *Church Hist.* (P): Baptists who admit to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Christians of other denominations who have not been baptised by immersion.

open-bill, open beak, *s.* *Ornith.* (Pl.): Anasomus, a genus of Ciconiidae, sub-family Ciconiinae (True Storks).

open-breasted, *a.* 1. *Lit.*: Having the breast or bosom exposed; applied to a garment so made as to expose the breast.

2. *Fig.*: Free from dissimulation; frank, open, plain. "Thou art his friend, / And therefore I'll be *open-breasted* to thee." *Beaumont & Flt.*: *Custom of the Country*, v. 1.

open-hundle, *s.* *Bot.*: A bundle of cells in which the cambium is continually forming new layers of permanent cells with the effect of increasing the thickness of that part of the stem. Examples, most *Eucalyptus* and *Conifers*.

open heat, *a.* *Min.*: A term signifying that the mineral, whatever it may be, is obtained by open working, and not by sinking shafts.

open charter, *s.* *Soci. Law*: A charter from the crown, or from a subject, containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.

open- cheque, *s.* [CHECK, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

open credit, *s.* *Com.*: Credits given by bankers to their clients without personal guarantees or deposit of securities.

open-diapason, *s.* *Music*: The name in England of the chief open foundation stop of an organ. On the manuals it is of metal, on the pedal organ of metal or wood. The metal pipes of this stop are cylindrical, and are usually made of spotted metal, or of an equal mixture of tin and lead. This stop is of eight feet length on the manuals, and sixteen feet on the pedals, unless stated to the contrary on the register.

open-doored, *a.* Hospitable, ready to admit. "The slender entertainment of a house / Once rich, now poor, but ever *open-doored*." *Temington*: *Gerrard's End*, 302.

open-eyed, *a.* Watchful, vigilant. "Open-eyed conspiracy his time doth take." *Shaksp.*: *Tempest*, II. 1.

open-flank, *s.* *Fort.*: That part of the flank which is covered by the orillon.

open-harmony, *s.* *Music*: Chords formed by as equidistant a disposition of the parts as possible.

open-headed, open-heded, *a.* Bare-headed, uncovered. (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 6, 228.)

open-link, open-ring, *s.* The same as LAP-RING (q.v.).

open-notes, *s. pl.* *Music*: Of stringed instruments, the notes of the open strings (q.v.). Of wind instruments, such as the horn, trumpet, &c., the series of natural harmonics which can be produced by the lip of the performer without the assistance of a slide, key, or piston.

open-pipe, *s.* *Mus.*: A pipe open at the top, as opposed to one closed at the top. The pitch of a closed pipe is approximately one octave lower than that of an open pipe of the same length.

open-policy, *s.* *Com.*: A policy in which, at the time of effecting the insurance, it is stated that the interest is to be hereafter declared.

open-score, *s.* *Music*: A score in which each part has a separate line assigned to it.

open-sesame, *s.* [SESAME.]

open space, *s.* A place not built over or enclosed. *Open Space Act*: *Law*: An Act (40 & 41 Vict., c. 35) empowering the then Metropolitan Board of Works (whose powers are now transferred to the London County Council) and the Corporation of London to acquire open spaces for the benefit of the London public and the people generally.

open-steek, *s.* An open-stitch; a particular kind of stitch in sewing. (*Scottish*.)

open-strings, *s. pl.* *Music*: Strings producing the sounds assigned to them according to the system of tuning belonging to the particular instrument.

open-tail, *s.* A popular name for the medlar.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, eur, rûle, fûll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

open-tide, s.

1. Early spring; the time when flowers begin to open; the period between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday.

2. The time after corn is carried out of the field. (Prov.)

open-verdict, s. A verdict returned by the jury upon an inquest, by which it is found that a crime has been committed, without specifying the criminal; or that a sudden or violent death has occurred, without assigning any cause.

open-work, s. Work, especially of an ornamental nature, made so as to show openings through its substance.

ō-pen, * o-pen-en, v.t. & i. [A.S. *openian*, from *open* = open; but, *openen*; Icel. *opna*; Dan. *ubne*; Sw. *oppna*; Ger. *offnen*.] [OPEN, o.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make open; to unclose; to free from fastening.

"To openen and undo the hve gates of hevenc" *Piers Plouhman*, p. 124.

2. To expand; to spread open.

"Thou openest thy hand. — *Psalm* civ. 28.

II. Figuratively:

1. To free from obstruction; to render free of access; to make accessible an entrance, passage, or view into.

"He opened the rock, the waters gushed forth." — *Psalm* cx. 41.

2. To make ready to hear or receive anything.

"Thine ear was not opened." — *Isaiah* xlvi. 8.

3. To make open, evident, plain, or public; to bring to view or knowledge; to show, to declare, to manifest, to reveal, to disclose.

"To thee have I opened my cause." — *Jeremiah* xx. 12.

* 4. To expound, to explain, to interpret.

"He opened to us the Scriptures." — *Luke* xxiv. 32.

5. To make known; to make accessible to travellers or traders; as, to open up a country.

6. To make free to use or enjoyment; as, to open a park or public garden.

7. To begin, to commence; to make a start in.

"By this time Schomberg had opened the campaign auspiciously." — *Mercator Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 8. To affect with feeling; to touch, to impress.

"Whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul." — *Acts* xvi. 14.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make a place, thing, &c., to open; to cause anything to be open, as a door.

"Open to me, my sister." — *Canticus* v. 2.

(2) To become open or unclosed; to unclose itself. To be opened or parted.

"The earth opened and swallowed up Korah." — *Numbers* xvi. 32.

(3) To begin, to commence; as, The story opens as follows; The debate opened.

(4) To begin to appear; as, The mountain opened on our view.

II. Hunting: To bark on view or scent of the game.

"As prompt and light as when the hound is opening." — *Scott's Bridal of Friermain*, l. 12.

¶ (1) To open a case:

Law: To speak first in it. The privilege rests with the advocate who takes the affirmative side.

(2) To open pleadings:

Law: To state briefly before a jury the substance of the pleadings. This is generally done by the junior counsel.

ō-pen-ēr, s. [Eng. *open*; *-er*.] One who or that which opens; s. specif., a machine for opening cotton taken from the bales in which it has been closely compacted.

"True opener of mine eyes, prime angel blest." *Milton* P. L., xi. 508.

ō-pen-hand-ēd, n. [Eng. *open*, and *handed*.] Generous, liberal, bounteous, munificent, free, beneficent.

"The people readily forgave a courageous open-handed sailor for being too fond of his bottle." — *Mercator Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ō-pen-hand-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *openhanded*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being open-

handed; generosity, liberality, munificence, bounty.

"Various motives urged Holbrooke to this open-handedness." — *H. Elliot Middlemarch*, ch. lxvii.

ō-pen-heart-ēd (ea as a), a. [Eng. *open*, and *hearted*.] Sincere, candid, frank, open, free from dissimulation; generous.

"Of an openhearted generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady." — *Arbuthnot*.

ō-pen-heart-ēd-lŷ (ea as a), adv. [Eng. *openharted*; *-ly*.] In an openhearted manner; sincerely, frankly, generously, openly.

ō-pen-heart-ēd-nēss (ea as a), s. [Eng. *openharted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being openhearted; sincerity, candour, generosity.

ō-pen-ing, * o-pen-yng, pr. par., a., & s. [OPEN, v.]

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

B. As adv.: Beginning, first in order; as, an opening chapter.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of opening, the state of becoming opened.

"With openings fast the gaping earth gave way, And in her inmost womb received the day." *Rosce: Lucan*, l. 254.

* 2. A beginning, a commencement; as, the opening of a debate, the opening of a tale.

* 3. A first sign or appearance; the dawn.

"God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some openings, some dawnings of liberty and settlement." — *South's Sermons*.

4. An open place, a breach, a break, a chasm, a hole, a perforation, an aperture.

"Yet from an opening to the right appear'd A beam of sunshine." *Boole: Orlando Furioso*, xlii.

5. A space cleared of underwood, or thinly wooded, as distinguished from a thick forest. (*American*.)

II. Arch.: A piercing or unfilled part in a wall, left for the admission of light, air, &c.

¶ Opening the copper:

Soap-making: An operation effected by putting in salt or brine till the ley runs freely on the laver from the goods.

opening-bit, s. A tapering tool with angular sides for widening an aperture.

opening-knife, s. A blunt strong-bladed knife for opening oysters and tinned meats or fruit.

opening-machine, s. A machine for loosening the tussocks of cotton as it comes from the bale, so that the oil and dust may be removed and the fibres parted.

ō-pen-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *open*; *-ly*.]

1. In an open manner, publicly, without secrecy, disguise.

"That justice that sees in secret, and rewards openly." — *South's Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. In an open, candid, or frank manner; candidly, sincerely.

"And therefore I Will write and shew all openly." *Greene: C. A. (Prol.)*

3. Plainly, evidently.

"My love will show itself more openly." *Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

ō-pen-mōuthed, a. [Eng. *open*, and *mouthed*.]

1. Lit.: Having the mouth wide open; gaping.

"Nor doth it affect this foul gentility, Whereon the fool world openmouthed gazes." *Bracton: Pastoralis*, col. 5.

2. Fig.: Greedy, ravenous, clamorous.

ō-pen-nēss, * o-pen-ness, s. [Eng. *open*; *-ness*.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being open; freedom from obstruction; the state of being exposed.

"The openness thereof in many places to the weather." — *H. Finch: Description of Brittain*, ch. xiii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Plainness, clearness; freedom from ambiguity, doubt, or obscurity; manifestness.

"Deliver with more openness your answers To my demands." *Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

2. Freedom from disguise or reserve; unreservedness, plainness.

3. Candour, frankness, sincerity.

"An openness and frankness of dealing." — *Bacon's Essays: Of Simulation*.

4. An expression or character of candour or frankness; as, the openness of a countenance.

5. Mildness; freedom from severity; as, the openness of the weather.

ōp-ēr a, s. [Ital. = work, performance, from Lat. *operari* = work, from *opus*, genit. *operis* = work; Fr. *opéra*; Sp. *opera*.]

1. A dramatic entertainment, in which music forms an essential and not merely accessory part. The opera is composed of solos, recitatives, duets, trios, quartets, or other pieces for single voices, choruses and finales; accompanied throughout with instruments variously combined to produce certain desired effects. Overtures or introductions precede the whole work of its several acts in nearly every case. The dramatic effect is heightened by the accessories of costumes and scenery, but they are not absolutely indispensable. The libretto or book of words rarely possesses any claim to literary merit, but serves as a mere framework for the composer. In many of the German and French operas of a lighter character spoken dialogue is introduced in the place of recitative, and the same practice is often observed in English opera, so called. There are many varieties of opera, but the chief are: the grand opera or *opéra seria*, the romantic opera or *opéra dramatique*, and the comic opera or *opéra bouffe*, for which the French term *opéra bouffe* has been adopted in England and America. The opera is of Italian origin, and of comparatively modern date, and is the immediate successor of the miracle-plays with music.

"The show and decoration of the Italian opera." — *Goldsmith: On Politic Learning*, ch. xi.

2. The score or libretto of a musical drama.

3. The theatre or building in which operas are performed.

opera-bouffe, s. [OPERA.]

opera-cloak, s. A kind of cloak worn by ladies at the opera, theatre, or evening reunions.

opera-dancer, s. One who dances in an opera; a ballet-dancer.

opera-girl, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A ballet-girl.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: *Mantisia saltatoria*. [MANTISIA.]

opera-glass, s. A binocular telescope of the kind invented by Galileo. It has a plano-convex or double-convex eye-glass, so that the image is not inverted and little light is lost, thus securing great distinctness. [FIELD-GLASS.]

opera-hat, s. A folding hat of felt, silk, or fur.

opera-house, s. A theatre built especially for the performance of musical dramas.

*ōp-ēr-a-ble, a. [Ital. *operabile*, from Lat. *operari* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] Possible to be done; practicable.

"Un capable of operable circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs." — *Brown: Letter Errors*, p. 9.

ōp-ēr-ām-ē-tēr, s. [Lat. *operari* = work, and Eng. *meter*.] An attachment to a machine to indicate the number of rotations of a shaft. It consists of a train of gear-wheels and pinions enclosed in a box and connected to or moved by the rotating shaft. A finger on the dial-plate indicates the number of rotations performed by the shafting.

*ōp-ēr-ānce, *ōp-ēr-ānc, s. [Lat. *operarius*, pl. part. of *operari* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] The act or state of operating; operation.

"[They] do effect Rare issues by their operation." *Bacon: 3 Hist. B. Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 1.

*ōp-ēr-ānt, a. & s. [Lat. *operans*, pl. part. of *operari* = to work.]

A. As adv.: Operating, effective; having power to produce an effect.

"Faith, I must leave thee love, and shortly too, My operant powers their functions leave to do." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

B. As subst.: One who operates; an operator.

"They dare know of what may seem deform The supreme fair sole operator." *Coleridge: Religion's Marvell*

ōp-ēr-āte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *operatus*, pa. part. of *operari* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work; Fr. *opérer*; Ital. *operare*.]

A. Intransitive.
 1. To exercise the mind or body; to exert physical or intellectual power; as, he *operates* with his hands; even a child can *operate* upon matter.

2. To produce or produce a desired result or effect; as, the sun *operates* on the mind.

II. Transitive.
 1. To cause to produce a certain effect or result; as, the teacher *operates* on his pupils.

B. To operate on.
 1. To effect; to produce or accomplish as a result or because.
 2. To work; to set or keep in operation or activity.

operatic, *op'er-ät-ic*, *äl*, *ä*. [Eng. *operatic*, from *opera*, Lat. *operatus*, p. p. of *operari*, to work, to operate (q. v.); Sp. *operar*; Ital. *operare*.]
 1. An effect; to produce or accomplish as a result or because.
 2. A work; to set or keep in operation or activity.

operatician, *op'er-ä-ti-ön*, *s*. [Fr. *opérateur*, from *opérer*, to operate, Lat. *operari*, to work, to operate (q. v.); Sp. *operar*; Ital. *operare*.]
 1. The act or process of operating; the exertion of power or strength, physical, intellectual, or moral; agency, activity.

2. Acting; power or quality of producing a result or result; mode or power of a result; active qualities; as, the *operatician* of a machine.
 3. An effect or result produced; influence.

4. A series of acts or processes in experiments; process, manipulation; as, *operaticions* in chemistry.

II. Technically:
 1. *Math.*: Something to be done; generally some transformation to be made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols.

2. *Med.*: The very quantities which we should otherwise not be able to by long and tedious operations. — *Brew. U. S. Dispensary*, vol. 1, p. 424.

3. *Naval*: The carrying out of pre-arranged plans by regular movements; a series of military or naval movements.

4. *Surg.*: To bear every operation, from the greatest to the smallest, ought to be under the absolute direction of a hand. — *McCleary, Brit. Encyc.*, v.
 5. *Surg.*: An act performed by a properly educated person upon a human body, either with the hand or by means of an instrument, for the purpose of healing the part operated on, or of restoring it to its normal condition.

6. *Surg.*: Charles II. had so much kindness for him as to send for a surgeon from Paris to perform the operation. — *Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1, p. 163.

operative, *op'er-ä-tiv*, *ä*, *s*. [Fr. *opératif*; Sp. & Ital. *operativo*.]
 A. *As adjective*:
 1. Having the power of acting or of exerting force; physical, mechanical, or moral; having a noble agency; active in producing results or effects.

2. The operative strength of a thing may continue for years. — *Saunders, Sermons*, vol. 1, p. 1.

3. *Eff.*: Operative, effective; producing effects; having influence.

4. *Surg.*: Your knowledge may persist, how effectual and active it is in its work, just so long as you live. — *Majesty, The Last Days of Pompeii*, p. 27.

5. *Surg.*: Operative, worked or carried on by manual or manual power, as opposed to intellectual, as, an *operative* art. (See example under *Operative*, I. 1.)
 B. *As noun*:
 1. A skilled workman; an artisan; what he does.

operative, *op'er-ä-tiv-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *operative*; Ital. *operativo*; Sp. *operativo*.]
 1. In an operative manner.

operative, *op'er-ä-tör*, *s*. [Lat., from *operatus*, p. p. par. of *operari*, to work, from *opus* (cont. *opera*)

= work, Fr. *opérateur*; Sp. *operador*; Ital. *operatore*.]
 1. *Arch. Eng.*: One who or that which operates or produces an effect.

2. *Chem.*: One who or that which operates or produces an effect.
 3. *Chem.*: One who performs an operation upon the human body, either with the hand or by means of instruments.

operative, *op'er-ä-tör-y*, *s*. [Eng. *operative*; -ory.]
 A laboratory. (Cotton.)

operative, *op'er-ä-lär*, *ä*. [Lat. *operativus* (cont.); Eng. *adj.* suff. *-iv*.] Pertaining to or having an operative; operate.

operative, *op'er-ä-lär-i-ä*, *s*. [Lat. *operativum* = a cover, a lid, so named from the operative calyx.]
Bot.: The typical genus of the family Opercularifloræ (q. v.). They are pretty plants, several of which are cultivated in Britain.

operative, *op'er-ä-lär-i-dæ*, *s*, *pl.* [Lat. *operativæ* (cont.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ivæ*.]
Bot.: A family of Cnchonaaceæ, tribe Colleeæ.

operative, *op'er-ä-lär-tä*, *s*, *pl.* [Nent. pl. of Lat. *operativus*, p. p. par. of *operari*, to furnish with a cover; *operativum* = a cover.]
Zool.: A Palæont. — A section of Pulmoniferous Gastropods; the shell is closed by an operculum. There are two families, Cyclostomidæ and Aviculidæ. Early fossil species from the Eocene Tertiary.

operative, *op'er-ä-lät*, *ö*, *p'er-ä-lät-äd*, *v.* [Lat. *operativus*, from *operari* = to furnish with a cover.] The same as OPERULAR (q. v.). Specific, in botany, used to describe a calyx which is united into a kind of cap or lid, which falls off entire. Example, Eucalyptus.

operative, *op'er-ä-lä-ö*, *form*, *ä*. [Lat. *operativum* = a lid, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a lid or cover.

operative, *op'er-ä-lä-nä*, *s*. [Lat. *operativum* (cont.); fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ivæ*.]
Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Nummulitidæ. The spiral convolutions are all visible. It commences in the Upper Cretaceous, but abounds in the Eocene of southern Europe and of Africa.

operative, *op'er-ä-lüm*, *s*. [Lat., from *operio* = to shut, to close.]
 1. *Arch.*: The group of convolutions in the cerebrum between the two divisions of the fissure of Sylvius.
 2. *Botany*:
 (1) *Gen.*: A lid, as of the pitcher in Nepenthes.
 (2) *Sper.*: The lid closing the urn, theca, or sporangium in mosses.

3. *Ichthy.*: One of a chain of broad flat bones forming the gill-cover in osseous fishes.
 4. *Zool.*: In many of the Gastropoda, a calcareous, horny, or fibrous plate, secreted by the metapodium, and serving to close the orifice of the shell when the animal is retracted. The Periwinkle is a familiar example. The term is also applied to a lid which closes the shell of the sessile cirripedes of Balanus and Verruca, and of the lids of certain eggs.

operative, *op'er-ä-tä*, *s*. [Ital. dimin. of *opera*.]
Mus.: A short opera, or musical drama of a light character.

operative, *op'er-ä-ösö*, (*öp'er-ä-ös*), *ä*. [Lat. *operosus*, from *opus* (cont. *operis*) = work; Ital. & Sp. *operoso*.] Laborious; full of or attended with labour, trouble, and tediousness.
 All these operative proceedings were adopted by one of the most able tyrants in the rolls of history. — *Barker, French Revolution*.

operative, *op'er-ä-ös-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *operative*; -ly.] In an operative manner.

operative, *op'er-ä-ös-ness*, *s*. [Eng. *operative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being operative; laboriousness.

God and nature do things every where in the most frugal and compendious way, and with the least operative. — *Cuvier, Nat. Hist. System*, p. 672.

operative, *op'er-ä-ös-i-ty*, *s*. [Lat. *operositas*, from *operosus* = operative (q. v.).] Laboriousness; great labour or trouble; operative-ness.
 There is a kind of operative in sin. — *Sp. Hall's Select Thoughts*, 45.

operative, *öp'er-ä-ös*, *ä*. [Lat. *operosus*.] Laborious, operative.
 Written language, as it is more operative, so it is more digested and permanent. — *Hobbes, in Speech*

operative, *öp'er-tä-nö-ös*, *ä*. [Lat. *operatus*, from *operari* = to shut, to close.] Secret, hidden, private.

operative, *öp'er-tide*, *öpo tyde*, *s*. [Eng. *ope*, and *tide*.] Early spring; open-tide.
 God grades not our moderate and reasonable joys, there is an operative to his allowance as well as a Lent. — *Sp. Hall, Sermon in Lent*. (164.)

ophi-, *öph-i*, *pref.* [OPHIOS.]

ophi-, *öph-i-a-sis*, *s*. [Gr. *ὀφίασις* (*ophiasis*) = a bald place on the head of serpentine or winding form. (*Galæa*)]
Pathol.: (See etym.)

ophi-, *öph-i-ös-lüs*, *s*. [Pref. *ophi-* and Gr. *βόλος* (*bolos*) = a throw with a casting net.]
Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Colubridæ. Cuvier (*U. S. Geog. Survey* (1875), vol. v.) enumerates three species. *Ophibolus getulus* is the King-snake of America, a deadly foe of the rattlesnake, which it overcomes and devours. An equal antipathy exists between it and the Moccasin-snake, on which account the King-snake is protected in the Southern states.

ophi-, *öph-i-öp'h-a-lüs*, *s*. [OPHIOPHALUS.]
ophi-, *öph-i-eleide*, *s*. [Fr. *ophiécide* (lit. = key-serpent); pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *κλεις* (*kleis*), gent. *κλειδος* (*kleidos*) = a key.]
Mus.: A wind instrument of metal, invented to supersede the serpent in the orchestra and in military bands. It consists of a wide conical tube, terminating in a bell like that of a horn, having ten ventages with keys, and a mouthpiece like that of the serpent. There are two sorts of ophicleides, alto and bass. The bass ophicleide is written on the F-clef, and its compass is three octaves and one note, from B on the third space below the bass staff, to C on the third space of the treble staff. They are in two keys, C and B \flat . The alto ophicleide has a compass similar in extent to that of the bass instrument, but starting from a note one octave higher. This instrument is not so satisfactory as its bass fellow, and is therefore but rarely heard. The double-bass ophicleides are in F and E \flat , a fifth below the bass ophicleides in C and B \flat . The amount of breath required to play the double-bass ophicleide will probably prevent its general adoption.



OPHICLEIDE.

ophi-, *öp'id-er-pé-tön*, *s*. [Gr. *ὀφίδιον* (*ophidion*) = a little snake, and *ἕρπειον* (*herpeion*) = a reptile.]
Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts from the Coal Measures. Prof. Mull placed them in his group, Aistopoda.

ophi-, *öp'hid-i-ä*, *s*, *pl.* [Gr. *ὄφης* (*ophis*) = a serpent.]
 1. *Zool.*: Snakes; an order of the class Reptilia, which is placed by Prof. Huxley in his division, Sauropsida (q. v.). The body is always cylindrical and vermiform, covered with horny scales, but without a bony exoskeleton. Vertebræ procelous, with rudimentary transverse processes. They have no sternum, peritoneal arch, forelimbs, or sacrum; not, as a rule, any traces of hinder limbs present, though they occasionally occur, e. g., in Python (q. v.). Hooked conical teeth are always present, ankylosed with the jaw. [Pitons-Fangs.] The order is pre-eminently tropical, the species rapidly diminishing as the distance from the Equator increases, and wholly ceasing before the Arctic or Antarctic Circle is reached. The classification is not fixed. According to Wallace, the order contains twenty-five families. There is another and natural division into three sub-orders: (1) Thanatophidia (Venomous Snakes), with two groups, Proteroglypha and Solenoglypha; (2) Colubiformes (Innocuous Colubiform Snakes); and (3) Typhlopheidia (Blind Snakes).
 2. *Palæont.*: First found in the Eocene of Sheppey, others from Miocene of Germany,

and in some Tertiary beds in the United States. Most of these appear to have belonged to the Pythonidae. Poison-fangs have been found in some of the later Tertiary deposits, and a colubrine snake from the Upper Miocene of the South of France. (Falconer.) The more important genera will be described under their names.

ō-phid-i-ān, a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., &c. *ophidiān*(i); Eng. sufl. -*an*.]

A. As *adj.*: Belonging to or having the characters of the order Ophidia (q.v.).

B. As *subst.*: Any individual of the order Ophidia.

*No remains of *ophidians* are known to occur in any Palaeozoic or Mesozoic deposit.—Nicholson: *Palaentol.*, II, 139.

ō-ph-i-dī-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophidiidæ*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. sufl. -*idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Amecanthani (q.v.). The body is more or less elongated, naked or scaly. Ventrals generally united, dorsal occupying greater portion of the back; ventrals rudimentary, or absent. Mostly marine. Dr. Günther divides the family into five groups: Brotulna, Ophidiina, Pterasterina, Ammodytina, and Congrogadina.

ō-phid-i-ī-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophidiidæ*(um); Lat. neut. pl. adj. sufl. -*ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Ophidiidæ (q.v.). The ventrals are replaced by a pair of barbels, inserted below the glosso-hyal. It contains two genera, Ophidium and Geophytus.

ō-phid-i-ōid, a. [Mod. Lat. *ophidioid*(um); Eng. sufl. -*oid*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Ophidiidæ, or the genus Ophidium.

*The fifth group of *ophidioid* fishes includes two genera.—Prof. Seelye in Cassell's *Nat. Hist.*, V, 66.

ō-phid-i-ōus, a. [Omniv.]. Snake-like; belonging to the order Ophidia or Serpents.

ō-phid-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *ὀφιδιον* (*ophidion*) = a fish resembling the conger, prob. *Ophidium barbatum*.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Ophidiina. Body elongate, compressed, covered with minute scales; teeth small. Seventy species are known, from the Atlantic and Pacific; all differing in the structure of the air-bladder. *Ophidium barbatum*, about nine inches long, is a Mediterranean fish, occasionally straying to the British coast. The body is flesh-coloured, the dorsal and anal fins margined with black.

ō-ph-i-dō-hā-trā-chī-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophidota*, a connect., and Eng., &c. *batrachia*.]

Zool.: A synonym of Owen's Ophiomorpha (q.v.).

ō-ph-i-mor-phic, a. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.] Having the form of a serpent.

*The god being an heavenly (*ophiomorpho*) being, whose symbol was a serpent of five, seven, or nine heads.—*Fortnightly Review*, vi. (N.S.), p. 564

ō-ph-i-ō, pref. [Gr. *ὀφίς* (*ophis*), genit. *ὀφιδος* (*ophidos*), *ὀφεις* (*ophēis*) = a serpent.] Of, belonging to, or in any respect resembling a serpent or snake.

ō-ph-i-ō-cār-ŷ-ōn, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *καρνον* (*karnon*) = a gut.]

Bot.: A genus of Sabiaceæ, placed by Lindley in the Dodonææ (q.v.). The only species, *Ophiocaryon parvifolium*, grows in British Guiana. Its seeds are sometimes brought to England under the name of snake-nuts, their embryo being spirally twisted like a coiled-up snake.

ō-ph-i-ō-çē-phāl-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophiophalidæ*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. sufl. -*idæ*.]

Ichthy.: An acanthopterygian family of freshwater fishes, with elongate, sub-cylindrical bodies. They often leave the water for a considerable time. Habitat, the rivers of the Oriental region. There are two genera, Ophiocephalus and Chama, and twenty-six species.

ō-ph-i-ō-çēph-a-lūs, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: Walking-fish; the typical genus of the family Ophiocephalidæ (q.v.). *Ophiocephalus striatus* is universally distributed over India. The male constructs a nest, in which the ova are deposited.

ō-ph-i-ōc-ō-ma, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *κομή* (*komē*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophimida. The rays are simple, not squamæ, and separated at their base by small pentagonal plates. The species are called Brittle-stars, from their fragility. Forbes enumerates ten British species.

ō-ph-i-ō-dēs, s. [Gr. *ὀφιδῶδης* (*ophidōdēs*) = snakey.]

1. Zoology.: (1) Wagner's name for a genus of Brazilian lizards, family Scincidæ, which have two rudimentary limbs close to the anus.

(2) A genus of Plumulariidæ, having many thread-like organs, ending in knobs with thread cells.

2. Entom.: A genus of Ophiuidæ (q.v.). *Ophioides lauræis* is the only British species.

ō-ph-i-ō-gēncēs, s. pl. [Gr. *ὀφιογενής* (*ophiogenēs*) = serpent-generated.]

Anthrop.: The name of some Asiatic tribes mentioned by Strabo, Ehan, and Phuy.

*The *Ophiocenes*, or serpent-ance of the Troad, kindred of the vipers, whose bite they could cure by touch, and descendants of an ancient hero transformed into a snake.—*Taylor: Primitive Culture* (1874), p. 248

ō-ph-i-ō-glōs-sā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophioglossæ*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. sufl. -*æ*.]

Bot.: Alders' Tongues; an order of Acro-gens, alliance Filiceæ. The venation is straight, the capsules, which are in spikes or panicles, formed on the margin of a contracted leaf, are large, coriaceous, two-valved, without a ring, or areola. Distribution, the Asiatic islands, the West Indies, &c. Known genera three or four, two of which—*Ophioglossum* and *Botrychium*—are British. Number of species undetermined.

ō-ph-i-ō-glōs'-sūm, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glossa*) = the tongue, which the frond of these ferns resembles in form.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Ophioglossaceæ (q.v.). The frond is ovate and simple, the capsules spiked. Known species three or four. One, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, the Common Alder's Tongue, is British. It has ovate, linear, or elliptic, oblong fronds, from six to nine inches long. Is found in damp pastures, on banks, in woods, &c., and in fruit from May to July. There are two sub-species, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* proper, and *O. hastatum*.

ō-ph-i-ōg'-ra-phŷ, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of serpents; ophiology.

ō-ph-i-ōl-a-trŷ, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = service, worship.] Serpent-worship (q.v.).

*Therefore such direct examples of *ophiolatry* may be traced on into classic and bartharic Europe.—*Taylor: Primitive Culture* (1874), p. 317.

ō-ph-i-ō-lite, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Protol.: A rock composed of serpentine mixed with more or less dolomite, magnesite, or calcite. Hence Hunt divides it into (1) Dolomite, (2) Magnesite, and (3) Calcitic Ophiolite, according to the particular one of the three minerals present in each case. It is clouded green, veined with white or pale green. Called also Verd-antique. (*Quart.*)

ō-ph-i-ō-lōg'-ic, ō-ph-i-ō-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *ophiology*(y); *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to ophiology.

ō-ph-i-ōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *ophiology*(y); -*ist*.] One who is versed in ophiology, or the natural history of serpents.

ō-ph-i-ōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *δαγος* (*dagos*) = a discourse.] That branch of zoology which deals with the natural history, classification, and description of serpents.

ō-ph-i-ō-mān-çŷ, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = prophecy, divination.] A mode of divination by the actions, appearance, or behaviour of serpents, as by their manner of eating, or by their coils.

ō-ph-i-ō-mor-phæ, s. pl. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool.: The family Cærilidæ (q.v.), which was raised to ordinal rank by Owen. They are serpentiform or vermiform amphibians, without limbs, anus terminal, the skin generally

with horny scales imbedded in it. Eyes rudimentary or absent.

ō-ph-i-ō-mor-phōūs, a. [Ophiomorpha.] Having the form of a serpent.

ō-ph-i-ōn, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ὀφίων* (*ophion*) = a fabulous animal in Sardinia; a centaur.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ophiinidæ (q.v.).

ō-ph-i-ōn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *ophion*; fem. pl. adj. sufl. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Ichneumonids having the abdomen laterally compressed, and more or less shaped like a semitaur.

ō-ph-i-ōph-a-goūs, a. [Ophiophagus.] Eating of feeding on serpents.

*All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumes, as is controllable from *ophiophagous* animals, and such as feed upon serpents.—*Bronson: Vulpes Errores*, bk. vii. ch. xxviii

ō-ph-i-ōph-a-gūs, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *φαγεω* (*phagō*) = to eat.]

Zool.: A genus of Elapidæ, with one species, *Ophiophagus chap.* It is one of the largest and most deadly of the Indian snakes, and, though widely distributed, is not very common. It attains a maximum length of about fourteen feet, the head is beautifully shielded, and the neck distatable, like that of a cobra. Its generic name has reference to its habit of feeding on snakes.

ō-ph-i-ō-pō-gōn, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *παραγῆ* (*paragē*) = the beard.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ophiopogonæ (q.v.). They are from eastern Asia.

ō-ph-i-ōp-ō-gō-nē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophiopogonæ*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. sufl. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliacæ.

ō-ph-i-ōps, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the eye.]

Zool.: A genus of Lizards, family Lacertidæ. They have no eyelids. *Ophiops clypeus* is found at Smyrna.

ō-ph-i-ōr-rhī-za, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedyotidæ (q.v.), from India, Burmah, and Assam. *Ophiorrhiza Mungoo* is so called because it is said to be one of the plants which the Mungooe eats when bitten by a snake. It is popularly believed in India to be a remedy for bites of snakes, and dogs, &c. The plant is so bitter that the Malays call it earth-gall.

ō-ph-i-ō-sāu-rūs, s. [OPHISAUURS.]

ō-ph-i-ō-thrix, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *θρίξ* (*thrix*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophimida, *Ophiotrichia fœngilis* is the Common Brittle-star.

ō-ph-i-ōx-ŷ-lōn, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *ξύλον* (*xylon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Carisacæ, The Telugu physicians give the root of *Ophioglossum striatum* as a febrifuge and an alexipharmic. Called also *Isariwolfia serpentaria*.

ō-ph-i-sāu-rūs, s. [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *σαυρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: Glass-snake; an American genus of Zonuridæ, ranging from Virginia to Cape Florida. There is but one species, *Ophisaurus ventralis*. It is small, breakable, and limbless. Length, from twenty-eight to forty inches.

ō-ph-ite (1), *a. & s.* [Gr. *ὀφίτης* (*ophitēs*), from *ὀφίς* (*ophis*) = a serpent; and *-ites*, *ophitēs*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to a serpent.

B. As *substantive*:
Mon.: The same as SERPENTINE (q.v.).

ō-ph-ite (2), *s.* [Gr. *ὀφίτης* (*ophitēs*) = a serpent; sufl. -*ite*.]

Church Hist. & Ecths. (H.): A sort of serpent-worshippers which seems to have arisen prior to the Christian Church, but which was little known till the second century, when Christian as well as Jewish ophites arose. They mingled Gnosticism with their Christian belief. When they celebrated the Lord's Supper, they allowed a serpent to crawl round and over the bread. At the close of the ordinance, the worshippers kissed the serpent,

and then sing a hymn of adoration to the serpent. [B. 1. 1. 1. The serpent in Paradise was a cherubim, but with Christ had much to do with him.] Called also Serpent-tail. (M. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.)

*ō phitēs, s. [Gr. ὀφίτης (Ophitēs)]

ō phit ic, s. [Lat. Ophitica] (Ophitēs) s. suff.

Of or belonging to the rocks called ophites. (See EXTRACT.)

For the first time I propose following M. Michel (1853) to employ the term ophite structure for the rock having been divided in junction with those interesting rocks, the ophites of the Pyrenees. - Prof. Michel, *Ann. Chem. Jour. Ind. Soc.*, xlii, 300, 301

Ōph-i-ū-chus, s. [Lat. from Gr. ὀφειχός (Ophichos) = a serpent, and χυτός (chutos) = to have.]

Astron.: Serpent-tails, the Serpent-bearing, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. One of the ancient asterisms, having Hercules on the north, Scorpion on the south, and Serpens on the west. It has about eighty stars visible to the naked eye, the chief being Ras Alhague (α. v.).

ōph i ur a, s. [Gr. ὀφιοῦρα (ophioura), fem. of ὀφιοῦρος (ophiourus) = serpent-tailed; pref. ophi-, and οὔρα (oura) = tail.]

1. Zool.: Sand-star; the typical genus of the family Ophiurida, and the order or class Ophiuroidea. The arms are very long, and adapted for creeping. When touched, it can cast off one or all of its rays, hence it is difficult to preserve specimens entire.

2. Paleontol.: The genus occurs from the Carboniferous, or at least from the Liass, till now.

ōph i ur id, n. & s. [OPHIURIDA.]

A. As a s. : Belonging to or characteristic of the Ophiurida (q. v.).

"An ophiurid arm. - P. H. Carpenter, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi, 267.

B. As a subst.: Any individual of the Ophiurida (q. v.).

"The mouth of an Echinopsidium becomes that of the Ophiurid." *Analogy Anal. Invert. Anim.*, p. 506.

ōph i ur i-dæ, ōph i ur i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. ophiuridæ, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, or -idæ, -idæ.]

Zool.: Ophiurids; the typical family of the order (or order of the class) Ophiuroidea. They have simple and undivided arms; the genital fissures are mostly five in number. Mr. P. H. Carpenter includes under it the genera Ophiura, Ophiocoma, and Ophiothrix (q. v.).

ōph i u rid ē a, ōph i u-rōid ē a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. ophiuridæ, Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, or -idæ, -idæ.]

1. Zool.: Prof. Huxley, who adopts the form Ophiuroidea, and calls it an order of Echinodermata, thus defines it.

The body is depressed, and eyes off five arms of a definite structure from itself. Each presents a central stalk, formed by a chain of quadrate ossicles, and a peripheral row of four superficial plates; one ventral, one dorsal and two lateral. The uncoloured vessel is between the ventral plates and the quadrate ossicles, and only extends to the summit of each arm. The larvæ are pluteiform and have a skeleton. - *Philos. Tr. Linnæan Soc.*, p. 127.

Mr. P. H. Carpenter adopts the form Ophiuroidea, and calls it a class containing two orders, Ophiurida and Astrophyrida.

2. Paleontol.: Ophiurids have existed from Silurian times till now.

ōph i ūr ōid, s. [OPHIUROIDEA.] Any individual of the order Ophiuroidea (q. v.).

The development of the ophite uto is sometimes given. - *Nachricht. Zoolog.* (1858), p. 177.

ōph i ū ſā, s. [Lat. ophiura, ophiura; from ὀφειχός (ophichos), ὀφειχός (ophichos) (1) The name of Cyprus, and various other islands which abound in serpents. (2) A medicinal herb growing in the island of Elephantia.]

Lat. s. : The typical genus of the family Ophiurida (q. v.).

ōph i ū ſ i dæ, s. pl. [Lat. ophiuræ, fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, -idæ, -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Noctuidæ, group Noctuidæ. The thorax is robust, the abdomen smooth, the wings thick, the larvæ elongate, with the prolegs long. One British species. [Ophiuridæ, 2.]

ōph rē æ, s. pl. [Lat. ophites; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, -idæ, -idæ.]

R. s. : A tribe of Orchidaceæ, having the pollen powdery, granular, or scutell, and the anther terminal, erect. It contains the families Scaphide, Styracide, Gymnadenide, Holcoidide, Diside, and Corydide.

ōph rý dī na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. ophrydina; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, -idæ, -idæ.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Vorticellidæ. The animalcules excite and inhabit a soft, mucilaginous, solitary sheath of compound zoocythium. Two genera, Ophryodonta and Ophryodina. (Saville Kent.)

ō phrýd i um, s. [Gr. ὀφρυδίων (ophrydion), dimin. from ὀφρύς (ophrys) = an eyebrow.]

Zool.: The type genus of the sub-family Ophryodina (q. v.), from salt and fresh-water. Saville Kent records three species, *Ophryodonta virens*, *O. Eichhorni*, and *O. scabra*. He obtained luxuriant colonies of the last species from a pond in Epping Forest.

ōph rý ō den dri dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. ophryodendritæ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, -idæ, -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Tentaculifera Actinaria. The tentacles are apparently united so as to form one or more distinct proboscisiform appendages, the distal terminations of which are naked or cirrate. Two genera, Ophryodendron and Acetopisus.

ōph rý ō dēn drōn, s. [Pref. ophryo-, and Gr. δένδρον (dendron) = a tree.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ophryodendridæ (q. v.). They are marine, and the animalcules are mostly associated in colonies. Parasitic on Hydrozoa and Crustaceans. Six species, one (*Ophryodendron pedicellatum*) British. (Saville Kent.)

ōph rý ō glē nā, s. [Pref. ophryo-, and Gr. γλήνη (glēnē) = the pupil of the eye.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ophryoglenidæ (q. v.). There are three species, *Ophryoglenia acuminata*, *O. atra*, and *O. oblonga*, inhabiting pond and bog waters.

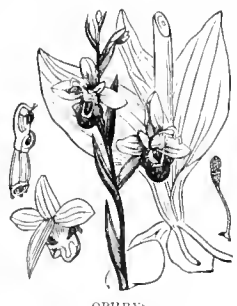
ōph rý ō glē-ni-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. ophryoglenitæ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, -idæ, -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Holothrichous Clmata. The animalcules are free-swimming and elimate throughout. Saville Kent enumerates nine genera.

ōph rýs, s. [Lat. = *Listera ovata* (?); Gr. ὀφρύς (ophrys) = an eyebrow. Named from the markings of the lip.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ophreæ. It is of the family Scrophulariæ. The tubers are avoird, the perianth spreading, the petals small, no spur; glands of the stalks of the pollen-masses each in a distinct little pouch. The flowers are beautiful, and have all a curious resemblance to certain insects.

The genus is from Europe, the north of Africa, and the west of Asia. About thirty species are known; three, viz., *Ophrys sphegodes* (the Bee-orchid), *O. acanthina* (the Spider-orchid), and *O. muscifera* (the Fly-orchid), are British.



ōph thāl mi a, *ōph thāl mý, s. [Gr. ὀφθαλμία (ophthalmia), from ὀφθαλμός (ophthalmos) = an eye.]

Pathol.: A term used to indicate the structural changes produced by proliferation and catarrhal inflammation, going on to the formation of pus in the mucous membrane of the eye, exhibiting various forms, catarrhal, pustular, purulent (in the new-born infant), gonorrhœal, strimous, or serofulous, and chronic. The chief symptoms are redness of the eye, chemosis, or swelling, discharge of fluid and pus, intolerance of light, and frequently, in severe cases, spasmodic closure of the eyelids. When the cornea is involved, destruc-

tion of the eye; and permanent loss of sight—as in diptheria and small-pox, or from sand, &c., amongst the troops and natives in Egypt especially—is a common result. Treatment of the discharge by caustics and astringents is imperatively called for.

ōph thāl mic, n. [Gr. ὀφθαλμικός (ophthalmikos), from ὀφθαλμός (ophthalmos) = the eye. Pertaining or relating to the eye.]

ophthalmic barberry, s. [BERBERIS.]

ophthalmic ganglion, s. *Anat.*: A ganglion formed by the short root of the third cerebral nerve. It supplies the motor filaments to the iris.

ōph thāl mi-tis, s. [Gr. ὀφθαλμίτις (ophthalmitis), from ὀφθαλμός (ophthalmos) = the eye, and -ίτις (itis).]

Pathol.: Ophthalmia. (*Uter.*, &c.)

ōph thāl-mō-, pref. [Gr. ὀφθαλμός (ophthalmos) = the eye.] Relating to the eye.

ōph thāl mō dýn-i-a, s. [Pref. ophthalmo-, and Gr. δόνη (dōnē) = pain.] Pain, especially a rheumatic pain of the eye.

ōph thāl-mōg-ra-phý, s. [Pref. ophthalmo-, and Gr. γραφή (graphē) = to write.] A description of the eye.

ōph thāl mōl-ō-gíst, s. [Eng. ophthalmologist; -íst, -ist.] One who is versed or skilled in ophthalmology.

ōph thāl mōl-ō-gý, s. [Pref. ophthalmo-, and Gr. λόγος (lógos) = a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy, and its diseases.

"The ophthalmoscope has created a new and brilliant era for ophthalmology. - *Times*, May 4, 1855.

ōph thāl mōm-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. ophthalmo-, and Eng. meter.]

1. Surg.: An instrument of the nature of compasses for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

2. Optics: An instrument invented by Helmholtz for ascertaining the true distance at which an object shall be viewed for the accommodation of each eye. It consists of two planes of glass at right angles to each other, and a sight-tube through which they and an object beyond them are viewed. By rotating the glasses on their common axis until the two images formed by reflection from their back surfaces coincide, the proper point of vision is ascertained.

ōph thāl mō-plēg-i-a, s. [Pref. ophthalmo-, and Gr. πλῆγή (plēgē) = a stroke; πλῆσσω (plēssō) = to strike.]

Pathol.: Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

ōph thāl mōp-tō-sis, s. [Pref. ophthalmo-, and Gr. πῶσις (pōsis) = a falling.]

Pathol.: Prolapse of the globe of the eye.

ōph thāl mō-scope, s. [Pref. ophthalmo-, and Gr. σκοπεῖν (skopein) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument invented by Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851. It is used for the examination of the inner structure of the eyeball, and is composed of a small round mirror with a central perforation, which reflects the light of a lamp placed at the side of the eye. When the mirror only is used, the method is known as direct; when a strong convex lens intervenes between the eye and the mirror it is termed indirect.

ōph thāl mōs-cō-pý, s. [OPHTHALMOSCOPE.]

1. The art or science of examining the interior of the eye, and of judging of its pathology by means of an ophthalmoscope.

2. A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and character from the appearance of his eyes.

ōph thāl mō-stāt, s. [Pref. ophthalmo-, and Gr. στατός (státos) = placed, fixed, from ἵστημι (hístēmi) = to stand.] An instrument for holding the eye in a fixed position to facilitate operations.

ōph thāl mō-tōl-ō-gíst, s. [An incorrect formation for ophthalmologist.] The same as OPHTHALMOLOGIST (q. v.).

ōph thāl mō-tōl-ō-gý, s. [OPHTHALMOLOGY.]

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, what, fáll, father: wē, wēt, hère, camel, her, thère: pīnc, pīt, síre, sír, marine: gō, pōt, or, woro, wōlf, work, who, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, qūite, cūr, rúle, fúll: trý, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

oph-thāl môt-ô mý, s. [Prof. ophthalmos, and Gr. τμή (tómē) = a cutting.]

- 1. Anat.: The dissection of the eye.
2. Surg., etc.: The extirpation of the eye.

*oph-thāl-mý s. [OPHTHALMIA.]

ô-pi-âm-mône, s. [Eng. opi(atic), and amon(ia).]
Chem.: (C10H10O2)2N. Dipopylanilide.

An amide of opianic acid, obtained by gently heating opianic acid with ammonia. It forms a pale yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water, unaltered by dilute acids, but slowly decomposed by potash into potassic opianate and ammonia.

ô-pi-ân-âte, s. [Eng. opi(ate); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of opianic acid.

*ô-pi-âne, s. [Eng., &c. opi(um); suff. -ane.]
Chem.: The same as NAROTINE (q.v.)

ô-pi-ân-ic, a. [Eng., &c. opi(um); suff. -ic.]
Derived from narcotine.

opianic acid, s.

Chem.: C10H10O2. Produced by the oxidation of narcotine by the action of sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. It crystallizes in thin colourless prisms, having a bitter taste and slight acid reaction. Dissolves easily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 140°, and by oxidation is converted into hemipinic acid. It forms crystallizable salts. The lead salt, (C10H10O2)2PbO2, forms shining transparent crystals, which melt at 150°, and begin to decompose at 180°.

opianic ether, s.

Chem.: C10H10O2. Obtained by heating opianic acid with alcoholic hydrochloric acid to 100° in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from alcohol in odorless, brilliant white needles, with a bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 92°.

ô-pi-ân-ine, s. [Eng. opi(um); -ine.]

Chem.: A base resembling narcotine, found by Hunterberger in Egyptian opium. Its existence, distinct from narcotine, is doubtful.

o-pi-ân-ô, prof. [OPIANIC.] (See compound.)

opiano sulphurous acid, s.

Chem.: C10H10SO6(?). A transparent crystalline mass, possessing acid properties, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in sulphurous acid. It forms crystalline salts with the carbonates of barium and lead.

ô-pi-ân-yl, s. [Eng. opi(um); -yl.]

Chem.: (C10H9O4). The hypothetical radical of opianic acid.

ô-pi-âte, s. & a. [Eng. opi(um); -ate.]
Explained in the Glossary to Holland's translation of Pliny (1801), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

- 1. A medicine, compounded with opium, and of a thicker consistence than syrup; a soft electuary.
2. A medicine compounded with opium, and having the quality of inducing sleep or rest; a narcotic.

"A pillow, which, like opiates ill-prepared, Intoxicates." Young, Night Thoughts, viii, 67.

II. Fig.: Anything which has the power or quality of inducing rest or inactivity; anything which dulls sensation, whether mental or physical, or which relieves uneasiness or irritation.

"The shade with kindly opiate blessed." Brooke: Jerusa'lem Delivered, ii.

B. As adjective:

- 1. Lit.: Causing or inducing sleep; soporific, narcotic, somniferous.
2. Fig.: Causing rest or inactivity; soothing. "Hermes, on his opiate rod." Milton: P. L., xi, 133.

*ô-pi-âte, v.t. [OPIATE, s.]

- 1. Lit.: To mix with opium.
2. Fig.: To lull to sleep. "opiate all her active powers to rest." Fenton: Epist. to Z. Lombard.

*o-pie, s. [O. Fr.] Opium.
" With narcotics and opie of Thibes fine." Chaucer: C. T., 1, 474.

*ô-pif-er-ous, a. [Lat. opifer, from opes, genit. opis = help, aid, and ferre = to bring.]
Bringing help or aid.

*ôp-i-fige, s. [Lat. opificium, from opus = work, and facio = to do.]
Workmanship, handiwork. (Bailey.)

*ô-pif-i-cêr, s. [Lat. opifex, genit. opifex, from opus = work, and facio = to do.]
One who executes any work; a workman, an artificer.
"There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist and the almighty opifex." Bentley.

*o-pime, a. [Lat. opimus.]
Plentiful, rich, excellent.
"Great and opime preferences and dignities."—H. More: On Uallones, bk. ii, ch. xv, § 3.

*ô-pin'-a-ble, a. [Lat. opinabilis, from opinor = to opine, to think; Sp. opinable; Ital. opinabile.]

- 1. That may or can be opined or thought.
2. Open to question or doubt; doubtful. "That which is sensible and opinable."—P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 913.

"The manner is doubtful and opinable." Chaucer: Remede of Love.

*ô-pin'-ant, s. [Eng. opin(ing); -ant.]
One who forms an opinion.

"The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the opiners."—Thackeray: Roundabout Papers, iv.

*ôp-i-nâ-tion, s. [Lat. opinatio, from opinatus, pa. par. of opinor = to opine (q.v.).]
The act of opining or thinking; opinion, not n.

*ô-pin'-a-tive, a. [Lat. opinatus, pa. par. of opinor = to opine (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. opinativo.]
Obstinate or stiff in opinion; opinionated.

"Be not opinative; maintain no factions."—Barton: Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 355.

*ô-pin'-a-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. opinative; -ly.]
In an opinative or opinionated manner; conceitedly.

*ô-pin'-â-tôr, s. [Lat., fr. opinatus, pa. par. of opinor; Fr. opinateur.]
One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own opinions.

"Which sufficiently confuted those heretical opiners."—Barrow: Sermons, vol. ii, ser. 12.

*ô-pine', v.i. & t. [Fr. opiner, from Lat. opinor, -opino = to suppose, from opinus = supposing; Sp. & Port. opinar; Ital. opinare.]

- I. A. Intrans.: To think, to suppose, to imagine, to judge.
B. Trans.: To think of or about; to suppose. "An angry man, ye may opine." Waske: Byron: Muzepa, viii.

*ô-pin-êr, s. [Eng. opin(ing); -er.]
One who opines, thinks, or supposes; one who holds an opinion.

"Weak and wilful opiners, but not just arbitrators."—Bp. Taylor: Artificial Reasonness, p. 137.

*ô-pin-i-âs-tre (tre as têt), *ô-pin-i-âs-têr, a. & s. [O. Fr. opiniastré; Fr. opiniastré.]

A. As adjective:
1. Unduly attached to one's own opinion, and obstinate in adhering to it.
2. Obstinately adhered to.

"Men are so far in love with their own opiniastré conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition."—Bishop: Arts of Empire, ch. xiv.

B. As subst.: THE SAME AS OPINATOR (q.v.). (Gaudin: Tears of the Church, p. 12.)

*ô-pin-i-âs-trê-tý (tre as têt), s. [OPINIASTRÉ.]
Obstinate.

*ô-pin-i-âs-troûs, a. [OPINIASTRÉ.]
THE SAME AS OPINIASTRÉ, A.

*ô-pin-i-âte, v.t. [Lat. opinio = an opinion.]
To maintain obstinately or dogmatically.

"They did opiate two principles."—Barrow: Sermons, vol. ii, ser. 12.

*ô-pin-i-âte, *ô-pin-i-ât-êd, a. [OPINIASTRÉ, v.]
Opinionated; obstinate in adhering to one's opinion; dogmatical.

"The cholera of a few opiate men."—Bp. Doctol: To Mr. Waddesworth, p. 325.

*ô-pin-i-âte-ly, adv. [Eng. opiniastré; -ly.]
In an opinionated manner.

*ô-pin-i-â-têr, a. [OPINIASTRÉ.]
*ô-pin-ia-tive (i as y), a. [Eng. opin(ing); -ive.]

- 1. Obstinate or stiff in adhering to one's opinion; opinionated.
2. Imagined; not proved.

"In a mass of opiate uncertainties, like the silver in Herod's crown of gold."—Bancroft: Sermon: Sanctifica, ch. vi.

*ô-pin-ia-tive-ly (i as y), adv. [Eng. opiniastré; -ly.]
In an opinionative manner; conceitedly, dogmatically.

*ô-pin-ia-tive-nêss (i as y), s. [Eng. opiniastré; -ness.]
The quality or state of being opinionative; obstinate adherence to one's opinion.

"The first obstacle to good counsel is pertinency or opinionateness."—Bishop: Arts of Empire, ch. xiv.

*ô-pin-i-â-têr, s. [Eng. opiniastré; -er.]
One who adheres obstinately or dogmatically to his opinion.

"Forced to end his days in a mean condition, as it is pity but all such pedstick opinionators should."—South: Sermons, vol. i, ser. 3.

*ô-pin-i-â-tre (tre as têt), v.t. & i. [OPINIASTRÉ, a. & s.]

- A. Trans.: To oppose.
"The party still opiateed his election for very many days."—Charendon: Religion & Policy, ch. viii.

B. Intrans.: To follow one's own opinion obstinately.
"Dr. Short . . . must not opiate."—North: Examen, p. 649.

*ô-pin-i-â-tre (tre as têt), a. & s. [Fr., O. Fr. opiniastré.]

- A. As adj.: Attached or adhering obstinately or dogmatically to one's opinion; dogmatically, opinionated.
"Opiniastré in discourse, and prailing himself in contradicting others."—Locke: Of Education, § 159.

B. As subst.: THE SAME AS OPINATOR (q.v.).
"A stiff opiniastré."—Barrow: Sermons, vol. iii, ser. 34.

*ô-pin-i-ât-rê-tý, *ô-pin-i-â try, s. [Fr. opiniastré.]
Obstinate attachment of adherence to one's own opinion or notions.

"What in them was science is in us but opiate."—Locke: Human Understanding, bk. i, ch. iv.

*ô-pin-ic, a. [Altered from opianic (q.v.).]
Containing or derived from opianic acid.

opinic acid, s.

Chem.: C14H16O8.3H2O. Obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on hexamine acid. It crystallizes in prisms or tables, which turn yellow on exposure to the air; soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether. Heated on platinum foil it gives off a vanilla odour.

ô-pin-i-cûs, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

[It.] An imaginary animal borne as a charge, having the head and wings of a griffin or eagle, a short tail like that of a camel, and the body of a lion. It is sometimes represented without wings.

*ô-pin-i-ôn (i as y), *o-pyn-y-oun, s. [Fr. opinion, from Lat. opinari, accus. of opinor = a supposition, from opinor = to suppose, to opine (q.v.); Sp. opinión; Ital. opinione.]

- 1. That which is opined; a mental conviction of the truth of something, founded on evidence which is not sufficient to produce absolute knowledge or certainty; held stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge.
"I cannot put off my opinion so easily."—Shakspeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 1.

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or things, or of their qualities; estimation, esteem.

"The only opinion which he values is the opinion of his fellows."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.

3. Settled judgment, convictions, or persons; belief, views.
"As far, however, as he could be said to have any opinions, his opinions were Whiggish."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

4. Favourable judgment; estimation, esteem.

5. Credit, reputation.
"Thou hast redeemed thy best opinion."—Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV., v, 4.

6. Affegance, conceitedness, conceit.
"Feel, haughtiness, opinion, and alshew."—Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV., iii, 1.

7. Opinionativeness, dogmatism; obstinacy in adhering to one's own opinion or notions.

"Learned without opinion and strange without Lovers."—Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost, v, 1.

8. The formal judgment or statement of

... case of joint sub-
...
... with allowed to be
... assess by tradesmen and
... they were not to a
... to what they believe to be a

o pin lôn (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinion*; Fr. *opinion*.] A belief or faith allowed to be held by tradesmen and assessors; they were not to be asked as to what they believe to be a fact.

o pin lôn a blo (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinion*; Fr. *opinion*.] A belief or faith allowed to be held by tradesmen and assessors; they were not to be asked as to what they believe to be a fact.

o pin lôn at éd, o pin lôn-ate (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinion*; Fr. *opinion*.] 1. Obsolete or still in adhering to one's opinions or notions; still in opinion. 2. Fanciful, imaginary. (Felltham; *Reser.*, p. 23.)

o pin-lôn nte lý (i as y), adv. [Eng. *opinionately*; Fr. *opinionément*.] In an opinionated manner; obstinately, dogmatically. Where either are only *opinionately* wise. — *Felltham; Reser.*, p. 23.

o pin lôn at ist (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinionist*; Fr. *opinioniste*.] An opinionated person; one who adheres obstinately to his own opinions or notions; an opinionist.

o pin lôn at ive, s. [Eng. *opinionist*; Fr. *opinioniste*.] 1. Entirely and obstinately adhering to one's own opinions and notions; opinionated; fond of preconceived notions. 2. Imaginary; not proved. We will be ourselves of some things, both *opinionate* and *prejudicial*, for y' sake. — *Bungay; Feltham; Reser.*, p. 23.

o pin lôn at ive lý (i as y), adv. [Eng. *opinionately*; Fr. *opinionément*.] In an opinionative manner; with undue or stubborn adherence to one's own opinions or notions.

o pin lôn at ive nêss (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinionateness*; Fr. *opinioneté*.] The quality or state of being opinionative; undue or stubborn adherence to one's own opinions and notions.

o pin lôn a tor (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinionator*; Fr. *opinionateur*.] An opinionative person; one fond of preconceived notions, and stubbornly adhering to his own opinions.

o pin lônêd (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinioned*; Fr. *opinioné*.] Having or holding an opinion; conceited. "It is *opinioned* of his own abilities." — *Bayly; Ser. Martin Marcell.*

o pin lôn ist (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinionist*; Fr. *opinioniste*.] 1. *Old, Latin.* One who is fond of preconceived notions; an opinionative person; an opinionator. 2. *Every converted opinionist sets up an infallible claim in his own behalf.* — *Whitwell; To Alban.*

o pip ar oüs, a. [Lat. *opiparus*; from *opes* = riches, and *par* = to furnish.] Sumptuous.

o pip ar oüs lý, adv. [Eng. *opipareously*; Fr. *opipareusement*.] In a sumptuous manner; abundantly.

o pis, s. [A name of Artimis.]

o pi som cê tor, s. [Gr. *ὀπισθον* (*opisōn*) = backward, ago, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring distances upon a map. It consists of a wheel turning as a nut upon a screw.

o pis tho, s. [Gr. *ὀπισθεν* (*opisthen*) = behind, at the back.] Situated on, pertaining to, or connected with the back or rear.

o pis thô brânch, s. [OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.]

Any individual of the molluscs in order Opisthobranchiata.

o pis thô brân chi ã ta, s. pl. [Pref. *opistho-*; Gr. *πῖς* (*pis*) = fish, and *τῆ* (*te*) = the. Lat. *cauda* (q.v.).] 1. *Old.* An order of Gastropoda. Shell rudimentary or wanting; branchiae arborescent or fan-pulped, more or less completely exposed on the back and sides towards the rear of the body. It contains two sections, Tectibranchiata and Nudibranchiata.

o pis thô brân chi ã te, s. & s. [OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.]

A. *Is not.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Opisthobranchiata (q.v.). "The animal is truly *opisthobranchiate*." — *Huxley; Nat. Hist. Brit. Mus.*, p. 107.

B. *Is not.* Any individual of the order Opisthobranchiata (q.v.).

o pis thô cœ li a, s. pl. [Pref. *opistho-*; and Gr. *κοιλία* (*koilia*) = hollow.] *Polyn. bot.* A sub-order of Crocodylia, established by Owen, based "upon more or less of the anterior trunk vertebrae being united by ball-and-socket joints, but having the ball in front, instead of as in modern crocodiles, behind." (*Owen; Paleont.*, vol. 2nd, p. 360.)

o-pis thô cœ li an, s. [OPISTHOCELIAN.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the sub-order Opisthocoelia (q.v.). "Opisthocoelian vertebrae from the Great Oolite at Chipping Norton." — *Woods; Paleont.*, vol. 2nd, p. 361.

o pis thô cœ louš, s. [Mod. Lat. *opisthocolum*; Gr. *κόλον* (*kolon*) = the same as OPISTHOCELIAN (q.v.) (Huxley; *Class. Anim.*)]

o pis thôc ô mi, s. pl. [OPISTHOCOMUS.] 1. *Gr.* In some classifications an order of Birds, erected for the reception of the Hoazin.

o-pis-thô côm-i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *opisthocomus* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. sufl. *-ula*.] *Græch.* A family of Opisthocorn or of Galline (Game-birds), with the single genus Opisthocornus (q.v.).

o pis-thôc ô m uš, s. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *κομῆ* (*komē*) = hair.] 1. *Ornith.* Hoazin (q.v.). There is but one species, *Opisthocornus cristatus*. It has such "anomalous structure that it is impossible to class it along with any other family. It is one of those survivors which tell us of extinct groups, of whose past existence we should otherwise, perhaps, remain for ever ignorant." (Wallace.)

2. *Falcat.* One species from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

o pis thô dome, o pis-thôd ô m ũš, s. [Lat. *opisthodomus*, from Gr. *ὀπισθοδῶμος* (*opisthodomos*), from *ὀπίσθεν* (*opisthen*) = behind, and *δομος* (*domos*) = a house.] *Greek Arch.* The enclosed space behind a temple. The treasury at Athens was so called because it stood behind the temple of Minerva. The same as the Latin *posticum*.

o pis thôg nã thous, a. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *γνάθος* (*gnathos*) = a jaw.] *Anthrop.* (See extract.)

"We know distinctness the extremely orthognathous as *opisthognathous* (with retracting teeth), a distinction which does not seem to me quite justifiable." — *Engl. Lectures on Medical Jurispr.*

o pis thôg rã phý, s. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *γραφή* (*graphē*) = to write.] A writing upon the back of anything; espec. the act of writing upon the back of a leaf or sheet which is already written upon on one side.

o pis thop tēr æ, s. pl. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.] *Ichth.* A sub-family of Silurida established by Günther. They are small South American Silurids, the majority of which inhabit water at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea-level. In the Andes the members of this sub-family replace the Loaches of the Northern hemisphere.

o pis thôt ic, a. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *ὄτος* (*otos*), genit. *ωτός* (*otos*) = the ear.] *Anat.* (*Human & Compar.*): Of or belonging to the posterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding with the mastoid and part of the petrous bones in man. (Huxley.)

opisthotic centre, s. *Anat.* A centre of formation in the development of the temporal bone in the cranium. It surrounds the *foveola rotunda* and the cochlea.

o pis-thôt ô-nôs, s. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *νόσος* (*nosos*) = stretching.] *Pathol.* A species of tetanus in which the body is bent backwards. [See KAW.]

o pis-thô ma, s. [Gr. *ὀπισθεν* (*opisēn*) = behind, and *στομα* (*stoma*) = mouth.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family Opisthomiæ (q.v.).

o-pis-tôm-i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *opistomatia* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. sufl. *-ula*.] *Zool.* A family of Rhallocoela (q.v.). They have a prolapsed, coloured eyes, and calcareous particles connected with hearing.

o pit u-lâ tion, s. [Lat. *opitulation*, from *opitularis*, pa. par. of *opitulari* = to bear help. *ops* (genit. *opis*) = help, and *latens*, pa. par. of *latere* = to bear.] The act of giving help or aid; aiding; help.

o pi ũm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ὀπιον* (*opion*), dimin. from *ὀπιος* (*opios*) = the milky juice which flows from a plant or is drawn off by incision.] 1. *Chem.* The dried juice obtained from *Papaver somniferum*, extensively cultivated in Asia Minor, Egypt, and India. An incision is made in the milky capsules, the juice is left to dry overnight, and then removed with a blunt knife. Opium is a complex substance, containing morphine (3-15 per cent.), the most important alkaloid, narcotine, codeine, narceine, thebaine, papyverine, meconic acid, meconin, resin, and fat, together with other substances, the composition of which is not clearly established.

2. *Pharm.* In small doses it produces brief excitement, and then acts as a narcotic. In large doses the sleep becomes coma, and death ensues. It is given to allay pain and spasm.

3. *Tincture of Opium:* [LAUDANUM.]

opium bases, s. pl. *Chem.* The crystalline alkaloids extracted from the dried juice of the poppy. The best known are morphine, codeine, thebaine, papyverine, narcotine, and narceine.

opium-eater, s. One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant. [OPICM, 2.]

opium-fat, s. *Chem.* C₂₁H₃₂O₂ (?). Oily acid of opium; a soft, almost liquid, fat, obtained from opium mucic by treatment with alcohol and then with ether. It has a sharp, biting taste and acid reaction, dissolves in ether, alcohol, and oils, and forms soap with alkalis.

opium poppy, s. *Bot.* *Papaver somniferum*. It is a glaucous plant, with large white or bluish-purple flowers; the capsule ovoid or globose, stipitate, and the leaves amplicaul, sinuate-toothed or toothed. It is wild in Europe, Asia, and West Africa; in Britain it is an escape from gardens, in which it is often cultivated [OPICM.]

opium resin, s. *Chem.* C₂₁H₂₈N₂O₂. A brown substance, destitute of taste and odour, which becomes fluid when warm. Soluble in alcohol and alkalis, insoluble in water.

opium traffic, s. *Hist.* &c.: In China, India, Turkey, and other parts of the East, and, to a small extent, in the West, opium is used as a narcotic drug. The great source whence China has always derived its opium has been India, where, since 1793, the drug has been a government monopoly, the cultivators in Behar, Benares, and Malwa being paid at a fixed rate for their crops for exportation to China. The trade, which was conducted in clippers, was contraband; the Chinese government having in 1796 prohibited the importation of opium,



OPISTHOCOMUS CRISTATUS.

and issued various subsequent proclamations on the subject, of the same tenor as the first. Nevertheless, by the connivance of the Chinese local officers, the opium trade continued to flourish in the twenty years between 1816 and 1836-37, in the two latter years being 20,449 chests, valued at more than £2,000,000. In March, 1839, the Chinese authorities, without warning given, enforced the law, forbade all foreigners to quit Canton, and ordered them to deliver up the opium in their possession, which was burnt. War with Britain resulted, and the Chinese were obliged to pay an indemnity for the opium. They have since been compelled to admit it, but the religious community dislikes the opium traffic, and at times takes active steps for its abolition. A Royal Commission, in its report of 1895, suggested increased State supervision over its growth and manufacture in India, a report accepted by the Imperial Government.

†ō-ple, s. [Lat. *opulus*.] [OPULE.]

ople-tree, s. The wild Guelder Rose, *Viburnum opulus*.

ōp-ō bāl sam, s. [Gr. ὄσος (*opos*) = juice, and Eng. *balsam* (q.v.).] [BALSAM OF MECCA.]

ōp-ō dēl-dōc, s. [A word coined by Paracelsus; the first element is probably the Gr. ὄσος (*opos*) = juice.]

1. A kind of plaster, said to have been invented by Hindererus, and used for external injuries.

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment, a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with camphor and essential oils, soap-liniment.

ō pōp-a nāx, †ō-pōp-ō-nāx, s. [Gr., from ὄσος (*opos*) = juice, and πάναξ (*patanax*), a kind of plant, lit. = all-healing, from πάς (*pas*), neut. πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and ἀεισθαί (*aiesthai*) = to heal; Fr. *opopanax*.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Umbellifera, family Peucedanidae. *Opopanax Chironium* is a plant six or seven feet high, resembling a parsnip, and inhabiting the Levant.

2. Chem.: The resinous juice obtained from the roots of the *Peucedanum officinarum*. It occurs in irregular lumps of a yellowish-red colour, with a bitter, acrid taste and peculiar odour. Pelletier found it to contain resin 42 per cent., gum 33.4, ligneous matter 8.8, starch 4.2, and malic acid 2.8. The resin melts at 100°.

3. Therap. (Of the form *opopanax*): Used like the other gum resins in pharmacy. (Garrod.) It is a stimulant and antispasmodic.

ōp-ōr-ān-thūs, s. [Gr. ὀπώρα (*opōra*) = the end of summer, and ἄθος (*athos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Anaryllidaceae, tribe Anaryllaceae. *Opacanthus luteus* is a small plant with pale yellow flowers from the south of Europe. It is a purgative.

ō-pōr-i-cē, s. [Gr. ὀπωρικὸς (*opōrikos*), from ὀπωρικὴ (*opōrikē*), from ὀπώρα (*opōra*) = autumnal fruits.]

Med.: A medicine composed of autumnal fruits (especially quinces, pomegranates, &c.) and wine. Formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, and the like. (*Anglicana*.)

ōp-ōr-in-ī-a, s. [Gr. ὀπωρινός (*opōrinós*) = of or belonging to the end of summer, referring to the time of flowering.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Leontodon. The papirus of all the flowers is one-seeded, feathery, dilated at the base. The buds are erect. One British species, *Leontodon* (formerly *Apargia*) *autumnalis*. (Sir J. Hooker.)

ō pō rōp-ō-list, s. [Gr. ὀπωροπώλης (*opōropōlēs*) = a fruiterer: ὀπώρα (*opōra*) = autumnal fruit, and πωλῆς (*pōlēs*) = a seller; πωλεῖν (*pōleîn*) = to sell.] A fruiterer. (*Dialog: Erasmus*, p. 219.)

ō-pōs-sūm, s. [From *opossum*, the native name of *Didelphys virginiana* among several of the tribes of North American Indians.]

Zool.: The popular name for the pouched mammals which have a geographical range from the United States to Patagonia. They vary from the size of a mouse to that of a large cat, and have long noses, ears, and (generally) naked prehensile tails. The Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*), common over all temperate America, is the best-known of the family [DIDELPHIDÆ], and is found

even in towns, where it acts as a scavenger by night. The Crab-eating Opossum (*D. cuniculata*) inhabits central and tropical South America. Lord Derby's Opossum (*D. darwini*), like some others which have been placed in a separate group, has no pouches in which to carry its young; they commonly ride on their mother's back, twining their prehensile tails round hers. The Marmoset Opossum (*D. murina*), no larger than a common mouse, is bright red, and ranges from central Mexico to the south of Brazil. The most remarkable of the group, the Three-striped Opossum (*D. trilineata*), from Brazil, is reddish-gray, with three deep-black bands down the back. [DIDELPHIDS.]

opossum mouse, s.
Zool.: *Petaurus pygmaeus*, sometimes classed as *Acerolata* (or *Petaurista*) *pygmaea*. [ACEROLATA.]

opossum-shrimp, s. [MYXIS.]

ōp-pi-dān, s. & a. [Lat. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum* = a town.]

A. As substantive:

1. An inhabitant of a town; a townsman. "The oppidans, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us, and particularly the ballives." [Wood. *Ann. Univ. Oxford* in 1528.]

2. At Eton College, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards in the town, as distinguished from a King's Scholar.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to a town; civic.

"Temporal government of Rome, and oppidan affairs." [Hobbes. *Letters*, bk. 1, § 1, let. 38.]

ōp-pig-nēr-āte, †ōp-pig-nōr-āte, v.t. [Lat. *opignoratilis*, pa. par. of *opignoro* = to pledge, to pawn; *op* = ob, and *pignoro* = to pledge; *pignus* (genit. *pignoris*) = a pledge.] To pledge, to pawn.

"He had sold and opignorated all his patrimony, to give huge donations to other men." [Bacon. *Apophthegms* 172.]

ōp-pig-nōr-ā-tion, s. [OPIGNORATE.] A pledge. (*Audience: Sermons*, v. 74.)

ōp-pi-lāte, v.t. [Lat. *opillatus*, pa. par. of *opillo* = to crowd together; *op* = ob = against, and *pila* = to drive; Fr. *opiller*; Ital. *opillare*.] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions; to block up.

"It . . . consumeth the humours, opillating the nerves." [Foster. *Fac. Med.*, p. 191.]

ōp-pi-lā-tion, s. [Fr., from *opiller* = to opillate (q.v.).] The act of crowding, obstructing, or blocking up; an obstruction; a block; a stoppage, especially in the lower intestines.

"It . . . remooveth opillations and stoppings of the liver." [Holshensh. *Dever. Eng.*, bk. viii, ch. 1.]

ōp-pi-lā-tive, a. [Fr. *opillatif*.] Causing obstruction; obstructive.

ōp-pletē, †ōp-plēt-ēd, a. [Lat. *oppletus*, pa. par. of *oppleo* = to fill up; *op* = ob, and *pleo* = to fill.] Filled, crowded, full.

ōp-plēt-tion, s. [OPPLETE.] The act of filling up; the state of being filled up; fullness. (*Gentiana Instinct*, p. 309.)

ōp-pōnc, v.t. [Lat. *oppōno*, from *op* = ob = against, and *pōno* = to place.] To oppose.

"What can you not do, Against lords spiritual or temporal, That shall oppose you?" [Ben Jonson. *Alchemist*, in. 2.]

ōp-pō-nen-cy, s. [Eng. *opponent*; *op-*.] The act of opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a thesis; an exercise for a degree.

ōp-pō-nent, a. & s. [Lat. *opponens*, pa. par. of *oppōno* = to place opposite; Sp. *opponente*; Ital. *opponente*.] [OPPOSE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Opposite; situated or standing opposite or in front.

"Her sympathizing lover takes his stand High on the opposite bank." [Pope. *Spring*, 666.]

2. Opposed, antagonistic, adverse.

"It was opponent to our search and mind, That joy, still sought, should never be attained." [Pope. *Kuivels* Ep. 28.]

B. As substantive:

1. One who opposes; one who supports the opposite side in a cause, controversy, or argument; an adversary, an antagonist.

"For, while his opponents were united, his adherents were divided." [Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.]

2. One who attacks some thesis or proposition; one who opens a dispute or argument by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine; the correlative to defendant or respondent.

"How becomingly does Philips exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long practiced moderator." [Mace.]

ōp-pōr-tūnc, op or tunc, a. [Fr. *opportune*, from Lat. *opportuna*.] It = near the point, from *op* = ob = against, and *portunus* = a port; Sp. *oportuno*; Ital. *opportuno*; Seasonable, convenient, timely, fit; well-timed.

"The most opportune place, the strongest suggestion." [Macaulay. *Tragedy*, W. 1.]

ōp-pōr-tūnc, v.t. [OPPORTUNE, a.] To suit, to accommodate.

ōp-pōr-tūnc-fūl, a. [Eng. *opportune*; *ful-*.] The same as OPPORTUNE, a. (q.v.). (*Madrigal*; *Mary's Song* [Gardner], W.)

ōp-pōr-tūnc-lý, adv. [OPPORTUNE, a.; *ly-*.] In an opportune manner; at an opportune or convenient time or place; seasonably, conveniently.

"Most opportunely comes Some hero." [Locke. *Essay*.] *As You Like It*.

ōp-pōr-tūnc-nēss, s. [Eng. *opportuna*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being opportune; convenience, seasonableness, timeliness.

ōp-pōr-tūnc-ism, s. [Eng. *opportune*, a.; *-ism*.] The act or practice of making the most of opportunities; special, in politics, the practice of turning circumstances to the advantage of one's party, even at the sacrifice of party principles. [OPPORTUNISM.]

ōp-pōr-tūnc-ist, s. [Eng. *opportune*, a.; *-ist*.] One who endeavours to turn circumstances to the advantage of his party; one who adopts the principles of Opportunism (q.v.).

"He disliked being called Opportunist, but Burke's notion of political method is not a bad definition of Opportunism, and one which I am not inclined to have disclaimed." [Full. *Mail* (1876), Dec. 18, 1876.]

ōp-pōr-tūnc-i-tý, †op-pōr-tūnc-i-te, s. [Fr. *opportunité*, from Lat. *opportunitas*, accus. of *opportunitas*, from *opportuno* = opportune (q.v.); Sp. *oportunidad*; Ital. *opportunità*.]

1. Fit, opportune, or convenient time or occasion; a time, occasion, or place attended with favourable circumstances; suitable or propitious occasion or chance.

"They had had the opportunity which he had asured them that they should have." [Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxxv.]

2. Convenience, fitness, suitability.

"Hull, a town of great strength and opportunity, both to sea and land affairs." [Milton. *Webster*.]

3. Occurrence, occasion.

"The opportunity of temptations." [Jeremy Taylor. *Webster*.]

4. Impertunity, earnestness.

"Entrusts us to be happy, with an opportunity so passionate." [Jeremy Taylor. *Webster*.]

5. Character, habit. (*Hollwell*.)

† To take an opportunity: To avail one's self of a convenient or favourable time or occasion.

"I shall take an early opportunity of resigning my place." [Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.]

ōp-pō-șā-bil-i-tý, s. [Eng. *opposable*; *-ity*.] The capability of being placed so as to act in opposition.

"Apposability of the thumbs." [St. A. More. in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 3th), in 367.]

ōp-pō-șā-ble, a. [Eng. *opposable*; *-able*.]

1. That may or can be opposed; capable of being opposed or resisted.

2. Capable of being opposed or set against something else.

"Such things are never opposable like those of the Simulacrum and of Man." [Marsden. *Japan*, p. 1.]

ōp-pō-șā-l, s. [Eng. *opposable*; *-al*.] The act of opposing; opposition.

"The castle gates opened, fearless of any further opposition." [St. A. More. *Travels*, p. 15.]

ōp-pō-șōc, †op os yn, v.t. & i. [Fr. *opposer*; from *op* (Lat. *op* = ob) = against, and *posere* = to place.

A. Transitive:

1. To place or set in front or over against; to set opposite.

"Oppose thy steadfast gazing eyes to mine." [Shakespeare. *Henry* (1.1), W. 19.]

- * 2. To oppose or set in full view.
The texture of her gown is the people.
Shakesp. Henry VIII, i. 13.
- 3. To set in opposition; to make an adversary.
Shakesp. Hamlet, i. 1.
- 4. To resist by physical means, arguments, or otherwise; to act as an opponent.
- 5. To withstand; to check; to resist essentially, to combat.
- 6. To oppose the memorandum as a substitute of them.
Blackwell's Mag. 1830, 3, 3.
- 7. To intend or compete against; as, to oppose a rival for a prize.
- * 8. To examine; to search into.
Thou might thy own conscience oppose, if thou hadst such one.
Shakesp. C. A. 5.
- * 9. To offer, to propose.
Opposing great rewards to him that finds him.
Chapman's Tragedy of Mucedorus, l. 1.

B. Transitive:

- * 1. To be set or placed opposite; to be opposite.
The four opposing angles which the world together joins.
Shakesp. Pericles, iii. 1.
- * 2. To act adversely or in opposition; to make opposition.
Oppose against their wills.
Shakesp. Winter's Tale, i. 1.
- 3. To obstruct; to act obstructively; to make or raise objections.

öp pösed, *pt. par. N. o.* [OPPOSE.]

- A. *As pt. par. N. o.* (See the Verb).
- B. *As by derivation:*

- 1. Set opposite or over against; opposite.
The opposed sentiment.
Shakesp. Henry IV, iii. 1.
- 2. Antagonistic, adverse, hostile; being or feeling against; as, He is opposed to the plan.

* **öp pöse less**, *a.* [Eng. *oppose*; *-less*.] Not to be opposed; irresistible.

To quarrel with your great opposites will.
Shakesp. Lear, iv. 6.

öp pö ör, s. [Eng. *oppose*; *-er*.]

- 1. One who opposes in party, principle, controversy, or otherwise; an opponent, an antagonist, an adversary, an enemy, a rival.
And thou, my soul, of all such men beware.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.
- * 2. An officer formerly belonging to the Green Wax in the Exchequer.

öp pö site, *pt. & s.* [Fr. *opposite*; from Lat. *oppositus*; *po*, *par.* of *oppo* = to set against; *-site* = over against, and *pono* = to place.]

- A. *As by derivation:*
- I. *Ordinary Language:*
- 1. Standing, situated, or set over against or in front; as, the opposite house.
- 2. Antagonistic, adverse, hostile, opposed.
By free consent of all, none opposite.
Milton's P. R., l. 35.
- 3. Different in nature or quality; opposed or antagonistic in nature or character; contrary, inconsistent, repugnant.
- 4. Being the other of two; different.
Advantages of dress would be too powerful an argument for the opposite sex. — *Goldsmith's The Bee, S. 2.*

II. *Bot.*: Placed on the opposite sides of some other body or thing, and on the same level, and plane. Used of leaves with respect to the stem, of branches with respect to the trunk, of the embryo with respect to the lateral endosperm, &c.

- B. *As by derivation:*
- 1. One who or that which opposes; an opponent, an adversary, an enemy.
He is indeed so, the most skilful ally, and fast opposer, that is ever on the side have found. — *Shakesp. Twelfth Night, iii. 4.*
- 2. One who or that which is different in nature or quality from another or others; one of two or more contrary or inconsistent things.
Opposites complete while contraries exclude one another. — *French Study of Words, p. 1.*
- * 3. To be opposite with; to differ from; to show aversion to. (*Shakesp. Lear, iv. N. 10, ii. 5.*)

opposito anglos, *s. pl.*
Geom.: Angles formed by two straight lines crossing each other, which are not adjacent angles. [ADJACENT, EXTERIOR.]

opposite concs, *s. pl.*
Geom.: Lines to which a straight line can be everywhere applied on the surface of both.

opposite sections, *s. pl.*
Geom.: Sections made by a plane cutting two opposite cones.

öp pö site lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *opposite*; *-ly*.]

- 1. In an opposite manner, place, or direction; in a position to face each other.
The opposite of a planet. — *Newton's Poly. Math. 1. 1. 1. 2.*
- 2. Adversely.

oppositely pinnate, *s.*
Bot. (of a leaf). Having the pinnules opposite to each other.

* **öp -pö site nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *opposite*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being opposite; opposition.

öp pö sí tion, * **öp po si ci on**, *s. & n.* [Fr. from Lat. *oppositio*, *accus.* of *oppositus*, from *oppositus*, *pt. par.* of *oppo* = to place against; *sp. oppositio*; Ital. *opposizione*.]

- A. *As substantive:*
- I. *Ordinary Language:*

- 1. Situation or position so as to front something else; a standing over against or opposite.
Before mine eyes in opposition sits Grim Death. — *Milton's P. L., ii. 593.*
- 2. The act or state of opposing; attempt or effort to check, withstand, or resist.
Harangues are heard, but soon in factious opposition. — *Milton's P. L., xl. 664.*
- * 3. The act of opposing or offering for combat.
The opposition of your person in tread. — *Shakesp. Hamlet, v. 2.*

- 4. The state of being opposed, compared with, or set against something else; contrast, contrariety.

- 5. That which opposes; an obstacle, a hindrance, an impediment; as, The stream met with no opposition in its course.

- 6. The whole body of opposers collectively; specif., the party in the houses of parliament, or other legislative assembly, which is opposed to the administration in office for the time being, and which succeeds to power on a change of government.
The opposition solemnly assented to what the ministry proposed. — *Macaulay's Hist. Eng., ch. xxvii.*

- * 7. A combat, an encounter.
In single opposition, hand to hand. — *Shakesp. 1 Henry IV, i. 3.*

II. *Technically:*

- 1. *Astron.*: The situation of two heavenly bodies when they are diametrically opposed to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus there is always an opposition of sun and moon at every full moon; also the moon, or a planet, is said to be in opposition to the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. [CONJUNCTION.] Signified by the symbol ♁, as ♃ ♁, ☉ the opposition of Jupiter to the Sun.
That now next at this opposition which in the signs shall be of the Leon. — *Chaucer's C. T., ii. 369.*
- 2. *Fig. Art.*: The same as CONTRAST (q. v.).
- 3. *Logic*: Opposition of judgments is the relation between any two which have the same matter, but a different form, the same subject and predicate, but a different quantity, quality, or relation. There are five kinds of Opposition, viz., Contradictory, Contrary, Inconsistent, Subaltern, and Subcontrary.

I. *Rhet.*: A figure whereby two things are joined which seem incompatible.

- B. *As adv.*: Of or pertaining to the party opposed to an administration for the time being in office; as, the opposition benches.

* **öp pö sí tion ist**, *s.* [Eng. *opposition*; *-ist*.] One of the opposition; an opponent; a member of the party opposed to an administration for the time being in office.
In words of equal size Some oppositional replies. — *Priest's County Ball.*

* **öp -pö sí tion less**, *a.* [Eng. *opposition*; *-less*.] Without an opposition party.
The parliament is met, but equity and totally unprotected. — *Walspole's Letters, ii. 82.*

* **öp pös -i tive**, *a.* [Fr. *oppositif*.] Capable of being put in opposition.
Not without some opposition comparison. — *Bay Hall's Prosecution of the Transfiguration.*

* **öp -pö -sive**, *a.* [Eng. *oppresso*; *-ive*.] Actuated by a spirit of opposition; contradictory.
An obstinate, dissensions, and opposition spirit. — *Hart's M. S., i. 90.*

öp pöss, * **öp -presse**, *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*, from Low Lat. *oppresso*, from Lat. *oppressus*, *pt. par.* of *oppresso* = to oppress, to press upon; *op* = *ob* = against, on, and *presso* = to press.]

- * 1. To press upon; to exert pressure on; to act upon by pressure.
The weak oppressed, the impression of strange kinds is touched in them by force, by fraud, or skill. — *Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, l. 1242.*
- 2. To load, burden, or weigh down with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with cruelty, rigour, or severity; to crush with unreasonable severity.
Israel is oppressed of the Madianites, because he retained agayne into idolatry. — *Judges vi. (Note.) (1551.)*

- 3. To overpower, to overwhelm, to subdue, to overburden, to depress.
Nature, being oppress'd, commands the mind To sulk. — *Shakesp. Lear, ii. 4.*

- * 4. To use violence to; to ravish.
He a maiden hath oppressed, Which in hire order was possessed. — *Gower's C. A., v.*

- * 5. To rob or deprive forcibly.
To be oppressed of hire maidenhede. — *Chaucer's C. T., II. 11,697.*

- 6. To sit or lie heavy upon; as, Excessive food oppresses the stomach.
- * 7. To afflict, to distress, to harass.
You ne'er oppress'd me with a mother's groan. — *Shakesp. All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.*

- * 8. To suppress, to crush.
The nutty there he hastes to oppress. — *Shakesp. Pericles, iii. (Pro.)*

öp -pöss -lön (vs as sh), *s.* [Fr. *oppression*, from Lat. *oppressionem*, *accus.* of *oppressio* = a pressing down or upon, from *oppresso*, *pt. par.* of *oppresso* = to oppress (q. v.); *Sp. oppresión*; Ital. *oppressione*.]

- I. *Ordinary Language:*
- 1. The act of oppressing; the act of burdening or loading with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions or exactions; excessive rigour in government, tyranny.
Surely oppression useth a wise man mad. — *Eccles. vii. 7.*
- 2. The state of being oppressed; misery.
And the Lord saw the oppression of Israel because the King of Syria oppressed them. — *2 Kings xiii. 4.*
- 3. That which oppresses; hardship, calamity.

- * 4. An act of cruelty or violence; violence. (*Chaucer's C. T., 6, 471.*)
- 5. Depression or dullness of spirits; lassitude of body; a feeling of weight or heaviness in the mind or body.

II. *Pathol.*: A sensation of weight or fullness in an organ or part, which in consequence fulfils its functions with difficulty; as oppression of the chest, attended with difficulty of breathing.

öp pöss sive, *a.* [Fr. *oppressif*; *Sp. oppressivo*; Ital. *oppressivo*.]

- 1. Unreasonably or unjustly severe, rigorous, burdensome, or harsh.
However oppressive a game law may be, the transition is not too easy from a poacher to a murderer. — *Macaulay's Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*
- 2. Using or given to oppression; tyrannical, cruel.
- 3. Overpowering, overwhelming, heavy, burdensome.
To ease the soul of one oppressive weight. — *Pope's Moral Essays, l. 105.*

öp pöss sive lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *oppressive*; *-ly*.] In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable or unjust severity, rigour, or harshness.

Her [France] taxes are more injudiciously and more oppressively imposed. — *Burke's On a late State of the Nation.*

öp pöss sive nëss, *s.* [Eng. *oppressive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being oppressive.

öp pöss -sör, * **öp -pres-sour**, *s.* [Lat., from *oppressus*, *pt. par.* of *oppresso* = to oppress; Fr. *oppressur*.] One who oppresses;

one who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity, rigour, or harshness.

"Their freedom purchased for them at a cost of all their hard oppressors valued most." *Cooper: Expedition, 172.*

***öp-prëss-üre** (ss as sb), s. [From *oppress*, as *pressure* from *press*.] Oppression.

"The oppressures that exercised the defence and patience of one man."—*Buckler: Life of William, 1, 222.*

†**öp-prö-bri-öus**, ***öp-pro-bri-ouse**, a. [Lat. *opprobrius*; *opprobrium* = reproach.]

1. Full of or containing reproach or opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; abusive, scurrilous, disgraceful.

"Opprobrious more To France than all her losses and defeats." *Cooper: Task, v, 379.*

* 2. Infamous; blasted with injury.

"This dark opprobrious den of shame." *Milton: P. L., li, 58.*

* 3. Using scurrilous, abusive, or contemptuous language; reviling.

"[He] truly groaning, thus opprobrious spoke." *Pope: Homer: Iliad vi, 168.*

†**öp-prö-bri-öus-ly**, adv. [Eng. *opprobrious*; -ly.] In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; scurrilously.

"To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously." *Shakespeare: Richard III., iii, 1.*

†**öp-prö-bri-öus-ness**, s. [Eng. *opprobrious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being opprobrious; scurrility, reproachfulness, abusiveness.

"A righteous man is better that hath none images, for he shall be free from opprobriousness."—*Barnes: Works, p. 344.*

†**öp-prö-bri-üm**, s. [Lat., from *op* = *ob* = on, upon, and *probrium* = disgrace, infamy.]

1. Scurrilous or abusive language; abuse, scurrility.

2. Disgrace, reproach, infamy.

***öp-prö-brý**, s. [OPPROBRIUM.]

***öp-pugn** (ə silent), ***öp-pugne**, v.t. [Fr. *oppgner*, from Lat. *oppugno* = to beat with the fists; *op* = *ob* = on, against, and *pugno* = to fight; *pugnus* = the fist.]

1. To fight against; to oppose, to resist. "The true catholic faith is, and ever hath been, opposed and assaulted by the devil."—*St. Z. More: Works, p. 571.*

2. To combat with arguments; to oppose; to reason against.

***öp-püg-nan-çý**, s. [Eng. *oppgnant*; -çý.] The act of opposing or resisting; opposition, contention.

"What discord follows! each thing meets In meve oppugnancy." *Shakespeare: Troilus, i, 3.*

***öp-püg-nant**, a. & s. [Lat. *oppugnans*, pr. par. of *oppugno* = to fight against.] [OP-PUGN.]

A. As adj.: Opposing, resisting, hostile, repugnant.

B. As subst.: One who oppugns or resists; an opponent.

***öp-püg-nā-tion**, s. [Lat. *oppugnatio*, from *oppugnatus*, pa. par. of *oppugno* = to fight against.] [OP-PUGN.] The act of oppugning; resistance, opposition.

"In spite of all the violence of tyrants, and oppugnation of rebellious nature."—*Sp. Ball: Sutan's Firey Hurts Quewed, Dec. 1, Temp. 1.*

***öp-püg-när** (ə silent), s. [Eng. *oppgnar*; -är.] One who oppugns, opposes, attacks, or resists; an opponent.

"Propagating the gospel against its oppugners."—*Wood: Athena Ozon, 1.*

†**öps-äis-thén-ics**, s. [Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = the eye, and *αἰσθησις* (*aisthēsis*) = perception, sensation.] Eye-sensit, sight. [Rossiter.]

***öp-si-ma-thý**, s. [Gr. *ὀψιμαθία* (*opsimathia*), from *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = late, and *μαθησίν* (*mathēsin*), 2. aor. infin. of *μαθησάω* (*mathēsaō*) = to learn.] Late education; education late in life.

†**öp-si-möse**, s. [Gr. *ὀψιμος* (*opsimos*) = tardy.] *Min.*: The same as KLIPSTEINITE (q.v.).

†**öp-si-öm-è-tër**, s. [Gr. *ὀψις* (*opsis*) = sight, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, for determining the focal length of lenses suited for remedying imperfect vision.

***öp-sö-mä-ni-a**, s. [Gr. *ὀψων* (*opsōn*) = food, dainties, and *μανία* (*mania*) = madness.]

A morbid love or fancy for some particular food or dish.

***öp-sö-mä-ni-äc**, s. [OPSONANIA.] One who is affected with opsomania.

***öp-sö-nä-tion**, s. [Lat. *opsanatio*, from *opsanatus*, pa. par. of *opsano*, *opsanō*, *opsanō* = to buy provisions, from Gr. *ὀψωνιον* (*opsōnion*) = provisions.] A buying of provisions; catering.

†**öp-t**, v. i. [Fr. *opter*, from Lat. *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To choose, to decide.

"Alsations who have not opted for French nationality."—*Pull Mill Gazette, Nov. 3, 1883.*

***öp-t-ä-ble**, a. [Lat. *optabilis*, from *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To be wished for; desirable.

***öp-täte**, v.t. [Lat. *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To wish for; to desire.

***öp-tä-tilon**, a. [Lat. *optatio*, from *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish, to desire.] A desiring; a wishing for anything; the expression of a wish.

"To this belong optation, obtestation, interrogation."—*Peuchana.*

†**öp-ta-tive**, **öp-tä-tive**, a. & s. [Fr. *optatif*, from Lat. *optativus*, from *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish; Sp. & Port. *optativo*.]

A. As adjective:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Expressing a wish or desire.

"An optative blessing may properly proceed from an inferior."—*Failler: General Worthies, ch. v.*

* 2. *Gram.*: Pertaining to that mood of a verb which expresses desire. [OPTATIVE-MOOD.]

B. As substantive:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something to be desired.

* 2. *Gram.*: The optative mood (q.v.).

optative mood, s.

Gram.: That mood or form of a verb in which, in the Greek and some other languages, a wish or desire is expressed.

***öp-tä-tive-ly**, adv. [Eng. *optative*; -ly.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In an optative manner; by desire.

2. *Gram.*: By means of the optative mood.

†**öp-tic**, ***öp-tick**, a. & s. [Fr. *optique*, from Gr. *ὀπτικός* (*optikos*) = belonging to the sight; Sp. & Port. *optico*; Ital. *ottico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; pertaining to the organ of sight; as, an *optic nerve*, &c.

2. Used for vision; aiding or subservient to the sight.

"A spot like which perhaps Astronomer In the sun's lucent orb Through his glazed optic tube yet never saw." *Milton: P. L., iii, 509.*

* 3. Pertaining or relating to the science of optics; optical.

B. As substantive:

1. The organ of sight; an eye. "From which our nicer optics turn away." *Cooper: Hope, 494.*

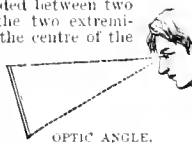
* 2. A glass used for vision; a magnifying glass; an eye-glass.

"Then an old prayer-book I did present, And he an optic sent." *Herbert: Hope.*

3. [OPTRICS.]

optic angle, s.

1. The angle included between two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the centre of the pupil of the eye; the visual angle. (See illustration.)



2. The angle which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.

optic axis, s.

1. *Optics*: The straight line joining the centre of the eye and that of any object immediately in front of it.

2. *Crystallin*, &c.: The line in a double refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. In some form of crystals there is but one optical axis, in others there are two.

optic commissure, s. [CHIASMA.]

optic foramen, s.

Anat.: A foramen in the back of the eye, affording a passage to the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery.

optic lobos, s. pl.

Comp. Anat.: The homologues in amphibia, fishes, and birds of the mammalian *corpora quadrigemina*, the principal nervous centres for the supply of sight. The destruction of one produces blindness on the opposite side. They are situated in the medulla oblongata, between the spinal cord and the cerebellum.

optic nerve, s.

Anat.: The nerve of sight, proceeding from the optic lobes or *corpora quadrigemina* to the eye, terminating in an expansion called the retina. The inner portion of the fibres of the two optic nerves decussates at the commissure, passing to the opposite eye, whilst the outer portion continues its course to the eye of the same side, which has been supposed to assist in the production of single vision, although it is more probable that the latter is the result of a mental act. The closest relations exist between the optic nerve, its disc, the retina, and the chorioid, as regards the cerebral and intra-ocular circulation, particularly seen in the course of cerebro-spinal disease.

optic neuritis, s.

Pathol.: A lesion of the optic disc, usually associated with meningitis of the base of the brain, tumours, and large hemorrhages. It is marked by serous infiltration and papillary prominence, commencing in the neurolemma, the pupils often dilated, but in simple atrophy contracted, going on in unfavourable cases to congestion, and ending in the most hopeless form of blindness, from primary or progressive atrophy. By the ophthalmoscope alone can any opinion be formed of the significance of the various appearances in optic neuritis, which is of the gravest character.

optic-thalami, s. pl.

Anat.: Two ganglia, situated between the *corpora striata* and the *corpora quadrigemina* on each side of the third ventricle, composed of gray matter. With the gray substance of the *pons* and the other centres of gray matter they constitute, as shown by Dr. Carpenter, the real sensorium.

optic tracts, s. pl.

Anat.: Two flattened white cords crossing the peduncles or crura of the hemispheres of cerebrum.

optic vesicle, s.

Anat. & Embryol. (Pl.): Vesicles developed from the anterior primary encephalic vesicle. From them again the eyes ultimately develop.

†**öp-tic-al**, a. [Eng. *optic*; -al.]

1. Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; optic.

2. Pertaining or relating to the science of optics. (*Boyle: Works, i, 673.*)

optical-glass, s. Glass manufactured for optical purposes. It is of various densities, according to the purpose for which it is intended, but the cardinal requisite is perfect homogeneity.

optical-square, s. A reflecting instrument used by surveyors and others for laying off lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a box containing two plane mirrors, set at an angle of 45° with each other, so that the image of an object reflected from one mirror to the other will form an angle of 90° with its true position, indicating the correct direction in which a perpendicular offset to the main line shall be measured.

optical telegraph, s.

1. A semaphore.

2. An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class.

†**öp-tic-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *optical*; -ly.] By sight or optics.

†**öp-ti-cian**, s. [Fr. *opticien*.]

1. One who is versed in the science of optics.

2. One who makes or deals in optical glasses and instruments.

"The art which these sciences have received from the optician."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind, p. 17, §1 (Intro).*

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwli; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xcnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dic, &c. = bel, del.

op tics.

Op-tic, *s.* [From *OP*, *s.* **DAVID** Brewster, who first introduced the study of vision as a science, and who divided the science into four parts: 1. Optics; 2. Reflection of Light; 3. Refraction of Light; 4. Dioptries (q.v.).] 2. *Pl.* *Op-tic*, *s.* 3. On the application of optical principles to the explanation of Nature. *Philos.* *Mag.* 1. Of Optical Instruments. The same is a general division of the science of optics. 1. Sources of Light; 2. Transmission of Light; 3. Intensity of Light; 4. Reflection of Light; 5. Single Refraction; 6. Lenses; 7. Dispersion and Chromaticism; 8. Optical Instruments; 9. The eye considered as an optical instrument; 10. Phenomena of the eye, and 11. Double Refraction, Interference, and Polarization.

op-ti-graph, *s.* [Gr. *ὀπτική* (*optikē*) = to see, and *γραφία* (*graphiā*) = to write.]

Op-ti-graph, *s.* A form of camera used for the purpose of copying landscapes. The rays from the object to be drawn are reflected from a plane mirror through the object glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through an eye glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a pair of parallel faced glass with a small dot in its centre, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. By moving the pencil, the dot seen in the field of the telescope is passed over the outlines of the object, which are at the same time traced on the paper by the pencil.

op-ti-mā-cy, *s.* [OPTIMATE.]

1. The body of optimates or aristocrats collectively; the nobility, the aristocracy.
2. Government by an aristocracy.
3. Supremacy.

op-ti-mā-tē, *s.* [Lat. *optimatus*, genit. *optimi*, an aristocrat, from *optimus* = best.]

A. Pertaining to or belonging to the optimates or aristocracy; noble.
B. *As a substantive:*
1. One of the optimates; a noble, an aristocrat; a chief man in a state.
2. (Pl.) The Roman aristocracy; hence, any aristocracy or nobility (in this sense pron. *op-ti-mā-tēs*).

op-ti-mō, *s.* [Lat. = excellently.]

In the University of Cambridge one of those candidates for a degree who come out immediately below the wranglers (q.v.). They are divided into Senior and Junior Optimes.

op-tim-ē-tēr, *s.* [OPTOMETER.]

op-tim-izm, *s.* [Lat. *optimus* = best; Eng. suff.]

1. *Philos.* The name given to the view propounded in the *Discourses* of Leibnitz, that this world, as the work of God, must be the best among all possible worlds, for were a better world possible than that which actually exists, God's wisdom must have known, His goodness must have willed, and His omnipotence must have created it. Leibnitz maintained that, if there was to be a world, it must consist of finite beings; this is the justification of finiteness and liability to suffering, or metaphysical evil; that physical evil, or pain, is salutary as punishment, or means of tuition; and that God could not remove moral evil, or wrong, without removing the power of self-determination, and, therewith, the possibility of morality itself. J. S. Mill (*Principles of Political Economy*, p. 49) points out that Leibnitz did not maintain that this is the best of all conceivable, but of all possible, worlds, so that his doctrine (though not that of his disciple, Pangloss) might be held by a rationalist Theist.
2. The belief to take the most hopeful view of matters in general; the belief that the world is growing better.

op-tim-ist, *s.* [Eng. *optimist* (*ōp-tim*); suff. *-ist*.]

One who supports or advocates the doctrine of optimism.

op-tim-ist-ic, *s.* [Eng. *optimist*; *-ic*.]

Suff. Pertaining to optimism; characteristic of an optimist.

There is a *optimist* who is more moral in her showing than the *optimist* who is more *optimist*. *Macaulay*.

op-tim-i-ty, *s.* [Lat. *optimus* = best.] The state of being best. (*Platon*.)

op-tim-ize, *v.* & *t.* [Lat. *optimus* = best; suff. *-ize*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To hold or advocate the doctrine of optimism.
B. *Trans.*: To consider or represent as super-excellent.

"Some high adverbs sponsored by her mother. — *Blackmore*: *Chara* (Fugham), ch. 13, 14, 15.

op-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *optio*, *optō*, acc. of *optus* = choice; cogn. with *opto* = to wish, to choose; Sp. *optar*.]

I. *Technically*: To choose.
1. Wish, choice, desire.
"Might I have my *optio*, that I give thee rather a little, with peace and love." *Bishop Hall*: *Oceanus of Mysticalness*, 4.
2. The right, power, or liberty of choosing; the right, power, or privilege of choice; the power of depending on or choosing one's course of action.
3. The exercise of the right, power, or liberty of choosing; choice, preference.
"Transplantation must proceed from the *optio* of the people." *Bacon*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Church of Eng.*: The right of choice which an archbishop had of any one ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of any of his suffragan bishops, after he had been consecrated by him.
2. *Stock Exchange*: A bargain in which a dealer has the right to buy, or sell, or both, a certain amount of stock at a given price, during a specified time.
3. *Local Option*: [LOCAL-OPTIONS].

op-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *option*; *-al*.]

1. Left to or depending on one's own choice; not compulsory or necessary.
"In the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, *optional*." *Stewart*: *Human Mind*, ch. v. § 2.
2. Leaving anything to choice; involving a power of choice or option.

optional-writ, *s.*

Law: A writ commanding a defendant to do some act required, or to show cause why he has not done it. It is distinguished from a peremptory writ (q.v.).

op-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *optional*; *-ly*.]

In an optional manner; with the power or right of choosing.

op-tō-gram, *s.* [Gr. *ὀπτός* (*optos*) = seen, visible, and *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = that which is drawn or written; Fr. *optogramme*.]

Optics: The image on the retina described under optography (q.v.).

op-tōg-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ὀπτός* (*optos*) = that which is seen, visible, and *γραφῆ* (*graphē*) = delineation; Fr. *optographie*.]

Optics: The temporary retention in certain cases of an image, that of the last person or thing seen, on the retina of the eye when a man or a beast dies. Kuhn found such an image in the eye of an ox an hour after its death. It has been thought that possibly the image of a murderer might be found on the retina of the victim's eye, which would be a great aid to justice.

op-tōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *ὀπτομαί* (*optomai*) = to see, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for ascertaining the extent of vision in different individuals, for the purpose of choosing proper lenses to correct defects of sight.

op-ū-len-çē, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulenti*, from *opulentus* = rich, opulent (q.v.); Sp. *opulencia*; Ital. *opulenza*.] Wealth, riches, affluence.

"She had been restored to *opulence* and honour by inheritances." *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

op-ū-len-çŷ, *s.* [Lat. *opulentia*, from *opulentus* = opulence (q.v.).] Riches, opulence.

op-ū-len-t, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulentus*, from *opus* = riches; Sp. & Ital. *opulento*.] Rich, wealthy, affluent; abounding in riches or wealth.

"That *opulent* republic." *Hume*: *Essays*, pt. 1, ess. 7.

op-ū-len-t-ly, *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulentus*.] In an opulent manner; richly; with riches or affluence.

op-ūnet-ly, *adv.* [Lat. *op* = *ob* = on, at, and *portunum* = a point.] Opportunely, seasonably.

ō-pūn-ti-a (t as sh), *s.* [From *Opus*, a city of Loeris, where some species abound.]

Bot.: Indian-fig; the typical genus of the family Opuntia (q.v.). The stem consists of flat joints broader above than below, at length becoming cylindrical and continuous. All the species were originally American. *Opuntia vulgata* is indigenous in tropical America, Bermuda, &c., whence it has been introduced into southern Europe; its fruit imparts a red tinge to the urine of those who eat it. *O. Tuna* furnishes a rich carmine pigment, used in Naples as a water-colour. *O. Tillia* is used in the Decan as a hedge-plant about cantonments. Cochineal insects brought to India flourished on it, and it yields a coarse fibre used in paper-making.

ō-pūn-ti-ā-cē (t as sh), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *opuntia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: The same as CACTACEÆ (q.v.).

ō-pūn-ti-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *opuntia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cactaceæ (q.v.).

ō-pūs (pl. *ōp-ēr-a*), *s.* [Lat.]

1. A work; specif., a musical composition numbered for convenience of reference and distinction. In this sense frequently abbreviated to *op*.
2. *Mason.*: [OPUS-RETICULATUM].

opus alexandrinum, *s.* [Lit. = work of Alexandria.] A mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures in black and red tesserae on a white ground.

opus incertum, *s.* A kind of masonry formed of small stones of irregular shape touching only at certain points, the interstices being filled with well-compacted mortar.

opus operantis, *phr.*

Roman Theol.: Usually employed adverbially (*ex opere operantis*). The phrase (= the work of the worker) is used to signify that the effect of a particular rite or act of devotion is directly due, not to the rite (*opus*) itself, but to the dispositions of the person who is the subject of the rite or who practises the devotion. This is the Protestant view of the efficacy of the sacraments, as opposed to the Roman and High Anglican view. [OPUS OPERATUM.]

opus operatum, *phr.*

Roman Theol.: Usually employed adverbially (*ex opere operato*). The expression *opus operatum* (= the work done) was used by medieval theologians to signify that grace was conferred by the sacrament itself, and adopted by the Council of Trent, which, in the eighth canon (*De Sacramentis in genere*) of the seventh session, anathematizes any one who shall say that the sacraments do not confer grace *ex opere operato*. The necessary dispositions on the part of the recipient are *conditiones sine qua non*; and, according to the Roman view, the grace conferred is due, not to these necessary dispositions, but to the sacrament as received with these necessary dispositions.

"When we say the sacrament confers grace *ex opere operato*, our meaning is that grace is conferred by virtue of the sacramental act itself instituted by God for this end, not by the merit of the minister or the recipient." *Belsham*: *De Sacramentis*, lib. ii., l.

opus-reticulatum, *s.* A network arrangement of stones or bricks. The west front of Rochester Cathedral is so built.

ō-pūs-ē-ūle, **ō-pūs-ē-ū-lūm**, **ō-pūs-ē-ūle** (ele as sel), *s.* [Lat. *opusculum*, dimin. of *opus* = a work; Fr. *opuscule*; Sp. *opusculo*; Ital. *opuscolo*, *opuscolo*.] A little work.

-or, *suff.* [Lat.] A suffix used with Latin words and their English derivatives to express an agent, as actor; also in law terms, as lessor, mortgageor.

or, *conj.* [A contraction of *other*, *another*, *either*, *another*, &c.] [EITHER.] A disjunctive particle marking, or seeming to mark, an alternative.

1. It answers:
(1) To a preceding *either*.

"At Venice you may go to any house either by land or water." *Addison*: *In Italy*.

(2) To a preceding *whether*.

"Imagine concerning this world, *whether* it was to perish or no." *Burton*: *Theory of the Earth*.

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wāt, hēre, carnēl, hēr, thēre: pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

- 2. It is used in poetry for either, "Approach me as you are. Or one, or all, in your accustomed forms." *Byron: Manfred*, l. 1.
- 3. It is used in poetry for whether, "Or in the ocean drenched, or in the fire." *Shakesp: Venus & Adonis*, 44.
- 4. It is used to connect a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them, "Be it of verre or peas, or hate or love." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 1673.
- 5. It is used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words; as, a figure with four equal sides and angles, or a square.
- 6. Or sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the preceding sentence, or a transition to a fresh argument, illustration, or topic.
- 7. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? — *Matthew* vii. 9.
- 7. Or is sometimes used redundantly, "Or whether his fall enraged him, or how 'twas." — *Shakesp: Coriolanus*, l. 3.
- 8. It is used in the sense of lest, or than. (Scott.)

or, adv. [A.S. *ǽr* = ere.] Ere, before; sooner than.
 "Or I could make a prologue to my brain,
 They had begun." *Shakesp: Hamlet*, v. 2.
 "Or ere, or 'er, or ever; Before that; ere ever."
 "Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
 Or ever I had seen that day." *Horatio!*
Shakesp: Hamlet, l. 2.

It is probable that *or* arose as a duplicated expression, in which *or* repeats and explains *ere*; later this was confused with *or* *er*, whence *or ever*. (Skeat.)

or, s. [Fr., from Lat. *aurum* = gold.]
n. v.: Gold. In engraving it is denoted by small dots or points spread all over the bearing.
 "Azure, an Eagle rising or, the Sun
 In dexter chief." *Pennycuik: Merlins*, 325.

***ōr-ā, s.** [A.S.] A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons. It is valued in Domesday Book at 1s. 8d.

ōr-āche, ar rach, *ōr-āch, *ōr-rāch, s. [Fr. *atriplex*; corrupted from Lat. *atriplex*; Ital. *atriplex*.]
Bot.: The genus *Atriplex* (q.v.); specially *Atriplex hortensis*, formerly used more than now as a pot-herb.

orache-moth, s.
Entom.: *Helicca atriplicis*.

ōr-ā-cle, s. [Fr., from Lat. *oraculum*, a double dimin. from *oro* = to speak, to pray; Sp. *oraculo*; Ital. *oracolo*.]

- 1. *Oraculum Linguarum*:
 The answer of a god or inspired priest or agent of a god to an inquiry, usually respecting the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise.
 "Whatsoever she saith, for oracles must stand." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 11.
- 2. The place where a god could be consulted, through his inspired or consecrated agent, relative to the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise; as, The *oracle* of Delphi.
- 3. A god or divinity by whom answers were given regarding future events.
- 4. The revelations, communications, or utterances of God through his prophets. In this sense rarely found except in the plural.
 "The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the oracles of God." — *Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.
- 5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the Jewish Temple.
 "The oracle he prepared in the house within, to set there the ark of the covenant." — *1 Kings* vi. 19.
- 6. The Temple itself.
 "Silon's brook, that flow'd
 Fast by the oracle of God." *Milton: P. L.*, l. 12.
- 7. One who communicates a divine command or message; one who was the intermediary of the revelations, communications, or commands of God; a prophet.
 "God hath now sent his living oracle
 Into the world." *Milton: P. L.*, l. 469.
- 8. One who is reputed as uncommonly wise, skilled, or experienced; one whose opinion is looked upon as above question.
 "Montague, so lately the oracle of the Committee of supply, was now heard with in devout distrust." — *Mansel: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 9. A wise sentence or decision of high authority; an oracular dictum.
 * 10. A cant name for a watch.
 "Pray, my lord, what's a clock by your oracles?" — *Swift: Polita Conversation*.

II. Anthropol.: Oracles are of high antiquity. They existed among the Egyptians (Herod., v. 81, vii. 82), and the poetry of the Greeks and the Romans is full of allusion to them. The Hebrews might lawfully, by the high priest, consult the Urim and Thummim (Num. xxvii. 21), but they also illicitly sought responses from teraphim (Judges xvii. 5), and from the gods of surrounding nations (2 Kings, i. 2, 3, 6, 16). The responses were supposed to be given by a supernatural afflatus, either through a person, as at Delphi and Cumæ, or through some object, as in the rustling of the sacred grove at Dodona. But in every case there is present the idea of a power more than human taking possession of a person or thing, and making that person or thing the vehicle of the response. (Cf. Num. xxiii. xxiv., Acts xvi. 16; Homer, *Odys.* v. 396; Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 45-51). Tylor holds that the belief in oracles was a consequence of animism, and, after giving instances of the survival of the belief among races of low culture, says (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, ii. 138), "Could a South Sea Islander have gone to Delphi to watch the convulsive struggles of the Pythia, and listen to her raving, shrieking utterances, he would have needed no explanation whatever of a rite so absolutely in conformity with his own savage philosophy."

oracle-possession, s.
Anthropol.: The state or condition of being possessed by an oracle-spirit (q.v.).
 "Real or simulated, the details of oracle-possession alike illustrate popular belief." — *Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 133.

oracle-spirit, s.
Anthropol.: A spirit supposed to "possess" a human being, whose actions it influences, and through whom it speaks. (Cf. Acts xvi. 16-18).
 "The general doctrine of . . . oracle spirits appears to have its earliest, broadest, and most consistent position within the limits of savagery." — *Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 124.

ōr-ā-cle, v. i. [ORACLE, s.] To utter oracles.
 "No more shalt thou by oraculum abuse
 The Gentiles." *Milton: P. R.*, l. 435

***ōr-ā-clēr, s.** [Eng. *oracle(r)*; *-er*.] A giver of an oracle.
 "The Delphian oracles."
Sylvester: Sixth Day, First Week, 823.

ō rāc-ū-lar, s. [Lat. *oracularis*, from *oraculum* = an oracle (q.v.).]

- 1. Of or pertaining to an oracle or oracles; uttering oracles.
 "Oh, couldst thou speak,
 As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
 Oracular." *Cooper: Fairly try*, 104.
- 2. Resembling an oracle; having or partaking of the character or nature of an oracle; as
 (1) Obscure, ambiguous, like the oracles of antiquity.
 (2) Venerable, grave, reverend.
 "Fables false as hell;
 Yet deusd oracular." *Cooper: Task*, v. 862.
 (3) Dogmatic, positive, magisterial, authoritative.
 "The maintenance of these oracular truths." — *By Hall: The Rescuer*. (Dead)

ō rāc-ū-lar-ly, adv. [Eng. *oracular*; *-ly*.] In an oracular manner; like an oracle; magisterially, dogmatically.

"A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering oracularly the law." — *Burke: Powers of Juries*.

ō-rāc-ū-lar-nēss, s. [Eng. *oracular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being oracular.

***ō rāc-ū-lois, a.** [As if from a Lat. *oraculosis*, from *oraculum* = an oracle (q.v.).]

- 1. Uttering oracles; speaking oracularly.
 "Let him oraculose, the end, the way,
 The turns of all thy future fate display."
Pope: Homer, Iliad, vi. 642.
- 2. Ambiguous, obscure, equivocal.
 "As for equivocations, or oracular speeches, they cannot hold out long." — *Bacon: Essays, Of Simulation*.

ō rāc-ū-lois-ly, adv. [Eng. *oraculosis*; *-ly*.] In an oraculous or oracular manner; oracularly; as an oracle.
 "The testimonies of antiquity and such as pass oracularly amongst us." — *Bacon: Essays, Of Simulation*, bk. i, ch. vi.

***ō rāc-ū-lois-nēss, s.** [Eng. *oraculosis*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being oraculous or oracular; oracularness.

***ōr āgo (a as 1), s.** [Fr.] A storm, a tempest.
 "To stem that *orage* of fortune." — *North: Evening*, p. 62.

***ō rā-ġloūs, a.** [Fr. *orageux*.] Stormy.
 "Whose early life may have been rather *orageux*." — *Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

***ōr āl sōn, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *orationem*, accus. of *oratio* = a prayer, from *oro* = to speak, to pray.] A prayer; a verbal supplication; oral worship. (Now written *orsion* (q.v.).)
 "At dead of night, add his orations."
Deer: Bayn's Romance

or al, s. [Fr., from Lat. *os* (gent. *oris*) = the mouth.]

- 1. *Oral Tongue*: Uttered or delivered by the mouth; verbal, spoken, not written.
 "Oral records and the stout heart
 Depository." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.
- 2. *Zool.*: Connected with the mouth; situated near the mouth.

***oral pleading, s.**
Law: Pleading by word of mouth. This was superseded by written pleadings in the reign of Edward III.

ō rā-lē, s. [Lat. *ment. of oralis* = belonging to the mouth.] [FASOS, ii. 4.]

ōr-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *oral*; *-ly*.]

- 1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, not by written communication; verbally.
 "The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them orally." — *Tillotson: Rule of Faith*, pt. iii, § 9.
- 2. With, in, or through the mouth; by means of the mouth.
 "Not *orally* tradable to so great a distance ages." — *Bale: Orig. of Manhood*.

ō rāng, s. [ORANG-UTAN.]
orang-utan, orang utang, ourang-outang, s.

Zool.: *Simia satyrens*, the Man of the Dyaks. The name by which it is known in England is Malay, and signifies, "the wild man of the wood." It is a dull, slothful animal, but possessed of great strength. Wallace (*Malay Peninsula*, ch. iv.) says that he was told by a Dyak chief that "no animal dare attack it but the crocodile and the python. He always kills the crocodile by main strength, standing upon it, pulling open its jaws, and ripping up its throat. If a python attacks a man, he seizes it with his hands, and then bites it, and soon kills it. The man is very strong, there is no other animal in the jungle so strong as he." These animals are now confined to the swampy forests of Sumatra and Borneo. Their height has been variously stated, but, according to Wallace (*loc. cit.*), "we have not the least reliable evidence of the existence of Orangs in Borneo more than four feet two inches high." The legs are very short, the arms as disproportionately long, reaching to the ankle when the animal is placed in an erect position. The hair is long, ruddy-brown, with a decidedly red tinge, face dark, eyes and nose small, jaws prognathous, the hair falling over the forehead and backward over the neck; it is long on the limbs, with a downward direction on the upper, and an upward on the lower arm. There are neither cheek pouches nor natal callosities, nor a tail, and the hips are covered with hair. The males have a longish beard, and they sometimes develop warty protuberances on each side of the face. Hence some authorities have discriminated two species, but Dr. Mivart considered them merely varieties. (SIMIA.) The resemblance to man in appearance is greatest in the females and in young animals. The head of a baby Orang is not very different from that of an average European child; but in the adult the muzzle is as well-marked a feature as in the Carnivora. The Orang is arboreal, and forms a sort of nest or shelter among the trees. It never walks erect, unless when using its hands to support itself by branches overhead, or when attacked. Representations of its walking with a stick are entirely imaginary.

ōr-ānge, *or-enge, *or onge, s. [Fr. *orange* (1).] The word should properly be *orange*, from Pers.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, -del, -bel, del.

... in orange. The initial was ... and the ... became ... the ... that the world had ... from the ... Fort. (1874.)

A

- 1. ...
2. ...
3. ...

... of ... round the ... by ...

II. B to q, a. : Properly Citrus aurantium, the sweet orange. The leaves are ovate, ... slightly serrated; petiole more or less winged; the pulp is sweet. It is a native of India, and by some botanists is believed to be only a variety of the citron (Citrus medica). It was introduced into the south of Europe about the twelfth century, having been brought into Arabia about three centuries earlier. It lives about six hundred years. Among the many varieties are the China orange, which is the common orange of the markets; the Blood, or Malta orange; the St. Michael's orange; the Noble, or Malabar orange, &c. A single tree in St. Michael's has yielded 20,000 oranges in 1400. The orange contains malic acid; the rind is bitter and aromatic; the fruit itself is said to be disunctant. Orange leaves are sometimes prescribed for hysterical females, instead of tea. Orange-poultice has been recommended in Indian skin diseases. Sometimes there is a monstrous separation of the carpels, producing what is popularly called a horned orange. There are various allied species, especially the Bitter, or Seville orange, C. Bergamota, largely imported for the manufacture of candied orange-peel, &c. It, too, has run into several varieties. Another species is the Bergamot (q.v.). Sir Joseph Hooker makes all these varieties of C. Aurantium.

B. As adj. : Pertaining to an orange; having the colour of an orange.

The whole High Street was gay with orange ribbons. — Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. ix.

orange bat, s. Z. s. Rhinoptera noctuata, from northern Australia, about two inches long, the fur bright orange in the male, pale yellow in the female.

orange blossom, s. The blossom of the orange tree. It is commonly worn in wreaths by brides at their marriages as a symbol of purity.

orange chrome, s. A sub-chromate of lead, which yields a beautiful orange pigment of a higher colour than orange vermillion.

orange colour, s. Bt. s. Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red. Akin to apricot colour, but paler. (Linnæus.)

orange coloured, a. Having the colour of an orange.

orange cowry, Z. s. Cypræa orangea, called also the Mangrove Cowry. It is worn as a mark of chieftainship in the Friendly Islands.

orange dove, s. Bt. s. Chrysena vector (Gould). The young birds and females are green, but the males have bright orange plumage. (Ibid., 1875, p. 477.)

orange flower, s. The same as ORANGE (q.v.).

... odours of orange flowers and spice. — Langfellow, The Quindon Girl, ch. i.

Orange. In the preparation of neroli oil from the blossoms of the bitter orange a certain proportion of water distils over, and this, on being separated from the oil which floats on the surface, constitutes the orange-flower water of commerce. (Essence of Orange oil.) (NEBROLDI.)

orange footman, Bt. s. A British moth, Lithosia aureocola.

orange lily, s. Bt. s. A species of lily, usually with large, broad, white, red, or orange, spotted flowers. It is a native of southern Europe, &c.

orange list, s. Bt. s. A kind of wide baize.

orange moth, Bt. s. A British zoometer moth, Angitia cinnamomea, one of the Eumetidae.

orange musk, s. A species of pear.

orange oil, s. Bt. s. The oil obtained from the rind of the sweet orange. It consists mainly of a dextrorotatory terpene, C₁₀H₁₆, closely resembling terpenithene, having a sp. gr. of .75 at 15.

orange pea, s. A young purple fruit of the Citrus aurantium, used for flavouring wines.

orange peel, s. Bt. s. The peel or rind of an orange separated from the fruit. It is dried and candied, and used as a stomachic, and in flavouring puddings, cakes, &c.

orange pckoe, s. A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

orange pippin, s. A species of apple.

orange root, s. [HYDRASTIS.]

orange sallow, s. Bt. s. A British night-moth, Xanthopan.

orange skin, s. An orange-coloured hue of the skin, chiefly observable in children.

orange tailed clear-wing, s. Bt. s. A British hawk-moth, Sisia unicolor.

orange tawny, s. & a. 1. As subst. : A colour between yellow and brown.

2. As adj. : Of a brownish-yellow colour; of a colour between yellow and brown. — Your orange-tawny beard. — Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act 2, sc. 2.

orange thorn, s. Bt. s. The genus Citriobatus.

orange tip, s. Entomology. 1. Euclyptus carduivorus, called by Newman and Stanton Anthochoris carduivorus. The wings in the female are nearly white, but in the male the apical half is deep orange. Expansion of the wings about 1 1/4 inch. Found in April and May. Larva found in July on Carduus Impatiens, and other Cruciferae.

2. The name is also given to some species of Teracolis.

orange tree, s. Bt. s. Citrus aurantium. [ORANGE.]

orange under-wing, s. Bt. s. A British night-moth, Eriphos Parthenitis.

orange upper-wing, s. Bt. s. Hesperia cerasata, a British moth of the family Orthosia.

orange wife, orange woman, s. A woman who sells oranges.

... bearing a resemblance between an orange-wife and a fust seller. — Shakespeare, Comedians, ii. 1.

or-ang-eade, s. [Fr., from oration.] A kind of drink made from orange juice, with an infusion of orange-peel.

or-an-geat (ge-as-zh), s. [Fr.] 1. Candied orange-peel.

2. Orangeade.

or-ange-ism, s. [Eng. orating -ism.] The tenets or principles of the Orangemen.

Or-ange man, s. [Named after William III. of England, Prince of Orange.]

Hist. & Polit. : An association of Irish Protestants, chiefly in Ulster, but with affiliated lodges in various parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and America. They have passwords and grips, and there is an obligatory ceremony. They became an organised body in 1795, but the system existed much earlier. They claim to do honour to the memory of William III., but their action towards their Roman Catholic countrymen is greatly opposed to the tolerance shown by that monarch; for example, at the capitulation of Limerick (1691). In the third decade of the 19th century, Brunswick Clubs, an offshoot from the original institution, were founded to

oppose Catholic Emancipation. Orangemen in Ulster wear the flowers of the Orange-lily (Lilium bulbiferum), on July 1 and 12, the anniversaries of the Boyne (1690) and Aughrim (1691), and they also celebrate November 5, on which day the Prince of Orange landed in Torbay (1688).

or-ang-er, s. [Eng. oranger; -er.] A vessel employed in carrying oranges.

... Nothing about, from a St. Michael oranger to a fifteen-gallon frigate, could stand with her in a gale. — See S. Lake's "What I saw at Colchester," p. 149.

or-ang-er-y, s. [Fr. orangero, from orange = an orange.]

1. A place where oranges are cultivated; a gallery or place where orange-trees are preserved during the winter.

... The finest orangery, or artificial greenhouse. — Ashton, Spectator, No. 477.

2. A species of snuff.

... To load, sir, you must never sneeze; tis as mine, coming after an oranger, is given after insect. — Farquhar, Love à la Mode, ii. 2.

ör-ang-ite, s. [Eng. orangite, from its colour; sult. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : An orange-yellow variety of thionite (q.v.). Named by Bergemann, who thought he had discovered a new element not existing in thionite, "donarium." Orange yields a higher sp. gr. than thionite, and frequently envelops it. Found at Brevig, Norway.

ö-rar i-üm, ör-a-ry, s. [Lat., from oro = to speak, to pray.]

1. Class. Antiq. : A sash or scarf worn by the classic nations for the same use as a modern pocket-handkerchief, or to wave in the curtains on triumphal occasions.

2. Eccl. s. : A scarf sometimes twined round the handle of the medieval crozier. Also the scarf or stole of a priest, or the border or hemming of a robe.

ör-a-ry, s. [ORATORUM.]

or-ate, v. [ORATION.] To make an oration; to deliver a speech; to harangue. (Used in ridicule or contempt.)

... This continent, where every man naturally orates. — Scribner's Monthly, Aug. 1856, p. 356.

ö-rä-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. orationem, acc. of oratio = a speech, from oratus, pa. part. of oro = to speak, to pray; Sp. oración; Ital. orazione.] An elaborate speech or discourse, composed according to the rules of oratory, and delivered in public, and treating of some important subject in elevated and dignified language; an eloquent speech prepared beforehand and spoken in public. Especially applied to a speech or discourse delivered on some important or special occasion; as, a funeral oration, an oration on the anniversary of some important event, &c., and to academic declamations.

... The lord archbishop upon the greeces of the quire, made a long oration. — Bacon, Henry VII., p. 178.

ör-a-tor, or-a-tour, s. [Fr. orateur, from Lat. orator, acc. of orator = a speaker, from oratus, pa. part. of oro = to speak, to pray; Sp. & Port. orador; Ital. oratore.]

I. (Ordinary Language.)

1. One who delivers an oration; a public speaker; one who pronounces an oration in public on some special occasion.

... The orator, however, though he charmed his hearers, did not succeed in convincing them. — Macaulay, Eng. Hist., ch. xix.

2. An eloquent speaker; one who is distinguished for his skill as a public speaker.

... I am no orator as Brutus is. — Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Law : One who prays for relief; a petitioner; the plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

2. Universities : A public officer who acts as the mouthpiece of the university. He reads, writes, and records all letters of a public character, introduces distinguished persons, or whom honorary degrees are about to be conferred, &c. Called also Public Orator.

ör-a-tör-i-äl, a. [Eng. orator; -ial.] The same as ORATORIAL (q.v.).

... The oratorical part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred, or two thousand people. — South, Considerations about Great and the Poor.

ör-a-tör-i-äl-ly, adv. [Eng. oratorially; -ly.] In an oratorical manner; oratorically.

***or-a-tor-i-an**, a. & s. [Eng. oratory; -an.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rhetorical; like an orator.

"In an oratorian way."—North: Examen, p. 420.

2. Belonging to the Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, to the French Oratory, or to any Congregation of a similar name.

B. As subst.: A member of any of the Congregations mentioned under A. 2., especially of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. [ORATORY.]
"The great Oratorian has feelings as quick as his intellect is deep."—Dublin Review, July, 1879, p. 293

or-a-tor-i-al, a. [Eng. oratory; r connect., and suff. -al.] Pertaining to an orator or oratory; befitting or necessary for an orator; rhetorical.

or-a-tor-i-al-ly, adv. [Eng. oratorially; -ly.] In an oratorical manner; like an orator.

***or-a-tor-ic**, s. [ORATORY.]

or-a-tor-i-ô, s. [Ital. an oratory, an oratorio, from Lat. oratorius = belonging to prayer; Fr. oratoire.]

1. *Orat. Lang.*: An oratory, a place of worship, a chapel.

2. *Music*: A composition for voices and instruments illustrating some subject taken directly from scripture or paraphrased upon some theme in sacred history. The music consists of symphonies or overtures, airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., with accompaniments for orchestra or organ.

or-a-tor-i-ô-us, a. [Lat. oratorius, from orator.] Oratorical, rhetorical.

or-a-tor-i-ô-us-ly, adv. [Eng. oratoriously; -ly.] In an oratorical manner; rhetorically.
"Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously*."—Bp. Taylor: Artificial Humanness, p. 113.

***or-a-tor-ize**, v. t. [Eng. orator; -ize.] To act the orator, to harangue.

"Mr. Pickwick oratorized, and the crowd shouting."—Dickens: Pickwick, ch. XXIV.

or-a-tor-y, ***or-a-tor-ic**, s. [Fr. oratoire, from Lat. oratorium, neut. sing. of oratorius = belonging to prayer. In the 2nd and 3rd senses from Lat. oratorius (oris) = (the art) of speaking; Sp. & Ital. oratorio, oratorio.]

1. A place for prayer or worship; a chapel, espec. one for private devotions.

"Don make an auter and an oratory."—Chaucer: P. T., l. 1207.

2. The art of speaking in public in an eloquent and effective manner; the art of an orator; the art of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric.

"The former . . . laid the greatest weight of his oratory upon the strength of his arguments addressed to their understanding and reason."—Swift: Letter to a Young Clergyman.

3. The exercise of eloquence in oral discourse; speeches made; eloquence; eloquent language.

"This enabled the promoters to declare that the oratory evoked enthusiasm, and that the resolutions were passed by acclamation."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 12, 1882.

* 4. Orators collectively.

"Men divinely taught, and better teaching."
"Thus all the oratory of Greece and Rome."—Milton: P. L., iv. 360.

• (1) *Oratory of St. Philip Neri*:

Church Hist.: A congregation of priests, without vows, but agreeing to a rule of life, founded by St. Philip Neri, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and approved by Gregory XIII. in 1575. The objects of the institute are mission work and education. St. Philip took a deep interest in England, but the first house in this country was founded by Cardinal (then Dr.) Newman at Mary Vale (Old Oseoff), in 1847, though there seems to have been a project for introducing Oratorians into England in the reign of James II. The evening exercises of the Oratory consist of plain earnest sermons, with vernacular hymns. Many of the Oxford men who "went over" became members of this congregation.

(2) *Oratory of the Immaculate Conception*:

Church Hist.: A congregation founded at Paris in 1852 by M. Pétot, cure of St. Roch, and M. Graty. The members have the same aims as the definit. French Oratory, whose rule they follow. [•] (3.)

(3) *The French Oratory*:

Church Hist.: A congregation of priests

founded at Paris in 1611 by Cardinal de Berulle. Their aims were to deepen devotion, to promote professional studies, and to spread an ecclesiastical spirit among the clergy. (Addis & Arnold.)

***or-a-tréss**, ***or-a-trix**, s. [Lat. oratrix, fem. of orator.]

1. *Orat. Lang.*: A female orator.

"I see Lou's oratress pleads tearfully to thee."
—Bassano: About England, bk. II, st. ix.

2. *Law*: A female plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

or-a-vitz-ite, s. [From Oravitza), Hungary, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in nodules. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 2.701; lustre, wax-like, lustrous. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, with some zinc. Found with catanane (q.v.).

orb (1), s. [Fr. orbe, from Lat. orbem, accus. of orbis = a circle, an orb; Ital. & Sp. orbe.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A circle, a sphere, a globe, a ball, a spherical body.

"A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge orb in the interior or central parts."—Woodward: Nat. Hist.

"2. The eye-ball; the eye."

"A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veild."—Milton: P. L., iii. 25.

3. A circular body, as a wheel.

"The orbs
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound
Of torrent floods."—Milton: P. L., vi. 829.

4. A circle, a circuit, a ring; the sphere in which a star moves; the orbit described by a heavenly body.

"Astronomers . . . framed to their conceit even
tricks and cycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs,
though in such things were."—Bacon.

5. A celestial body.

"By all the operation of the orbs."
—Shakspeare: Lear, i. 1.

* 6. The earth.

"The orb below as hush as death."
—Shakspeare: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* 7. A sphere of action; a region.

"He gazed upon that mighty orb of song."
—Woodworth: Excursion, bk. 1.

* 8. A period or revolution of time.

"Had circled his full orb."
—Milton: P. L., v. 860.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: One of the hollow and transparent globes or spheres, inclosed one within another and concentric, which were conceived by ancient astronomers to carry with them the planets in their revolutions. That in which the sun was placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.

2. *Arch.*: A boss or knot of foliage, flowers, or other ornaments in comices.

3. *Her.*: A globe encircled bearing a cross; a mound (q.v.).

"Presented with the Bible, the spurs, and the orb."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. 8.

orb-fish, s. [ORBIS.]

***orb** (2), s. [O. Fr. orbe, from Lat. orbis = bereaved, deprived.]

Arch.: A mediæval term for a blank or blind window or panel.

***orb**, v. t. & i. [ORB (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form into a circle; to roll.

"That our happiness may orb itself into a thousand
agencies of glory and delight."—Milton: Reason of
Church Government, bk. I, ch. 1.

2. To encircle, to surround, to inclose.

"Orbed in a rainbow."
—Milton: Nativity, 141.

B. Intrans.: To be formed into an orb; to assume the appearance of an orb.

"Orb unto the perfect star."
—Keats: In Memoriam, xxiv. 15.

***orb-âte**, a. [Lat. orbatus, pa. par. of orbo = to bereave.] Bereaved, childless, fatherless

***or-bâ-tion**, s. [Lat. orbatio, from orbatus, pa. par. of orbo = to bereave.] Privation of children or parents; privation generally.

"How did the distressed mothers wring their hands
for this woful orbatum!"—By Hall: Contemp., Elych
cursing the Children.

orbéd, a. [Eng. orb (1); -éd.]

1. Having the form of an orb; circular, round, spherical.

"Let each . . .
Fit well his helm, grip fast his orbéd shield.
Borne ev'n or loign."
—Milton: P. L., vi. 512.

* Still used as the second element in the compound bull-orbed, applied to the moon.

2. Encircled, surrounded.

"Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd with gold."
—Addison: Trial; Metamorphosis II.

***orb-ic**, ***orb-ic-al**, ***orb-ic-l**, a. [Eng. orb (1), s.; -ic, -al.] Spherical, circular.

"How the body of this orb'ed frame
From tender infancy so big became?"
—Bacon: Pease's Nature.

***orb-i-cle**, s. [Lat. orbiculus, dimin. of orbis = an orb.] A little orb, globe, sphere, or ball.

"Such wat'ry orb'icled young boys do blow
As Flecker: Christ's Triumph in Earth.

orb-ic-ū-lā, s. [A fem. form of orbiculus (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Pulmonat.*: The name given by Sowerby to the molluscous genus called by Lamarck Discina (q.v.).

orb-ic-ū-lar, a. [Lat. orbicularis, from orbiculus, dimin. of orbis = an orb; Fr. orbiculaire.] Having the form of an orb; spherical, circular.

"Entered by the unpeopled bounds,
His quadrature, from thy orbicular world."
—Milton: P. L., x. 351.

***orbicular-bonc**, s.

Anat.: A name formerly given to the orbicular process (q.v.), which in childhood is really a separate bone.

orbicular-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf perfectly circular, as the leaf of *Callitriche orbicularis*.

orbicular-ligament, s.

Anat.: A ligament connecting the head of the radius with the small sigmoid cavity of the ulna. Called also the annular ligament.

orbicular-muscles, s. pl.

Anat.: Two muscles (1) *orbicularis oris*, an orbicular muscle with concentric fibres around the orifice of the mouth; called also *sphincter oris*, (2) *orbicularis palpebrarum*, a thin elliptical muscle surrounding the fissure between the eyelids, covering their surface, and spreading some distance around.

orbicular-process, s.

Anat.: The orbicular bone of childhood, which in the adult becomes a flattened round tubercle at the end of the long process of the mens, and articulates with the stapes.

orb-ic-ū-lar-ly, adv. [Eng. orbicular; -ly.] In an orbicular, spherical, or circular manner; spherically, circularly.

***orb-ic-ū-lar-néss**, s. [Eng. orbicular; -ness.] The quality or state of being orbicular; sphericity, circularity.

***orb-ic-ū-lā-ta**, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. orbiculus = rounded, circular.]

Zool.: A section of Brachyurous Crustaceans having the carapace globular, rhomboidal, or oval, and always very solid.

orb-ic-ū-late, a. & s. [Lat. orbiculus, from orbiculus, dimin. of orbis = an orb (q.v.); Fr. orbicule; Ital. orbicolato.]

A. As adj.: Made into or having the form of an orb, sphere, or circle; orbicular.

B. As subst.: That which is orbiculate; specif. a thing having a figure, the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular.

orb-ic-ū-lāt-éd, a. [Lat. orbiculatus.] The same as **ORBICULAR**, A. (q.v.).

***orb-ic-ū-lāt-é-ly**, adv. [Eng. orbiculat; -ly.]
Bot.: So as to be nearly orbicular.

orbiculate-depressed, a.

Bot.: Spherical, except that it is depressed at the top.

***orb-ic-ū-lā-tion**, s. [Lat. orbiculatus = orbiculate (q.v.).] The quality or state of being orbiculate.

"It might have been more significantly called *orbiculation*, seeing this circumscription does not only circle but fills a sphere."—More: Song of the Soul, (intro.)

orb-ic-ū-lī-na, s. [Lat. orbiculus (q.v.); fem. sing. adj. suff. -ina.] From the circular form of the shell.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera. *Orbiculina* is found in sea sand.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**: **cat**, **çoll**, **chorus**, **çhln**, **bench**; **go**, **çem**: **thin**, **this**: **sin**, **aç**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-ciar**. **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. **bel**, **dcl**.

or bic u lus, *n.* [L., *orbiculus* = a ring.]
 1. A circular or oval flower, forming a tubular corolla, covering the ovary, and a calyx, as in Stapleia.
 2. A circular or oval leaf, as found in the *Urtica* species.
*** or bic**, *n.* [ORBIT.]
or bit la, *n.* [Mod. Lat., plume from *orbis* = orbit.]
 1. The seat of one of the lichenaceous zones of a sun.
or bis, *n.* [L., *orbis* = circle.]
 1. A fish without scales, but with a prickly skin. It inhabits the Indian seas, and is unfit for food.
or bit, *n.* [Lat., *orbis* = track, a course, *bit* = an orb (q.v.), Fr. *orbite*; Ital. & Sp. *orbita*.]
 1. *Orbita* = *Teutonia*.
 1. In the same sense as II. 2.
 In such a manner that the planets revolve in orbits about the sun. *Metaphor.* *Sun* = *God*, *orbit* = *way*.
 2. A small orb.
 3. The head of an eye.
II. *Orbita*, *n.*
 1. A cavity in the bony cavity in which the eye is situated.
 2. A line or the path of a primary planet in its revolution round the sun, or of a secondary planet in its revolution round the primary.
 3. *Orbita*: The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.
orbit sweeper, *n.*
 1. An instrument invented by Ary, to follow the orbital path of a comet or planet. It resembles a German equatorial, the polar axis of which is of greater length than usual, and which works for some distance at its upper end in a tubular bearing.
or bit al, *n.* or **or bit u al**, *n.* [Eng. *orbit*; *al* = pertaining to an orbit.]
 There are *orbital* bones and Foramina, also an orbital canal, nerve, plate of ethmoid bone, and process of palate bone.
*** or bit ar**, *n.* [Eng. *orbit*; *ar*.] The same as ORBITAL (q.v.)
or bit ar y, *n.* [Eng. *orbit*; *ary*.] Connected with or surrounding the orbit.
or bi tẽ la, *s. pl.* [Lat. *orbis* = a circle, and *la*, *pl.* of *bellus* = a web.]
Zool.: In the arrangement of Waleknaer a section of Argonide (Fine Spiders), spreading webs of a regular and open texture, either orbicular or spiral, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey. Type, *Epeira* (q.v.)
or bi tõi ãs, *s.* [Lat. *orbis* = a wheel-track, an orbit, and Gr. *ãsaç* (*ãsaç*) = form, from the circularity of the shell.]
Palæont.: A genus of Nummulitidae, found in the Nummulitic Limestones. The shell is of a complicated type. It commences in the Upper Cretaceous rocks, and becomes very abundant in the Eocene of the United States, the West Indies, &c.
or bit õ li tẽs, *n.* [Lat. *orbis* = an orbit, and Gr. *ãsaç* (*ãsaç*) = stone.]
Zool.: *Pteropoda*: A genus of Foraminifera akin to *Orbulina*, but with larger chambers.
or bit õ sphẽn õid, *n.* [Eng. *orbit*; *õ* = orbit, and *phẽn õid*.]
Palæont.: A term applied to the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; part of the thin lamina sphenoid, corresponding with the lesser sphenoid processes of Hyassus in the *Acropora* genus forming the back of the orbit. (*Huxley*)
*** or bit u al**, *n.* [ORBITAL.]
or bit u ar y, *n.* [Eng. *orbit*; *ary*.] Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital.
orb i tũc, *n.* [Lat. *orbis* = track, from *orbis* = orb, *tũc* = a track, a road, or parents; orbitation, orbit.]
or bit u lid õ a, *n.* [L., *orbis* = orbit, *õ a* = a ring.]

A family of Non perforate Foraminifera, with compact, porous, calcareous tests.
orb i tũ, *n.* or **orb i tic**, *n.* [Fr. *orbite*, from Lat. *orbis*, = orbis of *orbis*, from *orbis* = orbis.] The same as ORBITAL (q.v.)
 1. *Orbita* = *Teutonia*.
 2. *Orbita* = *Teutonia*.
orb like, *n.* [Eng. *orb* (l), *s.* and *like*.] Resembling an orb.
or bu li na, *n.* [Duoim. of Lat. *orbis* = a ring, a circle, from the globular test or shell.]
Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, like a small perforated sphere. Found abundantly in the Globigerina ooze off the coast of Portugal, &c. Best known species, *Orbulina unguis*.
*** orb y**, *n.* or **orb ic**, *n.* [Eng. *orb* (l), *s.* and *ic*.]
 1. Resembling an orb; orblike, circular, round.
 2. Revolving.
 3. *Orbita* = *Teutonia*.
ore, ork, *n.* [Lat. *orca*, a marine animal, perhaps the grampus.] A marine animal, not clearly identified. It may be the grampus, or, as suggested by Nares, the narwhal.
 4. The haunts of seals and orcs. *Milton*: P. l., *l. 303*.
or ca, *n.* [Lat.] [ORCA.]
Zool.: Grampus, Killer-whale; a genus of Delphinidae, with nine species, from the northern and southern oceans. The face is short and rounded, the dorsal long and falcate, pectorals very large, nearly as broad as long.
Or-cã dĩ an, *n.* & *s.* [From a promontory in Cathness, called by Ptolemy *Orca*.]
A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Ordes or Orkney Islands.
B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of the Orkney Islands.
or ca nẽt, *n.* [ORCHNET.]
or -cẽ in, *s.* [Altered from *orcin*.]
Chem.: (C-H-NO). Lichen red. Present in the orchel of comcomers, and prepared from orcin by the action of oxygen and vapour of ammonia. Hydrochloric acid precipitates it in fine red flakes. It dissolves in alcohol to a deep scarlet solution, gives a violet red colour with fixed alkalis, and is decolorised by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid.
or-cẽ la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., duoim. Lat. from *orbis* (q.v.).]
Zool.: A genus of Delphinidae, with two species, from the Ganges and the Irrawaddy. The head resembles that of the Pilot Whale (*Globorophthalmus melas*) and porpoise-like flippers are present.
or -cã nõt, or **ca nẽt**, *s.* [Fr. *orchette*.]
Bot.: The same as ALKANOT (q.v.)
or-çard, *n.* or **orçard**, *n.* or **ort çard**, *s.* [AS. *orcard*, *orcard*, *ortcard*, *ortcard* = a wartyard, or yard of vegetables; cogn. with *leek*, *gartgarth* = a garden of herbs, from *gart* (later *art*) = herbs, and *garth* = a yard or garden; Dan. *ortgard* = a garden of herbs, from *ort* = herbs, and *gard* = yard or garden; Sw. *ortgard*, from *ort*, and *gard*; Goth. *ortgarths*.] [GARDEN, WORD, YARD.]
 1. A garden of any kind, especially one for vegetables or herbs.
 2. Neither is that *orbicard* vinefruitful, which under shows of sundrie weeds, both medicinall plantses for all inwardities.—*Historiæ*. *To the Poets of England*.
 2. An enclosed plantation of fruit trees, especially of apples, pears, plums, and cherries; a garden for the cultivation of fruit-trees; a collection of fruit-trees.
 3. Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as pleasurable.—*Bacon*. *Advocate* *Valliers*.
orchard grass, *s.*
Bot.: *Dactylis glomerata*.
orchard house, *s.* A glass-roofed house, with sloping roof, in which fruit-trees, too delicate to be exposed to the open air, are cultivated by means of artificial heat.
orchard oticle, *s.*
Ornith.: *Emberiza oryzivora*, the Bobolink. [ORIOLE.]

or çard ing, *s.* [Eng. *orchard*; *-ing*.] The cultivation of orchards. (*Evelyn*: *Sylva*.)
*** or çard ist**, *s.* [Eng. *orchard*; *-ist*.] A cultivator of orchards; a grower of fruit-trees.
 However expert the *orchardist* may be, much will depend on soil.—*Frazer*. *Adelphi Society*, xii. 24.
or-çard man, *s.* [Eng. *orchard*, and *man*.] One who owns or rents orchards for the purpose of fruit-growing. (*Athenæum*, Oct. 24, 1885, p. 542.)
*** õr-çat**, *n.* [ORCHARD.]
or-çhẽ la, *s.* [AR. III.] (See compound.)
orchella weed, *s.*
Bot.: Various species of *Rocella* used in dyeing. [ROCELLA.]
or-çhẽ -sõg -ra -phỹ, *s.* [Gr. *õρχησις* (*orchestis*) = dancing, and *γραφω* (*graphõ*) = to write, to describe; Fr. *orchestographie*.] A treatise upon dances or dancing.
*** or-çhes-ter**, *s.* [ORCHESTRA.]
or-çhẽs tẽs, *s.* [Gr. *õρχηστῆς* (*orchestês*) = a dancer.]
Entom.: A genus of Culeonitidae (q.v.), founded by Illiger. Head femora incrassated, scutellator, antennæ eleven-jointed. They are leaf-miners, and the larvae of *Orchestes prutenis* eat the leaves of *Centaurea scabiosa*.
or-çhẽs-tra, *n.* or **or-çhes-ter**, *n.* or **or-çhes-ter**, *s.* [Lat. *orchestra*, from Gr. *õρχηστρα* (*orchestra*); *õρχηστρα* (*orchestra*) = to dance; Fr. *orchestre*; Ital. *orchestra*; Sp. *orquesta*.]
 1. In Greek and Roman theatres, the semi-circular area, included by the straight line which bounded the stage in front and the first row of the ascending steps. In the Greek theatre this space was always occupied by the chorus; in Roman comedy there was no chorus; and in Roman tragedies, both the chorus and the musicians were placed upon the stage itself, the whole of the *orchestra* being reserved for the senators.
 2. In modern theatres, &c.: (1) The place where the band, or band and chorus, are placed in modern concert-rooms, theatres, &c. (2) The collection of instruments of varied compass and quality of tone which constitutes a full band. There are no orchestral scores earlier than the latter part of the sixteenth century, so all statements as to concerted instrumental music before that time are wholly conjectural.
or-çhẽs-tra-l, *n.* [Eng. *orchestra* (a); *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an orchestra; fitted or intended to be performed by an orchestra.
õr-çhẽs-tra-tion, *s.* [Eng. *orchestra* (a); *-ation*.] The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.
 "His eccentricities of orchestration."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 25, 1884.
*** or-çhes tre**, *s.* [ORCHESTRA.]
or-çhẽs tric, *n.* [Eng. *orchestra* (a); *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to an orchestra; orchestral.
*** or-çhẽs tri-nõ**, *s.* [Ital.]
Mus.: A mechanical musical instrument, in shape like a pianoforte, and with a similar key-board. The sounds were produced by the friction of a circular bow upon the strings.
*** õr-çhẽs-tri-õn**, *s.* [ORCHESTRA.]
Mus.: An obsolete musical instrument, resembling a portable organ. It was invented by the Abbe Vogler about 1789.
or-çhĩd, *s.* & *a.* [From Lat. *orchidea*, accus. of *orchis*.]
A. *As substantive*:
 1. *Sing.*: A plant of the genus *Orchis*, the order Orchidaceæ, or the alliance Orchidales.
 2. *Pl.*: Lindley's name for the Orchidaceæ (q.v.).
B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to an orchid, as, *orchid* flowers. (*Lovell*: *Veg. King*, (ed. 3rd), p. 824.)
or-çhĩ-dã-çẽ-ã, or **or-çhĩd-ẽ-ã**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *orchis*, genit. *orchid*(is); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ã*, *-ã*.]
Bot.: Orchids; the typical order of the alliance Orchidales. It consists of perennial herbs or shrubs, with fibrous, fasciated,

fate, fãt, fare, amidst, what, fãll, father: wẽ, wõt, hẽre, camẽl, hẽr, thẽre: pĩne, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marine: gõ, põt, or, worc, wõlf, wõrk, wõ, sõn: mũtc, eũb, eũc, unĩte, eũr, rũle, fũll: trỹ, Sýrian. ã, ã = õ; ey = ã; qu = kw.

fleshy, or tuber-like roots. Leaves flat, terete, or equitant, generally sheathing, membranous, coriaceous, or hard; flowers irregularly clustered, spiked, racemose, or panicle, with a solitary bract. Perianth adnate, in two or three rows, sometimes resupinate; sepals three, petals three, stamens and style consolidated into a central column, stamens three, only one perfect; ovary often twisted, one-celled, of six carpels, with three parietal placentae. Fruit generally capsular; seeds very numerous, minute. All the species are terrestrial in temperate latitudes; in the tropics many are epiphytes, growing on trees. They are remarkable for their irregular flowers, often very beautiful, sometimes very fragrant. Found in nearly all climates. Known genera 400; species 3,000. Divided into seven tribes, Malvace, Epulideae, Vandee, Ophiteae, Aethuseae, Neotieae, and Cyripideae.

or chi dā-coūs (cc as sh), n. [Mod. Lat. *orchidaceus*]; Eng. suff. -ous. Pertaining to orchids; belonging to the order Orchidaceae.

or-chi-dal, n. [Lat. *orchis*, gent. *orchidis*]; Eng. suff. -al. Bot.: Of or belonging to the alliance Orchidales. [Lindley; Veg. King, (ed. 3rd), p. 170.]

or chi dā lēs, s. pl. [Misc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *orchidalis*, from Lat. *orchis* (q.v.)]. Bot.: An alliance of Endogenes, consisting of epigynous orders, with one to three stamens and exalbuminous seeds. There are three orders: Burmanniaceae, Orchidaceae, and Apostasiaceae.

***or chid ē an, a.** [Mod. Lat. *orchid(ea)*; -ea.] Pertaining or belonging to the order Orchidaceae (q.v.)
 "The great Orchidaceae family."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 463, p. 281.

†or chid-ē-ous, a. [Mod. Lat. *orchid(ea)*; -ous.] The same as ORCHIDAEUS (q.v.).

or chid-ōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *orchidologist*]; -ist. One who is versed in orchidology.
 "The first inflorescence which the celebrated orchidologist received."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 453, p. 289.

ōr chid-ōl-ō-gy, s. [Eng. *orchid*; a connective, and suff. -logy.]
 Nat. Science: That branch of botany which relates to orchids.

or' chil, or'-chill, s. [ARCHILL.]

or-chi-ō-čēle, s. [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*), gent. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle, and κήλη (*chēle*) = a tumour].
 Pathol.: A name given to various affections of the testicle.

or'-chis, s. [Lat. *orchis*; Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle; an orchid, so called from the form of its root.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Orchidaceae. It is one of the tribe Orchideae or Ophrydeae, and the family Scapadiaceae. The tubers are globose, ovoid, or palmate; the lip is spurred; the glands of the stalks of the pollen masses contained in a common little pouch. Chiefly from Europe, north Africa, and Asia. About seventy-seven known. Ten are British: *Orchis mascula*, *O. luciflora*, *O. latifolia*, *O. masculata*, *O. Maria*, *O. isotalata*, *O. purpurea*, *O. militaris*, *O. pyramidalis*, and *O. hircina*. *O. masculata*, the Early Purple Orchis, is common in woods and pastures; *O. masculata*, the Spotted Palmate Orchis, on pastures and heaths; and *O. latifolia*, Marsh Orchis, on marshes and moist meadows. The tubers of various orchids yield salep (q.v.).



ORCHIS MASCULA.

or-chi-tis, s. [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle; Eng. suff. -itis, denoting inflammation.]
 Pathol.: Inflammation of the testicles.

or chōt-ō my, s. [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle, and τέμνη (*temē*) = a cutting.]
 Surg.: The operation of cutting out a testicle; castration.

or' çin, s. [Eng. &c. *orchella*]; suff. -on. See also def. and ARCHILL.

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₆O₂. Orcein. Exists ready-formed in several lichens, and is prepared artificially from orsellic acid by boiling with water for thirty or forty minutes, C₁₁H₁₆O₂ = C₁₁H₁₄O₂ (orcein) + CO₂. On evaporation the orcein crystallizes in the form of colourless, six-sided, monoclinic prisms, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, have a nauseous sweet taste, and melt at 58°. Orcein gradually turns red on exposure to the air. It forms substitution products with chlorine, bromine, and iodine. It yields rhombic crystals.

or' çin-ōl, s. [ORCIN.]

***ord, *orde, s.** [A.S.] A point, a beginning, an edge.

or dain, *or deync, *or-deinc, v.t. [O. Fr. *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*), from Lat. *ordinari* = to set in order; *ordn*, gent. *ordinis* = order; Sp. *ordenar*; Ital. *ordinare*.]
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. To set in order, to arrange, to prepare.
 "All times that we ordained festival."
Turn from their office to black funeral. —*Shakespeare, Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 5.
 2. To institute, to establish, to found.
 "The cause why music was ordained."
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 1.
 3. To set apart for an office or duty; to appoint. [H.]
 "To do the work for which it was ordained."
Banquet, Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.
 4. To decree, to order; to give orders or directions for; to appoint. (Used espce. of the decrees of Providence or fate.)
 "Jacobson ordained a feast in the eighth month."
 —*1 Kings* xii. 32.
 II. *Eccles.*: To invest with ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to give authority to, with established or customary rites or ceremonies, to exercise the office of a minister.
 "He cannot be a true pope, unless he were rightly ordained priest."
Hiltingworth, Religion of Protestants, ch. ii, pt. 1, § 209.

or-dain'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *ordain*; -able.] Capable of being ordained or appointed.
 "The nature of man is ordainable to life."—*Bishop Hall's Remains*, p. 377.

or dain-ēr, *or dain our, *or-dein-our, s. [Eng. *ordain*; -er.]
 I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who ordains, appoints, establishes, or decrees; one who invests with sacerdotal functions.
 "That again depends upon the ordainer's secret intention."
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, ch. ii, pt. 1, § 209.
 2. *Eng. Hist.*: One of a junto of nobles in the reign of Edward II, whom the king was obliged to empower with authority to enact ordinances for the government of the kingdom, the regulation of the king's household, &c. (*J. R. Green*)

or-dain-mēt, s. [Eng. *ordain*; -ment.] The act of ordaining or appointing; ordination.

***or-dal, s.** [ORDEAL.]

***or-dā-li-an, n.** [Eng. *ordal*; -ian.] Pertaining or relating to trial by ordeal.
 "To revive the old ordalium trial used by our Heptian ancestors."
By. Hall's Lives of Constantine, Dec. 2, case 2.

***ordc, s.** [ORD.]

or-dē-al, *or dal, s. & a. [A.S. *ordēl*, *ordal* = a dealing out, discrimination, judgment, decision, from a pref. answering to O. H. Ger. *ur*; Goth. *us*; Dut. *oor* = out, and *dal* = Eng. *dole* (q.v.); cogn. with O. Fries. *ordal*; O. Sax. *ordhal*; Dut. *ordel*; Ger. *ordel*; O. H. Ger. *ordeli*, *ordelisi*.] [DIAB. DOTE.]

A. As substantive:
 1. Lit. & Anthop.: The *judicium Dei* of mediæval writers; the practice of referring disputed questions (especially those touching the criminality of a suspected person) to supernatural decision, in the belief that the Deity would work a miracle rather than the innocent should suffer or the guilty escape punishment. Dr. E. B. Tylor (*Folk-lore, Ethn.*, ed. 9th, xvii. 818) says of the practice, that

"in principle, and often in the very form used, it belongs to ancient culture, thence flourishing up to the mediæval European and modern Asiatic levels, but dying out before modern civilization." It existed among the Jews. A wife accused of adultery was required to drink "the bitter water that causeth a curse" (Numbers v. 12-34), and a strangely similar institution exists at the present day among the negroes of the Gold Coast; and ordeal in some form or other is still practised by races of low culture, and by individuals of low culture among races standing in the forefront of civilization. In the Middle Ages in Europe ordeal was sanctioned both by the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities, and was chiefly of two kinds: (1) By fire, a survivor from the early classic times (cf. Sophocles, *Antigone*, 244; Æschylus, *Eumen.*, 284), in which the accused had to walk barefoot on a bed of burning coals; or to take up and carry a piece of red-hot iron from a certain distance. This method was allowed only to persons of high rank; (2) By water, for persons of the middle and lower classes. This was of two kinds. The accused had to take a stone out of boiling water, and if, after a certain time, his arm presented no marks of injury, he was adjudged innocent. In the second case—a common method when witchcraft was alleged, the accused, bound hand and foot, was thrown into a river or pond, and it was believed that a guilty person would float without effort, and that an innocent person would inevitably sink; (3) Wager of battle. [BYRNE, s. B. L.] Besides these three principal methods there were three others in less general use: A supposed murderer was required to touch the body of the murdered man, and was pronounced guilty if blood flowed from the wounds (*Shakspeare, Richard III.*, i. 2); the Ordeal of the Eucharist, in which divine judgment was supposed to follow unworthy reception of the sacrament; and the Corsned (q.v.).

2. *Fig.*: A severe or strict trial through which one has to pass; trying circumstances.

B. As adv.: Pertaining to or connected with trial by ordeal; as, *ordal laws*.

ordcal bean, ordcal nut,

Bot., &c.: The seeds of *Physostoma venenosum*, a leguminous plant used in Old Calabar, of which it is a native. Persons suspected of witchcraft, or more ordinary crime, are required to eat the beans till they vomit them or die. If they do the former, they are held to be innocent; if the latter, they are considered to be guilty. The Calabar Ordeal-bean contracts the pupil of the eye.

ordcal root, s.

Bot.: The root of a species of *Strychnos* used by the native population of western Africa.

ordcal tree, s.

Botany:
 1. *Of Guinea*. *Erythrophloeum guineense*.
 2. *Of Madagascar*: *Cereba Tenyana*. The fruit, which is poisonous, is given in some kind of broth to the accused person. If he recovers, he is deemed innocent; if he die, this is held to prove his guilt. On May 9, 1830, the then reigning Queen of Madagascar administered the ordeal to about thirty men, some noblemen and others of the common people, who were accused of sorcery. The former recovered, the latter died. Certain women, subjected to the same ordeal in April, all recovered.

or-dēr, *or dro, s. [Fr. *ordre* (O. Fr. *ordine*, *ordine*), from Lat. *ordinari*, accus. of *ordo* = order; Sp. *orden*; Ital. *ordine*.]
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. Regular or methodical disposition or arrangement; method; harmonious relation between the parts of anything; regular succession; as,
 (1) Of material things arranged methodically.
 (2) Of intellectual notions or ideas; as, the orderly arrangement of the matter of a discourse.
 "To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this order; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe."
Bacon, New Atlantis
 (3) Of recurring phenomena, periods of time, as, The order of the months.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorns, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; cxcpcet, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -cian, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tjon, -sjon = zhūn. -ciuous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, die, &c. bel, del.

... The organs of the State are the organs of the law.

... customarily made of wood, and of a size of 10 to 12 feet in length.

... the ordinary mode of procedure in the courts of law.

... disorderly; a disorderly mob; a disorderly army; to keep a mob at a bay.

... an exclamation to the effect of 'order, order, order!'

... a direction, when written.

... a demand, or instruction to do something.

... a list of names, written or printed.

... a list of names, written or printed.

... a list of names, written or printed.

... a list of names, written or printed.

... a list of names, written or printed.

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and reader. Anglicans acknowledge three: bishops, priests, and deacons. The validity of Anglican Orders is denied by the Roman Church. English clergies entering that church, and wishing to become priests, must be ordained by a Roman Bishop. The question assumed great practical importance in connection with the Oxford movement, and the arguments for and against their validity may be seen in Dr. Lee's *Short History of English Orders*, and the late Canon Estlin's *Question of Anglican Orders*, as discussed.

3. *Math.*: Rank or class. In analysis, magnitudes are classed into orders, depending upon the degree of their operations. All algebraic magnitudes whose equations are of the first degree are of the first order; those whose equations are of the second, third, &c., degrees, are respectively of the second, third, &c., orders.

4. *Nat. Science*: The designation given to the division immediately below a class or subclass and next above a tribe or a family. [NATURAL ORDER.]

5. *Rhet.*: The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.

(1) *Close order*: *Mil.*: Said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of one pace between each other.

(2) *General order*: *Mil.*: The orders or notices issued by a commander-in-chief to the troops under his command.

(3) *In order*: (a) In proper, fit, or normal state or condition.

(4) *Open order*: *Mil.*: Said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of two paces between each other.

(5) *Order in Council*: An order issued by the sovereign with and by the advice of the privy council.

(6) *Order of battle*: *Mil.*: The disposition of troops according to the nature of the ground, and other circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, either in attack or defence.

(7) *Order of exercises*: [ORDER, s., II. 3].

(8) *Order of the day*: (a) *Parl.*: A parliamentary phrase expressing the business set down for debate on a particular day in the minutes or votes.

(b) *Mil.*: Specific commands or notices issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.

(9) *Religious Orders*: *Eccles. & Church Hist.*: The name Order is popularly given to all associations of a monastic character. Strictly speaking, it is of far less extended application, and is confined to associations which have received the formal approbation of the Roman Pontiff and the members of which are bound by solemn vows. Thus Orders are sharply marked off from Congregations, in which the vows are simple, and for the erection of which the consent of the Ordinary alone is necessary. The term order did not come into use till the tenth century, when offshoots from the Benedictines first appeared, and grew into such communities as those of Cîteaux, Cluny, and La Chartreuse, where modifications of the Benedictine rule were practised. Next in importance come the Mendicant Orders and the Jesuits, the Hieronymites, the Minims, Theatines, Capuchins, and Barnabites. (See these words.)

(10) *Sailing orders*: *Naut.*: The final instructions given to government vessels.

(11) *Standing orders*: *Parl.*: Certain rules and regulations laid down for the transaction of business in parliament. They must always be followed unless suspended temporarily by a special vote.

(12) *To give order*: (a) To direct, to command; to issue an order or command.

(b) To give directions; to prescribe the arrangement, disposition, or management of.

(c) To give order to my funeral.

(13) *To take order*: To make the necessary disposition or arrangements; to take steps or measures.

(14) *To take orders*: To become a cleric; to devote one's self to the work of the ministry in an Episcopal Church.

(15) *To take orders*: To make the necessary disposition or arrangements; to take steps or measures.

"I will take order for her keeping close."

"Though he never could be persuaded to take orders, theology was his favourite study."

order-book, s.

1. *Comm.*: A book in which orders for goods are entered; a book in which directions for purchases are entered.

2. *Parl.*: A book in which motions proposed to be brought before the house are entered previously.

or-dër, n.t. & i. [ORDER, s.]

1. To put in order; to arrange or dispose in an orderly or methodical manner; to reduce to order.

2. To conduct, to manage, to dispose, to regulate.

3. To manage, to treat.

4. To give an order or command to; to command, to direct.

5. To give an order or commission for; to direct or desire to be supplied, as, To order goods of a tradesman.

6. To prescribe; to arrange beforehand.

7. To admit to holy orders; to ordain.

(1) *Order arms*: *Mil.*: A word of command at which the rifle is brought to a position with its butt resting on the ground.

(2) *To order arms*: To bring the rifle to a position with its butt resting on the ground.

(3) *To order about*: To give orders to, as to a servant; to treat as a servant or inferior.

or-dër-a-ble, a. [Eng. order; -able.] Capable of being ordered; compliant with orders.

or-dër-ër, s. [Eng. order; -er.] One who sets in order, regulates, arranges, or methodizes.

or-dër-lëss, a. [Eng. order; -less.] Without order; out of order or rule; disorderly.

or-dër-lî-nëss, s. [Eng. orderly; -ness.] The quality or state of being orderly; regularity, methodicalness.

or-dër-lý, adv. & s. [Eng. order; -ly.] A. As adjective:

1. In order; arranged or disposed in order.

2. Methodical, regular.

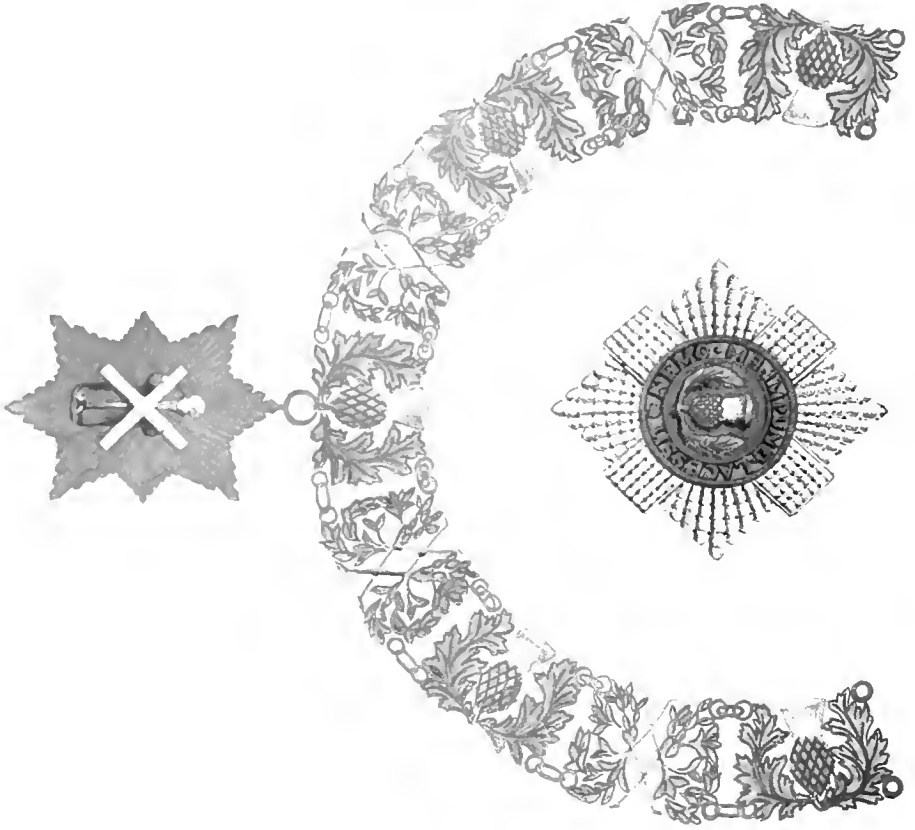
3. Observant of order or method; not disorderly; keeping order.

4. Well regulated; free from disorder or confusion; characterized by good order.

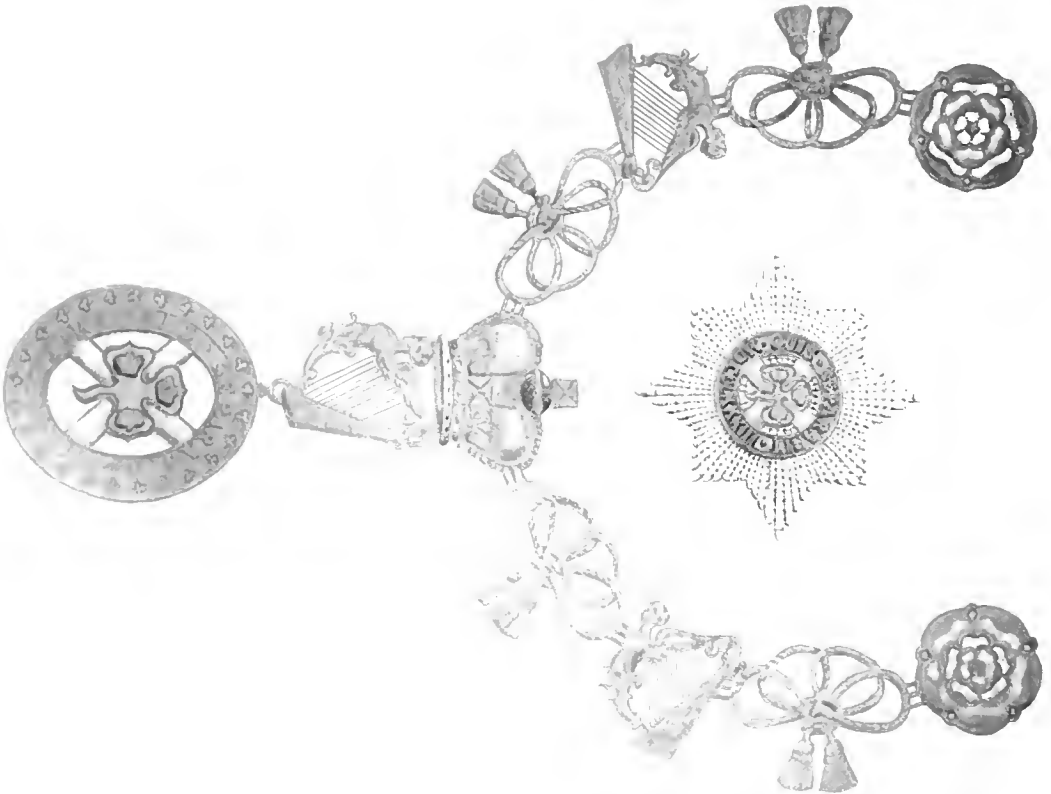
5. According to established order or method.

late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, here, camel, her, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôt, or, wore, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, eüb, cüre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.





COLLAR, BADGE AND STAR OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.



THE COLLAR, BADGE, AND STAR OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

II. Mil.: On duty—as an orderly sergeant.

B. As adv.: According to due order or method; duly, regularly.

"But, orderly to end where I began." Shakespeare, Hamlet, II, 2.

C. As substantive:

1. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends upon a superior officer to carry orders, messages, &c.

"Two orderlies were appointed to watch the palace."—Mitchev: Hist. Eng., ch. XVI.

2. A man or boy employed to keep the public streets clean by sweeping.

"The orderlies keep the streets free from mud in winter and dust in summer."—Maghew: London Labour & Lom-b-n Poor, II, 294.

orderly-book, s.

Mil.: A book in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. There is one for each company.

orderly-officer, s.

Mil.: The officer on duty for the day; the officer of a corps whose turn of duty it is to superintend its internal economy, cleanliness, food, &c.

orderly room, s.

Mil.: A room set aside in a barrack in which the administrative work is carried on. It usually communicates with the adjutant's office, and in it the prisoners are settled with by the commanding officer, the regimental orders are issued to the sergeants, and other official business is conducted.

orderly-system, s. The system of keeping the streets of a town clean by means of orderlies; street-orderly system.

*or-din-a-bil-i-tĕ, s. [Eng. ordinabile; -ity.] The quality or state of being ordinable; capability of being ordained or appointed.

"An ordinability, as a great doctor of our church expresseth it, that is, a meekness, fitness, and the disposition toward the obtaining it."—By. Bull: Works, 397.

*or-din-a-ble, a. [As if from a Lat. ordinabilis, from ordinare = to ordain (q.v.).] Capable of being ordained or appointed.

"Yet it is not ordinable or applicable to the use or benefit of the man that knows them."—Hale: Orig. of Man-kind, p. 5.

or-din-al, *or-din-all, a. & s. [Fr. ordinal, from Lat. ordinalis, from ordo, genit. ordinis = order; Sp. ordinal; Ital. ordinale.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Long.: Denoting order or succession—as, first, second, third, &c.

"Using the cardinal number, as such, and not for the ordinal."—Grew: Cosm. Sacra, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. Nat. Science: Of or pertaining to an order; comprehending families and, usually, genera; though sometimes a genus is so abnormal that it constitutes a family, and even an order, of itself.

B. As substantive:

1. A number denoting order or succession.

2. A book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; an order, a ritual.

3. A book containing forms, rules, or tables of any kind.

"He hath, after his ordinal, Assigned one in special."—Gower: C. I., vii.

*or-din-al-ism, s. [Eng. ordinal; -ism.] The quality of state of being ordinal.

or-din-a-nce, *or-dyn-aunce, s. [O. Fr. ordonnance (Fr. ordonnance), from ordonnance (Fr. ordonner) = to ordain; Sp. ordenanza; Ital. ordinanza. Originally ordonnance and ordonnance were but different ways of spelling the same word.]

*1. Order, orderly disposition or arrangement. (Spenser: F. Q., IV, iii, 5.)

*2. Order, rank, degree.

"When one but of my ordinance stood up."—Shakespeare: Coriolanus, III, 2.

*3. Ordinance, canon.

"Caves and wondrous vaultages of France, Shall chide your trespass and return your mock, In second accent to his ordinance."—Shakespeare: Henry V., II, 4

4. An established rule, custom, rite, or ceremony; an observance, command.

"By custom and the ordinance of times."—Shakespeare: Henry V., II, 1.

* Often used among Presbyterians for the sacraments; as, To administer the ordinance of baptism.

5. A rule established or ordered by authority; a law, edict, or statute; a decree or dispensation of the Divine Being of fate.

"The total ordinance and will of God."—Cromer: Trist., I, 742.

*6. The act of establishing, forming, or setting in order; foundation.

"The works were made perfect at the ordinance [a foundation] of the world."—Wycliffe: Ebrayis.

* (1) Ordinance of the Forest: A statute, 33 and 34 Edward I., made relative to matters and causes of the forest.

(2) Ordinance of Parliament: A temporary Act of Parliament.

(3) Self-denying Ordinance: [SELF-DENYING.]

or-din-ãnd, s. [Lat. ordinandus, fut. pass. part. of ordino = to ordain (q.v.).] A candidate for ordination; one who is about to be ordained or admitted to holy orders.

*or-din-ant, a. & s. [Lat. ordinans, pr. part. of ordino = to ordain (q.v.).]

A. As adv.: Ordaining, appointing, regulating. (Shakespeare: Hamlet, v, 2.)

B. As subst.: One who ordains; a bishop who confers orders.

*or-din-ar, a. [Fr. ordinaire.] Ordinary.

or-din-ar-i-ly, *or-din-ar-i-lye, adv. [Eng. ordinary; -ly.]

1. In an ordinary manner; according to established or settled rules or method.

2. Usually, generally, commonly; in most cases.

"A form and person more than ordinarily comely."—Observer, No. 5.

or-din-ar-y, *or-din-ar-ic, *or-din-ar-ye, a. & s. [Fr. ordinaire, from Lat. ordinarius, from ordo, genit. ordinis = order; Sp. & Ital. ordinario.]

A. As adjective:

1. Established, settled, regular, customary, according to established rule or order.

2. Usual, common, frequent, habitual.

"These fits Are with his highness very ordinary."—Shakespeare: Henry IV., IV, 4.

3. Such as may be found or met with at any time; not distinguishable from others by any special mark or feature; not out of the common; hence, often applied to something rather inferior or mediocre; commonplace.

"The most ordinary machine [clock or watch] is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds, and distinguish the smallest difference of time."—Hume: Essays, pt. I., ess. 1.

4. Plain, not handsome.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The mass, the general body, the generality.

"I see no more in you, Than in the ordinary of nature's sordid work."—Shakespeare: As You Like It, III, 5.

2. Something ordinarily used; something in ordinary or common use.

3. A meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one especially ordered for a particular person or persons; a repast.

"[He] for his ordinary pays his heart, For what his eyes eat only."—Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, II, 2.

4. An eating-house where meals are served to all comers; a place where there is a fixed price for each meal.

"On the market-day we dined at an ordinary."—Julius of Sar J. Brantôme, 1683.

*5. A settled order or use for public worship.

"Command . . . devised that ordinary or form of service."—Foster: Church History, III, 4, 22.

II. Technically:

1. Her.: An heraldic term indicating an addition to a coat-of-arms. The ordinaries proper are nine in number, viz., the chief, pale, bend, bend sinister, fess, bar, chevron, cross, and saltire. The name is also applied to the lesser ordinaries or sub-ordinaries, such as the gyron, pale, orle, tressure, &c.

2. Law:

(1) Civil Law: A judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation.

(2) Canon & Canon Law: An ecclesiastical judge; one who has ordinariness and immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters. In the Anglican Church the bishop is the ordinary of his own diocese, and the two

archbishops are the ordinaries of their respective provinces.

"He had, as supreme ordinary, put forth directions charging the clergy of the establishment to abstain from touching in their discourses on such doubtful points of doctrine."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

3. Navy:

(1) The establishment of persons employed to take charge of government ships when laid up in harbour.

(2) The state of a ship, out of commission, and laid up in charge of others. A ship in ordinary is one laid up under the charge of the master attendant.

*1. (1) In ordinary: In constant and actual service; as, a chaplain or physician in ordinary to the Queen.

(2) Judge ordinary:

Scots Law: The sheriff of a county.

(3) Lord ordinary:

Scots Law: In the Court of Session the title given to the judge before whom a cause depends in the outer house.

(4) Lord ordinary on the hills:

Scots Law: The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session.

*5. Ordinary of assizes and sessions: A deputy of the bishop appointed to give criminals their neck-verses (q.v.).

(6) Ordinary of Newgate: The chaplain who attended to the condemned prisoners in Newgate, prior to its being pulled down in 1602.

(7) Ordinary of the Mass:

Roman Liturgy: The part of the mass which precedes and that which follows the Canon.

ordinary-conveyances, s. pl.

Law: Those deeds of transfer which are entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.

ordinary-seaman, s.

Naut.: A sailor competent to perform the ordinary or commoner duties, but who has not been sufficiently long at sea to be qualified to be rated as an able seaman.

or-din-ar-y-ship, s. [Eng. ordinary; -ship.] The state, position, or office of an ordinary.

or-din-at, a. [ORDINATE, a.]

or-din-ãte, a. [ORDINATE, a.] To appoint, to ordain, to regulate.

"The Almighty, who ordaintes all their [thy enemies] motions to his own holy purpose."—By. Bull: The Bala of Ireland, § 3.

or-din-ãte, *or-din-at, *or-dyn-ate, a. & s. [Lat. ordinatus, pa. part. of ordinare = to set in order, to ordain (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Long.: Regular, well regulated, temperate. (Chaucer: C. T., 5, 160.)

2. Geom.: (See extract.)

"Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal."—Key: On the Use of a

B. As substantive:

Analyt. Geom.: The ordinate of a point is one of the elements of reference, by means of which the position of a point is determined with respect to fixed straight lines, taken as coordinate axes. The ordinate of a point is a diameter of a cone section is the distance of the point from that diameter, measured on a line parallel to a tangent drawn at the vertex of the diameter. The ordinate of a diameter is equal to half the chord through the point which is bisected by the diameter. [ORDINATE, s.]

or-din-ãte-ly, *or-dyn-ate-ly, adv. [Eng. ordinate; -ly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In a regular or methodical manner; duly, due order.

"I was ordinarily traded of the two parties of a party-like scale."—Sir F. Blyth: The Governour, bk. I, ch. 1.

2. Temporarily, properly, duly. (Clerke: The Prisoner's Tale.)

II. Geom.: In the manner of an ordinate.

or-din-ã-tion, s. [Lat. ordinatio, from ordinatus, pa. part. of ordinare = to set in order, to ordain; Fr. ordination; Sp. ordenacion; Ital. ordinazione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of disposing or arranging

bôil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, beneb; go, gem, thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph. f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün: -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -bje, -dle, &c. -bel, del.

1. The act of being disposed in regular order.

2. The act of being disposed in regular order.

3. The act of being disposed in regular order.

4. The act of being disposed in regular order.

5. The act of being disposed in regular order.

II. The act of conferring the sacerdotal order. Women are incapable of being admitted to the sacerdotal order. In the normal course of things conferred by bishops, but abbots may confer orders on their subjects. Dismissals are necessary if a man is to be admitted to a degree other than that in which he was born, and he must have legitimate parents attached to the church. Ordination to sacerdotal orders, according to the general law of the church, can only take place on the Saturdays in the four Ember weeks, on the fifth Sunday in Lent, or on Holy Saturday, and always during mass. Minor orders (q.v.) can be conferred at general ordinations, and also on any Sunday or holiday, not necessarily during mass. The Council of Trent (sess. xxiv, can. 8, *de Bc.*) enacts that sacerdotal orders should be publicly conferred in the cathedral or in one of the principal churches of the diocese, in the presence of the canons, but custom has sanctioned a departure from the practice when a reasonable cause exists. Regulars are usually ordained in their monasteries. (ORDERS, II.)

2. *Ordination*: Strictly speaking, the term ordination is used only of priests, deacons being "made," and no lower order being recognized. Order is not a sacrament in the Anglican Church, though there is more than a tendency on the part of High Churchmen to regard it as such, and the Rev. Orby Shipley (c. s., *Le. vs. Pious*, s. v. *Ordination*) says, "The ordination of priests has generally become united among the five lesser sacraments of the church." (ORDERS, II. (2).) Ordinations are held on the Sundays following the four Ember seasons, and the canonical interstices are observed. (ESTERLICE, s. v.)

3. *Ordination*: Ordination by laying on the hands of the Presbytery is required before a probationer obtains the full status of a minister. It is not conferred unless he have received a call as pastor or an appointment as a missionary. Elders are ordained by the Session. (ORDERS, II.)

or din a tivo, a. [Lat. *ordinativus*, from *ord-* (p. par. of *ord* = to ordain (q.v.); *o*, Fr. *ordinatif*; Ital. & Sp. *ordinativo*]. Tending to ordain; directing.

or din a tor, s. [Lat. from *ordinatus*, p. par. of *ord* = to ordain; *o*, Ital. *ordinatore*; Fr. *ordonneur*]. One who ordains, appoints, or establishes; a director; a ruler. (*Johnson*; *Words*, 424.)

ord nançe, * or den ance, * or din-ance, * or don ance. [The same as *ordnançe* (q.v.).] The original meaning was the bore or size of the gun, and thence the word came to be applied to the gun itself, exactly as in the case of Caliver (s.v.). [ORDINANCE.] Cannon, gun, guns, howitzers; fire arms too large and heavy to be fired from the person; artillery.

Base of Ordinance: The name given to a kind of low dissolved, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and storekeeper, to which was entrusted the duty of supplying guns, ammunition, and arms of war, and of providing forage for the troops.

ordnance datum, s. [A. S. *ordnanca*, which all the levels of the Ordnance Survey are referred to.] A datum level, five feet six inches below mean high water, or from a fixed six inches above the datum level.

ordnance survey, s. The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, carried out at the expense of the country by the Royal Engineers assisted by civilians. This survey originated in the first survey on the part of English and French scientists in 1791 to determine the precise difference of longitude

between the meridians of the Greenwich and Paris observations. The maps or plans are plotted on various scales. The scale adopted in the case of towns of 1,000 or more inhabitants is $\frac{1}{25000}$ of the linear measurement, or 12572 inches to a mile, or one inch to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; that for parishes is $\frac{1}{50000}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 25344 inches to a mile, or one square inch to an acre; that for counties 6 inches to a mile, and that for the general map of the kingdom one inch to a mile. The maps exhibit in exact proportions property divisions, rivers, roads, houses, &c., and give at frequent intervals the heights above ordnance datum (q.v.).

or don nançe, s. [Fr. [ORDINANCE].] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disposing or arranging in proper order; the proper arrangement or disposition of the parts of a building or work of art, or of the figures in a picture, &c. "The general design, the *ordnançe* of disposition of it."—*Dryden*: *Life of Plutarch*.

II. French History: 1. The name given to a decree of the king or regent before the revolution of 1789. 2. The decision of a criminal court upon the motion of the procurator-general.

or don nat, a. [Fr. p. par. of *ordonner* = to ordain.] Pertaining to or implying ordnance.

or dure, s. [Fr., from O. Fr. *ord* = filthy, from Lat. *hordeus* = horrid (q.v.); Ital. *ordure*, from *ord* = dirty, foul.]

1. Dung, excrement, feces, filth. "Gardens do with ordure bide those roots. That shall first spring."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry V*, v. 4.
2. Defect, imperfection.
3. Crime, fault. "Those let not curse; what vengeance will they urge. Whose ordures neither plague nor fire can purge?"—*Dryden*: *The Medal*, 188.

or du rouës, a. [Eng. *ordure*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ordure; filthy. (*Drayton*: *Pastorals*, Ecl. 11.)

or dyn aunce, s. [ORDINANCE.]

ore (II), * or, s. [A. S. *br* = ore, *ac* = brass; cogn. with Teut. *er* = brass; O. H. Ger. *er*; Ger. *erz*; Goth. *air*, *air*; Lat. *es* = ore, bronze; Sansc. *ajus* = iron.]

Min. (Pl.): Substances found in the earth from which metals are obtained by various processes, but chiefly by roasting and smelting. Ore consists of metals mineralized by chemical combination with one or more of the non-metallic elements. The principal ores are combinations of metals with sulphur, forming sulphides; with chlorine, forming chlorides; with oxygen, forming oxides; and with carbonic, silicic, sulphuric, arsenic, and phosphoric acids, forming carbonates, silicates, sulphates, arsenates, and phosphates. Generally speaking, however, all mineral substances containing metals, combined or free, are called ores. They are found in veins or lodes, in bedded masses, and also disseminated in rocks of all ages, both igneous and stratified sedimentary. In the latter, the ores of iron and manganese are the most abundant, and often occur in beds of large extent. Some ores, as well as native metals, are also found in alluvial deposits; gold, platinum, &c. in those known as placers; and the oxide of tin in those known as stream-works, from which much ore has been obtained in Cornwall and the Malay Peninsula, and of late years in New South Wales. These have been derived from the degradation and wearing away of older rocks, the minerals having been washed out and re-deposited by the agency of water.

ore concentrator, ore separator, s. *Moner*: A contrivance to sort ores according to richness, or to separate the metallic portions of powdered ores from the gangue.

ore crusher, s. *Min. s.*: A mill for breaking ores into small pieces for further treatment.

ore furnace, s. *Metall.*: A furnace for operating upon ores. The term is general, but the actual furnaces have specific names and various constructions, according to the metal, its gangue, the condition, &c.

ore-separator, s. [ORE-CONCENTRATOR.] **ore stamp, s.** [STAMP-MILL.]

ore washer, s. *Metall.*: A means of separating metal from ore after the latter has been reduced to powder.

***oro weed, ore wood, s.** Sea-weed. (*Carrel*.)

***ore (2), s.** [A. S. *æc*.] Grace, favour, help, protection. (*Saunders*: *Southey*, 2, 512.)

Ör-ë-äd, s. [Lat. *oreas* (genit. *oreados*), from Gr. *ὄρειος* (*oreios*), genit. *ὄρειᾶδος* (*oreiados*), from *ὄρος* (*oros*) = a mountain; Fr. *Oréal*.] *Class. Mythol.*: One of the nymphs of the mountains, who generally attended upon *Ilithia*, and accompanied her in hunting.

ör ë äds, s. [OREAD.] *Bot.*: *Agoricus oreales*.

ö rë äs, s. [OREAD.] *Zool.*: The more usual name for the genus *Boselaphus* (q.v.). [PALEODREAS.]

ör ë äs tēr, s. [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *ἀστὴρ* (*astēr*) = a star.] *Zool. & Palæont.*: The typical genus of the family *Oreastriidae* (q.v.). Found in the upper part of the Chalk, in the Tertiary, and recent.

ör ë äs-tri dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *oreaster*, genit. *oreastris*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ibis*.] *Palæont.*: A family of Starfishes, order *Asterolepta*. There are two rows of ambulacral feet, the skin is granular, pierced by minute holes.

Ör-ë-gôn, s. [Sp. *Oréjones* = great-eared (genit.) (*great-eared* *Oréjones*).] *Geog.*: One of the United States, forming the westernmost portion of the Union.

Oregon mole, s. *Zool.*: *Scapanus Townsendii*. It is larger than the Common Mole (*Talpa europæa*), and is found on the coast of the Pacific, from California to 47° 10' N.

ör-eide, s. [OROIDE.]

***oreillet (as ö rã-yët), s.** [Fr. *oreille* = the ear.]



HELMET, WITH OREILLETTE.

ör ë i-nüs, s. [Gr. *ὄρειός* (*oreios*) = mountainous.] *Ichth.*: A genus of Cyprinidae, group *Cyprinina*. The vent and anal fin in a sheath, covered with enlarged tubed scales. Three species, from the mountain streams of the Himalayas.

ö rël lin, s. [Mod. Lat. *orellin*] = the specific name of the Arnotto-tree; *-in*. (*Chem.*) *Chem.*: A yellow coloring matter, occurring together with bixin, in annatto. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

ör ë ö, perf. [Gr. *ὄρος* (*oros*) = a mountain.] Pertaining to or connected with mountains; inhabiting mountains.

ör ë ö daph-në, s. [Pref. *oro-*, and Gr. *δάφνη* (*daphnê*) = a laurel.] 1. *Bot.*: A genus of Laurææ, chiefly from tropical America. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and panicles or racemes of umbel-like heads of flowers, with nine stamens. *Acroclapha ophelia* is a large tree found in the forests between the Orinoco and the Parana. When incision is made in the bark, there gushes out a volatile oil, which is a disinfectant. The fruit, when distilled, yields a yellow wine-colored and scented volatile oil, used in Brazil in contractions of the joints, pains in the limbs, &c. *O. falcata* furnishes the oil of the Canaries, a kind of wood with a bad odour; *O. coccifera*, the Sweet Wood of Judaea; and *O. europæica*, the cinnamon of the Isle of France.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wët, hère, camêl, her, there: pînc, pît, sîrc, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë: ey = ä: qu = kw.

2. *Paleobot.*: *Oreodaphne Heeria* is found in the Older Pliocene of Italy.

ō rē-ō dōn, s. [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *ὄδων* (*odontos*), genit. *ὀδοῦρος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of the family Oreodontidae (q.v.). It is from the Miocene of South America, and is intermediate between the *Suidae* and the *Cervidae*. Its size was about equal to that of a sheep.

ōr-ō-dōn-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *oreodon*, genit. *oreodontis*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn-*.] *obv.*

Paleont.: The Ruminating Hogs of Leidy. A transitional family of Artiodactyla, having affinities with the *Suidae* and the *Ruminantia*. Though it is probable that they chewed the cud, there is no evidence on the point.

ōr-ō-dōx-a, s. [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *δοξα* (*doxa*) = glory.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe *Areceae*; *Oreodoxa oleivata* is the same as *Aracoderaea*. [CABBAGE-TREE.]

***ōr-ō-ōg-ra-phŷ, s.** [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *γραφω* (*graphō*) = to draw, to write, to describe.] The science of mountains; a description of mountains.

ōr-ō-ō-nēc-tēs, s. [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *νῆκτις* (*nēktis*) = a swimmer.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidae, group *Cobitidina*, from hill streams near Hong-Kong.

ōr-ō-ō-phā-sī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *oreophasinis*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Mountain Curassows; a sub-family of *Craçidae*.

ōr-ō-ō-phā-sīs, s. [Pref. *oreo-*, and Lat. *phasiss* (*colucris*) = the Phasian bird, the pheasant.]

Ornith.: Mountain Curassow; the sole genus of the sub-family *Oreophasinæ* (q.v.). There is but a single species, *Oreophassis Berthiaucis*, from the mountains of Guatemala. The first specimen brought to England was in the collection of the Earl of Derby (1775-1851), after whom it was named.

ōr-ō-ō-pī-thē-eūs, s. [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *πῆθικός* (*pthēkos*) = an ape.]

Paleont.: A genus of Catarrhine Monkeys from the Italian Miocene, with dental affinities to some of the generalised types of the primitive *Ungulates*.

ōr-ō-ō-sāu-rūs, s. [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: A genus of Lacertilia, family *Glyptosauridae*, from the Eocene Tertiary of North America.

ōr-ō-ōs-ē-lin, s. [Lat. *oreoselinum* = mountain parsley; *-in* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: (C₇H₁₀O₂). Isomeric with benzoic acid, obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on pectandim. It forms the silky needles, slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, and also in potash with yellow colour.

ōr-ō-ōs-ēl-ōne, s. [Eng. *oreoselin*(in); *-one*.]

Chem.: C₇H₁₀O. The anhydride of *oreoselin*, prepared by the action of dry hydrochloric acid gas on atthamanta, heating to expel the valeric acid, and dissolving in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in masses of fine needles. It is without taste or smell, insoluble in water, and melts at 190.

ōr-ō-ōt-ra-gūs, s. [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *τραγός* (*tragos*) = a he-goat.]

Zool.: A genus of Antelopes, founded by Sundevall, with a single species, *Oreotragus solitator*, the *Antelope solitaria* of Boddaert. [KILSPRINGCR.]

ō-rōx-is, s. [Gr.]

Med.: A desire of longing.

***orf-gild, s.** [A.S. *orfgild*, *orfgild*; *orfg* = property, and *gild*, *gylt* = payment.]

Old Law: The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence if the robbery was committed in the day-time.

***or-fray, s.** [OSFREY.]

***or-frāys, *or-frāies, *or-phrese, s.**

(O. Fr. *ofraie*. (Fr. *ofraie*). *Ornith.*: Fringe of gold or silver embroidery laid on copes and other church vestments.

***or-gal, s.** [ARGAL.]

***or-gā-mēt, s.** [A corrupt of Gr. *ὀργάνον* (*organon*).] The same as *ORGAN* (q.v.).

or-gan, *or-gane, s. [Fr. *organe* = an organ or instrument wherewith anything may be made or done (*utitur*), from Lat. *organum* = an implement, from Gr. *ὄργανον* (*organon*), cogn. with *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = work; Sp. & Ital. *organum*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument; the means by which any office, duty, or function is performed; that by which some important action is performed or object attained; esp. one of those parts of an animal or vegetable body by which some particular action, duty, operation, or function is performed; a natural instrument, as, The eye is the *organ* of sight; the lungs are the *organs* of respiration; animals and plants have reproductive *organs*, &c.

2. A medium, means, or instrument of communication between persons; a medium or channel of conveying or expressing one's opinions. (*Cooper*; *Task*, ii, 35.)

3. Hence, a newspaper, as the medium of expressing public opinion.

"The organs of the extreme party" - *Evening Standard*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* 1. A musical instrument of any kind.

5. The vocal organs collectively; the voice.

* 6. Palate, taste. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 367.)

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. (PL)*: Members of an organized being through which its functions are executed. Thus the root, stem, and leaves of a plant, the heart, &c., the brain and stomach of an animal are organs. They are composed of tissues.

2. *Music*: The most comprehensive and important of all wind instruments. Its history can be traced back to the earliest antiquity. Starting from a small collection of pipes, perhaps even from a syrinx, it has gradually grown in size and complexity until, at the present day, one performer has complete control over many thousands of pipes. The *ἄργαν* (*árgan*), translated "organ," in Genesis (v. 2) and Job (xxi. 12), was probably one of the earliest and simplest forms of a collection of pipes placed over a wind-box or sound-board. In this rudimentary state, the wind was admitted to each pipe at the will of the player by means of a sliding strip of wood, which could be pulled in and out; this mechanism was the ancestor of our modern key-board. The next step was, to have more than one series of pipes; strips of wood passing lengthwise under the mouths of each set enabled the player, by pulling a stop, to exercise a choice as to which he used. Afterwards, as larger organs were constructed, the smaller were called "portative" because they could be carried about in processions, &c., and the large were called "positive" [POST], because they were fixtures. The essential principles of the construction of an organ were thus discovered, and it only remained to expand the instruments (1) by the placing of several organs under the control of one player, with a separate manual or clavier for each; (2) by the use of keys to be played by the feet, or pedals; (3) by the increase of the compass; (4) by the introduction of great variety of tone; (5) by perfecting the bellows and wind-supply, and placing the registers under the organist's control by means of mechanical appliances. It is probable that the use of water in ancient organs (hence called hydraulic organs) was merely for the purpose of graduating the exit of air from a chamber into the pipes. In modern instruments, four, or sometimes even five, rows of keys are found, each representing a distinct instrument; these are named after their use or characteristics; as, Great organ, that used for grand effects, the principal manual; Choir organ, that used for the accompaniment of voices; Solo organ, that containing stops for solo use; Swell organ, pipes placed in a distant box, with shutters opening and closing like Venetian blinds, by means of which a *voce scendibile* is made; Pedal organ, the pipes controlled by the pedals. Pipes range from 32 feet to 4 inch in length; they are divided into two great classes. Flue and Reed, names which need no explanation. The

title of stops generally intimates their quality of tone, *viz.*, Flute, Violin, Oboe, Clarinet, Trumpet, &c. The touch of a large organ is made "light" by levers filled with highly compressed air, hence called *Pneumatic levers*; the long-argy of stops is controlled by composition-pedals, combination-pistons, or fly ventsils; and, lastly, mechanical means have superseded manual labour for blowing.

* By the old writers the instrument was called *the organs*, or *a pair of organs*.

* *Organ of Figures:*

* *sup. Anat. & Physiol.*: A double organ with two laterally symmetrical halves, one on each side of the body, just below the pericardium, communicating with it and with the middle cavity, in the Lamellicornata. This organ performs the function of a kidney, as in some cases connected with reproduction, and probably connected to the pseudo-hearts of the *Brachopoda*.

organ blower, s. One who blows the bellows of an organ.

organ builder, s. One whose business is to construct musical organs.

organ coupler, s.

Mus.: The mechanism in an organ which connects together two manuals, or a manual and the pedals, in such a manner that when one is played upon the other is simultaneously acted upon; *viz.*, "Swell to great" means that when playing on the great organ the swell will also be acted upon; "Great to pedals" means that the pedals, when played, will draw down the keys of the great organ, &c. Octave couplers are those which act at the interval of an octave above or below.

organ fish, s.

Ichthy.: The same as *DRUM-FISH* (q.v.).

organ harmonieon, s.

Mus.: A large harmonium or cabinet-organ.

organ ling, s. A large kind of lung.

organ loft, s.

Building: That part of a church designed for receiving the organ and its appurtenances. In ancient buildings it was customary to place it at one side of the choir, usually the north.

organ metal, s. An alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with zinc, of which organ-pipes are made.

organ pipe, s.

1. *Lit. & Mus.*: A tube in which air is vibrated to produce a musical sound. [ORGAN, PIPE.]

2. *Fig.*: A windpipe, a throat, a voice. (*Shakspeare*; *Trumpet*, iii. *v.*)

trypa-pipe cord:

Zool.: *Tahipora musica*.

organ point, s.

Mus.: A passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts move. Also called the *pedal-point*.

organ rest, s.

Her.: A figure of meretrician origin borne by certain ancient families.

organ screen, s.

Arch.: An ornamental stone wall or piece of timber framework, on which a church organ is placed, and which in Gothic cathedrals and churches usually forms the western termination of the choir.

organ stop, s. [STOP, s.]

* **or-gan, s.** [ORGAN, s.] To furnish with an organ or organs; to form organically.

"Thou art elemental and organ'd for other appurtenances." - *Measure for Measure*, p. 68.

or-gan-dīc, or-gan-dŷ, s. [Fr. *organique*.]

Philos.: A kind of medium or cotton fabric, remarkable for lightness and transparency.

or-gán-ic, *or-gán-ic-k, *or-gan-ic-ál, s. [Fr. *organique*; Ital. & Sp. *orgánico*, from Lat. *organicus*.] [ORGAN, s.]

1. Pertaining or relating to an organ or organs of animals or plants.

2. Pertaining to objects that have organs; pertaining to organized beings or objects; pertaining to the animal and vegetable kingdoms; pertaining to exhibiting or possessing characteristics peculiar to animal or vegetable

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xcnophon, exist, ing, -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, tious, sious şhüs. -ble, -dic, &c. = bcl, del.

or gán i cǐsm, s. [Eng. *organism*; Fr. *organisme*.] *Organism.*
 1. The hypothesis that every disease springs from the lesion of some particular organ.
 2. *Organism.*

or gan íc, s. [ORGANIC.]

or ga nif íc, a. [Lat. *organum*—an organ, and *facio*—to make.] Forming organs or organisms; producing an organized structure; acting through or resulting from organs.

or gan ísc, s. [ORGANIZE.]

or gan ísm, s. [Eng. *organism*; Fr. *organisme*.] *Organization.*
 1. Organic structure or disposition of parts; organization.
 2. The advantageous *organization* of the eye.—*Green's Anat. Sacra*, ch. 11.
 3. An organized body; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom.
 4. A bucket dropped overboard containing the water that is free of phosphoric organisms.—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 16, 1859.

or gan íst, s. [Eng. *organist*; Fr. *organiste*; Sp. & Ital. *organista*.] *Organist.*
 1. One who plays upon an organ.
 2. A priest who organized or sang in parts.

organist tanager, s. [EUPHONIA, II.]

or gan i ty, s. [Eng. *organ*; -*ty*.] *Organism.*
 "Beyond of heterogeneous *organity*"
R. More's Annals of Scot., l. 1 n. 24.

or ga niz a bil i tý, s. [Eng. *organizable*; -*ty*.] The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or tuned into living tissue.

or gan iz a ble, a. [Eng. *organize*(*v*); -*able*.] Capable of being organized.
 "In the midst of an *organizable* fluid or blastema." *Carpenter's Animal Physiology*, ch. 4.

or gan i zate, n. [Eng. *organize*(*v*); -*ate*.] Organized. (*H. More's Preexist. of Soul*, 21.)

or gan i zà tion, or gan i šà tion, s. [Eng. *organize*(*v*); -*ation*; Fr. *organisation*.]

1. The act of organizing; the act or process of arranging and getting into proper working order; as, the *organization* of an expedition.
 2. The state of being organized; that which is organized; an organized body.
 3. Organic structure; the disposition or arrangement of the organs for the performance of vital functions.
 "His physical *organization* was unusually delicate."
—Meadow's Hist. Eng., ch. vii.
 4. The arrangement of the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; systematic preparation for action.
 "The kind of *organization* which will produce equality."
—Brit. Quarterly Review, 1854, p. 245.

or gan ize, or gan íse, v. t. [Fr. *organiser*; Sp. & Port. *organizar*; Ital. *organizzare*.]

1. *Ordinary Language.*
 To form or furnish with suitable or necessary organs; to give an organic structure to; (to mentally in the pa. part.)
 2. To arrange or dispose systematically the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; to get into proper working order.
 "The musical portion of the procession, which was remarkably well *organized*."
—Daily Chronicle, Sept. 7, 1855.

II. *Musical.* To sing in parts; as, To *organize* the Hallelujah.

or gan iz íng, pr. par. & a. [ORGANIZE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).
 B. *As adv.*: Charged or entrusted with the organization of a body; as, The *organizing* secretary of a society.

organizing force, s.
Physiol.: One of the names for that force or power which an organized body has of assimilating matter. Called also *Plastic force*, &c.

or gan ò, pref. [ORGAN.] Relating to or connected with an organ or organs.

or gan ò gčen, s. [Pref. *organ*, and Gr. *γενεω* (*genewo*) = to engender; It. *organogeno*.]

1. Thrown silk (q.v.).
 2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

or gan ò gčen č sis, s. [Pref. *organ*, and Gr. *γενεω* (*genewo*) = to engender; It. *organogeno*.]

or gan ò gčen íc, a. [Eng. *organogen*(*v*); -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or gan ò gčen ý, s. [ORGANOGENESIS.] The development or formation of organs in plants and animals.

or gan ò gràph íc, or gan ò gràph íc al, a. [Eng. *organography*(*v*); -*ic*, -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to organography.

or gan ò g' ra phíst, s. [Eng. *organography*(*v*); -*ist*.] One who is versed in organography; one who describes the organs of plants or animals.

or gan ò g' ra phý, s. [Pref. *organ*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*grapho*) = to write, to describe.] A description of the organs of plants and animals.

or gan ò lèp' tic, n. [Pref. *organ*, and Gr. *ληπτός* (*leptos*) = disposed to accept; *λαμβάνω* (*lambano*) = to take; Fr. *organoleptique*.]

1. Making an impression upon the senses of other organs.
 2. Capable of receiving impressions.

or gan ò loğ' íc al, a. [Eng. *organology*(*v*); -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to organology.

or gan ò ó gý, s. [Pref. *organ*, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. *Gen.*: The branch of physiology which treats of the organs of the body.
 2. *Spec.*: A description of the special organs which physiologists find in the brain; phrenology.

or gan ò mč' tàl' líc, a. [Pref. *organ*, and Eng. *metallic*.] (See compound.)

organometallic bodies, s. pl.
Chem.: Compounds of hydra-carbon radicals with monad, dyad, and tetrad metals, e.g., sodium ethide, NaC₂H₅; zinc methide, Zn(CH₃)₂; stannic dimethyl di-iodide, Sn(CH₃)₂I₂, &c.

or ga nòn, s. [Gr.] [ORGAN, s.]

Philos.: A word formerly almost synonymous with method. It implied a body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty generally, or with reference to some particular branch of inquiry.

"Physiology in a material point of view is the *organon* of medicine."
—Broussonet, Method. & Logic (Muesel), in 31.

II. *Norma Organon*: The name given by Bacon to the book in which he developed the inductive system of philosophy.

or gan ò nò' mì' a, s. [Pref. *organ*, and Gr. *νομος* (*nomos*) = a law.] The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

or gan ò plas' tic, n. [Pref. *organ*, and Eng. *πλαστικός* (*plastikos*).] Having the property of producing or evolving the tissues of the organs of animal or vegetable beings.

or gan òs' cò' pý, s. [Pref. *organ*, and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeo*) = to see, to observe.] *Philology.*

or' ga nùm, s. [ORGAN.]

1. The same as ORGANON (q.v.).
 2. A name given to a machine or contrivance in aid of the exercise of human labour in architecture and other arts.

or' ga ý (I), s. [ORGANUM.]

Bot.: *Organum culturse*.

or' ga ý (2), s. [ORGAN.] An instrument; a means.

"The irresistible *organics* to subdue you"
Chapman's All Poets, li. 1.

or gan zine, s. [Fr. *organza*; Ital. *organzina*.]

1. Thrown silk (q.v.).
 2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

Chem.: A name formerly given to oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, which are the essential elements in every animal and vegetable structure.

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1. Thrown silk (q.v.).
 2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

fâte, fat, farc, amidst, whât, fáll, father: wê, wêt, here, camêl, hêr, thêre: pinc, pít, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôť, or, wore, wêłk, work, whô, sôn: mutc, cub, cure, ùnite, cur, rùlc, fùll: trý, Syrián. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

or-gasm, s. [Fr. *orgasme*, from Gr. ὄργασμος (*orgasmos*), from ὄργω (*orgō*) = to swell, espec. with lust.]

1. *Urb. Long.*: Sudden vehemence; immoderate excitement or action.

2. *Med.*: A state of excitement of an organ.

"By means of the curious judgment and insensibility of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the mind should be allowed, and perturbations of the mind quieted." - *Derham Physico-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

or-geat (ge as zh), s. [Fr., from *orge* = barley.] A liquor or syrup extracted from barley and sweet almonds, and used as a flavour for beverages and edibles, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

or-gē-is, s. [Ety. doubtful.] The same as ORGAS-ING (q.v.).

or-gi-ās tic, a. [Gr. ὄργιαστικός (*orgias-tikos*), from ὄργια (*orgia*) = orgies (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek Orgia, or festivals in honour of Dionysos.

"Women who worshipped a barbarous god with bloody and orgiastic rites" - *Ellen. Origin of English History*, p. 25

or-gies, s. pl. [Fr. *orgies*, from Lat. *orgia*, from Gr. ὄργια (*orgia*) = orgies, plural of ὄργια (*orgion*) = a sacred act; connected with ὄργω (*orgō*) = work; Ital. *orgia*; Sp. *orgia*, pl. *orgias*.]

1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, espec. applied to the revels at the Dionysus, or feasts in honour of Dionysos or Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry.

2. A wild revel, a drunken carouse; drunken revelry.

"In Bacchus' orgies I can bear no part, And scarce y' know a Diamond from a Heart." - *White Poem*

or-gil lous, or gu-lous, a. [Fr. *orgueil* (*org*), from *orgueil* = pride.] Proud, haughty.

"From isles of Greece The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed, Have to the port of Athens sent their ships." - *Shaksp., Troilus & Cressida*, (I.rol.)

orgues, s. [Fr.]

1. *Fort.*: Timbers shod with iron so suspended as to be dropped upon an enemy passing through a breach or gateway.

2. *Art.*: An arrangement of a number of parallel musket-barrels, so placed as to be fired simultaneously by a train of powder. Such was the weapon of Fieschi, who fired at Louis Philippe (1844), and it may be held to be the predecessor of the Mitrailleuse (q.v.).

or-gu-lous, a. [ORGILLOUS.]

or-gy, s. [ORGIES.] A revel, & carouse, drunken revelry.

"The midnight *orgies* and the crazy dance." - *Ignon. English Bard & Mazy Hevveers.*

or-gy-i-a, s. [Gr. ὄργια, ὄργια (*orgia*) = the length of the outstretched arms, a measure of length.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Liparidae. *Orgyia antiqua* is the Common Vapourer; *O. gonostigma* is the Scarce Vapourer; *O. cerosa*, the Red Tussock, and *O. fusulina*, the Dark Tussock. [VAPORER.]

o-rib-a-ta, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ὀριβατήρ (*oribatēs*) = a mountain climber.]

Zool.: Wood mite; the typical genus of the family Oribatidae (q.v.). The species are numerous, and one American form is beneficial, as it feeds on the eggs of some moths.

or-i-bat-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *oribatida*]; L. t. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*oides*.]

Zool.: Wood-mites; a family of Spiders, Acarina, breathing by tracheæ. Eyes are present; there are chelicerae, with pincers. The first joint of the palpi is very large, the mouth is adapted for biting; the skin is hard and brittle, whence they are sometimes called Beetle-mites. There are twelve genera.

or-i-chāle, or-i-cālche, or-i-chāl-cum, s. [Lat. *orichalcum*, *orichalcum* = mountain brass, from ὀρειχαλκός (*orichalkos*), from ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain, and χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass; Ital. *orichaleo*; Sp. *auriculco*; Fr. *orichalpe*.] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour; a mixed metal resembling brass; brass, bronze.

"Not costly *ori-halch* from strange Phoenice," - *Spenser. Muirpothra*, 78.

or-i-chāl-çite, s. [A. RICHALCITE.]

or-i-cl, or-i-ol, or-ry-all, s. [O. Fr. *oriol* = a porch, a gallery, a corridor, from Low Lat. *oriolum*, from Lat. *oriocolum* = gilded, from *aurum* = gold.]

1. A recess within a room; a small room; a portico.

2. A projecting window, mostly of a triangular or pentagonal form, and divided by mullions and transoms into different bays and other proportions. Sometimes it is of two stories, and when it does not reach to the ground it is supported on brackets or corbels.

or-i-en-çy, s. [Eng. *orient*; -*çy*.] Brightness of colour; strength of colour.

"Black and thorny plum-tree of the deepest orient" - *Evelyn. Sylva*, bk. iii., ch. iv., § 12.

or-i-ent, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *oriens*, genit. *orientis*, pr. par. of *ori-or* = to rise.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rising, as the sun.

"Moon that now meetest the orient sun, now fly at With the fixed stars." - *Milton. P. L.*, l. 218.

2. Eastern, oriental.

"To shew how the orient part is joined with the occident." - *Baekhyt. Voyages*, l. 219.

3. Clear, bright, shining, pellucid, lustrous, "And yet they [pearls] as orient as they be, was yellow with age." - *P. Holland. Pliny*, pt. i. p. 25.

4. Of superior quality or excellence; perfect; without a flaw.

"Accumulated score of gold And orient gems." - *Wordsworth. Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. As substantive:

1. That part of the horizon in which the sun first appears; the east.

"Furrowing all the orient into gold." - *Tennyson. Princess*, li. 2.

2. A pearl.

"The longest pearl-diver may return with true orient." - *Carlyle. Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

or-i-ent, n. t. [ORIENT, a.]

1. *Lit. & Surv.*: To define the position of in respect to the east; to ascertain the position relative to the points of the compass.

2. *Fig.*: To adjust or connect by reference to first principles.

or-i-ent-tal, or-i-ent-tall, a. & s. [Fr. *oriental*, from Lat. *orientalis*, from *oriens*, genit. *orientis*, pr. par. of *ori-or* = to rise.] [ORIENT, a.]

A. As adjective:

1. Eastern; situated or being in the east; pertaining to the east or eastern countries.

"The false restrictions of oriental reserve." - *Copier. Reviews of the Past*, p. 65.

2. Proceeding from the east.

"To receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendant and oriental rotations." - *Erasmus. Vulgar Errors*.

3. Derived or taken from the east or eastern nations.

"The idea was, like most others of his orient list" - *Observer*, No. 3.

4. Excellent, from the belief that the mineral productions of the East far transcend those of the West.

"Set with great and oriental pearls" - *Hall. Henry VIII* (an. 12).

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of an eastern country; an Asiatic.

"The Jews, and all the orientals, took all those prophets in a literal sense." - *Greece. Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

oriental-amethyst, s.

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q.v.), of various shades of purple, resembling those of amethyst.

oriental-carnelian, s.

Min.: A carnelian (q.v.) of a very deep colour.

oriental-opal, s. [PRECIOUS-OPAL.]

oriental-region, s.

Zool. & Geog.: A small, compact, but rich and varied region, consisting of all India and China from the limits of the Palaetetic region, all the Malay peninsula and islands as far east as Java, Borneo and the Philippines, and Formosa. (*Wallace's Geog. Des.*, l. i., p. 175.)

oriental-ruby, s.

Min.: The true ruby, a red variety of sapphire (q.v.). [RUBY.]

oriental sapphire.

Min.: The true sapphire (q.v.), which includes the transparent varieties of corundum.

oriental topaz.

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q.v.), of various shades of yellow.

or-i-én-tal-ism, s. [Eng. *oriental*; -*ism*.]

1. An idiom, expression, or form of speech peculiar to the eastern languages; the idiom of the Asiatic nations.

2. The customs or manners of eastern nations.

"The separation of the sexes which disgraces modern *orientalism*" - *Copier. Her. out of the Past*, p. 7.

3. Knowledge of oriental languages and literature.

or-i-én-tal-ist, s. [Eng. *oriental*; -*ist*.]

1. An inhabitant or native of eastern countries; an oriental.

2. One who is learned in the languages and literature of eastern nations; one who studies eastern languages, antiquities, or customs.

"Professor Bjorn Ståhl, a Swedish *orientalist*" - *Tennyson. Life of Sir W. Jones*.

3. The first International Congress of Orientalists was held in Paris, Sep. 1, 1873.

or-i-én-tal-i-tý, or-i-én-tal-li-tý, s. [Eng. *oriental*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being oriental or eastern.

"His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*" - *Brownie. Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

or-i-én-tal-ize, n. t. [Eng. *oriental*; -*ize*.] To render oriental; to adapt or conform to oriental manners, customs, or character.

or-i-én-tate, n. t. & i. [Eng. *orient*; -*tate*.]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to assume an eastern direction; to turn towards the east.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To assume an eastern direction; to turn towards the east.

II. *Fig.*: To discover one's true position; to find out where one is.

or-i-én-tā-tion, s. [Fr.] [ORIENTATE.]

I. *Theory Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of turning towards the east; the state of being turned towards the east; a determination of the position of the east.

2. *Fig.*: The act of finding out one's true position.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anthrop.*: (*See extract*).

"In discussing sunning and sun worship, it has come into view how deeply the association in men's minds of the east with light and warmth, life and happiness and glory, of the west with darkness and chill death and decay, has from its beginnings rooted itself into religious belief. It will illustrate and confirm this view to observe how the same symbolism of east and west has taken shape in actual ceremony, giving rise to a series of practices concerning the disposal of the dead in their graves and the living in their tombs, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *orientation*." - *E. B. Tylor. Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), p. 352.

2. *Arch.*: The placing or building of a church so that its chancel is towards the east, or that part of the east in which the sun rises on the day of the patron saint.

3. *Biol.*: A term applied to the means by which animals, when taken from home, are able to trace their way back.

4. *Surv.*: The act of determining the direction of the side of a triangle, or the direction of a chain of triangles.

or-i-én-tā-tōr, s. [Eng. *orientate*; -*or*.]

Surv.: An instrument used in regulating the ground-plan of a church, so as to present the chancel to the east.

or-i-ent-ness, s. [Eng. *orient*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being orient, bright, or lustrous; brightness, lustre; specif. applied to gems.

"Facts far short of the Indian in *orientness*" - *Puller. B.othnia, Cumberland*

or-i-fige, or-i-fis, or-i-fex, s. [Fr. *orifice*, from Lat. *ori-ficium*, lit., the making of a mouth, from *ori-* (genit. *oris*) = a mouth, and *ficis* = to make; Sp. & Ital. *orificio*.] An opening or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, &c.; a perforation.

"And yet the spacious breadth of this division Admits no *orifice*." - *Shaksp. Troilus & C.*, 2.

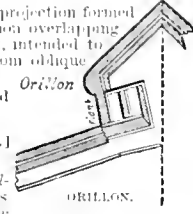
bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shun; -çion, -çion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. bel, del.

o-ri-leŷ-ite, s. [Named after Mr. O'Riley, of Burma; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A massive mineral found in Burma. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 7.34 to 7.42; colour, steel-gray; lustre, metallic; streak, dark-gray. Analysis yielded: arsenic, 28.45; antimony, 0.54; copper, 12.13; iron, 42.12; oxidised substances, 6.12; insol., 0.12 = 99.55.

o-ri-lŷon, s. [Fr. orillon, orillon, from orally = an ear, from Lat. auricula, dimin. of auris = an ear (q.v.).]

- 1. Fort: A curved projection formed by the face of a bastion overlapping the end of the flank, intended to protect the latter from oblique fire.
- 2. An earthen mound faced with brick.



or-i-ŷole, s. [ORIOLEUS.]

Ornithology: *Oriolus*: *Oriolus galbula*, the type-species of the family Oriolidae (q.v.). It not infrequently visits the British Islands in spring, and its conspicuous plumage, bright yellow contrasted with black, chiefly on wings and tail, often brings about its death. Prof. Newton (*Europe, Part. I*, xvii, 844) says that in a few instances it is supposed to have bred in England. The nest is suspended under the horizontal fork of a bough, to both branches of which it is firmly attached; the eggs are of a shining white, sometimes tinged with pink, and sparsely dotted with purple. It is well known on the continent. Its range in summer is as far east as Irkutsk, in winter it is found in Natal and Damaraland. In India it is replaced by *Oriolus chinensis*, and in Asia and Africa there are numerous species resembling it.

2. Pl.: The genus *Oriolus*, or the family Oriolidae.

ŷr-i-ŷil-i-dŷe, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *oriol(us)*, Lat. *oriol*, pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ornith.: *Oriolus*, or Golden Thrushes; a family of Passeres or Passeriformes, characteristic of the Oriental and Ethiopian regions, migrating into the western Palearctic region, with some of the less typical forms in Australia. There are five genera, and forty species. (Wallace.)

o-ri-ŷ-lŷus, s. [O. Fr. *oriol*; Fr. *Joriot*, from Lat. *auriculus* = gold-coloured, splendid, in allusion to the brilliant plumage of *Oriolus galbula*.]

Ornith.: Oriole, or Golden Thrush; the typical genus of the family Oriolidae (q.v.). Twenty-four species are known. Habitat, Central Europe, Africa, and the Oriental region, northward to Peking, and eastward to Flores.

O-ri-ŷŷn, s. [Gr.]

Class. Mythol.: A celebrated giant and hunter, the son of Hyriens, a peasant, or, according to some, a prince of Tanagra.

2. Astron.: One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations, visible at some season of the year in every land, and a very conspicuous object in the winter sky. A line through the Pole Star and Capella, if produced, will cut it. It is somewhat quadrilateral in form, but has been supposed also to resemble the human form of the mythic giant Orion. On his right shoulder, at an angle of the quadrilateral, is Betelgeuse, a star of the first magnitude; on the left shoulder, at another angle, is Bellatrix, of the second magnitude; on the left ankle, at a third angle, is Rigel; and at the right knee, the fourth angle, is the star κ Orionis. Around the waist, inside the quadrilateral, is a belt with three stars in a line, viz., δ , ϵ , and ζ Orionis, all of the second magnitude. Formerly they were popularly called Jacob's Staff, the Golden Yard of Samson, the Three Kings of Southsayers, &c.; now they are more frequently termed the Gold Grains or Spangles of the Belt. Nearly a hundred other stars are visible to the naked eye in Orion, besides thousands which are telescopic. There is also an irresolvable nebula like the head of a fish below the belt. Its appearances under the spectroscope are those presented when gaseous matter is rendered luminous by heat. The Romans considered Orion to bring with it stormy weather, Virgil (*Æn. I.* 535) calls it "nimboŷus Orion,"

and in other passages he alludes to the belief that this constellation was the herald of coming tempest.

3. Script.: The κ Orionis (κ Orionis) of Job ix. 9, xxxviii. 31, and Amos v. 5, is generally believed to be correctly rendered Orion. *Kesil* means foolish, or a fool, implying that the giant constellation, trusting to its size, was foolish enough to defy Heaven.

O-ri-ŷ-nid, s. [Eng. Orion (q.v.); suff. -id.]

Astron. (Pl.): A meteoric ring having its radiant point in Orion. The orbit of the earth intersects it in October.

ŷ-riŷ-kan-ŷ, s. [A North American Indian name.]

Geol.: A post village in Whitestown township, Oneida county, New York. (Lippincott.)

Oriskany formation, s.

Geol.: An American formation well developed in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and more sparingly in New York. Mr. Hall, Sir R. Murchison, Mr. Daniel Sharpe, &c., considered it Devonian. (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, iv. 153; *Murchison's Siluria*, ch. xvi.) It is now classed as Upper Silurian.

ŷ-riŷ-mŷ-lŷŷg-ŷc, or, ŷ-riŷ-mŷ-lŷŷg-ŷc-al, n. [Eng. *orismology*]; *or, oris*]. Of or pertaining to orismology.

ŷ-riŷ-mŷ-lŷ-ŷŷ, s. [Fr. *orismologie*, from Gr. *orismos* (*horiz-mos*) = a bounding, from *orizo* (*horizo*) = to bound, to define; *ŷmos* (*horos*) = a boundary.]

Nat. Science: That branch of natural history which relates to the explanation of technical terms.

ŷ-ri-ŷ-ŷŷn, *or-i-soun, *or-y-ŷŷn, *ŷ-ri-ŷ-ŷŷn, or i-zon, s. [O. Fr. *orison*, *orison*, *orison*, from Lat. *oratio*, *oratio*, *oratio*, *oratio* = a speech, a prayer, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro* = to speak, to pray; Fr. *oraison*; Sp. *oracion*; Ital. *orazione*.] A prayer, a supplication. (Used only in poetry.)

"Waste not thine orison." *Byron's The Gouger*.

ŷ-ri-ŷ-zŷnt, s. [Ital. *orizzonte*.] The horizon. (*Chaucer's C. T.*, II. 1329.)

*ork (1), s. [Ork.]

*ork (2), s. [Lat. *orca*.] A drinking vessel.

Ork-ney-an, n. [Eng. *Orkney*; *an*.] Of or pertaining to the Orkney islands.

"The Orkneyan skerry."

Langfellow's Sonnets.

*or-kŷn, s. [Lat. *orca*.] A drinking vessel; a cup.

"Bee an yeithen polle or vessel for an orkŷn." *Edal's Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 91.

orle, s. [Fr.; Ital. *orlo* = a hem, from Lat. *orla* = a border, a margin, a coast.]

1. Heraldry:

(1) An ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from the border.

"His arms were arguented with an orle of Lions' pass." *Fulder's Woeber*, 2. 219.

(2) A wreath; a roll of cloth, silk or velvet, of two colours, sometimes jewelled, encircling a helmet, and supporting an heraldic crest.

2. Arch.: The same as Orn ET (q.v.).

*In verb:

Her.: Stud when the charges are placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else.

or-lŷ-anŷ, s. [From the name of the town where made.]

Fabric: A kind of cloth goods, having a cotton chain and woollen filling, used for dresses. It has a soft colour and highly finished surface.

or-lŷet, orle, or lŷ (1), s. [Fr. *orlet*; Ital. *orlo*.] (1) (a.)

Arch.: A fillet under the ovolo of a capital.



ORLE.



ORLE.

It is called a rincture when it is at the top or bottom of a shaft.

or-lo (2), s. [Sp.]

Music: A Spanish nautical wind-instrument.

or-logc, s. [Hibernic.] A clock. (*Chaucer's C. T.*, II. 1190.)

*or-lo-gero, s. [Eng. *lo-ger*; *see* *er*.] A timekeeper; one who tells the time. (*Lalage's Story of Thebes*, Prod.)

or-lŷp, orc-loop, or lope, s. [A contraction, for *or-loop*, from *or* = *or*, *or* = *or*, *or* = *or*; so called because it runs over or traverses the ship; from *or* = *over*, and *loopen* = to run.]

Nat. H.: The lowest deck of a vessel having three decks; also a temporary deck. The deck is below the water-line, and may be occupied by the magazine, cock pit, and for stores.

or-mŷr, s. [Ety. doubtful; perhaps contracted from Fr. *oreille* = *ore*; *oreille* = an ear, and *ore* = the sea.]

Zool: A popular name in the Channel Islands for the genus *Hedys*, where it is used for food, after being well beaten to make it tender.

or-mŷ-car-pŷs, or mŷ-car-pŷm, s. [Gr. *oppos* (*horpos*) = a cord, a chain, a necklace, and *karpos* (*horpos*) = limit.]

Bolt: A genus of Hedydæra, *Oromeropus*, or *Oromeropus scariosus* is considered an India to be tonic and stimulant.

or-mŷ-lŷ, s. [Fr. *oraille*, from *or* = gold, and *aille*, pa. par. of *aillois* = to gild.] A brass used for cheap jewellery, and composed of zinc and copper, in various proportions, to imitate gold. Gold lacquer is used to heighten the colour. It is also called Mosaic Gold (q.v.). Bronze and copper-zinc also go by this name.

ormolu-varnish, s. An imitation gold varnish.

or-mŷ-ŷi-a, s. [Gr. *ŷpas* (*horos*) = a necklace; [NECKLACE-ETYLE.]

or-mŷ-ŷ-lŷon, s. [Gr. *ŷpas* (*horos*) = a necklace, and *ŷalon* (*colla*) = wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Conifera, found in the Devonian rocks of North America.

Or-mŷzd, Or-mŷŷd, s. [Hibernic.]

orn, urn, v. t. [Fr. *orne*, from Lat. *urna* = to adorn, to ornament.] To adorn, to ornament; to deck out.

"I had stered ye prodigies and would be charmed with great glory." *Jog's Expedition of Drunk* (Arg. ch. ii.)

or-na-mŷnt, *or-ne-ment, s. [Fr. *ornement*, from Lat. *ornamentum*, from *ornare* = to adorn; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *ornamento*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which adorns, embellishes, or beautifies; an embellishment, a decoration.

"Other ornaments all."

"That into wade a wedding-hold full!" *Chaucer's C. T.*, 8. 131.

2. That which adorns or adds to the beauty and excellence of the mind or character.

"The ornament of a neck and quiet spirit." *Peter iii. 4.*

3. Outward show; specimens of fine outward appearance.

"The world is still dressed with the ornament." *Shakspeare's The Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

4. One who adds lustre or honour to a class, sphere, or possession.

or-na-mŷnt, v. t. [Hibernic.] To adorn, to decorate, to embellish, to beautify; to deck out.

"The intervals between these compartments were richly ornamented with a small plate of brass and ivory." *Walden*, No. 21.

or-na-mŷn-tal, n. & s. [Eng. *ornamental*; *tal*, *tl*, *or*, *or*, *or*, *or*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or of the nature of an ornament, embellishment, decoration; serving to ornament or adorn.

"Its radiant paint, and ornament of gold."

"B. *As subst.*: An ornament, an adornment.

Beautified in the *ornamentally* then. *—* *Chaucer's Church Hist.*, IV. ii. 65.

or-na-mŷn-tal-lŷ, v. t. [Fr. *ornemental*; *tal*, *tl*, *or*, *or*, *or*, *or*.] In an ornamental manner, so as to adorn, embellish, or decorate.

bŷil, bŷŷ; pŷut, jŷŷl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. -ing, -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷun; -çion, -çsion = çun. -cious, -çious, -sious = ŷus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bçl, dçl.

or na men ta tion, *n.* [Eng. ornamentation; *or-*, *n.* + *na-men-ta-tion*, a derivation, a suffix.] The act of ornamenting; a decoration, a adornment; a decorative element.

or na ment er, *n.* [Eng. ornament; *or-*, *n.* + *na-ment-er*, a suffix.] One who ornaments, decorates, or embellishes.

or na ment ist, *n.* [Eng. ornament; *or-*, *n.* + *na-ment-ist*, a suffix.] One who ornaments, decorates, or embellishes; a maker of ornamental articles.

or nato, *v.* [ORNATE, *v.*] To adorn, to ornament, to embellish, to beautify; to set off. *Example:* The landscape, with vague words in their proper situation. See F. R. Keyser, *The Government*, p. 10.

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or nate ly, *adv.* [Eng. ornate; *or-*, *n.* + *nate-ly*, a suffix.] In an ornate manner; luxuriously.

or nate ness, *s.* [Eng. ornate; *or-*, *n.* + *nate-ness*, a suffix.] The quality or state of being ornate.

or na ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ornatura*, a derivation, a suffix.] A decorative ornament, ornamentation.

or nis cop ics, *s.* [Gr. *ornis* (ornis) = a bird, and *opsis* (opsis) = to see, to observe, ORNITHOSCOPIA.] The art of divination by the observation of birds; augury.

or nis cō pist, *s.* [ORNITHOSCOPIA.] One who divines; one tells future events by the observation of birds; an augur.

or nith, *n.* [ORNITHO-]

or nith ic, *a.* [Gr. *ornis* (ornis), genit. *ornithos* (ornithos) = a bird.] Characteristic of or pertaining to birds.

or nith ich nite, *n.* [ORNITHICHNITES]

Etymology: The English name for any of the fossil footprints, supposed to be those of birds, found abundantly on the sandstone slabs of the Trias, especially in the sandstones of the Connecticut valley. [See extract.] It is, however, doubtful if the first element of the name is justified. Prof. Newton (*Evanc. Brit.*, in 728) says that "the best American paleontologists are now inclined to attribute them rather to Dinosaurian reptiles than to birds."

"Dr. H. Beck, President of Amherst College, United States, first submitted these impressions to scientific attention, and published the interpretation of them having been produced by the feet of living birds, and gave them the name of *ornithichnites*." See *Palaeont. (ed. 2nd)*, p. 225.

or nith ich ni tes, *s.* [Prof. ornith, and *ich-ni-tes*, a suffix.] A footprint.

Etymology: A genus erected by Prof. Hitchcock for the birds which he supposed to have made the fossil tracks in the sandstones of the Connecticut valley. He divided it into two groups: (1) *Archydactyl*, with three species, and (2) *Dactylidactyl*, with five species and three varieties, but remarks, "When I speak of species here, I mean species in ornithology, not in ornithology."

"Some of the specimens of ornithology hitherto described are... I have just had in possession some new specimens... all the varieties of tracks under the name of *Archydactyl*, and it is convenient to speak of this sub-class as a distinct branch of knowledge. For all varieties of ornithology." See *Prof. Hitchcock's Report*, p. 10.

or nith ich nōl ô gy, *n.* [Prof. ornith, Gr. *ichnos* (ichnos) = a track, and *logos* (logos) = a word, a discourse.]

Etymology: A branch of geological science which deals with ornithichnites (q.v.).

or ni thinc, *n.* [Eng. ornithorhynch; *or-*, *n.* + *ni-thinc*, a suffix.] A base obtained by

boiling ornithorhynch with hydrochloric acid. It has not been obtained pure.

or ni thite, *s.* [Gr. *ornis* (ornis), genit. *ornithos* (ornithos) = a bird; suff. *-ite* (Mion).]

Etymology: A monoclinic mineral occurring in small crystals in the gneiss of Sombrio Island, Caribbean Sea. An analysis corresponded nearly to the formula $(CaO), P_2O_5 \cdot 2ap$. Dana regards it as an altered metabasite (q.v.).

or ni thō, *n.* [Gr. *ornis* (ornis), genit. *ornithos* (ornithos) = a bird.] Bird like, having some of the characteristics of the class Aves.

or ni thō bi a, *s.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *bios* (bios) = to live.]

Etymology: A form of *Leptodactylus*, which, when winged and parasitic on the grouse, has been described as *Ornithobius pullator*.

or nith ô cōp rōs, *s.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *copros* (copros) = dung.] The dung or droppings of birds; a term applied to guano (q.v.).

or nith ô dēl phi a, *s. pl.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *delphis* (delphis) = the womb.]

Etymology: A name proposed by De Blainville for the *Megascops* (q.v.), because the uterine enlargements of the oviducts do not coalesce, even in their internal portion, to form a common uterine cavity, but open separately, as in the birds and the Reptiles. In Huxley's newer classification, they form his group Protobirdia (q.v.). They are the Ootocoida of Dana.

or nith ô dēl phi c, *n.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithodelphica*; Eng. suff. *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Ornithodelphia (q.v.).

or ni thōg a lūm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ornithogalax* (ornithogalax).]

Etymology: Star of Bethlehem; a genus of Scilla (q.v.) (*Lanthe*), or Lillie (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). The bulb is coated, the leaves all radical and linear; the flowers racemose or corymbose, white, with the perianth segments free; ovary triquetrous, with three glands on the top. Known species fifty to sixty. One, *Ornithogalum pycnanthum*, the Spiked Star of Bethlehem, is British. Two, *O. umbellatum*, the Common, and *O. nutans*, the Drooping Star of Bethlehem, are naturalized.

or nith ôid, *a.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *oides* (oides) = form.] Resembling birds; Having avian affinities.

"I attach the Typopus to the ornithoid Lizards." See *Hitchcock's Technology of Massachusetts*, p. 195.

or nith ôid ich nite, *s.* [Eng. ornithoid, and *ich-ni-tes*, a suffix.] A fossil track resembling that of a bird.

or nith ô lite, *s.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *lithos* (lithos) = a stone.]

Etymology: Any fossil remains of a bird. It is sometimes used in the same sense as ornitholite (q.v.). As yet ornitholites have only been found in the newer formations—the Cretaceous, Chalk, and the Tertiaries.

"The Pliocene epoch is far less rich than the preceding *ornitholites*, and what have been found are far less well determined." See *Evanc. Brit.* (ed. 2nd), in 731.

or nith ô lôg ic, *a.* [ORNITHOLOGICAL.]

or nith ô lôg ic al, *a.* [Eng. ornithologia; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to Ornithology (q.v.).

"Has given a very detailed description of it in his excellent *ornithological dictionary*." See *Pennant's Brit. Zoology; The Wood and Paper*.

or ni thōl ô gist, *s.* [Eng. ornithologia; *-ist*.] One who is skilled or versed in ornithology; one who studies and describes the natural history of birds, their forms, habits, structure, and classification.

or ni thōl ô gy, *s.* [Prof. ornitho; and Gr. *logos* (logos) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *ornithologia*; Sp. & Ital. *ornithologia*.]

Etymology: "The methodical study, and consequent knowledge of birds, with all that relates to them." (*Prof. Newton*, in *Evanc. Brit.*, xviii. 2). It embraces Calidology (which treats of nests), Oology, Pterylogy, and Ornithotomy. Its earliest literature dates from Aristotle (b.c. 385-322), and every succeeding age has added its quota. To two Englishmen, however—Francis Willughby (1625-1672) and John Ray (1628-1705) is really due the credit of laying the foundation of

scientific Ornithology. That part of the science which deals with the classification of birds is an unsettled state; but the fact that old classifications based on external characteristics are of little or no scientific value is now recognized. In the early part of this century Nitzsch made an attempt to introduce a better method. Simevall followed, in the memoir he presented to the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, in 1835; and Prof. Huxley, in a paper read before the Zoological Society (*Proc.*, 1867, 415-72), in which he made his celebrated announcement that "Birds are greatly modified Reptiles," proposed a morphological classification.

or nith ô măn gy, *s.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *mantra* (mantra) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by observation of the actions, flight, &c., of birds; augury.

or ni thō mý i a, *s.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *myia* (myia) = a fly.]

Etymology: A genus of Pupipara, family Hippoboscidae. The species are parasitic on birds. *Ornithomyia avicularia* infests many birds; *O. hirsutissima*, which resembles a small spider, is usually peculiar to the martin, though Van Beneden (*Animal Parasites*, p. 122) relates a case in which these insects left their feathered hosts to attack the patients in the military hospital at Louvain.

or ni thōn, *s.* [Gr., from *ornis* (ornis), genit. *ornithos* (ornithos) = a bird.] A building in which birds and fowls are kept; an aviary, a poultry house.

or ni thōp tēr a, *s.* [ORNITHOPTERUS.]

Etymology: Birds-wing Butterflies; a genus of Papilionida. The wings, measuring fully seven inches in expanse, are velvety black, contrasted in *Ornithoptera brookiana* with spots of brilliant metallic green, replaced in *O. crassus* by fiery orange, while the body of the latter is golden and its breast a vivid crimson. The species, which are numerous, are distributed over the islands of the Malay archipelago, reaching their maximum of size and beauty in the Moluccas. (*Hallace's Malay Archipelago*.)

or ni thōp tēr ūs, *s.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *pteron* (pteron) = a wing.]

Etymology: An imperfectly-known genus of Pterosauria (q.v.). It comprises forms having a wing-finger, with only two phalanges. It is possibly a transition-form between the Reptile, and Aves, or it may be really referable to the latter class.

or nith ô pūs, *s.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *pus* (pus) = a foot.]

Etymology: Bird's-foot; a genus of Coronillae (q.v.). [BIRD'S-FOOT.]

or ni thō rhyñ chi dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithorhynchus* (s); Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idus*.]

Etymology: The first of the two families constituting Huxley's sub-class Prototheria (q.v.). It contains a single genus Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

or ni thō rhyñ chūs, *s.* [Prof. ornitho, and Gr. *rhynchus* (rhynchus) = a beak, a bill.]

Etymology: The sole genus of the family Ornithorhynchidae, founded by Blumenbach (1809), the name Platypus, given by Shaw (1799), being preoccupied. Promaxilla and mandible expanded anteriorly, and supporting a horny beak; teeth in the adult supplied functionally by horny structures; legs short, fitted for swimming; feet webbed, each with five well-developed toes, armed with large claws, and beyond which, in the fore-feet, the interdigital membrane is extended. On the heel of the male is a horny spur, with a basal gland, similar in structure to the poison-fang of a venomous snake. No evidence as to the function of this spur was obtainable till Mr. Speer (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1876, p. 162) recorded a case in which an animal used this weapon to inflict a severe wound, which was followed by symptoms of local poisoning. Tongue not extensible; tail rather short, broad, and depressed; eyes very small; fur close and soft. A single species, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (Blum.), *O. australis* (Shaw), inhabits Australia and Tasmania. It is aquatic, and feeds on water insects, small mollusca, and worms. For a long time a question existed as to the manner in which this animal propagated its species. The

"black fellows" asserted that it had eggs; and that this fact was known to some Europeans, the following extract from a letter now lying before the writer of this paragraph will show:

"I remember — being amused that — should think the English people—the educated portion—should not know the Flatypus and eggs, for I recollect being told it when a child, and my mother pointing out the curious creature among the stuffed animals in the British Museum."

The question, however, was definitively set at rest by Mr. H. W. Caldwell (Sept. 1854), who has found that the Ornithosuchus, though mammalian in its general structure, is beyond doubt oviparous, laying two eggs at a time. These are about 1/2 in. in the longer, and 1/4 in. in the shorter diameter. The shell is white, strong, and flexible.

or nith ô-saur, *s.* [ORNITHOSAURIAN.] The same as ORNITHOSAURIAN, B.

or nith ô-sau ri-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *σαυρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: Prof. Seeley's name for the Pterosauria (q.v.).

or-nith ô-sau ri-an, *u. d. s.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithosauria*(*u*); Eng. suff. *-ia*.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Ornithosauria (q.v.).

"Its ornithosaurian character was provable."—*H. G. Seeley: Ornithosauria*, p. 78.

B. As subst.: Any individual of Prof. Seeley's sub-class Ornithosauria.

"The proportions of the Cambridge Ornithosaurians"—*H. G. Seeley: Ornithosauria*, p. 4.

or-ni thô-scél i dâ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *σκέλος* (*skelos*) = a leg.]

Palæont.: An extinct order of Reptiles, so named by Huxley because "they present a large series of modifications intermediate in structure between existing Reptilia and Aves." It has two sub-orders, Dinosauria and Compsognatha.

or-nith ô-scél i dan, *u. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithoscelid*(*u*); Eng. suff. *-id*.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the Ornithoscelida (q.v.).

"This transitional character of the *ornithoscelid* skeleton is most marked in the pelvis and hind limb."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 201.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Ornithoscelida.

"No *ornithoscelid* is known to have possessed a clavicle."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 206.

or-ni thô-s'cô pist *s.* [Eng. *ornithoscopy*(*y*); *-ist*.] The same as ORNITHOSCOPY (q.v.).

or-ni thô-s'cô pÿ, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν* (*skopein*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *ornithoscopie*.] The same as ORNITHOSCOPIES (q.v.). (*De Quincy*.)

or-nith ô-tôm ic-âl, *a.* [Eng. *ornithotom*(*y*); *-ic-âl*.] Pertaining to the knowledge or practice of the anatomy of birds.

"The nearest abstract of most of our present ornithotomical knowledge."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 728.

or-ni thôt-ô mist, *s.* [Eng. *ornithotom*(*y*); *-ist*.] One who practically studies the anatomy of birds.

"To harmonize the views of ornithotomists with those of ornithologists."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 41.

or-ni thôt-ô my, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomê*) = a cutting.]

Nat. Science: The knowledge or practice of the anatomy of birds.

or-ni thür-âte, *s.* [Eng. *ornithuric*(*ic*); *-âte*.] *Chem.*: A salt of ornithuric acid.

or-ni thür ic, *u.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Eng. *uric*.] (See compound.)

ornithuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₉H₂₆N₂O₄. An acid extracted by alcohol from the excrement of birds living on food mixed with benzoic acid. It crystallizes in colorless, anhydrous needles, melting at 182°; slightly soluble in water, very soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths, insoluble salts with the oxides of the heavy metals.

or-nÿs, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Flowering Ash; a genus of Fraxineæ. Petals are present. About twelve species are known. *Ornus caropæna* and *O. rotundifolia*, found in the south of Europe, are both called the Mama Ash.

ôr ô (1), *pref.* [OREO-.]

ôr ô (2), *pref.* [Lat. *os*, genit. *oris* = the mouth.] Belonging to or connected with the mouth.

oro anal, *u.* A term applied to an orifice in some extinct Crinoids and Trystidians, which is supposed by some authorities to have fulfilled the functions of a mouth and of an anus.

"The view advocated by Mr. Billings is that this aperture was the mouth, or rather that it was *oro-anal*."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1858), p. 294.

ôr ô bân châ çç æ, **ôr ô bân chë æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orobanch*(*u*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æcor*, *-æc*.]

Bot.: Broomrape; an order of Petiogaean Exogens, alliance Gentianales. It consists of herbaceous leafless plants growing parasitically on the roots of others. Stems covered with brown or colorless scales; calyx divided, persistent, inferior; corolla monopetalous, irregular, persistent; stamens four, didynamous; ovary superior, one-celled, seated in a fleshy disk, with two or more parietal polyspermous placentae; fruit capsular; seeds very minute, indelinite. Found in the four great continents. Known genera fourteen, species 125. Two genera, *Orobanche* and *Lathraea*, are British.

ôr ô bân chë, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὀροβάγγη* (*orobangche*) = a parasitic plant; that of Theophrastus, probably = dodder; that of Dioscorides = broomrape.]

Bot.: Broomrape; the typical genus of the order Orobanchaceæ (q.v.). Corolla sagittate, four to five-lobed, deciduous, with a persistent base. Known species about seventy. Formerly the British species were said to be eleven, now they are reduced to six. *Orobanchæ nativa* is bitter and astringent. An infusion of it has been used as an application to foul ulcers, and internally to restrain alvine fluxes; *O. rubra* (or *epithymania*) was formerly used as a bitter tonic.

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ôr ô-bus, *s.* [Gr. *ὀροβος* (*orobos*) = the bitter-vetch.]

Bot.: Formerly a genus of Viciae, now a sub-genus of Lathyrus. Perennial plants, without tendrils; calyx gibbous at the base. Two British species, *Lathyrus (orobus) macrorhizus*, and *L. major*. There are two varieties of the first, *O. macrorhizus* proper (formerly *orobus taberosus*), and *L. tenuifolius*.

ôr ô grâph ic, **ôr ô grâph ic-âl**, *u.* [Eng. *orography*(*y*); *-ic*, *-ic-âl*.] Of or pertaining to orography.

ôr rôg-ra phÿ, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. *γράφω* (*grapho*) = to write, to describe.]

Nat. Science: That branch of science which treats of mountains and the mountain systems of the world; orology, oreography.

ôr ô hip-pÿs, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: An American genus of Equidae, from the Eocene of Utah and Wyoming. They were about the size of a fox, and had four toes on the fore, and three on the hind feet. The beds in which these remains were found are slightly later in date than those which yielded *Eohippus* (q.v.). Prof. Marsh has discriminated several species.

ôr rôidc, **ôr rôidc**, *s. & u.* [Fr. *or* = gold; Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. As subst.: An alloy resembling gold in appearance. One formula for its production is: copper, 100 parts; zinc or tin, 17; magnesia, 6; sal-ammoniac, 3.6; quicklime, 0.12; and tartar of commerce, 9. Employed in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases.

B. As adj.: Made of the alloy described under A; as, *oroide* jewellery.

o rol-oggc, *s.* [OROLOGIC.]

ôr ô-lôg ic-âl, *u.* [Eng. *orology*(*y*); *-ic-âl*; Fr. *orologie*.] Of or pertaining to orology, as a treatise on mountains.

ôr rôl-ô gÿst, *s.* [Eng. *orology*(*y*); *-ist*.] Inversed in orology; one who describes or treats of mountains.

ôr rôl-ô gÿ, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *orologie*.] The same as OROGRAPHY (q.v.).

ô ron ti a çç-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orontium*], Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ-ia*.]

Bot.: Orontids; an order of Endogens, alliance Juncales. Herbaceous plants, stemless, or creeping over trees, or aquatic; flowers perfect, crowded on a single thick spathe, usually with a spathe; calyx and corolla none, or of four, five, six, or seven seedless, stamens as many as the scales; ovary free, with one or more cells; fruit a berry. Known genera thirteen, species about seventy. (*Lindley*.) St. Joseph Hooker reduces it to a sub-order of Ardonia. One species is British. [ACONTIS.]

ô ron ti ad, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *orontia* (or)], Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (1): Lindley's name for the Orontaceæ.

ô ron ti ô-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orontium*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orontaceæ. The flowers have a regular perianth, the leaves are plane, entire, palmate, or pinnate; ovules pendulous. (*Lindley*.)

ô ron ti ùm, *s.* [Lat., from late Gr. *ὀροζω* (*orotw*), which, according to Hebericus = (Lat.) *h. ch. = an hero*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Orontaceæ (q.v.). A North American plant cultivated in England. The root of *Orontia aquatilis* is acrid when fresh, but eatable when dry.

ôr ô pí òn, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. *πίον* (*piôn*) = fat; Ger. *berg* = mountain; soap.]

Min.: A variety of bode of a dark blue to black colour; hard, greasy. Found at Olkutsch, in Poland. Dana refers it to the species Halloysite (q.v.).

ôr ô tünd, *u. & s.* [Lat. *o* (genit. *oris*) = the mouth, and *retundus* = round, smooth.]

A. As adj.: Characterized by fulness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; rich and musical. (Said of the voice or manner of utterance.)

B. As subst.: A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fulness, clearness, strength, and smoothness, and having the rich and musical quality, which forms the highest perfection of the human voice.

or pha line, *s.* [Fr. *orphelin*, from O. Fr. *orphelin*.] An orphan (q.v.).

or phan, *s. & u.* [Lat. *orphanus*, from Gr. *ὄρφανος* (*orphanos*) = destitute.]

A. As substantive:

I. Urd. Lang.: A child who has been bereft of one or both parents, usually the latter.

"I was left a trumpeted orphan."—*Templeton: Locksley Hall*, 136.

II. Church Hist.: A party of Hussites who refused to follow Procopius or to elect any special leader after the death of Ziska, and called themselves Orphans because they had lost their spiritual Father.

B. As adj.: Being an orphan; having lost one or both parents.

"An unknown artist's orphan child."—*Langdon: Sea Breeze*, 2.

orphans' court, *s.*

Amer. Law: A court in some States of the American Union, having jurisdiction over the persons and estates of orphans.

or phan, *v. t.* [ORPHAN, *s.*] To make an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends.

"The sons of orphaned infancy."—*Præc. Arminian*

or phan âge, *s.* [Eng. *orphan*; *âge*.]

1. The state or condition of an orphan; orphanhood.

2. Orphans collectively.

"In London the share of the children for orphanage partly is not fully vested in them till the aged twenty-one before which they cannot dispose of it by testament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., c. 32.

3. A home or asylum for orphans.

"The first mention of Orphan houses is in the laws of the emperor Justinian. In modern times care was founded by Augustus Flankar, at Halle, in 1608 or 1609. The first in England seems to have been that commenced at Hoxton in 1558, and subsequently transferred to Haverstock Hill, its present seat. Many others now exist. One of the most valuable is that founded by George Muller, in 1816, and still flourishing.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **çpçot**, **ççenophon**, **ççist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = çhan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-çion**, **-çion = zhün**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious = shus**. **-ble**, **-dic**, &c. = **bçl**, **dçl**.

Palaeont.: The same as ORTHOCERATIDA (q.v.).

or-thōc-ēr-ās, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *σέρας* (*keras*)=a horn, the chambered shell resembling a straight horn.]

Palaeont.: The typical genus of the Orthoceratida (q.v.). The shell straight, siphon central, aperture sometimes contracted. Known species 240; from the Silurian to the Liass. Distribution North America, Australia, and Europe.

ōr-thō-cē-rāt-ī-dēs, *s. pl.* [M. d. Lat. *orthoceerus*, gent. *orthoceerit*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ībōr*.]

Palaeont.: A family of tetrabranchiate Cephalopoda. The shell is straight, curved, or discoidal, with a small body-chamber, a contracted aperture, and a complicated siphonule.

or-thō-cēr'-a-tīc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orthoceerus*, gent. *orthoceeritis*; suff. *-īc* (*Palaeont.*) (q.v.). Any individual of the genus Orthoceerus, or the family Orthoceratidae. (*Queen: Anat. Invert.*, p. 331.)

orth-ō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *κλάσις* (*klasis*)=a fracture.]

Min.: A monoclinic species of the felspar group of misiclicates of Dana. Hardness, 6 to 6½; sp. gr. 2.44 to 2.62; lustre, vitreous when pure, cleavage-planes of altered kinds sometimes pearly; colour, white, gray, reddish; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal when of fine grain. Compos.: silica, 64.6; alumina, 18.7; potash, 16.9=100; soda sometimes replaces a part of the potash. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: 1. Ordinary, (1) Adularia, including moonstone and valencinite; (2) Sunstone, or aventurin-felspar; (3) Necnrite; (4) Amazon-stone, now referred to Microcline (q.v.); (5) Erythrite; (6) Saundine, or glassy felspar; (7) Chesterlite, now referred to Microcline (q.v.); (8) Microcline of Breithaupt; (9) Loxoclase; (10) Paradixite; (11) Cottaitte; (12) Mullian; (13) Lazurfelspar; (14) Perthite; (15) Murchisonite. 2. Compact Orthoclase, or Orthoclase-Felsite, including massive kinds constituting rocks; it is an essential constituent of many rocks, granites, gneisses, syenites, &c.

orthoelase-diorite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of a crystalline granular mixture of trichite oligoclase and hornblende. (*Lyell*.)

orthoelase porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock having a compact porphyritic ground-mass, with little or no free quartz, but with crystals of orthoclase, hornblende, biotite, and a little trichite felspar. Called also Syenite-porphyry. (*Lyell*.)

or-thō-clās'-tīc, *a.* [ORTHOCLEASE.] Pertaining to, or consisting of orthoclase.

orthoclastic-felspars, *s. pl.*

Petrol.: One of two divisions of felspar, containing that which has rectangular cleavage.

or-thō-crē-sōl, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *eresol*.] [CRESOL.]

or-thō-dī-āg-ō-nal, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *dichonol* (q.v.).]

Crystalllog.: The inclined lateral axis in the monoclinic system. It is at right angles to the vertical axis. (*Dana: Min.* (ed. 5th), p. xxvi.)

or-thō-dōx, **or-thō-dōxc**, *a.* [Fr. *orthodoxe*, from Low Lat. *orthodoxus*; Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος* (*orthodoxos*)=of the right opinion, from *ὀρθος* (*orthos*)=upright, right, true, and *δόξα* (*doxa*)=opinion; Sp. *ortodoxo*.]

1. Holding the right or true faith; sound in opinion or doctrine; espec. in religious opinions or doctrines; opposed to *heterodox* and *heretical*.

"Tillotson vainly endeavoured to show that Christianity (according to the notions of orthodoxy) was *orthodox* in this point."—*Forten*, *dis.* 2.

2. In accordance with sound or true doctrine or that commonly held as true.

"I confess an *orthodox* faith can never bring us to heaven."—*By. Beverage: Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 158.

Orthodox Eastern Church, *s.*

Church Hist.: The Greek Church (q.v.).

or-thō-dōx-ā-l, *a.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-al*.] Orthodox.

"Down with the *orthodox* train,
All loyal subjects slay."
Brome: The Scots' Encouragement, (1643.)

or-thō-dōx-āl-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy, orthodoxness. (*Cutler: Intell. System*, p. 399.)

or-thō-dōx-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ly*.] In an orthodox manner; in accordance with orthodoxy.

or-thō-dōx-ās-tīc-āl, *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθος* (*orthos*)=right, true, and *δοξαστικός* (*doxastikos*)=forming an opinion; *δοξα* (*doxa*)=an opinion.] Orthodox.

"More *orthodox* and *orthodox* Christians than they themselves."—*Face: Martyn*, p. 28.

or-thō-dōx-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ic-āl*.] Pertaining to or characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

or-thō-dōx-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ly*.] In an orthodox manner.

"So soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled."—*Bacon: Advice to Sir G. Villiers*.

or-thō-dōx-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

or-thō-dōx-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ὀρθοδοξία* (*orthodoxia*), from *ὀρθόδοξος* (*orthodoxos*)=orthodox (q.v.); Fr. *orthodoxie*; Sp. *ortodoxia*.] The quality or state of being orthodox; soundness of faith, opinion, or doctrine, espec. in religious matters; conformity to orthodox opinions or views.

¶ *Feast of Orthodoxy*:

Church Hist.: A festival established by the Greeks in the ninth century to commemorate the firm support given by the Council of Constantinople, 879 A.D. (deceased by the Greeks the eighth (oecumenical), to the Second Council of Nice in the re-establishment of image-worship within the Eastern Church. (*Moshers: Church Hist.*, cent. ix., pt. ii, ch. iii., § 1-5.)

or-thō-drōm-īc, *a.* [Eng. *orthodromic*; *-ic*.]

Navig.: Of or pertaining to orthodromy (q.v.).

or-thō-drōm-īcs, *s.* [ORTHODROMIC.]

Navig.: The art or science of sailing in the arc of some great circle which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe; orthodromy.

or-thō-drō-mŷ, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *δρομος* (*drōmos*)=a running, a course, from *δραμειν* (*draumein*), 2nd aor. infin. of *τρέχω* (*trechō*)=to run; Fr. *orthodromie*.]

Navig.: The art of sailing in a straight course; orthodromics.

or-thō-ēp-īc, **or-thō-ēp-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *orthopeic*]; *-ic*, *-ic-āl*.] Of or pertaining to orthopey.

"The fittest *orthopeical* representatives of word and ideas."—*Wilson: Prochaska*, *Wan*, h. 53.

or-thō-ēp-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *orthopeical*; *-ly*.] In an orthopeic manner; with correct pronunciation.

or-thō-ē-pist, **or-thō-ē-pist**, *s.* [Eng. *orthopeic*]; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in orthopey; one who writes on orthopey.

or-thō-ē-pŷ, **or-thō-ē-pŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *ὀρθοπεία* (*orthopeia*), from *ὀρθος* (*orthos*)=right, true, and *πέος* (*peos*)=a word; Fr. *orthopie*; Sp. & Ital. *ortopedia*.] The art of uttering words correctly; correct speech or pronunciation.

"The expression of such names or words, whether by writing, orthography, or by speech, *orthopey*."—*Walker: Real Character*, pt. iii, ch. 1.

or-thōg-ā-mŷ, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *γάμος* (*gamos*)=marriage.]

Bot.: The fertilization of the ovule by the application to the stigma of pollen derived from the stamens of the particular flower to which it belongs, as distinguished from heterogamy. (*K. Brown*, 1874.)

or-thōg-nā-thŷm, *s.* [Eng. *orthognathous*]; *-ism*.]

Anthrop.: The state or condition of being orthognathous (q.v.).

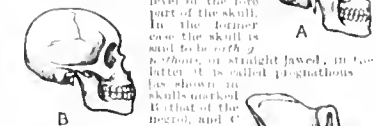
"The structural modifications involved in prognathism and orthognathism."—*Huxley: Man's Place in Nature*, p. 148.

or-thōg-nā-thōus, **or-thōg-nāth-īc**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orthognathus*; Gr. *ὀρθός* (*ortho-*)

=straight, and *γαθος* (*gathos*)=a jaw. (*Beltrami*, in *Muller's Archiv*, 1848, p. 271.)

Anthrop.: (See *extra*.)

"The profile of the face of the Calanque is almost vertical, the facial bones being thrown downwards and under the eye-part of the skull. [This form of skull is shown in the illustration marked A.] The profile of the face of the Negro on the other hand, is singularly inclined, the front part of the jaws projecting far forward beyond the level of the eye-part of the skull. In the former case the skull is said to be *orthognathous*, in the latter it is called *prognathous*."—*Brookman: On Drawing*.



Blay: "A term which has been borrowed, with no force than elegance, by the six or equivalent shanty *Harley: Man's Place in Nature*, pp. 10, 117.

or-thō-gōn, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *γωνία* (*gonia*)=an angle.] A rectangular figure, a figure having all its angles right angles.

"Your *ortho-gon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples."—*Brookman: On Drawing*.

or-thōg-ō-nal, *a.* [Eng. *orthognon*; *-al*.] Rectangular; right angled. The orthognonal projection of a magnitude is that projection which is made by projecting lines drawn perpendicular to the plane of projection.

or-thōg-ōn-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *orthognon*; *-ly*.] Perpendicularly; at right angles.

or-thō-graph, *s.* [ORTHOGRAPHY, II.]

or-thōg-rā-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *orthography*]; *-er*.] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

"He is termed *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange dishes."—*Shallop: March*, *lib.*, n. 3.

or-thō-grāph-īc, **or-thō-grāph-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *orthographic*]; *-ic*, *-ic-āl*; Fr. *orthographique*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*: 1. Pertaining or relating to the orthography or correct spelling of words.

"I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little *orthographic* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the publick."—*Atterton: Spectator*.

2. Rightly or correctly spelled.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: A *Dromedaryship*: Pertaining to the orthography of a plan.

"In the *orthographic* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each part, and of what belongs to it."—*Mortimer: Hierarchy*.

2. *Geom.*: Pertaining to right lines or angles.

orthographic projection, *s.*

Geom.: That projection in which points are projected by means of straight lines drawn through them, perpendicular to the plane of projection. All the projections of descriptive geometry are orthographic, also that particular kind of spherical projection called the orthographic projection. The name is almost exclusively applied in the latter case. The orthographic projection of the circles of the sphere may be regarded as the perspectives of the circles, the point of sight being at an infinite distance from the principal plane, or plane of projection, which is, in this case, the perspective plane. [PERSPECTIVE.]

or-thō-grāph-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *orthographic*]; *-ly*.]

1. According to the rules of correct spelling.

2. After the manner of orthographic projection.

or-thōg-rā-phist, *s.* [Eng. *orthography*]; *-ist*.] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

or-thōg-rā-phize, *v. i.* [Eng. *orthographize*]; *-ize*.] To follow the rules of orthography; to spell correctly.

or-thōg-rā-phŷ, **or-thō-grāph**, **or-thōg-rā-phic**, **or-tog-rā-phic**, *s.* [I. Fr. *orthographie*, from Lat. *orthographia*, from Gr. *ὀρθογραφία* (*orthographia*)=a writing correctly, from *ὀρθος* (*orthos*)=right, and *γράφω* (*graphō*)=to write; Sp. & Ital. *ortografia*.]

I. *Ordinary Language* (of the form *orthography*).

hōil, **bōy**; **pout**, **jōvl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **çis**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -Ing. -cian, -tian = **şan**. -tion, -sion = **şhün**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **şhüs**. -hic, -dic, &c. = **hcl**, **del**.

1. A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.
 * This disease was an orthology, owing to an or-
 thology, the more or less and turbid humours
 from his joints, his lungs. Harvey, On Contemp-
 tion.

2. Any difficulty of breathing.
 * II. The orthology of a building (orthology) is
 the elevation of a building showing all the
 parts thereof, their true proportions, the or-
 thology, the external or internal. The
 external is the elevation of the outer face of
 a building, the internal is a section of
 the same.

or thol o gy. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *ὄσχος* (*oschos*) = a word, a discourse.] The true, right, or correct description of things.
 * The orthology, as it were the homology, part
 of geometry, is orthology and orthography.
 Boyle, On the Nature of Air.

or tho met ric. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *metric*.] Pertaining to, or having a system of measurement in which are at right angles with each other.

or thom e try. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *θεῖον* (*theion*) = a sacrifice.] The art of con-
 structing, or constructing vessels, correctly;
 correct construction.

or tho mor phic. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = a shape.]
 * This is that period in the development of
 organized beings in which their full per-
 fection is attained, prior to the formation of
 spermatic and germinal elements. (Darwin.)

or tho nyx i dæ. [Mod. Lat. *orthonyx*,
 from Gr. *ὄρθος* (*orthos*), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff.]

A family proposed by Mr. Salvan for the reception of the genus *Orthonyx* (q.v.).

or tho nyx. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*onyx*) = a claw.]

An Australian genus of Passeres, but which may, according to the late W. A. Forbes (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 745), "be safely placed in Mr. Sharpe's somewhat vaguely defined *Amelidae*." The type-species *Orthonyx spencei*, from south-eastern Australia, is rather larger than a skylark, and colored somewhat like a hedge-sparrow above. The wings are lined with white; chin, throat, and breast pure white in male, bright reddish-orange in female. *Or. Spencei*, from Queensland, is rather larger than the type, and has a black plumage; *Or. New Guinea*, from New Guinea, closely resembles *Or. spencei*.

or tho pæ di a, or tho pæ dy, or tho pæ dy. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *παῖς* (*paîs*) = a child.] The act or art of curing, or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally of persons of any age.

or tho pæ dic, or tho pæ dic a, or tho pæ dic, or tho pæ dic a. [Orthology.] Relating to, or pertaining to orthology, or the treatment of deformities in the human body.
 * An Orthopædic Hospital was founded in London in 1836.

or tho pæ dist. [Eng. *orthopædic* (a); *o. t.*] *O. t.* is stalled in orthopædic, or the treatment of deformities in the human body.

or tho pæ dy, or tho pæ dy. [Orthology.]

or thoph o ny. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *ὄσχος* (*oschos*) = a word.] The art of spreading the word, or giving it proper attention.

or tho plo cæ. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *πέλος* (*pelos*) = a plating.] Lat. fem. pead. suff. *o. t.*
 * A tribe of Umbelliferae having the umbels in the lower part of the folded ortholobes, the *O>>* Families: Brassicaceæ, Umbelliferae, Psychotriaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, and Ericaceæ.

or thop ne a, or thop ny. [Gr. *ὄρθος* (*orthos*) = straight, upright, and *νεῖος* (*neos*) = young.]

1. A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.
 * This disease was an orthology, owing to an or-
 thology, the more or less and turbid humours
 from his joints, his lungs. Harvey, On Contemp-
 tion.

2. Any difficulty of breathing.
 * II. The orthology of a building (orthology) is
 the elevation of a building showing all the
 parts thereof, their true proportions, the or-
 thology, the external or internal. The
 external is the elevation of the outer face of
 a building, the internal is a section of
 the same.

or thop tær a. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Orthoptera*: An order of the class Insecta, having four densely reticulated wings, the anterior more or less coriaceous, the posterior folded under them, and membranous; sometimes apterous. In the most typical groups the wings are detached and closely applied to the body. Mouth mandibulate, metamorphosis incomplete. The order is now usually divided into two sub-orders, Psyllonotoptera (q.v.), and Orthoptera Genuina. The true Orthoptera have been arranged in the following families: (1) Blattellæ; (2) Forficulæ; (3) Lepidoptera of Westwood and the group Dermaptera of Burmeister; (4) Mantidæ; (5) Phasmodæ; (6) Gryllidæ; (7) Locustidæ; (8) Acrididæ. By some authors the Blattellæ and Phasmodæ forming the Grassiaria, and the last three families the Saltatoria. By others the Mantidæ and Phasmodæ are placed in the Curculionida, but nearly all agree in adopting Westwood's classification for the Forficulidæ.
 2. *Palæoptera*: The order came into existence in the Coal-measures.

orthoptera genuina, s. pl. [ORTHOPTERA.]

or thop tær ois. [Mod. Lat. *orthoptera*; Eng. adj. suff. *o. is.*] Of or pertaining to the order Orthoptera, having wings that fold like a fan.

or thõ rhõm bic. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *rhombe* (q.v.).]

1. *Orth. Long.*: Rectangular and rhombic.
 2. *Orth. Ang.*: Having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles. Called also tri-metric (q.v.).

or thõ rhyñ chüs. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *ῥυξ* (*rhuxos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Orth.: A genus of Trochilidæ established by Cuvier, who enumerated five species.

or thõ scõp ic. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeo*) = to see, to observe.] (See compound.)

orthoscopic lens, s.
Optic: An arrangement of two achromatic compound lenses, separated by an interval.

orth ose. [ORTHOCLEASE.]

or tho si a. [Gr. *Ὀρθασία* (*Orthasia*) = a name of Artemis.]
Entom.: The typical genus of the Orthosidae. Four are British, *Orthosia suspecta*, the Suspect; *O. Upsilon*, the Dismal; *O. Iota*, the Rusty; and *O. muclabata*, the Yellow-line Quaker.

õr thõs i dæ. [Mod. Lat. *orthosia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *o. is.*]

Entom.: Chestnuts; a family of Nocturnia. Antennæ of the male pubescent or ciliated; abdomen flattened and with no crest; anterior wings pointed at the tip. Larva, cylindrical, velvety, nocturnal. British species thirty-four. Many of them have grey, reddish, or yellowish feet, and white hinder wings. (Sturton.)

or thõ spær mæ. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *σπερμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A section of Umbelliferae, having the endosperm on the ventral side, and flat.

or thõ spær mous. [ORTHOSPERMIA.]
Bot.: Having straight seeds. Used of certain Umbelliferae. (Darwin.)

or thõ stæde. [Fr., from Gr. *ὄρθος* (*orthos*) = straight, and *στῆναι* (*stēnai*) = to stand.]

Arch. Costume: A long and ample tunic with straight or upright folds.

or thõ style. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *στυλός* (*stylós*) = a column, a pillar.]
Arch.: A columnar arrangement, in which the columns are placed in a straight line.

or thõ t õ mous. [ORTHOTOMUS.]
Crysallog.: Having two cleavages at right angles to each other.

or thõ t õ müs. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Orpith.: Tailor-bird (q.v.), a genus of Malurinae (q.v.). Thirteen species are known, ranging over the whole Oriental region; of these *Orthotomus longicaudus* is the type. Bill slightly flattened at base, nostrils with longitudinal opening; tail graduated, feathers narrow. Tarsi with single scale in front; outer toe the longest.

or thõ tõe. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *τόπος* (*topos*) = a town, an accent.]

Gram. Termin.: Having the proper or correct accent. A term applied to certain Greek particles, when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are ordinarily enclitic.

or thõ trich e i, or thõ trich e i chã cẽ æ. [Mod. Lat. *orthotrichina*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-i, or fem. -iæ.*]
Bot.: A sub-tribe of *Pottiace* (q.v.).

or thõ trich e i chũm. [Gr. *ὄρθοτριχία* (*orthotrichia*) = hair which stands on end; pref. *ortho-*, and *τρίχης* (*trichis*), genit. *τριχῆος* (*trichos*) = hair. Named from the straight direction of the teeth of the peristome.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Orthotrichiæ, having the peristome double, the outer composed of thirty-two teeth, the veil campanulate, plaited, and sometimes hairy. It contains mosses occurring in tufts on trees and stones, never on the soil, and is widely distributed. Twenty-three are British.

or thõ t rõ pal, or thõ t rõ pous. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *τροπή* (*trōpē*) = a turn.]

Botany:
 1. *Gen.*: Straight, and having the same direction as the body to which it belongs.
 2. *Spec. (of an embryo)*: Erect with respect to the seed, having the cotyledons next the hilum, the base at the apex of the ovule, the radicle at the end of the seed next the hilum, and a raphe and chalazæ present.

or thõ t y pous. [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = figure, form, type.]

Min.: Having a perpendicular cleavage.

or tive. [Lat. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, pa. par. of *orior* = to rise; Fr. *ortif*, fem. *ortive*; Ital & Sp. *ortivo*.] Rising, eastern, orient; pertaining or relating to the rising of any star or planet.

Astronomy: of eastern amplitude in astronomy, is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises and the east point of the horizon. = *Falouner*. *Meteoric Dictionary*.

or tõ lan. [O. Fr. *hortolan* (Fr. *ortolan*), from O. Ital. *hortolano* = (1) a gardener, (2) an ortolan, from Lat. *hortolanus* = (a.) belonging to a garden, (s.) a gardener, from *hortulus* = a little garden, dimin. of *hortus* = a garden; Ital. *ortolano*.]

1. *Ort. Lang.*: A gardener.
 * I yielded myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most indolent ortolan. — *State Papers*, 1556.
 2. *Ortolan*: *Emberiza hortulana* (Linn.), a native of continental Europe and Western Asia, migrating southward in winter, though it is unknown whither, returning about the end of April or the end of May. In appearance and habits it much resembles the Yellow-hammer, but the head is greenish-gray. Ortolan are netted in great number, and fed in a darkened room with oats and other grain. In a short time they become exceedingly fat, and are then killed for the table.
 * Live, if his estates would bear it, On turtle, ortolan, and claret."
Catchword. *The Lottery*.

* In French the word *ortolan* is used almost as = English Bunting; thus, *ortolan de neige* = Snow Bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*); *ortolan de riz* = Rice-bird, or Bob-o-link, or North

fate, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, work, whō, sōn: mūte, eub, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā: qu = lw.

America (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*); and in some of the Antilles where French is spoken the name is applied to a little Ground Dove of the genus *Chamaepelia*. The Wheatear (*Scolecophagus oenanthe*) is the English Ortolan.

or-týx, *s.* [Gr. ὄρνις (*ortax*) = a quail.] *Ornith.*: A genus of Pelecinina. Bill short, very high, the tip hooked; lateral toes unequal; hinder toe, none. Confined to America. *Ortyx virginiana* is the Virginian Quail.

or-val, *s.* [Fr. *orval*, from *or* = gold, and *valoir* = to be worth; hence, lit., worth (its weight in) gold.] The herb Clary (q.v.).

or-vi-ē-tan, *s.* [Ital. *orvietano*; Fr. *orvietan*; Sp. *orvietan*, so called because invented by Girolamo Ferriante, a celebrated charlatan at Orvieto, in Italy.] An antihelminthic or counter-poison; an emetic believed to have the quality of counteracting poison. Also called Venice treacle.

* With these drugs will fit, this very day, compound the true *ortyx*, that noble medicine, which is so seldom found genuine.—*Scott's Herbarist*, 1843, 110.

or-y-al, *s.* [ORIEL.]

ō-ryc-tēr-ō-pe, *s.* [ORYCTEROPEUS.] Any individual of the genus *Orycteropus*.

* More nearly allied to the Armadillo and *Orycteropus*—*Macr.* in *Zool. Voyages of Beagle*, 1. 29.

ō-ryc-tēr-ō-pōd-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orycteropus*, genit. *orycteropod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idēs*.]

Zool.: A family of Edentata, with a single genus, *Orycteropus* (q.v.), limited to the Ethiopian region.

ō-ryc-tēr-ō-pūs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτῆρ (oruktēr), genit. ὀρυκτῆρος (oruktēros) = a pickaxe, and πους (pous) = a foot.]

Zool.: The single genus of the family Orycteropodidae. Body scantily covered with stiff hairs; no pollex to fore-feet, hind feet with five sub-equal toes; mouth elongated and tubular, tongue sub-vertiform. Habits terrestrial and fossorial, feeding on animal substances, preferably ants. *Orycteropus capensis*, from South Africa, is the Nard-Vark of the Dutch colonists, sometimes called the Cape Ant-eater. *O. aethiopicus*, from North-eastern Africa, is a second species, or well-marked variety; *O. sougaleusis* is doubtful.

ō-ryc-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτῆρ (oruktēs) = a digger.] *Entom.*: A genus of Dynastinae. *Oryctes nasicornis* is found on the continent of Europe in half-rotten tan-pits, &c. It feeds on decayed wood. *O. rhinoceros*, the Rhinoceros Beetle, is a native of Malacca, and feeds on the cocconut-palm.

ōr-ýc-tōg-nōs-tic, *a.* [Fr. *oryctognostique*.] Of or pertaining to oryctognosy (q.v.).

ōr-ýc-tōg-nōs-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *oryctognostic*; *al*, *ally*.] According to oryctognosy.

ōr-ýc-tōg-nō-sý, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (oruktos) = dug, fossil, from ὀρύσσω (orussō) = to dig, and γνῶσις (gnōsis) = knowledge; Fr. *oryctognosic*.]

Nat. Science: Mineralogy.

ōr-ýc-tōg-ra-phý, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (oruktos) = dug, fossil, and γραφή (graphē) = to write, to describe.] [ORYCTOLOGY.]

ōr-ýc-tō-lōg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *oryctology* (*u*); *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to oryctology (q.v.).

ōr-ýc-tōl-ō-gíst, *s.* [Eng. *oryctology* (*u*); *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in oryctology.

ōr-ýc-tōl-ō-gý, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (oruktos) = dug, fossil; suff. *-ology*.] *Nat. Science*: The science of "fossils" in the primitive or generic sense. Now it is separated into Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Palaeontology (q.v.).

ōr-ý-gī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Oryx*, genit. *orygis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] *Zool.*: According to Sir Victor Brooke, a sub-family of Bovidae, with two genera, *Aldax* and *Oryx* (q.v.).

ōr-ýx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄρυξ (*orux*) = *Oryx leucoryx*. (See def.)] *Zool.*: A genus of Bovidae; according to Sir Victor Brooke, typical of the sub-family Orygina (q.v.). Four species are known: *Oryx*

leucoryx, the Leucoryx, from North-eastern and Western Africa; *O. gazelle*, the Gemsbok, from Southern Africa; *O. beisa*, the Beisa Antelope, from Eastern Africa and the coasts of the Red Sea; and *O. beatrix*, from Arabia, named by Gray from a specimen living in the gardens of the Zoological Society, London, in 1857, in honour of the Princess Beatrice.

ō-ry-za, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄρυζα (*oriza*).] *Bot.*: The typical genus of the tribe Oryzoce (q.v.). Inflorescence in panicles, seeds in separate pedicels, each in general with an awn. Fourteen are known. *Oryza sativa* is the Rice-plant. [RICE.]

ō-ry-zē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oryzæ* (*o*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Gramineæ (q.v.).

ō-ry-zite, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oriza*) = rice.] *Min.*: A triclinic mineral in rice-like crystals, found in a granitic vein in Elba. Hardness, 6.0; sp. gr. 2.24; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour and streak white. Compos., according to two analyses, a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime. Groth regards it as related to Heulandite (q.v.).

ō-ry-zō-mýs, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oriza*) = rice, and μῦς (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Rice-field Mouse; an American genus of Sigmodont Murines, with a single species, *Oryzomys (Hesperomys) palustris*. In size it resembles a small rat. Habits aquatic. It is abundant along the coast and in the rice-fields of the Southern States of the Union, and does considerable damage.

ō-ry-zōr-ic-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oriza*) = rice, and ὀρυκτῆρ (oruktēs) = a digger.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Oryziotritinae. There is a single species, *Oryziotriton horni tetradactyla*. The general form of the head and body is that of a mole. They burrow in the rice-fields, and do much damage to the crops.

ō-ry-zōr-ic-ti-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oryzotritinæ* (*s*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Crutetidae (q.v.), with two genera, *Macrogale* and *Oryzotriton*, both confined to Madagascar.

ōs (1) (pl. **ōs'-sa**), *s.* [Lat.] A bone; used in anatomy: as, *os pubis* &c.

ōs (2) (pl. **ō-ra**), *s.* [Lat.] A mouth; an entrance or passage into any place; used in anatomy: as, *os uteri*.

ōs (3), **ō-sar**, *s.* [Sw.] A hillock or mound of drift-gravel and sand. Called in Scotland a *hōirn*, in Ireland an *eslar*. (See these words.)

ō-sage, *s.* [Native Indian name.] *Geog.*: A river and two counties of the United States, one in the east of Missouri, the other in Kansas.

Osage orange, *s.* *Bot.*: The fruit of *Maclura americana*. [MAELURA.]

ōs-bēck-i-a, *s.* [Named after Peter Osbeck, a Swedish clergyman and naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of Lamiaceae (q.v.), natives of Asia, Africa, and the adjacent islands. They are mostly herbs, with racemes of purple or violet flowers. The fruit of *Oshbeckia Principis* is used in Brazil for dyeing black; the leaves of *O. chinensis* are used for poultices.

o-sanne, *s.* [HOSANNA.]

ōs-bōrne, *s. & a.* [See def.] *Geog.*: The name of a manor in the Isle of Wight, not far from Cowes.

Osborne series, *s.* *Geol.*: A series of beds of Oligocene age, found at or near Osborne, in the Isle of Wight. They were deposited in fresh and brackish water. There are, of animals, peculiar species of Paludina, Melania, Melanopsis, and Cyprina, and of plants, Chara. One bed is the Northstone Grit, near Ryde, which is a fire-stone much used for building. Called also the St. Helen's Series. (Lyell.)

ōs-bōrn-ite, *s.* [Named after G. Osborne; suff. *-ite* (Min.).] *Min.*: A mineral occurring in exceedingly

minute octahedrons, sparsely distributed in a small part of the meteoric stone of Bister, India. Colour, gold yellow; lustre, metallic. Supposed, from qualitative trials on a few crystals, to be an oxy sulphide of titanium and calcium.

ōs can, *a & s.* [See def.]

A. As adv.: Pertaining to the Osci, an ancient people of Italy, inhabiting the district between Capouana and the country of the Volser. They seem to have been identical with the Ausones and Aurunci, and to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the southern part of the Peninsula, whence sprang the Sabini, Apuli, Messapi, Campani, Aurunci, and Volsci. The Oscan language was the parent of the dialects of the native tribes from the Tiber to the extremity of the Peninsula. It continued to be understood at Rome down to the later period of the empire.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Osci. A few fragments still survive.

ōs-chē-ō-cōle, *s.* [Gr. οσχῆ (oschē), ὄσχος (oschus) = the scrotum, and κολή (kolē) = tumour; Fr. *oscheole*.] *Surg.*: Scrotal hernia.

ōs-čil-lan-çý, *s.* [Lat. *oscillans*, pr. par. of *oscillo* = to swing, to sway.] [OSCILLATE.] The state of oscillating, or swinging backwards and forwards.

ōs-čil-lāt, *v. a.* [Lat. *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo* = to swing, to sway, from *oscillari* = a swing.]

1. *Lit.*: To swing or sway backwards and forwards; to vibrate as a pendulum.

"It will continue to oscillate in an arch of the same circle."—*Burke's Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv. § 12.

2. *Fig.*: To vary; to fluctuate between limits; to act in a tickle or changeable manner.

"They will oscillate backward and forward between power and popularity."—*Burke's Powers of Jurors in Prosecutions for Libels*.

ōs-čil-lāt-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [OSCILLATE.]

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

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Moving or swinging backwards and forwards; vibrating, as a pendulum.

2. *Bot.*: [VERSATILE.]

oscillating engine, **oscillating cylinder engine**, *s.* A marine engine, with a vibrating cylinder, having the piston-rod connected to the crank, and the cylinder supported by the trunnions projecting from the sides at or near the centre, cast hollow, and connected to the steam and exhaust pipes.

oscillating piston steam engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.

oscillating valve, *s.*

1. A valve which reciprocates on a pivot, as the disk and trunnion valves of oscillating-cylinder steam-engines.

2. A pump-valve which reciprocates on a pivot.

ōs-čil-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *oscillatio*, from *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo* = to oscillate (q.v.); Fr. *oscillation*.] The act or state of oscillating; the state of swinging or moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum; vibration.

"The perpetual oscillation of this elastic and restless element."—*Burke's Sublime*, 113.

(1) *A. As a noun oscillation*: Gyration.

(2) *As of oscillation*: [ANIS, II. 4.]

(3) *Method of Oscillation*:

Magnetics: The act of causing a magnetic needle to oscillate, first under the influence of the earth's magnetism alone, and then successively under the combined influences of the earth's magnetism and of a magnet placed at unequal distances. (Gauss.)

ōs-čil-lā-tiv, *a.* [Eng. *oscillate* (*e*); *-iv*.] Oscillating, vibrating; having a tendency to oscillate.

ōs-čil-lā-tor, *s.* [Eng. *oscillate* (*e*); *-or*.]

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

2. *Bot.*: One of the Oscillatoria (q.v.).

bōil, **bōy**; **pōit**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhim**, **bençh**: **go**, **çem**: **thin**, **çhis**: **sin**, **aç**: **expcct**, **Xenophon**, **çxist**, **ph = f**, **-cian**, **-tian = şan**, **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-çion**, **-çion = çhün**, **-çious**, **-çious = şhus**, **blc**, **dlc**, &c. = **beç**, **deç**.

ōs-mā-zōme, s. [Gr. ὀσμῆ (osmē) = odour, and ζῶμος (zōmos) = broth.]

Chem.: A name applied by Thénard to that portion of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol, and contains those constituents of the flesh which determine its taste and smell.

ōs-mē-lite, s. [Gr. ὀσμῆ (osmē) = smell, an odour, and λίθος (lithos) = a stone.]

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

ōs-mēr-ōl-dēs, s. [Mod. Lat. osmerus, and Gr. εἶδος (eidos) = form.]

Palaeont.: A genus of deep-sea Salmonoids, from the Chalk of Lewes.

ōs-mēr-ūs, s. [Gr. ὀσμήρος (osmēros) = emitting an odour, from the cucumber-like smell of Osmerus eperlanus.]

1. Ichthy.: Smelt; a genus of Salmonida (q.v.). Body covered with scales of moderate size; dentition strong, in jaws, on vomer, and on tongue; pectoral fins moderately developed. Three species are known: Osmerus thallichthys, common near San Francisco; O. viridescens, on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and O. eperlanus, the Common Smelt (q.v.), from the coasts and fresh waters of northern and central Europe.

2. Palaeont.: Occurs in the Greensand of Ibbenbüren and in the schists of Glaris and Licata.

ōs-mī-ā, s. [Gr. ὀσμῆ (osmē) = smell. (Igas-siz.)]

Entom.: Mason-bee; a genus of Dasygasterae, or Dasygastres. Osmia bicornis, the Horned Bee, is the species most abundant in Britain. The female has two horns projecting from the front of her head. It makes its nest in sandy banks, cliffs, or decayed trees. O. terreoculenta chooses the dead branches of the common bramble, O. hirta, &c., decaying wood, and O. aurulenta and O. bicolor deserted shells of Helix hortensis and H. nemoralis.

ōs-mī-ām-īc, a. [Eng. osmi(um); an(onia), and suff. -ic.] Contained in or derived from osmium and ammonia.

osmiamic acid, s.

Chem.: H₂O₈N₂O₅. A dibasic acid produced by the action of ammonia on osmic tetroxide in presence of fixed bases.

ōs-mī-ām-īde, s. [Eng. osmi(um), and amide.]

Chem.: N₂H₄(OsO₂)². A yellow compound, produced by digesting potassium osmiate in a cold solution of ammonium chloride.

ōs-mīc, a. [Eng. &c. osm(ium); -ic.] Contained in or derived from osmium (q.v.).

osmic acid, s.

Chem.: OsO₄. Tetroxide of osmium. Prepared by heating osmium in a current of oxygen gas, and condensing in the cool part of the apparatus. It forms colourless, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts to a colourless liquid, at 100°. Its vapour has a strong smelling, pungent odour, and is very poisonous.

ōs-mī-ōūs, a. [Eng. osmi(c); -ous.] [OSMIC.]

osmium sulphite, s.

Chem.: OsSO₃. A dull blue-black powder, obtained by mixing an aqueous solution of osmic acid with sulphurous acid, and evaporating to dryness. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in hydrochloric acid, with an indigo-blue colour.

ōs-mī-riđ-i-ūm, s. [Eng. osm(ium), and iudicium.] [TRIDOSMIANE.]

ōs-mī-tōp-sis, s. [Gr. ὀσμῆ (osmē) = smell, and ὄψις (opsis) = appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Relbaniea (q.v.).

osmitopsis-oil, s.

Chem.: A greenish-yellow essential oil, extracted from Osmitopsis asteriscoides, an aromatic plant from Cape Town. It has a pungent odour, burning taste, and is tonic and antispasmodic. Sp. gr. is 0.931; it boils at 176°.

ōs-mī-ūm, s. [Gr. ὀσμῆ (osmē) = an odour.] Chem.: A tetrad metallic element, discovered by Tennant in 1804. Symbol Os, atomic weight 199.2. Occurs combined with

iridium, forming the native alloy osmiridium, in platinum ore. To obtain the metal, osmium tetroxide is digested with hydrochloric acid, and metallic mercury, in a well-closed vessel, at 140°, the osmium being reduced and an amalgam formed. On distilling the amalgam in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, the mercury and calomel pass over, leaving metallic osmium as a black powder. Its properties vary according to the mode of preparation. In the pulverulent state it is black, destitute of metallic lustre, and has a density of 7. By passing the vapour of the tetroxide, mixed with hydrogen, through a glass tube heated to redness, the metal is deposited as a compact metallic ring, density 10. When heated to the melting-point of iridium, it acquires a density of 21.4. It is the most infusible of all metals. In the finely divided state it is highly combustible, continuing to burn, when set on fire, till it is all volatilised. Osmium forms three chlorides: osmium chloride, OsCl₂; osmio-osmic chloride, OsCl₃; and osmic chloride, OsCl₄; all produced by the action of chlorine gas on osmium. Five oxides are known: osmium oxide, OsO; sesquioxide of osmium, Os₂O₃; osmic oxide, OsO₂; osmium anhydride, OsO₃; and osmic acid, OsO₄. The first three form salts with acids, the fourth is a weak acid, and the fifth is usually regarded as an acid, but its salts are very unstable.

ōs-mōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. ὀσμῶς (ōsmos) = impulse, and μέτρον (metron) = a measure.] An apparatus for exhibiting the force of osmotic action, by which liquids are impelled through a moist membrane, illustrating the phenomena of endosmosis and exosmosis. The apparatus consists of a porous vessel or sac containing a saline solution and plunged in pure water.

ōs-mōm-ēt-ry, s. [OSMOMETER.] The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer.

ōs-mō-nō-sōl-ō-gy, s. [Gr. ὀσμῆ (osmē) = smell, and Eng. nosology.] A doctrine of, or a treatise on the diseases of the sense of smell.

ōs-mōse, s. [Gr. ὀσμῶς (ōsmos) = impulse, from ὠθεῖν (ōthēō) = to push.]

1. Chem.: Osmosis. The mixing of dissimilar substances through a porous diaphragm—a phenomenon due to the attraction which the liquids have for each other. When liquids or gases are separated by a membrane, such as a bladder, it is generally found that the quantities passing in opposite directions are unequal. In the case of water and alcohol the water passes into the alcohol, but only a small quantity of alcohol is found in the water. When a colloidal substance is on one side of the diaphragm and water on the other, the latter only passes through.

2. Bot.: [DIOSMOSIS.]

ōs-mō-sis, s. [OSMOSE.]

ōs-mōt-ic, a. [Eng. osmo(s); -ic.] Of or pertaining to osmosis; characterized by osmosis: as, osmotic action or force.

ōs-mūnd (1), s. [Sw.]

Metall.: A term applied to a furnace formerly employed in Sweden, and still employed to some extent in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. A furnace of this kind yielded about 1½ ton of iron weekly, of which from 23 to 50 per cent was lost in working it into an osmund or bloom.

ōs-mūnd (2), s. [OSMUNDA.]

osmund-royal, s.

Bot.: A book-name for Osmunda regalis.

ōs-mūn-dā, s. [According to Hooker and Arnott, Osmunda, one of the names of the god Thor.]

Bot.: Fern-royal, Osmunda-royal, or Flowering-fern; the typical genus of Osmundaceae. Six are known. One, Osmunda regalis, the Common Osmund-royal, or Flowering-fern, is the noblest of the British ferns; the fronds are bipinnate, fertile at the top. One was found by Mr. Stewart Murray eleven and a half feet high. It is frequent in boggy places and the wet



OSMUNDA REGALIS.

marshes of woods in the west of Scotland and the south of Ireland. Found also in England, continental Europe, Asia, and America. The powdered stem has been used successfully in tickets, the dose being three drachms. (Sir J. Hooker, &c.) Sometimes this fern has been called Bog-iron.

"Fair ferns and flowers, and chiefly that tall fern So lately of the Queen's throne named!" Wordsworth. On the Naming of Plants, No. 4.

ōs-mūn-dā-čč æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. osmundæ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

Bot.: An old order of Filices with two tribes, Osmundieae and Anemoneae. (Hedberg. Not. Syst. ed. 2nd, 1836). Co-extensive with the modern tribe Osmundæ (q.v.).

ōs-mūn-dē æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. osmundæ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceae. The vegetation is terrene, the fronds emarginate or membranous, involucre none, the capsules sessile or shortly stalked, vertically two-valved, with a short lateral or subterminal striate areola.

ōs-nā-bürg, s. [See def.]

Fibre.: A kind of coarse linen, made of flax and tow, originally imported from Osnaburg, Germany.

*ōs-phrān-tēr, s. [Gr. ὀσφραντήριος (ōsphanterios) = able to smell.]

Zool.: A genus of Macrozoellidæ, Oosphranter rufus (Gould), now usually known as Macrozois rufus, is the Great Red Kangaroo.

*ōs-phrē-si-ōl-ō-gy, s. [Gr. ὀσφρησις (ōsphresis) = a smelling, and λόγος (logos) = a word, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on smells and odours.

ōs-phrōm-ē-nūs, s. [Gr. ὀσφρόμενος (ōsphromenos) = tracking by smell; ὀσφραίνωμαι (ōsphanōmai) = to smell, to scent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of anathopterygian fishes, family Labyrinthinæ. Body compressed, more or less elevated; dorsal and anal spines present, ventral bus with the outer ray very long and bifurcated. Oosphromenus olfer, the Gourami, is reputed one of the best-flavoured freshwater fish in the East Indian Archipelago, and becomes readily acclimatized. It attains the size of a large turbot. O. trichopterus is frequently kept in globes on account of its iridescent metallic tints.

ōs-prēy, *ōs-prāy, s. [A corrupt of ossifrago, from Lat. ossifraga = lit. the bone-breaking (bird); os, genit. ossis = a bone, and frago, root of frango = to break.]

Ornith.: Pandion haliaetus, the Fish-hawk, Bald Buzzard, or Fishing Eagle. A bird of prey, of almost world-wide distribution, subsisting on fish. The osprey is about two feet long, with a wing-expanse nearly three times as great. The plumage is dark brown, white on the under surface, with a few streaks of brown on the throat; crown light brown edged with white, and a streak of dark brown from the eye to the shoulders. Ospreys nest usually near the seashore, and, unlike rapacious birds generally, are in some measure gregarious. In North America large communities of ospreys are found, and the Purple Grackle often builds close by. The osprey lays three or four eggs of a rich red to buffy white, with large reddish and brown markings. [PANDION.]

*ōss, *osse, s. [Gr. ὄσσα (ossa) = a voice, an omen.] A word uttered unawares or at random, and supposed to presage something; an omen, an augury. (P. Holland; Livy, p. 8.)

ōss, a. i. [OSS, S.] To prophesy, to presage.

ōs-sq, s. pl. [OS (O).]

ōs-sē-ān, a & s. [Lat. osseus = bony.] [OS, (1).]

A. As subst.: Bony, osseous, as a fish.

B. As subst.: A bony fish; one of the osseous class of fishes.

ōs-sē-in, s. [Lat. osso (q.v.); Eng. suff. -in.] Anatomy:

1. Bone cartilage; a gelatinous tissue left when earthy matter is eliminated from the substance of a bone.

2. Bony tissue in general. [OSTEIN.]

ōs-sē-lēt, s. [Fr. = a little bone.]

1. A little hard substance arising out of the

inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. It grows out of a bony substance which fastens those bones together. (*Archer's Diet.*)

2. The internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.

os so oüs, a. [Lat. *ossum*, from *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; Fr. *ossein*; Sp. *ososo*; Ital. *ossoso*.] Bony; of the nature of or resembling bone; consisting of bone.

ossuous breccia, s. [Bone-breccia, *CAVE-DEPOSITS*.]

ossuous fishes, pl. A sub-class of fishes established by Cuvier. It consists of those in which the skeleton is bony as opposed to cartilaginous. Now nearly co-extensive with Teleostei (q.v.).

osseous tissue, s.

Anat.: An organized animal fibrous basis, one third gelatinous, the other two thirds partly earthy and partly saline matter. The gelatinous matter imparts tenacity, the earthy and saline matter give hardness and rigidity to the bone.

Ös si an ic, a. [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Ossian, the Celtic poet, or to his poems; resembling the poems of Ossian.

ös si cle, ös si cüle, ös sic u lum (pl. **ös-sic-u la**), s. [Lat. *ossiculum*, dimin. of *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; Fr. *ossicule*.]

1. *Anat.* (Pl.): Small bones of the ear; the malleus, the incus, and the stapes. They collectively constitute a single-armed lever.

2. *Zool., &c.* (Pl.): Any hard structure of small size, as the calcareous plates in the integuments of star-fishes.

ös sic u lät öd, a. [Eng. *ossiculate*; *utid.*] Furnished with small bones.

ös sif ér öüs, a. [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. *suff.*, *ous.*] Containing bones.

"Another *osseiferous* limestone cave was accidentally discovered at Eridun."—*Wilson, Pechora, Man.*, ch. ii.

ossiferous breccia, s. [Bone-breccia.]

ossiferous caves, s pl.

Substr.: Caves containing organic remains. [*CAVE-DEPOSITS*.]

ös sif ic, ös sif icik, a. [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone, and *ficio* = to make; Fr. *ossifuge*; Sp. *ossifera*.] Having the power or quality of ossifying or changing cartilage or membranous substances to bone.

ös si fi cä- tion, s. [Eng. *ossify*; *c* connective; *suff.*, *ation*; Fr. *ossification*; Sp. *ossificación*; Ital. *ossificazione*.]

1. The act or process of ossifying, or changing cartilage, membranous, or cartilaginous substances into bone.

2. The state of being ossified or changed into bone.

os-si-fied, pt. par. & a. [OSSIFY.]

ös si fräç, s. [Lat. *ossifraga*.]

1. *Orn. Lang.*: The osprey (q.v.).

2. *Script.*: The rendering in the A. V. of the Heb. *פרס* (*peris*) and the Sept. *γρῆς* (*græ*) (Lev. vi. 15). In the R. V. it is rendered "goshawk." [GIBSON, 2.]

ös sif ra göus, a. [Lat. *ossifragus*; (OS-IFY).] Serving to break bones; fracturing the bones.

os si fy, pt. & i. [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone, and *ficio* = to make; Fr. *ossifier*; Sp. *ossificar*; Ital. *ossificare*.]

A. Transitive.

1. *Lat.*: To form or change into bone; to change from a cartilage, membranous, or cartilaginous substance to bone.

2. *Fig.*: To harden.

"Evils that . . . suck the blood, though they do not cure it, and ossify the heart, though they do not torture it."—*Bacon, Works* (Farrars ed. 1861, ii. 5).

B. Intrans.: To become bone; to be changed from a cartilage, membranous, or cartilaginous substance into bone.

ös siv ör öüs, a. [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; *ovo* = to devour, and Eng. adj. *suff.*, *ous.*] Feeding on bones; devouring bones.

ös-sü ar y, ös sar y, s. [Lat. *ossuarium*, from *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.]

1. A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead were deposited; a marble sarcophagus, in which was placed a glass vessel containing ashes of persons after cremation.

2. A name proposed for long barrows, on the supposition that they were charnel-houses rather than graves of individuals. [OSSTARY-THEORY.]

ossuary theory, s.

Anthrop.: A theory, in accordance with which the bodies found in non-cremation long-barrows were deposited in them at one time, and not successively, and consequently must have been stored or stacked away somewhere else till a sufficient number were available for such disposal of them. (*Greenwell, British Barrows*, p. 333.)

"The second of these theories may be called the *ossuary theory*; and this, though contradicted by Prof. Nilsson, is not incompatible with his own theory [The Theory of Successive Interments]. "And, indeed, as regards chambered barrows, ought to have that theory combined with it. There is much evidence in its favour, as regards every variety of long barrow."—*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, v. 134.

öst (1), s. [OAST.]

* **öst (2), s.** [HOST.]

ös-té al, a. [Gr. *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of bone; osseous.

ös-té inc, s. [Gr. *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.] The same as OSSEIN, 2 (q.v.).

* **os-tel-ric, s.** [HOSTELRY.]

* **ös tënd, c.t.** [Lat. *ostendo*.] To show, to exhibit.

"Mercy to mean offenders we'll ostend."—*J. Webster*.

ös tén-si-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *ostensible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being ostensible.

ös-tén-si-ble, a. [Fr. from Lat. *ostensus*, pa. par. of *ostendo* = to show; Sp. *ostensible*; Ital. *ostensibile*.]

1. Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown.

"The *ostensible* history of her life."—*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii, ch. ii.

2. Put forward as having a certain character; apparent; hence, frequently, intended to appear in a certain light; professed, avowed, pretended; as opposed to *real*; colourable. It conveys the idea of a certain amount of sham or pretence, and of keeping back the real or true facts.

¶ For the difference between *ostensible* and *colourable*, see COLOURABLE.

ostensible partner, s.

Law: One whose name is publicly held out as a partner, and who is really such.

ös-tén-si-bly, adv. [Eng. *ostensibil*(ly); *-ly*.] In an ostensible manner; professedly, avowedly.

"*Ostensibly* acting only in the character of a painter."—*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii, ch. ii.

* **ös tén-si-ö, s.** [Lat. = a showing.]

Uhl. Law: A tax paid by merchants, &c., for leave to show or expose their goods for sale in markets, &c.

ös-tén-sion, s. [Lat. *ostensio* = a showing.]

Eccles.: The exposition or exhibiting of the sacrament of the Eucharist.

ös-tén-sive, a. [Fr. *ostensif*; Ital. & Sp. *ostensivo*, from Lat. *ostendo* = to show.] Showing, exhibiting.

ostensive demonstration, s.

Math.: A demonstration which plainly and directly shows the truth of a proposition.

ös tén-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. *ostensive*; *-ly*.] In an ostensive manner; in appearance; apparently.

"*Ostensively* exceeding wise."

Lloyd, Favourite Epistle to a Friend.

ös-tén-sör-y, s. [Eccles. Lat. *ostensorium*; Fr. *ostensor*, *ostensoire*, from Lat. *ostensum*, sup. of *ostendo* = to show.]

Roman Ritual: The same as MONSTRANCE (q.v.).

* **ös-tént, s.** [Lat. *ostentum*, from *ostendo* = to show.]

1. The act of showing or exhibiting; show, exhibition, manifestation.

"Courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love"

Shakesp., Merchant of Venice, ii. 2

2. External appearance or show; air, manner, mien.

"Like one well studied in a *sad ostent*"

Shakesp., Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

3. A prodigy, a portent, an omen.

"This dire *ostent* the fearful people view"

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xi.

* **ös tén-täte, c.t.** [Lat. *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*, intens. of *ostendo* = to show.] To make an ostentation show of; to show or display boastfully.

"They either conceal their defects, or ostentate their sufficiencies."—*Jp. Taylor, Art. Hominum*, p. 169.

ös-tén-tä-tion, os-ten-tä-ti-on, s. [Fr. *ostentation*, from Lat. *ostentationem*, accens. of *ostentatio* = show, display, from *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento* = to show; Sp. *ostentación*; Ital. *ostentazione*.]

1. The act of showing, displaying, or exhibiting; display, show, exhibition.

"For ostentation of strength and valour at their public sights."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x, ser. 7.

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain or boastful show or display, designed to attract attention, praise, envy, or battery; parade, pomp.

"Comfortless and tasteless ostentation."—*Maryland; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. External show or display; appearance.

"Maintain a mourning ostentation."—*Shakesp., Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

4. A show, a pageant, a spectacle.

"Some delightful ostentation, show, pageant, antic, or firework."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

ös-tén-tä-tious, a. [OSTENTATION.]

1. Fond of show, parade, or pomp; boastful, vain; making a display from vanity.

"The ostentations world—a swelling stage, With empty actions and vain passions stuff'd."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

2. Characterized by ostentation, show, or parade; showy, gaudy.

"Less ostentatious, and yet studded thick With hopeful gems."—*Comper: Task*, iii. 420.

ös-tén-tä-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. *ostentatious*; *-ly*.] In an ostentatious manner; with ostentation, show, or parade; boastfully.

"He now ostentatiously put himself in her way when she took her airing."—*Maryland; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxvi.

ös-tén-tä-tious-nés, s. [Eng. *ostentatiousness*.] The quality or state of being ostentatious; vain show, display, or parade; vanity, ostentation.

* **ös-tén-tä-tör, s.** [Lat., from *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*; Fr. *ostentateur*.] One given to ostentatious display; a boaster.

* **ös tén-tial, ös tén-tiall (ti as sh), a.** [Eng. *ostent*; *-ial*.] Ostentatious.

"The breath of his divulged pretence, Suted with it ostentatious instruments."—*Toutouren: Un Ser. Fr. Vere*, 562.

* **ös tén-tive, a.** [Eng. *ostent*; *-ive*.] Ostentatious.

"Though once ostentive, curious to be seen, Thou in some corner now wouldst wish to be."—*Shakesp.: Sixth Hour*

* **ös-tén-toüs, a.** [Eng. *ostent*; *-ous*.] Ostentatious.

"He left this ostentous inscription upon a great marble pillar."—*Bowdell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, let. 25.

ös-té-ö, pref. [Gr. *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.] Formed of bone; bony; resembling bone.

ös-té-ö-ar-thri-tis, s. [Pref. *osteo*, and Eng. *arthritis* (q.v.).] [RHEUMATIC-GOUT.]

os-té-ö-blast, s. [Pref. *osteo*, and Gr. *βλαστος* (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Anat. (Pl.): Germs ultimately depositing concentric layers of bone inside the canals of that organic substance. (*Quain*.)

ös-té-ö-çele, s. [Pref. *osteo*, and Gr. *κύλη* (*kýle*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A tumour of the consistency of cartilage or bone.

ös-té-ö-cöl-la, s. [Pref. *osteo*, and Gr. *κόλλα* (*kolla*) = glue; Fr. *ostéocollé*.]

1. *Orn. Lang.*: An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones; bone-glue.

2. *Min.*: The carbonate of lime deposited on reeds or marsh plants by mineral springs.

ös-té-ö-cope, s. [Gr. *ὀστεκόπος* (*ostekopos*), from *ostreo* (*ostreo*) = a bone; *κόπος* (*kopos*) = a striking, a pain, from *κόπτω* (*koptō*) = to strike; Fr. *ostéocope*.] Pain in the bones; bone-ache.

fäte, fat, fare, amidst, whät, fällt, father; wc, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wore, wöf, work, whö, sön; müte, cüb, eüre, ünite, cür, rüle, föll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

ōs-tĕ-ō-dĕn'tinc, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Eng. denture.]
Anat.: Ower's name for a hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine of a tooth, so that the central cavity becomes gradually diminished in size, while the pulp slowly shrinks or disappears.

ōs-tĕ-ō-gĕn, s. [OSTEOGENESIS.]
Anat. & Physiol.: A soft, transparent substance developing into bone.

ōs-tĕ-ō-gĕn-ĕ-sis, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Eng. genesis (q.v.)]
Anat. & Embryol.: The genesis or production of bone.

ōs-tĕ-ō-gĕn-ĕ-sý, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. γει- (gein), base of γεννάω (gennáo) = to beget.]
Anat. & Embryol.: THE SAME AS OSTEOGENESIS (q.v.)

ōs-tĕ-ō-gĕn-ĭc, n. [Eng. osteogen; -ic.]
Producing bone; belonging to or connected with osteogenesis (q.v.). (Quain.)

ōs-tĕ-ō-glōs'-lī-dæ, s, pl. [Mod. Lat. osteoglossum]; Lat. fem. pl. ad]. sult. -idæ.
Ichthy.: A freshwater family of physostomous fishes, with three genera, Osteoglossum, Arapaima, and Heterotis.

ōs-tĕ-ō-glōs'-sūm, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. γλῶσσα (glōssa) = a tongue]
Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Osteoglossidae. Three species are known: Osteoglossum bicirrhosum, from Brazil and Guiana, O. furnessum, from Borneo and Sumatra, and O. Leichardti, from Queensland.

ōs-tĕ-ō-g'-ra-phĕr, s. [Eng. osteograph(y); -er.]
One versed in osteography; one who describes the bony parts of the body, or the skeleton.

ōs-tĕ-ō-g'-ra-phý, s. [Gr. ὀστέον (osteon) = a bone, and γραφῶ (graphō) = to write, to describe]
Nat. Science: A description of the bones or of the skeleton; osteology.

ōs-tĕ-ō-lĕp'-is, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. λέρις (leris) = a scale.]
Palæont.: A Devonian genus of Sarcolip terini (q.v.). The scales are smooth, and the tail extremely heterocercal. First dorsal near the centre of back; mouth furnished with teeth.

ōs-tĕ-ō-lĕtĕ, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. λίθος (lithos) = stone; Ger. osteolith.]
Min.: An impure variety of apatite, compact to earthy in texture. Occurs in fissures in doleritic rocks in Bohemia and Bavaria.

*ōs-tĕ-ō-l-ō-gĕr, s. [Eng. osteology(y); -er.]
An osteologist.

ōs-tĕ-ō-lōg'-ĭc, ōs-tĕ-ō-lōg'-ĭc-ĭal, n. [Eng. osteology(y); -ic, -ical.]
Of or pertaining to osteology.

ōs-tĕ-ō-lōg'-ĭc-ĭal-ĭy, adv. [Eng. osteological; -ly.]
According to osteology.

ōs-tĕ-ō-l-ō-gĭst, s. [Eng. osteology(y); -ist.]
One versed in osteology; one who describes the bones or skeleton of animals.

ōs-tĕ-ō-l-ō-gý, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. λόγος (logos) = a word, a discourse; Fr. osteologie; Sp. & Ital. osteologia.]
Nat. Science: That branch of anatomy which treats of the nature, structure, arrangement, and uses of the bones, the osseous tissue, &c.

ōs-tĕ-ō-ma, s. [Gr. ὀστέον (osteon) = a bone.]
Pathol.: A bony tumour.

ōs-tĕ-ō-ma-lā'-cĭ-a, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. μαλακός (malakos) = soft]
Anat.: Softening of the bone. Osteomalacia in infants is popularly known as Rickets (q.v.)

*ōs-tĕ-ō-mān-tý, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. μαντεία (mantēia) = prophecy, divination.]
Divination by means of bones.

"But why she could not as well divine of whose flock it [a man's shoulder bone] was, as the other saith, when I have made skill to osteomancy, I will tell you." —Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 6; Schenck's Illustrations

ōs-tĕ-ō-plās-tý, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. πλαστω (plastō) = to mould, to form.]
Surg.: An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied.

ōs-tĕ-ōp-tĕr-ýg'-ĭ-ōūs, n. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. πτερυγία (pterygia), genit. πτερυγίος (pterygiōs) = a wing.]
Ichthy.: Having bony fins. The same as ACANTHOPTERYGIOS (q.v.)

ōs-tĕ-ō-sar-cō-mā, ōs-tĕ-ō-sar-cō-sis, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Eng. stratum, stratos (q.v.)]
Pathol.: Softness and flexibility of the bones, arising from the growth of a medullary or cartilaginous matter within them.

ōs-tĕ-ō-spĕr'-mĕ-æ, s, pl. [Mod. Lat. osteospermum]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. sult. -ææ.
Bot.: A sub-tribe of Cyaneæ.

ōs-tĕ-ō-spĕr'-mūm, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. σπερμα (sperma) = seed.]
Named from the hardness of the fruit.]
Bot.: The typical genus of Osteospermeæ (q.v.)

ōs-tĕ-ō-tōme, s. [Gr. ὀστέον (osteon) = a bone, and τομή (tomē) = a cutting; τεμνω (temnō) = to cut.]
Surg.: An instrument to cut a bone; specif., one to cut the bones of the fetal cranium to facilitate delivery.

ōs-tĕ-ōt'-ō-mý, s. [OSTEOTOME.]
The dissection of bones.

*ōs-tĕ-ō-zō'-a, s, pl. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. ζῷον (zōon) = an animal]
Zool.: Osteozoa (q.v.)

*ōs-tĕ-ō-zō'-ār'-ĭ-a, s, pl. [OSTEOZOA.]
Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Vertebrata.

ōs-tĕr-ĭck, s. [Etym. doubtful.]
Bot.: Polygonum Bistorta.

ōs-thĕx'-ý, ōs-thĕx'-ĭ-a, s. [Pref. osteo-, and Gr. εἶσις (eĩsis) = a having, possession; ἔχω (ekhō) = to have]
Pathol.: The ossification of soft parts of the body.

*ōs-tĭ-a-rý, s. [Law Lat. ostiarius, ostiarium, from Lat. ostium = a door, a mouth, from os = a mouth]
1. An ecclesiastical officer; a sexton or vergier. [USHER.]
2. The mouth of a river.

"Nihil nisi seven ostiaries, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself into the sea." —Broune: Vulgar Errors, bk. vi, ch. viii

ōs-tĭ-ōle, ōs-tĭ-ō-lūm, s. [Lat., dimin. of ostium = a door, a mouth]
Botany:
1. (Of the form ostiole): A mouth or longitudinal opening between two lips in the stomata of plants.
2. (Of the form ostiolum): The orifice of the perithecium of the fungal genus Sphaeria.

ōs-tĭ-tis, s. [Gr. ὀστέον (osteon) = a bone; Eng. sult. -itis (q.v.)]
Pathol.: Inflammation of a bone.

ōs-tĭ-ŭm, s. [Lat. = a door.]
Anat.: An aperture, as ostium uteri.

ōst'-lĕr (l silent), *ōs-tĭl-ĕr, s. [HOSTLER.]
1. Originally, the "hosteller," that is, the milkpiper.
" And another did he brought forth twice pens and gill to the ostler. —Wycliffe: Luke x. 35.
2. A man who looks after horses at an inn.
" In whom we read how God and Time decree To honour thirty ostlers. Corbet: Her Boarste

*ostler wife, s. An ostleress.

*ōst'-lĕr-ĕss (l silent), s. [Eng. ostler; -ess.]
A female ostler.
" A plump-armed ostleress and a stable wench Came running. Tennyson: Princess, l. 223.

*ōst'-lĕr-ý (l silent), s. [Fr. hostellerie.] [HOSTELRY.]

*ōst'-man, s. [Sw. ost, ostent; Dan. øst, østent, and man.]
An east-man; a name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland.

ōst'-tō-clast, s. [Gr. ὀστυκλάστης (ostoklastēs) = a bone-breaker.] [GIANT-CELLS]

ōst-tō-dĕs, s. [Gr. ὀστέωδης (osteōdēs) = like bones, bony; ὀστέον (osteon) = a bone, and εἶδος (eĩdos) = form]

Bot.: A genus of Crotonaceæ (q.v.). Ostrea palmatata, a native of Sicily, in the Klatsop Hills, yields a gum used as size in paper manufacture.

*ōs-trā-ĕ-ā (or ĕ as sh), s. [Lat. ostrea (q.v.); Gr. ὀστράκαιον (ostrakion) = a bivalve.]
Zool.: THE SAME AS OSTREIDA (q.v.)

ōs-trā-ĕ-ān (or ĕ as sh), s. [OSTREIDA.]
Any mollusc belonging to the family Ostrea.

ōs-trā-ĕ-ōn, s. [Gr. ὀστράκαιον (ostrakion), dimin. from ὀστράκαιον (ostrakon) = a shell.]
1. Ichthy.: Coddler-fish; the sole genus of the group Ostreaentia (q.v.). The carpenter of some species are three, of others four and five-ridged, and some are provided with long spines. Twenty-two species are known from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Lurken cut-siders ostracion hoops to be the young of a sun-fish. Called also Trunk-fish.

2. Palæont.: One species from the Tertiary of Monte Bolca.

ōs-trā-ĕ-ōn-tĭ-nā, s, pl. [Mod. Lat. ostracion, genit. ostracionis]; Lat. neut. pl. adj. sult. -ina.]
Ichthy.: A group of plectognathous fishes, family Sclerodermi (q.v.). The integuments of the body form a hard continuous carapace, consisting of hexagonal scales disposed mosaicly. A spinous dorsal and ventrals are absent, but sometimes indicated by protuberances. [OSTRACION.]

ōs-trā-ĕ-ĭse, ōs-trā-ĕ-ize, v.t. [Gr. ὀστράκεισθ (ostrakēisthō).]
1. Lit. (In Athens and some other ancient Greek cities): To vote a person assumed to be dangerous into banishment for ten years by writing his name upon a potsherd or oyster-shell. [OSTRACISM.]
" Their attempts to get him ostracised " —Grotius: Hist. Greece, bk. xxi.

2. Fig.: To banish from society; to place under a ban.

ōs-trā-ĕ-ĭsm, s. [Fr. ostracisme, from Lat. ostracismus, from Gr. ὀστράκαισμός (ostrakismos) = ostracism (see below); ὀστράκαιος (ostrakēaios) = to ostracise, from ὀστράκαιον (ostrakon) = a polished shell of a mollusc.]
1. Lit.: A practice introduced into Athens by Kleisthenes to preserve the democratic government which he had established, and which sooner or later existed also in Argos, Megara, Miletus, and Syracuse. If any citizen became so powerful that it was feared he would attempt to overthrow the government, an ostracism was asked from the Athenian senate and the public assembly. If granted, the citizens each deposited a shell or potsherd on which was written the name of any person of whom they entertained apprehensions, and if a thousand concurred in voting against the same individual, he was required to go into honorable banishment for ten years, retaining, however, all his property.

2. Fig.: Banishment from society, exclusion from society; expulsion.

ōs-trā-ĕ-ite, s. [Fr. ostracite; Lat. ostracites; Gr. ὀστράκαιτος (ostrakēitis) = an unburnt peccious stone, mentioned by Pliny; Lat. ostracitilis; Gr. ὀστράκαιτος (ostrakēitis) = hornstone, a kind of kadunia, ὀστρεον (ostreon) = an oyster, and λίθος (lithos) = stone.]
Palæont.: A fossil Ostrea (oyster), or some closely allied genus.

ōs-trā-ĕ-ō-da, s, pl. [Gr. ὀστράκαιον (ostrakion) = a shell.]
1. Zool.: An order of minute Crustacea, sub-class Entomostraca, division Lophopoda. The entire body is enclosed in a shell or carapace, composed of two valves united along the back by a membrane. The branchiæ are attached to the posterior jaws, and there are only two or three pairs of feet, which subserve locomotion, but are not adapted for swimming. A distinct heart is present in Cyprina, but wanting in the freshwater Cypris and the marine Cythere.

2. Palæont.: (See extract under Ostracode.)

ōs-trā-ĕ-ode, n. [OSTRACODA.]
Belonging to the Ostracoda.

" Small ostracode Crustacea are extremely abundant as fossils in many formations and extend from the Cambrian up to the present day. —Nicholson: Zool. (q.v.), p. 27.

ox tra còs tè i. [Gr. ὄστρακον (ostrakon) = a shell; τῆς (tēs) = a form of.]

òs tra goth, [OS-TRAGOOTH.]

os tra nite, [N. Mod. Lat. the Scandinavia; of Spang, Ostra (Ostara); a form of] = a form of (M.).
 A modified form of osion (q.v.)

òs trè a, [Lat., from Gr. ὄστρεον (ostréon) = oyster.]

1. *Zool.*: Oyster (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Ostreidae (q.v.). Upper valve of shell flat or concave, lower convex; the animal in the mantle margin double, gills nearly equal, united, and, with the mantle lobes, forming a branched chamber; sexes distinct. Several species are known, from tropical and temperate seas. *Ostrea edulis* is the Common Oyster.

2. *Botany*: Two hundred species, from the Carolinians onward, in the United States, Europe, and India.

òs trè ā ccòus (co as sh), *n.* [Lat. *ostrea* = oyster, and *ca* of pertaining to the Ostracora.]

òs trè a cùl ture, *s.* [Lat. *ostrea* = an oyster, and *tur* = cultivation.] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

òs trè i dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ostrea* (o); fem. pl. *æ*, suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & *Botany*: A marine family of Conchifera, section Aspiromorpha. Shell inequivalve, slightly inequilateral, free or attached; hinge usually toothless, ligament internal lobes of the mantle entirely separated; foot small and byssiferous, or wanting; a single adductor muscle. Woodward enumerates the following genera: *Ostrea*, *Amoia*, *Placma*, *Pecten*, *Lima*, *Spondylus*, and *Plectralia*; to which Tate adds *Pernostrea* (q.v.), which links this family, which came into existence in Carboniferous times, to the Aviculidae.

òs trè òph a gíst, *s.* [Gr. ὄστρεον (ostréon) = an oyster, and *gagion* (gagion) = to eat.] One who eats or feeds upon oysters; an oyster-eater.

òs trich, *os trice, *os truee, *ostryche, *s.* [O. Fr. *ostreus*, *ostreche*; Fr. *ostreus*; Ital. *strozza*, *strozza*, from Lat. *ostrea* = oyster (bird); Gr. *στρουθός* (strouthos) = στρουθο-κάμηλος (stroutho-kamēlos).] Called *καμηλος*, or camel, from its camel-like neck.

1. *Osteithology*:

(1) *Strethion camelus*, from the deserts of Africa and Arabia. It is the largest of all living birds, standing from six to eight feet in height, and has been known from remote antiquity [2]; Xenophon mentions it in the *Anabasis* (l. 5), as occurring in the plains of Armenia, and there are frequent references to it in later Roman literature. Heliodorus is said to have had a dish served up composed of the brains of six hundred ostriches. (*El. Emipridios*). Hunters report that the flesh is palatable, though Browne (*Mercatorius*) remarks, doubtfully, "perhaps boiled and well broiled, after the meat of Apennus, with pepper-mint, dates, and other good things, young ostriches might go down with some stomachic herbs." The ostrich is hunted and food for the sake of the quill feathers of the wings and tail, now used only by ladies, though formerly ostrich plumes decked the helmets of soldiers; still later, the hats of the Cavaliers, and the fashion came in vogue for a time at the Restoration. The ostrich is a vegetable feeder, but swallows stones, bits of iron, and other hard substances to aid the gizzard in its functions. On ostrich farms newly-hatched birds have been observed to peck up little stones before taking any food. The head and neck are nearly naked, body black, quill feathers of wings and tail white. The wings are useless for flight, but of some assistance in running that the bird can outstrip the best horse.



OSTRICH.

ostriches are polygamous, the hens lay their eggs in a common nest, a hole scratched in the sand, and the cock bird relieves the hens in the task of incubation, which is aided by the heat of the sun. [STODOLIC.]

(2) The name Ostrich is often given loosely to individuals of the genera *Rhea* (q.v.) and *Trochus* (q.v.).

2. *Script.*: The *וֹסְרִיךְ* (Ostrich), of Job xxxix. 13, were obviously ostriches, as were the *וֹסְרִיךְ* (*qubaba*) of Lam. iv. 3. The *וֹסְרִיךְ בְּרִדְדִיקָה* (*oth-hayyadikh*) of Lev. xi. 16, Dent. xv. 15, Job xxx. 2, and Isa. xxxiv. 13, xliii. 20, rendered owl in the A.V., seems also to have been the ostrich, and is so translated in the R.V.

ostrich board, *s.*

Arch.: A wainscot.

ostrich farm, *s.* A farm on which ostriches are domesticated and bred for the sake of their feathers.

* The formation in the Faw Colony . . . of numerous ostrich farms. *Eng. Brit. (ed. 9th), xviii. 63.*

ostrich farming, *s.* The occupation of breeding ostriches for the sake of their feathers. It is uncertain who was the first to commence the practice in South Africa; but between 1850 and 1860 Mr. Kinnear, of Beaufort West, had a flock of domesticated ostriches. The French Society of Acclimatization had previously tried the experiment in Algeria.

* Twelve or fifteen years ago ostrich farming was unknown at the Cape. *—Saber & Beadlock to South Africa, 1859, p. 226.*

*òs tridge, *s.* [OSTRIDGE.]

*òs trif èr ous, *n.* [Lat. *ostrea* = an oyster, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing oysters.

òs trò goth, *s.* [Fr. *Ostrogoth*; Ital. *ostrogota*; from Ger. *ost* = east (q.v.), and Eng. *got* (q.v.).] An Eastern Goth; one of the nation of East Goths who established a kingdom in Italy which lasted a. d. 493-552.

òs trò goth ic, *n.* [Ostrogoth; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Ostrogoths.

òs trù thinc, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Imperatoria*) *ostruthium*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_2$. A neutral body extracted from the root of the masterwort, *Imperatoria ostruthium*, by treatment with hot alcohol. It crystallizes in slender, colourless, silky needles, melting at 115; soluble in alcohol, ether, and cold ammonia. Its dilute alcoholic solution possesses a sky-blue fluorescence.

òs trý a, *s.* [Gr. ὄστρα (ostrea), and ὄστρεος (ostreos) = a tree with very hard wood, like the hornbeam.]

Bot.: Hop-hornbeam (so called from the resemblance of the scaly catkins to hops), a genus of Corylaceæ. Two species are known, *Ostrya vulgaris*, the Common, and *O. virginica*, the American or Virginian Hop-hornbeam. [IRON-WOOD, LIVERWOOD.]

òs wè go, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in the state of New York, U.S.A.

Oswego corn flour, *s.* A fine flour made from Indian corn or maize.

Oswego starch, *s.* A fine kind of starch made in the town of Oswego from maize.

Oswego tea, *s.*

Bot.: *Moussieria didyma*, a North American labiate.

òs ý ris, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄστρεος (ostreos) = a plant, probably the broom-like goosefoot (*Oxyris alba*).]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. The leaves of *Oxyris nebulensis* are used for making a kind of tea.

ot, ò tò, *perf.* [Gr. ὄψ (ops), genit. ὀψός (obos) = an ear.] Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the ear or the sense of hearing; resembling an ear.

òt-a còus tic, *n. & s.* [Prof. *ot*, and Eng. *acoustic* (q.v.); Fr. *acoustique*.]

A. *As adj.*: Assisting or improving the sense of hearing.

B. *As subst.*: An instrument to facilitate or improve the sense of hearing; an ear-trumpet.

* A bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustic* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distinct sound. *—Brown, Fauna, Sacra, bk. 1, ch. v.*

òt a còus tic òn, *n.* [OTACUSTIC.] The same as OTACUSTIC. B. (q.v.).

* [See, this is called *otacousticum*.]

* *Acousticum*! *Why, tis a pair of ass's ears, and large ones!" *Abraham, v. 3.*

òt a cùst, *s.* [Gr. ὀτακούς (otakous); ὄψ (ops), genit. ὀψός (obos) = an ear, and ἀκούω (akouo) = to hear.] A scout, a spy. (*Hollnath*.)

ò ta heí tè, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: The largest of the Society Islands. Called also Tahiti.

Otaheite apple, *s.*

Bot.: *Spanthias dulcis*, a handsome tree; the fruit, which is of a golden colour, has a flavour like that of a pineapple, and hangs in little nodding bunches. [SPROSTIAS.]

Otaheite chestnut, *s.*

Bot.: *Inocarpus edulis*, or the genus *Inocarpus* (q.v.).

Otaheite myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: The euphorbiaceous genus *Securigena*.

ò tál gí a, *s.* [Prof. *ot*, and Gr. ἄσχος (algos) = pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

ò tál gíc, *n. & s.* [OTALGIA.]

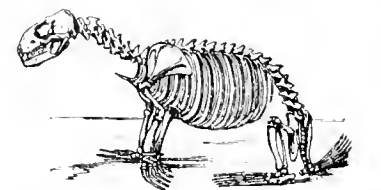
A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to ear-ache.

B. *As subst.*: A remedy for the ear-ache.

ò tál gý, *s.* [OTALGIA.]

ò tår ì á, *s.* [Gr. ὀτρίον (otríon) = a little ear, dimin. from ὄψ (ops), genit. ὀψός (obos) = an ear.]

1. *Zool.*: Eared seal, Sea-bear, Sea-lion; the single genus of the family Otariidae. They are gregarious and polygamous, the males usually much larger than the females. Many of the species furnish the "sealskin" of commerce.



SKELETON OF OTARIA IN ACT OF WALKING.

The number of species is variously stated. The following are the best known, *Otaria stelleri*, the Northern Sea-lion, the largest of the genus, about ten feet in length, from the North Pacific; *O. jubata*, the Southern or Patagonian Sea-lion, from the Falkland Islands and Patagonia; *O. californiana*; *O. ursina*, the Common Sea-bear, or Fur Seal, from the Pribiloff Islands; *O. pusilla*, from the Cape of Good Hope; *O. Forsteri*, and others, from the coast of Australia. These have been grouped by some zoologists into many genera, founded upon very trivial modifications of teeth and skull. (*Prof. Flower, in Eng. Brit. (ed. 9th), xv. 443.*)

2. *Palæont.*: A form resembling the Antarctic Otaria has been found in the Upper Miocene of France. (*Wallace*.)

ò ta rì-ì dæ, ò ta rì-a dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *otaria* (o); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -idæ*.]

Zool.: Eared seals, Sea-bears, Sea-lions; a family of Pinnipedia (q.v.), with a single genus *Otaria* (q.v.). Distribution wide, in temperate regions of both hemispheres, but absent from the coasts of the North Atlantic. When on land the hind feet are turned forwards under the body, and aid in supporting and moving the trunk, as in ordinary quadrupeds.

ò-tar inc, *n.* [Mod. Lat. *otaria* (o); Eng. suff. *-inæ*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Otariidae.

* All these fossil forms [of which the characters are best known belong to the completely developed Phocine or Trichechid, not to the *Otariid* type. *—Eng. Brit. (ed. 9th), xv. 444.*

ò-tar ý, *s.* [OTARIA.] Any individual of the genus *Otaria*.

ò the ma tò ma, *s.* [Prof. *ot*, and Mod. Lat. *hemorrhæma* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: An effusion of blood under the perichondrium of the ear, which is stripped from the cartilage. According to some autho-

rities, the effusion is within the cartilage. It is considered to be an unfavourable sign in insanity.

ō-thē-ō-scope, s. [OTHOSCOPE.]

ōth-ēr, *ooth er, a., or part, & adv. [A.S. other (for anther); cogn. with Dut. ander; Icel. anntra (for anthar); Sw. andra; Dan. anden (neut. andet, pl. andis); Ger. ander; Goth. anther; Lith. antros; Lat. other (du outer); Sansc. utāra. The suffix in Eng. other, Goth. an-thar, and Sansc. an-thā is the usual comparative suffix, seen also in whether, ri-ther, hi-ther, &c.]

A. As adjective or adjective pronoun:

1. Not the same; different from that which has been stated or specified.

"There is no other shelter." Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 2

2. Not this; contrary, opposite: as, the other side of the street.

3. Additional, extra.

"Many other of noble fame." Shakespeare, Richard III, iv. 5.

* 4. Second.

"Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self." Milton, P. L., viii. 69.

* 5. Used as synonymous with left, as opposed to right.

"A distaff in her other hand she had." Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 26.

6. Used as opposed to some.

"Some fell among thorns, but other fell into good ground."—Matthew xiii. 7, 8.

7. Used respectively with each, and applicable to any number of individuals.

"They asked each other of their welfare."—Exodus xvi. 7, 8.

* 8. The other, another.

"Tilting one at other's breast." Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

* B. As adv.: Otherwise.

"If you think other." Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.

* (1) The other day: Some day not long past; not long ago; lately, recently.

(2) Every other: Every second or alternate: as, every other day.

† other-world, a.

1. Lit.: Belonging to another state of existence.

2. Fig.: Shadowy, unreal, unsubstantial.

"They may be friendly ghosts . . . but they all seem to have abandoned their other-world existence a very long time ago."—G. A. Sala. Daily Telegraph, Sept. 29, 1885.

† other-worldliness, s. The practice or condition of postponing the affairs of daily life to those of a future state.

"Its other-worldliness, while upholding an ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of disenchanting the real."—G. H. Lewis. Hist. of Philosophy, ii. 3.

*ōth-ēr, conj. [A form of either (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

"other said hee, other ryche cloth, other other 134th thinge." Robert of Glouster, p. 271.

*ōth-ēr-gātes, adv. [Eng. other, and gate = way, manner.] In another way; otherwise.

"He would have tickled you obergates than he did."—Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, v. 1.

*ōth-ēr-guēss, a. [The same word as other-guise (q.v.).] Of another kind; other.

"I have in reverse a body of otherguess arguments."—Berkeley. Alcephron, Dial. i. § 15.

*ōth-ēr-guise, a. & adv. [Eng. other, and guise = way.]

A. As adv.: Of another kind or sort; other.

B. As a. : In another way; otherwise.

*ōth-ēr-nēss, s. [Eng. other; -ness.] The quality or state of being other; alterity.

*ōth-ēr-sōme, a. [Eng. other, and some.] Some others; others.

"Othersome, whose parents and friends the king hadde banished."—Stowe. King John (an. 1212).

*ōth-ēr-wārdz, adv. [Eng. other; -wards.] In another direction.

*ōth-ēr-wāyz, *oth-er-wayes, adv. [Eng. other, and way.] In another way; otherwise.

"If I . . . had rather otherwayes lyve, then do I that office which hath both put in me, and yet please not God myself."—Zwald. Works, p. 88.

*ōth-ēr-whēre, adv. [Eng. other, and where.] In or to another place; elsewhere.

"The King hath sent me otherwhere." Shakespeare. 1 Henry VIII, ii. 2.

ōth-ēr-while, ōth-ēr-whilez, adv. [Eng. other, and while.] At another time; at other times.

"She wapte, and otherwhile song."—Chaucer. C. T. i. b.

ōth-ēr-wīse, adv. & conj. [Eng. other, and wise = manner.]

A. As adverb:

1. In a different manner; in another manner; differently; not so.

"If any man teacheth otherwise and accordeth not to the booke of wordis of our Lorde."—Wycliffe. Trinit. vi.

2. In other respects.

"It is said truly, that the best men otherwise, are not always the best in regard of society."—Hooker. Eccles. Polity.

3. By or from other causes.

"Sir John Norris . . . returned with the loss, by sickness and otherwise, of eight thousand men."—Kobright. Hist. Works.

B. As conj.: Else; but for this; such not being the case.

"Watch the door . . . otherwise you might slip away."—Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

ōthōn-na, s. [Lat., from Gr. ὀθωνία (othonia) = a Syrian plant, perhaps a marigold.] Bot.: The typical genus of Othonoce (q.v.). About sixty species are known, most of them Cape herbs or shrubs with yellow, rarely with blue, heads.

ōthōn-nē-æ, s. pl. [Med. Lat. othonna(t); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.] Bot.: A sub-tribe of Cynanoe.

†ō-thō-scope, s. [Gr. ὠθεῖν (ōthēō) = to push, and σκοπεῖν (skopēō) = to see, to observe.] Surg.: An instrument invented in 1851 by Czerniak, for holding water round the eye to enable the interior to be seen. It has been superseded by the ophthalmoscope (q.v.).

ō-thŷl, s. [Eng. oxygen, and (ē)thyl.] Chem.: Williamson's name for acetyl (q.v.).

ō-tīc, a. & s. [Fr. otique.] [Or-.] A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the ear; as, the otic ganglion.

B. As subst.: A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

†ō-tī-dæ, s. pl. [OTIDIDÆ.]

ō-tīd-ī-dæ, †ō-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. otid(is), or omt. otid(is); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] Ornith.: Bustards: a family intermediate between the Game Birds and the Plovers. The bill is always short, the wings convex, tail short, and hind toe wanting. Chief genera: Otis, Othienanus, and Cursorius.

ō-tī-ō-rhŷn-chŷs, s. [Gr. ὠτίον (ōtīon) = a little ear, and πύγξος (pūgchos) = a snout.] Entom.: A genus of Curculionide. Seventeen species are British.

*ō-tī-ōse (t as sh), *ō-tious, a. [Lat. otiosus, from otium = leisure.] At leisure, at ease, unemployed, idle, lazy.

"Such stories of supernatural events as require, on the part of the hearer, nothing more than an otiose assent."—Paley. Evidences, vol. 1, ch. 1.

ō-tī-ōs-ī-tŷ (tī as shī), s. [Eng. otios(-); -ity.] The quality or state of being otiose; leisure, idleness.

ō-tis, s. [Lat., from Gr. ὠτίς (ōtī-) = Otis (bird).] Ornith.: Bustard (q.v.). The typical genus of the family Otididæ.

ō-tī-tis, s. [Gr. οἶς (oīs), genit. ὠτίος (ōtios) = the ear; suff. -itis (q.v.).] Pathol.: Inflammation of the ear; ear-ache. It is attended by severe pain. In the worst cases it ends in otorrhœa (q.v.). Called also Otalgia.

ō-tō-, pref. [Or-.]

ō-tō-ha, s. [From the specific name of Myristiciv Othoba.]

otoba fat, s.

Chem.: A colourless fat obtained from the fruit of Myristiciv Othoba. It melts at 37°, smells like nutmegs, and contains myristin, olein, and otobate.

ō-tō-bite, s. [Eng. otob(-); -ite.] Chem.: C₂₄H₃₂O₅. A crystalline substance obtained from otoba-fat by saponification. It

forms large, colourless, glassy prisms, tasteless and inodorous, soluble in hot alcohol and ether, and melting at 133°.

ōt-ō-co-nī-ūm, ō-tōc-ō-nite, s. [Prof. oto-, and Gr. κωνίς (konis) = dust.] Bot.: The ear-dust in man. [OROLITH.]

ōt-ō-crānc, s. [Prof. oto-, and Gr. κρανίον (krānion) = the upper part of the head, the skull.]

Compar. Anat.: The open, bony chamber of the ear in fishes.

ō-tōc-ŷ-ōn, s. [Prof. oto-, and Gr. κωνίς (konis) = a dog.] Zool.: A synonym of Megalotis (q.v.).

ō-tō-dus, s. [Prof. ot-, and Gr. ὀδούς (odon-) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sharks founded on teeth from the Bracklesham beds (Middle Eocene).

ō-tōg-ra-phŷ, s. [Prof. oto-, and Gr. γραφία (graphia) = to write, to describe.] A description of the ear.

ō-tō-gŷps, s. [Prof. oto-, and Lat. gyps = a vulture.]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturine (q.v.). Otogyps arvicularis is the Eared Vulture of Africa; O. edwards, the Indian or Pondicherry Vulture, and O. asiaticus, the Nubian Vulture. The first two species have folds of skin on their necks, which some have fancied resembled external ears.

ō-tō-lite, †-tō-lith, s. [OROLITHS.]

Compar. Anat. (P): Small bones suspended here and there in the ampullæ and semi-circular canals in the internal ear of fishes; also small concretions in the auditory sacs of Crustacea and other invertebrate animals. They correspond to the human otocolum (q.v.). Foster thinks they may act as dampers.

ō-tōl-ī-thūs, s. [Prof. oto-, and Gr. λίθος (lithos) = a stone.] Ichthy.: A genus of Scieenide. Snout obtuse or somewhat pointed, the lower jaw projecting; canine teeth more or less distinct; scales of small or moderate size. About twenty species, from the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

ō-tōl-it-ic, †-tō-lith-ic, a. [Eng. otolitic, otolith(-); -ic.] Of or pertaining to an otolite; as, otolitic vesicles.

ō-tōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Prof. oto-, and Gr. λόγος (logos) = a word, a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch of anatomy which deals with the ear; a treatise on the ear.

ōt-ō-mŷ, s. [A corrupt of anatomy.] A skeleton.

"She's grown a meet otomy."—Swift. Polite Conversation.

ō-tō-nŷc-tēr-is, s. [Prof. oto-, and Mod. Lat. nycteris (q.v.).] Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionide, group Plecoti (q.v.). But one species is known, Nyctaleptes hemprichi, from the north-east of Africa and the north-western Himalayas.

ō-tōp-a-thŷ, s. [Prof. otos, and Gr. πάθος (pathos) = suffering, pain.] A diseased condition of the ear.

ō-tōp-tēr-is, s. [Prof. oto-, and Gr. πτερίς (pteris) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns. The leaves are pinnated, the leaflets rounded at the base and joining the rachis by a narrow stalk. The veins proceed directly from the base to the apex, without any midrib. Found in the Lias and Oolite.

ō-tōr-rhœ-a, s. [Prof. oto- and Gr. ῥῆα (rho) = to flow.]

Pathol.: A purulent discharge from the ear, which often takes place for some months after scarlet fever of a severe type.

ō-tō-scope, s. [Prof. oto-, and Gr. σκοπεῖν (skopēō) = to see, to observe.]

Surgery:

1. An instrument for viewing the interior of the ear.

2. An instrument enabling the examiner to detect the sound of air passing through the tympanic cavity in certain morbid conditions.

bōil, hōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, hençh; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -çion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Entom. : A family of Geometrae moths. Antenna of the male simple; abdomen rather stout, smooth; hind margin of the posterior wings prolonged into a short tail. Only one British species, Ourapteryx sublimata, the Swallow-tail Moth, a moth about two inches in expansion of wings, which are sulphur, with olive streaks and a red spot edged with dark gray. The larva feeds on various plants, as oak, elm, &c. (Swainson.)

our-âp ter yx, [Gr. oura (oura) = a tail, and âpiter (apiter) = a wing.]

Entom. : The typical genus of the family Ourapteryidae (q.v.).

ou rar' i, s. [OURARI.]

ou rax, s. [Gr. ourax (ourax) the Attic name of a gallinaceous bird; probably a kind of grouse.]

Ornith. : A genus of Cracine (True Curassows). The bill is shorter and thicker than that of Crax, the membrane at the base and the adjacent parts of the head, with short violet feathers. Ourax parvi (the O. mita of Temminck), is the galeated Curassow, a native of Mexico.

ou-rê bi, s. [Native name.]

Zool. : Scapophorus ourabi; from South Africa; about two feet high at the shoulder, length four feet; pale tawny above, white below. The horns of the adult male are five inches long, straight, pointed, and bedly ringed at the base. The female is hornless.

ou rét' ie, a. [URETIC.]

our-iê, a. [ORIE.]

ourn, a. [Eng. our; -n.] A dialectal or provincial form of ours (q.v.).

ourna, ourne, ct. [URNS.]

ou rôl ô gy, ou rôs' cò-py, s. [Gr. ouron (ouron) = urine, and σκοπεω (skopeo) = to see, to observe.] The diagnosis or determining of diseases by examination of the urine of the patient.

ourş, a. [OUR, *.]

our-sel, our-sels, pron. [See D-E.] A Scotch form of ourselves (q.v.).

"To see ourselves as others see us" — Burton, Two Louse

our self, pron. [Eng. our, and self.] Myself; used in regal, official, or formal style, and generally with us or us.

"To make society
The sweetest welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper time alone." — Shakespeare, Macbeth, III, 1

our selves, pron. [Pl. of ourself (q.v.).] We or us, not others; as a nominative it is added to us by way of emphasis or opposition; in the objective it is used as a reflexive pronoun corresponding to us.

"Rather seek
Our own good from ourselves, and from our own;
Live to ourselves." — Milton, P. L., II, 253.

ouşe, s. [OUSE.]

ouş el, ouş el, 'os-el, 'os ul, s. [A.S. uş (for 'uşle, or 'uşle); Mid. Eng. uşel; O. H. Ger. uşel; cogn. with Ger. uşel (Sleut).]

Ornith. : Turdus merula, the Blackbird (q.v.). The word is rare, except in poetry.

"The mad shrike, the ruddock warbles soft" — Spenser, Epithalamion

¶ (1) Ring-tusel :

Ornith. : Turdus torquatus. It differs from the blackbird (T. merula) in the dark colour of its bill, and in its conspicuous white gorget, whence its popular name. In most parts of England it is only known as a migrant in spring and autumn from and to its winter quarters, which have not as yet been definitely ascertained.



HEAD OF RING-TUSEL.

† (2) Water-tusel :

Ornith. : Cinclus uşuelicus. [DIPPER, s., II, 3.] "The Water-tusel, or Water Crow, now commonly named the Dipper, a term apparently introduced and bestowed in the first edition of Bewick's British Birds (v. 18, 17) and is, as is commonly supposed, from the bird's habit of entering the water in pursuit of its prey, but because it may be seen perched on the top of a stone in the midst of the forest, in a continual dipping motion, or short courtesy often repeated." — Encyc. Brit. (ed. 2da), xvii, 75.

ouş en, ouş en, 'pl. [See D-E.] A Scotch form for each. [UN.]

ouşt, v.t. [D. Fr. ouster (Fr. ôter), a word of doubtful etymology, but probably from OFr. out-ôter, from ôter, to draw water.]

1. To vacate; to take away; to do away with.

"Multiplication of actions upon the ease were in formerly, and thereby way of law ousted, which contained many suits." — Hale

2. To eject; to put out of possession; to dispossess, to remove; to turn out.

"For this injury the lessee was entitled to his action of judgment against the tenant, of his own right, whether it was that ousted him." — Blackstone, Comment., bk. iii., ch. II.

ouşt er, s. [OUSE.]

Law : A putting out of possession; dispossession, disseizin, ejection.

"Formerly the ouster, in dispossession was treated in our law books as either of the freehold in chattels real; a distinction of the utmost importance, not only because the remedies for an ouster of the freehold were confined in their use to that species of property, but because those which the law allowed for recovery of the possession of chattels real were totally inapplicable to all estates of freehold." — Blackstone, Comment., bk. iii., ch. II.

out, 'oute, 'ute, out, u, s., prep., & interj. [A.S. ut, uton = out, without; cogn. with Dut. ut; Levk. ut; Dan. ud; Sw. ut; Ger. aus; O. H. Ger. ū; Goth. ut; O. Fris. ut; Sausc. ut.]

A. As adverb :

1. Ordinary Language :

I. Marking or denoting locality, position, or relation in space :

(1) Not in or within; on or at the outside of exterior; without; opposed to in, within, or inside.

"To search Windsor castle within and out" — Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 3.

(2) To or towards the outside or exterior; with verbs of motion.

"We must out and talk." — Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, v, 1

(3) In a state of disclosure, opening, or unfolding.

"Fruits and grains are half a year in concealing; whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month." — Bacon

(4) Not indoors; not at home; abroad.

"When we reached Allon Place they were out." — Miss Austen, Northanger Park, ch. v.

(5) From home; out of doors.

"Whip him out, says the third." — Shakspeare, Twelfth Night of Verona, IV, 4.

(6) Abroad; in foreign countries.

"He hath been out nine years." — Shakspeare, Lear, I, 1

(7) In the field; on military service.

(8) Specif. : Engaged in a duel. as, He has been out many times.

(9) At a distance; away from; noting separation or absence.

"I cannot live out of her company." — Shakspeare, As You Like It, I, 3

(10) Dislocated.

"My shoulder blade is out." — Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, IV, 3

(11) In or into society, as, to bring a young lady out; to come out.

2. Marking or denoting relations other than those of space.

(1) In a state of disclosure or publicity; public, open, not hidden, secret, or kept back.

"Truth will out." — Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, I, 2

(2) Not in employment; not employed; not engaged or interested.

"Who loses, and who wins, who's in, who's out." — Shakspeare, Letter, A, 3.

(3) Out of office, as, The government went out on the bill.

(4) In a state of destitution, want, or need; in need; deficient; out of pocket; at a loss.

(5) Finished, exhausted; used up.

"Large ends are prepared for dressing meat; and when they are out, if you happen to miscarry in your dish, lay the fault upon want of coals." — Swift, Directions to a Son-in-law.

(6) Extinguished, extinct; no longer burning or shining.

"This candle burns not clear; tis almost spent, then out it goes." — Shakspeare, Henry VIII, IV, 2

(7) Destroyed, so as no longer to have power of sight.

"It was great ignorance, Glaston's eyes being out, to let him live." — Shakspeare, Lear, IV, 3.

(8) Not in the hands of the owner, let out.

"Land that is out at rack rent." — Locke.

(9) Loudly, without restraint; as, to cry out, to laugh out, to speak out.

(10) Plainly, openly; without reserve, as, to speak one's mind out.

(11) To the end, as, to hear a tale out.

(12) At an end; finished.

"Our sun is fully out." — Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra, IV, 3.

"(13) Thoroughly, completely, fully.

"Thou hast not out thy year well." — Shakspeare, Tempest, I, 2

(14) So as to consume, away.

"They dress and consume all their opportunities of nature, day-time, and sleep out the care for the soul." — Locke.

(15) At a loss; in a puzzle.

"I have lost my part and I am out." — Shakspeare, Coriolanus, V, 3.

(16) Not in accord with others, discordant.

"An instrument in an orchestra is out.

(17) In a state of error, fault, or incorrectness, as, He was out in his calculations.

(18) On the wrong scent; mistaken; under a misapprehension.

"If I cannot to over you more, I am a foul way out." — Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, II, 3.

(19) At odds.

"Lancelot and I are out." — Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, III, 2.

(20) Having torn clothes; ragged.

"If you be out I can mend you." — Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, I, 1.

II. Sports & Games : Applied to a player in cricket who has been bowled, caught, run out, &c., or otherwise lost his turn to bat, or in tennis, &c., to the player who has lost his turn to serve the ball.

"He was out leg before." — Daily Telegraph, July 1, 1886.

B. As adv. : Far, distant, remote.

"The outest corner of the realm." — Spenser, State of Ireland.

C. As substantive :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. One who is out of office or employment; specif. in politics, one out of office. (Rarely in the singular.) [S, s.]

2. A nook, a corner; a projecting angle; hence, the ins and outs of a question = the full details.

3. An outing. (Colloquial.)

II. Profr. : One or more words omitted by the compositor in setting up copy.

"D. As prep. : Out of; without.

"When you have pushed out your gates the very defence of them." — Shakspeare, Coriolanus, V, 2

E. As interjection :

1. Expressing anger, grief, or abhorrence; hence, "out, idle words" = evanets to shallow fools!"

"Out, idle words!" — Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece, 1096.

"It is frequently used with in or upon.

"Out upon you! how am I outstuck in you!" — Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, III, 2.

2. Expressing impudence or petulance; come to an end! be extinguished.

"Out, out, blast emble!" — Shakspeare, Macbeth, V, 3

¶ 1. Out of :

(1) Away from; denoting absence or separation.

"I must be out of the sight of Calphurn." — Shakspeare, As You Like It, IV, 1.

(2) Proceeding from; denoting the source or origin whence an action or thing proceeds.

"When the king once heard it, out of anger
He sent command — to stop the rumour." — Shakspeare, Henry VIII, III, 1

(3) In course, progress of; through.

"What you love will out of this advise you." — Shakspeare, A Good Boy, III, 2.

(4) By means of.

"Out of thy honest truth to play the woman." — Shakspeare, Henry VIII, V, 3

(5) From, or proceeding from a place, or from the interior towards the exterior.

(6) Taken from; denoting extraction, derivation, quotation, or copying.

"A notwithstanding F. G.'s censure of them out of Bona." — Shakspeare, All's Well that Ends Well.

(7) From; away from; without regard to; not in accordance with; beyond; denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper.

"We publish it at this price; and so out of our method, at and below the work." — Swift

(8) Beyond, deprived of; away from; wanting, denoting deprivation or want.

"I am out of friends." — Shakspeare, All's Well that Ends Well.

(9) Excluded from, as, out of favour, out of use.

(10) Deprived of; denoting loss or exhaustion, as, out of heart.

boil, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f. -cian, -tial = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, dle, &c. -bel, del.

(11) In *out* of being beyond, without the limits of reach, as, *out of reach*; *out of hearing*.

(12) Beyond.
That's because the one is painted and the other is not. —*Shaksp. The Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

(13) From; denoting rescue, freeing, or liberation, as, *out of danger*.

(14) From; away from; as, He will not be lightened out of his duty.

(15) *Out of frame*: Out of proper order; in confusion, disordered, irregular.

(16) *Out of hand*: At once, immediately, without delay.

“Gather we our forces out of hand.” —*Shaksp. Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

(17) *Out of sight*: [Doubtful.]

(18) *Out of print*: Not in the market; not to be purchased; said when all the copies printed of a book have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

(19) *Out of sorts*: Indisposed, unwell; out of temper.

(20) *Out of temper*: In a bad temper; irritated, vexed.

(21) *Out of train*: Not in good order; speed; said of a ship when not properly balanced for sailing.

(22) *Out of one's line*: Having served one's apprenticeship.

(23) *Out of tune*: Discordant; not in time.

(24) *Out of twist, out of thread*: The same as *out of winding*. (*Scott*.)

(25) *Out of wind, out of wind*: Not having a wind or twist; brought to a plane, uneven; applied by artificers to surfaces.

(26) *Out of side*: From outside to outside; so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness; applied to measurements.

(27) *Out of eye, out of all eyes, out of all appearing*: Excessively; out of measure.
“Wonderful, out of all proportion.” —*Shaksp. As You Like It*, iii. 2.

(28) *Out of the way*:

(1) Away from populous districts; secluded, retired, unfrequented.

(2) Unusual, excessive; as, The price is not *out of the way*.

(3) *Out-of-door*:

(1) *Lit.*: In the open air; out of the house; as, *out-of-door exercise*.

(2) *Fig.*: Beyond one's reach; not to be meddled with.
“Nay, sire, if Cesar will, I ask no more: His country, and the question, *out-of-door*.” —*Shaksp. Julius Cæsar*, act. v.

(3) *Out-of-doors*: Out of the house; abroad.

(4) *Out of pocket*: Actually paid or expended; as, *out-of-pocket expenses*.

(5) *To be out of count*:

(1) *Lit.*: To be unable to bring forward one's cause. Used specially of a plaintiff who does not bring his action within the period legally assigned him, which is the year after the serving of the summons on the defendant.

(2) *Fig.*: To be silenced in argument; hopelessly to lose one's case.

out is largely used in composition with verbs with the force of excess or superiority; and with nouns and adjectives with the force of distance, as, *outlying*; or excess in quantity or degree.

out and out, *a. & adv.*

A. *a. adv.*: Complete, thorough, perfect, to the very end, absolute; as, An *out-and-out* man, an *out-and-out* swindler, &c.

B. *a. adv.*: Completely, perfectly, thoroughly.

“If intended to convert it *out-and-out*.” —*White's Treatise on the Law*, p. 305.

out edge, *s.*: The extremity; the border; the edge.

“Upon the *out-edge* of his window.” —*Sherwin's Sentences of Justice*, *The Dissuade*.

out goer, *s.*: One who goes out; one who leaves a country, place, or other.

The *outgoer* living compiled 55. —*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1895.

out isles, *s. pl.*: Circumjacent islands. (*Johnson's Cambridge*, ii. 31.)

out judge, *s.*: The judge in a superior court who for the time is absent from bench.

out ower, *adv.*: At a distance. (*Scott*.)

out parter, *s.*: A cattle-stealer. (*Southey*.)

out patient, *s.*: A patient who does not occupy a bed in an hospital, but who attends there to receive advice and medicine.

out picket, *s.*:
M.: An advanced picket.

out settlement, *s.*: A settlement away from the main settlement.

out settler, *s.*: One who settles away from the main settlement.

out, *v. t. & i.* [*OUT*, *abd.*]

A. Trans.: To put or drive out; to eject, to expel, to oust; to deprive by expulsion.

“The members of both houses who withdrew were soundly rebuffed, and *outed* of their places in parliament.” —*West's Speeches*, *Edwin Burdick*.

B. Intrans.: To blurt out; to speak suddenly. (*Londoner*, Aug. 26, 1876.)

out act, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and out.*] To exceed or go beyond in action. (*Father's Husbands*, ii. 3.)

out act ive, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and active.*] To excel in activity. (*Father's Husbands*, *Londoner*.)

out ar gue, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and argue.*] To surpass or excel in argument; to argue better than.

out as, *s. & v.* [*UTS*.]

out asked, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and asked.*] Having been asked in church, or having had the hantus published three times. (*Boothian: Ingoldby Legends*; *St. Rombold*.)

out bāb ble, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bubble.*] To surpass in babbling.

out bāl ançe, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and balance.*] To outweigh, to outweight, to exceed.

“When all his days *out-balance* this one night.” —*Dryden's Don Quixote*, *Behaviour*, p. 121.

out bar, **out barre**, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bar.*] To bar out; to shut out by bars or fortifications; to keep out.

“These to *outbar* with painful plannings.” —*Spenser's F. Q.*, ii. v. 63.

out bar gain, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bargain.*] To get the better of in a bargain.

“To *out-bargain* or *out-bargain* each other.” —*Mass. Edgeworth's Helen*, ch. 18.

out bear, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bear, v.*] To bear one out; to support one in anything (*Palsgrave*.)

out beg, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and beg.*] To surpass or exceed in begging; to beg more than.

“She *out-begged* the lady begging thief.” —*Darwin's Gleanings*, ii. 5.

out bēl lōw, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bellow.*] To bellow louder than.

“The very beasts *out-bellow* and *out-bellow* him.” —*Dryden's Great Imposter*.

out bid, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bid.*] To bid more than; to go beyond by offering a higher price. (*Howe's Lucretia's Infidelity*, xii.)

out bid dēr, *s.* [*Eng. out, and bidder.*] One who outbids others.

out blāze, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and blaze.*] To blaze or burn more brightly than; to surpass in blazing or brightness.

“Like soft, smooth oil, *out-blazing* other fires.” —*Young's Night Thoughts*, iv. 58.

out blēat, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bleat, v.*] To bleat louder than. [*OUTBELLOW*.]

out blown, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and blow.*] Blown out, inflated; swollen with wind.

“At their throats blew that flying poleax,
Whose *outblown* bellows out the yielding seas.” —*Dryden's Julian Emperor*, i. 2.

out blūn dēr, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and blunder.*] To surpass in blundering.

out blūsh, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and blush.*] To surpass in blushing; to excel in rosieness of colour.

“With rose beauty far *outblushed* the morn.” —*Gay's Flegias, Prothea*.

out blūs tēr, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bluster.*] To drive from one's purpose by bluster. (*Fluker's Roubilland Papers*, ch. XXXII.)

out bōard, *a.* [*Eng. out, and board.*]

Naut.: A term applied to anything outside a ship, as, *outboard works*, &c. [*OUTBOARD*.]

out bolt, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bolt.*] To bolt out; to exclude.

“That they may *out-bolt* magistracy.” —*Gauden's Tears of the Church*, p. 57.

out bond, *a.* [*Eng. out, and bond.*] [*OUTBOND*.]

out born, *a.* [*Eng. out, and born.*] Foreign; not native.

out bound, *s.* [*Eng. out, and bound.*] An extreme bound, confine, or limit.

“The most *outbound* and abandoned places in the English pale.” —*Spenser's State of Ireland*.

out bound, *a.* [*Eng. out, and bound.*] Bound outward; outwards bound.

“Long since beyond the Southern Sea
Their *outbound* sails have sped.” —*Longfellow's The Good Part*.

out bound, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bound, v.*] To bound or leap further than; to excel in bounding.

out bow, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bow, v.*] To excel or surpass in bowing.

“He can *outbow* the bowing dean.” —*Young's Satires*.

out bowed, *a.* [*Eng. out, and bowed.*] Bowed or bent outwards; curved outwards.

“The convex or *outbowed* sails of a vessel will hold nothing.” —*Dryden's A Holy Fair*, p. 10.

out brāg, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and brag.*]

1. To brag more than; to excel in bragging or ostentation.

2. To surpass, to excel in pride or beauty.
“Whose bare *outbrag* of the web it seem'd to wear.” —*Shaksp. Love's Complaint*.

out brave, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and brave, v.*]

1. To surpass or excel in bravery, defying, or challenging.

“Untroubled, not *outbraved*, they still oppose
Despair to daring.” —*Byron's Lara*, l. 14.

2. To excel or surpass in beauty or worth.
“The basest weed *outbraves* his deity.” —*Shaksp. Sonnet 94*.

out brāy, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and Bray.*]

1. To surpass in braying; to Bray more loudly than.

2. To emit largely.

out-brāz en, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and brazen, v.*]

To excel in brazening, impudence, or effrontery; to bear down with impudence.

“*Outbrazened* by a club of mortal puritans.” —*T. Bowyer's Works*, p. 216.

out brēāk, *s.* [*Eng. out, and break.*] A sudden or violent breaking or bursting out; an outbreak.

“There was a violent *outbreak* of passion on both sides.” —*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 18.

out brēāk, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and break.*] To break or burst out suddenly.

out-brēāk er, *s.* [*Eng. out, and breaker.*] A breaker or wave off the shore.

out brēast, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and breast.*] To excel or surpass in power of voice; to out-voice. (*Boothian & Flot*, 7): *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 3.)

out brēathe, *v. t. & i.* [*Eng. out, and breathe.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To breathe out; to emit.

2. To deprive of breath; to exhaust; to wear out.
“Thus at length, *out-breathed* and worn,
Corinth's sons were down and gone.” —*Byron's Song of Corinth*, xiv.

B. Intrans.: To issue as breath; to be expelled.

“No smoke nor steam *out-breathing* from the kitchen.” —*Boothian & Flot*, *Love's Pilgrimage*, l. 1.

out brībē, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bribe.*] To exceed or surpass in bribery; to give more bribes than.

out bring, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bring.*] To bring out; to utter.

“He might a word *outbring*.” —*Chapman's Troilus & Cressida*, bk. iv.

out-brō thēr, *s.* [*Eng. out, and brother.*] An out-possessor.

“A slender *outbrother's* annuity.” —*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

out būd, *v. t.* [*Eng. out, and bud.*] To bud or sprout out.

“Whose many loades, *out-budding* ever new,
Did breed him endless labour to subdue.” —*Spenser's F. Q.*, i. vii. 17.

* **out build**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *build*.] To build better or more strongly than; to excel in durability of building.

"Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids"
Young's Night Thoughts, vi. 312

out-build-ing, s. [Eng. *out*, and *building*.] An outthouse; a smaller building or shed away from the main building.

* **out burn**, v.t. & t. [Eng. *out*, and *burn*.] **A. Intrans.** To burn wholly away; to be wholly or completely consumed.

"As soon as straw *outburneth*"
Shakespeare's Pilgrimage of Love, 98

B. Trans. To excel or exceed in burning.

out-burst, s. [Eng. *out*, and *burst*.] 1. A bursting or breaking out; an outbreak. 2. A clamour; an outcry.

"How . . . could the *outburst* be justified which followed its publication?"—*See*, H. J. Bennett: *Church & the World* (1867), ess. 1.

outburst bank, s. The middle portion, as to elevation, of a sea embankment.

out-by, **out-bye**, *adv.* & *n.* [Eng. *out*, and *by*.] (*Scottish*.)

A. As adv. Without; a little way out; at some distance.

"Solan geese *outby* yonder at the Bass."—*Scott's Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. XXV.

B. As n. Away, distant, remote, sequestered, retired.

* **out-buzz**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *buzz*.] To drown with buzzing; to cry down; to out-clamour.

"These *outbuzed* me." *Trinington: Columbus*.

* **out-cant**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *cant*.] To exceed in canting. (*Pope's Dunciad*, ii. 37.)

* **out-ca-per**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *caper*, v.] To excel or surpass in capering.

"The beau should his parts, *outcaper'd* 'em all."
Byron's, Description of a Beau's Head.

* **out-cast**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *cast*.] To cast out; to eject. (*Hehlin's Life of Land*, p. 156.)

out-cast, *n.* & *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *cast*.]

A. As n. Thrown out or away; rejected as worthless or useless; cast out.

"O horrible fate! *outcast*, rejected."
Langfellow's, Jewish Legend, i.

B. As substantive:

1. One who is cast or driven out; an exile.

"Naked to rove, an *outcast* of mankind."
Shelley's Orlando Furioso, XXXIV

2. Used specifically in India for one who is not recognised as possessing caste, and so outside the pale of native society. [CASTE, PARIASH.]

3. A falling out; a quarrel. (*Scott's*)

* 3. The refuse of corn. (*Prompt, Parv.*)

* **out-cast ing**, **out cast-ynge**, s. [Eng. *out*, and *casting*.] An outcast.

"We ben usual the *outcastynge* of alle thinges."—*Wycliffe's I Corinthus* iv.

* **out-cépt**, *prep.* & *conj.* [Eng. *out*; Lat. *captus* (in comp. *captus*), pa. par. of *capio* = to take.]

A. As prep. Except, excepting.

"*Outcept* Kent, for there he lauded"
Ben Jonson's Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

B. As conj. Unless, except.

* **out-chéat**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *cheat*.] To excel in cheating.

out-classed, *n.* [Eng. *out*, and *class*.] Of an inferior class or quality; beaten in respect of quality.

"The Quakers were *outclassed* in every point."—*Standard*, June 30, 1885.

* **out-clear-ance**, s. [Eng. *out*, and *clear-ance*.] Clearance out of a port.

* **out-climb** (*h* silent), v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *climb*.] To climb beyond; to excel or surpass in climbing.

"They, planted near, *outclimb* their native height."
Davenport's Woudbert, iii. 1

out-cóme, s. [Eng. *out*, and *come*.] A going out; that which comes or results from anything; a result, an issue, a consequence.

"The *outcome* of a happy, well-embodied nature."—*G. Eliot's Daniel Deronda*, ch. vi.

* **out-cóm-pass**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *com-*

pass.] To stretch or extend beyond; to exceed the compass or limits of.

"Make it swell or *outcompass* itself." *Rayner's of Management of Learning*, bk. 1.

* **out-cóm-ply**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *com-ply*.] To exceed in complying; to be excessively complaisant. [O. HAWN.]

* **out-eor-nór**, s. [Eng. *out*, and *corner*.] An out-of-the-way corner or place.

out-cóun-tén-ance, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *countenance*.] To outface; to outbrave.

out-cóurt, s. [Eng. *out*, and *court*.] An outer or exterior court; the precinct.

"The skirts *outcourts* of Heaven."—*South's Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.

* **out-craft**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *craft*.] To be more crafty than; to excel or overpower by cunning or craft.

"Hady hath *outcrafted* him."
Shakespeare's Cymbeline, iii. 4.

out-er-í-er, **out cry er**, s. [Eng. *out*, and *er-er*.] One who cries out; one who proclaims publicly; specif. a public crier; one who proclaims a sale.

"To be sold by the common *outeryer* appointed for that purpose."—*Baker's Queen Elizabeth* ann. 1602.

out-cróp, s. [Eng. *out*, and *crop*.] **Mining & Geol.** A term first used by miners, but now adopted by geologists, for the exposure of any portion of a stratum which comes out upon the surface, or for the part of the stratum thus exposed.

out-cróp, v.t. [OUT-CROP, s.] **trans.** To come or crop out at the surface of the ground; said of strata.

out-crý, s. [Eng. *out*, and *cry*.] 1. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; a clamour.

"So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange."
Milton's P. L., B. 155.

2. A tumult, a clamour.

"With mingled *outcry*, shrieks, and howls"
Scott's Lady of the Lake, 17.

3. A clamour of execration or detestation.

"There is not any vice, incident to the kind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal outcry, as against ingratitude."—*South's Sermons*.

4. A public auction or sale.

"My lords the sermons-ers sold for slaves, their wives for bond-women, and all their goods, under the spouse, at *outcry*."
Ben Jonson's Volpone, ii.

out-crý, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *cry*, v.] To cry louder than; to overpower by crying.

"When they cannot *outcry* the conscience, they will *outcry* it."—*South's Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

* **out-cúrsé**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *curse*.] To curse more than; to surpass in cursing.

"For it is to be a she,
Nature before hand hath *outcursed* me."
Shakespeare's Curse.

out-dá-cious, *n.* [AUDACIOUS.] (*Fullpr.*)

† **out-dá-re**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *da-re*.] 1. To exceed or surpass in daring.

"Who sensibly *outdares* his senseless sword"
Shakespeare's Coriolanus, i. 4

2. To defy, to brave.

"That brought you home, and boldly did *outda-re* the dangers"
Shakespeare's Henry IV., v. 1.

3. To overcome by daring.

"You will raise me,
And make me *outda-re* all my miseries."
Beaumont & Fletcher's False One, iv. 4.

* **out-dát-éd**, *n.* [Eng. *out*, and *dated*.] Out of date; antiquated, obsolete.

"Legal obedience, or veneration, and the like judicial *outdated* ceremonies."—*Barnum's*.

* **out-dáz-zle**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *dazzle*.] To exceed in dazzling or brightening.

"His brighter glories should *outdazzle* thine"
Franklin's Apollonius Rhodius, v.

out-dis-tance, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *distance*, v.] 1. Lit. & Horse-racing. To distance (q.v.).

2. Fig. To outstrip; to excel and leave far behind in any competition or career.

out-dó, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *do*.] 1. To excel, to surpass; to perform better than another.

"And all those parts by his friendship far *outdó*"
C. Wesley's Travels, iv.

* 2. To put out.

"He has for not able to withstand,
Was taken in battle and his eyes *outdó*."
Dryden's Persian Wars, v.

out-door, *n.* [Eng. *out*, and *door*.] Out of doors; exterior; in or pertaining to the open air; specif. applied to out-patients, and to paupers to whom relief is given at their own homes, and who are not required to live in the union or workhouse; also to the relief given to paupers at their own homes.

"Medical and other *outdoor* relief would still remain in the hands of the pauper's authority."
Dodge's Chronicle, ser. 10, 155.

out-doors, *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *doors*.] Out of doors; out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

out-draw, **out drawe**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *draw*.] To draw out; to extract.

"Of which he must the teeth *outdrawe*"
Shakespeare's A. C. C.

* **out-dream**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *dream*.] To dream beyond or till a thing is past.

"To promise *outdream* and out to dangers"
Beaumont & Fletcher's The Valiant Gentleman, iii. 1.

out-drink, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *drink*.] To exceed or surpass in drinking; to drink more than.

* **out-dúre**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *dure*.] To last or endure longer than; to outlast.

"And I to myself
With this trifling thing, add once again
To *outdure* danger."
Beaumont & Fletcher's The Valiant Gentleman, iii. 1.

* **out-dwell**, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *dwell*.] To stay beyond.

"And it is marvel he *outdwells* his hour,
For lovers even can believe the book."
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

out-dwéll-ér, s. [Eng. *out*, and *dwell-er*.] A person occupying land in a parish but dwelling outside.

out-é-quiv-ó-cáte, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *equivocate*.] To excel in equivocation.

"He *outequivocated* their equivocation."—*Fisher's Worthier*, i. 506.

out-ér, *n.* [UTTER, *n.*] 1. Being on the outside; external; opposed to inner.

2. Situated or being furthest or farther from a person or point.

outer-bar, s.

Law: A term applied to junior barristers who plead outside the bar in courts, as distinguished from Queen's Counsel, who plead within the bar.

outer forme, s.

Printing: The forme commencing with the first page of the sheet. It is usually worked off last.

outer-house, s.

Scots Law: The name given to the great hall of the parliament house in Edinburgh, in which the lords ordinary of the Court of Sessions sit as single judges to hear causes. [INNER-HOUSE.]

outer-plate, s.

Arch.: [INNER-PLATE.]

out-ér, s. [Eng. *out*; *er*.]

1. *Arch. Lang.*: One who puts out or expels.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:** Ouster; dispossession.

2. **Rifle-shooting:**

(1) That part of a target outside the circles surrounding the bull's-eye.

(2) A shot which strikes the outer part of the target.

"Running through the scoring count with an *outer*, a magpie, and a miss." *Times*, 30th Dec., 1884.

3. **An out-and-outer:** One who or that which is pre-eminently in any respect.

"Master Chive was pronounced an *out-and-outer*."
Thekeray's Newcomes, ch. XXII.

out-ér móst, *n.* [UTTERMOST.] Situate or being furthest from the middle; on the extreme external part; most distant of a series.

out-fáçe, v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *face*, v.] To brave or bear down with looks or effrontery; to stare down.

"But we'll *outface* them, and outswear them too."
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

out-fáll, s. [Eng. *out*, and *fall*.]

1. The mouth of a river; the point of discharge of a river or stream.

2. The point of discharge for, or the outlet or bouchure of a drain, conduit, or sewer.

* **out-land, n. & s.** [Eng. *out*, and *land*.]
A. *Asadj.*: Foreign. [OUTLANDISH.]
B. *As substantive (Pl.)*:
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Foreign lands or countries.
 "That they may the better know the outlands in every side of them."—*Sir T. More's Utopia*, bk. 11, ch. vii.
 2. *Old Law*: Lands lying beyond the demesne, and granted to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.
 * **out-land-er, s.** [Eng. *outland*; *-er*.] A foreigner; not a native.
 "William Tasse, a Briton, and called by some out-landers and others, Swiss and Furriss."—*Book of Arcturion*, vol. 11.
 * **out-land-ish, out-land-es, n.** [A.S. *utlandis*, from *ut* = out, and *land* = land.]
 1. Foreign; not native; belonging to or characteristic of foreign manners, habits, or nature.
 "Of such outlandish horses as are daily brought our vnto vs I speake."—*Balshyned. Description of England*, bk. 1, ch. 1.
 2. Strange, curious, bizarre, extraordinary.
 * **out-land-ish-er, s.** [Eng. *outlandish*; *-er*.] A foreigner. (*Nash*: *Letter Staff*.)
 * **out-land-ish-ly, adv.** [Eng. *outlandish*; *-ly*.] In an outlandish or strange manner.
 * **out-land-ish-ness, s.** [Eng. *outlandish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outlandish; strangeness.
 * **out-lash, v. i.** [OUTLASH, s.] To exaggerate.
 "Malice... loves to outlash in her relation."—*Fuller's Pious Sight*, III. [pt. n.], iii. 5.
 * **out-lash, s.** [Eng. *out*, and *lash*, s.] A breaking out, a burst.
 "An outlash of hatred."—*G. Elliot's Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxx.
 * **out-last, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *last*, v.] To last or endure longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive.
 "The world in which we live and move Outlasts aversion, outlasts love."
Matthew Arnold's Resignation.
 * **out-laugh (gh as f), v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *laugh*.]
 1. To laugh louder or longer than; to exceed in laughing.
 "Each lady striving to outlaugh the rest."
Dequien's Prod. to Arcturgus & Philicia.
 * 2. To laugh down; to overpower by laughing.
 * **out-lav-ish-ing, n.** [Eng. *out*, and *lavishing*, part. ad], from [*Irish*, v.] Extravagant.
 "Grown poorer by his outlavishing humour."—*Daniel's Hist. Eng.*, p. 52.
 * **out-law, out-lawe, n.** [A.S. *utlagi*; *utlag*, from *lecl*, *utlagi* = an outlaw, from *ut* = out, and *lagi* = law.] One who is put out of the benefit and protection of the law; one who is subjected to outlawry.
 "From the outlaw's den,
 A fugitive."
Byron's Corsair, ii. 4.
 * **out-law, v. t.** [OUTLAW, s.]
 1. To make or declare an outlaw; to put out of the benefit and protection of the law.
 "And since, though outlawed, hath his hand Full sterily kept his mountain band."
Scott's Lady of the Lake, ii. 12.
 * 2. To deprive of legal force; to remove from legal jurisdiction.
 * **out-law-ry, out-law-rie, s.** [Eng. *outlaw*; *-ry*.] The act of outlawing; the state of being outlawed; the putting a man out of the protection of the law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, as a punishment for contempt in refusing to appear when called into court. Formerly any one might kill an outlawed person without incurring any penalty, but now the wanton killing of an outlaw is considered as murder.
 "After the several writs of *quare facias distringas*, and *quare* have issued without any effect, the offender shall be put in the exigent in order to his outlawry; that is, he shall be exacted, proclaimed, or required to surrender, at five county courts; and if he be returned *quinto exactus*, and does not appear at the sixth exaction or requisition, then he is adjudged to be outlawed, or put out of the protection of the law; so that he is incapable of taking the benefit of it in any respect, either by bringing actions or otherwise. The punishment for outlaws upon indictments for misdemeanors is the same as for outlaws upon civil actions, viz. forfeiture of goods and chattels. But an outlawry in treason or felony amounting to a conviction and attainer of the offender, as if the offender had been found guilty. But such outlawry may be reversed by writ of error; the proceedings therein being, as it is fit they should be, exceedingly nice and cir-

cumstantial; and if any single minute point be omitted or miscounted, the whole outlawry is illegal, and may be reversed; upon which reversal the party accused is admitted to plead, and defend him self against the indictment."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. 24.
 * **out-lay, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *lay*, v.] To lay or spread out; to display.
 "Their boggy beds outlay"
Dryden's Polydoron, s. 7.
 * **out-lay, s.** [Eng. *out*, and *lay*.]
 1. That which is laid out or spent; expenditure.
 "The income of the state still fell short of the outlay by about a million."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.
 2. An outlying place or spot; a remote haunt.
 "I know her and her haunts,
 Her laves, leaps, and outlays, and will discover all."
Keats's Elfrida's Philaster, iii. 1.
 * **out-leap, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *leap*, v.] To leap further than; to excel or surpass in leaping.
 * **out-leap, v.** [Eng. *out*, and *leap*, s.] A silly, an exit, an escape.
 "Youth must have some liberty, some outleaps."—*Locke's Education*, § 97.
 * **out-learn, out-learn, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *learn*.]
 1. To surpass in learning or knowledge.
 2. To learn from; to discover from.
 "When as much according to his mind He could outlearn."—*Spenser's F. Q.*, IV. viii. 22.
 3. To get or grow beyond the study or learning of; to outlive the practice of; to forget.
 "Men and gods have not outlearned it [love]."
Emerson's Atonement.
 * **out-ler, n.** [*Prob.* for *outlier*.] Being in the open; applied to cattle not housed. (*Scotch*.)
 "The del, or else an outler quey."
Barrow's Ballads.
 * **out-let, ut-lete, s.** [A.S. *utletan* = to let out. *ut* = out, and *letan* = to let.]
 1. A passage outwards; a place or opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or discharges; a vent; a means of egress.
 "Fine luthans commanding all the great western outlets of the English trade."—*Maccallay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.
 2. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house with a walk or passage through it to the highway. (*Prov.*)
 * **out-let, v. t.** [OUTLET, s.] To let out; to emit.
 * **out-lick-er, s.** [For *outligger* = *outlier* (q. v.); *Int.* *utligger*; *Sw.* *utligger*; *Dan.* *utligger*.]
Naut.: A small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern.
 * **out-lic, out-ly, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *lie* (1), v.] To exceed or surpass in lying; to lie more than. (See example under *outjuggle*.)
 * **out-li-er, out-ly-er, s.** [Eng. *out*, and *lie* (2), v.]
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. One who does not reside within the district with which his office or duty connects him; one who is non-resident.
 "The party sent messengers to all their outlies within twenty miles of Cambridge."—*Beaumont's Letters*, p. 59.
 2. A piece or portion detached or lying away from the main body.
 "3. One who is outside the pale of the estabishment; a nonconformist. (*D'Urfey's Collin's Walk*, Pref.)
 II. *Geol.*: A detached portion of a stratum, lying at some distance from the rest, the intermediate part having been removed by water.
 * **out-limb (b silent), s.** [Eng. *out*, and *limb*.] An extreme member; a limb as opposed to a vital part. (*Fulton's Holy War*, iii. 20.)
 * **out-line, s.** [Eng. *out*, and *line*, s.]
 I. *Literally*:
 1. A line, real or apparent, which bounds a figure; a contour line.
 2. In drawing, the representation of an imaginary line circumscribing the boundary of the visible superficies of objects, without indicating, by shade or light, the elevations and depressions, and without colour, the only indication of light or shade used being the greater lightness or darkness of the lines.
 "For the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch."—*Evelyn's Sculpture*, bk. 1, ch. v.
 II. *Fig.*: The first general sketch of a plan, scheme, &c.; the general features.
 "How great a cover the variety of nonlegal laws, I must be confessed that their chief outline is pretty regularly common."—*Thomson's Principles of Morals*, § 1.

out-line, v. t. [OUTLINE, s.] To draw the outline of; to draw in outline; to sketch out.
 "The Bible was outlined by the son of St. John the Baptist."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 4, 1871.
 * **out-line-er, n.** [Eng. *outline*; *-er*.] Pertaining to or forming an outline.
 * **out-ling, n.** [Eng. *out*; *subl.* *ling*.] External.
 * **out-list, s.** [Eng. *out*, and *list* (1), v.] The extreme edge, the selvage. (*Fulton's Holy War*, III. s. 22.)
 * **out-live, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *live*, v.]
 1. To live beyond or longer than; to survive.
 "She has resolved not to outlive her darling Molly."
Daily Telegraph, June 4, 1870.
 2. To last or endure longer than; to outlast.
 "The record for...
 Still outlives many a lover."
Campbell's My Mother's Picture, 51.
 * **out-liv-er, s.** [Eng. *out*, and *live*, v.] One who lives longer than another; a survivor. (*Standys's Travels*, p. 126.)
 * **out-look, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *look*, v.]
 1. To stare down; to browbeat; to face down.
 "To outlook conquest, and to win renown"
Shakspeare's King John, v. 2.
 2. To look out, to select.
 "Away to the book,
 All your tackle outlook."
Cotton's Angler's Holiday.
 * **out-look, s.** [Eng. *out*, and *look*, s.]
 1. The act or state of looking out or watching carefully for anything; careful or vigilant watch.
 2. A place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a look-out, a watch-tower.
 3. A view, a prospect. (*Lit. & Fig.*)
 "The dreamy outlook of chimney tops."—*C. Kingsley's Alton Locke*, ch. ii.
 * 4. Foresight.
 "Which owes to man's short-outlook all its charms."
Dequien's Prod. Foughts, viii. 1351.
 * **out-look-er, s.** [Eng. *outlook*, v.; *-er*.] One who looks abroad; one who suffers his eyes to roam; hence, as in extract, an inconstant lover.
 "Love loves no outlookers."—*Bretton's Picket of Letters*, p. 43.
 * **out-loose, s.** [Eng. *out*, and [*low*].] An outlet, an escape, an evasion.
 "That 'whorens' gives me an out-loose."—*Selden's Fable Folk*, 16th.
 * **out-lope, s.** [Eng. *out*, and * *lope* = leap.] An excursion.
 * **out-lus-tre (tre as tere), v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and [*lustre*].] To excel or exceed in lustre or brightness.
 "That diamond of yours outlustres many I have beheld."—*Shakspeare's Cymbeline*, 3. 4.
 * **out-ly-ing, n.** [Eng. *out*, and *lying* (2), a.]
 1. Lying or situate away or at a distance from the main body or scheme; detached.
 "The contentious outlying parts came to be included in a kind of general design."—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. IV, ch. viii.
 2. Situate or being on the exterior, limit, boundary, or frontier.
 3. Lying or remaining out in the open; not shut in; at liberty.
 "The stag which was left outlying after a four hours' run."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 26, 1871.
 * **out-man, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *man*.] To excel or surpass as a man; to outdo.
 * **out-ma-nœu-vre (vre as ver), v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *manœuvrer*.] To outdo or surpass in manœuvring.
 * **out-man-tle, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *mantle*.] To excel or surpass in dress or ornament.
 "With poetic trappings grace the pose,
 Fill it outmantle all the pride of prose."
Campbell's Fable Folk, 680.
 * **out-march, v. t.** [Eng. *out*, and *march*, v.] To march faster than; to leave behind in the march.
 "The horse outmarched the foot, with his less run of the foot, was unable to use great expedition."—*Cherubini's Conf. War*.

bou, hoy; pou, jow; cat, cell, chorns, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -çion, -çion = zhun. -cious, -çious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bh, del.

out match, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *match*, *v.*] To exceed; to overcome. — *Scott's Great Britain*; *Scott's Great Britain*.

out mate, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *mate*.] To outmatch; to defeat.

out measure (s as zh), *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *measure*.] To measure more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out most, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *most*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out most, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *most*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out mount, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *mount*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out move, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *move*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out name, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *name*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out ness, [Eng. *out*, and *ness*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out night (*of*), *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *night*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out noise, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *noise*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out nook, [Eng. *out*, and *nook*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out num ber, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *number*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pace, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *pace*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out par-a-mour, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *par-a-mour*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out par-ish, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *par-ish*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out part, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *part*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pass, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *pass*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pass-ion (ss as sh), *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *pass-ion*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out peak, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *peak*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out peer, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *peer*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out play, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *play*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out please, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *please*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out poise, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *poise*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pois on, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *poison*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out porch, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *porch*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out port, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *port*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out post, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *post*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pour, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *pour*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pour, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *pour*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pow er, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *power*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pre-ise, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *pre-ise*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pray, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *pray*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pre-ach, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *pre-ach*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out price, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *price*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out prize, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *prize*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out pur-ple, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *purple*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out put, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *put*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out put-ter, *v.* [Etym. doubtful.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out quar-ters, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *quarters*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out quench, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *quench*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out rage, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *rage*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out rage (1), *v.* [Fr. *outrager*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out rage (2), *v.* [Fr. *outrager*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out rage, *v.* [Fr. *outrager*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

out rage, *v.* [Fr. *outrager*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

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out rage, *v.* [Fr. *outrager*.] To exceed; to surpass; to be more than; to exceed; to surpass.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thōre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wēlf, work, wō, sōn: mūte, eūb, eūre, ūnite, eūr, rūlc, fūll: try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

* **out-rāze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *raze*.] To root out completely; to exterminate.

ou-trê, *n.* [Fr.] Out of the common or ordinary course, limits, or style; extravagant, exaggerated.

* **out reach**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reach*.]
1. *Lit.*: To reach beyond or farther than; to extend beyond; to exceed.
*Constant virtue, which you then outreached.
Bacon, *6 Feb.*; *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

2. *Fig.*: To cheat, to overreach.

* **out réas-ôn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reason*.] To excel or surpass in reasoning; to reason better than.

"To outreason the very Athenians." *South*, *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 2.

* **out réck-ôn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reckon*.] To exceed in reckoning, counting, or numbering.
*Make the names of just outreckoned ages.
Lucian & *Plot.*; *Adventures*, v. 1.

* **outréouidance** (as **otr kwé dāns**), *s.* [Fr., from *O. Fr.* *outré* = beyond, and *ouïr* = to think, from Lat. *audire*; Sp. & Port. *ouïr*.] Overweening presumption; arrogance, insolence.

* **out réed dên**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reed*.] To be or grow redder than; to exceed in redness.

"Outredden
All voluptuous garden roses."
Tennyson, *Dickens* & *Wellsington*.

* **out réde-ré**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and Mod. Eng. *rede* = counsel.] To exceed or excel in counsel or wisdom.

"Men may the old extreme but not outrede."
Chaucer, *C. T.*, 2451.

* **out reign** (eig as **ā**), **out raign**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reign*.] To reign longer than; to reign during the whole extent of.

"They outreigned him their utmost date."
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, v. 45.

ou tre ly, *adv.* [UTTERLY.]

out renne, *v.t.* [OUTRIN.]

* **out rént**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rent*, *s.*] Rent paid out.
*A kindly acceptance—had your outrent be."
Bacon, *Sonnet to D. Carew*.

out riék, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *riek*.] A tick of hay in the open air.

* **out ride**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *ride*.]
A. Trans.: To ride faster than; to pass by riding.
*Sir John Cuthbert.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.*, I, 1.

B. Intrans.: To travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.

* **out-ride**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *ride*, *s.*]
1. A ride or riding out; an excursion.
2. A place or space for riding.

"Leave me a small out-ride in the country."
Samuel, *To Mr. Wood*.

3. An expedition, a foray, a raid.

* **out rid ér**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *ridér*.]

1. One who rides or travels about on horseback.
*An outrider, that loved venery."
Chaucer, *C. T.*, 166.

2. A summoning officer whose duty was to cite men before the sheriff.

3. A servant or attendant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

* **out rig gér**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rigger*.]

1. *Engl.*: A beam projecting outwardly from a wall to support a hoisting tackle.
2. *Germin.*: A wheel or pulley outside the frame to receive a belt or other driving connection.
3. *Mech.*: The jib of a crane.
4. *Nautical*:
(1) A spar for extending a sail or rope beyond the points of attachment furnished by the hull.
*Carried into action on an outrigger stretching ahead of a ship.—*West Quarterly Review*, 1876, p. 121.
(2) A boom rigged out from a vessel to secure boats to which the vessel is at anchor.
(3) A floating timber attached by spars to the hull and floating parallel therewith. Used with crank or narrow boats to support them upright in the water under a press of canvas which would otherwise upset them. The outrigger consists generally of two spars fastened

athwart the vessel, and projecting about half its length, sometimes to windward, sometimes to leeward. The space between the spars is frequently converted into a stage, on which additional weight may be carried if required. Principally used with the proas of the Malays and Ladrones.

*Masts forebore that . . . a canoe with outriggers should in process of time come out of the ocean.
Wilson; *Prophetism Man*, ch. 3.

(4) A spar projecting over the stern of a boat for assistance in hauling out the clew.

(5) An iron bracket fitted to the outside of a boat, and having a rowlock at the extremity, so as to increase the leverage of the oars. They are principally attached to light boats used for racing on rivers, and hence the term outrigger is applied to such boats.

5. *Shipbuild.*: A cut-head (q.v.).

out right (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *right*.]
1. Completely, entirely, wholly, altogether, utterly.

"The pere made the fode mable outright"—*Sir T. More*; *Works*, p. 483.

2. Immediately, at once; without delay.

"When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged outright."—*Arbuthnot*.

* **out riñg**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *ring*.] To ring louder than; to exceed in the noise of ringing.

"Outring a tinker and his kettle."
Cowley, *Great Pan of Christ Church*.

* **out ri-vał**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *ri-val*.] To surpass, to exceed.

"Having tried to out rival one another on that subject."—*Centurion*, No. 178.

* **out rive**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rive*.] To tear apart or rive in pieces with force and violence. (*Holl*; *Soties*, IV, v. 11.)

* **out road**, **out rōde**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *road*; cf. *road*.] An excursion. (*1 Moorlands* xv, 41.)

* **out-rōar**, **out roarc**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *roar*, *v.*] To roar louder than; to exceed in roaring.

"O that I were
Upon the hill of Bassin, to out-roar
The hooped herd!" *Shakespeare*, *Ant. & Cleop.*, III, 12.

* **out rōar**, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *roar*, *v.*] The noise made by many people crying out at once; an outcry, a tumult.

* **out rō mance**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *romance*.] To exceed in romantic character.

"Their red sufferings outromanced the fictions of many erant adventures."—*Fowler*, *Church History*.

* **out rōoms**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *pl. of room*, *s.*] Outlying offices (*Lit. & Jur.*). (*Fowler*, *Holy State*, III, v. 23.)

* **out rōot**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *root*, *v.*] To root out; to eradicate; to extirpate; to exterminate. (*Fior*; *Martyrs*, p. 1398.)

*Permanence dissolved
Outrooted from out more than menage."
River; *Ambitious Step-Mother*.

* **out-rōp**, **out rōpe**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rop* (q.v.).] A public action.

* **out rùn**, **out renne**, **out runne**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *run*.]
1. *Lit.*: To excel or surpass in running; to run faster than.

"For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outrun, though outren."
Byrd; *Psalms & Arde*, III, 288.

2. *Fig.*: To exceed; to go beyond.

"We outrun the present measure.—*addition*.
*To outrun the constable: [CONSTABLE]."

* **out rùn nēr**, *s.* [Eng. *outrun*; *ner*.] An all-shoot, a bunch. (*Lawson*; *Sermons of Langton*, in *Eng. Garner*, v. 191.)

* **out rùsh**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rùsh*.] To rush out.
*Forthwith out-rushed a gust."
North, *And Metamorphoses* xv.

* **out sàil**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sail*, *v.*] To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.
*The word signifies a ship that out-sails other ships.—*Bacon*.

* **out sàint**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *saint*.] To excel in sanctity. (*Johnson*; *Mass Sermons*, p. 65.)

* **out sàle**, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *sale*.] An auction. (*Black*; *A Tale of Williston*, I, 206.)

* **out scape**, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *scap* = escape.] Power or means of escape.

"To lift up like a log so vast,
As barred all outscap."
Chapman, *Homer*, *Odyssey*, v.

* **out scènt**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scènt*.] To exceed or surpass in colour; to smell more strongly than.

* **out seold**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *seold*, *v.*] To exceed in stalling.
*We grant, thou' outstaid us."
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII*, v. 2.

* **out scorn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scorn*, *v.*] To beat down or overpower by contempt; to despise; to exceed in contempt.

"He strives in his little world of man's contentment,
The bound to conflict with wind and rain."
Shakespeare, *Levi*, III, 1.

* **out scōng**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scōng*.] Any substance scoured or washed out; refuse.

* **out seout**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *seout*, *v.*] To drive out, to ouster.

"Outscout the grim opposition."
Meredon.

* **out search**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *search*.] To search out, to explore.

"By our natural reason to be outsearched."
Steele, *Crampton*, II, 399.

* **out sell**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sell*.]
1. To sell more than; to exceed in the number of sales.

2. To exceed or surpass in the selling price; to fetch more than.

"It outbelleth others some price in the basket."
Fowler, *Woolstun*, *Chapman* & *Shore*.

3. To exceed in value.

"The best she hath, and she, of all compounded,
Outsells them all."
Shakespeare, *A Gentleman*, III, 5.

* **out sènd**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *send*.] To end.
*Both the sun his eyes that he out-sends
Another of shoke."
H. More; *Imagot*, *Soul*, III, v. 12.

* **out-sèn trý**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sen-trý*.] *Mil.*: A sentry posted some distance in advance of a place; an advanced sentry; an outpost.

* **out sèt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *set*, *v.*] The setting out; the beginning, start, or first entrance on any business.

"It's a pring outset."
Wardsworth, *Excursion*, bk. v.

* **out sèt tíng**, *s.* [OUT-SET.] A beginning; a start. (*Richardson*; *Grantham*, III, 18.)

* **out shèathe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sheath*.] To unsheathe; to draw, as a sword, from the sheath.

* **out shifts**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *shift*, *v.*] Outskirts.

"The out-shifts of the ethe"—*Shakspeare*, *Pierce Penniless*, I, 69.

* **out shine**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *shine*.]
A. Intrans.: To shine; to emit lustre. (*Shakespeare*; *Richard III*, I, 3.)

B. Trans.: To shine more brightly than; to excel in lustre, excellence, fame, or renown; to surpass.

"The waters of heaven outshine them all."
Milton, *Paradise & the Peri*.

* **out shōnc**, *pret. & pt. pret. of v.* [OUTSHINE.]

* **out shoòt**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shoot*, *v.*]
1. To shoot better than; to excel or surpass in shooting.

"Outshoot them if he can in their own bow."
Bacon, *Essays*, *Of Revenge*.

2. To shoot beyond; to overstep.

"Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers' mark."
Sayre.

* **out shòt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *shot*.] The projecting part of an old building; a projection. (*Scotch*.)

outshot window, *s.* A projecting window.

* **out shrill**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shrill*.] To exceed in sound.

"The loud earnest of my long-breathed style
Outshrills you."
Sulzberger, *The Love*, v.

* **out shut**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shut*, *v.*] To shut out; to exclude.

"When I lay out, he outshuts my ray."
Bacon; *A Courtiers*, *Of Court*, v. 14.

* **out-side**, *s. n., adv., & prep.* [E.g. *out-side* of A.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **-ing**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**, **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhun**, **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**, **-ble**, **dic**, **de**, **bel**, **dcl**.

A. 1. To be out of anything; to be past the limits of exposure, the surface, the extent of something.

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out sleep, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sleep*, *v.*] To sleep beyond.

"I fear we shall *out sleep* the coming morn."
Shaksp. Measure for Measure, v. 1.

out slide, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *slide*, *v.*] To slide out or forward.

out sling, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sling*.] To project, to cast forth. (*H. Mer. ; Innocent*, *Soul*, II. m. 5.)

out snatch, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *snatch*.] To seize violently. (*H. Mer. ; Light of the Soul*, I. 60.)

out soar, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *soar*.] To soar beyond.

out sound, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sound*, *v.*] To sound louder than; to exceed or surpass in sound.

"Every tongue's the clapper of a bell,
And *outsounds* and *outriveth* all."
Shaksp. A Political Revenge.

out span, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *out*, *span* *v.* = to yoke horses to; *span* = to beam.] To yoke a team of oxen from a wagon. (*South Africa*.)

"We turned off the yoke on to the road - for no one is allowed to *outspan* on it." - *P. Wallace. Great Thirst*, Lond., ch. viii.

out span, *s.* [OUTSPAN, *v.*] The rest of travellers in South Africa, when they outyoke their oxen and suspend their journey.

"During our mid-day *outspan* the halt was taken advantage of to get our rides unpacked." - *P. Wallace. Great Thirst*, Lond., ch. viii.

out sparkle, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sparkle*, *v.*] To sparkle more than; to exceed in sparkling. (*Lawson. Psyche*, i. 84.)

out speak, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *speak*.] 1. *Intrans.*: To speak out or aloud. 2. *Trans.*: To exceed in speaking; to say or express more than.

"His treasure . . . *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject."
Shaksp. Henry VIII, m. 2.

out speed, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *speed*.] To excel in speed; to outstrip.

out spend, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *spend*, *s.*] An outlay, an expenditure.

out spend, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spend*, *v.*] To exceed in expenditure; to spend more than.

"His successful struggles to *outspend* them all."
Mrs. Trollop. Michael Armstrong, ch. ii.

out spent, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spent*.] Exhausted, spent.

"*Outspent* with this long course,
The Cossack prince tumbled down his horse."
Byron. Mazeppa, th.

out spin, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spin*.] To spin out, to exhaust.

"His long, earnest life
Were quite *outspun*."
Ben Jonson. Epigram 12.

out spit, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spit*.] To spit further than. (In allusion to the popular but erroneous idea that reptiles have the power of spitting poison.)

"Simon he *outspit* in heresy."
Beaumont. Psyche, xviii. 161.

out spok en, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spoken*.] Plain, free, or bold in speech; given to speaking one's mind freely; open, candid, frank.

"A remarkably independent and *outspoken* man."
Lane Magazine & Review, Nov., 1859, p. 2.

out spok en ness, *s.* [Eng. *outspoken*, *a.*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being outspoken; plainness, boldness, or freedom of speech or expression.

"*Outspokenness* probably had much more to do with his ill success." - *Atterton*, March 1, 1872, p. 275.

out sport, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sport*, *v.*] To sport beyond.

"Let's touch ourselves that honourable stop
Not to *out-sport* discretion."
Shaksp. Othello, II. 3.

out spread, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spread*.] To spread out, to extend. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"[He] kissed the little hands *outspread*."
Scott. Rob Roy, 9.

out spring, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spring*, *v.*] To spring or leap out.

"The far *outspring*
Of all the helms al about."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 169.

out sprung, *out sprung*, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spring*, *v.*] Sprung, descended.

"Eneas, our *outsprung* of Trojan blood."
Shaksp. Troilus & Cressida, I. 1.

out spurn, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spurn*.] To spurn away. (*Benton; Blessed Wrecker*, p. 11.)

out stand, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *stand*, *v.*] **A. Transitive:** 1. To stand out against; to withstand; to resist; to sustain. "Never to *outstand* the first attack." - *Woodward*. 2. To stay beyond or longer than; to outstay. "I have *outstood* my time."
Shaksp. Cymbeline, I. 6.

B. Intrans.: To stand out from the main body; to project.

out stand ing, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *standing*, *a.*] Remaining unpaired or uncollected; unsettled, not paid - as, *outstanding* debts.

outstanding term, *s.* *Law*. A term existing at law which might in equity be made attendant on an inheritance either by express declaration or by implication. (*Wharton*.)

out stare, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stare*, *v.*] To stare down; to outface; to state out of countenance; to browbeat.

"I would *outstare* the sternest eyes."
Shaksp. Merchant of Venice, II. 1.

out start ing, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *starting*, *a.*] Starting, leaping, or issuing out.

out stay, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stay*, *v.*] 1. To stay longer than; to continue a struggle longer than. "Coronastayed the top weight, and won decisively."
Daily Telegraph, Feb. 4, 1885. 2. To stay beyond or longer than; to overstay.

"She had already *outstayed* her invitation."
Macaulay's Magazine, Oct., 1881, p. 409.

out step, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *step*, *v.*] To step or go beyond; to overstep; to exceed.

out step, *a. & conj.* [OUTSTEP, *v.*] **I. As adv.**: Lonely, solitary, retired. (*Prov.*) **II. As conj.**: Unless.

"*Outstep* the king be miserable." - *Heywood. Edward IV*, p. 73.

out stood, *pa. par.* [OUTSTAND, *v.*]

out storm, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *storm*, *v.*] To exceed in storming or raging.

out strain, *out-strain*, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strain*, *v.*] 1. To surpass in exertion. "Tryd John quickly his fellow-traveller *outstrain*ed in under's race."
Beaumont. Psyche, xv. 144. 2. To stretch out. (*Southey: Thalaba*, iii.)

out straight (*gh* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [OUTSTRETCH, *v.*]

out street, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *street*.] A street in the extremities or outskirts of a town.

out stretch, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stretch*.] 1. To stretch or spread out; to extend, to expand. "The royal hand *outstretched* with benedictions over the land."
Longfellow. Autumn. 2. To stretch or measure to the end. "Timon . . . hath *outstretched* his span."
Shaksp. Timon of Athens, v. 3. 3. To extend or open to the utmost.

out stretch, *s.* [OUTSTRETCH, *v.*] Reach, expanse, expansion.

"Its *outstretch* of beneficence
Shall have a speedy ending on the earth."
R. Browning. Balisarius's Adventure.

out stride, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stride*, *v.*] To excel or surpass in striding.

out strike, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strike*.] 1. To strike out. "This sentence saves and that my hand *outstrikes*."
Shaksp. Titulus to King John. 2. To strike faster than. "A swifter nem shall *outstrike* thought."
Shaksp. Antony & Cleopatra, IV. 6.

out strip, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strip*.] To outrun, to advance beyond, to exceed, to surpass, to leave behind.

"What we have of feeling must intense
Outstrip out faint expression."
Byron. Cenci, III. 1, 158.

outsubtle, *outsubtile* (as *out-süt-əl*),

fäte, fät, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pinc, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sôn; mîte, cub, cûre, ûite, cur, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

v.t. [Eng. out, and subtle.] To exceed in craft or subtlety.

"The devil, I think, Cannot outsubtle thee." Bacon & Flet. Mous Thomas, iv. 2.

out suck en, a. [Eng. out, and sucken.] [CULTURE.]

out sũf-fẽr, v.t. [Eng. out, and suffer.] To exceed in suffering; to surpass in endurance of suffering.

out-sũm, v.t. [Eng. out, and sum.] To exceed in number. "The prisoners of that shameful day outsummed their victors." Southey Joan of Arc, ii.

out-sũ pẽr-stĩ-tion, v.t. [Eng. out, and superstitious.] To be more superstitious than. (Fuller: Worthies, ii. 8.)

out-swear, v.t. [Eng. out, and swear.] To exceed in swearing; to bear down by swearing. "We'll outswear them, and outwear them too." Shakspe. Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

out-sweat, v.t. [Eng. out, and sweat.] To sweat out; to work out. "Let the fool outswear it, that thinks he has got a catch out." Bacon & Flet. Wit without Money, i. 1.

out-sweet-en, v.t. [Eng. out, and sweeten.] To exceed or excel in sweetness; to smell more sweetly than. "The leaf of eglantine, which is not to slander, outsweeten'd not thy breath." Shakspe. Cymbeline, iv. 2.

out-swẽll, v.t. [Eng. out, and swell, v.] 1. To exceed in swelling. "The cheek outswell'd the side of bold Aquilino." Shakspe. Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

out-swift, v.t. [Eng. out, and swift.] To outstrip. (Sylvestre: Vacation, 855.)

out-swim, v.t. [Eng. out, and swim.] To exceed in swimming or in any motion resembling swimming. "Some on swift horseback to outswim the wind." Sylvestre. Muteus Unsh, 505.

out-sỹl la ble, v.t. [Eng. out, and syllable.] To exceed in number of syllables. (Fuller: Worthies, ii. 406.)

out-tãke, v.t. [Eng. out, and take, cf. except.] To except, to omit, to pass over or by.

out-tãke, owt-take, prep. [OUTTAKE, P.] Except. "Alle that y haue y graunt the outtake my wyfe." MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 35.

out-tãk-en, prep. [Prop. the ja par. of out-take (q.v.); the construction agrees exactly with the Latin ablative absolute, as in excepto = (this or that) being taken out, i.e. except (this or that).] Except. "It was full of cocardises outtake in the forsaud monethes." MS. Lond. A. 1. 15. fo 31.

out-tãl-ent, v.t. [Eng. out, and talent.] To excel or surpass in talent. "Now outargued, outtalented." Richardson: Clarissa, iii. 84.

out-tãlk (l silent), v.t. [Eng. out, and talk, v.] To exceed or overcome in talking; to talk down. "This gentleman will outtalk us all." Shakspe. Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

out-tẽll, v.t. [Eng. out, and tell.] To tell or reckon more than; to exceed the reckoning of. "This is the place I have outtold the clock, For haste." Bacon & Flet. Cozcomb, i. 1.

out-tẽrm, s. [Eng. out, and term, s.] Anything outward or superficial, as manner, or a slight remark.

out-throw, v.t. [Eng. out, and throw.] To throw or cast out. "Thence outthrown, Spenser: F. Q., IV, ii. 1.

out-thũn dẽr, v.t. [Eng. out, and thunder.] To be louder than thunder; to exceed in noise. (Adams: Works, ii. 277.)

out-tõil, *out-toile, v.t. [Eng. out, and toil.] To surpass in endurance of labour. "The ox will outtoile him." Breton: Dignitie of Man, p. 14.

out-toiled, a. [Eng. out; toil; -ed.] Overworn; worn out. "Outtoiled with travelling so far." Holband: Camden, ii. 120.

out tũngue, v.t. [Eng. out, and tongue.] To bear down by noise or clamorous talk. "My services, which I have done the signors, Small outtongue his compliments." Shakspe. Othello, i. 2.

out tũp, v.t. [Eng. out, and top.] To exceed by the top or head; to overtop. "The treasurer began then to outtoppme." Cobbold: Lord Keeper to the Duke, May 21, 1621.

out trãv-el, v.t. [Eng. out, and travel.] To exceed in travelling, either in distance or in speed. (Mad. F. Adelay: Cecilia, bk. X., ch. n.)

out-tũft, v.t. [Eng. out, and tuft.] To pull out. "Her smooke outtuft to show her beauty." Dimes: An Edition, p. 20.

out turn, s. [Eng. out, and turn.] The amount of goods or produce turned out of a mine, factory, &c. "The gross outturn would be above the average." Daily Telegraph, Feb. 11, 1885.

out twine, v.t. [Eng. out, and twine.] To disentangle, to disengage, to extricate. "He stopt, And from the wound the reed outtwined." Fairfax.

out ũ-sure (s as zh), v.t. [Eng. out, and usury.] To exceed in usury or usurious exactions. "An earnest of expected joys, that outusure and transcend all those momentary pleasures." Boyle: Works, i. 281.

out ven-õm, v.t. [Eng. out, and venom.] To exceed in venom or poison; to be more venomous than. "Slender . . . whose tongue Outvenom'd all the worms of Nile." Shakspe. Cymbeline, iii. 4.

out vic, v.t. [Eng. out, and vie.] To exceed, to excel, to surpass. "Living, great Nature feard he might outvie Her works; and, dying, fears herself may die." Pope: On Sir Walter Rieu Kneiter.

out vig-il, v.t. [Eng. out, and vigil.] To outwatch; to exceed in vigilance. (Fuller: Worthies, ii. 490.)

out vil-lain, v.t. [Eng. out, and villain.] To exceed or surpass in villainy. "He hath outvillain'd villainy so far that the rarity rebukes him." Shakspe. All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

out-voĩce, v.t. [Eng. out, and voice.] To exceed in noise or clamour; to sound louder than. "Whose shouts . . . outvoice the deep-mouth'd sea." Shakspe. Henry V., v. (Intro.)

out-vote, v.t. [Eng. out, and vote, v.] To exceed in the number of votes; to defeat by a majority of votes.

out-wãlk (l silent), v.t. [Eng. out, and walk, v.] To walk longer, faster, or more than; to excel in walking. "Yes and out watcht, Yea, and outwalk'd any ghost alive." Ben Jonson: Fortunate Isles, Masque.

out-wãll, s. [Eng. out, and wall.] 1. Lit.: The outside or external wall of a building or other structure. 2. Fig.: The outside, the exterior; to outward appearance. "For confirmation that I am much more Than you outwall; upon this purse and take What it contains." Shakspe. Lear, iv. 7.

out-ward, *out-warde, *ut-ward, adv., a., & s. [A.S. utward, utward, from ut = out, and ward, a. sutt. denoting direction.] A. As adverb: 1. To or towards the outside or exterior; outward. "Ladle hyre outward of the chyreche." Robert of Gloucester, p. 330. 2. On the outside or exterior; outwardly. "Grace ynough outward had he." Chaucer: T. T., 5, 200. 3. To foreign parts or countries.

B. As adjective: 1. Ordinary Language: Forming or being situate on the outside or superficial part of anything; exterior, external; superficial, outside. 2. External; visible externally; showing, apparent. "Her poor victim's outward throes Bear witness to his mental woes." Scott: Robbery, i. 2.

3. Tending or directed towards the exterior or outside; as, an outward course.

4. Coming or derived from without; extrinsic, adventitious. "An outward honour, for an inward fall." Shakspe. Richard III., i. 4.

5. Foreign; not intestine; not domestic. 6. Public, civil, as opposed to religious. "Chenault and his sars were for the outward business over board, for officers and judges." 17th Century, 29.

II. Technically: 1. Geom.: The same as exterior; as, an outward angle. 2. Fort.: The same as SALIENT (q.v.). 3. Theol.: Carnal, corporeal, fleshy; opposed to spiritual; as, the outward man.

C. As subst.: The external form; the exterior appearance. "Outlying beauty outward." Shakspe. Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

outward bound, a. Proceeding from a port or country; as, an outward bound ship.

out-ward ly, adv. [Eng. outward; -ly.] 1. Externally; on the outside, as opposed to inwardly. "Cheerful smiles he showed outwardly." Spenser: F. Q., IV, vi. 35. 2. In appearance; not in reality or sincerity. "For what almost could he outwardly doe which these men did not do?" South: Sermons, vol. VII., ser. 1.

out ward nẽs, s. [Eng. outward; -ness.] The quality or state of being outward.

out-wards, adv. [Eng. outward, with adv. suff. -s.] Towards the outer parts; from the interior or inside; outward. "The light falling on them is not reflected outwards." Newton: Opticks.

out-wash, v.t. [Eng. out, and wash, v.] To wash out; to cleanse from.

out-wãtch, v.t. [Eng. out, and watch, v.] To watch longer than; to watch till the disappearance of. "And many a restless hour outwatch'd each star, And morning came, and still then wert afar." Byron: Corsair, i. 11.

out-way, s. [Eng. out, and way.] A way or passage out; an outlet. "Itself of larger size, ill-tended wide, In divers streets and outways multiply'd." Fletcher: Purple Island, v.

out-wealth, v.t. [Eng. out, and wealth.] To exceed in wealth. "They did so much outwit and outwealth us." Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 253.

out-wear, *out-weare, v.t. [Eng. out, and wear, v.] 1. To wear out. "The Lord shall write it in a scroll That neer shall be outworn." Milton: Psalm lxxviii. 2. To last longer than; to outlast. "A calculator for every veare, That . . . time in durance shall outweare." Spenser: Shepherds Calender: Dec. 3. To waste, to spend. "The sun is high, and we outweare the day." Shakspe. Henry 1., iv. 2.

out-wear-ỹ, v.t. [Eng. out, and wear, v.] To weary out; to wear out. "T' outweary them through all their suns' variety." Colley: Parables, iv.

out-weed, v.t. [Eng. out, and weed, v.] To weed out; to extricate as a weed. "Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed; The sparks soon quench, the sprouting weed out-weed." Spenser: Faerie Queene, i. 11.

out-weep, v.t. [Eng. out, and weep, v.] To weep more than; to exceed or surpass in weeping. "More time he sadly suffers in their grief, Outweeps at he weeps, and outcries a weep." Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxi.

out weigh (sh silent), v.t. [Eng. out, and weigh, v.] 1. Lit.: To exceed in weight or gravity; to weigh more than. 2. Fig.: To exceed or surpass in influence, importance, weight, or value. "From you it comes, and this last grace outweighth." Longfellow: Student's Tale.

out-wẽll, v.t. & i. [Eng. out, and well, v.] A. Trans.: To point out. "His little waves doe fert the time outwell." Spenser: F. Q., i. 1, 21.

bõil, bõy; põit, jõwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dol.

B. To rise, *out* put issue out, as by a window.

outwend, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wend*.] To wend *out*. (S. *out*; *L. Q.*, v. *Am.*, 1.)

out whirl, *v. t.* [Eng. *out* and *whirl*.] To whirl faster than.

out where, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *where*.] To exceed in lowliness.

out win, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *win*.] To win a field a way out of, to get out of.

out wind, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wind*.] To wind *out* to extremity by winding; to surpass. (M. *v. t.* *of the South*.)

out win dow, *n.* [Eng. *out*, and *win dër*.] A projecting window; a bay window.

out wing, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wing*.] To move faster on the wing than; to outstrip bodily.

out wit, *v. t.* [Eng. *out* and *wit*.] To excel in superior ingenuity or cunning; to overreach, to cheat; to be or prove too clever for. [O. *W.*, 1.]

out with, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *with*.] To send out. (S. *with*.)

out woe, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *woe*.] To exceed in sorrow or woe.

out wom an, *n.* [Eng. *out*, and *woman*.] To excel in womanly qualities.

out work, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *work*.] To excel in work.

out work, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *work*.] To work more or longer than; to surpass in work of labour.

out worn, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *worn*.] Worn out, exhausted. (*Logan*; *Mississippi*, 11.)

out worth, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *worth*.] To excel in worth or value; to be of greater worth than. (*Shakspeare*; *Henry VIII.*, 1, 1.)

out wrest, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wrest*.] To wrest or take by violence; to extort.

out write, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *write*.] To surpass or excel in writing.

out wrought (ought is ät), *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *wrought*.] Outstanding, exceeded in efficacy, surpassed.

ou va rô vité, *n.* [U. *v.*, 1.]

ou vi rân dra, *n.* [A. *v.*, 1.]



ouze, *n.* [O. *v.*, 1.]

ou zel, *n.* [O. *v.*, 1.]

ov, *pref.* [O. *v.*, 1.]

o va, *s. pl.* [O. *v.*, 1.]

o val, *o vall*, *n. & a.* [O. *v.*, 1.]

oval chuek, *n.*

oval compass, *n.*

oval file, *n.*

oval of Desearates, Cartesian oval, *n.*

o val bu mên, *n.*

o va li a, *s. pl.*

o val i form, *n.*

o val ly, *adv.*

o vânt, *n.*

o var i an, **o var i al**, *n.*

ovarian apoplexy, *n.*

ovarian-cysts, *s. pl.*

ovarian-dropsy, *n.*

ovarian-tumour, *n.*

ovarian-vesicles, *s. pl.*

o var i ôt ô mist, *n.*

o var i ôt ô my, *n.*

o var i oûs, *n.*

o va ri tîs, *n.*

Pathol.: The same as OVARIES and OVARIES (q. v.).

o var i um, *s.* [Lat. *ovum* (pl. *ova*) = an egg.] An ovary (q. v.).

o var y, *s.* [Fr. *ovaire*; Sp. & Ital. *ovario*.]

1. Bot.: A hollow case placed at the base of the pistil, and containing one or more cells enclosing ovules. Called by Linnaeus the ovary (q. v.). Its normal state is to be superior to the calyx, but in some cases it is adherent to the tube of the calyx, when it is called inferior. It may also be parietal (q. v.).

2. Physiol.: The organ in which the ova or germs of the future offspring are formed and temporarily contained. It consists of an outer fibrous coat and a parenchyma, or stroma. In the human female the right and left ovary are two oval compressed bodies, attached to the uterus by a narrow fibrous cord, and more slightly by the fimbriated ends of the Fallopian tubes, which admit of the passage of the ovum from the ovary to the uterus, and, if it becomes impregnated, it remains there until the embryo is fully developed.

o-var y, *a.* [OVARIOS.] Pertaining to an ovation. (*Brown*; *Miscellany Tracts*, n.)

o vâ te, ô vât-ôd, *a.* [Lat. *ovatus*, from *ovum* = an egg.]

1. Bot. Lang.: Egg-shaped, with the lower extremities broadest.

2. Bot.: Egg-shaped, oblong, or elliptical; broader at the lower end, like the longitudinal section of an egg.

ovate-acuminate, *a.* [OVATO-ACUMINATE.]

ovate-cylindrical, *a.* [OVATO-CYLINDRICEUS.]

ovate-deltoid, *a.* [OVATO-DELTOID.]

ovate-lanceolate, *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate (q. v.).

ovate-oblong, *a.* [OVATO-OBLONG.]

ovate-rotundate, *a.* [OVATO-ROTI-NDATE.]

ovate-subulate, *a.* Between ovate and subulate (q. v.).

o-vâ tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ovationem*, accus. of *ovatio* = shouting, exultation, from *ovatus*, pa. par. of *ova* = to shout.]

1. Rom. Antiq.: A lesser or minor triumph conferred to those who had gained an easy victory, or a victory over slaves. The general entered the city on foot, or, in later times, on horse-back, attended in a simple toga *praetexta*, frequently unattended by troops, and the display terminated by the sacrifice of a sheep.

2. Any extraordinary and spontaneous exhibition of honour or respect paid to one who is a favourite of the public.

o-vâ-tô, *pref.* [Lat. *ovatus*.] Ovate, egg-shaped.

ovato-acuminate, *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

ovato-cylindrical, *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure; ovate but elongated so as to approach the form of a cylinder.

ovato-deltoid, *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

ovato-oblong, *a.* Egg-shaped, but drawn out in length, between ovate and oblong.

ovato-rotundate, *a.* Roundly ovate; having a figure between an oval and a sphere.

o vé æ, *s. pl.* [OVIDE.]

o vel ty, *s.* [OVELTY.]

ôv-en, *s.* [A. S. *ofu*, *ofen*; cogn. with Dut. *oven*, Ger. *ofen*; Sw. *ugn*; Ger. *ofen*; Goth. *ofens*.] A close chamber in which substances are baked, heated, or dried; a chamber in a stove or range in which food is baked. Ovens are used for various purposes, as the cooking of food, the baking of clay and ceramic ware, the annealing of glass, the roasting, annealing of iron, &c.

1. To be in the same oven: To be in the same condition. (*C. Roeder*; *Never too Late to Mend*, ch. xiv.)

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, eamel, hèr, thère: pine, pît, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôť, or, wôrc, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, eüb, eüre, unite, eür, rûle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

oven bird, s.

Ovenbird. : A popular name for any individual of the genus *Furnarius*.

"The *ovenbirds* derive their name from the peculiar form of their nests. The edifice... is built in the shape of a dome, the entrance being on one side, so as to present a decided resemblance to an ordinary oven. —Wood *Hist. Nat. Hist.*, v. 259.

oven-wood, s. Brush-wood, small wood, such as was formerly used for heating ovens. (*Synonym*: *Needless Alorn*.)

ō-ven̄-chỹ-ma, s. [Lat. *oc(um)*, and Gr. *ἐν-χυμα* (*enchyma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: The name given by Prof. Morren to oval cellular tissue, i. e., tissue with oval cells. He makes it a division of parenchyma.

***ō-ven̄-lěss**, a. [Eng. *oven*, and *less*.] Descriptive of or wanting an oven.

***o ver**, ***ovre**, s. [A.S. *ofer*; O. Dut. *oever*.] The shore. "On the seis *ovre*." *Harleok*, 321.

ō-ven̄, *prep., adv., & a.* [A.S. *ofer*; cogn. with Dut. *over*; Icel. *ofar*, *ofa*; Dan. *over*; Sw. *över*; Ger. *über*; O. H. Ger. *ubar*; Goth. *ufar*; Gr. *ὑπερ* (*huper*); Lat. *super*; Sans. *upari*.] *Over* is frequently in poetry contracted into *oer*, whether it stands alone, or as the first element of a compound.

A. As preposition:

1. Above; in a higher position or place than; above the top or summit of; opposed to under or below. "Over my altars both he hung his lance." *Shakesp. Cæsar & Calpurn*, 103.

2. Coming or reaching above the top of; as, The water is *over* my shoes.

3. Upon the surface of; upon or along the extent of.

4. During the whole time of; through; as, To keep corn *over* the winter.

5. Across; from one side to the other of; with verbs of motion or passage; as, To jump *over* a hedge.

6. Above in excellence, dignity, position, or value.

7. Above in authority, power, or influence. "I will make thee ruler *over* many things." —*Matthew* xv. 24.

8. Above; denoting superiority in a struggle or contest; upon. "Angelic quires Sung heavy anthems of his victory *Over* temptation and the tempter proud." *Milton P. R.*, iv. 538.

9. Used to denote a state of being engaged in, or attentive to something. "As the grain lion faw neth *oer* his prey." *Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece*, 421.

10. Used to denote the cause or motive of an action. "To weep *over* his country's wrongs." *Shakesp. Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

11. With care, oversight, or anxiety for; with concern for, upon; as, To watch *over* a person's interest.

***12. In addition to; besides.**

***13. Above, before.**

"But O, *oer* all, forget not Klida's race, Collins On the Superstition of the Highlands

14. Upwards of; more than; in excess of; as, He lost *over* a hundred pounds.

B. As adverb:

1. In excess; more than the proper or necessary quantity. "Beh that gathered much had nothing *oer*." —*Ezra* xvi. 18.

2. Excessively; too much; very, too, greatly; as, a task *oer* difficult.

3. Above the top or brim. "Good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running *oer*." —*Luke* vi. 38.

4. From side to side; across, athwart; in width. "A circular rim, about a foot *oer*." —*Green*.

5. From one side to another; with verbs of motion or passage; especially from one coast or shore to another. "I'll *oer* then to England." *Shakesp. Henry VI.*, v. 2.

6. From one side or person to another; by way of transfer. "See lam delivered *oer*." *Shakesp. Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

7. From one side to the other; as, To turn *oer*; To roll *oer*.

8. On or upon the surface, so as to cover it. "Strew me *oer* with maiden flowers." *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

9. Throughout; from beginning to end; fully, completely. "I have heard it *oer*, and it is nothing." *Shakesp. Molsumner Night & Dream*, v.

10. At an end; past, finished. "The feast was *oer* in Brinkome Tower." *Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 1.

11. With repetition; again; another or a second time. "I will have that subject newly writ *oer*." *Shakesp. Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

C. As adjective:

*1. Upper, uppermost. "His *oerest* slope it is not worth a iote." *Chaucer*, *T. P.*, 16,101.

2. Covering, outer; especially in composition; as, *oer*-shoes, &c.

3. Superior, higher; as, an *oer*-lord.

D. As substantive:

Cricket: A certain number of balls (usually five) delivered in succession by a bowler from one end, after which the fielders pass over to other places in the field, and the ball is bowled by another bowler from the other end. "— was out long before from the last ball of the first *oer*." —*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

*1. *Over and above*: Besides; in addition. "Moses took the redemption money of them that were *oer* and above." —*Numbers* iii. 45.

2. *Over and over*:

(1) Repeatedly; with repetition. "I have told them *oer* and *oer*." *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

(2) Turning a complete sumerset. "Here *oer* and *oer* one falls." *Shakesp. Molsumner Night & Dream*, iii. 2.

3. *Over again*: Once more; again.

4. *Over against*: Opposite; in front of. "Over *against* this church stands a large hospital." —*Addison on Italy*.

5. *All oer*:

(1) So as to affect the whole of a surface in every part; completely.

(2) At an end; finished; as, It is *all oer* with him.

6. *Over the left*: [LEFT, ¶ (1)].

7. *To put one over the door*: To turn one out.

ō-ven̄-a-sbūnd, v. i. [Eng. *over*, and *abound*.] To be superabundant; to abound more than enough.

"The learned, never *overabounding* in transitory coin." —*Pope's Letters*.

ō-ven̄-æct, v. t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *act*, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To do, act, or perform to excess; as, To *oeract* a part.

*2. To influence too much or unduly; to over-influence.

B. Intrans.: To act more than is necessary; to overdo things.

ō-ven̄-æc-tion, s. [Eng. *over*, and *action*.] Excessive or exaggerated action.

ō-ven̄-æc-tive, a. [Eng. *over*, and *active*.] Too active; active to excess.

***ō-ven̄-af-fēct**, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *affect*.] To affect love or be disposed towards too much.

"Yet can I not so *oer*affect it." —*Bp. Hall*, *To Lord Bishop of Salisbury*.

***ō-ven̄-æg-i-tāte**, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *agitate*.] To discuss too much or too frequently.

"A business so *overagitated*." —*Bp. Hall*: *Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3 case 7.

***ō-ven̄-āl**, ***ō-ven̄-āl**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *all*.] Everywhere; altogether.

ō-ven̄-alls, s. pl. [OVERALL.]

I. ordinary Language:

1. Loose trousers of a light, stout material, worn over others by workmen, &c., to protect them from dirt, wet, &c.

2. Leggings. (*Blackmore*: *Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxvii.)

II. Mil.: The pantaloons used by cavalry. The name was formerly applied to the boot pulled over the trousers, then to the trousers which were leathered at the foot, and up the inside of each leg to the knee, and lastly, when this was done away with, to the pantaloons only.

ō-ven̄-ānx-i-ēt-ỹ, s. [Eng. *over*, and *anxiety*.] The quality or state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety.

ō-ven̄-ānx-i-ōus (x as ksh), a. [Eng. *over*, and *anxious*.] Too anxious; anxious to excess.

ō-ven̄-ānx-i-ōus-ly (x as ksh), *adv.* [Eng. *over-anxious*, & *ly*.] In an over-anxious manner; with excessive anxiety.

ō-ven̄-arch, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *arch*, v.] To hang over or cover like an arch; to form an arch over.

"Out-spreading branches *oer*arch'd the glade." *Chaucer*, *T. P.*, vi. 73.

ō-ven̄-āwe, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *awe*, v.] To keep in awe by superior influence; to restrain by awe.

"To *oer*awe the rebellious within the walls." —*Montaigne*, *Ess. Cr.*, ch. v.

ō-ven̄-āwod, *pt. pres., or a.* [OVERHAWE.]

1. Restrained by awe of superior influence. "The nations *oer*awed, anxious to fight." *Hayden*, *Virgil*, *A. Æn.* vi. 24.

*2. Regarded as possessing an excessive power of producing awe.

***ō-ven̄-āw-fūl**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *awful*.] Too full of awe; too much impressed with feelings of awe and reverence. (*Milton*.)

***ō-ven̄-āwn**, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *awn* (v. gk).] To overshadow.

"Above the depths four *oer*awning wings Bore up a little *oer*." *Southey*, *Thales*, xv.

ō-ven̄-bāl-ānce, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *balance*, v.]

1. To more than balance; to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to preponderate; to outweigh.

"Deeds always *oer*balance words." —*Southey*, *See-moor*, vol. ii. p. 201.

2. To destroy or lose the balance or equilibrium of; as, To *oerbalance* one's self.

ō-ven̄-bāl-ānce, s. [Eng. *over*, and *balance*, s.] That which overbalances; anything which outweighs or exceeds other things in weight, value, or importance; something more than an equivalent.

"To give itself an *oerbalance* from an equipose." —*Edwards*, *Freedom of the Will*, pt. ii., § 7.

***ō-ven̄-bār-rēn**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *bare* (v. gk).] Excessively barren or unproductive.

"A plain, moderately dry; but yet not *oer*barren or sandy." —*Bacon*, *Hist. Life & Death*.

***ō-ven̄-bāt-tlo**, ***ō-ven̄-bat-tel**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *battle*, a.] Too fertile; too productive. (*Hooker*: *Esses*, *Fertility*, bk. v., § 3.)

ō-ven̄-beār, v. t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *bear*, v.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To bear down; to overpower; to overwhelm.

"[He] freshly looks, and *oer*bears at aind." *Shakesp. Henry V.*, iv. (Chorus.)

2. To overcome by argument, entreaty, effrontery, &c.

*3. To overbalance, to outweigh.

B. Intrans.: To bear too much fruit; to be too fruitful or prolific.

***ō-ven̄-beār-ānce**, s. [Eng. *oerbear*, & *ance*.] Annoyance. (*Dichol*.) (The extract quoted might well bear the sense of impetuosity.)

"The same fruit of haughtiness, the same brow of *oerbearance*." —*H. Brooke*, *Fool of Quality*, p. 216.

ō-ven̄-beār-īng, *pt. pres., or a.* & s. [OVER-BEAR.]

A. As pr. pres.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Bearing or pressing down by weight or number; overpowering.

2. Dogmatical, arrogant, haughty, imperious.

***C. As subst.**: Overpowering weight or influence.

"The *oerbearings* of passion." —*Glennell*, *Scripta Sacra*, ch. xxxi.

ō-ven̄-beār-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *oerbear*, & *ly*.] In an overbearing manner; haughtily, imperiously.

***ō-ven̄-bēnd**, v. t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *bend* (v. gk).]

A. Trans.: To bend to excess; to apply to much in any direction. (*Bp. Hall*: *The* *town*, § 3.)

B. Intrans.: To bend over.

***ō-ven̄-bi-as**, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *bias* (v. gk).] To influence unduly.

"*Oer*biased by their own private interest." —*Golden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 181.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōit**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thîn**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**, **-īng**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şun**; **-çion**, **-çion** = **zhūn**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **şūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

o-ver bid, *v. t.* & *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *bid*.]
A. To bid or offer too much for;
 B. To bid more than the value of.
 "You have *overbid* all my past sufferings."
Deighton: Southey Poets, II, 1.
B. To bid too highly; to offer an excessive price.
 "I was *overbid* by the sun's hand him to."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, II, 1, 131.
o-ver bide, *v. t.* [A.S. *afbridan*.] To forbear or live after. (*Saxons: Sights*, 1, 731.)
o-ver black, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *black*.] To blacken or blacken. (*Deacon: Hist. Eng.*, p. 6.)
o-ver blow, *v. t.* & *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *blow*, v.]
A. To blow too violently.
 1. To blow too violently.
 2. To blow over; to be just its violence.
 "Catal the dustier storm is *overblown*."
Spenser: F. Q., I, 1, 13.
B. Transitive:
 1. *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by, or as by wind.
 "When this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*."
Waller: Poems of Lady Rich, 45.
 2. *Muse*: A pipe is said to be *overblown* when the pressure of air forces it to speak an overtone, instead of its fundamental note.
o-ver blown (1), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *blown* (2).] Having blossomed too fully; more than fully blown.
 "Thus *overblown* and soiled, I am rather fit to adorn his chimney than his bed."
Bacon: A Tale: Knight of Malta, IV, 1.
o-ver-blown (2), *pt. pres. or a.* [OVERBLOW.]
o-ver-board, *over-board*, *over-boarde*, [Eng. *over*, and *board*, s.] *over* the side of a ship; out of a ship; away. (*Lit. & Fig.*)
 "All of us sacrifice our sins, cast them *overboard*."
Branche: A Version for Israel, p. 24.
 * To "throw *overboard*": To discard, to desert, to betray.
o-ver bōd-ŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *body*.] To give too much body to.
 "The soul by this means *overboldy* herself."
Milton: Annals.
o-ver bōil, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *boil*.] To boil over or to excess. (*Byron: Child Harold*, III, 12.)
o-ver-bōld, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bold*.] Bold to excess; too bold; forward, impudent.
o-ver-bōld-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *overbold*; *ly*.] In an overbold manner.
 "If *overboldly* we have borne ourselves."
Shakespeare: Loves Labour's Lost, v, 2.
o-ver book-ish, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *book-ish*.] Too much given to books or study.
 "You must not forsake this *overbookish* humour."
Ford.
o-ver-borne, *pt. pres. or a.* [OVERBEAR.]
o-ver bōun-tē-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bounteous*.] Bounteous or liberal to excess; too bountiful.
 "Not to be *overbounteous*."—*Milton: Answer to John Donne*.
o-ver bōw, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bow* (1), v.] To bend or bow over; to bend in a contrary direction.
 "The best way to straighten what is crooked is to *overbow* it."—*Feller*.
o-ver-brēd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bread* (q.v.).] 1. Too rich, excessively complaisant. (*Grundens: The Life of the Church*, Pref., p. 6.)
o-ver-brēd, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *bread*.] To bread to excess.
o-ver-bridge, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bridge*.] A bridge over a line of railway at a station crossing the platforms, or over a canal.
o-ver-bright (*wh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bright*.] Too bright; bright to excess.
o-ver brim, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *brim*.] 1. To flow or run over the brim or edge, as a liquid.
 2. To be so full that the contents run or flow over the brim or edge; to overflow.
 "Till the cup of rage *overbrim*."
Coleclidge.
o-ver-brimmed, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *brim*.] Haughty; too large or wide a brim.

o-ver brōw, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *brow*.] To hang over; to overhang.
 "Where tunnel round the pedous steep,
 Strange shades *overbrow* the valley deep."
Clara: Tale of the Potent Character.
o-ver-build, *v. t.* & *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *build*.]
A. Transitive:
 1. To build over. (*Lit. & Fig.*) (*Cowper: Tass*, III, 136.)
 2. To build more on than there is room for, or than is required, as. The district is *overbuilt*.
B. Intransitive: To build more than is required, or than one's means will allow.
o-ver-bulk, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bulk*.] To overpower or overwhelm by excess of bulk; to bear down.
 "Breed a nursery of like evil,
 To *overbulk* us all."
Shakespeare: Troilus, I, 3.
o-ver-bur-den, o-ver-bur-then, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *burden*.] To load with too great a weight; to overload.
 "The *overburdened* brain
 Heavy with boom."
Longfellow: To a Child.
o-ver-bur-den sōme, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *burdensome*.] Too burdensome; too heavy to bear.
 "Think all cottages to be *overburdensome*."
Balcan: Hist. World, bk. IV, ch. III, § 11.
o-ver-burn, *v. t.* & *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *burn*.]
A. Transitive: To burn to excess; to burn too much.
 "Take care you *overburn* not the turf."
Mortimer: Husbandry.
B. Intransitive: To burn with too great zeal; to be overzealous.
o-ver-bus-ŷ (*u* as *i*), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *busy*.] Too busy.
o-ver-buŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *buy*.] 1. To buy to too great an extent.
 2. To buy at too dear a price; to pay too dearly for. (*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I, 2.)
o-ver-cān-ō-pŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *conspire*.] To conspire with or as with a conspiracy.
 "Overconspired with lush woodland."
Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, II, 2.
o-ver-cāp-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *capable*.] Over liable or prone to. (Followed by *of*).
 "Overcapable of such pleasing errors."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.
o-ver-cāre, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *care*.] Excessive care.
 "The very *overcare*
 And nauseous pomp would hinder half the prayer."
Lyndes: Pericles, sat. II.
o-ver-cāre-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *careful*.] Too careful; careful to excess; overanxious.
 "Foolish *overcareful* fathers."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV, IV, 4.
o-ver-cark-īng, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *carking*.] Overcareful, overanxious.
o-ver-cār-rŷ, *v. t.* & *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *carry*.]
A. Transitive:
 1. To carry too far or to excess.
 "Less easy to be *overcarried* by ambition."—*Hayward*.
 2. To go beyond; to overshoot.
 "Playing the first hole *overcarried* the green."—*Feld*, Oct. 3, 1885.
B. Intransitive: To go to excess.
 "They appetite *overcarries* to a misconcert of a particular good."—*Byron: Select Thoughts*, p. 89.
o-ver-carve, o-ver-kerve, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *carve*.] To cut across or over.
 "The zodiac, which is part of the eight sphere, *overcarves* the equinoctial."—*Chaucer: Conclusions of Astrology*.
o-ver-cast, o-ver-kest, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cast*, v.] 1. To darken, to cloud; to cover with gloom.
 "The sky is *overcast*
 With a continuous cloud."
Wordsworth: Night Piece.
 2. To cover generally; to overspread.
 3. To reckon or estimate at too high a figure or rate.
 "The King, in his account of peace, and cabines, did much *overcast* his fortunes."—*Bacon: Henry VII*, 15, 17.
 4. To sew by running the thread over a rough edge; to oversew.

o-ver cast, *pt. pres. or a.* [OVERCAST, v.]
overcast-staff, *s.*
Shipwright: A scale or measure employed to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed near the greatest breadth and those which are near the extremities of the keel.
o-ver-cast-īng, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *casting*.]
I. Ord. Lang.: A darkening, clouding, or obscuring; gloom.
 "With the dark *overcasting* of superstitious copes and flanneted vestures."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. II, ch. II.
II. Technically:
 1. *Bookbind.*: The doubling of an edge of a single leaf or plate to be sewed in, so as to give a hold to the thread.
 2. *Sewing*: Laying two edges of cloth together and whipping them by a thread which goes over and over. Used to prevent the ravelling of the edges.
o-ver-catch, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *catch*.] 1. To overtake.
 "It is the very door him *overcaught*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV, vii, 31.
 2. To deceive, to outwit.
 "For feare the Duke with some odde craft
 The goose might *overcatch*."
Breton: Strange News, p. 13
o-ver-cāu-tious, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *cautious*.] Cautious or careful to excess.
o-ver-cāu-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *cautiously*.] Too cautiously; with excess of caution or care.
o-ver-change, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *change*, s.] Excessive change; fickleness, versatility.
 "out of the *overchange* of nature."
Bacon: & Flet.: Judas's Tragedy, v.
o-ver-charge, *v. t.* & *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *charge*.]
A. Transitive:
 1. To charge or load to excess; to overload, to overburden, to oppress.
 "With no rich vands *overcharged*."
Cowper: Elegy VI, (Trans.)
 2. To load with too great or too heavy a charge, as a gun.
 "Like an *overcharged* gun recoil."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV, III, 2.
 3. To fill to excess; to saturate; to surcharge.
 "Overcharged with never-ceasing rain."
Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 27.
 4. To crowd; to fill too much.
 5. To exaggerate; to overcolour; as, To *overcharge* a statement.
 6. To charge too highly; to demand an excessive price from; to rate too high.
B. Intransitive: To charge too highly; to make an overcharge.
o-ver-charge, *s.* [OVERCHARGE, v.] 1. An excessive charge, load, or burden.
 2. A charge beyond what is proper, as of a gun.
 3. A charge of more than is just or proper in an account.
o-ver-check, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *check*, v.] (See compound.)
overcheck-bridle, *s.*
Harness: A driving-bridle having a rein (the overcheck-rein) passing over the head of the horse, so as to draw the bit upwards into the angle of the mouth.
overcheck-rein, *s.* [OVERCHECK-BRIDGE.]
o-ver-civ-īl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *civil*.] Unduly or excessively civil.
o-ver-cleān, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *clean*, v.] To clean overmuch or to excess.
o-ver-climb (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *climb*.] To climb over.
 "This fatal gun thus *overclimbed* our walls."
Surrey: Vergil: Aeneid, II.
o-ver-clōud, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cloud*, v.] To cover or overspread with clouds; to overcast.
 "The silver empress of the night,
 Overclouded, glimmers in a fainter light."
Tricket: The Phenix.
o-ver-clōŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cloy*.] To cloy; to fill to surfeit.
 "More than *overcloys* are these words to me."
Marlowe: Indes, III, 2.

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, ōr, wore, wōlf, work, wōh, sōn, mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā; qu = kw.

ô-**vêr-coât**, s. [Eng. *over*, and *coat*, s.] A coat worn over the rest of the dress; a great-coat, a top-coat.

ô-*vêr-côld, a. & s. [Eng. *over*, and *cold*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Cold to excess; too cold.
2. Fig.: Cold or frigid to excess; too much wanting in warmth.

"He strikes smoothly with an *overcold* praise"—*Pro. Hall: Characteristics of Vice*, bk. 11.

B. As subst.: Excessive cold.

"Save it from overhead and *overcold*."—*Bacon Nat. Hist.*, § 411.

ô-**vêr-côl-ôur**, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *colour*, v.] To colour to excess or too highly; to exaggerate.

ô-**vêr-côm-e**, v.t. & i. [A.S. *ofer* *comman*, from *ofer* = over, and *comman* = to come.]

A. Transitive:

1. To come upon or over; to attack suddenly.

"Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer's day?"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

* 2. To spread over; to cover.

"The trees . . . Overcome with moss."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

3. To overpower, to vanquish, to conquer.

"Still *overcoming* evil."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 566.

- * 4. To fill to overflowing.

"Th' un-fallow'd globe Yearly *overcomes* the granaries with stores."—*Phillips*.

* 5. To have power, sway, or dominion over.

"He that *overcometh* his herte *overcometh* twies."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibee*.

* 6. To surmount; to get the better of.

B. Intrans.: To gain the victory; to be victorious.

"That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged."—*Rom.*, iii. 4.

ô-**vêr-côm-êr**, **ô-*ver-com-mer***, s. [Eng. *overcome* (s); -*er*.] One who overcomes; one who is victorious; a victor.

"Compelling as well the *overcomers* as the overcome to be his tributaries."—*Breake: Q. Curtius*, fol. 4.

ô-**vêr-côm-îng**, *pr. par. or a.* [OVERCOME.]

ô-*vêr-côm-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *overcomingly*.] Like one who overcomes; like a victor; victoriously.

"Boldly and *overcomingly* delicate to him such things as are not fit."—*Mare: Cony Cabbara*, p. 73.

ô-**vêr-côn-fi-dênç-e**, s. [Eng. *over*, and *confidence*.] The quality or state of being overconfident; excessive confidence.

ô-**vêr-côn-fi-dênç-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *confidence*.] In an overconfident manner; with excess of confidence.

ô-**vêr-côst-lý**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *costly*.] Unduly or excessively costly.

"In *overcostly*, effeminate . . . apparel."—*Prynne: Histroy-Mastix*, v. 7.

ô-*vêr-côunt, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *count*, v.]

1. To rate or reckon above the true value.

"Thou know'st how much We do *overcount* thee."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

2. To outnumber.

ô-*vêr-côv-êr, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *cover*, v.] To cover completely over.

"*Overcovered* quite with dead men's rattling bones."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 1.

ô-*vêr-crâw, v.t. [OVERCRAW.]

ô-**vêr-crêd-û-loûs**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *credulous*.] Too credulous; trusting or believing too easily or readily.

"Wishon plucks me From *overcredulous* haire."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

ô-*vêr-erit-ic, s. [Eng. *over*, and *eritic*.] A hypercrite. (*Faller: Worthies*, i. 295.)

ô-*vêr-crôw, **ô-*vêr-crâw***, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *crow*, v.]

1. To crow over; to triumph over; to overpower.

"The potent poison quite *overcrows* my spirit."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. To insult.

"Then gan the villain I in *to overcrown*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 25.

ô-**vêr-crowd** v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *crowd*.] Temporarily or permanently to crowd a number of persons into accommodation too small to admit of their health or comfort.

"The evil which confronts us is not merely that the existing houses are *overcrowded* or had in quality."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 3, 1883, p. 137.

ô-**vêr-cûn-ning**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *cunning*.] Unduly or excessively cunning; cunning to excess.

ô-**vêr-cûr-i-ôûs**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *curious*.] Unduly or excessively curious; curious of nice to excess.

ô-*vêr-cûr-tain, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *curtain*.] To cover, to shade, to obscure.

"To see how sins *overcurtain* by night."—*Bathurst: Nature's Embassy*.

ô-*vêr-dâre, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *dare*.]

1. To dare rashly or to excess.

"And *dare overdare*."—*Warner: Abolens England*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. To daunt (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xx. 116).

ô-**vêr-dark**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *dark*.] Till after dark.

ô-**vêr-dâte**, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *date*, v.] To date or reckon past the correct or proper time.

"He also redeemed his *overdated* minority."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*.

ô-**vêr-dêal**, s. [Eng. *over*, and *deal*.] The amount over; the excess.

"The *overdeal* in the price will be double."—*Holland*.

ô-**vêr-dêar**, **ô-*ver-dere***, a. [Eng. *over*, and *dear*.] Too dear, too costly, too highly prized.

"Dangerous in their *overdear* fruition."—*Bishop Hall: Contentation*, § 2.

ô-**vêr-dêc-d**, **ô-*ver-dêc-d***, s. [Eng. *over*, and *deed*.] Exaggeration. (*Owl & Nightingale*, 352.)

ô-**vêr-dêep**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *deep*.] Too deep; hence, holding too much, too full.

"Health and reason are drowned in *overdeep* cups."—*Bishop Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. 1, § 7.

ô-**vêr-dêl-i-cate**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *delicate*.] Too delicate or nice; overnice.

ô-**vêr-dight** (*gh* silent), a. [Eng. *over*, and *dight*.] Covered over, decked over, overproud.

"To sinful men with darkness *overdight*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 31.

ô-**vêr-dô**, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *do*.]

- A. Transitive:

1. To do to excess; to exaggerate; to overact; to carry to excess.

"I would have such a fellow whipped for *overdoing* Termagant."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

- * 2. To excel or surpass in performance; to outdo.

"Should . . . almost *overdo* the deeds of Lancelot."—*Temysson: Lancelot & Elaine*, 408.

3. To do to excess in cooking; to boil, bake, or roast too much.

"When the meat is *overdone*, lay the fault upon your body who burned you."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants*.

4. To fatigue by overexertion or overwork.

B. Intrans.: To do too much; to labour too hard. (*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 8.)

ô-*vêr-dô-êr, s. [Eng. *overdo*; -*er*.] One who does more than is necessary or expedient. (*Richardson: Grandison*, v. 50.)

ô-**vêr-dôse**, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *dose*, v.] To dose too much or to excess.

ô-**vêr-dôse**, s. [Eng. *over*, and *dose*, s.] Too great a dose, an excessive dose.

ô-**vêr-draft**, s. [Eng. *over*, and *draft* (q.v.).] An amount overdrawn on an account at a bank.

"The *overdraft* of the Standard Bank has been reduced to about £12,000."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1878.

B. Intrans.: To draw upon one's account for a larger sum than is standing to its credit.

"She might have thought she could *overdraw*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

ô-**vêr-drâwn**, *pr. par. or a.* [OVERDRAW.]

ô-*vêr-droep, v.t. [OVERDROEP.] To over-shadow.

"The aspiring nettles shall no longer *overdrear* the best heards."—*Vaughan: Poems*, 1152.

ô-**vêr-dress**, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *dress*, v.] To dress too much; to dress, adorn, or deck out to excess.

"Not *overdressed*, nor better her white hair."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, v. 72.

ô-*vêr-drink, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *drink*, v.] To drink to excess. (*Vaughan: Poems*, ii. 479.)

ô-*vêr-drip, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *drip*, v.] To overhang. (*Hobbes: Life of William*, ii. 132.)

ô-**vêr-drive**, **ô-*ver-dryve***, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *drive*, v.] To drive too hard or fast, or beyond strength.

"The flocks and herds with young, if men should *overdrive* one day, all would die."—*Greene: XXXIV*, 1.

ô-*vêr-drop, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *drop*, v.] To overshadow. (*Green: Poems of the Church*, p. 22.)

ô-*vêr-drown, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *drown*.] To drown, to drown, or to wot too much.

"Casting round her *overdrowned* eye."—*Brown: Ecclesiastic Pastors*, ii. 1.

ô-**vêr-dry**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *dry*, a.] Too dry.

ô-*vêr-dry, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *dry*, v.] To dry too much.

"Meats condite, powdered and *overdried*."—*Barton: Anat. of Melancholy*.

ô-**vêr-dûc**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *due*.]

1. Past or beyond the date on which it is due; as, an *overdue* bill.

"Other *overdue* obligations in the hands of German creditors."—*Editor: Sept.*, 2, 188.

2. Past or behind the date assigned or expected; as, an *overdue* ship.

ô-**vêr-dye**, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *dye*, v.] To dye too much or too deeply; to dye over.

"Were they blue As *overdyed* blacks."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

ô-**vêr-êa-gêr**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *eager*.] Too eager.

"*Overeager* pursuits of these recreations."—*Eastman: Winter Evening Conf.*, p. 1.

ô-**vêr-êa-gêr-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *eagerly*.] Too eagerly; with too great eagerness.

"Whiles we do *overeagerly* teach after what we have not."—*Bishop Hall: Bishop of Gales*, § 2.

ô-**vêr-êa-gêr-nêss**, s. [Eng. *over*, and *eagerness*.] The quality or state of being overeager; excessive eagerness.

ô-**vêr-êar-nêst**, a. [Eng. *over*, and *earnest*.] Too earnest, ill-illumined, severe.

"You are *overearnest* with your brethren."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v.

ô-**vêr-êar-nêst-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnestly*.] Too earnestly; with too great earnestness.

"The two captains did *overearnestly* seek each to get the upper hand."—*Ketchum: Hist. World*, 98, etc. vi. § 2.

ô-**vêr-êar-nêst-nêss**, s. [Eng. *over*, and *earnestness*.] The quality or state of being overearnest; excessive earnestness or zeal.

ô-**vêr-êat**, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *eat*.]

- A. Transitive:

1. To eat or gnaw all over.

"To snuff with eating." (With a red-eyes phenomenon, as, *To eat out one's self*.)

- B. Intrans.: To eat to excess.

ô-*vêr-êmp-tý, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *empt*, v.] To make too empty.

"Which might *overempt* their husbands' beds."—*Greene: Striving at Heaven*.

ô-*vêr-êr-îçh, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *rich*, v.] To make wealthy to excess. (*Greene: Striving at Heaven*.)

ô-**vêr-êst**, v. [OVER.] To pass over.

bôil, bôy; pònt, jôwl: eaf, gell, chorús, çhin, bench; go, gem: thin, this: sin, as: expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn: -tion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, sious = shús. -ble, die, a = -hel, del.

o ver es ti mate, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *estimate*.] To estimate or value which is too high; as, "An overestimate of valuation."
o ver es ti mate, *n.* [Eng. *over*, and *estimate*.] An estimate of value too highly; an overvalue.
o ver ex çi téd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *excited*.] Too much excited.
o ver ex cite mēt, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *excite*.] The quality or state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.
o ver ex ér tion, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *exert*.] Too great exertion.
o ver ex quis ite, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *exact*.] Too nice, curious, or exact; overcareful, overnice.
o ver cye, *n.* [Eng. *over*, and *eye*.] 1. To superintend; to oversee, to overlook. 2. To see, to observe, to notice.
o ver face, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *face*, *v.*] 1. To outface, to abash. 2. To cheat.
o ver fall, **o ver fal**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fall*.] 1. *ord. Linn.*: A cataract, a waterfall. 2. Those that dwell near the *catara of Nilus*.
o ver fare, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *far*.] Too far; too great a length.
o ver fa tigue, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *fatigue*.] Too great or excessive fatigue; exhaustion.
o ver fa tigue, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *fatigue*.] To be fatigued too much; to exhaust with fatigue.
o ver fawn, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *fawn*.] 1. Patter grossly. 2. To flatter excessively.
o ver fed, *pr. par. of a.* [OVERFEED.]
o ver fedd, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *feed*.] To feed too much; to surfeit with food.
o ver fierçe, **o ver ferce**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ferre*.] Too fierce.
o ver fill, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *fill*.] To fill to excess; to overflowing; to surcharge.
o ver fine nēss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fine*.] Excessive fineness or nicety; affected fineness.
o ver fish, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *fish*.] To fish to excess; to fish so unprudently as to diminish the stock of fish in a lake or stream.
o ver float, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *float*.] To sink or to be too high; to inundate.
o ver flour ish, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *flourish*.] To make an excessive or unduly flourish or display of.

2. To vanish over; to adorn superfluously.
o ver flow (*pr. par. overflowed*, "overflowing"), *v.* [A.S. *oflōwan*, from *ofl* = *over*, and *flōwa* (*pt. flōw*, *pr. par. flōwa*) = to flow.]
A. Transitive:
 1. To flow or spread over; to overspread, to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.
 2. To overspread or cover, as with a liquid.
 3. To fill so as to run over; to fill beyond the brim.
 4. To overspread or overrun like a flood; to deluge, to swamp.
B. Intransitive:
 1. To flow over the brim, banks, sides, &c.
 2. To be so filled that the contents run over the brim, banks, sides, &c.
 3. To be so full as not to be able to contain itself; to swell over.
 4. To be exuberant; to exuberate.
 5. To be overwet; to be drowned or deluged; to be saturated.
o ver flow ing, *pr. par. a. & s.* [OVERFLOW, *v.*]
A. As pr. par. of a. (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
 1. Flowing over, as water over the banks of a river.
 2. Full to overflowing; completely full; exuberant.
C. As substantive:
 1. An overflow, an inundation.
 2. Superabundance, exuberance; more than fullness.
o ver flow ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *overflowing*; *ly*.] In an overflowing manner or degree; to overflowing; exuberantly, superabundantly.
o ver flōwn, **o ver flōwne**, *pr. par. of a.* [OVERFLOW, *v.*]
o ver flūsh, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *flush*.] To flush to excess.
o ver flūt ter, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *flutter*.] To flutter or hover over.
o ver fond, *n.* [Eng. *over*, and *fond*.] Fond to excess; too fond; doting.
o ver fond ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *fondly*.] In an overfond manner; too fondly; with excessive fondness.
o ver force, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *force*, *s.*] Excessive force; violence.
o ver for ward, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *forward*.] Too forward; forward to excess.
o ver for ward nēss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *forwardness*.] The quality or state of being overforward; excessive forwardness; officiousness.
o ver fraught (*gh* silent), *pr. par. of a.* [OVERFREIGHT.]
o ver free, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *free*, *a.*] Too free; free to excess.
o ver free ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *freely*.] In an overfree manner; with too much freedom; too freely.
o ver freight (*gh* silent), *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *freight*, *v.*] To freight or load too heavily; to overload; to overburden.
o ver frēt, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *frēt*.] To cover with network.
o ver frieze, **o ver fryse**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *frieze*, *v.*] To cover over or overlay with, or as with, a frieze.
o ver frōnt, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *front*, *v.*] To confront; to withstand.
o ver fruit ful, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *fruitful*.] Too fruitful; fruitful to excess; too prolific or luxuriant.
o ver fūll, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *full*.] Too full; filled to overflowing; surcharged.
o ver gāng er, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *gang*.] One who escapes.
o ver gār ri sōn, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *garrison*.] To garrison to excess.
o ver gaze, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *gaze*.] 1. To look over; to overlook. 2. To look at excessively, so as to dazzle the eye.
o ver gēt, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *get*.] 1. To reach; to overtake; to catch up with and pass. 2. To get over; to recover from the effects of.
o ver gild, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *gild*.] To gild over; to cover with gold or gilding.
o ver gird, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *gird*.] To gird, bind, or constrain too closely.
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o ver flux, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *flux*.] An overflow; excess, exuberance.
o ver fly, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *fly*, *v.*] To fly over or across; to cross or pass by flying.
o ver fond, *n.* [Eng. *over*, and *fond*.] Fond to excess; too fond; doting.
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fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thērre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eūb, eūre, ūnite, eūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Syriān. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

o vër giv'e, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *give*.] To give over; to surrender.
 "To the Saxons *overgave* their government." *Spenser, F. Q. II. vi. 41.*

o vër glád, a. [Eng. *over*, and *glad*.] Unduly or excessively glad.

o vër glánc'e, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *glance*, v.] To glance over; to look over hastily or cursorily.
 "I will *overglance* the superscript." *Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.*

o vër gláze, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *glaze*.] To hide inferior materials with something of a better quality. (*Glossary: Quip par un Epistolier Courtier*.)

o vër glíde, o ver glyde, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *glide*.] To glide over.
 "[That some] whose glancing light the cords dyd *overglide*." *Wright, Ps. 32. Luc. 10. 10.*

o vër glóom, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *gloom*.]
 1. To cover or overspread with gloom; to render gloomy.
 2. To overshadow. (*Coleridge: To Cottle*)

o vër glüt, v. [Eng. *over*, and *glut*.] Overfed.
 "While epicures are *overglut*, they eat sturves for food." *Brenton, Milton's Works, II. 129.*

o vër gö, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *go*.]
A. Transitive:
 1. To go beyond; to exceed; to pass.
 "The hands *overgo* that hold men in. They never stop." *Shakspeare, Civil Wars, iv.*
 2. To exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.
 3. To pass over; to cover.
 "A large cloud he *overgoeth*." *Spenser, F. Q. I. v.*
 4. To pass or travel over.
 "Many weay miles you have *o'vergone*." *Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.*
 5. To weigh down; to oppress.
 "Sul-hearted men, much *overgone* with care." *Shakspeare, 3 Henry VI, ii. 5.*
B. Intransitive: To pass by; to go by.
 "The erle answered nought, he let that word *overgo*." *Robert de Brunne, p. 226.*

o vër gone, v.t. par. part. & o. [OVERGONE.]

o vër gorge, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *gorge*, v.] To gorge to excess; to stuff.
 "Such as long power and *overgorjed* success Concentrates into all that's *overgorjed*." *Byron, L. 1. 11. 7.*

o vër gráce, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *grace*, v.] To honour unduly or excessively.
 "But that you think to *overgrace* me with The marriage of your sister, troubles me." *Shakspeare, King & No King, i. 1.*

o ver grass et, o ver grast, o ver graste, a. [Eng. *over*, and *grass*.] Overgrown or covered with grass.
 "For they bene like fowle wagnedres *overgrast*." *Spenser, Shepherds Calendar, Sept.*

o vër greät, o ver greät, a. [Eng. *over*, and *great*.] Too great; great beyond measure.
 "His *overgreat* feare had certainly argued a guilty conscience." *Saunders, Tactica, Italica, p. 104.*

o vër greät-nëss, s. [Eng. *over*, and *greatness*.] The quality or state of being overgreat; excessive or undue greatness.
 "The *overgreatness* of selveus." *Raleigh Hist. World, bk. IV, ch. v, § 5.*

o vër greed' y, a. [Eng. *over*, and *greedy*.] Excessively or unduly greedy.
 "The commonwealth is sick of their own choice, Their *overgreedy* love hath surfeitd." *Shakspeare, 2 Henry IV, i. 2.*

o vër green, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *green*.]
 1. *Lit.*: To cover with verdure.
 2. *Fig.*: To embellish; to colour favourably.
 "You *overgreen* my bad, my good allow." *Shakspeare, Sonnet 112.*

o vër gröss, a. [Eng. *over*, and *gross*.] Gross to excess; too gross.
 "It must be such a fatness . . . as is not *overgross*." *Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 629.*

o vër grow, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *grow*.]
A. Transitive:
 1. To cover with vegetation. (Generally in the *pl. par.*)
 "Corn *overgrown* by weeds." *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece, 2-1.*
 2. To grow or rise beyond or over.
 "If the birds be very strong and much *overgrow* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a bag switch." *Mortimer, Husbandry*

3. To weigh down; to oppress. (*Quibus: Ius Miles the Man*.)

B. Intransitive: To grow beyond the natural or proper size.

o ver grown, par. part. & o. [OVERGROWN.]

o vër-gröwth, s. [Eng. *over*, and *growth*.]
 1. *Urd. Lat.*: Excessive or exuberant growth.
 "A soppent king, who seeks To stop their *overgrowth*." *Milton, P. L., xv. 106.*
 2. *Bot.*: A tissue consisting of elevated cushion-shaped masses of cells formed over the surface of a wound in the stem of a plant, as, for instance, when a branch is cut off. (*Thomson*.)

o vër häil, o ver hale, v.t. [OVERHAUL.]
 1. To drag or draw over.
 "The frosty night Her mantle black thro' heaven *overhale*." *Spenser, Shepherds Calendar, Jan.*
 2. To overhaul; to examine.

o vër händ, v.t., v., & s. [Eng. *over*, and *hand*.]
A. As v.t.: With the hand uppermost; with the knuckles upwards; with the arm above the shoulder; as, in cricket, To bowl *overhand*.
B. As adj.: Delivered with the arm above the shoulder; as, *overhand* bowling.
C. As subst.: The upper hand; superiority, mastery.
 "He had gotten thereby a great *overhand* on me." *Sir T. More, Burkes, p. 196.*

o vër händ' ed, a. [Eng. *over*, and *handed*.] Overhand.
o vër händ' die, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *handle*.] To handle, discuss, or mention too much or too frequently.
 "Your idle *overhand*ed thems." *Shakspeare, Venus & Adonis, 756.*

o vër häng, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *hang*.]
A. Transitive:
 1. To hang, project, or depend over.
 "Beside a poplar that *overhangs* the flood." *Farmer, Saturnus, bk. ix.*
 2. To impend over.
 "Look, to thy terror, what *overhangs* thee." *Bacon, & Flet, The Prophetess, v. 1.*
B. Intransitive: To hang, impend, or jut over.
 "The rest was crazy cliff that *overhung* Still as it rose, impossible to climb." *Milton, P. L., iv. 547.*

o vër häng, s. [OVERHANG, v.] A projecting portion; a projection.
 "The tapering elliptical stem has a moderate *overhang*." *Century Magazine, Aug. 1882, p. 693.*

o vër häp' py, a. [Eng. *over*, and *happy*.] Too happy.
 "Happy, in that we are not *overhappy*." *Shakspeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

o vër hard' en, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *harden*.] To harden too much; to make too hard.

o vër hard' y, a. [Eng. *over*, and *hardy*.] Unduly hardy or daring; rash, over-confident.
 "He was *overhardy*, the dates he can assure." *Robert de Brunne, p. 27.*

o vër haste, s. [Eng. *over*, and *haste*, s.] Too great haste; excess of haste.
 "We would not have those that read this worke of Sylva Sylvarum account it strange, or thinke that it is an *overhaste*, that we have set down particulars untried." *Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 625.*

o vër häst i ly, adv. [Eng. *over*, and *hastily*.] Too hastily; with undue or excessive haste; precipitately.
 "Not to march away *overhastily* from the place." *Booth, Hist. World, bk. v, ch. 1, § 3.*

o vër häst i nëss, s. [Eng. *over*, and *hastiness*.] The quality or state of being overhasty; undue or excessive haste.
 "If the duke's *overhastiness* did not turn to his disadvantage." *Bowling, Memoirs, p. 129.*

o vër häst' y, a. [Eng. *over*, and *hasty*.] Too hasty; precipitate, rash.

o vër häul, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *haul*.]
 1. To turn over thoroughly for examination; to make a thorough examination of with a view to repairs, if necessary.
 "The boiler is stated to have been thoroughly *overhauled* comparatively short time ago." *Baily Technical, Feb. 11, 1885.*
 2. To go through or examine thoroughly, as accounts.

3. To gain upon; to come up with; to overtake.
 5. 1. *To overhaul* (to check). *Nautical:*
 (1) To gain ground up on or come up with a ship.
 (2) To search or ransack a ship for contraband goods.
 2. *To overhaul* (to haul). *Naut.:* To extend the blocks of a tackle from each other and slacken the fall, that it may render through the blocks.

o vër häul, o vër häul' ing, s. [OVERHAUL, v.] A thorough examination or inspection with a view to repairs, if necessary.
 "The grain cutter here is getting a complete *overhaul*." *Fall, April 6, 1885.*

o vër heäd, adv., v., & a. [Eng. *over*, and *head*, s.]
A. As adv.:
 1. A loft; above, in the zenith, ceiling, roof, &c.
 "Overhead the animal has Of forty darts." *Milton, P. L., vi. 212.*
 2. Per head.
B. As adv.: Applied to that which is above or aloft; applied or directed from above.
C. As subst.: A cut given over the head in fencing. (*King Alexander, 7, 396.*)

overhead crane, s. A crane which travels on elevated beams in a foundry, machine-shop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

overhead gear, s. Driving-gear above the object driven.

overhead motion, s.
Turning: A frame attached to the bench of a lathe, and rising about a foot above the head of the workman. It supports a spindle on which is a pulley driven by a band from the fly-wheel; another pulley on the same spindle carries a band which passes down to the pulley on the spindle of the eccentric cutter. The latter spindle, on which the work is chucked, is stationary, while the cutter is made to revolve.

overhead steam engine, s. A form of engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, and the thrust motion downward. Not uncommon with trunk and oscillating engines.

o vër heär, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *hear*.]
 1. To hear persons whom or things which are not intended to be heard; to hear by accident or stratagem.
 "I will *overhear* their conference." *Shakspeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.*
 2. To hear from beginning to end; to hear told.
 "I . . . *overheard* what you shall *overhear*." *Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.*

o vër heät, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *heat*, v.] To heat too much or to excess.
 "The false fire of an *overheated* mind." *Spenser, Conversation, 66.*

o vër heät, s. [Eng. *over*, and *heat*.] Too great heat, excessive heat. [OVERHEAT.]

o vër heav' y, a. [Eng. *over*, and *heavy*.] Too heavy; weighing too much; of too great a weight.

o ver hele, s. [Eng. *over*, and *help*, v.] To cover over.
 "Thy hare . . . the wings *overheld* with snow." *Eden, Bacon, Marguerite, L'Estro Ver. I.*

o vër hënd, a. [Eng. *over*, and *hand*.] To overtake.
 "His fair lemon fly'ng through a brook He *overhand*." *Spenser, F. Q. II. v. 18.*

o vër high' a, s. [Eng. *over*, and *high*.] Too high.

o vër high' ly, adv. [Eng. *over*, and *highly*.] Too highly.
 "Overhighly commended of Christians." *Raleigh Hist. World, bk. ii, ch. xxx, § 4.*

o vër hip, o ver hippe, o ver hyp, o ver hypp'e, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *hip*, v.] To hop over; to skip; to pass over or by.
 "He was very negligent to *overhipp* it." *Byron, Burkes, p. 15.*

o vër hold, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *hold*, v.] To hold of value too highly; to overvalue; to overestimate.
 "If he *overhold* his price of a mule, We'll none of him." *Shakspeare, The Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

höl, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; gö, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, tious, sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

* **o ver hope**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hope*.] Same as *hope*.

o ver hung, *pt. pres.* [OVERHUNG.]

* **o ver in form**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *in*.] To fill too full; to overfill.
"It is a substance that overfills its tenacious."—*Johnson* (*Amazilia*).

* **o vor in treat**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *in*.] To overpersuade. (*Fidler*; *Worthen*, 3, 19.)

o ver iss ue (ss as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *issue*, *v.*] To issue in excess, as bank-notes, bonds, bills, &c., either beyond the amount authorized by law or warrant by the capital stock, or beyond the needs of the public or the power of the issuer to pay.

o ver iss ue (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *issue*, *v.*] An issue in excess of that allowed by law or rule, an excessive issue.

"The notion that there could be an *overissue* of paper as long as there was for every ten pound note, a piece of land in the country worth ten pounds."—*Macaulay* (*Stat. Eng.*, ch. vi).

o ver joy, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *joy*, *v.*] To fill to excess with joy; to transport with joy; to ravish.

"O how these ricks may labour's joy delight
And *overjoy* my thoughts with their excess!"
—*Marlowe* (*Indy*, Queen of Arrborne, 11, 4).

* **o ver joy**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *joy*, *s.*] Excessive joy, transport.

o ver jump, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *jump*.] To jump over, to pass over or by.

o ver just, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *just*.] Just to excess, too scrupulously just.

* **o ver keep**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *keep*.] To observe too strictly. (*Johnson*; *Woods*, 11, 329.)

o ver kind, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *kind*.] Kind to excess; too kind.

o ver kind ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *kindly*.] Too kindly, with excessive kindness.

o ver kind ness, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *kindness*.] The quality or state of being overkind; excessive kindness.

* **o ver king**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *king*.] A king who has several petty kings or princes under him.

o ver know ing, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *knowing*, *a.*] Too knowing or cunning; used in contempt or disparagement.

* **o ver la' bour**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *labour*, *v.*]
1. To fatigue or exhaust with excess of labour; to overwork.
"Press'd by fresh forces, her *overlabour'd* train,
Shall quit the ships."—*Pope* (*Homage*, *Book* vii, 62).

2. To execute or carry out with excessive care.

* **o ver la'de**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lade*.] To overload, to overladen, to load too heavily.
"Fit men may *overlade* a ship of battle."
—*Chaucer* (*Legend of Good Women*).

o ver la'de en, **o ver la'de**, **o ver-lad'de**, *pt. pres.* or *pt.* [OVERLADE, *v.*]

o ver-laid, *pt. pres.* or *pt.* [OVERLAY.]

o ver lain', **o ver-lein**, *pt. pres.* or *pt.* [OVERLAID.]

o ver laid, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *laid*.]
A. *3. adv.*: Passing by land; made or performed by land; as, an *overlaid* journey.

B. *4. adv.*: Across the land, as opposed to "a." "A *condu* *overlaid* to Milford Haven."
—*Shakespeare* (*Cymbeline*, 11, 5).

overland route, *s.* A term which was first used for the route to India via Ezypt, the desert, and Suez, recommended by Leont. Wagner, R.N., in 1841. It was in contrast distinction to the Cape route (by the Cape of Good Hope) which was by water only. It became more applicable in 1877, when the route was across the Europe continent by Marseilles, in 1874, when that by Trieste followed, and in 1872, when that via the Mount Cenis tunnel and Brestel came into use. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 having all but superseded the Cape route, the term "overland-route" is now obsolescent.

o ver land er, *s.* [Eng. *overland*; *er*.] One who travels overland.

o ver lap, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *lap*, *v.*]
A. *Trans.*: To lap on add over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

B. *Intrans.*: To lap over; to lie or rest upon or over another.
"The ears *overlapping* for two or three strokes."
—*Field*, April 4, 1856.

* **o ver lap**, *v.* [OVERLAP, *v.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: The lapping of one thing over another.

"The paths taken by this conqueror . . . imply the *overlapped* history."—*Baekens* (*Early Mtn in Britain*, ch. xi).

2. *God.*: The extension of an upper above the limits of a lower body. (*Jelly*)

overlap joint, *s.* A joint of which the parts lap upon each other, in contradistinction to a butting-joint, in which the edges are merely in contact.

o ver large, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *large*.] Too large, too wide, too extensive.

o ver large ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *largely*.] Too largely, too greatly.

* **o ver large ness**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *largeness*.] The quality or state of being overlarge; excessive size.
"The *overlargeness* of their constituent particles."
—*Chapman* (*In Health*, ch. ii).

* **o ver lash**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lash*, *v.*]
1. To exasperate, to brag, to boast, to vaunt. (*Engelov*; *Pope's Satire* *iv*.)

2. To proceed to excess; to go beyond proper limits.
"By these laws punishable, if they *overlash*."
—*By. Hall* (*Answer to Faintness*, § 1).

o ver lash ing, *s.* [OVERLASH.] Exaggeration; excess.
"Wee shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*."
—*Milton* (*Old Religion Admended*, To the Reader).

* **o ver-lash ing ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *overlashingly*.] Extravagantly; extravagantly.
"Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*."
—*Brewster*, *Engarves teaching Languages*.

o ver late, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *late*.] Too late; delayed too long.
"Such an act as can scarce be expiated with floods of *overlate* tears."
—*By. Hall* (*Episcopacy by Divine Right*, § 1).

* **o ver lave**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lave*.] To lave, wash, or bathe.

o ver lav ish, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *lavish*.] Too lavish; lavish to excess.

o ver lay, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lay*, *v.*]
I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. To cover or spread over the surface; to coat.
"The folding gates a dazzling belt display'd,
With pomp of various and obtrusive *overlay*."
—*Pope* (*Homage*; *Indy* *lxvi*, 46).

* 2. To obscure, to cover, to hide, to overcast, to cloud.
"Phoebus' golden face it did affront,
As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay*."
—*Spenser* (*E. Q.*, 1, vii, 34).

* 3. To lay too much weight upon; to weigh down; to overwhelm.
"The horse-chair plane, with which he was *overlay'd*,
Nobled."
—*Chapman* (*Boaner*, *Book* vi).

* 4. To oppress, to push hard.
"The seventh legion which stood by him was likewise *overlay'd* by the enemy."
—*Gaidrope* (*Case*, fol. 66).

* 5. To join by something laid or placed over; to span.
"Overlay
With bridges rivers proud, as with a yoke."
—*Milton* (*P. R.*, vii, 326).

II. *Print.*: To put an overlay on.
"Overlay is frequently confused with *overlay* (q.v.), especially in the pa. t. and pa. par. (See instance under *OVERLIE*, 2.)

o ver lay, **o'er-lay**, **o-ver-lay**, *s.* [OVERLAY, *v.*]
I. *Ord. Lang.*: A covering.
"The captain saw a three-cookit hunderkerchief the most fashionable *overlay*."
—*Scott* (*Antiquary*, ch. xxvii).

2. *Print.*: A piece of paper pasted upon the tympan-sheet at a spot where the impression is desired to be dark and effective. This is used to bring out the darker parts of the

engraving, while the lighter portions are partially relieved of pressure by cutting out the tympan-sheet over such places. Overlays are also used to obtain a proper impression of the low part of a form.

o ver lay ing, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *laying*.] A superficial covering, a coating. (*Exodus* xxxviii, 17.)

o ver-leap, **o-ver-leep**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *leap*, *v.*]
I. *Lit.*: To leap or jump over; to pass over or cross by leaping.

"The arch felon . . . high *overleaped* all bound of hell."
—*Milton* (*P. L.*, iv, 181).

II. *Figuratively*:
1. To exceed, to pass, to go beyond.
"One among so many *overleaped*
The limits of control."
—*Copper* (*Skipp*, 11, 71).

* 2. To pass over, to omit, to skip.
"Let me *overleap* that custom."
—*Shakespeare* (*Coriolanus*, 11, 2).

* 3. To *overleap one's self*: To leap too far or too high; to exert one's self too much; to overdo things.
"Vaulting ambition, which *overleaps itself*."
—*Shakespeare* (*Macbeth*, 1, 7).

o ver-learn ed, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *learned*.] Too learned, pedantic.

o ver-learn ed-ness, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *learnedness*.] Excessive learning or knowledge.
"A man may wonder at these learned critics' *overlearnedness*."
—*Chapman* (*Homage*; *Book* xii).

* **o ver-leath er**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *leather*.] The upper leather; the leather forming the upper part of a shoe; the part of the shoe which covers the foot.
"My toes look through the *overleather*."
—*Shakespeare* (*Training of the Shrew*, *Induct*, 11).

* **o ver-leav en**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *leave*, *v.*]
1. To leave too much; to cause to rise or swell too much.

2. To intermix too much; to corrupt, to spoil.
"You are not *overleavened* with your fortune."
—*Ben Jonson* (*The For*, v, 6).

o ver-lib er al, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *liberal*.] Too liberal, too free, too generous.

o ver-lib er al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *liberally*.] Too liberally, too freely, too generously; with too great liberality.

* **o ver-lick**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lick*.] To lick over; to pass the tongue over.
"The worst of his verses he wild in covert scrole to *overlick*
Until the beard were *overlickt* afresh."
—*Turberville* (*Epilogue to his Booke*).

o ver-lic, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lie* (2), *v.*]
1. To lie over; to be laid or placed upon.

* 2. To smother by lying upon or by close covering.
"This woman's child died in the night, because she *overlic*
it."
—1 *Kings* 11, 19.

* 3. To oppress.
"Overlic and *overlay* are frequently confused. (See *OVERLAY*, *v.*)

* **o ver-light** (*oh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *light*, *s.*] An excessive light; too strong a light.
"An *overlight* maketh the eyes dazzle."
—*Bacon* (*Nat. Hist.*, § 874).

* **o ver-light** (*ah* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *light*, *a.*] Too light, too frivolous, too trifling; glibly.
"Eve *overlight* and merry."
—*Ascham*.

* **o ver-li-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *overly*; *-ness*.] Carelessness.
"Without insolence, without scornful *overliness*."
—*By. Hall* (*Epistle* vi, bed. 6).

* **o ver-li'n-g'er**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *linger*.] To detain too long.
"He loves not to *overlinger* any in an alluring hope."
—*Fidler* (*Holy State*, IV, 1, 17).

* **o ver-link**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *link*, *v.*] To link together; to join.
"A bridge made of many barges, *overlinked* all together."
—*Hacklay* (*Fogies*, 11, 77).

* **o ver-live**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *live*, *v.*]
A. *Trans.*: To live longer than; to outlive; to survive.
"The elders that *overlived* Josiah."
—*Jahna* xxiv, (153.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To live longer than another; to survive or outlive others.

"Why do I overlive?" *Milton, P. L., l. 773.*

2. To live too fast.

***ō-ver-liv-ēr, *ō-ver-lyv cr.**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *live* (1).] One who lives longest; a survivor.

"Henceforth a peace was concluded, . . . to continue for both the King's Lives, and the overliver of them."—*Bacon, Henry VII., p. 193.*

ō-ver-load, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *load*, *v.*] To load too heavily; to put too heavy a load on; to overburden, to overload.

"Lag with overloded pore." *Scott, Rob Roy, vi, 18.*

ō-ver-lōg-ic al, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *logical*.] Too logical; keeping too closely to forms or rules of logic.

ō-ver-lōng, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *long*, *a.*]

A. As adv.: Too long.

B. As adv.: For too long a time.

"Both the parties wallowing *overlong* in the stinking puddle of adulation."—*Holobushel; Description of Ireland, ch. vi.*

ō-ver-look, ***ō-ver-lol-ēn**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *look*, *v.*]

1. To look over; to view from a higher place or position.

"Fain, tired in the muddy heat,
With blinking eye did he *overlook* them"
Shakespeare, Twelfth and Adams, 175.

2. To be or rise above, so as to command a view over.

"The laughing nectar *overlooked* the lid"
Dryden, Bamber, II, 13.

3. To see or look at from behind or over the shoulder of another.

*1. To inspect, to survey.

"Catesby, *overlook* the walls."
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii, 5.

5. To superintend, to inspect, to oversee, to look after.

"To the greater unfitnesses, many of the poor performers, through neglect do perish, for want of some healthful eye to *overlook* them."—*Grant, Bills of Mortality.*

*6. To view fully; to peruse; to go through.

"*Overlook* this pedigree." *Shakespeare, Henry V., ii, 3.*

*7. To review, to look over, to revise; to examine or go through a second time.

"When I had red this tale well
And *overlooked* it every leafe."
Chaucer, Boke of the Duchess, 232.

8. To pass over with indulgence; to forgive; to allow to pass without punishment or censure.

9. To pass over without notice; to disregard, to neglect, to let pass or slip, to slight, to omit, to miss.

"Their considerations were altogether *overlooked* in 1692."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

*10. To subdue by the look; to unsettle; to fascinate, to bewitch.

"Heshrew you eyes,
They have *overlooked* me and divided me."
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii, 2.

ō-ver-look-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *look*.] One who overlooks others; an overseer; a superintendent.

***ō-ver-loop**, *s.* [Dut.]

Naut.: The same as OORLOP (H.V.).

"Because our netter *overloops* are raised commonly from the water."—*Kellogg, Hist. World.*

ō-ver-lord, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *lord*, *s.*] One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord, a master.

***ō-ver-lord-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *overlord*; *ship*.] The dignity, office, or position of an overlord.

***ō-ver-lōve**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *love*, *v.*] To love unduly or to excess; to prize or value too highly.

ō-ver-lusc-ious (sc. as **sh**), ***ō-ver-lush-ious**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *luscious*.] Too luscious; sweet to excess.

"A taste *overluscious*."—*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 624.*

***ō-ver-lūs-ty**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *lust*.] Too lusty, lively, or merry; too licentious.

"The confident and *overlusty* French"
Shakespeare, Henry V., chorus iv.

***ō-ver-ly**, ***ō-ver-lic**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *oflifer*, *ofliferlic*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Careless, inattentive, slight, casual.

"From evens wight I *overly* die."
Chaucer, Troilus & Creseide.

2. Too much, too great, excessive.

B. As adverb:

1. Carelessly, inattentively, slightly.

"Thou dost this *overly*, or only for an outward show." *Boot, Alceiro, (1889).*

2. Too much; excessively; above measure; extremely.

3. Oppressively. (*Standardist; Tribune, p. 22.*)

ō-ver-ly-ing, *pt. pres. & a.* [OVERLIE.]

1. *Verb, long.*; (See the verb.)

2. *Adjective:* A term used by Dr. MacCulloch and others for volcanic rocks, which often overtop other strata and spread over them. It is opposed to underlying (H.V.).

***ō-ver-māg-ni-fy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *magnify*.] To magnify too much or to excess.

***ō-ver-māl-a-pert**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *impudent*.] Excessively impudent.

"Others of them *overmalapert* and censorious."—*Pegues, Historio-Matice, (Pref.)*

***ō-ver-mān-nēr**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*.] Above measure; to excess; excessively.

"*Overmeasure* we were greed *overnight*."—*Wycklyffe; 2 Corinth, 1.*

ō-ver-mārch, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *march*, *v.*]

To cause to march too long or too far; to exhaust or overfatigue by too long marching.

"The Prince his horse were *overmarcht*."—*Baker, Charles I., iii, 164.*

***ō-ver-mast-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *masted*.] Having masts too long or too heavy for the vessel.

"Eat his *overmasted* galley checked his haste"
Dryden, Virgil, Aeneid's 292.

***ō-ver-mas-tēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *master*, *v.*]

1. To overcome, to subdue, to conquer, to master, to rule.

"They have slavish fears that do *overmaster* them."
Bacon, in; Polygraph's Progress, pt. 1.

2. To hold or keep in one's power by superior force.

"The crown that thou *overmasterest*"
Shakespeare, King John, ii, 1.

ō-ver-mātch, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *match*, *v.*]

1. To be too much or too powerful for; to be more than a match for; to conquer.

"The men of Essex, *overmarcht* had by none"
Dryden, Battle of Agincourt.

*2. To dispose of in wedlock to one of a higher station.

"If a woman have one sole daughter, he must *overmatch* her above her birth."—*Barton, Anat. Human, p. 299.*

***ō-ver-mātch**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *match*, *s.*] One who is more than a match for another; a superior in powers. (*Milton; P. R., iv, 7.*)

***ō-ver-mēas-ūr** (s as **zh**), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*, *v.*] To measure or estimate too largely; to overestimate.

"*Overmeasuring* their forces."—*Bacon; Essays; Kingdoms & Estates.*

***ō-ver-mēas-ūr** (s as **zh**), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*, *s.*]

1. Excess of measure; something given over the due measure; excess.

2. One in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn.

***ō-ver-mēd-dle**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *meddle*.] To meddle meddly.

***ō-ver-mēl-low**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *mellow*.] Too mellow, too ripe.

***ō-ver-mēr-it**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *merit*, *s.*] Excessive merit or desert.

"An *overmerit* made against him"—*Bacon, Henry VII., p. 135.*

ō-ver-mic-kle, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *much*.] Overmuch.

***ō-ver-might**, ***ō-ver-mýght** (oh silent), *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *might*, *s.*] Above or beyond one's might or power. [OVERMANNER.]

***ō-ver-mix**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *mix*.] To mix with too much.

"Those things . . . no joy shall know,
Of little measure *overmixt* with woe." *Grech.*

***ō-ver-mōche**, *a. & adv.* [OVERMODER.]

ō-ver-mōd-ēt, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *modest*.] Modest to excess; too modest.

"*Overmodest* suitors seldom speed."—*Bale, Remains, ser. on Luke xviii, 1.*

ō-ver-mōd-est-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *modestly*.] In an overmodest manner; too modestly; with excessive modesty.

"*Overmodestly* to bear the occasion of making them selves great."—*Kellogg, Hist. World, bk. v, ch. xv, § 1.*

ō-ver-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *most*.] Too-most.

"An *overmost* heat or an *overmost* heat."—*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 796.*

ō-ver-mōist-ūr, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *moisture*.] An excess of moisture.

"*Overmoisture* doth somewhat extinguish the heat"
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 796.

***ō-ver-mōn-ey**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *moor*.] To bother. (*Fisher; Worthers, i, 538.*)

***ō-ver-mōre**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *more*.] Beyond, further, moreover.

ō-ver-mōr-row, **ō-ver-mōr-owe**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *more*.] The day after to-morrow.

"To day, to-morrow, and *overmorrow*."—*Eden, viii (1641).*

***ō-ver-mōst**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *most*.] Highest; over or above all others.

"This pale woman upon this yesterday, *overmost* of all."—*Fisher; Worthers, vol. 1, ch. cxxvi.*

***ō-ver-mōunt**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *mount*, *v.*] To rise above.

ō-ver-mūch, *a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *over*, and *much*.]

A. As adj.: Too much; above what is necessary or proper.

"It occasions thirst and *overmuch* drinking"
Lodge, Of Education, § 14.

B. As adv.: Too much; in or to too great a degree.

"I also erred in *overmuch* admiring"
Milton; P. L., ix, 147.

C. As subst.: Too much; more than is proper or sufficient.

"By attributing *overmuch* to things
Less excellent." *Milton; P. L., viii, 567.*

***ō-ver-mūch-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *muchness*.] Excess, exuberance, superabundance.

"*Overmuchness* amplifies."—*Bacon, Johnson; Bacon's Essays.*

***ō-ver-mūl-ti-ply**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *multiply*.]

A. Trans.: To multiply or repeat too often.

"In *overmultiplying* and in *overmultiplying* of it"
By Ball; Bacon's Philip, iii.

B. Intrans.: To multiply or increase too rapidly or in too great numbers.

***ō-ver-mūl-ti-tūde**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *multitude*.] To exceed or surpass in multitude or numbers; to outnumber.

"The herds would *overmultitude* their bonds."
Milton; Comus, 731.

***ō-ver-nāme**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *name*, *v.*] To name in a series or order; to go through the names of in order.

"I pray thee, *overname* them, and as thou named them I will describe them."—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, 32.*

ō-ver-nēat, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *neat*.] Neat to excess; too neat.

***ō-ver-nēt**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *net*.] To cover, as with a net. (*Crabbe; Disturbed Niece, ch. iv.*)

***ō-ver-nice**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *nice*.] Nice, delicate, or fastidious to an excess; too nice or delicate.

"*Overnice* with each other and envious companions"
By Ball; Nairs's Poem.

***ō-ver-nice-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *nice*.] In an overnice manner; too nice or fastidiously.

***ō-ver-nice-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *overnice*; *nice*.] Excessive delicacy or fastidiousness. (*Richardson; Clarissa, v, 83.*)

ō-ver-night (oh silent), *s., a., & adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *night*.]

A. As subst.: Night before bedtime.

"If I had given you this at *overnight*,
You might have been over the sea."
Shakespeare, All's Well that Ends Well, iii, 4.

B. As adv.: Done or happening the night before.

C. 1. In the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.
 2. During or throughout the night; as, He stayed *o'v'night*.

o ver nime, *v.t.* [AS *of overniman*, from *ofer* over, and *niman* = to take.] To overtake; to surpass.
 "The sold of sleth, that had him *overnime*." *Chaucer: I. T.*, 2892.

o ver nip ping, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *nip* nip.] Too nipping or sharp.
 "Albeit their wether were bluffer and *overnipping*." *H. Walsley: Ireland*, 1013.

o ver noise, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *noise*.] To overpower, quell, or drown with noise.
 "So much of noise *overnoise* your fears." *Cauley: Horace*, bk. II., ode 1.

o ver nome, *part. or past part. of v.* [OVER-SIMIL.]

o ver nū mēr oūs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *numeros*.] Too numerous; excessive in number.
 "They are not *overnumerous*." *Green: Com. & Sacra*, ch. vi., § 4.

o ver of fiço, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *offer*.] To lord over by or in virtue of an office.
 "This might be the fate of a politician which this *overoffer*." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, 3, 1.

o ver of fi clous, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *offer*.] Officious to excess; too officious.

o ver pāint, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *paint*, v.] To paint, colour, or describe too lightly.
 "To *overpaint* that which is garnished with better colours already." *Balcan: Hist. World*, bk. II., ch. 33, § 1.

o ver pām pered, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *permeate*.] Fed or clothed too luxuriantly.
 "Great Ganges *overpamed*." *Beowulf: Polyglott*, s. 12.

o ver part, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *part*.] To assign too different a part to.

o ver pass, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *pass*, v.] **A. Transitive:**
 1. To pass over; to cross.
 "This limit may be advantageously *overpassed*." *Poe: Works* (1840), II, 261.
 2. To pass through; to go through; to endure.
 "The perils that he hath *overpassed*." *North: Plutarch: Anad. to the Readers*.
 3. To pass over; to pass with disregard; to overlook.
 4. To omit; not to include or comprise; to pass by.
 "If the grace of him which sixeth *overpass* some." *Barker: Lives, Polity*.
 5. To surpass; to exceed; to excel.
 "It seems you have abjured the help which men who *overpass* their kind as you would do have humbly sought." *Browning: Paracelsus*, 1.
B. Intransitive: To pass by; to cease by passing.
 "Ease till this heat be somewhat *overpast*." *Deighton: Barons Wars*, II.

o ver passed, **o ver past**, *part. past. of v.* [OVERPASS.]

o ver pass' iōn atc (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *passionately*.] Passionate to excess; too passionate.

o ver pass' iōn atc lŷ (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *passionately*.] In an overpassionate manner; too passionately.

o ver pāy, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *pay*, v.]
 1. To pay in excess; to pay beyond what is necessary or right.
 2. To pay more than sufficiently; to reward too highly.
 "His march *overpaid* by such a promised fight." *Watson: The Campaign*.

o ver peer, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *peer*, v.] To surpass or to do on; to overlook; to rise above.
 "Momentaneous error *overpeer* too lightly heed." *F. T. B. 1899*, *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II, 2.

o ver pēo ple, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *people*, v.] To people or populate too thickly; to overstock with inhabitants.

o ver pērch, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *perch*.] To fly over.
 "With love's slight wings did I *overperch* those walls." *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, II, 2.

o ver pēr suāde (u as w), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *persuade*.] To persuade against one's inclination or convictions.
 "Overpersuaded by his landlord to take physic." *Dryden: Virgid. Fests*, (1694).

o ver pērt ēd, *a.* [Eng. *over*; *pert*; and *ed*.] Having too much pertness or sauciness; too pert.
 "Overperted with so high authority." *Ridgely: Hist. World*, bk. II., ch. XXII, § 19.

o ver pēs tēr, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *pester*.] To pester to excess.
 "The tramp was *overpestered* with those who had been abroad." *Balcan: Hist. World*, bk. II., ch. XXV, § 4.

o ver pic ture, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *picture*, v.] To be a better picture than; to represent or picture more exaggerated manner.
 "Overpicturing that Venus, where we see The fancy's own work mature." *Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, II, 2.

o ver plant, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *plant*, v.]
 1. To transplant; to remove and plant in another place.
 "Be thou drawn up by the pole, and be *overplanted* into the sea." *Wright: Luke*, xvii.
 2. To plant too much; to overstock with plants.

o ver plēase, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *please*.] To please, delight, or gratify to excess.
 "The senses love not to be *overpleased*." *Bacon: Adv. Hist.*, § 835.

o ver plus, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *plus*.] A surplus; that which remains over and above the quantity required or proposed; excess, balance.
 "He duly went with what small *overplus* His earnings might supply." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. I.

o ver plŷ, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ply*.] To ply to excess; to employ in too great labour; to overwork.
 "What supports me, dost thou ask? The conscience, Friend, I have lost them *overplied* In liberty's defence." *Milton: Sonnet 22*.

o ver pōise, **o ver poyse**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *poise*.] To weigh more than; to outweigh; to overbalance.
 "Alder to wait up their bodies, which are in others *overpoised* by the hunder legs." *Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV., ch. VI.

o ver pōise, *s.* [OVERPOISE, v.] A weight which overbalances or weighs down another; a preponderant weight; a counter-balance.
 "Some *overpoise* of sway, by turns, they shew." *Dryden: Epistle to his Kinsman J. Dryden*.

o ver pōl-ish, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *polish*, v.] To polish too much or too highly.

o ver pōn-der-ōis, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ponderous*.] Too ponderous, too heavy, too weighty, too burdensome.
 "An unfit and *overponderous* argument." *Milton: Of Education*.

o ver pōst, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *post*, v.] To get over quickly and easily; to get clear of cheaply.
 "You may thank the impatient time, for you quit *overposting* that action." *Shakespeare: White Doe*, IV.

o ver pō-tent, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *potent*.] Too potent, too powerful; overpowering.
 "That the sweet Temptation foundst, or *overpotent* charms." *Milton: Sonnet Against*, 47.

o ver pōw-ēr, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *power*.]
 1. To conquer or overcome by superior numbers or force; to defeat, to reduce to submission, to vanquish.
 "The few from numbers courage drew, And *overpowered* that gallant few." *Wordsworth: White Doe*, IV.
 2. To overcome; to be too strong or powerful for.
 "Inly distressed, or *overpowered* with awe." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. II.

o ver pōw-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *power*.] An excessive power.
 "When a state grows to an *overpower*, it is like a great flood." *Bacon: Essays*, of Vacillatō.

o ver pōw-ēr-ing, *a.* [OVERPOWER, v.] Irresistible; vanquishing by superior strength or force; too strong, too powerful.
 "Conquered with an *overpowering* force and evidence of the most convincing truths." *South: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. II.

o ver pōw-ēr-ing lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *overpowering*; and *lŷ*.] In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

o ver prāis-ing, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *praising*.] Excessive praise; flattery.
 "Serpent, thy *overpraising* leaves in doubt The virtue of that fruit." *Milton: P. L.*, IX, 645.

o ver prēach, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *preach*.] To preach in a style above the comprehension of the congregation. (*Golden: Tears of the Church*, p. 117)

o ver prēss, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *press*, v.] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm, to crush, to overpower.
 "The *overpressed* spirits." *Shakespeare: Pericles*, III, 2.

o ver prēss-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *overpress*; and *suff-er*.] An oppressor.
 "Fitz Stephen called him 'Violentus Cantu' mediator, that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent." *Holland: Camden*, p. 522.

o ver prēss-ūre (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *pressure*.] Undue or excessive pressure; special, enforced overwork in schools.
 "It seems that this *overpressure* is a species of booby, which shrinks into very small dimensions and loses most of its terror when fairly run down." *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, 1885, p. 267.

o ver prize, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *prize*, v.]
 1. To prize or value too highly; to overvalue.
 "Nor life to *overprize*, nor death to fear." *Boys: The Wish*.
 2. To exceed in value.
 "That which . . . *overprized* all popular rate." *Shakespeare: Tempest*, II, 2.

o ver prō dūe tion, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *production*.] Excessive production; production in excess of the demand.

o ver prōmpt, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *prompt*, a.] Too prompt, too ready, too eager.

o ver prōmpt-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *promptness*.] The quality or state of being overprompt; too great eagerness or readiness.
 "Out of this has sprung an *overpromptness* in many young men to lose a quarrel." *Hals: Reminisc. of Davis*.

o ver prō por-tion, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *proportion*, v.] To make of too great a proportion.

o ver prōud, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *proud*.] Proud to excess; too proud.
 "Being *overproud* with sap and blood." *Shakespeare: Richard II.*, III, 4.

o ver prōv-i dent, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *provide*.] Too provident or sparing; niggardly.

o ver prō vōke, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *provoke*.] To provoke too much.
 "It grieves him to be *overprovoked* to our punishment." *Sp. Hall: Ocean Meditations*, 156.

o ver pūr-chāse, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *purchase*, v.] To pay too much for. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 280)

o ver pūr-chāse, *s.* [OVERPURCHASE, v.] A dear bargain; something for which too much has been paid. (*Collier: English Stage*, p. 161.)

o ver quēll, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *quell*.] To quell, to subdue, to overpower.
 "The manly spirits *overquell*." *Sp. Hall: Essay on Dr. Witaker*.

o ver qui-et-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *quietness*.] Too much quietness.

o ver rāck, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rack*, v.] To torture excessively; to put too great a strain upon. (*Nash: Introduct. to Green's Menaphon*, p. 8.)

o ver rāke, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rake*.] To break in upon, as a ship, when the waves break in upon her riding at anchor in a head sea.

o ver rānk, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rank*, a.] Too rank or luxuriant.
 "Things *overrank* do never kindly bear." *Dryden: Legend of St. Cromwell*.

o ver rāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rate*, v.] To rate or value too highly; to overestimate.
 "Overrate their happiness." *Marsden: Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

o ver rēach, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *reach*.] **A. Transitive:**
 1. To reach beyond or above; to rise above; to extend beyond.
 "Neither *overreach* nor fall short of the other end of the lower." *Balcan: On Mathematical Evidence*.

* 2. To overtake; to catch up.
 "So that at length, after long weary chase
 He overraught him" *Spenser: F. Q., VI, iii, 50.*
 3. To deceive by cunning; to cheat, to outwit, to get the better of.
 "Their capacity overreached itself."—*Maconay Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

B. Intransitive:
 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cheat, to deceive.
 "Self-seeking, grasping, overreaching allies."—*Maconay Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*
 2. *Metaph.:* A horse is said to overreach when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore-shoes. (*Ferris's Dict.*)

ō vēr-rēach-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *overreach*; *-er*] One who overreaches, deceives, or tricks another; a cheat.

* **ō-vēr-rēad,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *read*.] To read over; to peruse.
 "She oft and oft it overred."
Spenser: F. Q., III, vi, 50.

ō-vēr-rēad-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *readily*.] Too readily; with excessive readiness or willingness.

ō-vēr-rēad-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *readiness*.] The quality or state of being over-ready; excessive or undue readiness or willingness.

* **ō-vēr-rēad-ŷ,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ready*.] Too ready or willing.

* **ō-vēr-rēc'-kôn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *reckon*.] To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly.
 "If we will needs overreckon our condition we do but help to aggravate our own wretchedness."—*By. Hall, Balm of Gilead, § 9.*

* **ō-vēr-rēd,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *red*.] To cheat or cover over with a red colour.
 "Go, prick thy face, and overred thy feat."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

ō vēr-rē-fine, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *refine*.] To refine too much.

ō vēr-rē-fine-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *refinement*.] Excessive refinement; refinement with an affectation of nicety.

* **ō-vēr-rēnt,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rent*.] To rent too highly; to lacknet.

ō vēr-rid, **ō-vēr-rid-den,** *pa. par. or a.* [OVERRIDE.]

ō-vēr-ride, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, *v.*] 1. To fatigue or exhaust by too much or too long riding.
 * 2. To overtake and pass in riding.
 "My lord, I overrode him on the way."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI, i. 1.

* 3. To ride or drive over.
 "The cutter overrode with his carte."
Chaucer: C. T., 2024.

4. To supersede, to annul; to do away with.
 "The Democratic majority will not be strong enough to override his veto."—*Dall. Wall Gazette, Nov. 3, 1822.*

overrighteous (as **ō-vēr-rit'-yūs**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *righteous*.] Affecting excessive righteousness.

* **ō-vēr-riġ-id,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rigid*.] Too rigid, too severe.

* **ō-vēr-riġ-ōr-ōūs,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rigorous*.] Too rigorous.
 "These perchance are overrigorous."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix, v. 10.*

ō-vēr-ripe, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ripe*.] Too ripe; ripe to excess.
 "Thy years are ripe and overripe."
Milton: P. L., iii. 31.

ō-vēr-riġ-en, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ripen*.] To make too ripe; to ripen too much.
 "Why droops my lord, like overripen'd corn?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI, i. 2.

* **ō-vēr-rōast,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *roast*, *v.*] To roast too much; to cook overmuch; hence, to make completely ready. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.*)

ō-vēr-rūle, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *rule*, *v.*] **A. Transitive:**

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.
 "As if pre-destination overruled
 Their will."
Milton: P. L., iii. 114.

2. To reject the arguments, pleas, or objections of.
 "He was again overruled."—*Maconay Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*
II. Law: To disallow, to reject; to rule against; as, The objection was overruled.
 "The overruling of the acts of the other tribunals by LEGIONS and SENATUS."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ii. 389.*

* **B. Intrans.:** To exercise rule or authority; to govern; to rule.
 "Thus he that overruled, I overwayed."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 109.

ō vēr-rūl-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *overrule*(*v.*); *-er*.] One who or that which overrules, directs, or governs.
 "Proof, the overruler of opinions."—*Saltney: Infance of Power.*

ō-vēr-rūl-īng, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERRULE.]

* **ō-vēr-rūl-īng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *overruling*; *-ly*.] In an overruling manner.

ō-vēr-rūn, * **ō-ver-renne,** * **ō-ver-rune,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *run*.] **A. Transitive:**

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. To run over; to spread over; to grow over; to overspread.
 "The chilling cold did overrunne their bones."
Surrey: Virgils: Eclog. ii.

2. To invade and harass by hostile incursions.
 "If he advances into Connaught, let us overran Leinster."—*Maconay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

* 3. To take possession of; to possess, to fill.
 "He was overran with melancholy humours."—*Bunyan: Pilgrims Progress, pt. i.*

* 4. To subdue, to oppress.
 "That none of them the feeble overran."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 19.

5. To injure by treading or trampling down.
 "That now is all trampled and overran."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 6. To outrun; to run faster than and leave behind; to outstrip in running.
 "Almaz ran by the way of the plain, and overran Cushi."—*2 Samuel xviii, 22.*

II. Print.: To carry over parts of lines, columns, or pages in corrections, in the introduction of new matter, or in the contraction or expansion of columns.

* **B. Intransitive:**
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To run or pass over or by.
 "Duspid and troden downe of all that overran."
Spenser: F. Q., IV, viii. 22.

2. To be in excess or superabundance; to run over; to overflow.
 "Though you have left me,
 Yet still my soul overruns with fondness towards you."
South.

II. Print.: To extend beyond the proper or desired length.

* **ō-vēr-rūn-nēr,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *runner*.] One who overruns; an invader.
 "Vandal overrunners, Goths in literature."
Lordclay: Linnæus, pt. ii.

ō vēr-sāil, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *soil*, *v.*] *Arch.:* To project beyond the general face.

* **ō-vēr-sāt-u-rāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *satiate*.] To satiate to excess.

* **ō vēr-sāy,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *say*.] To say over; to repeat.

* **ō vēr-scāpe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *scap*.] To escape.

* **ō vēr-sċent,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *scout*, *v.*] 1. To scout to excess.
 2. To scout, so as to hide or disguise the original snell.

* **ō-ver-scōre,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *score*, *v.*] To score or draw a line of lines over; to erase by lines drawn over.
 "The words 'and servant' had been first written and then over-scored."—*Poe: Works (1840), ii. 302.*

* **ō-vēr-serū pu los-i-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulosity*.] The quality or state of being over-scrupulous; over-scrupulousness.

ō vēr-serū pu lous, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulous*.] Too scrupulous; scrupulous to excess.

ō-vēr-serū pu lous-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulousness*.] The same as OVER-SCRUPULOSITY (q.v.).

* **ō vēr-sea,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *see*.] **A. As only:** Foreign; from beyond sea; not native.
 "They will ponder their talks with the sea-reckonage."
Waller: A Treatise of Rhetorique, p. 164.
B. As adv.: Over, beyond, or across the sea; abroad.

ō-vēr-sċam-īng, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scambling*.] *Scamling:* The same as OVERASTING (q.v.).

* **ō-vēr-sċarċh,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *search*, *v.*] To search for over or through; to examine.
 "I had oversearched all my books."—*Sir F. More Works, p. 421.*

* **ō-vēr-seas,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *seas*.] The same as OVERSEA (q.v.).
 "Sick of home, went overseas for change."
Templeton: Walk to the Mill.

ō vēr-sċās-ōn, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *season*, *v.*] To season too much; to give too high or strong a relish, flavour, or taste to. (*Lat. a fig.*)
 "Overseason'd with base anger."
Ben Jonson: Pilgrim, iv. 2.

ō vēr-seċ, * **ō ver-se,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *ofer-sean*, from *ofer* = over, and *sean* = to see.] **A. Transitive:**

1. To look down upon; to despise.
 2. To overlook; to pass over or by; to omit; to neglect; not to notice.
 "They would saye or doo a thinge and cannot well come thereon, but misse and overse themselves in the assaye."—*Sir F. More: Works, p. 145.*

3. To overlook, to superintend; to look or see after.
 "Thou, Cellatine, shalt overse this will."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1240.

* 4. To deceive; to cause to err.
 "Such overseers as the overseers of this building, would be so overreast as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger."—*Hulpho.*

5. To look over or through; to peruse.
 "And when she wist how that it stood,
 And had her fillles overseen."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act II, Scene 1.

* **B. Intrans.:** To make an oversight; to miss; to neglect to see or notice.

ō-vēr-seċn, * **ō-ver-seene,** * **ō vcr-seyne,** *pa. par. & a.* [OVERSEEN.]

A. As pt. pres.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:
 1. Overlooked, unnotified.
 2. Superintended; looked after.
 3. Topsy.

"Well high whittled, almost drunke, somewhat overseene."—*Colquhoun.*

ō vēr-seċr, * **ō-ver-sear,** *s.* [Eng. *overser*(*v.*); *-er*.]

1. One who oversees or overlooks; a superintendent, a superior, an inspector.
 "These overseers which we now call laybishops after the Greke word."—*Tindall: Works, p. 202.*

2. *Specific:* A parochial officer, whose main duty is to make provision for the poor of the parish. They are appointed annually in each parish by the justices from a list of names submitted to them by the vestry of the parish. The office is compulsory and unpaid. The primary duty is to raise the funds necessary for the relief and support of the poor of their respective parishes, for which purpose they are empowered to make and levy rates upon the several inhabitants of the parish. In addition to their original duty of providing for the poor, several other duties have from time to time been imposed by statute upon the overseers, such as the preparation of the lists of voters and of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and, in cases where the parish is situate in a borough, the lists of burgesses. Assistant overseers are paid officers employed to relieve the overseers in larger parishes.

ō vēr-seċr ship, *s.* [Eng. *overser*; *-ship*.] The office, position, or station of an overseer.

ō-vēr-sċet, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *set*, *v.*] **A. Transitive:**

1. To turn bottom upwards; to upset, to throw over, to overthrow.
 "Last storms should overset the heaving pile."
Dequibus: Cooper: Task, v. 13.

2. To subvert, to destroy, to overthrow.
 3. To throw out of regularity.
 4. To crowd, to fill too full.

"In the common best, which was overset with merchandise."—*Bowen: Letters, p. 164.*

to be over-matched; to assess too highly.
 Theorem of a topographer, who marks their most advantageous sites, is to *overset* the people. —*Stevenson's Works*, 1. 17.

B. To turn, or to be turned over; to be upset, or overturned.
 Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree with a wheel, or under the wheel, if you do it, that it will not prevent the wheel *oversetting*. —*Watts on the Ind. Eng.*

• **o ver sēt**, *s.* [OVERSET, *v.*]
 1. The act of over-setting or overthrowing; the state of being over-set or overturned; ruin.
 2. An excess, a superfluity.

• **o ver sew** (**ew** as **o**), *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *sew*.] To embroider. [See example under OVERSEW, 2.]

• **o ver shade**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *shade*, *v.*] To cover with shade; to shade; to render dark or gloomy; to overshadow.
 A conspicuous part of ash-trees which *overshades* the ruined church. —*Maitland's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

• **o ver shād ōw**, **o ver shād ōw**, *v.* [A.S. *ōfershadu*; *ōw*, from *ō* = over, and *shad* = to shade.]
 1. To throw a shade or shadow over; to overshadow.
 "On the tree whose heavy branches *overshad* the all the place."
Lyell's Geol. of the North of England
 2. To shelter, to protect; to cover with protecting or fostering influence.
 "On her shield *overshad* the Day-star, and the power of the highest *overshad* her."
Milton, P. R., l. 140.

• **o ver shād ōw ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *overshadow*.]
 One who or that which overshadows, or throws a shade over anything.
 "Oppressors of the people, the *overshad*ers of the crown." —*Bacon's Letter to the King*, Jan. 2, 1643.

• **o ver shād-ōw ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *overshadow*.] Overshadowing. [*V. H. B.*, 4: *Eng.*, XVI, 25.]

• **o ver shake**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *shake*.]
 1. To chafe.
 "That hast this winter's weather *overshake*."
Chaucer, The Assembly of Foules
 2. To shake excessively.

• **o ver shāve**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shave*.]
 1. A jointer having a concave-edged bit, on which the backs of staves are dressed.

• **o ver shine**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *shine*.]
 1. To shine upon, to illumine. [*Shakspeare, King of Heaven VI*, l. 1.]
 2. To out-shine, to excel in lustre. [*Lit. & fig.*] (*Quotation: Trans of the Church*, p. 646.)

• **o ver shōe**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoe*, *s.*]
 1. An india-rubber shoe to protect the usual foot-covering while walking in muddy streets; a gaiter.
 2. A shoe of buffalo-hide, hair inward, used in sleighing or winter travelling.

• **o ver shoot**, *v.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoot*.]
A. Transitive.
 1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel. [OVERSHOOT-WHEEL.]
 2. To shoot or go beyond the mark.
 "Not to *overshoot* his game, but stand right and fair in eye, as wished for chance should bring man's aim again into fashion. —*South's Sermons*, vol. v, ser. 12.
 3. To fly beyond; to pass swiftly over.
 "High-rising on fortune's hill, new Alps he spies, *overshoots* the valley which beneath him lies."
Burke
 4. To go beyond, to exceed.
 "Proud of his speed to *overshoot* the truth."
Chaucer, Conscience, 641.
 5. To defeat, to foil.
 "To *overshoot* the rest-time you were *overshot*."
Shakspeare, Henry V., l. 7.
 6. To intoxicate; to make drunk or inebriate.
B. Intransitive. To fly or go beyond the mark.
 "Often it drops, or *overshoots* by the disproportion of distance or application." —*Bacon, The Reason*
 • **o ver shot and salt**, *v.* To venture too far; to assault too much.
 "I should not *overshoot and salt* myself."
Spenser, An Epithal.

• **o ver shōt**, *pl. pres. of shōt*. [OVERSHOOT.]

overshot wheel. A kind of water-wheel in which the water falls upon or near the top of the wheel. It acts principally by

gravity, though some others of course due to the velocity with which the water arrives. Some overshot wheels have a circular rack or cogged rim near the periphery, so as to bring the body of water in close proximity to a pump which communicates the motion to the machinery.

• **o ver-shrouūd**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *shroud*, *v.*] To overshadow; to darken. [*Briston, Countess of Pembroke's Love*, p. 23.]

• **o ver sight** (*sh* silent), **o ver syght**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *sight*.]
 1. Superintendence, care, overlooking, supervision.
 "They gave the money, being told unto them that had the *oversight* of the house." —*2 Kings* XII, 11.
 2. A mistake, neglect, omission, inadvertence.
 "That *oversight* of yours in not asking for one." —*Bunyan's Pilgrimage's Progress*, pt. II.
 3. Escape.
 "To joy at his foolhappie *oversight*."
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

• **o ver size** (1), *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (1).] To surpass in bulk.
 "Those bred in a mountainous country *oversize* those that dwell on low levels." —*Smollet's Journey*.

• **o ver size** (2), *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (2).] To cover over with viscous matter; to smear over.
 "Thus *oversized* with coagulated oyle."
Shakspeare, Hamlet, II, 2.

• **o ver skīp**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *skip*, *v.*]
 1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.
 2. To pass over; to skip; to neglect.
 "Huge great blocks that I have *overskipped* in this whole book. —*Ep. Holl; Answer to the Vind. of Suetonius*.
 3. To escape.
 "But then the mind much sufferance doth *overskip*."
Shakspeare, Lear, III, 6.

• **o ver-skīp-pēr**, *s.* [Eng. *overskip*; *er*.] One who overskips.

• **o ver slāugh** (*sh* silent), *v.* [Dut. *over-slaan* = to skip over.] To pass over in favour of something else; to obstruct; as, To *overslaugh* a bill in the legislature. (*American*.)

• **o ver-sleēp**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *sleep*, *v.*] To sleep beyond; as, To *oversleep* the usual time of rising. Frequently used reflexively; as, I *overslept* myself.

• **o ver-slīde**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *slide*, *v.*] To slip, slide, or pass by.

• **o ver-slight** (*sh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *sight*, *n.*] To slight, too thin, too unsubstantial. [*Ep. Holl: Of Contentation*, § 8.]

• **o ver-slip**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *slip*, *v.*] To let pass by unnoticed, undom, or neglected; to omit, to neglect.
 "Some advantageous rack of time, which if *overslipped* and let go, either the price falls or the thing fails." —*South's Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 10.

• **o ver-slow**, *v.* [OVERSLOW, *a.*] To render slow; to check, to slacken, to retard.
 "But... able to trash, or *overslow* this furious driver." —*Hammond's Works*, IV, 563.

• **o-ver-slow**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *slow*.] Too slow.

• **o-ver-s mān**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *man*.]
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: An overseer.
 2. *Suits Law*: An umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves under powers given to them by the submission.

• **o-ver-smit**, *ten*, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *smit*.] Excessively pleased.
 "Many lines I'd written, Though with their grace I was not *oversmitten*."
Keats, To C. Colver Clarke.

• **o-ver-snow**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *snow*, *v.*]
 1. To cover with snow.
 "Beauty *oversnowed*, and boneness every where."
Shakspeare, Sonnet 5.
 2. To cover as with snow; to whiten.
 "Ere age must ring my nerves, or time *oversnow* my head."
Burton, Vergil; Aeneid, v. 553.

• **o-ver-sold**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *sell*.] Sold for too much or at too great a rate; sold for more than its value.
 "The thing called life with ease I can disclaim, And think it *oversold* to purchase fame."
Dryden, Vergil; Aeneid, IX, 265.

• **o ver soon**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *soon*.] Too soon, too early.
 "The lad may prove well enough, if he *oversoon* think not too well of himself." —*Sidney*.

• **o ver-sōr-row**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *sorrow*.] To grieve, sorrow, vex, or afflict to excess.
 "The much-wronged and *oversorrowed* state of matrimony." —*Milton, Doctrine of Innocence*. (Trif.)

• **o-ver-sōw**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *sow*, *v.*]
 1. *Lit.*: To sow a crop over one already existing. (Probably with reference to the *sapere seminare* of Matt. xiii. 25 of the Vulgate.) [SPERSEMINATION.]
 "The enemy *oversows* the field of his heart with tares." —*Adams' Works*, I, 48.
 2. *Fig.*: To bespinkle.
 "An azure scarf all *oversown* With crowned swains."
Sylvestre, Panaretus, 125.
 ¶ *Oversown* in this last example may perhaps be *par. par.* of *oversow* = to embroider.

• **o-ver-spān**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *span*, *v.*] To span, reach, or extend over.

• **o-ver-spān-gled** (**ic** as **el**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *span-gled*.] Studded with anything bright and sparkling.
 "His blue, and *overspan-gled* with a million of little eyes."
Keats, Endymion, I, 679.

• **o-ver-spēak**, *v.* & *t.* [Eng. *over*, and *speak*.]
A. Intrans.: To speak too much; to use too many words.
B. Trans.: To speak more than; to use more words than.

• **o-ver-spēnt**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *spent*.] Exhausted, wearied.
 "Overspent with heat his breath he faintly drew."
Keats, Endymion; Metamorphoses, X.

• **o-ver-spīn**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *spin*.] To spin out to too great a length; to protract too long.
 "Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done, Not rashly broke, or vainly *overspinn*."
Carter's, Death of Sir Bevil Glenvil.

• **o-ver-sprād**, *pret. & par. of v.* [OVERSPREAD.]

• **o-ver-sprēad**, *v.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *spread*.]
A. Transitive.
 1. To spread over; to cover.
 "The carpet-ground shall be with leaves *overspread*, And bunches shall weave a covering for your head."
Dryden, Vergil; Eccl., I, 115.
 2. To scatter over.
B. Intrans.: To be spread over; to be scattered over.

• **o-ver-sprīng**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *spring*, *v.*] To spring or leap over; to overtop; to surmount.
 "As preyeth hire so gret a flood to bring That five fathome at the least it *overspring* The highest rock."
Chaucer, C. T., 14, 372.

• **o-ver-stānd**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *stand*.] To stand too much upon price or conditions; to lose by making extravagant demands.
 "What madman would *overstand* his market twice?"
Dryden's Theocratus; Idyl., 3.

• **o-ver-stāre**, *v.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *stare*, *v.*]
A. Trans.: To outstare; to look more fiercely than.
 "I would *overstare* the sternest eyes that look."
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, II, 1.
B. Intrans.: To stare wildly.
 "Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buckin, or an *overstaring* frowned heat."
Isidore, Scholasticus.

• **o-ver-stāte**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *state*, *v.*] To exaggerate in stating; to state in too strong terms.

• **o-ver-stāte-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *stately*.] Overbearingly. [*Udal; Erasmus's Anaph.*, p. 306.]

• **o-ver-stāte-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *statement*.] An exaggerated statement; an overcoloured account.

• **o-ver-stāy**, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *stay*, *v.*] To wait or stay too long for; to wait or stay beyond the time or duration of.
 "Nothing was so dangerous as to *overstay* the market." —*Maitland's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there: pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, welf, werk, whō, sōn: mute, cub, cwe, unite, cūr, rule, fāl, trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

o-**vēr-stēp**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *step*, *v.*]
A. *Trans.*: To step over or beyond; to pass, to exceed, to transgress.

* B. *Intrans.*: To neglect; to omit.
"Overstep to mention somewhat of the sweet meaning of our tuneful bells."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, III, 2, 1851, p. 607.

o-**vēr-stīnk**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stink*, *v.*]
To stink more or worse than; to exceed in stench.
"The foul lake
Overstunk their feet."
Shaksp.: *Tempest*, IV, 1.

o-**vēr-stōck**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, *v.*]
A superabundance, an excess; more than is sufficient.

o-**vēr-stōck**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, *v.*]
To stock too much; to fill with too great a stock; to overstock; to supply or furnish with too great a stock or supply.
"The worlds overstocked with patient men."
Shaksp.: *The Merchant*, II, 2.

o-**vēr-stōre**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *store*, *v.*]
To store with too much; to fill with too much stores; to overstock.
"Even the ocean itself would have been long since overstored with fish."
-Hildr.: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 207.

o-**vēr-stōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *story*, *v.*]
Arch.: The clerestory or upper story of a building.

† o-**vēr-strāin**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *strain*, *v.*]
A. *Intrans.*: To strain or exert one's self too much; to labour to excess.
"With overstraining and eagerness of finishing their pieces, they often did fetch more harm than good."
-Jerdea: *Infrosing*, § 51.
B. *Trans.*: To stretch or strain too far or too much.
"Lewis was sensible that the strength of France had been overstrained by the exertions of the last campaign."
-Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XX.

o-**vēr-strāin**, *s.* [OVERSTRAIN, *v.*]
Excessive exertion. (Richardson: *Grindison*, VI, 144.)

o-**vēr-strāit ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *straitly*, *v.*]
Too straitly, too strictly, too rigorously.
"He found himself overstraitly tied up with hard conditions."
-Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. V, ch. II, § 1.

o-**vēr-strāw**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strew*, *v.*]
To strew or scatter over; to overstrew.
"The bottom poison, and the top overstrawed with sweets."
Shaksp.: *Venus & Adonis*, 1143.

o-**vēr-strām**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stream*, *v.*]
To stream or flow over; to pass over as a stream.
"Overstrained and silver-streaked
With many a rivulet."
-Tennyson: *The Idyl*.

o-**vēr-strēčh**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *stretch*, *v.*]
A. *Trans.*: To stretch too far; to overstrain.
B. *Intrans.*: To be stretched or extended too far.
"The tumour was generated by reason of the overstretching of the skin."
-Wiseman: *Surgery*, bk. I, ch. XXI.

* o-**vēr-strew** (ew as ō), * o-**vēr-strōw**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strew*, *v.*]
To strew or scatter over.
"The clammy surface all overstrewn with tribes
Of greedy insects."
-Philips: *Cider*, I.

o-**vēr-strict**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *strict*, *v.*]
Too strict or sharp.

o-**vēr-stride**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stride*, *v.*]
To stride or step over or beyond.
"Into the deep but fall how can he chuse,
That overstrides whither his foot be ground?"
-Grayton: *Legend of F. Craymond*.

o-**vēr-strike**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strike*, *v.*]
To strike beyond.
"As he in his rage lay overstricken."
-Spenser: *F. Q.*, V, XI, 13.

o-**vēr-strōng**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *strong*, *v.*]
Too strong; strong to excess.
"Overstrong he was that way also."
-Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. IV, ch. III, § 3.

o-**vēr-strōwn**, *pat. part. or a.* [OVERSTREW, *v.*]
o-**vēr-stū-di ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *studious*, *v.*]
Too studious; studious to excess.

* o-**vēr-stū-di ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *studiousness*, *v.*]
The quality or state of being overstudious; excessive study.

o-**vēr-subtle** (subtle as sut ōl), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *subtle*, *a.*]
Too subtle, too cunning, too crafty, too deceitful.
"Son of Lapetus overcunning go."
Cook: *Recant*, Works & Days, I.

o-**vēr-sūm**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *sum*, *v.*]
A sum or quantity over; a surplus.
"Whatever oversum of the liquor did accrue to him."
-Holmdel: *Description of Brittan*, ch. XXIII.

o-**vēr-sūp-ply**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *supply*, *v.*]
To supply to excess; to provide with too great a supply.

o-**vēr-sūp-ply**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *supply*, *v.*]
An excessive supply; a supply in excess of demands or needs.

o-**vēr-sūre** (s as sh), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *sure*, *v.*]
Too sure or certain; too confident.
"Persuasion overcure
Of like succeeding."
-Milton: *P. R.*, II, 112.

o-**vēr-swārm-īng**, *n.* [Eng. *over*, and *swarming*, *v.*]
Swarming to excess.

o-**vēr-swāy**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sway*, *v.*]
1. To overrule, to direct, to control, to govern. (*Harper: Conn.*, II, 2.)
2. To surpass in power. (Shaksp.: *Sonnets* 65.)

o-**vēr-swēll**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *swell*, *v.*]
A. *Trans.*: To swell or rise above.
"Fill Lucius, till the wave overwell the cap."
Shaksp.: *Julius Cæsar*, IV, 3.
B. *Intrans.*: To overflow the banks.
"Let floods overwell."
Shaksp.: *Henry V.*, I, 1.

o-**vēr-swift**, * o-**vēr-swifte**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *swift*, *a.*]
Too quick; exceedingly swift or quick.
"The sterile infidelities his overcreeft arysings."
-Chaucer: *Boethius*, bk. IV.

o-**vēr-vert**, *a.* [Fr. (Fr. *ouvert*), *pa. part. of ouvrir* (Fr. *ouvrir*) = to open.]
I. *Ord. Lang.*: Open, plain, public, apparent.
"The way thereto is so overt."
-Chaucer: *House of Fame*, II.
II. *Technically*:

1. *Law.*: Open, manifest, not covert.
2. *Her.*: A term applied to the wings of birds, &c., when spread open on either side of the head, as if taking flight.



3. (1) *Market overt*: A place where goods are publicly exposed for sale.
"Titles, pieces, commissions, pardons, were daily sold in market overt by the great merchants of the realm."
-Monmouth: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.
(2) *Prison overt*: A pound open overhead, as distinguished from one covert or close.

overt-act, *s.*
Law.: An open or manifest act from which criminality is implied.

overt word, *s.* A plain, open word, not liable or likely to be misunderstood.

o-**vēr-take**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *take*, *v.*]
1. To catch after pursuit; to come up with.
"If thou wilt overtake us hence, a mile or twain."
Shaksp.: *Lea*, IV, 1.
2. To come or fall upon.
"If the trial of the law overtake ye."
Shaksp.: *Henry VIII.*, III, 1.

3. To take by surprise; to surprise; to catch.
" If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness."
-Galatians VI, 1.
4. To keep up; to maintain.
"The demand was so great that he could scarcely overtake the supply."
-Cassell's *Technical Education*, p. 8, p. 23.

* The *pa. part.* has a special meaning = intoxicated. Davies (*Suppl. Gloss.*) gives three examples of its use.

o-**vēr-tālk** (l silent), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *talk*, *v.*]
A. *Intrans.*: To talk too much; to be too talkative.
B. To talk over; to persuade by talking.

o-**vēr-task**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *task*, *v.*]
To burden with too heavy a task or duty; to impose too heavy a task or duty on; to overburden.
" To find that of good shepherd I suppose
Would not find the best land plot to art."
Milton: *Comus*, I.
o-**vēr-tax**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *tax*, *v.*]
To tax too heavily; to impose too heavy a tax upon. (*L. L. L.*)
" They will not overtax the landowners."
-Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1877.
o-**verte**, *a.* [OVERTEL, *v.*]
o-**ver-tē-di ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *telious*, *v.*]
Too tedious, excessively tedious or tiresome.
o-**ver-teemed**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *teem*, *v.*]
Worn out or exhausted by childbearing.
" About to look and adore overteemed eyes."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, II, 2.
o-**ver-tēmp**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *temp*, *v.*]
To tempt too strongly; to tempt beyond the power of resistance.
o-**ver-think**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *think*, *v.*]
To overestimate; to rate too highly. (*Syllabus*, *Job*, I, 10, p. 10, 11, 12.)
o-**ver-throw**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *throw*, *v.*]
A. *Transitive*:
1. To throw over; to turn upside down.
2. To demolish, to ruin.
3. To defeat, to conquer, to vanquish.
" Our enemies are not so much to overthrow them
With whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes."
-Shaksp.: *Henry V.*, I, 1.
1. To defeat, to foil.
" Our devices still are overthrowen."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, III, 2.
5. To subvert, to destroy.
" Gibraltar, that seeks to overthrow religion."
Shaksp.: *Henry VI.*, I, 3.
B. *Intransitive*: To fall over; to turn over.
" The which stroke crend him so sore, that he overthrow to the earth."
-Berners: *Proseut*, Croneke, vol. I, ch. c. lxxv.
o-**ver-throw**, *s.* [OVERTHROW, *v.*]
1. The act of overthrowing or oversetting; the state of being overthrown or overset.
2. Defeat, discomfiture.
" Lancaster, I fear thy overthrow."
Shaksp.: *Henry VI.*, II, 1.
3. Ruin, destruction.
" The watchful soldier drags the hostile plough,
That humbly mark of total overthrow."
-Frank's *Horace*, Ode 16.
1. Confusion. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, IV, 19.)
5. *Cavalry*: A faulty return of the fall by one of the field, whereby an additional run is gained by the striker.
o-**vēr-thrōw cr.**, *s.* [Eng. *overthrow*; *cr.*]
One who overthrows, defeats, or ruins.
" Overthrowers of the kingdom, and enemies to religion."
-Holmdel: *Hist. Scotland* (an. 1577).
o-**vēr-thrōwn**, *pat. part. or a.* [OVERTHROW, *v.*]
o-**ver-thwärt**, *v.t.* [OVERTHWART, *v.t.*]
1. To oppose.
2. To cross.
" Many of the Turks galleys were drowned by overthwarting the seas."
-Jachson: *Letter to the Fellows of St. Johns*.
o-**vēr-thwärt**, *prep. or adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *thwart*, *v.*]
A. *As prep.*: Across, over; from side to side. (*Webster: Latin*, I, 169.)
B. *As adv.*:
1. Opposite; being or situate over or across the way.
" We whisper, for fear our overthwart neighbours should hear us, and betray us to the government."
-Bonville: *Chival*.
2. Crossing anything not at right angles; transverse.
3. Perverse, peevish, contradictory.
" The rhubarb, overthwarted with proud thoughts."
-Webster: *Plum*.
4. Contrary, adverse, awkward.
" Such overthwart calls as in me they make."
-Byron: *The Corsican Brothers*.
C. *As adv.*: Over against; across.
" Overthwart to the che-rons in the mouth of Ex."
-Holmdel: *Description of Brittan*, ch. XII.
D. *As substantive*:
1. A cross, adverse, or unfortunate circumstance or position. (*Surrey: Praise of Metac and Constant's Estates*).
2. Contradiction, opposition, quarrelling.

o ver thwart ly, o vor thwart lie, l.

1. Across the Swedish.
The ... and water can be ... and ...
2. Powers, passively; against the grain.
The ... of ... brought ... of ... not ... against the wind. — Dehio, Scherz, 1884.

o ver thwart nêss, s. [Eng. overthwart;]

1. The state of being thwart or across.
2. Perverseness, crossness.
The ... of some neighbors interrupted ... — H. B. 1, 176, p. 15.

o ver tilt, v. [Eng. over, and tilt.] To tilt; to over; to overturn.

o ver tunc, s. & adv. [Eng. over, and tunc.]
A. s. & adv. : Timed when one works after or beyond the regular or usual time.
B. s. & adv. : After or beyond the regular or usual time of working.

o ver time ly, o ver time liehe, o ver time lie, our time liehe, adv. & s. [Eng. over, and time.]
A. s. & adv. : Too early; oversoon, prematurely.
B. s. & adv. : Premature; too early.

o ver tip pled, o ver tip led (led as ead), v. [Eng. over, and tip.] To overtake; to overtake. — P. H. 1, 176, p. 437.

o ver tirc, o ver ty cr, v. & i. [Eng. over, and ty cr.]
A. v. & i. : To tire to excess; to exhaust by fatigue; to tire out.
B. i. & v. : To become exhausted by fatigue; to be tired out.

o ver ti le, v. [Eng. over, and tilh, v.] To give too high a title to.

o ver tî ly, adv. [Eng. over; and ly.] In an overt manner; openly, plainly, publicly.

o ver tûl, v. [Eng. over, and toil, v.]
1. To wear out or exhaust by too much labor; to overwork.
2. To cause to work to excess.

o ver tone, s. [Eng. over, and ton.] The same as HARMONY (p. 4).

o ver toek, v. & p. [Eng. over, and toek.] [OVER-TAK.]

o ver tûp, v. [Eng. over, and top, v.]
1. To rise above the top of; to surmount.
2. To exceed, to surpass.

o ver tûw-er, v. & i. [Eng. over, and tûw.]
A. v. & i. : To tower or rise over or above.
B. i. & v. : To rise or soar too high.

o ver trâde, v. [Eng. over, and trade, v.] To trade beyond one's capital or means; to overtrade or overtrade.

o ver trâv-êl, v. [Eng. over, and travel = travel.] To weary, to exhaust.

o ver trêad, v. [Eng. over, and tread, v.] To tread down, to trample on.

o ver trêat, v. [Eng. over, and treat.] To prevail upon by entreaty or persuasion; to overpersuade; to talk over.

o ver trip, v. [Eng. over, and trip, v.] To trip or skip over; to walk or move nimbly and lightly over.

o ver trôw, v. [Eng. over, and traw.] To trust too much; to be too trustful.

o ver trûe, v. [Eng. over, and true.] Too true. — P. H. 1, 176, p. 570.

o ver trûst, v. [Eng. over, and trust, v.] To trust too much.

o ver trust, v. [Eng. over, and trust, v.] To trust too much.

o ver tûrn, s. [Fr. (Fr. overture), from overture (Fr. overture) = to open.] [OVER-TURN.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. An opening, an aperture.
2. An opening, a disclosure, a discovery.
3. Opening, beginning.

II. Technically:
1. Music: An introductory symphony for instruments, chiefly used as an introduction to important musical compositions, as operas, oratorios, &c. Its principal themes are often taken from the work it precedes.
2. Presbyterianism: A petition or proposal from a Presbytery, or an individual, to the highest court, which is the General Assembly or the Synod, that a new law be created, an old one amended or repealed, or a measure carried into effect. The term was borrowed from the Huguenots.

o ver tûrn, o ver-torn, o ver-tourne, o ver-tourne, v. & i. [Eng. over, and turn, v.]
A. Transitive:
1. To turn over, to upset, to overthrow.
2. To subvert, to destroy, to ruin, to overpower.
3. To throw down, to abase, to humiliate.
B. Intransitive:
1. To turn away, to depart, to turn aside.
2. To be ruined or destroyed; to fall.
3. To be overturned or overthrowing; the state of being overturned, overthrown, or ruined; run, overthrow.

o ver-tûrn a ble, a. [Eng. overturn; and ble.] Capable of being overturned; liable to be overturned.

o ver-tûrn êr, s. [Eng. overturn; and er.] One who or that which overturns, overthrows, subverts, or destroys. — South; Sermons, Vol. vi., ser. 2.)

o ver twine, v. [Eng. over, and twine, v.] To twine over; to overweave. — Shelley.

o ver vâll, v. [OVERVEIL.]

o ver vâl y a-tion, s. [Eng. over, and valuation.] The act of overvaluing; too high a valuation or estimate.

o ver val-ue, v. [Eng. over, and value, v.]
1. To value too highly; to prize overmuch; to value or rate at too high a price or value; to overestimate; to set too high a value on.
2. To exceed in value.

o ver vâl-ue, v. [Eng. over, and value, v.]
1. To value too highly; to prize overmuch; to value or rate at too high a price or value; to overestimate; to set too high a value on.
2. To exceed in value.

o ver vâult, v. [Eng. over, and vault, v.] To vault over. — Southey; Thalaba, ix.

o ver vèil, v. [Eng. over, and veil, v.] To veil, to cover, to shroud, to obscure, to overshadow.

o ver vèit, v. [Eng. over, and veit, v.] To veit, to cover, to shroud, to obscure, to overshadow.

o ver vèrt, s. [Eng. over, and vert.] (See extract.)

o ver vî-ol-ent, v. [Eng. over, and violent.] Too violent; violent to excess.

o ver vôt, v. [Eng. over, and vote, v.] To defeat by a majority of votes; to outnumber; to outvote.

o ver-wâlk (l silent), v. [Eng. over, and walk, v.] To walk over or upon.

o ver-wân-tôn, v. [Eng. over, and wanton, v.] To wanton, to flirtations.

o ver-wâr, v. [Eng. over, and war, v.] To war over; to defeat in war; to conquer.

o ver-wâr-ÿ, v. [Eng. over, and wary, v.] Too wary, too cautious; too guarded or circumspect.

o ver-wâst-êd, v. [Eng. over, and wasted.] Worn out, exhausted, spent.

o ver-wâch, v. [Eng. over, and watch, v.]
1. To watch to excess.
2. To exhaust or wear out by long watching or wait of rest.

o ver-wâx, o ver-wex, v. [Eng. over, and wax, v.] To grow too much or too large. — Robert of Gloucester, p. 482. (Note.)

o ver-wêak, v. [Eng. over, and weak.] Too weak, too feeble.

o ver-wear, v. [Eng. over, and wear, v.] To wear too much; to wear out; to wear or waste away.

o ver-wear-ÿ, v. [Eng. over, and weary, v.] To exhaust or wear out with fatigue.

o ver-weath-êr, v. [Eng. over, and weather, v.] To lause, latter, or damage by violence of weather.

o ver-wêath-êr, v. [Eng. over, and weather, v.] To lause, latter, or damage by violence of weather.

o ver-wêath-êr, v. [Eng. over, and weather, v.] To lause, latter, or damage by violence of weather.

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o ver-wêath-êr, v. [Eng. over, and weather, v.] To lause, latter, or damage by violence of weather.

o ver-wêath-êr, v. [Eng. over, and weather, v.] To lause, latter, or damage by violence of weather.

* **o ver ween**, *v.t.* [A.S. *of erwænan* = to presume.] To think too highly; to entertain too high, arrogant, or presumptuous thoughts; to think conceitedly.
 "They that overween,
 And at thy glowing virtues fret their spleen."
Milton: Sonnet 12.

* **o ver ween' er**, *s.* [Eng. *overween*; *v.t.*] One who entertains too high an opinion, especially of himself; a conceited person.
 "A flatterer of myself, an overweener."
Massey: Declaration of Love, v. 1.

o ver ween' ing, **o ver wen inde**, *pr. par. of v.*, & *s.* [OVERWEEN.]

A. *As adj.*: Thinking too highly or conceitedly, especially of one's self; arrogant, conceited, presumptuous.
 "That false fruit,
 Which, to your overweening spirits, yields
 Hope of a flight celestial."
Wordsworth: Eccoridin, bk. iv.

B. *As subst.*: Conceit; too high or conceited thoughts.
 "He might have learnt
 Less overweening, since he fell in J. J. J."
Milton: B. R., 1. 147.

o ver ween' ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *overweening*; *ly*] In an overweening, conceited, or arrogant manner; with too high an opinion, especially of one's self.
 "Like him whose peevish words he overweeningly assumes."
Milton: L'Allegro, l. 25.

* **o ver ween' ing ness**, *s.* [Eng. *overweening*; *ness*] Unbrid confidence; presumption. (*Savage: R. Mollat, bk. i., ch. xvi.*)

* **o ver weigh** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weigh*.]

1. To exceed in weight; to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance.
 "My assid' name, the ant'ness of my life,
 Will so your accusations overweigh."
Shakspeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. To weigh down.
 "The horse . . . overweigh'd with his own mass,
 Lies wallowing."
Deighton: Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

o ver weight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *weight*.]

1. Greater weight.
 "Take so much the more silver as will counterpoise the overweigh of the lead."
Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 795.

2. Excess of weight, above what is required or necessary, or allowed.

3. Preponderance.

* **o ver well**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *well*, *v.*] To overflow.
 "The water overwelled the edge."
Blackmore: Lorna Doone, ch. xix.

* **o ver wënt**, *pret. & pr. par. of v.* [OVERGO.]

* **o ver wēt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *wet*.] Excess of wet.
 "Another ill accident is, *overwet* at sowing time."
Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 663.

o ver whelm, **o ver whelme**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *whelm*.]

1. To crush underneath an excessive weight or force; to destroy utterly; to swallow up.

2. To crush; to weigh down; to overcome; to overpower.
 "A trembling cold of dread cleave *overwhelm*eth my heart."
Surrey: Poem IV.

* 3. To overflow; to cover entirely; to over-spread.
 "Humming water must *overwhelm* thy corpse."
Shakspeare: Pericles, iii. 1.

* 4. To put over; to wrap.
 "Then *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first."
Dr. Papp.

* 5. To overhang in a threatening or gloomy manner.
 "Let the brow *overwhelm* it,
 So fearfully as doth a galled pack,
 Overhang and jutting like a foundled base."
Shakspeare: Henry V., iii. 1.

* **o ver whelm**, *s.* [OVERWHELM, *v.*] The act of overwhelming; the state of being overwhelmed; an excess.
 "In such an *overwhelm* of wonderful, on man's astonished sight,
 Rushes Omnipotence."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 685.

o ver whelm' ing, *pr. par. & a.* [OVERWHELM, *v.*]

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

B. *As adjective*:

1. Overpowering, crushing, irresistible.

* 2. Overhanging, befitting.
 "All *overwhelm*ing late I noted,
 In tatter'd weeds, with *overwhelm*ing brows."
Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

o ver whelm' ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *overwhelm*; *ly*] In an overwhelming manner or degree; overpoweringly.
 "An *overwhelm*ing prodigious in regard of the pernicious consequences."
History of Christiana Party.

* **o ver whelwe**, *v.t.* [A.S. *of wælc* = over, and *helwan*, *hurlfan* = to cover.] To overwhelm.
 "The horrible wild Anglon cometh boiling too pest, and *overwhelm*eth the sea."
Chaucer: Boecius, ii.

o ver wind, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wind*, *v.*] To wind too much or too far. *as*, To overwind a watch.

* **o ver wing**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wing*, *v.*] To outflank; to extend so as to cover the wing or flank of.
 "Agricola doubting to be *overwing*d, stretches out his front."
Milton: Hist. Eng. v.

* **o ver wipe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wipe*.] To wipe or smear over.
 "Those synes which are with the pencil of daily prayer *overwip*d."
Sir T. More: Works, p. 75.

o ver wise, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wise*, *a.*] Wise to affectation; affectively wise.
 "Make not thyself *overwise*."
Ecclesiastes v. 16.

o ver wise' ly, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *wisely*.] Too wisely, too cleverly; wisely to affectation.

o ver wise' ness, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *wiseness*.] The quality or state of being overwise; affected wisdom.

* **o ver wit**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wit*.] To outwit.
 "Fortune, our foe, we cannot *overwit*."
Wychley: Love in a Wood, v. 4.

o ver wood' y, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *woody*.] Too woody; having too much wood.
 "Fruit-trees, *overwoody*."
Milton: P. L., v. 213.

* **o ver word**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *word*.] To speak or say too much.
 "Describing a small fly, he extremely *overword*d and overspake himself in his expression of it."
Bible: Romans, p. 229.

o ver work, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *work*, *v.*] To work to excess; to work beyond one's strength; to weary, exhaust, or wear out with labour or work.
 "It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind."
South: Sermons.

o ver work, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *work*, *s.*] Excessive work, toil, or labour; work beyond what is required or proper.
 "The injustice and mischief of the exaction of *overwork*."
St. James: Gazette, Sep. 26, 1855.

* **o ver worn**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *worn*.]

1. Worn out or exhausted by labour or toil; tired out.

2. Worn out by use.
 "In slavish habit, ill fitted weeds
Overworn and soiled."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 127.

3. Trite; commonplace; spoilt by time or age.
 "I might say, element; but the word is *overworn*."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

1. Spent, advanced.
 "Missing the morning is so much *overworn*."
Shakspeare: Venus & Adonis, 86.

* **o ver wrēst**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrest*.] To wrest, to strain.
 "Such to be pined, and *overwrest*d seeming
 Hearts thy greatness."
Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida, 1. 2.

* **o ver wrēs tle** (*tle* as *el*), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrestle*.] To vanquish in wrestling; to struggle against successfully.
 "Life *overwrest*d had the raine,
 And *overwrest*d has strong enjoy."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 21.

* **o ver write**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *write*, *v.*] To superscribe. (*Stearns: Teistrom Shady, iii. 23.*)

† **o ver wrought** (*ought* as *ât*), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrought*.]

1. Worked or laboured to excess.
 "Sometimes an author, fond of his own thought,
 Pursues his object till it's *overwrought*."
Deighton: Act of Poetry.

2. Worked all over; *as*, *Overwrought* with ornaments.

3. Excited or worked on to excess; over-worked.
 "All *overwrought*, the general system fecht,
 Its noxious stop."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

* **o ver year**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *year*.] To make too old. (*Alphonso, iv. 13.*)

* **o ver zeal**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *zeal*.] Excess of zeal.

* **o ver zealed**, *a.* [Eng. *over*; *zeal*; *v.t.*] Full of excessive zeal; overzealous.

o ver zēal ōus, *a.* [Eng. *o*, *v*, and *zealous*.] Too zealous; too eager; zealous to excess.
 "Overzealous for or against the immortality of the soul."
Locke: Human Understanding, bk. ii., ch. 11, § 3.

† **o vi**, *prf.* [Lat. *ovum*, *genit. ovæ* = an egg.] Resembling or pertaining to eggs, or the organs by which they are produced.

† **o vi bos**, *s.* [Lat. *ovis* = a sheep, and *bos* = an ox, a bull, a cow.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of bovidæ, with a single species (*Ovis montanus*), the Musk ox (q.v.), having affinities, as its generic name denot's, with both the sheep and the ox.

2. *Faunant.*: In Post-Tertiary times it extended over a great part of Europe, and its remains are abundant in the bone caves of France of that age.

o vi cēll, *s.* [Pref. *ovi*, and Eng. *cell*.] The same as OOCYST (q.v.).

* **o vi cide**, *s.* [Lat. *ovis* = a sheep, and *caedo* (in comp. *caedo*) = to kill.] The slaughter of sheep. (*Barham: Ing. Leg.; Jore's Wing*.)

o vic u lar, *a.* [Lat. *ovum* = an egg.] Of or pertaining to an egg; resembling an egg.

† **o vi dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ovis* = a sheep; fem. pl. *ovæ*, suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: In some of the older classifications a family of hollow-boned Ruminants, with two genera, Ovis and Capra, now often classed with the Bovidæ.

Ō vid i an, *a.* [Lat. *ovidius* = Ovid.] Of or pertaining to Ovid, a celebrated Roman poet, born B.C. 43, died A.D. 17; resembling Ovid in his style.

o vi duct, *s.* [Pref. *ovi*, and Eng. *duct* (q.v.).] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals.

o vif èr ōus, *a.* [Pref. *ovis*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Egg bearing. Applied to certain ovaries or receptacles for eggs after the latter have left the formative organs. Example: Cyclops (q.v.).

o vi form, *a.* [Pref. *ovi*, and Eng. *form*.] Having the form or shape of an egg.
 "This notion of the ovuline egg, or that the words was *oviform*, both being the sense and language of all antiquity."
Burcut: Theory of the Earth.

o vig èr ōus, *a.* [Pref. *ovis*; Lat. *gero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing ovum or oviducts; oviductous.
 "Oviductous plates are attached to fourth, fifth, and sixth thoracic appendages in the female."
Burley: Anat. Insect. Animals, p. 257.

ovigerous frena, *s. pl.*
Zool.: (See extract.)
 "Folliculated carapaces have two minute folds of skin, called by me the *ovigerous frena*, which serve through means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched within the sock."
Barnard: Insect. Experimented, 1850, p. 14.

o vine, *a.* [Lat. *ovinus* = pertaining to sheep; *ovis* = a sheep.] Belonging to or connected with sheep.

† **o vip ar a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ovi*, and Lat. *pario* = to produce.]

Zool.: Egg-producing animals; a name given to a division, embracing birds, reptiles, and fishes, as opposed to the Vivipara, which bring forth their young alive.

* The word *oviparicis* in the ablative, agreeing with *ovibus*, was used by Linnæus as the distinctive character separating Birds from Mammalia.

o vi pār i tŷ, *s.* [OVIPARA.] The state or condition of being oviparous.
 "Strictly speaking, no distinction exists between *oviparity* and viviparity."
de Leeuw: Treatise, p. 109.

o vip ar ōus, *a.* [OVIPARA.]

Zool.: A term applied to birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects, whose mode of reproduction is by the exclusion of a zœum in the form and condition of an egg, the development of which takes place out of the body, either with or without incubation.

ōil, **ōy**: **pōut**, **jōw**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**: **go**, **çem**: **thin**, **this**: **sin**, **aç**: **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. -ing. -cian. -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -tion, -çion = **zhün**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, æc. = **bel**, **del**.

o vi pōs it, s. [Pref. *ov-*, and Eng. *posit*] 1. To deposit, to deposit eggs with... (See extract under OVIPOSIT.)

o vi pō si tlon, s. [Pref. *ov-*, and Lat. *ponere*, to deposit, to place.] The laying of eggs, especially by insects.

It is to be hoped that this new word *oviposit* may be generally used in the laying of eggs, instead of the phrase "to deposit" which is not only cumbersome but also is not a verb.

o vi pōs i tor, s. [Pref. *ov-*, and Lat. *ponere*, to place, a depositor.]

Fertil.: An organ situated at the extremity of the abdomen of females of some insects, and serving to deposit the eggs in a position suitable for their development. In the Terrestrial it is modified so as to form a saw (saw) or a boring organ (*ovipositor*). With the exception of some Ants, the ovipositor is converted into a sting (*sting*) in the Aculeata.

ov is, s. [Lat.; cogn. with Sans. *ovī*; Gr. *ovis* (Ovis), Lith. *oviss*; Slav. *ovca*. (*Ovis* & *Sheep*.)]

1. *Zool.*: Sheep (q.v.); in modern taxonomy a genus of Bovidae, containing the genera Ovis and Capra of older authors, and so recent synonym with Ovis (q.v.). The genera have been united, because, as intermediate forms were discovered, it was impossible to say where one genus ended and the other began. Horns in both sexes, or in males only, numerous, two; hoofs compressed. The true horns are beaked, and small, rounded, spurious hoofs are present. *Ovis montanus* is the Domestic Sheep, of which there are many varieties. The chief of these, and of the Wild Sheep, will be found described under their popular names. According to the views of recent naturalists, *O. montanus* and *O. arvensis* have been considered, by writers of authority, as the original of the domesticated species.

2. *Palaeont.*: Not known earlier than the Post-Pliocene age.

o vi sào, s. [Pref. *ov-*, and Eng. *saw*.]

Zool.: The egg-bag or membrane which invests or encloses in one mass the eggs, spawn, or ova, of crustacea, spiders, insects, shellfish, and other allied creatures. [PARKER.]

o vo, s. [OVI.]

o vōid, o vōid al, s. [Lat. *ovum* = an egg; suff. *-oid*, *-al*.] Having the shape or appearance of an egg. Used in botany, &c., of egg-shaped solids.

o vō lo, s. [Ital., from Lat. *ovula* = an egg.]

1. A convex moulding, mostly used in classical architecture; in the Roman examples it is an exact quarter of a circle; in Grecian it is more flat and squarish at the top. It is frequently used in the decorated Gothic style.

ovolo plane, s. *Arch.*: A joiner's plane for working ovolo mouldings.

o vōl ō gý, s. [Lat. *ovum* = an egg; suff. *-gý*.] The same as OVOLOGY (q.v.).

o vo vi vip a rōus, s. [Pref. *ov-*, and Eng. *receptus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A term applied to animals whose mode of generation is by the exclusion of a living portion more or less extracted from the egg coverings, and which has been developed or hatched within the body of the parent as an egg; that is, without any placental attachment to the womb. Examples, the Mammals, the Viper, the Blenny, the Scorpion, the Flea-shy, and the Earth-worm.

o vu lā, s. [OVULUM.]

o vu lar, s. [Eng. *ovule*;] *var.*: Of or belonging to an ovule.

o vu lar y, s. [Eng. *ovule*;] *var.*: Of or belonging to an ovule.

o vu lā tion, s. [Mod. Lat. *ovulation* = a little egg; Eng. suff. *-ation*.] (For det. see extract.)

"In relation, or formation of ovule, is always spontaneous."—H. Leveillé. *Académie*, p. 355.

o vulc, s. [OVULUM.]

Bot.: A small semi-pellucid, pulpy body,

borne by the placenta, and gradually developing into a seed; the seed of a plant in the earliest condition.

ovule tube, s. *Bot.*: A thread-like extension of the apex of the nucleus or of the sac of the annulus, rising up beyond the foetus. (*Trans. of Bot.*)

o vu lif ér ōus, s. [Eng. *ovule*;] *i* conjunctive; Lat. *ovis* = to hear, to produce; producing ovules.

o vu lite, s. [Lat. *ovum* = an egg, and Gr. *lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil egg.

o vu li' tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *ovulum* (q.v.); suff. *-tes*.] *Palaeont.*: A genus of Globigerinida, or possibly a detached segment of a calcareous alga.

o vu li tid ē ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ovulum* (q.v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ā*.]

Palaeont.: According to Reuss, a family of Perforated Foraminifers, with a glassy, finely porous, calcareous test.

o vu lūm (pl. o vu lā), s. [Lat. dimin. from *ovum* = an egg.]

1. *Bot.*: An ovule (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: *Palaeont.*: Chama-shell; a genus of Cypræide like the typical Cypræa (Cowry), but with the lip smooth. Known recent species thirty-six, from Britain, the Mediterranean, China, America, &c.; fossil eleven from the Eocene onward. The British species are *ovulium patula* and *O. ovuliforme*. The Weaver's Shuttle (*O. vulve*) has a long canal at each end of the aperture.

o vūm (pl. o vū), s. [Lat. = an egg.]

1. *Physiol.*: The germ produced within the ovary, and capable of developing into a new individual. It first appears as a very minute granule or globule, not surrounded by a cell wall. As it enlarges, a smaller spherical globule is formed in its interior. The external globule is called the germinal vesicle, the inner the germinal spot. Next a cell wall appears around the germinal vesicle, but separated from it by a certain interval, within which is a liquid containing globules of sarcode, the mass developing into the yolk. Then the vitelline membrane appears outside the yolk. There being little yolk in the human ovum, it is of smaller size than those of the inferior animals. It is a spherical body, about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. It was first discovered by Von Baer in 1827. The germinal vesicle is $\frac{1}{16}$, and the germinal spot $\frac{1}{32}$, of an inch in diameter.

2. *Arch. (Pl.)*: Ornaments in the form of eggs, carved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter-round, and separated from each other by anchors or arrow-heads.

ōveche, s. [OUCHE.]

ōve, *agh-en, *aw-cn, *ogh-en, *ow-cn (qa. l. *ought, *ovid*, *et. &c.*). [A.S. *owen* = to have, to possess; cogn. with Icel. *eiða* = to possess, to be bound, to own; Dan. *eo* = to own; Sw. *äga*; O. H. Ger. *eiða*; Goth. *eiþan*.] [OUGHT, *c.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To own; to possess; to have a right to. "Thou dost here usurp The name thou dost not own."—Shakspeare. *Tempest*, i. 2.

2. To be indebted in; to be bound or obliged to pay. "There was a certain creditor who had two debtors: the one owed five hundred pence and the other fifty."—Luk. vii. 41.

3. To be obliged for; to have to thank for; to be indebted for. "Montague owed every thing to his own merit and to the public opinion of his merit."—Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxxv.

4. To be due or owing. "That which is not owed to you."—Shakspeare. *Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be obliged or bound; to be under an obligation or duty. [OUGHT, *c.*] "Also ye own to encline and bow your hearts."—Chaucer. *Tale of Melibeeus*.

2. To be owing or due. "There is more owing her than is paid."—Shakspeare. *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 3.

*ōwe, s. [OWE, *c.*] OWN. "Thou hute of hyre owe body, and of hyre clothes al so."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 359.

*ōw el týt, s. [OWE.] Equality; in law, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. (*Wharton*.)

*owen, *owne, s. [OWNS, *a.*]

Ōw ēn ite (1), s. [After Dr. D. D. Owen, the geologist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] *Min.*: The same as TURRINITE (q.v.).

Ōw ēn ite (2), s. [See def.]

Hist. (Pl.): A name sometimes applied to the followers of Robert Owen (1771-1858), a noted socialist and philanthropist, whose industrial community at New Lanark, on the Clyde, excited great attention in the early part of this century. Meeting with opposition from the clergy, he went to America, and in 1824 founded a similar colony in Indiana, where the co-operative system was introduced, and a modified communism adopted. The colony existed for about three years, but was abandoned about 1827. [SOCIALISM.]

ōwer, *adv.* & *prep.* [OVER.] [*Scotch*.]

ower and abone, *adv.* Over and above; in addition to. "There will yet be some odd expenses over and abone."—Scott. *Guy Riddiway*, ch. xlv.

ōwer' by, ōwer' bye, *adv.* [Scotch *ower* = over, and *by*.] Over the way. "Jack was sorting him up as I came owerby."—Scott. *Antiquary*, ch. xv.

ōwer-lāy, s. [OVERLAY.]

ōwer-lōup, *v. t.* [Scotch *ower* = over, and *loip* = leap.] To leap or jump over, as a fence; to trespass.

ōwer-lōup, s. [OVERLOUP, *v.*]

1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.
2. A trespass by cattle.
3. The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

ōwer-wōrd, s. [Scotch *ower* = over, and *wōrd*.] An oft-repeated word or phrase; the burden of a song; a refrain.

*owfe, s. [WOOF.]

*owhere, *adv.* [A.S. *ahwær*.] Anywhere.

ōw' īng, *pr. par. or a.* [OWE, *v.*]

1. Due as a debt; required by an obligation to be paid.
2. Ascendible, as to a cause; resulting from; caused by. "The lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI. was owing to the embellishments of this person."—Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I., ch. vi.
3. Imputable, as to an agent.

ōwl (1), s. [A.S. *ūle*; Mid. Eng. *owle*; cogn. with Dut. *uyl*; Icel. *ugla*; Dan. *ugle*; Sw. *ugla*; Ger. *uhle*; allied to Lat. *uhula* = a cry, a howl.] [HOWL.]

1. *Ornith.*: A popular English name for any nocturnal raptorial bird, of which about 200 species are known. Their classification is in a very unsettled state. Willughby's division into two sections—one having "ears" or "horns," as the tufts of feathers on their heads were called, the other destitute of such appendages—was shown to be unnatural by Geoffrey St. Hillaire. They were formerly made a family of Accipitres, or Raptors, but are now more generally raised to an order (or at least a sub-order), Strigæ. Following Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a classification has been proposed, based on pterylogical and osteological characters, broadly dividing the Owls into two sections: (1) The Screech-owl, and (2) the Tawny-owl section, with (the Linnæan) *Strix flammea* and *S. stridula* as the respective types. The former is known as the Alucine (from Fleming's name for the genus, Aluco), and the latter as the Strigine section. The prevailing colour of the plumage is brown, with a tinge of rusty-red, and it is exceedingly hoarse and soft, so that their flight (even in the larger species) is almost noiseless, enabling them to swoop upon their prey, which they hunt in the twilight. All owls eat up in the form of pellets the indigestible parts of the food swallowed. These castings may be seen under any owl-roost, and show plainly the great service these birds render to man in destroying rats and mice. They range over the whole globe, extending to the extreme polar regions and to the remotest oceanic islands.

fate, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtc, eūb, cūre, unite, eūr, rūlc, fūll; try, Sýrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. *Scripturæ*:
 (1) עֵשֶׂת (*loś*), Lev. xi. 17; Dent. xiv. 16; probably some species of owl.
 (2) עֵשֶׂת (*yonshiph*), עֵשֶׂת (*yonshiph*), Lev. xi. 17; Dent. xiv. 16; Isa. xxxiv. 11; perhaps an owl, or if not so then the ibis (q.v.).
 (3) [OSTRICH].
 (4) עֵשֶׂת (*gippōt*), Isa. xxxiv. 15, unidentified.

owl faced, a. Having eyes like an owl's, owl eyed, &c.

Zool.: *Chilonycteris Macleanii*, of the group *Mormopes* (q.v.), a small species originally obtained from Cuba, but since captured in Jamaica, and possibly occurring elsewhere in the West Indies.

owl-light, s. An imperfect light; twilight.

"The benighted days of monkish owl-light" — *Warburton*, *Works*, ix. 376.

owl like, a. Resembling an owl in look or habits.

owl monkeys, s. pl.
Zool.: The genus *Nyctipithecus* (q.v.).

owl parrot, s. [KAKAPO]

owl (2), s. [WOOL]

owl, v.t. [OWL (2), s.]

1. To carry wool or sheep out of the country. At one time this was illegal, but the Acts against "owling" were repealed by 5 Geo. IV., c. 107.

2. To carry on a contraband or illegal trade.

owl-er (1), s. [Eng. *owl*, v.; -er.] One who carries contraband goods; one who is guilty of the offence of owling. (*T. Brown*: *Works*, i. 134.)

owl-er (2), s. [A corrupt. of *adder* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

owl-er-y, s. [Eng. *owl*; -ry.]

1. A haunt or abode of owls.
 2. The qualities of an owl.

owl-et, hōw-let, s. [Eng. *owl* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -let.] A young or small owl; an owl.

owl-ish, a. [Eng. *owl*; -ish.] Like an owl; owl-like.

"It dazzles thy dull owl's sight" — *Observer*, No. 192

owl-ishm, s. [Eng. *owl*, s.; -ism.] Stupidity. (*Curlyllé*: *Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

owl-y, owl-iē, a. [Eng. *owl*, s.; -y.] Partially blind.

"Reason's sun-beamed owl's sight" — *Silverster*, *The Imposture*, 505.
 * **owly-eyed, a.** Owl-eyed. (*Sidney*: *Accalia*, p. 365.)

own, aghen, awen, awin, awyn, own, owne, a. [A.S. *agan* = own, orig. the pa. par. of *agan* = to owe, to possess [OwE, v.]; cogn. with Icel. *afna* = one's own, orig. the pa. par. of *afna* = to own; Dan. & Sw. *egen* = one's own; Goth. *eiġin* = property, orig. pa. par. of *eiġin* = to possess; Ger. *eigen*.]

1. Belonging to; possessed; proper to; peculiar, domestic; not foreign; implying ownership, often with emphasis. It always follows a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive case: as, my *own*, his *own*, their *own*, John's *own*, &c.

"A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country and in his own house." — *Matth*, xiii. 57

2. Fixed, settled, or determined by a person for himself: as, Name your *own* price.

3. Used to impart a certain amount of tenderness to the expression.

"Tell me, mine *own*." — *Shakspeare*, *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

* 4. Private, selfish.

"Other unworthy secular *own* ends." — *Sanderson*, *Works*, v. 55.

* To hold one's own: Not to lose ground; to maintain one's own against an adversary.

"Hold your *own* in any case." — *Shakspeare*, *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

own (1), aghnien, ahnien, ahnen, ahnen, ahnien, v.t. [A.S. *aganan*, from *agn*, a contracted form of *agan* = one's own; cogn. with Icel. *afna* = to claim as one's own, from *afna* = own; Dan. *egen*; Ger. *eigen*.]

1. To possess by right; to have the right of property in; to have the legal right or rightful title to.

The creche cattle came within a spear's flight *own* of the good, and saw the pot behind.

2. To claim as one's own; to answer to.
 "Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you own," — *Dryden*, *Virg.*, *Æneid*, vi. 176.

own (2), v.t. & i. [A.S. *anwita* = to grant; cogn. with O. Sax. *gutanian*; Ger. *apen*; M. H. Ger. *apnen*; O. H. Ger. *apneman*; Icel. *anna*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To concede, to grant, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess; not to deny; to admit to be true.

"We shall and must constantly deny, that the authority of such an extraordinary spirit was ever *owned* or admitted." — *South*, *Sermons*, vol. 3, c. 8.

2. To recognize, to acknowledge.

"Two of these fellows you must know and *own*." — *Shakspeare*, *Tempest*, v.

3. To acknowledge or admit the possession or ownership of.

B. Intransitive: To confess, to acknowledge. (Followed by *to*.)

own-die, a. [HUNDY.]

own-er (1), s. [Eng. *own* (1), v.; -er.] One who owns, possesses, or has a legal title to a property in anything; a proprietor.

"The *owners* said unto them, why loose ye the coulter?" — *Luke*, xiv. 184.

own-er (2), s. [Eng. *own* (2), v.; -er.] One who owns, admits, confesses, or acknowledges anything.

own-er-less, a. [Eng. *owner* (1), and *less*.] Without an owner; having no owner; unowned.

"A few apparently *ownerless* goats roam about the hills." — *Field*, O. C. 1, 188.

own-er-ship, s. [Eng. *owner*; -ship.] The quality or state of being an owner; the legal right or title to the possession of anything; proprietorship, possession.

"Which notorious act of *owner-ship* is equivalent to a reckless investiture by the bull." — *Blackstone*, *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 19

own-ness, s. [Eng. *own*, a.; -ness.] Individuality. (*Curlyllé*: *Miscellanies*, iv. 198.)

owre, s. [URE.] An antroch (q.v.).

owre hip, s. [Scotch *owre* = over, and *hip*.] A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.

"The braving, lame, ploughman chief,
 Brings hard *owrehip*, with sturdy wheel" — *Burns*, *Scotch Drink*

owşc, s. [OZE.]

owş-ell, s. [OWSE.] A bag, a quagmire, a slough.

owş-en, s. pl. [OX.] OWEN. (*Scotch*.)

"May he pasture enough for plough-horses and *owşen* and forty or fifty cows" — *Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xvi.

owş-er, s. [OWSE.] Tanner's *owse*.

ow ther, conj. [EITHR.]

ox (pl. ox-ēn), s. [A.S. *ox* (pl. *oxen*); cogn. with Dut. *os*; Icel. *oss*; Sw. *ox*; Ger. *ochs*, *ochs* (pl. *ochsen*); O. H. Ger. *ohho*; Goth. *ahhsa*, *ahhsus*; Wel. *goh* (pl. *gohen*); Sans. *akshau* = an ox, a bull; from *aksh* = to sprinkle. (*Short*.)

1. *Zoology*:
 (1) The castrated male of *Bos taurus* when arrived at maturity. [BULL, STEER.]

(2) The popular English name for the genus *Bos* (q.v.). It has been known from remote antiquity, and in the East possessed, and in India still possesses, a sacred character. They have been broadly divided into two groups — the humped, with *Bos indicus*, and the straight-backed, with *B. taurus* as a type. The domestic oxen of Britain consist of a great number of different breeds, the principal of which are described under their respective names; and there is a still larger number of Continental breeds. Their progenitors were probably: (1) *Bos primigenius* [URES]; (2) *B. longifrons*, probably domesticated by the aborigines of Britain from the Roman myson (*Ovis* a; *Brit. Foss. Mammals*, p. 124); and (3) *B. frontosus*, which Nilsson regards as the progenitor of the mountain

cattle of Norway. The English breeds may be conveniently grouped in three classes:— (1) Polled cattle; (2) Short horned cattle; and (3) Long horned cattle, usually white and red and occupying the more fertile parts of the country. The Hungarian oxen are noted for their great size and enormous horns. The Irishland cattle was introduced into Spain, and so became the progenitors of the herds of wild cattle which roam over the South American continent, the descendants of it is said of seven oxen and one bull brought from Andalusia to Paraguay in 1500. Oxen have been introduced into Australia and New Zealand, where their breeding them forms an important industry; and among the Caffres they are trained to watch the flocks, to guard them against attacks of wild animals, and even to take part in intertribal battles. The peculiar home of humped oxen is India, where they appear to have been domesticated at an early period, as similar forms occur on sculptures of remote antiquity. They are also found in Japan and in Africa. [ZOO, BIVHMAS-ETC.]

"It is impossible to over-estimate the services rendered by the ox to the human race. Having, if possible, its owner's hand and feet, his harrow, carries his loads or himself, moulds his property, and even helps his battles, with its adders, which under domestication have been commonly yoked to it, yield him at all seasons a copious supply of milk. When dead, its flesh forms a chief source of animal food; its bones are ground into manure, or turned into numerous articles of use or ornament. Its skin is made into leather, its ears and hoofs into glue; its hair is mixed with mortar; and its horns are cut and pointed into spoons and other useful articles." — *J. Gibbon*, in *Lowe's Brit.*, vol. 9th, p. 24.

2. *Script.*: **ox** (*baque*) is the common ox; and as early as the times of Abraham (Gen. xii. 16), if not even those of Lamech (iv. 20), was a domestic animal. The wild ox **ox** (Gen. Dent. xiv. 5, the wild bull of Isa. li. 20, may have been the ox, or a bullado.

"To have the blood or tread on one's foot: To meet with sorrow or misfortune; to be unfortunate.

"The black ox tread on the tarry foot of my cousin Fan." — *Loeh*, *Hand*, *Autobiography*, ch. iv.

ox bile, s.

Pharmac.: The fresh bile of the ox purified is used when there is deficient bile in the patient, as shown by the pale colour of the alvine excretions. Of use also in some kinds of dyspepsia. Called also ox-gall.

ox hird, s.

Ornith.: *Fringo parvulus*. (*Newton*.)

ox bow, s.

1. *Husbandry*: The best piece of wood which passes under the neck of the ox, the upper ends passing through the yoke. [OX-YOK.]

"With *ox bones* and *ox-yokes* and other things more." — *Tasso*, *Husbandry*, p. 26.

2. *Arch.*: An oval dormer-window.

3. *Naut.*: The bend or reach of a river. (*Smith*.)

ox boy, s. A cow-boy; a boy employed in tending cattle. (*Tasso*: *Husbandry*, p. 14.)

ox brake, s. A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeing. It consists of a stall where the neck is confined, straps to hold the animal suspended if he prove stubborn and attempts to be down, and posts and levers to which the feet are lashed.

ox eye, s.

1. *Bot.*: (1) The genus *Buphthalmum*; (2) *Oxydactylus* (q.v.); (3) *Anthemum oxianum*.

2. *Ornith.*: *Fringo oxana*, the Great Titmouse. (*Oxydactylus*.)

ox-eyed, a. Having large, full eyes. An epithet applied to Juno.

ox fence, s. A fence to keep cattle from straying; speed, in building a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing.

ox foot, s.

Form.: A term applied to the feet of horses when the horn of the hind foot cleaves just in the middle of the forepart of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe.

ox gall, s. [OX-BILE, GALLSTONE.]

ox gate, s. [OXGANG.]

ox goad, s. A long rod or stick with a sharp point or goad, for driving oxen.

boil, boy; pouit, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophen, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious shus. bic, dle, &c. = bel, del.

ox head.

- 1. The head of an ox.
- 2. A black head, a del.

ox hide.

- 1. The skin of an ox.
- 2. A black del.

ox hoof.

The name given in Brazil to the leaves of *Oxalis* (*Oxalis*), and various species of *Banana*, used in that country as emollient remedies.

ox horn.

B. Marrow.

ox pith.

B. Marrow.

ox ray.

The same as Horned-ray (q.v.).

ox reim.

A narrow strip of prepared ox hide, used in South Africa for horse-bit-terns, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, &c.

ox rung.

Ast of used in driving oxen. Well if they do not get line strokes with their *opercula*. (*Large*, *Teach*, *Book*, pt. II, bk. v, ch. vi.)

ox skin.

A hide of land.

ox team, ox team.

A team of oxen.

ox yoke.

The means whereby a steer is fastened to the tongue of the cart or wagon. It usually rests upon the neck, but the bar strapped to the forehead or poll goes by the same name.

ōx a bēn zid idc. *s.* [Eng. *oxalic*]; *benzid*(*is*), and *zid*, *idc*. (*C₂H₂*)

Chem.: $C_2H_2N_2O_2 \cdot N_2$ (299). A pulverulent substance obtained by heating benzidine oxalate. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis. Strong potash dissolves it into oxalic acid and benzidine.

ōx a cal cite. *s.* [Eng. *oxalate*]; *cal*(*ium*), and *suff.* (*ite*).

Med.: The same as Whitwellite (q.v.).

ōx a çet ic, òx ý a çet ic, a. [Prof. *ox*, and Eng. *oxalic*.] (See the compound.)

oxacetie acid. *s.* [OXALIC ACID.]

ōx a lán. Altered from *allonia* (q.v.). [OXALIC ACID.]

ōx a lán tin. *s.* Altered from *allonitina* (q.v.).

Chem.: $C_2H_2N_2O_2 \cdot OH_2$. A substance produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on an aqueous solution of parabanic acid. It is slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in the alkalis and alkaline carbonates. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction.

ōx a lâte. *s.* [Eng. *oxalate*]; *late*. (*Chem.*: A salt of oxalic acid.)

oxalate of calcium. *s.*

Chem.: $CaC_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. Occurs in the juice of most plants, and in urinary deposits and calculi. It forms microscopic or tabular crystals, insoluble in acetic acid, but very soluble in nitric acid.

oxalate of iron. *s.* [OXALIC.]

oxalate of lime. *s.* [WHITWELLITE, CALCEOL.]

oxalate of potassium. *s.*

Chem.: $K_2C_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. The neutral salt crystallizes in transparent rhombic prisms, which dissolve in three parts of water. The acid salt, $C_2H_2N_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, binoxalate of potassium, or salt of sorrel, crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, requiring forty parts of cold water for solution. It is frequently employed in removing ink-stains.

ōx ál ic, a. [Lat. *oxalis*, and *suff.* (*ic*).] *OH*, belonging to, or derived from Oxals (q.v.).

oxalic acid. *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_2O_4$. Oxalyl of oxetyl. A dibasic acid existing only formed in plants, or produced by the simple oxidation of glycol, alcohol, or by boiling starch, sugar, or cellulose with nitric acid, or fusion

with caustic alkali. It is formed commercially by fusing sawdust with a mixture of soda and potash to 201, decomposing the oxalate with lime, and the lime salt with sulphuric acid, and afterwards recrystallizing. It forms colourless, transparent prisms, soluble in eight parts of boiling water. The solution has a strong acid reaction, and is highly poisonous. The antidote is chalk or magnesia. It forms neutral or normal and acid salts, all of which are crystalline.

oxalic ether. *s.*

Chem.: $C_2O_2(C_2H_5)_2$. Neutral oxalate of ethyl. Produced by distilling a mixture of four parts of binoxalate of potash, five parts of oil of vitriol, and four parts strong alcohol, and washing the distillate with water. It forms a colourless oily liquid, having an agreeable aromatic odour and a specific gravity of 1.09. It boils at 182°, and is only slightly soluble in water. When heated with sodium amalgam, there is produced a fermentable sugar and the sodium salts of two or more acids. The acid oxalate of ethyl, $C_2O_4H(C_2H_5)$, is very unstable.

ōx a lid. *s.* [OXALIDACEÆ.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Oxalidaceæ (q.v.).

ōx ál i dā çē æ. *s.* *pl.* [Lat. *oxalis*, genit. *oxalis*(*is*); fem. *pl.* adj. *suff.* (*aria*).]

Bot.: Oxalids; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, allium geraniales. It consists of herbs, under-shrubs, or trees, generally with alternate leaves; five sepals; five imbricate petals; ten usually more or less monadelphous stamens, the inner longer than the others; a three- to five-celled ovary; the seeds few, fixed to the axis; fruit capsular, membranous, or drupeaceous. Some have sensitive leaves. Found in America, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. Known genera, ten; species, 325 (*Lindley*, &c.) [AVERRHOÆ, OXALIS.]

ōx a lid c æ. *s.* *pl.* [Lat. *oxalis*, genit. *oxalis*(*is*); fem. *pl.* adj. *suff.* (*aria*).]

Bot.: According to Sir Joseph Hooker, a tribe of Geraniales, having regular flowers, imbricate sepals, no glands, a hemispherical capsule, and two or more seeded cells. Equivalent to the order Oxalidaceæ (q.v.).

ōx a lis. *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὄξυλις* (*oxalis*) = sorrel.]

Bot.: Wood-sorrel; the typical genus of the Oxalideæ or Oxalidaceæ. The rally has no bracts, the filaments are slightly combined below, the capsule is angular, five celled, the seeds with an elastic indumentum. Known species, 220; chiefly from South Africa and South America. One, or perhaps two, British. *Oxalis* *vegetabilis* is the Common Wood-sorrel. The leaves are all radical and trifoliate; handsome white flowers, with purplish veins. Found in woods and other shady places, and in rocks on mountain sides. [SHAMROCK.] *O. corniculata* is the Yellow Prominent Wood-sorrel, perhaps indigenous in the south-west of England. *O. stricta*, possibly only a subspecies of the last, is a local escape in Cheshire, &c. The stalks of *O. erythro*, a Columbian species, are very acid, and make a good preserve. *O. crenolata*, *O. Deppei*, *O. crassicaulis*, and *O. tetraphylla* have edible tubers. *O. sensitiva*, *O. stricta*, and *O. Bispantium* have sensitive leaves. Those of *O. sensitiva* are tonic, and slightly stimulating. In India the leaves of *O. corniculata* are considered to be cooling, refrigerant, and stomachic; the fresh juice is used in dysentery, &c.



OXALIS LOBATA.

ōx a lite. *s.* [Eng. *oxalic*]; *suff.* (*ite* (*Min.*)).]

Min.: A fibrous to compact mineral, sometimes capillary or earthy. Hardness, 2.0; sp. gr. 2.13 to 2.18; colour, yellow. Composes: Protoxide of iron, 42.1; oxalic acid, 42.1; water, 15.8 = 100, corresponding with the

formula $2FeO \cdot C_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$. Found in brown coal and sometimes in shales.

ōx a lūr'a mīde. *s.* [Eng. *oxaluric* (*ic*), and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_2H_5N_2O_3 = \frac{C_2H_5N_2O_3}{H_2} N$. Oxalan. A white, crystalline powder, obtained by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan, or by heating ethylic oxalate with alcoholic ammonia to 100°. It is insoluble in cold water, and is decomposed by prolonged boiling in water. It dissolves readily in strong sulphuric acid, but is precipitated from the solution by water.

ōx a lūr ān-i līde. *s.* [Eng. *oxaluric* (*ic*), *acid* (*ic*), and *suff.* (*ide*).]

Chem.: $C_2H_5(C_6H_5)N_2O_2$. Phenyl-oxaluramide. A white, mucous, crystalline powder, obtained by heating parabanic acid with amine. It is tasteless, odourless, insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at a high temperature. Treated with potash, it gives off aniline and ammonia.

ōx a lūr i ā. *s.* [Gr. *ὄξυλις* (*oxalis*), and *οὐρον* (*urina*) = urine.]

Pathol.: Oxalate of lime in the urine.

ōx a lūr ic, a. [Eng. *alluron* altered, and *uric*.] Contained in or derived from alloxan and uric acid.

oxaluric acid. *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_2N_2O_4$. A monobasic acid, produced by heating a solution of parabanic acid with ammonia, and precipitating by a mineral acid. It is a white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its aqueous solution is decomposed, by boiling, into oxalic acid and urea. The ammonium salt, $C_2H_2(NH_4)N_2O_4$, forms silky needles, very soluble in hot water. The silver salt, argentic oxalurate, $C_2H_2(Ag)N_2O_4$, obtained by adding the ammonium salt to silver nitrate, separates in long silky needles, soluble in water.

ōx'a lyl. *s.* [Eng. *oxalyl* (*ic*), and *al*(*yl*).]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid.

oxalyl urea, oxalyl-carbamide. *s.* [PYRALINIC ACID.]

ōx a méth' āne. *s.* [Eng. *oxam* (*ic*); *eth* (*yl*), and *suff.* (*ane*).]

Chem.: $C_2H_2NO_2$. Ethylic oxamate. Prepared by passing dry ammonia gas through ethylene oxalate till it solidifies. It forms mucous, pearly crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 110°, and distils at 220°.

ōx a méth' yl āne. *s.* [Eng. *oxam* (*ic*); *methyl*, and *suff.* (*ane*).]

Chem.: $C_2H_2NO_2$. Methyllic oxamate. Prepared by saturating methylic oxalate with dry ammoniacal gas till the whole solidifies to a crystalline mass. Soluble in boiling alcohol.

ōx ām ic, a [Eng. *oxetyl* (*yl*), and *amic*.] Derived from oxetyl and ammonia.

oxamic acid. *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_2NO_3 = \frac{CO \cdot NH_2}{CO \cdot OH}$. A monobasic acid, obtained by heating acid ammoniac oxalate until carbonic anhydride is evolved, and extracting by water. It is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 173°, decomposing at the same time into water, formic acid, and oxamide. The ammonium salt, $C_2H_2(NH_4)NO_3$, forms stellate groups of small anhydrous prisms. The silver salt, $C_2H_2(Ag)NO_3$, obtained by treating silver nitrate with barium oxamate, crystallizes in colourless, silky needles, which blacken on exposure to the light.

oxamic ethers. *s.* *pl.*

Chem.: Three ethers of oxamic acid are known, viz., oxamethylane, oxamethane, and oxamylane (q.v.).

ōx ām-īde. *s.* [Eng. *oxalic* (*ic*), and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_2H_2N_2O_2 = \frac{CO \cdot NH_2}{CO \cdot NH_2}$. A white, tasteless, odourless powder, obtained by the dry distillation of neutral ammoniac oxalate. It is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble

fāt, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère: pinc, pīt, sirc, sīr, marine: gō, pēt, or, wore, wolf, work, whō, sōn: mūtē, cūb, cūrē, unite, cūr, rīcē, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē: cy ā: qu = kw.

in boiling water, from which it deposits on cooling in crystalline flocks; insoluble in alcohol. Heated in an open tube it volatilizes and forms a crystalline sublimate.

ôx âm mite, *s.* [Eng. *or(atic)*; *ammonio*], and *suff. -ite* (*Mit.*).

Mit.: A mineral found in the guano of Guanape Island. Compos., as stated by Shepard, oxalate of ammonia. Kaimond had described a similar mineral under the name of guanapite. Crystallizing orthorhombic; colour yellowish-white; lustre silky; transparent; occurs with manganite (q.v.).

ôx âm ÿ lãnc, *s.* [Eng. *or(amic)*, *amyl(ic)*, and *suff. -ane*.]

Chem.: C₇H₁₃NO₃. Amylic oxamate. A crystalline body produced by the action of gaseous ammonia on neutral amylic oxalate. It is soluble in alcohol, but decomposed by boiling water.

ôx a-nãph-thal idc, *s.* [Eng. *ox(atic)*; *naphthalin*], and *suff. -ate*.]

Chem.: C₂₀H₁₆N₂O₂. Naphthyl-oxamide. Produced by the action of heat on naphthylamine oxalate. It forms minute scales, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 207°.

ôx a nil-a-mide, *s.* [Eng. *oxanil(in)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: C₈H₈N₂O₂ = C₆H₅(C₂O₂)₂N₂. Phenyl-oxamide. A crystalline body found among the products of the decomposition of cyaniline by hydrochloric acid. It forms snow-white silky flakes, soluble in alcohol and ether, and crystallizes from boiling water.

ôx a nil-ic, *a.* [Eng. *oxanil(in)*; *suff. -ic*.] Contained in or derived from oxaniline (q.v.).

oxanilic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₈H₇NO₃. Phenyl-oxamic acid. Prepared by fusing a mixture of aniline and oxalic acid, for ten minutes at a high temperature, and boiling the cooled mass with water. It crystallizes in beautiful laminae, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, and in alcohol. With bases it forms oxanilates, which are isomeric with the isatates.

ôx-ân i lide, *s.* [Eng. *oxanil(in)*; *suff. -ide*.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₂ = CO.N(C₆H₅)₂. Diphenyl-oxamide. Obtained by heating aniline oxalate to 160-180°. It crystallizes in white, glistening scales, insoluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, very soluble in benzene, melts at 245°, and boils at 320°.

ôx-ân-i-line, *s.* [Eng. *ox(atic)*, and *aniline*.]

Chem.: C₆H₇NO₃. Obtained by heating amino-salicylic acid with pumice-stone, and purifying with alcohol. It forms slightly coloured crystals, soluble in hot water and hot alcohol. When mixed with an alkaline liquid it acquires an indigo-blue colour.

ôx-ân-thra-çene, *s.* [Eng. *ox(atic)*, and *anthracene*.]

Chem.: C₁₇H₁₄O₂. Parannaphthalene. A neutral resin, prepared by boiling anthracene with nitric acid. It forms reddish-yellow crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in benzene, and insoluble in boiling ether. It volatilizes without decomposition, and sublimes in long needles.

ôx a tô lû-ic, *a.* [OXALYLIC.]

ôx a tô lÿl-ic, *a.* [Eng. *ox(atic)*; *tolu(yl)(ic)*, and *suff. -ic*.] Contained in or derived from oxalic acid and tolylene.

oxatolylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₆H₁₆O₃. Oxaltoluic acid. Produced, with methyl alcohol, by boiling yulpic acid with potash-ley of sp. gr. 1.05-1.15. It crystallizes from alcohol in colourless, brittle, four-sided prisms, slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; and melts at 154°, decomposing at a higher temperature. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis, sparingly soluble with the alkaline earths.

ôx bit-êr, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *biber*.]

Ornith.: An American name for *Molothrus pecaris*. [MOLOTHERUS, COW-BIRD.]

ôx-ên, *s. pl.* [OX.]

ôx êr, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, *-er*.] The same as OXFEN F (q.v.).

"Then we came to the nearest approach to ox-er we see in Cheshire. Field, April 1858.

ôx ê thêno, *a.* [Eng. *oxigen*, and *ethere*.] Containing oxygen and ethene.

oxetheno bases, *s. pl.* [HYDRAMINES.]

ôx ê-thÿl, *s.* [Eng. *oxigen*, and *ethyl*.]

Chem.: C₂H₅O. A name applied to peroxide of ethyl, entering into combination as a monatomic radical.

oxothyl chloroethyle oxido, *s.*

Chem.: C₆H₁₃O₂.Cl = C₂H₅(Cl.C₂H₅(C₂H₅O))₂. An oil heavier than water, obtained by treating dichloroethylic oxide with an alcoholic solution of sodium. It has an agreeable, refreshing odour, and boils at 159°.

ôx flÿ, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *fly*.]

Entom.: *Æstens boris*. [BOTFLY, GÆSTRUS.]

ôx fôrd, *s. & a.* [Usually given as A.S. *oxen-ford*, or *oxford* = a ford for oxen; more probably the first element is from Celt. *uisge* = water.]

Geog.: An English parliamentary borough and county town, the seat of an ancient university.

Oxford chrome, *s.* An oxide of iron used in painting. [*Wald.*]

Oxford clay, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of Clay, sometimes 600 feet thick, underlying the Coral Rag and the accompanying sandy beds of the Middle Oolite. Corals are absent, but Ammonites and Belemnites abound. Remains of Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurs, &c., are also found.

Oxford gray, *s.* [OXFORD-MIXTURE.]

Oxford mixture, *s.*

Fabric.: A woollen cloth of a very dark gray colour. Called also Oxford gray, Pepper-and-Salt, Thunder-and-Lightning.

Oxford movement, *s.* [TRACTARIANISM.]

Oxford school, *s.*

Church Hist.: A name sometimes given to those clerics of the English Establishment who adopted a theology which, according to the Evangelical party, was a dangerous approach to Roman teaching. This theology was indicated rather than formulated in *Tracts for the Times*, which commenced in 1832, and ended with No. xc, in 1841. [TRACTARIANISM.]

ôx-gãng, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *gang*.] As much land as an ox could plough in a year, variously stated from six to ten acres, according to the quality of the land, but generally reckoned as about twenty acres.

ôx-ha-vêr itc, *s.* [From Oxhaver Springs, Tecland, where found; *suff. -ite* (*Alta.*).]

Mit.: A pale-green variety of apophyllite (q.v.), found in small green crystals on siliceous wood.

ôx hêcl, **ôx hêcal**, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *heel*, or *hoel*.]

Bot.: *Helibœus fertilis*.

ôx-id a bil-i tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *oxid(e)*, and *ability*.] Capability of being converted into an oxide. [*Philos. Trans.*, xci, 398.]

ôx-id-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *oxide*, and *able*.] Capable of being converted into an oxide.

ôx-i-dâte, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *oxid(e)*; *ate*.]

A. Trans.: To convert into an oxide, as metals, &c., by combination with oxygen.

B. Intrans.: To become converted into an oxide; to become oxidized.

ôx-i-dâ tion, *s.* [OXIDATE.]

Chem.: The chemical change which gives rise to the formation of oxides, and which is brought about by the action of oxygen acids, water, or free oxygen.

ôx-i-dâ tor, *s.* [Eng. *oxidat(e)*; *-or*.] A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of an Argand lamp. Called also oxygenator.

ôx-ide, *s.* [Gr. *ôgus* (orns) = sharp, acid.]

Chem. & Min.: The product of the combination of oxygen with a metal or metalloïd. In

the former case a base is formed, in the latter an acid radical. Sometimes the oxide acts as a quiescent radical and as a base.

Oxide of antimony. *Sesquioxide*. [*Trihydrate*, and *Cerotate*.] Oxide of arsenic. [*Asesoxide*; oxide of bisulphur. *Bismite*.] Oxide of copper. [*Cuprate* and *Melchoxide*.] Oxide of lead. = *Messoxid* and *Messing*. Oxide of manganese. = *Trioxide*. [*Manganoxid*, *Manganite*, *Ferrocyanate*, and *Pyrota*.] Oxide of molybdenum. = *Molybdo-oxide* and *Molybd*. Oxide of nickel. = *Nicksoxide*. Oxide of tin. = *Stannoxide*; Oxide of titanium. = *Titanoxid*, *Titsoxide*, and *Roth*. Oxide of uranium. = *Uranoxid*, and Oxide of zinc. *Zinnoxide*.

ox i diz a blec, *a.* [Eng. *oxidize*; *-able*.] Capable of being oxidized.

ôx i dizc, *v.t.* [Eng. *oxid(e)*; *-ize*.] To oxidate.

ôx i dizcd, *pt. pres. or a.* [OXIDIZI.]

oxidized silver, *s.* Silver on the surface of which a thin film of the black oxide has been formed.

ôx i dizc ment, *s.* [Eng. *oxidize*; *-ment*.] The same as OXIDATION (q.v.).

ôx i diz êr, *s.* [Eng. *oxidize*; *-er*.] That which oxidizes.

ôx i diz ing, *pt. pres. a., & s.* [OXIDIZI.] **A. & B. I.** *pt. pres. & partic. pres. obj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: Oxidation.

oxidizing furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace for treating ores or metallic substances, in which the material is exposed to an excess of air, the oxygen of which unites with the metal, forming an oxide. With ores, it may be said to be roasting with an excess of air. The term is somewhat general, and to speak of oxidizing furnaces is a mode of stating chemically the action of certain furnaces under given conditions of access of air.

ôx im i dô çÿ-ân-ic, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Containing oxygen, indogen, and cyanic acid.

oximidocyanic acid, *s.* [PURALANIC ACID.]

ôx in di cân in, *s.* [Eng. *oxigen*; *carbonic*, and *suff. -an*.]

Chem.: C₂₀H₂₃NO₁₆. One of the products of the spontaneous decomposition of an aqueous solution of Indican (q.v.). When purified by re-precipitation from alcohol, it assumes the form of a brown, viscid, combustible gum, having a nauseous taste.

ôx in di cân in, *s.* [Eng. *oxigen*; *oxidogen*, *oxits* (altered), and *suff. -an*.]

Chem.: C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₂₃. Produced when an aqueous solution of indican is evaporated. The first product is indican, which takes up oxygen and forms oximidicam, whilst the latter by assumption of water forms oximidicam and indiglicum. It is purified like oximidicam, which it resembles.

ôx in dôl, *s.* [Eng. *oxigen*; *ool*(-an), and *-ol*.]

Chem.: C₆H₄(C₁₁H₇)₂C(HO). Formed by reducing hydriodic acid with sodium amalgam in acid solution. It yields colourless needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 120°, sublimes without decomposition, and forms crystallizable salts with acids and bases.

ôx-i sãlt, *s.* [OXYSALT.]

ôx-icÿ a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Oxley, a former surveyor of New South Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cedrelee*. [YFLLOW-WOOD.]

ôx likc, *a.* [Eng. *ox*, and *like*.] Like or resembling an ox.

ôx lip, *s.* [A.S. *oxen-slyppe*, from *oxan* = of an ox, and *slyppe* = a ship = a piece of oak.] Skeet, therefore, consists that it should be spelled *ox-slype*.

Bot.: *Prunella elatior*. It resembles the cowslip, but has the calyx to the anthers; the corolla pale yellow instead of buff; the limb concave, the throat with 4 lobes. Found in Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**: **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aç**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ing**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shun**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhun**. **-cions**, **tious**, **sious** = **shus**. **ble**, **dle**, **v** = **bel**, **dol**.

Ōx on, *adver.* [OXON.] See **Abdēviam**.
[For Oxon. c. Sometimes plural by a
grammarian after the possessive indicate that
they have been derived from the University
of Oxford.]

Ōx o ni an, *s.* & *ad.* [Lat. *oxoniensis* = Oxford
(q.v.), *ni* = soil, *an* =.]

A. *Ōx.* *Ōc.* A native or inhabitant of
OXFORD, specif. a member of the University
of Oxford.

B. *Ōc. ad.* Of or belonging to Oxford.
The place in which it appears to be an *Oxonian* non-
proper. [*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*]

ox on ic, *ad.* Altered from *oxoniensis* (q.v.),
(*s.* & *ad.*) and compound.

oxonic acid,
Chem.: $C_2H_3N_3O_4$. Obtained as a potas-
sium salt when a stream of air is passed
through a solution of nitric acid in potash.
The salt forms radiate groups of crystals.

Ōx pēck cr., *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *pecker*.]
Ornithology.

- 1. *S. Ōc.*: The genus *Buphaga* (q.v.).
- 2. *Pl.*: The subfamily Buphaginae (q.v.).

Ōx stāll, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *stall*.] A stall or
stand for oxen.

Ōx tāil, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *tail*.]
1. The tail of an ox.
2. A banner made of the tail of an ox.
"And the white *ox-tails* stand behind."
[*Maury, Five Workshops*.]
‡ Obvious compound; *Ox-tail-soup*.

* **Ōx-tēr**, *s.* [A.S. *oxta* = the armpit.] The
armpit; an embrace of the arms.
"A blade under their *oxter*." [*Corball Mag., Oct.*,
1891, p. 47.]

* **Ōx tēr**, *v.t.* [Eng. *oxter*, *s.*] To support
under the arms.

Ōx-tōnguc, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *tongue*.]
Bot.: (1) The genus *Helminthia* (q.v.), and
specially *H. calvatis*; (2) *Anchusa officinalis*.

Ōx ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *ox*; *ŷ* =.] Pertaining to or re-
sembling an ox. [*Clayton: Herb. v. 139.*]

Ōx ŷ, *pref.* [Gr. *ὄξυς* (*oxus*) = sharp, acid.]
1. *Of a point or edge*: Sharp.
2. *Of taste*: Sharp, biting, acid.

Ōx ŷ a cān thīn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *oxyacanthi-*
thū; *ŷ* =.] [*See Def.*]
Chem.: A bitter neutral substance extracted
by Leroy from the white-thorn, *Crotagus
vernalis*.

ox ŷ a cān thīne, *s.* [OXYACANTHIN.]
Chem.: $C_{22}H_{32}N_4O_{11}$. Amino. An alk-
aloid existing together with berberine in the
root of *Berberis vulgaris*. It is a yellowish-
white powder, with a bitter taste, insoluble in
cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water,
soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It
melts at 153°, and decomposes at a higher
temperature. It crystallizes from ether in
colourless prisms, which turn yellow on ex-
posure to light. Its salts are all crystalline,
and have a bitter taste.

Ōx ŷ āc ēt āl, *s.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and *acetal*.]
Chem.: $CH_3(OH).CH(OAc).H_2$. An agree-
able-smelling liquid obtained by heating benzo-
acetal with potassium hydrate to 160°. It boils
at 167°.

ox ŷ āc-īd, *s.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and *acid*.]
Chem. (*Pl.*): Acids containing oxygen, as
sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

Ōx ŷ āl cō hōl, *u.* [Eng. *oxal*, *ŷ*, and
alcohol.] Pertaining to or consisting of a
mixture of oxygen and alcohol.

oxyalcohol blowpipe, *s.* A form of
blowpipe in which a stream of oxygen is
blown through a flame of alcohol.

Ōx ŷ āl dē hŷdc, *s.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
aldehyd.]
Chem.: $CH_2(OH).CHO$. A syrup possess-
ing a persistent aldehyde-like colour, prepared
by heating bicloro-ether with water. It has
never been obtained in a pure state.

Ōx ŷ ar sēn ic, *u.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and *arsenic*.]
Contained in or derived from oxygen
and arsenic.

oxyarsenic bases, *s. pl.*
Chem.: Basic bases obtained by the slow
oxidation of the tertiary monarsenides.

Ōx ŷ b ē lis, *s.* [Gr. *ὄξυβέλις* (*oxybelis*) =
(1) Sharp-pointed; (2) shooting swift bolts.
pref. *oxy* (1), and *βέλος* (*belos*) = a missile.]
Zool.: A genus of Snakes, family Dryop-
hila. *Oxybelis fulvipes*, from South America,
has a long movable snout.

Ōx ŷ bēn zām ic, *a.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
benzoic]. [*See Def.*] Derived
from oxygen, benzoic acid, and ammonia.

oxybenzoic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_7H_5NO_2 = C_6H_4(OH)CO_2NH_2$. Pre-
pared by dissolving nitrobenzoic acid in
ammonia, saturating the boiling liquid with
sulphuretted hydrogen and neutralising with
acetic acid. It forms white crystalline
nodules, sparingly soluble in cold water,
nearly in boiling water, alcohol, and ether.
When heated it melts, giving off irritating
vapours, and leaves a residue of carbon. Its
solution decompose on exposure to the air,
yielding a brown resinous substance. With
metals it forms oxybenzoinates, having the
formula $C_7H_5MNO_2$.

Ōx-ŷ-bēn zō dī -ām īdc, *s.* [Eng. *oxy-*
benzoic (1), and *diamidic*.]
Chem.: $C_7H_5N_2O_2 = (C_6H_4(OH)CO_2)_2N_2$. A crys-
talline body, isomeric with phenyl-carbamide,
obtained by the action of ammonium-sulphide
on an aqueous solution of nitrobenzamide. It
is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but its
alcoholic solution soon turns red and de-
composes; melts at 72°.

Ōx-ŷ-bēn zō ic, *u.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
benzoic.] Contained in or derived from oxygen
and benzoic acid.

oxybenzoic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_7H_5O_3 = (C_6H_4(OH)CO_2)_2O_2$. A monobasic
acid metameric with salicylic acid, obtained
by boiling metadiazobenzonic acid nitrate with
water. It forms a crystalline powder, con-
sisting of small quadratic tables, slightly
soluble in cold water and alcohol, more
soluble in the same liquids at boiling heat,
melts at 290°, and can be distilled unchanged.
It does not yield a violet colour with ferric
chloride, but in other respects resembles
salicylic acid.

Ōx-ŷ-cāl-çī ūm, *a.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
calcium.] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture
of oxygen and lime.
oxycalcium-light, *s.* A light produced
by a jet of oxygen gas forced through the
flame of an alcohol lamp or gas-burner on to
a piece of lime. This light will exhibit the
usual paintings on a screen 10 or 15 feet in
diameter with very brilliant effect. It is not
so brilliant as the oxyhydrogen light, but it
is in some hands safer, and the apparatus less
bulky and expensive.

Ōx-ŷ-chlōr, *u.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and *chlorine*.]
Containing oxygen and chlorine.

oxychlor-ether, *s.*
Chem.: $CH_2Cl.CH(OH)(O.C_2H_5)$. A liquid
obtained by the action of water at high tem-
perature on bicloro-ether. It boils at 95-96°.

Ōx ŷ-chlōr-īc, *u.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
chloric.] [*PERCHLORIC*.]

Ōx ŷ-chlōr-īdc, *s.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
chloric.]
Chem. (*Pl.*): Basic chlorides. Compounds
of metallic chlorides with the basic oxides of
the same metals, produced by the action of
water on certain metallic chlorides.

oxy-chloride of lead, *s.* [MATLOCKITE.]
oxy-chloro-iodide of lead, *s.*
[SCHWARTZEMBERGITE.]

Ōx ŷ-chō-line, *s.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
chlorine.] [*DEMANNE*.]

Ōx ŷ-gīn-çhōn-īnc, *s.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
cinchonine.]
Chem.: $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O_2$. A base, isomeric with
quinine, obtained by boiling dihydrocincho-
nium with potash. It crystallizes in colour-

less lamine very soluble in acids. Its solu-
tions are not fluorescent, nor do they become
green on the addition of chlorine water and
ammonia.

Ōx ŷ cōc cōs, **Ōx ŷ cōc-cūs**, *s.* [*Prof.*
oxy (2), and *Ōc. kokkos* (*kokkos*) = a berry.]
[*COCCUS*.]

Bot.: Cranberry; a genus of *Vacciniaceae*.
Corolla, rotate; *stamens*, eight. Two species
known. One, *Oxycoccus palustris*, is British;
it is the Cranberry (q.v.). The other, *O. nar-
caryopsus*, has been introduced into Flint-
shire.

* **Ōx ŷ crāte**, *s.* [Gr. *ὄξυκρατος* (*oxukratos*),
from *ὄξυς* (*oxus*) = sharp, and *κρατῆρα* (*kratēra*)
= to mix; *Fr. oxygène*.] A mixture of
six parts water and one vinegar.

Ōx-ŷ-cūm-in-ām-īc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
cuminic]. Contained in or derived from oxygen,
cuminic acid, and ammonia.

oxycuminamic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $NH_2(C_{10}H_{16}O)O$. Obtained by
treating nitrocuminic acid with iron filings
and acetic acid, digesting with carbonate of
soda, precipitating with acetate of lead, and
decomposing with sulphidric gas. It forms
colourless needles sparingly soluble in cold
water, but easily in hot water, ether, and
alcohol; forms crystalline compounds both
with acids and bases.

Ōx ŷ-cūm-in-īc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
cuminic.] Contained in or derived from oxy-
gen and cuminic acid.

oxycuminic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. Produced by the action
of nitric oxide on oxycuminamic acid. It
separates in small brownish prisms, sparingly
soluble in cold, but more so in hot water and
in alcohol. It forms crystallizable salts with
bases.

Ōx ŷ dāc-tŷl a, *s. pl.* [*Prof. oxy-* (1), and
Gr. δακτύλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: A group of the Batrachian sub-order
Planoroglossa (q.v.). It includes the families
Ranidae, Pelobatidae, Bufonidae, Engystonidae,
Rhinophrynidae, and Rhinodermatidae.

Ōx ŷ-dēr-çēs, *s.* [Gr. *ὄξυδερκής* (*oxuderkēs*)
= sharp or quick sighted; *pref. oxy-* (1), and
Gr. δερκομαι (*derkomai*) = to look, to see.]
Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family
Oxyderidae (q.v.). *Oxyderes dentatus*, a Chi-
nese fish, has the ventral fins wanting.

Ōx ŷ-dēr-çī dāe, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxy-*
derces, and fem. pl. sufl. *-idae*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii. Some
species have the eyes very prominent, with
well-developed eyelids. In one division of
the family the dorsal fins are united, in the
other division they are separated. Most of
the species are from the warmer parts of the
ocean, but *Callionymus* (q.v.), formerly placed
with the Gobiidae, is British.

Ōx ŷ-ē-ther, *u.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and *ether*.]
Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of
oxygen and ether.

oxyether light, *s.* A form of the oxy-
hydrogen lime-light, invented by M. W.
Broughton, in which a portion of oxygen gas
is conveyed through, or over the surface of,
a tank of sulphuric ether, carrying off a quan-
tity of ether vapour. This vapour is burnt in
the jet in place of the hydrogen, whilst pure
oxygen is burnt with it as usual. The light is
nearly equal to the oxyhydrogen mixed jet,
but requires great care in the management.

Ōx ŷ-flū or īdc, *s.* [Eng. *oxy*, *ŷ*, and
fluoride.]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds analogous to the
oxychlorides.

Ōx ŷ-ğēn, *s.* [Gr. *ὄξυς* (*oxus*), and *γεν-*
(*gen*) = to produce.]

Chem.: Symbol, O; at, wt. 16. A dyad
element existing in the free state in the at-
mosphere, and in combination in the ocean.
It forms about one-fifth of the former and
eight-ninths of the latter. It is also present
in the great majority of substances forming
the earth's crust, and is the most abundant of
all the elements. It was discovered in 1774
by Scheele in Sweden and Priestley in England

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre: pîne, pit, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôt,
or, wôrc, wolf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûrc, ûnite, cûr, rûlc, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = c; ey = â; qu = kw.

independently, but the name was given by Lavoisier some time after. It can be obtained pure by heating black oxide of manganese, or a mixture of this oxide with potassic chlorate in a retort, and collecting the gas over water. When pure it is without colour, taste, or smell. It is the sustaining principle of animal life and of the ordinary phenomena of combustion. Phosphorus and ignited charcoal burn in it with great brilliancy, and a piece of watch-spring, having at the end some lighted sulphur, exhibits in oxygen a beautiful phenomenon of combustion. It is a little heavier than atmospheric air, sp. gr. = 1.1. One hundred cubic inches of oxygen at mean temperature and pressure weigh 34.29 grains. Under the influence of cold and high pressure it has been reduced to the liquid state. It enters into combination in various ways, taking the place of hydrogen in the radicals of compounds formed on any of the types, HCl, H₂O, H₂N, &c., giving rise to oxychlorides, oxyhydrides, oxynitrides, &c.

ōx-ŷ-ġen āte, *v.t.* [Eng. oxygen; -ate.] To unite or combine with oxygen; to oxidate.

ōx-ŷ-ġen-āt-ēd, *pt. pres. or a.* [OXYGENATE.] **oxygenated water**, *s.* *Chem.*: Water holding peroxide of hydrogen in solution.

ōx-ŷ-ġen ā tion, *s.* [OXYGENATE.] *Chem.*: The same as OXIDATION (q.v.).

ōx-ŷ-ġen ā tōr, *s.* [Eng. oxygenat(e); -or.] An oxidator (q.v.).

ōx-ŷ-ġen iz a-ble, *a.* [Eng. oxygeniz(-); -able.] Capable of being oxygenized.

ōx-ŷ-ġen ize, *v.t.* [Eng. oxygen; -ize.] *Chem.*: The same as OXYGENATE (q.v.).

ōx-ŷ-ġen ize mōnt, *s.* [Eng. oxygenize; -ment.] The act or process of oxygenizing; oxidation.

ōx-ŷ-ġen iz ċr, *s.* [Eng. oxygeniz(-); -er.] That which oxygenizes or converts into an oxide.

ōx-ŷ-ġen-ōid, *s.* [Eng. oxygen; suff. -oid.] *Chem. (Pl.)*: Duflos' name for those non-metallic elements, which, in their chemical relation, resemble oxygen—viz., bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, selenium, and sulphur.

ōx-ŷ-ġen-ōis, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; -ous.] Pertaining to or derived from oxygen.

ōx-ŷ-ġlōs-sūs, *s.* [Pref. oxy- (l), and Gr. γλωσσα (glossa) = a tongue.] *Zool. & Botan.*: A genus of Ranidae, with no teeth on the vomer, from the Oriental region. Some fossil species of early Tertiary age have been found in the so-called Frogbeds of Bombay.

ōx-ŷ-ġlŷ cō lyl-ūr-ē-a, *s.* [Eng. oxygen; glycolyl, and uric.] [ALLANTURIC-ACID.]

ōx-ŷ-ġōn, **ōx-ŷ-gone**, *s.* [Pref. oxy- (l), and Gr. γωνία (gonia) = an angle.] *Geom.*: A triangle having each of its angles less than a right angle; an acute-angled triangle.

ōx-ŷ-ġ-ōn-al, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; -al.] Having the angles acute; acute-angled.

ōx-ŷ-ġō-ni-al, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; -ial.] The same as OXYGENAL (q.v.).

ōx-ŷ-gua-ninc (u as w), *s.* [Eng. oxygen; gum; -in.] *Chem.*: A body produced by the action of potassium permanganate on gumme dissolved in caustic soda.

ōx-ŷ-gum-mic, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; and gum; -ic.] Derived from or containing oxygen and gumme acid.

oxygummic-acid, *s.* *Chem.*: C₁₂H₁₀O₁₁. A tetrabasic acid obtained by the oxidation of gumme acid. It crystallizes in shining needles, soluble in water and alcohol, the solutions being strongly acid. Heated above 130° it decomposes, giving off pungent aromatic vapours.

ōx-ŷ-ġyr-ūs (yr as ir), *s.* [Pref. oxy- (l), and Gr. ὑγρός (hyros) = humid.] *Zool.*: A genus of Firoliidae (q.v.). The

small spiral shells of *Oxygnathus* *beccardi*, were found by the Challenger expedition to be an important constituent in the formation of Globigerina ooze.

ōx ŷ hæ mō glō bin, *s.* [Eng. oxygen; and herosymbioti.]

Chem. (Pl.): Loose compounds of true haemoglobins with oxygen, which latter they give off in vacuo, especially if heated. They are characterized by their absorption spectra, showing two distinct bands, one in the yellow and the other in the green, between Fraunhofer's D and E lines.

ōx ŷ hip pūr ic, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; and hippuric.] Derived from or containing oxygen and hippuric acid.

oxyhippuric acid, *s.* *Chem.*: C₁₁H₉NO₄. A very soluble acid produced by boiling an aqueous solution of diazo-hippuric acid.

ōx ŷ hŷ drō ġen, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; and hydrogen.] Consisting of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

oxyhydrogen blowpipe, *s.* A form of blowpipe in which the flame is produced by the combustion of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases in the proportions which form water. The heat thus produced exceeds that of any other source except the electric arc.

oxyhydrogen light, *s.* [LUMI-LIGHT, DREHMOSD-LICHT.]

oxyhydrogen microscope, *s.* A microscope in which the object is illuminated by the incandescence of a piece of lime or marble under the action of the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe, and its image, highly magnified, thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to any number of spectators at once. Recent improvements have enabled objects to be exhibited in this way magnified 1,500 diameters.

ōx ŷ i sōu vit-ic, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; and isovitic.] Derived from or containing oxygen and isovitic acid.

oxyisonvitic acid, *s.* *Chem.*: C₁₁H₉O₄ = C₁₁H₉(OH)(CO₂CH₃)(CO₂OH)₂. Obtained as its ethylic salt, by the action of ethylic aceto-acetate upon chloroform. It crystallizes in needles.

ōx ŷ l i zār-ic, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; (yl)izar- (ic), and suff. -ic.] Derived from oxygen and alizarine.

oxylizalic acid, *s.* [PURPRICIN.]

ōx ŷ mēl, *s.* [Gr. ὄξυμελι (oxymeli), from ὄξυς (oxus) = sharp, and μέλι (meli) = honey; Fr. oxymel; Sp. oximiel; Ital. ossimiele; Lat. oxymellic.] A mixture of vinegar and honey, sometimes made a vehicle for administering medicines; as, *oxymel* of squills.

Ptisans and decoctions of some vegetables with *oxymel*, or the mixture of honey and vinegar;—*Arbuthnot*.

ōx-ŷ mē sit-ŷl-ēn ic, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; and mesitylenic.] Derived from or containing oxygen and mesitylene.

oxymesitylenic acid, *s.* *Chem.*: C₁₁H₁₀O₄ = C₁₁H₉(OH)(CO₂OH)₂. A monobasic aromatic acid prepared by heating mesitylene sulphonic acid with potassic hydrate at 250°. It crystallizes in silky needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melts at 175°. Its salts give a deep blue coloration with ferric chloride.

ōx ŷ mōr' ōn, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύμορον (oxymoron) a saying which at first sight appears foolish, from ὀξύμορος (oxymoros) = pointedly foolish, from ὄξυς (oxus) = sharp, and μορος (moros) = foolish, dull.]

Rhet.: A figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word; as, *cruel kindness*.

ōx-ŷ mor' phine, *s.* [Eng. oxygen; and morphin.]

Chem.: C₁₇H₁₉NO₄. A base obtained by treating morphine with nitrous acid. It forms a shining white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

ōx ŷ naph thō-ic, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; naphthol; and suff. -ic.] Containing oxygen and naphthol.

oxynaphthoic acid, *s.*

Chem. (Pl.): C₁₇H₁₃O₄. Formed from the two naphthols (C₁₀H₇OH), by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide. The acid melts at 183°, and its solutions are coloured blue with ferric chloride. The β acid is difficult to prepare.

ōx ŷ naph thyl ā mine, [Eng. oxynaphthyl; and amine.]

Chem.: C₁₇H₁₃NO. Oxynaphthylidine. Naphthamine. A base resembling one first produced by the action of oxidizing agents on naphthylamine. It is an amorphous, dark purple powder, with an indelible colour, especially if heated, insoluble in water, ammonia, and potash, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. It does not combine with acids or with bases.

ōx ŷ-naph-thyl ī dinc, *s.* [OXYNAPHTHYLAMINE.]

ōx ŷ no tūs, *s.* [Pref. oxy- (l), and Gr. νότος (notos) = the back.]

Ornith.: A genus of Campophagide, closely allied to the Lamidae, peculiar to the islands of Mauritius and Reunion. They are remarkable for the fact that while the males of both species closely resemble each other, the females are wholly unlike. (*Ibis*, 1866, pp. 275-280.)

ōx ŷn tic, *a.* [Gr. ὀξύς (oxus) = to sharpen.]

Compar. Anat.: A term applied to glands in the stomach of the frog which secrete an acid juice. (*Foster's Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 278.)

ōx ŷ ō pŷ, **ōx ŷ ō pi ā**, *s.* [Pref. oxo- (l), and Gr. ὄψ (ops) = sight.] Acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

ōx ŷ phēn ic, *a.* [Eng. (hydr)oxy(l), and phenyl.] Derived from or containing oxygen and phenylic acid.

oxyphenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₃H₉O₄ = C₁₃H₉(OH)₂. Pyrocatechin Pyromontanic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechin, kino, and other tanning materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 102°, and softens below its melting point, and boils at 240-245°. It does not precipitate gelatin or the salts of quinine, but its aqueous solution forms a white precipitate with neutral acetate of lead, C₂H₃Cl₂O₂. Insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in acetic acid.

ōx ŷ ph ō nŷ, **ōx ŷ-phō ni ā**, [Pref. oxy- (l), and Gr. φωνή (phōnē) = sound voice.] Acuteness or sharpness of voice.

ōx ŷ piē ric, *a.* [Eng. oxygen; and pieric.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and pieric acid.

oxypicric acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₁H₇N₃O₆ = C₁₁H₇(NO₂)₃(OH)₃. Staphylinic acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of cold nitric acid on rosenum and on many gum resins, also by boiling extract of logwood, Brazil-wood, &c., with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow hexagonal prisms, slightly soluble in water, readily in alcohol and ether, melts at 173°, and can be sublimed by careful heating. Its salts crystallize well, and are explosive.

ōx ŷ p ō dā, *s.* [Gr. ὀξυπόδα (oxypoda), and pl. of ὄξυπους (oxypous) = swift-footed; pref. oxy-, and ποῦς (pous) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidae. Nearly thirty species are British.

ōx ŷ p ō gon, *s.* [Pref. oxy-, and Gr. ποῦς (pous) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A bird (crust); a genus of Trochilidae, distinguished by a crest and a long tuft of white or buff feathers hanging from the throat. There are two species, *Oxyechus luteolus*, from Venezuela, and *O. bicolor*, from Colombia.

ōx ŷ quin inc, *s.* [Eng. oxygen; and quina.]

Chem.: A white crystalline granular substance formed by boiling quinine sulphate with potassic nitrate. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 100°, and is less bitter than quinine.

ôx y rhi na, *s.* [Gr. ὀξυρῖνη (*Oxyrhina*), *genit.* ὀξυρῖνης (*Oxyrhinae*) = sharp-pointed; *prof. oxy-* (1), and *-rhina* (*-rhina*) = the nose.]
Zool.: Fossil sharks founded on the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds.

ôx y rhyñ cha, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὀξυρῖνος (*Oxyrhynchus*) = sharp-pointed; *prof. oxy-* (1), and *-rhynchus* (*-rhynchus*) = the snout.]
Zool.: Sanguispirans. A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans established by Milne Edwards. The same as *MALADIA* (q.v.).

ôx y rhyñ chus, *s.* [OXYRHYNCHIA.]
Zool.: A South American genus of Peleida, akin to *YMYX*, which it resembles in the bill.

ôx yr i a (yr as ir), *s.* [Gr. ὄξυς (*oxus*) = sharp. Named from the acidity of the leaves.]
Bot.: Mountain-sorrel; a genus of Polygona. Sepals four, stamens six, stigmas two, fruit broadly winged. Only known species, *Oxalis montana*, the Kidney-shaped Mountain sorrel. Found in alpine elevations in Wales, the North of England, and Scotland. It is common in the Punjab Himalayas, where it is used as a cooling vegetable and as medicine.

ôx yr rhô dine (yr as ir), *s.* [Gr. ὄξυς (*oxus*) = acid, and ῥόδον (*Rhoda*) = a rose.]
Phytoz.: A composition of vinegar and roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. (*Drugliston*.)

ôx y sài i cýl ic, *a.* [Eng. *oxygen*], and *oxy-* [Contained in or derived from oxygen and salicylic acid.]

oxysalicylic acid, s.
Chem.: C₉H₇O₅(OH).COOH. Obtained by boiling a solution of sodasalicylic acid with potash. Crystallizes in shining needles, and acquires a deep blue colour with solution of ferric chloride. Is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 138.

ôx y sâit, s. [Eng. *oxygen*], and *salt-* [Oxy-acid.]

ôx y stêl ma, *s.* [Prof. *oxy-* (2), and Gr. στῆλαι (*stêlai*) = a girdle, a belt.]
Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadeæ. *Oxytelma escholtzi*, is a twining Indian perennial. Despite its specific name, it is not often eaten. A decoction of it is used as a gargle in aphthous states of the mouth and fauces. In Hind the milky sap is used as a wash for ulcers, and with turpentine, for itch.

ôx y stôm a ta, *s. pl.* [Prof. *oxy-* (1), and *στόμα* (*stôma*), pl. of *στόμα* (*stôma*) = the mouth.]
Zool.: A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans, founded by Milne Edwards. The carapace is orbicular and arched in front; the anterior claws are large and much compressed. He divided it into the Lencostans, the Calappaans, the Corystans, and the Dorippians.

ôx y sul phide, *s.* [Eng. *oxygen*], and *sulph-* [Sulphide.]

ôx y tél i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxytelas*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Phytoz.: A family of Braconhdytra. It consists of small beetles found under moss or stones, or in dung. The males of some have two horns in front of the head.

ôx yt ô lûs, *s.* [Prof. *oxy-*, and Gr. ὄξυς (*oxus*) = an end, a termination.]
Etym.: The typical genus of the family Oxytelida (q.v.).

ôx y têt êph tha lam ic, *a.* [Eng. *oxyrhina*, *terephthalic* (1), *ox-* (1), and suff. *-ic*.]
 Contained in or derived from oxygen, terephthalic acid, and ammonia.

oxyterephthalamic acid, s.
Chem.: C₁₀H₇N₃O₂ = (C₆H₄)₂(CO₂)₂N₃. Obtained by the action of reducing agents on nitroterephthalic acid. It crystallizes in thin prisms, slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Its salts are crystalline and very soluble in water and alcohol, forming fluorescent solutions.

ôx y têt êph thâl ic, *a.* [Eng. *oxygen*], and *terephthal-* [Contained in or derived from oxygen and terephthalic acid.]

oxyterephthalic acid, s.
Chem.: C₁₀H₆O₄. Produced, with evolution of nitrogen, by the action of nitrous acid on oxyterephthalamic acid. The oxyterephthalates are crystalline, but less soluble than the terephthalates.

ôx y thý mò qui nône, *s.* [Eng. *oxygen*], and *thymoquinone*.]
Chem.: C₁₀H₁₂O₂. Formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen on an alkaline solution of thymoquinone. It forms orange-colored needles melting at 103-172.

ôx y tòi ic, *a.* [Eng. *oxygen*]; *toluene*, and suff. *-ic*.] [Contained in or derived from oxygen and toluene.]

oxytolic acid, s.
Chem.: C₈H₇O₃. A mono-basic acid, isomeric with salicylic acid, produced by the oxidation of toluene. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol; melts at 180, and at a higher temperature distils unchanged. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water and alcohol.

ôx y tol y àm ic, *a.* [Eng. *oxygen*]; *tolu-* (1); *ammonium*, and suff. *-ic*.] [Contained in or derived from oxygen, toluic acid, and ammonia.]

oxytoluamic acid, s.
Chem.: C₉H₉N₃O₂ = (C₆H₄)₂(CO₂)₂N₃. Obtained by reducing nitrotoluic acid with ammonium sulphide. It forms yellow microscopic prisms slightly soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It unites both with bases and with acids.

ôx y tòi ù-ic, *a.* [Eng. *oxygen*], and *toluic*.]
 Contained in or derived from oxygen and toluic acid.

oxytoluic acid, s.
Chem.: C₈H₇O₃ = C₆H₅(OH).CO₂H. An aromatic hydroxy-acid, obtained by fusing sulpho-paratoluic acid with caustic potash. It crystallizes in needles grouped in star-like form, and melts at 202-203.

ôx y tõe, n. & s. [Gr. ὀξύτερος (*oxuteros*), from ὄξυς (*oxus*) = sharp, and ῥόσος (*rhôsus*) = a tone.]
 A. *As adj.:* Having an acute sound; in Gr. grammar, having the accent on the last syllable.
 "Sapient is undoubtedly *oxuteros*."—*Becomes Comp. Gram. Argon Lang* (1872), i. 291.
 B. *As substantive:*
 1. *Urd. Lang.:* An acute sound.
 2. *Greek Gram.:* A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

ôx y tòn i cal, *a.* [Eng. *oxytoda*]; *-ical*.]
 The same as OXYTOSE, A. (q.v.).

ôx y trì chà, *s.* [Prof. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. ἄραξ (*arax*), *genit.* ἄρακος (*aracos*) = a hair.]
Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oxytrichida (q.v.). It consists of free-swimming animalcula, from salt and fresh water. Nine species are known.

ôx y trich-ý dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxytricha*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Zool.: A family of Infusoria, order Hypotricha, inhabiting salt or fresh water. Saville Kent regards them as the most specialised group of Ciliata. (*Manual Infus.*, n. 760.)

ôx y trì mē sic, *a.* [Eng. *oxygen*] and *tri-*

mesic.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and trimetic acid.

oxytrimesic acid, s.
Chem.: C₁₁H₉O₄(COOH)₃. Obtained by heating disodic sulcytrate in a stream of carbon dioxide at 300°. It crystallizes from water in prisms freely soluble in alcohol, but sparingly in ether and water.

ôx yt rô pis, *s.* [Prof. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. ῥοπις (*ropis*) = a keel.]
Bot.: A genus of Astragalæe. Leaves imparipinnate; keel of the corolla with a narrow point; legume turned more or less perfectly; two-celled. Known species 190, of which two, *Oxytropis Croatica* and *O. campestris*, are found in Scotland.

ôx y ùr is, *s.* [Prof. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. ὄψα (*opsa*) = a tail.]
Zool.: Small Thread-worm; a genus of Nematoids, parasitic in man. The male of *Oxyuris vermicularis* is about one-sixth of an inch, and the female about half an inch long. They are gregarious, and inhabit the rectum of children and old people, occasionally straying to the lower bowel, and setting up inflammation.

ô yôr, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *oyer*; Fr. *ouïr* = to hear, from Lat. *audire*.]
 1. A hearing or trial of causes.
 2. The hearing as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty; as when a defendant in court pays *oyer* of a writing.

¶ *Oyer and terminer*: [Norm. Fr. = to hear and determine.]
Law: A commission issued to two of the judges of the circuit, and certain gentlemen of the county to which it is addressed, empowering them to hear and determine certain specified offences.

The courts of *oyer and terminer*, and general delivery, are held before the Queen's commissioners twice and sometimes thrice, in every year in every county of the kingdom, except London and Middlesex, wherein they are now held twelve times. The words of the commission are, "To enquire, hear, and determine," so that by virtue of this commission they can only proceed upon an indictment found at the same assizes; for they must first inquire by means of the grand jury or inquest, before they are empowered to hear and determine by the help of the petty jury.—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. ix., ch. 19.

ô-yês, ô yéz, *phr.* [Fr. *oyez* = hear ye.] The introduction to any proclamation made by an officer of a court of law, or other public officer, in order to secure silence and attention. It is usually repeated three times.

¶ The word occurs twice in Shakespeare (*Merry Wives*, v. 3; *Titulus* & *Cressida*, iv. 5) in the sense of proclamation.

* **ôy-lêt,** *s.* [OHLET.]
 1. An oilet (q.v.).
 2. A scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

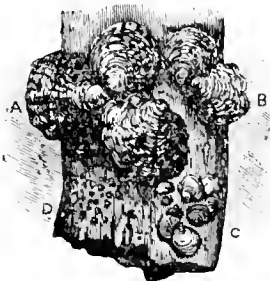
* **oylet-hole,** *s.* An eyelet hole.
 "As each eyelid in birth or state,
 His oylet-hole are more and smaller."
Prior; *Alma*, ii. 47.

oys an-ite (oys as wâs), *s.* [OISANITE.]

ôys-tër, *s.* [A.S. *ostre*; Mal. Eng. & O. Fr. *ostre*; Fr. *huître*, all from Lat. *ostrea*; Gr. ὀστρεα (*ostrea*) = an oyster, named from its shell, ὀστρεα (*ostrea*) = a bone, a shell.]
 1. *Zool.:* The genus *Ostrea* (q.v.), and especially *Ostrea edulis*, of which there are two kinds—Sea Oysters, which arrive at maturity in about four years, and Natives, which are artificially cultivated, and do not reach their full growth for five and sometimes seven years. The latter are the more highly esteemed. The shell is thin, with a metallic ring, and an equilateral lustre on the inner side, the cavity in which the animal rests resembling an egg-cup. The flesh should be white and firm, and with a nutty flavour. The mouth of the Thames, bounded by a line connecting Walton and Margate, is the home of British Natives, and Whitstable the best fattening-ground for them, for they thrive best on London clay. A sandy bottom is fatal to oyster culture; for the grains get into the hinge, and prevent the opening and shutting of the valves of the shell. Their food consists of minute organisms. Oysters spawn in May or June, the "spit" resembling fine slate-pencil dust. The number of ova from one female has been variously estimated. Raster calculated it as high as 100,000. Læwenhoeck put it as high as

fate, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre: pîno, pît, sîre, sîr, marine: gô, pôl, or, wôrc, wolf, work, whô, sôn: mütc, eüb, cure, unite, eür, rülc, füll: try, Syrián. æ, œ = ê: ey = â: qu = kw.

10,000,000, but the most general estimate is about three-quarters of a million. The Starfish and Dog whelk are deadly enemies to the oyster, and cause great loss to the proprietors of oyster-fisheries. Oysters appear in the Carboniferous strata, and two related forms - *Gly. phœa* and *Exogyra* - with thick heavy shells, are common fossils. Oysters were known to and esteemed by the Romans. Juvénal (iv. 140-42) tells how Montanus could distinguish by the taste whether an oyster came



OYSTERS. A. From five to six months. B. From three to four months. C. From one month to two months. D. Twenty days after birth.

from Greece, the Lucerne Lake, or Rintupæ (the modern Richmond). It was then a common belief that oysters and other "shell-fish" grew fat or lost flesh as the moon waxed or waned (Cic., *de Div.*, ii. 33). They were also known to less cultured nations, as is proved by the existence of oyster-shells in the kitchen-middens of Europe and America. Thunberg is also given to some other molluscs, as Hammer-oyster, Pearl-oyster, &c. These will be found under their proper entries.

2. *Pulchrit.*: [OYSTER-BED, 2].

3. *A stopping oyster, a choking oyster*: A report or proceeding which puts another to silence.

[Shel] thereto devise th to cast in my teeth checks and choking oysters." - Heywood. *Proverbs*, ch. xi.

oyster-bank, s. An oyster-bed (q.v.).

"An oyster-bank, in the spawning season, is a most interesting place." - Hart. *World of the Sea*, p. 201.

oyster bed, s.

1. *Oral Lang.*: A bed or breeding-place for oysters.

2. *Vulgar.*: Beds of *Ostrea belluvariana* are found in the lower part of the Woolwich and Reading series both in England and in France.

oyster brood, s. The name given to young oysters, the size of a fourpenny-piece to that of a sixpence.

"Whoever steals oysters or oyster-brood from an oyster-bed which is private property, is guilty of felony." - Chambers' *Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 178.

oyster-catcher, s.

Orcyth.: *Hemotopus ostreolegus*; a handsome British bird, about sixteen inches long, most common on the flat, sandy coasts of Lincolnshire. The head, neck, throat, scapulars, quill-feathers, and latter half of the tail-feathers are deep glossy black, the rest of the plumage pure white. The bill, about three inches long, is a rich ruddy colour, deepest at the base; very much compressed, with a wedge-like termination. Oyster-catcher is a misnomer, for the bird feeds mostly on mussels and limpets, though it frequently takes to the water in search of food. Sometimes called the Sea Pie. Mr. Harting informed Prof. Newton that "the bird seems to lay its head sideways on the ground, and then, grasping the limpet's shell close to the rock between the mandibles, use them as scissor-blades to cut off the mollusc from its sticking-place." (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 111.)

oyster-culture, s. The same as OYSTER-FARMING (q.v.).

"Oyster-culture has never ceased to be practised in Italy." - Chambers' *Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 178.

oyster culturist, s. A person engaged in breeding oysters artificially.

"The beds may be kept under the constant control of the oyster-culturist." - *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 109.

oyster dredge, s. A rake and drag-net for gathering oysters from the bed. A stout bag is fastened so as to trail behind the

bow of the drag and catch the oysters up-turned by the rake.

oyster farm, s. A place where oysters are bred artificially.

oyster farming, s. The art or practice of breeding oysters artificially.

oyster fishery, s.

1. The same as OYSTER-FISHING (q.v.).

2. An oyster bed; a place where oysters are taken.

"It is thus always by virtue of a grant from the crown that oyster-fisheries are claimed as the property of an individual or of a corporation." - Chambers' *Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 178.

oyster fishing, s. The act or practice of taking oysters.

"Oyster-fishing is carried on variously in different localities." - Hart. *World of the Sea*, p. 200.

Under a convention between England and France, confirmed by 6 & 7 Vict., c. 79, no oysters taken in the seas between the United Kingdom and France can be imported into Great Britain during the close season (May 1-Aug. 31).

oyster green, s.

Bot.: *Ulex Infortun.* It is so-called because it is very green like the lactuce, or lettuce, and adheres to oyster-shells. Its taste is very bitter. It is given sometimes with lemon-juice for scrofula; the ancients prescribed it in gout and inflammation. (LAVET, s., (2).)

oyster knife, s. A strongly stocked and thick-bladed knife for opening oysters.

oyster park, s. The English translation of *parc d'huîtres*, the name given to the oyster-beds established by M. Coste on the French coast in 1858.

oyster patty, s. A patty or pasty made with oysters.

* **oyster pie, s.** A dish (according to the *Accomplished Female Instructor* in Halliwell's *Nones*) prepared with oysters, beaten pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt, currants, minced dates, barberries preserved or pickled, mace in blades, with slices of butter and lemons between the layers; about a dozen in halves, the bone, tail, and fins being taken away. When this mixture was baked, "butter, beaten up with white wine, sugar, and the juice of an orange," was poured in.

oyster plant, s.

Bot.: (1) *Stenolotanus nutritiva*; (2) *Trigonogon purifolius*.

oyster rake, s. [OYSTER-BEDGE.]

oyster shell, s. The shell of the oyster (q.v.).

oyster-tongs, s. An instrument having two rake-shaped jaws and a pair of long handles, to grasp oysters in their beds and lift them to the surface.

oyster tree, s.

Bot.: The genus *Rhizophora*. (MANGROVE.)

* **oyster-wench, oyster wife, oyster woman, s.** A woman who sells oysters. (*Shakspear.*; *Richard II.*, i. 1.)

* **ôys-tër èr, s.** [Eng. *oyster*; *er.*] An oyster-seller. (*Sylvestre.*; *Tobacco Battle*, 267.)

ô zæ-nâ, ô zè-nâ. s. [Gr. *ὄζα* (*ozein*), from *ὄζειν* (*ozein*) = to smell; Lat. *ozena*; Ital. & Sp. *ozena*; Fr. *ozène*.]

1. *Pathol.* (*Of both forms*): A fetid ulcer in the nostrils.

2. *Entom.* (*Of the form ozena*): The typical genus of the sub-family *Ozenina* (q.v.).

ô zæ-ni-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *ozonium*; fem. pl. abt. suff. *-iæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Charabæ, having a small fold in the outer margin of the elytra. Found in the hotter countries at the roots of plants or under the bark of trees.

ô zark-itc. [After Ozark mountain, Arkansas; suff. *-itc* (*Mex.*).]

Min.: An amorphous form of Thomsonite (q.v.) with sp. gr. 2.24. Derived from the alteration of nepheline.

ô zè-nâ, s. [OZENA.]

ô zî-èr (z as zh), s. [OSIER.]

ô zô-èèr itc, ô zô-ker itc, s. [Gr. *ὄζειν* (*ozein*) = to smell, and *κηπος* (*kepos*) = wax.]

M.: A mineral resembling sperminite in appearance. Sp. gr. 0.85 to 0.90, colour when pure, white, but mostly brown. Compos.: carbon, 81.4; hydrogen 1.99. 2812. Seldom found pure, but mostly mixed with other minerals. Found in various places in Galicia, Bohemia, but the purest forms occur at Slank, Mohlava.

ô zôn-â tion. [Eng. *ozon(e)*; *ation*.] The act or process of treating with ozone.

ô zono, s. [Gr. *ὄζειν* (*ozein*) = to smell.]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{O} \end{matrix}$ Believed to be oxygen existing as a triatomic molecule.

It is nearly always present in the atmosphere, apparently as the result of electrical action, and is formed by passing electric sparks into dry air. It possesses a peculiar, almost metallic, odour, and seems to have all the properties of oxygen, in an enhanced degree. It liberates iodine from iodide of potassium, and Scheele, who named it, has used this reaction for its detection in the atmosphere.

ô zôn-if-èr ons, a. [Eng. *ozonate*; *ron*-ment; and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or furnishing ozone.

ô zôn-i-fi-câ tion. [Eng. *ozonifia*; *o*-connective, and suff. *-ation*.] The act of producing ozone.

ô zôn-i-fý, v. t. [Eng. *ozonify*; *fy*.] To convert into ozone.

ô-zôn-ize, v. t. [Eng. *ozonate*; *ize*.] To charge with ozone; to convert into ozone.

ô zôn-ôm-è-ter, s. [Eng. *ozonometer*; *om*-itive, and *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ô zôn-ô-mèt-ric, a. [Eng. *ozonometric* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to ozonometry.

ô zôn-ôm-è-try, s. [Eng. *ozonometry*; *try*.] The determination of the presence and proportions of ozone in the atmosphere.

P.

P. The sixteenth letter and the twelfth consonant of the English alphabet is a labial sound, formed by a compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *pull, paper, up*. As a sharp labial it is classed with *f*, and corresponds to the flat labial *b*. *P* has but one sound in English, except when in combination with *h* it forms the digraph *ph*, which is sounded as *f*, and occurs in words derived from the Greek, initial *p* is not sounded, as in *paranatural, psalm, psalm, pterodactyl*. It is sometimes, but rarely, silent in the middle of a word, as in *rapid*. *P* represents an original *b* in *post* (Mod. Eng. *post*), *pass* (O. Fr. *bas*, Lat. *basus*), *apical* (It. *apical*). An original *p* is represented by *b* in *liber* (Mod. Eng. *liber*), *capit* (Mod. Eng. *capit*), and by *c* in *Latin* (Mod. Eng. *capit*). *P* is often found inserted between *m* and *t*, as in *empt* (Mod. Eng. *empt*), *tempt* (O. Fr. *temer*, Lat. *temer*).

I. *As a vowel*: *P* represents the Latin *post* = after, as, *post*, = *post*, *posterior*, after time; *post*, = *post*, *post*, in music for *post* = softly.

II. *As a symbol*: *P* represents, as follows:

To denote: To denote foot, and with a dash over it, *P*, to denote 100,000.

* (*To denote*) *P*'s *social*'s: To be eminent in one's behaviour.

(2) *To be proud*: To be of the first quality.

pa, s. [PAVA.] A child's form of Papa (q.v.).

* **pâ-âgè, 'pè-âgè, 'ped-âgè, s.** [O. Fr. (*Fr. pampa*), from Low Lat. *pedalis*, from Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot; Ital. *pedone*.] A toll for passing over the ground of another person.

Paas (D), s. [PASCH.] The festival of Easter. (*United States*.)

Paas (L.) [P'AS]

Faaseh, [FAS-uh]

pá bouché, *n.* [Fr. *pa bouche*.] A slipper.
 (L.)

páb u lar, *n.* [Lat. *pabulum*, food.] Of or pertaining to food; affording aliment or food; alimentary.

páb u lá tion, *n.* [Lat. *pabulatio*, from *pabulum*, food.]
 1. The act of feeding or providing food.
 2. Food, fodder.

páb u lous, *n.* [Lat. *pabulum*, food.] Of the nature of food; affording food or aliment; alimentary, nutritious. (*Cheese*; *Pulp*; *Eggs*; *milk*, *etc.*)

páb u lüm, *s.* [Lat. = food, from the same root as *pabulo* = to feed.]

I. Intransitive:
 1. Food, fodder, aliment, nourishment.
 2. That which feeds a tree; fuel.
II. Fig.: That which feeds or nourishes the intellectual faculties; food for the mind or intellect.

pac, pack, *s.* [N Amer. Indian.] A moose-corn having a sole turned up and sewed to the upper.

pa çá, *s.* [A Port. form of the native name.]

Zool.: *Cabana*, *pa çá*, a member of the family *Uropygidae*. It is about two feet long, brown, or yellowish-brown above, with from three to five bands of white streaks or spots on each side; white beneath.

Habitat. Central and South America, from Guaymas to Paraguay.

It resembles the Agouti in habits. It lives singly, or in pairs, passing the day in a hole at the foot of some tree, or in a burrow. It is a vegetable feeder, and occasionally does damage to cornfields and gardens. The flesh is well flavoured, and is eaten by natives and Europeans.



PAÇA.

pa-éa-ble, *a.* [Lat. *pacibilis*, from *pacis* = to appease, to pacify.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; pliable, pacifiable. (*Thick-skyn*; *Ventures*, *ch. x.*)

pá eáte, *n.* [Lat. *pacatus*, *pa*, par. of *pacis* to appease, to pacify (q.v.); Ital. *pacato*]; Sp. *pacado*.] Appeased, pacified, tranquil, pacified.

pá eá-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pacatio*, from *pacatus*, *pa*, par. of *pacis* = to pacify.] The act of pacifying, appeasing, or tranquillizing.

pác çan, *s.* [P'ERAS.]

Pac chi-o ni-an, *n.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Pacchion, an Italian anatomist.

Pacchionian glands, *n. pl.* (*Ital.*) Glands or corpuscles occurring in the external upper cerebral portion of the gray convolutions of the hemispheres of the brain, known as the *islets of Santori*.

páçé (L.) **paace**, **paas**, **pas**, **pase**, **pays**, *n.* [Fr. *pas*.] In Lat. *passus*, *acus*, *et*, *passus* = a step; *pas*, *by* = a stretching, a stretch, from *pas*, *pa*, par. of *ambulatio* = to stretch; Sp. *pas*; *Port.* & *Ital.* *passo*].

1. A step; a single change of the foot in walking. (*Byron*; *P. çá*; *Chilina*, *in*)
 2. Manner of walking; gait, walk.
 "The best gait, and every step in it, is the place."
 Best with three, a more correct than a four.
 (*Declaratio*, *ch. x.*)
 3. A linear measure, representing the distance traversed by the foot from the place

where it is taken up to that where it is set down in walking; it is variously estimated at 1 to 2 feet. The military pace of a single step is 2 1/2 feet. The old Roman pace (*passus*) contained a Roman foot, each of about 11 1/2 English inches, and was, therefore, equal to about 5 English inches.

1. A particular movement or mode of stepping which horses are taught, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; an amble.

5. Degree of velocity; rate of progress.
 "T'm a row, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
 Troops in this petty pace from day to day."
 (*Shakspeare*, *Macbeth*, *li. i.*)

* 6. A step, a measure.

* 7. A division or portion of a floor raised above the general level; a platform. (*Foot-plate*.)

* 8. A show of asses.

• (1) *To hold a pace on a pace:* To keep pace with him; not to be left behind.
 "Hold me in pace in these experiments."
 (*Shakspeare*, *A Henry VI.*, *ii. i.*)

(2) *To keep pace with:* To keep up with; not to be left behind by; to move or advance as far as. (*Ch. x.*)

*** pace** (2), *s.* [P'AS-uh]

páce (L) *pa*, & *L.* [P'ASE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To walk, to step, to go, to move; espce. with slow or measured steps.
 "From that side thence, place of doom . . .
 Paced both the judges there."
 (*Scott*, *Marion*, *ii. 32.*)

* 2. To proceed, to hasten; to make haste.
 "With speed so pace,
 To speak of Fiedra now grown in grace"
 (*Shakspeare*, *Winter's Tale*, *v. i.*)

3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, said of horses; to amble.

B. Transitive:

1. To measure by steps or stepping: as, To pace a piece of land.

2. To walk over or traverse with slow and measured steps.
 "Pacing bound to the vessel's deck"
 (*Worthington*, *Sitting of Pares*, *v.*)

3. To perform in slow and measured steps.
 "Pacing the sober round."
 (*Scott*, *Macrism*, *ii. 30.*)

4. To teach to move as the rider wishes; to break in. (*Shakspeare*; *Art. & Chap.*, *ii. 2.*)

5. To direct, to regulate.
 "If you can, pace your wisdom
 In that good path that I would wish to go"
 (*Shakspeare*; *Measure for Measure*, *iv. 3.*)

pace (2), *n.* & *L.* [P'ASS, s.]

pace (3), *n.* [P'ARSE, s.]

páçed, *a.* [P'ACE, s.]

1. Having a particular pace or gait; used in composition, as, *slow-paced*, *heavy-paced*.

2. Broken in; trained to pace.

3. Taught how to behave.
 "She's not paced yet, you must take some pains to work her to your mindage" — (*Shakspeare*, *Pericles*, *iv. i.*)

• *Thorough-paced*: Perfectly or thoroughly trained; hence, perfect, thorough, out-and-out; as, a *thorough-paced* rasal.

páç-er, *s.* [Eng. *pac(e)*, (L) *v.*; *-er*.] One that paces; a horse trained in pacing.

• *Horse, too, which was a pacer, was adorned after the same airy manner.* — (*Scott*, *Spectator*, *No. 104.*)

pa çhá, *n.* [PASHA.]

pa' çhá lie, *n.* [PASHALIC.]

pa-çhá na, *s.* [Hind.] A bitter tonic infusion, prepared in India from *Tauspau riv-dhola*.

pa çhür-a, *s.* [Name, probably a native one, given by Aublet.]

Bot.: A genus of Boubaceæ, akin to *Adansonia*. *Pachira (Crotalaria) alba* is a South American tree, the inner bark of which furnishes excellent cordage. *P. maritima* is a large tree, 100 feet high, with greenish flowers and blood-red filaments.

pach nô lite, *n.* [Gr. *πάχην* (*pachên*) = thick, *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring, associated with cryolite, at Eureka, Arkan-Ford, Greenland. Sp. gr., 2.923; lustre, vitreous; colourless to white; transparent.

Compos.: fluorine, 51.72; aluminium, 12.29; calcium, 16.14; sodium, 12.38; water, 8.07 = 100; formula, $2(Ca, Na) F + Al_2 F_6 + 2H_2O$.

pa çhöm é tèr, *s.* [Gr. *παχύς* (*pachus*) = thick, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors.

pách ý, *pref.* [Gr. *παχύς* (*pachus*) = thick, large, stout.] (See etym.)

pách ý blèph-a rō-sis, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*; Gr. *βλεφαρον* (*blepharon*) = the eyelid, and *σuff -osis*; Fr. *pachyblépharose*.]

Path.: The thickening of the tissue of the eyelids through chronic inflammation.

† **pách ý ear-dí-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *καρδιά* (*cardia*) = the heart.]

Zool.: A division of Vertebrata, proposed by Haeckel, including all those who have a distinct heart — i. e., all except the Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*.

pách ý ear-poüs, *n.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *καρπος* (*carpos*) = fruit.] Having the pericarp thick.

pách ý çèph-a-la, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalé*) = the head.]

Ornith.: Thick-head; thick-headed Shrike; a genus of *Laniide*, or the typical genus of the family *Pachycephalide* (q.v.). There are forty-four species, ranging from the Sala Islands to the Fiji Islands and Australia.

pách ý çè-phál-ý-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachycephala*]; Lat. *feñ*, *pl. adj. suff. -idus*.]

Ornith.: Thick-heads; thick-headed Shrikes; a family of Passerine birds almost confined to the Australian region, a single species extending to Java and Arcan, and another (?) to Madagascar. It contains five genera and sixty-two species. Often united with the *Laniide*, "but most modern ornithologists consider it to be distinct." (*Wallace*.)

pách ý çhä lí-na, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *χαλίκος* (*chalikos*) = a bridle, a bit.]

Zool.: A genus of Silicispongiae, family *Chaliciæ*. It approaches the *Renierine* by the preponderance of spicules.

pách ý çhä né mi-a, *s.* [Gr. *παχύκνημος* (*pachuknemos*) = with stout calves; pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *κνήμη* (*knēmē*) = the leg.]

Zool.: A genus of *Lagide*, of which *Pachycornia hippocastanea* is the only British representative.

pách ý çör-müs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *κορμός* (*chormos*) = the trunk of a tree. Named in allusion to their thick bodies.]

Pelagic.: A genus of sarronid fishes, founded by Agassiz; chelycon remains from the Liass of Lyme Regis and Whitby. He enumerates eight species. (*Poissons Fossiles*, *ii.* 110-114.)

pách ý çäc tyl, *s.* [PACHYDACTYLUS.] An animal having thick toes.

pách ý çäc tyl-üs, *s. pl.* [PACHYDACTYLES, 2.]

pách ý çäc tyl-ös, *a.* [Eng. *pachydaetyl*; *-ous*.] Having thick toes; thick-toed.
 "I think we should infer a larger number of *pachydaetylans*, than *leiodactylans*, animals to have made the tracks." — (*Prof. Hatcher*; *Technology of Mammals*, *ch. xli. p. 8.*)

pách ý çäc-tyl-üs (*pl.* **pách ý çäc-tyl-i**), *n.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *δακτύλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Geckotidae, with five species, from South and West Africa and Ascension.

2. *Pelagic.* (*Pl.*): One of the groups into which Prof. Hatcher divided his genus *Omnitrichines* (q.v.).

pách ý çän drón, *n.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *κέραρον* (*keraron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Aloe*, consisting of arborescent species from the Cape of Good Hope.

pách ý-çèrm, *s.* [PACHYDERMATA.] Any individual of the *Pachydermata* (q.v.).

pách ý çèr-mal, *n.* [Eng. *pachyderma*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pachydermata*.

† **pách ý çèr-ma-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and *pl.* Gr. *θηρμα* (*thērma*) = the skin.]

Zool.: An order of Mammalia, founded by Cuvier, for hooved non-ruminant animals with

thick integuments. He divided it into three groups, Proboscidea, Ordinarium, and Solidungula. The first division is now raised to ordinal rank, and contains the Elephants; the others are grouped in one order, Ungulata (q.v.). To these two orders Prof. Huxley has provisionally added a third, Hyrcanidea (q.v.).

päch-y-dër ma töid, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pachydermatoides*]; snail, *snail*. Resembling or relating to the Pachydermata, or thick-skinned mammals.

päch-y-dër ma tous, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pachydermatous*]; Eng. adj. snail, snails. 1. Lit.: Of or pertaining to the order Pachydermata; resembling a pachyderm. 2. Fig.: Thick-skinned, not sensitive; hardened against ridicule, sarcasm, &c.

päch-y-gäs tër, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *γαστήρ* (*gaster*) = the belly.] *Entom.*: A genus of Stratiomyidae (q.v.). The larvae of *Pachygnathus* *aler* live in rotten wood.

päch-y-glös sa, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glossa*) = a tongue.] *Zool.*: The same as BREVELINGUIA (q.v.).

päch-yg-nä tha, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *γαβός* (*gabos*) = a jaw.] *Entom.*: A genus of Spiders, family Theridiidae (q.v.), remarkable for abnormal development of the falcies. *Pachygnathus* *Chicklii*, found under stones, is widely distributed in Britain.

päch-y-mën in gï tis, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Eng. *acutispinus* (q.v.).] *Pathol.*: Inflammation of the *dura mater*. It rarely occurs except through injury to or disease of the bones of the head.

päch-y-nöl ö-phüs, *s.* [Gr. *παχύς* (*pachy-*) = to thicken, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = a crest, a ridge.] *Palæont.*: A Tapirid genus from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.

päch-y-öp tër öüs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.] Thick winged.

päch-y-ötc, *s.* [PACHYOTUS]. Having thick ears, specially applied to the genus Pachyotus (q.v.).

päch-y-ö-tüs, **päch-y-ö-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *ὄς* (*ous*), gent. *ὄτος* (*otos*) = an ear.] *Zoology*: 1. (*Of the form pachyotus*): A genus of bats erected by A. Gray. (*Apressis*; *Mag.* of *Zool.* & *Bot.*, 1838.) 2. (*Of the form pachyotis*): A name applied by Gloger to bats having thick ears.

päch-y-phyl lî dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachyphyllum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. snail, snails. *Bot.*: A family of Vamleer (q.v.).

päch-y-phyl-lüm, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phylon*) = a leaf.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family Pachyphyllaceæ (q.v.).

päch-y-pleü-rî dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachypleurium*]; Lat. fem. pl. suff. snail, snails. *Bot.*: A family of Umbellifera.

päch-y-pleü-rüm, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *πλευρά* (*pleura*), *πλευροί* (*pleuroi*) = a rib.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of the Pachypleuridae (q.v.).

päch-y-p'ör ä, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Lat. *porus* = a passage.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Favositidae, allied to Alveolites, from the Silurian and Devonian.

päch-y-p'ër is, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. *πτερίς* (*pteris*) = a fern.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Ferns of Jurassic age.

päch-y-reiç ma, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *εἰσπύρα* (*eispyra*) = a prop, a support.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Cyprinidae (q.v.), peculiar to the Great Oolite. Shell, very thick and ponderous, conulate; umbones, large, sub-spiral.

päch-y-rhiz-ö düs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root, and *δύος* (*dios*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A Cretaceous genus of physostomous fishes, probably allied to the Esocidae (Pikes).

päch-y-rhî züs, *s.* [Gr. *παχυρίζω* (*chyrizō*), thick rooted; pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.] *Bot.*: A genus of typical Phacelidae, consisting of woody plants with violet-blue papilionaceous flowers. It is a native of the East and West Indies, Fegge, &c. It is cultivated in India for its tuberous roots, six or eight feet long, and as thick as a man's thigh. They are eaten, especially in time of scarcity, either raw or boiled. In the latter case they resemble turnips.

päch-y-tei chiç ma, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. *τεχίσμα* (*techisma*) = a fortification, *τεχίος* (*techios*) = a wall.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Hexactinellid Sponges, family Ventrulitidae, from the Upper Jurassic series.

päch-y-thë çä, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Eng., &c., *thru* (q.v.).] *Palæont.*: A hypothetical Lycopodiaceous genus, founded by Hooker, to which he referred certain sporangia occurring in the British Upper Silurian.

päch-y-thër i um, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. *θηρίον* (*therion*) = a wild animal.] *Palæont.*: A gigantic genus of Edentata, from the bone-caves of Brazil, of Post-Pliocene age.

päch-y-ür üs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of Scænidæ, closely allied to the type-genus, but having the vertebrae closely covered with small scales.

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pa cif i ca tor, *s.* [Lat., from *pachyderma*, *pa* part of *pachyderma*, *tor* = to purify (q.v.).] *Entom.*: One who makes or restores paper; a papermaker.

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böl, böy; pöüt, jöwl; eat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, çem; thin, çis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tiou, sion = shùn; -tion, çion = zhun. -cious, tious, sious = shus. ble, dle, &c. bël, dël.

7. A vessel or a load of floating ice, compacted together, packed closely together. [*Pack* (2), *ice*.]

8. A prostitute, a stomper.

• The word has the more general meaning of the word, it was sometimes used as a verb, without reference to sex. [*Pack* (2).]

9. A measure of eels, about three Winchester bushels.

II. As adverbly:

1. *Packing*: The staves and headings of a cask hooped up in a compact bundle for transportation; a shock.

2. *Iron packing*: A pile or bundle of sheet-iron plates, for heating or rolling simultaneously.

3. *Hot packing*: A wet sheet for closely wrapping up a patient; the act or process of wrapping up in a wet sheet; the state of being so wrapped up.

4. *Wool*: A quantity of wool equal to about 10 lbs.

pack duck, *s.* A kind of stout, coarse cloth, for making packcloths.

pack house, *s.* A warehouse for receiving goods.

pack ice. The collection of broken floes, which, huddled together under pressure, are constantly varying in its position.

pack load, *s.* The load which an animal can carry on its back.

Pack Monday, *s.* The Monday after October 10.

pack rag day, *s.* Old May day, being the day on which servants hired for the year prepare to leave.

pack sheet, *s.* Stout, coarse cloth for packing goods in; packcloth.

pack staff, *s.* A pedlar's staff.

pack way, *s.* A narrow road or way by which goods can be carried by packhorses.

pack (3). **packie**, *s.* & *n.* [A corrupt, of *pack* (2).]

A. As subst.: An agreement, a pact, a compact, a contract.

* This was a gross *packe* betwix Saturninus and Marus. — *North Plutarch*, p. 469.

B. As adj.: Familiar, intimate, confidential. [*Swedish*.]

pack, **packe**, *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *pakken*; Ger. *packen*; Dan. *pakke*.] [*PACK* (2), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*: To form into a pack or package for transportation or storage; to make into a bundle of lute; to stow.

* So many packers to pack their packs. — *Huchday's Epigrams*, p. 23.

2. To place or set close together; to crowd. And so two citizens, who take the air, close *pack'd*, and smiling, in a house and one. — *Carroll's Task*, p. 50.

3. To load, to burden, properly with goods tied up.

* And yet our horse and pack'd. — *Shakespeare's Henry IV*, p. 11.

4. To fill or stow regularly or neatly with goods; as, To *pack* a box or chest.

5. To put up in close vessels, so as to preserve from decay or decomposition; as, To *pack* meat in tins, &c.

6. To make air tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine, to stuff a joint. [*Pack* (2).]

7. To put together, sort, or arrange, as cards, so as to secure an unfair advantage in the game.

* There is that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well. — *Ben Jonson's*

8. To assemble or bring together unfairly or irregularly, with a view to secure some advantage; or to favour some particular side or interest.

* It was by this *pack'd* and overwold Parliament, unquell'd. — *Prynne's* *De non s. Indolentia*, p. 1, v. b. xv.

9. To dismiss without ceremony; to send off; to make to begone. (Generally with *off*.)

* He cannot live, I hope, and must not die, till through the *pack'd* with the rest here up to London. — *Shakespeare's Richard III*, v. 1.

II. Intransitive: To wrap or envelop in a wet sheet and other wrappings.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be or bind up goods in packs or bundles for transportation; to put up or stow goods for carriage.

* Thursday would be devoted to *packing* and bare well stalls on shore and cliffs. — *J. J. Whitehouse's* *Notes*, p. 41, v. 1.

2. To be capable of being packed or stowed in small compass, for storage or carriage; as, Some goods *pack* well.

3. To depart in haste; to go off in a hurry; to bundle off.

* Well, the most courageous find bids me *pack*. — *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*, 4, 2.

4. To gather or collect together into a compact mass; as, We *pack* snow.

5. To gather together into packs, flocks, or herds.

* The frosty nights will cause the *pack* to *pack*. — *Ford's*, p. 155.

6. To act in collusion for unfair or unlawful purposes.

* That this so profitable a mere banalize riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the custom-brokers *packing*, partly to the owners not vending the same. — *Crooke's Survey of Cornwall*.

• (1) *To pack cards*: To cheat; to act unfairly.

(2) *To send one packing* (or *up packing*): To send one off sharply about his business; to bundle a person off.

* Is none of my lads so clever as to *send* this judge *packing*? — *Mansfield's* *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

pack **age**, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, *v.*; *age*.]

1. The act or process of packing goods or wares.

2. A pack; a bundle or bale of goods packed or bound together.

3. A charge made for packing goods.

* 4. A duty charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens, the sons of aliens.

pack **ag** **ing**, *s.* [Eng. *pack*; *ing*.] The act or process of packing goods.

packaging machine, *s.* A handling-press (q. v.).

pack **all**, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, and *all* (?).] A kind of basket made of the outer rind of the palm, *Munccia flexuosa*.

pack **cloth**, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), *s.*, and *cloth*.] Coarse baling material; hemp, jute, &c.; gunny.

pack **er**, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, *v.*; *er*.] One who packs; specif., one who packs up goods or wares for transportation by sea or land; one whose business it is to pack provisions for preservation from decay or decomposition; one who packs herrings in barrels.

pack **et**, **pac** **quet** (qu as k), *s.* [O. Fr. *paquet*; Fr. *paquet*, from Low Lat. *pacvus*, from Low Ger. *pakke* = a pack (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *paquete*; Ital. *pacca*.]

1. A small pack, package, or bundle; a little parcel.

* The *packet*, Cromwell gave 't you the king. — *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*, iii 2.

2. A vessel employed to convey mails from country to country, or from port to port, or to carry goods and passengers at certain regular intervals; a mail-steamer, a dispatch-boat.

packet boat, *s.* The same as *PACKET*, (q. v.).

packet day, *s.* The day for posting letters to be conveyed by a packet; the day of departure of a packet.

packet **ship**, **packet** **vessel**, *s.* [*PACKET*, *s.*, 2.]

* **pack** **et**, *v.t. & i.* [*PACKET*, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To bind or tie up in a packet or parcel.

* My resolution is to send you all your letters, well *pack'd* and *packeted*. — *Swift's Letters*.

2. To send away or transport in a packet-vessel.

B. Intransitive: To ply with a packet or dispatch-boat.

pack **fong**, **pak fong**, *s.* [Chinese.]

Min: A Chinese alloy known as white copper. Copper, 40%; zinc, 25%; nickel, 23%.

pack horse, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), *s.*, and *horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying packs or bundles of goods.

* Goods were carried by long trains of *packhorses*. — *Monday's Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

pack **ing**, **pack** **ing**, *pt. pres. a., & s.* [*PACK*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pt. pres. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*: The act or process of binding in a pack or bundle.

2. The act of stuffing or closing a joint.

3. A material used for closing up an empty space, or for stuffing or closing a joint. In the atmospheric engines of Papin, Savary, and Newcomen, the piston was packed airtight by means of flooding its upper surface with water. Watt obtained a patent in 1769 for packing pistons with lubricators. Airtight joints for fruit or jam can-covers are made by screwing or clamping the covers upon a gasket of rubber, or wax or resin is run into a crevice.

* 4. A trick, a cheat, a falsehood, a deception.

* Through the craft *packing* of the cardinal. — *For Marjory's*, p. 292.

11. Masonry: The filling in of a hollow or double wall.

packing **awl**, *s.* An awl for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper, in order to fasten the package by tying.

packing bolt, *s.* *Steam-eng.*: A bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box.

packing box, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A packing-case (q. v.).

2. *Steam-eng.*: A stuffing-box (q. v.).

packing case, *s.* A deal or other box for transportation of goods.

packing needle, *s.* A long curved needle, used for fastening bales, hampers, &c.

* **packing officer**, *s.* An excise officer who superintends the packing of exciseable articles.

* **packing penny**, *s.* A parting present.

* To give a *packing-penny*: To dismiss, as with a parting present.

* Will you give a *packing-penny* to vagrancy? — *Ben Jonson's Case is Altered*, iii. 3.

packing press, *s.* A press for baling cotton, wool, hay, &c. The power, preferably hydraulic, is applied to the platen from beneath.

packing sheet, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A large sheet for packing or covering goods.

2. *Hydrop.*: A wet sheet used for packing patients. Thus enveloped, they have blankets rolled round them, and a down coverlet is placed over all. This is continued for from half an hour to an hour.

packing stick, *s.* A woodder (q. v.).

pack **man**, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *man*.] One who carries a pack; a pedlar.

* **pack** **paunch**, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, and *paunch*.] A devotiver. (*Stoughton's Virgil*; *An.* iv.)

pack **sad** **dle**, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *saddle*.] A saddle constructed for a pack or sumpter animal. It is provided with hooks, rings, and straps to support luggage, stores, or latrines.

* Your hands deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass *packsaddle*. — *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

pack **thread**, **pack** **thread**, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *thread*.] Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

* Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses. — *Shakespeare's Romeo & Juliet*, v. 1.

pack **wax**, *s.* [*PANWAX*.]

pa **ec**, *s.* [*Pery, paco, aljaco*.] *Zool.*: The Alpaca (q. v.).

* **pac**, *s.* [Lat. *pacum* = an agreement, from *pacus*, *pa. par.* of *paciscere* = to stipulate, to agree; Fr. *pac*; Sp. *pacio*; Ital. *pacca*.] A bargain, a compact, an agreement, a contract.

fâte, **fât**, **farc**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**: **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**: **pine**, **pit**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wore**, **wolf**, **work**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûlc**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Syrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **é**; **ey** = **â**; **qu** = **kw**.

* **pac-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pac-tio*, from *pac-tus*, pa. par. of *pac-iscere* = to stipulate; Fr. *pac-tion*.] A compact, a bargain, an agreement. [PACT.]
 "They cannot change the right of the Commonwealth by their *pac-tions*."—*Pringle's Treatise on the Jurisdiction*, (Am. p. 124.)

* **pac-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *pac-tion*; *-al*.] Of the nature of a compact or agreement; by way of compact.
 "The several duties . . . are not *pac-tion-al* and conditional."—*Standeron's Views of Conscience*, p. 126.

* **pac-ti-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *pac-titius*, *pac-titiosus*, from *pac-tus*, pa. par. of *pac-iscere* = to stipulate, to agree.] Settled by compact or agreement. [PACT.]

Pac-to-li-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pactolus (now Bagnoli), a celebrated river of Lydia, rising on Mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermans after watering the city of Sardes. It was famous for its golden sands, which were fabled to have been produced by Midas having bathed in its waters.

pac-tum, *s.* [Lat. = a pact (q.v.).] *Suits Law*: An agreement or contract between two or more persons to do or give anything.
pac-tum-illicitum, *s.*
Suits Law: A term applied to all contracts opposed to law, as being either *contra legem* (= contrary to the law), or *contra bonos mores* (= opposed to or inconsistent with morality or sound policy).

* **pac-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *pac-tus*, pa. par. of *pac-iscere* = to compose.] Composition.
 "The Stone of this country has naturally a slaty *pac-ture*."—*Archæologia*, xxxiv. 22.

pac-u, *s.* [S. American name.] *Ichthyol.*: *Mugilus Pato* (Humboldt), a very large species of Salmonide. It is good eating.

pa-cul, *s.* [Native name.] *Bot.*: A variety of plantain furnishing part of the Manila hemp. (*Cross. of Bot.*)

pad (1), *s.* [Dut. *pad* = a path; Low Ger. *pad*; O. Dut. *padde*, cogn. with Eng. *path* (q.v.).] 1. A path, a footpath, a road.
 "The spouse of the *pad* and the knight of the post."—*Prior's Theobaldus*.
 2. An easy-paced horse; an amble.
 "An *amble* on an *ambling pad*."—*Templeton's Lady of Shelton*, ii. 23.
 3. A highway-robber who infests the road on foot; a footpad. (*Chry. Fable* 46, pt. i.)
 4. The act of robbing; highway robbery.

* **pad-nag**, *s.* A horse of easy paces; one broken to amble.
 "I was about buying a *pad nag* for your sister."—*Cobler's Swanston*, i. 1.

* **pad-nag**, *v.t.* To amble. (*Richardson's Curious*, iii. 255.)

pad (2), * **padde**, *s.* [Another form of *pad* (q.v.).] *I. Ordinary Language*:
 1. A soft cushion; a bundle of the nature of a cushion; a piece of cloth, leather, &c., stuffed with straw, cotton, wool, hay, or other soft material.
 "He was kept in the hands having under him but only a *pad* of straw."—*For. Histories*, p. 34.
 2. A quantity of blotting-paper or other soft material used for writing upon or for blotting written matter; a writing pad.
 3. A bundle.
 4. A pambler, a pod. (PEBLAR.)
 5. Among fish- dealers a measure varying in quantity; a *pad* of mackerel is sixty fish.
 6. A fox's foot. (*Prior*.) In America it is also applied to a hare's foot.
 "Hare's tracks were numerous. Their great soft *pads* had left their imprint every where."—*Barroughs's Journal*, p. 285.

II. Technically:
 1. *Criquet*: A guard or protection for the leg, composed of soft leather stuffed with hair.
 2. *Harness*:
 (1) [HARNESS-PAD].
 (2) [PAD-SADDLE].
 (3) [KNEE-CAP, 2].
 3. *Shipbuilding*: A piece laid over a ship's beam to give the caumber.
 4. *Surgery*: A bag or cushion of any soft material for relieving pressure, supporting a part, or to prevent chafing.

pad cloth, *s.* [HOUSING (1), 1.]
pad plate, *s.*

Harness: An iron bow, either malleable or wrought, upon which the *pad* is made, answering the double purpose of giving stiffness to the *pad* and as a means of attaching the mountings.

pad saddle, *s.*
Harness: A saddle made of leather and *padding* without any tree.

pad screw, *s.*
Harness: 1. A screw-bolt having an ornamental head, used for securing the *pad*-sides to the *pad*-plate, and as an ornament.
 2. A screw to hold the tug-strap and gag flat together.

pad side, *s.*
Harness: The strip of leather attached to the end of the *pad*, which turns up a portion of the girth to hold the latter in its place.

pad tree, *s.*
Harness: A piece of wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness *pad*.

pad (3), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *padde* = a toad.] [PADOE.] A frog, a toad.
 "Latet anguis in herba, there is a *pad* in the straw."—*Fuller's Paschal Sermon*, III. (pt. II), viii. 3.

pad (4), *s.* An abbrev. of *paddle* (2).] (See compound.)

* **pad staff**, *s.* A paddle-staff (?). (*Fuller's Worthies*, ii. 355.)

pad (1), *v.t.* & *t.* [PAD, (1), s.] *A. Intransitive*:
 1. To travel slowly.
 "Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) has the following example, in which the word seems to denote "quick movement."
 "Merry saw . . . as she thought, something most like a *pad*, and it came a great *padding* pace after."—*Hungary's Palgrave's Progress*, pt. iv.

2. To pull on foot.
 "As if you or I should say: We never met with any *padding* on the road, therefore there never was any *padding* there."—*William Mallock's A Discourse on Disobedience* (ed. 1699), p. 7.
 3. To beat a way smooth and level by walking. (*Prior*.)

B. Transitive: To travel over on foot; to walk slowly or wearily along.
 "Two toasts, with all their trinkets gone, *padding* the streets for half-a-crown."—*Somers's Fables*, v. 1.

* *To pad the hoof*: To tramp; to travel on foot.

pad (2), *v.t.* [PAD (2), s.]
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To stuff or furnish with a *pad* or *padding*.
 2. *Dyeing*: To impregnate with a mordant.

pad a lön, *s.* [Hind.] The Hindoo hill. (*Southey's Curse of Kichanai*, xxii, xxiii.)

pad ar, *s.* [Eym. doubtful.] Groats; coarse flour or meal. (*Prior*)
 "In the boiling and sifting of near four teen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *pad ar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility."—*Bottom*.

padde, *s.* [Dut. *padde*; cogn. with Sw. *padde*; Dan. *padde*; O. Dut. *padde*, *pad*.] A toad.

pad ded, *pa. par. or a.* [PAD (2), v.]

padding room, *s.* A room in an asylum having the walls *padding*, so as to prevent violent patients who are confined in it from injuring themselves.
 "In the Devon Asylum the *padding room* is rarely used, except as a sleeping room for feeble patients who are liable to get out of bed, and fall against the walls at night. Its principal use, therefore, is not for seclusion. *Brecknell & Duke's Psychological Medicine* (ed. 1874), p. 676.

pad der, *s.* [Eng. *pad* (1), v.; *-er*.] A foot-pad; a highwayman; a robber on foot. [FOOTPAD.]
 "He squar'd as lock'd use to break, Of *padding* to secure a neck."—*Butler's Hudibras*, iii. 1.

pad ding, *pa. par. or a.* & *s.* [PAD (2), v.] *A. & V.*. As *pa. par.* & *participle* *adiv*; (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. The act of stuffing or forming into a *pad*.

2. A substance or material used for stuffing a bolster, saddle, dress, &c.
 3. A cloth worked out of rags for stuffing collars of coats, &c.
 4. An article or matter inserted in a book, magazine, periodical, &c., in order to extend it to a greater length of size; a *vamp*.
 [It is one of those *vamps* which contain just matter enough to make a *real prospect*, swollen out by *padding*.—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 16, 1873, p. 416.]

II. Colloquial: A method of *padding* painting in which the whole surface of the cloth is uniformly rubbed with a mordant.

padding machine, *s.*
Text. Spec.: An apparatus for mechanically rubbing cotton cloth with a mordant in the process of dyeing.

pad dle, paddyl, *v. & t.* [For *padde*, 4.] Frequent form of *pad* (q.v.) of Prov. Ger. *padding*, *padde* = to walk with short steps, to patter along.]
A. Intransitive:
 1. To play or trifle with the fingers; to pat.
 "Must thou not see her *padding* with the palm of her hand?"—*Shakspeare's Othello*, ii. 1.
 2. To play or dabble in the water with the hands or feet.
 "While *padding* ducks the standing lake does see."—*Long's Shepherd's Boy*.
 3. To use a *paddle*; to row with a *paddle*; to row slowly.
 "He *padding* by the scuffling crowd, See some mermaid like a water hog."—*Green's The Spyten*.

B. Transitive:
 1. To finger; to play or toy with.
 "*Padding* palms and punching fingers."—*Shakspeare's Winter's Tale*, i. 2.
 2. To row or propel with a *paddle* or oar.

pad dle (1), *s.* [PADOE, 1.] *I. Ordinary Language*:
 1. The act of *padding* or dabbling in the water with the hands or feet.
 2. The act of rowing or propelling a boat with an oar or *paddle*; a short easy row.
 3. A small oar or oar for propelling a boat or canoe. A short oar, used without being slugged in a rowlock.
 4. The blade or broad part of an oar; anything resembling the blade of an oar.
 "Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon."—*Beet*, xxiii. 13.
 5. An iron bar or blade for stirring ore in a furnace.
 6. A hat or pallet for working in plastic material.
 7. A shovel or scoop to stir and mix materials, as sand with ashes in glass making.

II. Technically:
 1. *Hydr. Eng.*: The water-door in a lock gate or sluice.
 2. *Naut.*: A float or board of a *paddle-wheel*; a *paddle-board*.
 3. *Zool.*: The swimming apparatus of chelonian reptiles, Ichthyosaurs, Plesiosaurs, &c., and by Buckland (*Bridgewater Treatise*, ch. xiv., § 6) applied to that of the whale.

paddle beam, *s.*
Naut.: One of the two large levers projecting over the sides of a vessel, between which the *paddle* wheels revolve.

paddle board, *s.* [PADDLE (1), s., II. 2.] *paddle box*.
Naut.: The upper case of a steamboat's *paddle-wheel*.
Paddle-box boat: A boat which forms the upper section of the *paddle box*, and is latched in case of emergency.

paddle cock, *s.* [LIME-FISH.]

paddle fish, *s.*
Ichthyol.: The genus *Polyodon* (q.v.)

paddle hole, *s.* [PADDLE-BOARDS.]

paddle shaft, *s.*
Naut.: The shaft or axis on which the *paddle*-wheels revolve.

paddle wheel, *s.*
Naut.: A wheel used in propelling steam-ships. They are usually two in number, one on each side of the ship, and are driven by steam. They are provided with floats or boards on the circumference.

bôn, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **goc**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. *Eng.*
-cian, **-tlan** = **çhan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shùn**. **tion**, **çion** = **zhùn**. **cious**, **tiçus**, **sions** **shus**. **ble**, **dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dol**.

pā-gan-īṣm, 'pa-gan-isme, s. [Eng. pagan; -ism.] The state or condition of a pagan; heathenism; the worship of idols or false gods.

"The ruin of paganism, in the age of Theodosius, is, perhaps, the only example of the total extinction of any ancient and popular superstition.—Gibbon, Roman Empire, ch. XXVIII.

• Used specially of that of ancient Rome. Licinius having made war against Constantine, A.D. 311, and again in 324, after the conversion of the latter to Christianity, was supported by the good wishes and the power of the pagan priests. Constantine believed that paganism was a danger to the throne, and began to discourage it. In 331 he ordered the destruction of the pagan temples throughout the Roman empire. Julian, in 361, began to rebuild them, but the work ceased with his death. In 385 Theodosius I. issued an edict against pagan sacrifices, and soon afterwards closed the temples and the shrines. In 388 the Roman Senate renounced paganism, and in 391 it was legally abolished through the whole Roman empire, and afterwards gradually died away.

pā-gān i t̄y, s. [Eng. pagan; -ity.] The state or condition of a pagan; paganism. "Something of paganism likewise necessarily consequent thereupon.—Cicero's—Intellect System, p. 561.

pā-gan-ize, v.t. & i. [Eng. pagan; -ize.] A. Trans. To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism. B. Intrans. To behave like pagans.

"The paganizing priests and monks."—Prynne's Hist. & Myst. viii. 5.

pā-gān l̄y, adv. [Eng. pagan; -ly.] Like a pagan. "I am not so quaintly superstitious.—More, Immortality of the soul, bk. 1, ch. xv.

pāge (1), s. [Fr., from Low Lat. paganus, accus. of paganus = a servant; Sp. page; Port. pagano; Ital. paggio. The ultimate origin of the word is disputed; Diez referring the Ital. paggio to Gr. παῖδιον (paidion), dimin. of παῖς (pais) = a boy; while Littré prefers the Low Lat. pagus = a rustic, from Lat. pagus = a village.] [PAGAN.]

I. Ordinary Language: 1. A young male attendant upon sovereigns, princes, nobles, and others of high rank; a lad employed to go on errands, attend to the door, &c.

"Promptly as a page Bound on some errand of delight."—Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. A youth, a lad, a boy, a child. "In cradle it lay, and was a proper page."—Chaucer, C. T., 3, 271

3. In America a male attendant upon a legislative body.

II. Technically: 1. Epithet. The track carrying the pallets, which support the newly-moulded bricks. 2. Dress: A contrivance for holding up the skirts of a lady's dress, that they may not drag on the ground. 3. Entom. (Pl.): The family Uranidae (q. v.).

pāge (2), s. [Fr., from Lat. pagina = a page or leaf, so called because the leaves were originally made of strips of papyrus-leaves fastened together; pāgo (root pag-) = to fasten.]

I. Ordinary Language: 1. Lit.: One side of a leaf. "The book from whose pages she sang the old Parian anthem."—Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

2. Figuratively: (1) A record, a writing: as, the pages of Holy Writ. (2) An episode, an event. "A bright page in her military history."—Daily Telegraph, July 24, 1885.

II. Print.: Type set up for one side of a leaf.

page-cord, s. Print.: Strong, smooth cord, cut in suitable lengths to tie up a page of type. It is wound three or four times about the type, and the ends tucked under, not tied.

page-gauge, s. [GAGE, s., II. 6.]

page-paper, s. Print.: Smooth, stout paper, on which the pages of type in the progress of a work are placed safely until a sheet is ready to be imposed.

pāge (1), v.t. [PAGE (1), s.] To attend on or follow as a page. "Will these moss'd trees, That have outlived the eagle, pry the heels?"—Shakspeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

pāgo (2), v.t. [PAGE (2), s.] To mark or number the pages in a book or manuscript.

pāg eant, 'pag en, pāg ent, pag i ant, 'pag in, 'pag-yn, 'pai-ande, 'pay-ande, s. & a. [Low Lat. paganus, from Lat. pagus = to fasten, to fix. For the excrement cf. ancient, tyrant, phœstus, &c.]

B. As substantive:

1. A movable scaffold, on which a play was presented; a stage, a platform. "Euchuffant, a pageant, or scaffold."—Junius, A-memorator, 1355.

2. A play performed upon a stage. "The individual plays were usually called pageants, a name derived from the vehicle on which they were exhibited."—Bard, Origin of the English Drama, i. 2

3. A triumphal car, chariot, statue, figure, or other object exhibited or carried in public shows or processions. "Pageants, a stage or frame whereon pageants be set or carried."—Cultrare.

4. A part in a play. "Alexander played a pageant more worthy to be wandered upon."—Boswell, Cultrare.

5. An exhibition, a spectacle, a show, a theatrical exhibition. "The Cesar's pageant, shown of Brutus' best."—Byron, Cenci, Harold, iv. 59.

6. Anything showy, without stability or duration. "We love the man, the patty pat round you."—Cooper, Task, v. 348.

B. As adj.: Showy, pompous, ostentatious. "Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own, The pageant pageant of such a scullery throne."—Byron, Indian Emperor, v. 1.

pāg-eant, v.t. [PAGEANT, s.] To exhibit in a show; to mimic as in a theatre; to play. "He pageants us."—Shakspeare, Troilus, i. 3.

pāg-eant-r̄y, s. [Eng. pagant; -ry.] Pomp, show, pageants; ostentatious display or shows. "If pageantry be of any use in politics, it is of use as a means of striking the imagination of the multitude."—Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

pāge-hood, s. [Eng. page (1), s.; -hood.] The condition, state, or position of a page.

pa gēl-lūs, s. [Mod. Lat., dim. from pagrus (q. v.).] Ichthy.: A genus of Pagrus (q. v.). Seven species are known. Pagellus erythrinus is the Becker, and P. centropomus the Common Sea-Bream of the English coasts; the young of the latter are called Chad by Cornish and Devon fishermen. P. ornatus is the Spanish Sea Bream, and P. lithophilus, from the Cape of Good Hope, about four feet long, is dried for export and sale to whalers.

pāg-ent (1), s. [PAGEANT, s.]

pāg-ent (2), s. [PAGE.]

pāg-er-ŷ, s. [Eng. page (1), s.; -ry.] The condition, rank, or position of a page; page-hood. "Seven liberal deadly agencies of pageant, Or rather paganism."—Ben Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

pāg-gle, v.t. & i. [Etym. doubtful. "The word seems formed out of reminiscences of paddle and bay; cf. Spanish: Sho pheards Cal.; Feb., 81." (Prof. Word: Old English Drama (Chr. Press. Ser.), p. 255.)

A. Trans.: To impregnate, to render pregnant (C). (Nash; London Stage.)

B. Intrans.: To dangle, to hang heavily. "With strutting dugs that page to the ground."—Greene; From Bacon.

pag-i-ant, s. [PAGEANT, s.]

pagil, s. [PAGE-LE.]

pag-in, 'pag-yn, s. [PAGEANT, s.]

pā-gī-na, s. [Lat. = a leaf, a page.] Bot.: The surface of a leaf.

pāg-in-al, a. [Lat. pagina = a leaf, a page.] Consisting of pages. "An expression proper unto the paginal books of our times."—Browne, Vulgar Errors, bk. v., ch. vi.

pāg-i-nā-tion, s. [Lat. pagina = a page.] The act of paging a book or manuscript; the system of marks or figures on pages.

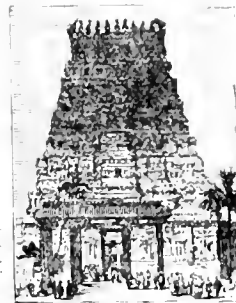
pag-ine, s. [Lat. pagina.] A page of a book.

pāg-ing, s. [Eng. page, v.] The act of marking or numbering the pages of a book or manuscript; pagination.

pag-ing machine, s. Print.: A machine for giving the consecutive numbers to the pages of an account or blank book. [NUMERATING MACHINE.]

pa-go-da, pa-gōd, 'pa-go-tha, s. [Port. pagoda, pāgo = a corrupt. of Pag = pag, lōch = an idol-temple, from lat. = an idol, an image, and lōch = a habitation.]

1. The temple of an idol in India. They belong both to antiquity and modern times. Some are wonderfully large and magnificent. They consist of one or more quadrangular courts with towers at the corners, surrounded by a wall. Large pyramids rising in stages cover the entrance, behind which extend colonnades. Inside the courts are lustal pools, colonnades, and large halls, called Tsalutris, which are used to lodge pilgrims. Small side-temple appear with cupolas surmounting the egressory buildings. Behind the first court is often a second and a third, in which, finally, the chief temple stands. Although the architecture of all these constructive designs has no pretensions to artistic or poetic importance, still a wonderfully fantastic effect is produced by a tasteless excess in peculiar ornamentation and architectural features. The most important pagodas are those of Madura, Tanjore, and Chidambaram. The most celebrated is that of Angkorant, in the island of Ramisseram, completed towards the end of the twelfth century. All these buildings are of a pyramidal shape, with vertical stages, which are separated by curved roofs and terminate above in the form of a cupola. Rows of small cupolas stand out from the roofs of the stages.



PAGODA.

"Wild crests as pagod ever decked."—Scott, Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

2. An idol. "These Deval thines of sdre sway, With fronts of brass and feet of clay."—Byron, Isle of Sappho.

3. A coin of gold or silver, current in Hindustan, and varying in value in different localities from 8s. to 9s. sterling. The coin is of the exact size of the illustration, and its value by weight in England is 7s. 6d.



PAGODA.

pagoda stone, [PAGODITE.]

pagoda tree, s. 1. Bot.: Phœnix acuminata, a small, elegant tree, common about villages in India. The flowers are white and yellow, tinged with red. 2. A mythic India tree, supposed to bear the coins called pagoda as its fruit.

• To shake the pagoda tree: To obtain money in India by some smart and easy process. (Congo-India.)

pa-gō-dite, s. [Eng. pagoda], s. ill. -ite (M. v.). Mine. Argil.

1. A compact variety of pyrophyllite (q. v.), which is sometimes used for slate pencils. 2. The same as ALUMINOLITE (q. v.).

pāg-ō-m̄-ŷ, s. [Gr. páyos (pay-) = see, and gē (ge-) = a mouse.] Zool.: A genus of Phœcæa, founded by

Gray. There are two species inhabiting the North Sea and North Pacific and the coasts of Europe. One is the *Urochloa*, and the other is *Rhizophora*. See generally *Yallasson* with *Phloea* (1912).

***pa goph i lus**, *n.* [Lat., from *gophos* (gr. ἰσ) = a mole, and *phila* = loving.] A genus of Phloera, founded by Gray. There are two species, from the North Pacific and North Atlantic. *Pagophila* (S. Parnassus) is the saddleback of Common European Sea, with a host of other popular names.

pa gri na, *n.* [Lat., from *grana* = grain, and *na* = shell.] A group of Spanish (Sea-Biscuits). The shells have a central tooth in front, and ridges at the sides. They feed on molluscs and crustaceans; genera, *Lithinus*, *Sphaerodon*, *Paedulus*, *Paginus*, and *Chrysophtys*.

pag rus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *παγρος* (*pagros*) = of a plain, and *rus* (*rus*) = otherness.] *Belonti*: A genus of *Pagrus* (p.y.). Thirteen species are known, chiefly from the warmer parts of the temperate zones. *Pagrus* *sericus*, *P. auratus*, and *P. lucerna* are from the Mediterranean; *P. major*, from the coasts of the United States, is the Seup, Forzy, or Misheup, an important food-fish, about eighteen inches long, weight about four pounds. *P. erugineus*, the Snapper, is very common on the shores of Australia and New Zealand. It is excellent eating, and attains a length of three feet and a weight of about twenty pounds.

***pag u ma**, *n.* [A word of no signification.] *Zool.*: Gray's name for *Gala lucipolis*, to which he gave generic distinction. (*Hibernica*.)

pa gur i an, *n.* [Mod. Lat., *pagurus* (Eng. add. suff. -ian).] *Zool.*: 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Pagurus*. 2. *Belonti*: Any individual of the genus *Pagurus*.

pa gur i dae, *n.* [Mod. Lat., *paguridae* (S.); Lat. fem. plur. suff. -idae.] *Zool.*: Hermit Crabs, Soldier Crabs; a family of Anomura (p.y.). There are three genera, *Pagurus*, *Chelodius*, and *Baryx*.

pa gur us, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *παγυρος* (*pagyros*) = from *παγυρος* (*pagyros*) = to be soiled, and *ος* (*os*) = a male.] *Zool.*: 1. *Belonti*: Hermit-crab, Soldier-crab; the typical genus of the family *Paguridae*. The species, seven of which are British, are numerous on almost every coast. They occupy the eastern shells of gastropods, attaching themselves thereto by the hooked appendages of the abdomen. (*B. V.*) The genus is apparently represented in the Red Crag, which is of Pliocene age.

pah, *n.* [Native name.] In New Zealand a native name for the Kumpu.

pah, *n.* [An onomatopoeic word.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt. "And smelt out *Pah!*" — *Shakesp. Hamlet*, v. 1.

paid, **paide**, **payd**, **payed**, *part. d. pres.* = *f*. [PAY (1), P.]

pai deu ties, *n.* [Gr. παιδοτρος (*paideutros*) = *paide* = (to be) = (the art) of education; *-tros* = (*tro*) = to educate; *pais* (*paiz*), genit. *paidos* (*paibos*) = a boy, a child.] The science or art of education or teaching.

pai dle, *n.* [PAY (2), P.] A hoe, a plough-staff, spade. (*Sabbath*.)

paidee coek, *n.* [PAY (1), P.]

pai dle, *v.* [PAY (2), P.] To paddle, to dabble, to dilly-dally. *See*: to walk with short, quick steps.

paic, *n.* [PAY (1), P.]

***paic**, *v.* [PAY (1), P.] 1. Satisfied. 2. Pay for, to discharge a ward.

pai gle, **pa gil**, **pa gle**, *n.* [Ety. doubtful.] *Physiol.*: A word used by the Cowslip. "Pain is a great evil, but it is a necessary evil." — *Boissac. Medical*, 1643.

palk, *v.* [PAEK.] To beat, to thrash. (*Sabbath*.)

paiks, *s.* [PAIK.] Blows; a beating, a thrashing. (*Sabbath*.) "He deserved his *paiks* for it." — *Scott. Lang. Man. nerrang*, ch. XXVI.

pail, **payle**, **palle**, **peal**, *n.* [O Fr. *paier*, *pailler*, from Lat. *paella* = dimin. of *paella* = a dish; It. *paella* = a pail, a bowl; Gael. *paill* = a bowl.] A vessel of metal or wood, in which milk or water is carried.

pail brush, *n.* A brush with hard, stiff bristles, used in dunnets, kitchens, &c., for cleaning the anzies of pails and other vessels.

pail lathe, *n.* A lathe in which buckets are turned on the outer and inner sides, the ends trued and dressed, and the rice made.

pail machine, *n.* A bucket-making machine. [PAY (4), P.]

pail nail, *n.* A nail used in making some kinds of buckets.

pail er, *n.* [Lat. *palearis* = pertaining to chaff; *palear* = chaff.] A straw bed, a palliasse. "At this day we use still to call our *paileks* still by the name of *strawmatt*." — *P. Holland: Phos*, xix. 3.

pail ful, *n.* [Eng. *paill*; *ful* (b).] The quantity that a pail will hold. "You same eland cannot chuse but fall by *paillab*." — *Shakesp. Temp.*, ii. 2.

***paillasse** (or **pail yas**), *n.* [PALLIASSE.]

pail let, *n.* [PAILET (2).]

pail mail, *n.* & *v.* [PAIL-MAIL.]

pain, **paine**, **payne**, **pcine**, **peyne**, *n.* Fr. *peine*, from Lat. *paena* = punishment, penalty, pain, from Gr. *παινα* (*paia*) = penalty; cogn. with Sp. *pena*, & Ital. *pena*; Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pena*; O. Fr. *pena*; M. H. Ger. *paen*; A. S. *pen*; Dut. *pen*; Eng. *paen* (Y.).] 1. *Medicinal Language*:

1. Penalty or punishment suffered; suffering or evil inflicted or following, as the penalty or punishment of a crime. Now only in the phrases, *in pena* of *paenas* and *penalties*. "On the *pena* of death." — *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

2. Bodily suffering; distress, torture, or suffering of the body arising from a derangement of the functions, or from a separation of parts, tension, or pressure; an afflicting sensation of the body; an ache, a smart, a throe. "But whanne *sch* bath borne a some now *sch* thinketh not on the *payne* for now for a man is born into the world." — *B. Gylfe. John*, xxi.

3. (*Pl.*) *Specific*: The throes or travail of childbirth. "She loved herself and traveled; for her *payne* came upon her." — *1 Samuel*, iv. 19.

4. Uneasiness or distress of mind; anxiety, solicitude. "5. Labour; task to be performed. "To refresh the mind of an After his studies of his usual *care*." — *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

6. Trouble, labour. "So long was the *trayne*, or it wer brought to stalle, It wer to me grete *payne* for to telle it alle." — *Robert de Brunne*, p. 27.

7. Careful application of labour; care; trouble taken about anything. (Generally used in the plural, as, To take *paenas*. To be at *paenas*.)

8. In this sense, *paenas* was formerly used as a singular noun. "Bill of *paenas* and *penalties*." [BILL (3), S., B. I. 2 (10).]

II. *Physiol.*: The stimulation beyond a certain amount of any ordinary nerve of general feeling produces pain; so does almost any stimulation of an ordinary nerve trunk. (*Foster*.)

pain, **paine**, **peine**, **peyne**, *v. t. & i.* [PAIN, S.]

A. *Transitive*: 1. To punish; to inflict punishment or penalties on. "I... write to Denmark to bruyne from thence men bounden unto Jerusalem that thei schulden be *penyed*." — *Wycliffe. Bible*, xxiii.

2. To cause to endure bodily or physical suffering; to afflict or distress with bodily pain; to torture. "Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *payned* by the fetter." — *Addison*. 3. To cause to suffer mentally; to afflict

with mental pain; to distress, to agonize, to torture, to grieve.

"I am *payned* at my very heart because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet." — *Jeremiah*, iv. 19.

4. To trouble, to worry. "It needeth not to *peyne* you with the corle." — *Chaucer. C. T.*, l. 1748.

5. To exert; to put to pains or trouble. (With the reflexive pronoun.) "Ever more these bags themselves did *payne* To sharpen him." — *Spenser. F. Q.*, v. xii. 41.

B. *Intrans.*: To suffer. "So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to *payne*." — *Daniel*, in *English Garner*, l. 596.

***pain a ble**, **payn a ble**, **pen i ble**, *a.* [Eng. *paen*; -able.]

1. Causing pain; full of pain; painful. "The manacles of *Asyages* were not the lesse *swarty* and *paynyble*, for being composed of gold or silver." — *Keightley. Liberty's Servitude*, ch. ii.

2. Taking pains; careful, watchful, diligent, anxious. "My body is as so redy and so *paynyble* To waken that my stomack is destroyed." — *Chaucer. C. T.*, l. 7428.

***paineh**, *n.* [PAUN-H.]

***pain de main**, **payn de mayne**, **paine maine**, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of his white bread. "*Payndemaynes* prevally." — *Shewlett* [in *the*] *penalty*. — *Ms. Library*, A. I. 17, fo. 135.

pain ful, **paine full**, **pein full**, **peyn ful**, *a.* [Eng. *paen*, s.; *ful* (b).]

1. Taking pains; careful, industrious; painstaking. "Within fourteen generations the royal blood of the kings of Judah ran in the veins of plain Joseph, a *paynyble* carpenter." — *Faller. Holy War*, bk. v., ch. xxix.

2. Full of or causing pain, uneasiness, or distress of body; accompanied by pain or suffering. "Placed with cramps and gouts and *paynyble* fits." — *Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece*, 856.

3. Causing mental pain, suffering, or anxiety; distressing, grievous. "Thy part is done—thy *paynyble* part." — *Wordsworth. White Doe*, ii.

4. Requiring labour, toil, or exertion; laborious, toilsome. "Marching in the *paynyble* field." — *Shakesp. Henry V.*, iv. 3.

5. Difficult, hard. "When I thought to know this, it was too *paynyble* for me." — *Palmer*, lxxxii. 16.

6. Done or executed with care and painstaking; exact, precise.

pain ful ly, *adv.* [Eng. *paenful*; -ly.]

1. With care or painstaking; industriously, diligently. "Whoever would be truly thankful, let him live in some honest vocation, and therein bestow himself faithfully and *paynyfully*." — *Saunderson. Sermons*, l. 251.

2. With pain or suffering of body or mind; so as to cause pain.

pain ful ness, **peyn ful nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *paenful*; -ness.]

1. Painful or laborious effort; painstaking, carefulness, exactness, laboriousness. "D the holiness of their living, and *paynyfulness* of their preaching." — *Faller. Holy War*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. The quality of being painful, or of causing pain or suffering; pain or suffering, physical or mental. "In the way that thou goest, weariness, *paynyfulness*, hunger, perils." — *Bunyan. Pilgrim's Progress*, l. 1.

pai nim, **pay nym**, *s. & v.* [PAYNIM.]

pain less, **pain les**, *a.* [Eng. *paen*; -less.] Free from pain; not attended with or causing pain. "Stoop with their *paynyble* shafts, and strike them dead." — *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, xv.

pain less ly, *adv.* [Eng. *paenless*; -ly.] In a painless manner; without pain.

pain less ness, **paine less nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *paenless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being painless; freedom from pain; as, The *paenlessness* of a surgical operation.

"If not health, yet relaxation and *paenlessness*." — *Ep. Hall. Contempl. The Bloody Issue healed*.

***pain s**, *s.* [PAIN, S., I. 7.]

pains tak er, *n.* [Eng. *paens*, and *taker*.] One who takes pains in the doing of anything; a painstaking person. "I'll prove a true *paينتaker* day and night." — *Guy. (Tobd)*.

fatc, **fat**, **fare**, **amidst**, **what**, **fall**, **father**; **wé**, **wét**, **hère**, **camél**, **her**, **thère**; **pine**, **pit**, **sirc**, **sir**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wore**, **wolf**, **work**, **whò**, **sô**: **mûte**, **eüb**, **eure**, **unite**, **eür**, **rûle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

pains-tāk-īng, 'paynes tak yng, n. & s. [Eng. pains, and taking.]

A. As adv.: Taking pains in the doing of anything; laborious, careful, diligent, industrious; characterized by care and attention.

B. As subst.: The taking of care or pains; careful attention.

'pāins' wōr thīy, n. [Eng. pains, and worth.] Deserving of pains, care or attention; repaying the taking of pains.

pāint, paynt, 'peint, 'peynt, vt. & s. [O. Fr. peindre, peinte (Fr. peinte), pa. par. of peindre, peindre (Fr. peindre) = to paint, from Lat. pingo (pa. par. pictus) = to paint; allied to Sansc. ping = to dye, to colour; pingtu = yellow, tawny.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally: To cover or coat with paint; to lay colour or colouring substances on; to decorate or adorn with colour, as, To paint a house or a wall.

2. To colour, to dye, to tinge.

3. To represent by delineation and colours; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colours.

4. To represent by delineation and colours; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colours.

5. To represent by delineation and colours; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colours.

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37. To represent by delineation and colours; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colours.

38. To represent by delineation and colours; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colours.

39. To represent by delineation and colours; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colours.

'2. Fig.: Artificial, counterfeit, mixed.

II. Bot. (Of colours): Disposed in streaks of unequal intensity.

'painted bat, s. [KERIVOTIA.]

'painted cloth, s. Cloth or canvas painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry.

'painted cup, s.

Bot. An American name for Castilleja.

'painted emys, s.

Zool.: Emyd. picta, common in the Eastern and Central States of the American Union.

'painted lady, s.

Entom.: Pygostolus picta. Wings pale orange-red, mottled with black, the forewings with five white spots. The caterpillar feeds on thistles, and in some years the butterfly is extremely common in waste places.

'painted mischief, s. Playing cards.

'painted plectropus, s.

Zool.: Plectropus pictus, a frog from Manila. The ground tint is brown, with black spots.

'painted ray, s.

Ichthy.: Raja maculata, the Homely Ray.

'painted snipes, s. pl.

Ornith.: The genus Rhynchaea (q.v.).

pāint-ēr (1), 'paint our, s. [Eng. paint; 'er.]

1. One who paints; one whose occupation is to paint; a house-painter (q.v.).

2. An artist who represents scenes in nature, by the aid of colour, on flat surfaces. Painters may be divided into four principal grades, the historic painter, the landscape painter, the portrait painter, and the marine painter; and subdivided into others, which comprehend the genre painters and those connected with the manufacturing arts.

3. For if a painter would paint a pike With asses feet, and headed as an ape, It couldst not. Chaucer: Troilus & Criseide, II.

painter and glazier, s. A tradesman who combines the business of a house painter with that of a glazier (q.v.).

'painter stainer, s.

1. A painter of coats-of-arms; an heraldic painter.

2. A member of the guild or livery in London so called.

'painter's colic, s. [LEAD-POISONING.]

pāint-ēr (2), s. [A corruption of Mid. Eng. junter = a mouse, from O. Fr. junteira = a snare for birds; junteira = a great swoop-net (Cotgrave); Lat. junteira = a hunting-net for wild beasts, from Gr. junteira (junteira) = catching all. mas (junt), neut. junte (junt) = all, and thyr (thyr) = a wild beast; Ital. junteira, junteira = fowling-net; Fr. junteira; Gerl. junteira = a snare.]

Nautical:

1. The bow rope which fastens a boat to a wharf or alongside a ship.

2. A rope by which the shank of an anchor is secured to the gunwale; a shank-painter.

pāint-ēr (3), s. [See def.] A corruption of painter. (American.)

pāint-ēr lī, n. [Eng. painter (U); -ly.] Like a painter's work.

3. It was a very white and red virtue, which you could pick out of a painter's glove at a visage. Soling: Arcadia, bk. I.

pāint-ēr ship, 'paint our-ship, [Eng. painter (U); -ship.] The state or condition of a painter.

4. Let him strive also to continue still in his chief painter-ship. Bishop Goodwin: Of True Obedience, fol. 42.

pāint-īng, 'paynt yng, pr. par., n., & s. [PAINT, E.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adv.: (See the Verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, art, or occupation of laying on colours, or of producing upon a plane surface the form and colour of objects by means of a pencil or crayon, and of various coloured substances or pigments; the art or act of

covering surfaces with pigments for decoration or protection. Painting consists of two principal parts: design, or the art of representing the contour of objects, and colour, which gives to the object not only the colour, but also the form and relief proper to each object. The different subjects with which painting is occupied are: historical, portraiture, landscape, genre, sea pieces, battle pieces, fruit and flowers, miniature. The technical processes of painting are: to see, to distemper, with an aqueous medium, a gesso, with a wax medium. In glass and enamel painting the medium is oil, with which the majority of paintings are executed. [DIPLOMAT ENAMEL PAINTING, FINESS, GLASS-PAINTING.]

2. True poetry the painter's power displays. True painting emulates the poet's lays. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

3. A picture; the representation or likeness of anything executed in colours.

4. The Lord's Day of tremulous garrulosity his slowness. The painter's eye was modest in his slowness. M. Frankes: Hervey's Travels, Chronicle, vol. II, etc. xix.

5. Colour laid on; paint.

6. You'll stain your lips with oily painting. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

'pāint-īng nēss, s. [Eng. painting; -ness.] Picturesqueness.

7. The expression and painterliness of the style. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

'pāint-īng, n. [Eng. painting; -ness.] That cannot be painted, depicted, or described.

8. By woe his painter's patience it reveals. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

'pāint-rēss, s. [Eng. paint; -ress.] A female painter.

'pāint-ūr, 'peint-ūr, s. [O. Fr. (U). peinture.] The art of painting; painting.

9. The showy arch, with thousand shows. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

pāint-y, n. [Eng. paint, s.; -y.] A term applied to paintings of which the appearance is unnatural, and the method by which the effect is produced is obtruded on the spectator.

10. Although the caricatures are rather pretty, his work is very pretty. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

pair, 'paire, 'payrc, 'peire, 'peyre, [Fr. pair = a pair or couple of, from pair = like, alike, equal, matching, from Lat. par = accens, of par = equal, alike; Sp. par; Ital. par; Gerl. par; Dan. par.] [PAR, PAIR, S.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Two equal or like things; two things of a kind, similar in form, or applied to the same purpose or use; a couple.

2. There by three garters, half a pair of gloves. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

3. Two of a sort; a couple, a brace; a set of two.

4. In trembling pairs (alone they dared not tread). The astonished slaves. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

5. A married couple; man and wife.

6. There Banck and Philemon by d. and there. Had by d. long married, and a happy pair. [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

7. Two horses harnessed to a carriage, as, To drive in a carriage and pair.

8. A set; any number of like or equal things; as, a pair of cards = a pack of cards; a pair of organs = a set of organs; a pair of organs; a pair of staves = a flight of staves; a pair of beads = a set of beads, &c.

9. II. Technically:

1. Mining: A gang, a party. [PAIR, S.]

2. Parliament: Two members, belonging to opposite parties, who agree not to vote on some special occasion, or for a certain time. [PAIRING, U.]

3. We want a brace of pairs, said Lord Miffed. Will you two fellows part? [See a Poem, Essay, Art of Poetry, &c.]

4. Pair of values:

Math.: Two values so related that neither can exist without the other. Thus, in an equation between two variables, if any value be assumed for one, and the corresponding value of the other be deduced, the assumed and deduced values are called a pair of values. Conversely, if either of the deduced values be substituted, the assumed value will result.

5. Pair royal, s. Three similar things specified, three cards of a suit in certain games, as three queens, three aces, &c. Also with Parad. and Pal.

6. Double pair-royal: Four cards of a suit, as four kings, &c.

bōil, bōy: pōit, jōwī: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench: go, gēm: thin, thīs: sin, aš: çxpect, çxenophon, çxist. īng. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhūn: çtion, -çsion = çhūn. -cions, çious, çious şhus. çlic, çlic, ç ççl, çççl.

two orders, Chondropterygii and Ganoidi. (*Ganoides*.)

pāl æ ich thý ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *palaichthios*; Eng. aff. *suff. -ic*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Palaeichthyes (q.v.).

Remnants of the *palaichthian* fauna are the sturgeons and the Lampreys. —*Günther, Study of Fishes*, p. 26.

pāl æ in a chūs, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Mod. Lat. *incola* (q.v.).]

Palaenot.: A genus of brachyurous deep-pools, with one species, *Palaenotus latipennis*, founded on remains from the Lower Oolite.

pāl æ mōn, s. [Lat., from Gr. Παλαίμων (*Palaímon*) = a name of the sea-god Melicertes, who was friendly to shipwrecked mariners.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Palaeonidae (q.v.). *Palaemon serratus* is the Common Prawn. [FRANCS.]

pāl æ mō-ni-an, s. [Lat. *palaemon*; Eng. *suff. -ian*.]

Zool. (Pl.): The family Palaeonidae (q.v.)

pāl æ mōn-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *palaemon*; fem. pl. adj. *suff. -ī-dæ*.]

Zool.: A family of macrourous crustaceans containing the Shrimps and Prawns. The head or rostrum is serrated.

pāl æ o, prof. [PALEO.]

pāl æ ō-āl-bite, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Eng. *albite*.]

Min.: A name given to a mineral from Norway, but without description. Probably an altered albite.

pāl æ ō-bōt-a-ný, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Eng. *botany*.]

Nat. Science: That branch of Palaeontology which deals with organic remains belonging to the Vegetable Kingdom.

"The difficulties which attend the study of *Palaenology*." —*Nicholson, Palaeontology*, ii. 3. (Note.)

pāl æ ōc-ar-is, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *καρπ* (*karpos*) = a shrimp, a prawn.]

Palaenot.: A bival. Crustacean genus, with a single species, *Palaenocaris tipus*, from the Coal-measures of North America. Nicholson regards it as an "early and comprehensive type of the Podophthalma, characterized by the persistent segmentation of the thorax, but in other respects presenting considerable resemblance to the macrourous decapods." The legs are undivided. It is usually referred to the Stomatopoda.

pāl æ ō-cās-tor, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Lat. *castor* = a beaver.]

Palaenot.: An extinct form of Beaver from the Miocene of New Mexico.

pāl æ ō-čēr-cūs, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *κερκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail, or *κερκος* (*kerkos*) = a filicon.]

Palaenot.: A fossil bird of raptoial type from the European Miocene.

pāl æ ō-čē-tūs, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *κίτος* (*kitos*) = a sea monster.]

Palaenot.: A doubtful genus of Balanidae, founded on cervical vertebra (supposed to belong to a baleen whale), discovered in glacial accumulations near Ely. They were probably washed out of the Kimmridge Clay.

pāl æ ō-čhœ-rūs, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *χοίριος* (*chouros*) = a swine.]

Palaenot.: A genus of Suidæ, from the European Miocene. It resembles *Sus* (q.v.) in most respects, but the tubercles of the molars are more distinctly enmeshed.

pāl æ ō-chor-da, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *χορδή* (*chorde*) = a string.] [PLANOLITES]

pāl æ ōc-ō-mā, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Lat. *coma* = hair.]

Palaenot.: A genus of Star-fishes, from the Upper Silurian. "Possibly an old form of the living Bird's-foot Star-fishes." (*Nicholson*.)

pāl æ ō-cō-rý-nē, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Mod. Lat. *coryph* (q.v.).]

Palaenot.: A genus of doubtful affinity, consisting of minute organisms attached to margins of Lacc-corals, from the Scotch Coal-measures. By some authorities they are referred to Corynida; according to others they

are really peculiar processes belonging to Fenestella.

pāl æ ō-cō-rýs-tēs, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Mod. Lat. *corpus* (q.v.).]

Palaenot.: A Brachyurous Crustacean, akin to the modern Corystes (q.v.), and probably with the habits of that genus. Found in the Gault and Greensand of England.

pāl æ ō-cōs-mic, n. [Prof. *pala-*, and Lat. *cosmos*.] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

pāl æ ō-cri-nōid, s. [PALEOCRIINOIDA.]

Palaenot.: Any individual of the extinct family (or order) Palaeocriinoidæ (q.v.).

"See also, also, the *Palaenocriinids* have a city." —*Nicholson, Palaeontology*, p. 27.

pāl æ ō-cri-nōi-dē-a, s. pl. [Prof. *pala-*, and Mod. Lat. *crinoides*.]

Palaenot.: An extinct family of the order (or order) of the class Crinoidæ (q.v.). It contains three genera, Actinocrinus, Cyathocrinus, and Platycrinus.

pāl æ ō-crys-tic, n. [For *cryst.* see PALEOCRISTICSEA.] Belonging to, connected with, or found in or near the Palaeocystic Sea.

"The *palaecystic* lies in Roiscon channel." —*A. H. Michelson, Treatise on Fossil Fishes*, p. 73.

palaecorystic sea, s.

Phys. Geog.: (See *EXTRACT*.)

"We had long been aware that the ice of which this part of the floor was composed consisted of late massive floes, not of a new season's formation, but the erosion of ages, real thickbered ice. Except along the west coasts of Banks and Finner Patrick Islands, no such ice had ever before been met with in the Arctic regions. It therefore became desirable to apply to it a special name by which it might be provisionally known. After some discussion, Captain Nares (1851) decided upon calling the region *ice*, on the southern border of which we were wintering, the '*Palaecorystic Sea*,' the name being derived from the two Greek words *παλαιος*, ancient, and *κρυσταλλος*, ice. This term was used for the great floe in polar sea during the remaining period of our detention on its borders." —*A. H. Michelson, Treatise on Fossil Fishes*, p. 25.

pāl æ ō-č-ý-ōn, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *κων* (*konon*) = a dog.]

Palaenot.: A somewhat doubtful genus from the Brazilian bone caves, of Post Pliocene age. It probably belongs to the Canidae.

pāl æ ō-čth-nō-lōg-ic-āl, n. [Eng. *palaenothology* (a), *-ic-āl*.] Of or pertaining to the science of palaeothology (q.v.).

pāl æ ō-čth-nōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *palaenothology* (a), *-ist*.] One learned or versed in the science of palaeothology.

pāl æ ō-čth-nōl-ō-gý, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Eng. *ethnology*.] The ethnology of the earliest times. (*Archæology*, lxx. 103.)

pāl æ ō-čč-a, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *γαία* (*gaiā*), poet. for *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geol.: A division of the earth for zoological purposes proposed by Mr. Schaber. It includes the Palaarctic, Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

"Mr. Schaber had grouped his regions primarily into *Pala-æta* and *Neogæta*, the old and new worlds of zoologists, a division which strikingly accords with the distribution of the present forms, but not so well with that of mammalia or reptiles." —*Bull. Geog. Inst. Animals*, v. 33.

pāl æ ō-čč-ān, n. [Eng. *palaenotia*; *-ān*.] Living in, pertaining to, or characteristic of the zoological region known as Palaægia (q.v.).

pāl æ ō-čč-ēnc, n. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *γενναίος* (*genaios*) = to produce.]

Geol.: A term used by some continental geologists to denote the older tertiary strata. [NOGENE.]

pāl æ ō-čč-graph, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *γραφία* (*graphia*) = to write.] An ancient manuscript.

pāl æ ō-čč-rhœr, s. [Eng. *palaenograph*; *-r*.] One who is skilled in palaeography (q.v.).

"This would supply a fair ground of complaint to the stricter school of palaeographers." —*Atheosarc.*, Dec. 26, 1851, p. 84.

pāl æ ō-čč-graph-ic, pāl æ ō-čč-graph-ic-āl, n. [Eng. *palaenograph* (a), *-ic-āl*.] Of or pertaining to palaeography.

"Followed by a detailed palaeographical appendix." —*Atheosarc.*, Oct. 4, 1851, p. 42.

pāl æ ō-čč-rhœst, s. [Eng. *palaenograph*; *-st*.] The same as PALAEOGRAPHY (q.v.).

pāl æ ō-g-ra-phy, s. [Eng. *palaenograph*; *-y*.]

1. An ancient manner of writing; ancient manuscripts collectively.

"From the *palaeography* this is indubitably the most ancient monument extant which teaches us the correct use of the *palaeography*." —*Archæology*, p. 27.

2. The art or science of deciphering ancient inscriptions, writing, manuscripts, papyrus, &c., by the knowledge of the characters, signs, and abbreviations used by the writers of sculptures of various nations at different times; the study of ancient writings and inscriptions, and modes of writing.

pāl æ ō-lin-cr-ax, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *αἰὼν* (*aiōn*) = an hawk.]

Palaenot.: A genus of Falconidae from the European Miocene.

pāl æ ō-ich-thy-ōl-ō-gý, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Eng. *ology*.]

Nat. Science: The science or study of fossil fishes.

pāl æ ō-ju-lus, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Mod. Lat. *-ulus* (q.v.).]

Palaenot.: A genus of millepeds of Permian age.

pāl æ ō-lag-us, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *λαγός* (*lagos*) = a hare.]

Palaenot.: A genus of Leporidae from the Miocene of North America.

pāl æ ō-la-mā, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Mod. Lat. *Ac. lamia*.]

Palaenot.: A genus of Trochoda, from the Pliocene of South America.

pāl æ ō-lē-mur, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Lat. *Ac. lemnia*.]

Palaenot.: A genus of Lemnidae from the Miocene of France, presenting resemblances to the living *Gadzo* (q.v.).

pāl æ ō-lith, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] Any unpolished stone implement belonging to the earliest Stone Age. (*Antiquity Rev.*, Jan., 1882, p. 87.)

pāl æ ō-lith-ic, n. [Prof. *pala-*, and Eng. *lithic*.]

Archæol.: The term applied by Sir John Lubbock (afterwards Lord Avebury) to the first of the four great epochs into which he divides Prehistoric Archaeology. It is the more ancient portion of the Stone Age (q.v.).

"Man shared the possession of Europe with the mammoth, the cave-bear, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, and other extinct animals. This we may call the *palaolithic* period." —*Prehistoric Times*, vol. 1851, p. 2.

pāl æ ō-lō-gist, s. [Eng. *palaenology* (a), *-ist*.] One who is versed in palaeology; one who studies or writes on palaeology.

pāl æ ōl-ō-gý, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; the study or knowledge of antiquity; archaeology.

pāl æ ō-mē-phī-tis, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Mod. Lat. *meplatia* (q.v.).]

Palaenot.: A genus of Mustelidae, from the Miocene Tertiary of Western Europe.

pāl æ ō-mēr-ýx, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *μαρμαίριος* (*marmairos*) = a mummifying fish, like the Scuiris." (*Lubbock's Soil*).] [SCURIS.]

Palaenot.: A genus of Cervidae, from the Upper Miocene of Europe.

pāl æ ō-mys, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Palaenot.: A genus of Octodontidae, from the Miocene of Europe. Probably related to the living West Indian genus *Captomyia*.

pāl æ ō-na-tro-lite, s. [Prof. *pala-*, and Lat. *-lith*.]

Nat. Science: The same as BEU-MANSLIDE (q.v.).

pāl æ ō-ne-mer-tō-a, s. pl. [Prof. *pala-*, and Mod. Lat. *-atula*.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Nomenclæ (q.v.), containing, for the most part, primitive forms. The genera, *Carnella*, *Cephalothrix*, *Pohia*, and *Yabennia*.

pāl æ ō-nis-čī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *paleoniscus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -ada*.]

Palaenot.: A family of Lepidodermidæ; scales thin, flat, but not fused together as in med

bōil, bōy: pōut, jōwl; **cat, çell, chorus, çhin, hençh**: go, gem; **thin, this**: sin, aç; **expect, Xenophon, exist**: ph = f. **-cian, -tian** = şan. **-tion, -sion** = şun; **-tion, -şion** = şun. **-cious, -tious, -sious** = şus. **ble, -dle, ac.** = bçl, del.

with a small set, minute, rather blunt teeth. Palæoniscus, Amphipterius, Pteroniscus, and Pterolepis. Range in the Carboniferous and Permian.

pal æ ô nis cus. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *palæos* (paleo) = a marine fish resembling the cod.]

Palæoniscus. The type genus of the family Palæoniscidae (p.v.). Forty species are known, *Palæoniscus fossilis* is the most common, and was the first recognised species. *P. fossilis* apparently the last representative of the genus, survives till the Secondary period, its remains being found in the Kemper beds at Rowington, Warwickshire.

pal æ on ti na. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *palæon* (paleo) = existing things.]

Palæontia. A genus of Butterflies from the Stonehill State (Lower Miocene). The sole species, *Palæontia palæontia*, is regarded as intermediate life between the living groups, *Nymphalidae* and *Satyridæ*, and is allied to the Brassicidæ.

pal æ on tô graph ic al. [Eng. *palæo-* (paleo), and Gr. *graphein* (graphein) = pertaining or relating to palæontology.]

Palæontographia. A society formed in London on March 25, 1847, for teaching and describing every known British fossil. It had been slightly preceded in date on the Continent by the publications of Dörker and Von Meyer's *Palæontographia*, B. James, 1847, of 100 members, and eight months later, 1847. It has rendered great service to Geology.

pal æ on tôg ra phý. [Prof. palæo., Gr. *palæon* (paleo), *tôg* (topog), and *phý* (phy) = a drawing.] Pertaining to palæontology.

Palæontology. The department of palæontology which addresses itself to furnishing accurate figures and descriptions of fossils.

pal æ on tô lôg ic al. [Eng. *palæo-* (paleo), and Gr. *logos* (logos) = pertaining or relating to palæontology.]

pal æ on tô lôg ic al lý, olo. [Eng. *palæo-* (paleo), and Gr. *logos* (logos) = pertaining or relating to palæontology.]

pal æ on tô lôg ist. [Eng. *palæo-* (paleo), and Gr. *logos* (logos) = pertaining or relating to palæontology.]

pal æ on tôl ô gý. [Prof. palæo., and Eng. *palæology* (paleology).]

Palæology. The science which treats of the structure, affinities, classification, and distribution in time of the forms of vegetable and animal life embedded in the rocks of the earth's crust. (*Palæology*, in *Evon's Brit. N. P.*) It may be regarded as an independent science, with two divisions, Palæozoology and Palæobotany; or it may be looked upon as a branch of Geology, seeing that its assistance is absolutely indispensable in many of the most familiar and fundamental problems of the latter science. (*Fossil; Geology*.)

When in 184 Prof. John Meunier published the second edition of his *Catologue of British Fossils*, those known and described were 1,250 genera and 4,000 species. Since then several thousand genera and species have been added, and fresh discoveries are continually being made.

pal æ ô nýc tis. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *palæos* (paleo) = a weasel.]

Palæonictes. A genus of Yvèrtoide, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.

pal æ ô per dix. [Prof. palæo., and Lat. *palæos* (paleo).]

Palæoperoxys. A genus of small birds, allied to the *Palæoperoxys*, from the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

pal æ oph is. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *ophis* (ophis) = a snake.]

Palæophis. A genus of Ophidia of Eocene age. *Palæophis longus*, from Sheppey, was about twelve feet long; and the vertebrae of *P. longus* and *P. peroxys*, from the Bracklesham beds, "indicate a lion-constrictor-like snake, of about twenty feet in length." (*Quæst.*)

pal æ ô phýr nös. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *phýr* (phyr) = a seal.]

Palæoniscus. A genus of insects. Palæoniscus, with two species, from the Eocene beds of Miocene age.

pal æ ô phý cus. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *phýx* (phix) = seaweed.] [*PALÆONISUS*.]

pal æ ô phý tôl ô gý. [Prof. palæo., and Eng. *palæology* (paleology).]

Palæoniscus. The same as *PALÆONISUS* (p.v.). (*Palæology; Antiquities of Bohemia*, p. 105.)

pal æ ô p ter is. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *pteros* (pteros) = a kind of feather.]

Palæopterus. A genus of forms from the Carboniferous beds and the Devonian. *Palæopterus heterocera* (called also *Cadypterus hibernicus*) is from the Upper Devonian of Kilkenny. Other species are from Nova Scotia, &c.

pal æ ô r æ s. [Prof. palæo., and Mod. Lat. *palæos* (paleo).]

Palæos. A genus of Bovidae, from the Upper Miocene of Greece. It was probably allied to *Oreus*. The horns were straight, with a spiral twist, as in the living genus.

pal æ or nis. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *ornis* (ornis) = a bird.]

Palæornis. The typical genus of the family Palæornithidæ (p.v.). Eighteen species are known, seventeen from the Oriental region, Mauritius, Reunion, and Seychelle Islands, and a species in tropical Africa (*Palæornis sepioides*), apparently identical with the Indian *P. twoyatis*, and therefore, considering the very ancient intercourse between the two countries, and the improbability of the species remaining unchanged or originating by natural causes, most likely the progeny of domestic birds introduced from India. (*PARRAKEET*.)



PALÆORNIS TWEYATIS.

pal æ or nith i dæ. [Mod. Lat. *palæornis*, gent. *palæornithis* (palæornithis); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæornithidæ. A family of Psittaci (p.v.), with eight genera, and sixty-five species.

pal æ or tyx. [Prof. palæo., and Lat. *tyx* (tyx).]

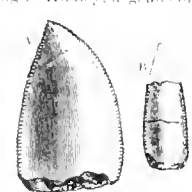
Palæortyx. A genus of small birds allied to the American genus *Ortyx*, but with smaller wings.

pal æ ô r ýx. [Prof. palæo., and Mod. Lat., &c., *oryx*.]

Palæoroxys. A genus of Bovidae, from Upper Miocene of Greece. They possessed long curved horns, and are supposed to be allied to the living Gemsboks. (*ORVX*.)

pal æ ô sâu rûs. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *sâupos* (sâupos) = a lizard.]

Palæosaurus. According to Huxley, a genus of Deinosauria, but placed by Owen in his order Therodontia (p.v.). The genus was founded on teeth found near Bristol, in a dolomite conglomerate of Triassic age.



Fossil Teeth.

pal æ ô sir en. [Prof. palæo., and Mod. Lat., &c., *seren*.]

Palæosiren. A possible genus of Ursidæ, founded by Gemitz, who believed it allied to *Stecocercaria*, on remains from the Lower Permian. It may really be a Labrynthodont.

pal æ ô spâl äx. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *spaldax* (spaldax) = a mole.]

Palæospalax. A genus of Talpidae, founded on a portion of the left ramus of a lower jaw, from a lacustrine deposit at Ostend, near Breston, on the Norfolk coast. It was as

large as a hedgehog; whence its specific name (*palæos*). (*Quæst. Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 25.)

pal æ ô spi za. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *spiça* (spic) = a small piping bird.]

Palæospiza. A genus of Insectivorous Birds, probably belonging to the Fringillidæ, from the Tertiary of Colorado. *Palæospiza bella* is an excellent state of preservation.

pal æ ô s ý ô ps. [Prof. palæo.; Gr. *sûs* (sus) = a swine, and *ôps* (ops) = the countenance.]

Palæosops. A genus of Marsh's Limnæidæ, but often placed in the Tapridæ. It is from the American Eocene. The teeth form an almost continuous series; the molars resemble those of the Palæotheriidæ, but the canines were like those of the Carnivora.

pal æ ô tæch nic. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *teçnos* (teçnos) = art, skill, craft in workmanship.] Belonging to, connected with, or pertaining to ancient art.

"The old art traces of the palæotechnic men of Central France."—*Wilson; Prehistoric Man*, ch. ii.

pal æ ô thêre. [P.V. BOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the family Palæotheriidæ (p.v.).

"The palæotherium has three toes on both the fore and hind feet."—*Quæst. Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 37.

pal æ ô thêr i an. [Mod. Lat. *palæotherium* (paleotherium), Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.] Pertaining to the family Palæotheriidæ.

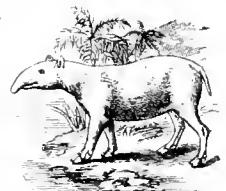
"The palæotherium fossils that have been collected from the quarries of the hard freshwater marls of the Isle of Wight."—*Quæst. Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 37.

pal æ ô thêr i dæ. [Mod. Lat. *palæotherium* (paleotherium); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæotheridæ. A family of perissodactyle Ungulates, from the European Tertiary. The feet resembled those of tapirs, but had only three digits. The skull is tapirine, and there was probably a short flexible proboscis, as the nasal bones are very prominent. The dental formula is $\frac{20}{12} \frac{20}{12} \frac{10}{10} \frac{10}{10}$; $\frac{20}{12} \frac{20}{12} \frac{10}{10} \frac{10}{10}$; = 44; the lower molars were doubly crescentic. Through Anchitherium (p.v.), the Palæotheridæ approach the Equidæ so closely, that it is probable both families are descended from a common form.

pal æ ô thêr i um. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *thêron* (thêron) = a wild animal.]

Palæotherium. The type-genus of the family Palæotheriidæ (p.v.). It was founded on remains discovered by Cuvier in the quarries of Montmartre, and named by him *Palæotherium magnum*. His restoration of the animal has proved incorrect, the discovery of a complete specimen showing that



PALÆOTHERIUM MAGNUM. (After Cuvier.)

the neck was considerably longer, like that of a llama. Several species are known varying in size from that of a roe-deer to that of a tapir.

pal æ ô thêr ôid. [Eng. *palæotheroid* (paleotheroid); suff. *-oid*.] Belonging or having some of the characteristics of the family Palæotheriidæ (p.v.).

"The molars are of the palæotheroid type."—*Nicholson; Palæontology*, p. 37.

pal æ ôt ra gûs. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *traxos* (traxos) = a goat.]

Palæotragus. A genus (apparently of Tru-Antelopes, from the Upper Miocene of Greece.

pal æ ô triñ ga. [Prof. palæo., and Mod. Lat. *tringa* (tringa).]

Palæotringa. A genus of Gallinæ, allied to the *Scallopers*, from the Chalk of North America.

pal æ ôx ý lon. [Prof. palæo., and Gr. *ýlon* (ýlon) = wood.]

Palæoxylon. A genus of fossil Conifers from the Carboniferous formation.

pal æ ô zâ-mi a. [Prof. palæo., and Mod. Lat. *zama* (zama).]

Palæozama. A genus of fossil Cycads, from the Ordovic and Liasic rocks of Yorkshire,

Oxfordshire, and Dorsetshire; and from the Uitenhage beds of South Africa. (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xx, 77, xxiii, 144, 145.)

pāl æ-ô zô-ïc, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *ζωή* (*zôh*) = life, existence.]

Geol.: The term generally applied to the series of strata commencing with the first rocks which have traces of life, and ending with the upper part of the Permian. As the uppermost strata of all are called by some Quaternary, those immediately beneath these Tertiary, and those a stage further down Secondary, one would expect the basal rocks of the series to be called Primary. But unhappily that term was misused in the infancy of geology, being applied to granite, gneiss, &c., in consequence of which, to avoid confusion, it was allowed to become, for a time at least, extinct,—the word palaeozoic being substituted in its room. Sir Charles Lyell, however, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, retained its use, dividing the "Primary or Palaeozoic," from beneath upwards into Laurentian or Archæan, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian (q.v.). Judged by the thickness of the beds, the Palaeozoic strata took a vastly longer time to deposit than all the strata which succeeded, from the close of the Permian to the present time. The palaeontological break between the Palaeozoic and the Secondary rocks is very considerable. (For details see the various divisions of the period.) (*Geology*, Fossils.)

pāl æ ô zô ôl ô gý, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *zoolom*.]

Nat. S. Sci.: That branch of science which deals with the fossil remains of animals.

pā læs trā, *s.* [PALESTRA.]

pāl æ-ti ô lôg-ïe-əl (*t* as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *palætiology* (*y*); -*ic*-l.] Of, pertaining, or relating to palætiology (q.v.).

pāl æ-ti ôl ô gïst (*ti* as *sh*), *s.* [Eng. *palætiology* (*y*); -*ist*.] One who studies or is versed in palætiology.

pāl æ-ti ôl ô gý (*ti* as *sh*), *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Eng. *ætiology*.] The science which explains the past changes of the globe by the long-continued action of the causes now in operation. (*Geology*.)

pāl a-gô-nite, *s.* [From Palagonite, Sicily, where first found; suff. -*ite* (*Mün.*).]

Mín.: An amorphous mineral occurring in grains, and forming a large part of many volcanic tufts. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 2.4 to 2.7; lustre, vitreous; colour, yellow, brownish-yellow, red, black; streak, yellow to brown. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, magnesia, and lime, with small but varying amounts of soda and potash. Peuck, as the result of an exhaustive study of palagonite, declares, however, that no such mineral exists, but that it is a mixture of various mineral substances. (*Zeits. Geol. Ges.*, xxxi, (1879), 504.)

palagonite rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting almost exclusively of palagonite (q.v.). (*Rutley*.)

palagonite-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: A tuff consisting of fragments of palagonite and of eruptive rocks, with crystals of angite and olivine. (*Rutley*.)

pāl-ai ôl ô pē-tre (*tre* as *tér*), *s.* [Pref. *palæo-* = palæo, and Gr. *πέτρα* (*petra*) = a rock.]

Petrol.: De Saussure's name for the alpine equivalent of the Cornish Cornubianite (Proteolite) (q.v.).

pāl-ai-ti ôl-lôg-ïe-əl (*t* as *sh*), *a.* [PALE-THOLOGICAL.]

pāl-ai-ti ôl ô gý (*t* as *sh*), *s.* [PALE-THOLOGY.]

pāl a-mē-dē a, *s.* [From Palamedes, the son of Nausipolis and Clymene.]

Ornith.: Horned Screamer (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Palamedidae (q.v.). There is but one species, *Palamedia coccyuta*, from Guiana.

pāl a-mē-dē-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palamedæ* (*y*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: Screamers; an American family

of Anseres, with two genera, *Palamedia* and *Chauna*.

pāl-ām-pōro, pāl-ēm-pōur, *s.* [See def.]

1. A flowered chintz or stuff, probably named from the town of Palampur, in the north of Guzerat. (*Mrs. Gaskell; Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xii.)

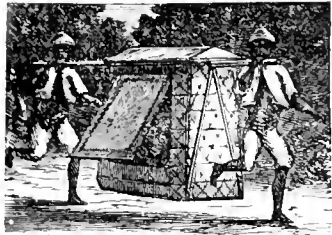
2. A flowered shawl, usually worn by Orientals of rank. (*Byron; Giaour*.)

pā-lān-kās, *s.* [Turk.]

Mil.: A permanent entrenched camp attached to a frontier fortress.

pāl-an-quin (*qu* as *k*), **pāl-an-kecn**,

pāl-an-kec, **pāl-lam-kecn**, *s.* [Hind. *palang* = a bed, a bedstead; Pers. *palank*, *palang* = a bedstead; Pali, *palānki* = a litter:]



PALANQUIN.

Japanese *palanqui*, *palanquita*; all from Sansc. *palanika* = a couch-bed, a bed, from *pari* = about, round, and *anika* = a hook; Fr. *palanquin*.] A carriage borne by men on their shoulders who relieve each other at intervals. It is a sort of box about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, and is an ordinary mode of conveyance in India and China.

"They ride on men's shoulders in a slight thing they call a palanque."—*Lerry; Voyage to East India*, &c., p. 165. (1655.)

pāl-āp-lô-thēr-ī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, Gr. *ἀπαός* (*haploos*) = simple, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Paleont.: A genus of Paleotheriidae, akin to *Paleotherium*, except that the premolars have a simpler structure than the true molars, and the first molars are absent. Found in the Eocene.

pāl-āp-tēr-yg-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palapteryx*, gent. *palapterygis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Paleont.: A family of Struthious Birds, founded by Dr. Haast, and co-extensive with Prof. Owen's Dinornithidae, which consists of his single genus *Dinornis* (q.v.). Dr. Haast divides these sub-fossil remains into three families: Dinornithidae, including *Dinornis*, with five, and *Meiornis*, with seven species; Palapterygidae, including *Palapteryx* and *Eriapteryx*, each with two species; and *Epyornithidae*, one genus, *Epyornis* (q.v.), with three species. (*Ibis*, 1874, p. 209.)

pāl-āp-tēr-yx, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *apteryx* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of birds, akin to the modern *Apteryx*; founded on remains from New Zealand. It was of large size.

pāl-a-rā-nē a, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Lat. *aranea* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of True Spiders. *Palaraena horresifolia* is from the Coal-measures of Bohemia.

pāl-ās-træ-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *astroides* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A family of Ap-rose Corals, akin to the modern *Astroidea*. Genera are found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.

pāl-at-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *palat* (*t*); -*able*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pleasing to the palate or taste; savoury.

"They . . . crowding sip Their palatable bane."—*J. Phillips; Color*, v.

2. *Fig.*: Pleasing; agreeable in any way.

pāl-āt-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *palatable*; -*ness*.]

The quality or state of being palatable; savouriness.

pāl-āt-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *palatable* (*t*); -*ly*.] In a palatable manner; agreeably to the palate or taste.

pāl-at-ā, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *palat* (*t*); -*ā*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Orth.*: *Palat*. Of or pertaining to the palate—as, the *palatal* bones.

2. *Gram.*: Pronounced or uttered by the aid of the palate; said of certain sounds, as *ch* in *church*, the vowel *i*, &c.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Anat.* (P): The palate bones. (*Quinn*.)

2. *Gram.*: A sound pronounced or formed by the aid of the palate.

pāl-ato, **pāl-at**, **pāl-et**, **pāl-lat**,

pāl-late, *s.* [Fr. *palat*, from Lat. *palatum* = the palate; Fr. *palats*, Sp & Port. *paladate*; Ital. *palata*.]

I. *Orthography* (*linguæ*):

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

"The still-born sounds upon the palate hung, And dull imperceptibly on the listening tongue."—*Byron; Theodosia & Harriet*, 38

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Taste, relish, fancy, liking. (From the erroneous notion that the palate is the organ of taste.)

"The vulgar fool, the learned roost an egg; Hard task to hit the palate of such guests."—*Pope; Satire*, vi, 86

(2) Intellectual taste; the power of discerning mentally.

"The men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the schoolmen."—*Baker; On Learning*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The roof of the mouth. The fore-part is called the hard palate and the back part the soft palate, the former having an osseous framework and a membrane provided with many muciparous glands, the latter formed by a doubling of a membrane enclosing muscular fibres and numerous glands. (*Quinn*.)

2. *Bot.*: The prominent lower lip of a ringent corolla.

palate bone, *s.*

Anatomy:

1. *Sing.*: A bone forming the back part of the hard palate and the lateral wall of the nose between the superior maxillary bone and the internal pterygoid process. (*Quinn*.)

2. *Pl.*: Two vertical bones in the front of the skull, the lower ends of which turn in and meet over the roof of the mouth.

palate man, *s.* An epicure. (*Fuller; Worthen*, i, 134.)

pāl-ate, *v.t.* [PALATE, *v.*] To perceive by the taste; to taste, to relish.

"Not palating the taste of her dishonour."—*Shakespeare; Troilus & Cressida*, iv, 1.

pā-lā-tial (*ti* as *sh*) (1), *a.* [Lat. *palatium* = a palace (q.v.).] Pertaining to, becoming, or resembling a palace; grand, magnificent.

"It is built in the palatial style of those days."—*Travels*, p. 217.

pā-lā-tial (*ti* as *sh*) (2), *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *palatinum* = the palate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the palate; palatine.

B. *As subst.*: A palatine (q.v.).

"Dentals being changed for dentals, and palatals for palatals."—*See W. Jones; Origin & Families of Nations*.

pāl-lāt-ic, **pā-lāt-ick**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *palat* (*t*); -*ic*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the palate.

"The three islands, *p, k, m*, are parallel to the three general, *t, d, n*, and to the three palatals, *k, g, l*."—*Walker*.

B. *As subst.*: A palatine (q.v.).

pā-lāt-i-nate, *v.t.* [PALATINATE, *s.*] To form or constitute into a palatinate or county palatine.

"It is much senior to Lancashire that honour being palatinated but by King Edward III."—*Fuller; Worthen*, *Cheshire*.

pāl-lāt-i-natē-s, [Fr. *palatinat*, from *palat* = palatine (q.v.); Sp. *palatinado*; Ital. *palatinate*.] The title or dignity of a palatine; the seignory or province of a palatine; a county palatine; a sheriff, an old division of Germany now incorporated, part in Bavaria and part in the German Empire.

"Sir Arthur Chibchester is come back from the Palatinate."—*Hansard's Letters*, bk. 1, 4, 1st l.

palatinity, *s.* [Eng. *palatinate* (*t*); -*ity*.] A palatinate. (*Obsolete*.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**: **go**, **çem**: **thin**, **thiç**: **sin**, **aç**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **şhan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhün**: -**çlon**, -**çion** = **çhün**. -**cius**, -**tius**, -**sius** = **şhüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **beçl**, **deçl**.

pal a tine (1). [Fr. *palatine*; suff. -ine.]

- A. *Adj.*: Of or belonging to the palatine.
- B. *N.*: One of the palatine bones.

pal a tine (2). [Fr. *palatine*, from Lat. *palatinus*.]

- (1) The name of a hill in Rome, giving to the annual abode, or to a court or court; Sp. *Palat.*, A. It. *palatino*, and *palat.* as doublets. [PARTIC.]
- A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with a palace; applied originally to persons holding office or employment in the king's court; hence, possessing of conferring royal favours.

(2) *Palatine* are so called a *palatine*, because they were the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Duke of Lancaster had in those times a *palatine* jurisdiction. — *Blackstone's Commentaries*, B. 1, c. 1.

- B. *As subst.*: One invested with royal rights and rights; a court palatine.

- (1) *Palatine*; [FOUNT.]
- (2) *Palatine*; [FOUNT.]

pa lat in ite. [Eng. *Palatinat*], the proper name of a part of Rhenish Bavaria; suff. -ite. [ETYM.]

Palat.: A rock formerly included under the term Melaphyre, and subsequently, because of its chalybeic constituent, under the Galdness. It is now recognised as belonging to the older and much metamorphosed dolerites.

pal a tive. [Eng. *palative*; -ive.]

- Pleasant to the palate or taste; palatable.
- "That not thyself with *palative* delights." — *See T. Moore's "Charlotte's Mother*, B. 1.

pa la vër. [Port. *palavra* = a word; Sp. *palabra*, from Lat. *parabola* = a parable (q.v.).]

- 1. A talking together, a discussion, a conference, a parley. (Usually applied in books of travel to parleys with chiefs of the West Coast of Africa, where Portuguese is the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.)
- 2. Talk, chatter; superfluous or idle talk.
- 3. Flattery, wheedling, coaxing.

pa la vër, et. & f. [PALAVËR, S.]

A. *Interjection*:

- 1. To chatter; to gabble.
- Palavring* the little language for her benefit. — *Beauclerk's "The Two Men"*
- 2. To talk over, to wheedle, to coax, to flatter, to humbug.

B. *Interjection*:

- 1. To confer, to discuss, to talk.
- 2. To talk idly, to chatter.

pa la vër èr. [Eng. *palaver*; -er.] One who palavers; a flatterer, a humbug.

pa lay. [Native name.]

Pal.: *Cryptantha grandiflora*, a climbing asclepiadaceous shrub, with large, showy, rose-colored, bell-shaped flowers, and triangular lobes abounding in milky juice. It grows in the west of India. Its juice yields an inferior kind of caoutchouc.

pâlè, paal, 'pall, o. & s. [O Fr. *pal*, *pal*, *pal* (Fr. *pal*), from Lat. *pellucidus*, *pellucidus* = pale, from *pellis* = to be pale; Sp. *palido*; Ital. *palido*. *Pale* and *pal* are thus doublets.]

A. *As adjective*:

- 1. Whit, whitish; wanting in colour; wan; not ruddy; not fresh of colour.
- "Then was the king's face *pale*." — *Jay's "Lays of the Minstrel"*
- 2. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.
- "The day's stern weath' *pale* and less to her light." — *See "The Minstrel"*
- 3. White.
- "Hands as *pale* as milk." — *Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"*, v. 1.

4. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

5. The day's stern weath' *pale* and less to her light.

6. White.

7. Hands as *pale* as milk.

8. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

9. The day's stern weath' *pale* and less to her light.

10. White.

11. Hands as *pale* as milk.

12. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

13. The day's stern weath' *pale* and less to her light.

14. White.

15. Hands as *pale* as milk.

16. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

17. The day's stern weath' *pale* and less to her light.

18. White.

19. Hands as *pale* as milk.

20. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

21. The day's stern weath' *pale* and less to her light.

22. White.

23. Hands as *pale* as milk.

24. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

25. The day's stern weath' *pale* and less to her light.

pale dead, o. Lacking lustre, as in death.

"The gum down o'ping from their *pale* dead eyes." — *Shakespeare's "Henry V."*, iv. 2.

pale eyed, o. Having dim or pale eyes.

"No slightly trace, or breath'd spell, / Inspires the *pale* eyed priest." — *Milton's "Samson Agonistes"*

pale face, s. & o.

A. *As subst.*: A name given by North American Indians to white persons.

"Red skin takes to shew his *pale* face out of each but *pale* face sticks to him like a leech." — *Seaboarder's Magazine*, Aug. 1857, p. 343

B. *As adj.*: Pale faced.

pale faced, o.

1. Having a pale or pallid face.

"Alto thou founts not like a *pale* faced coward." — *Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"*, i. 2.

2. White; not coloured. [PALE-FACED, S.]

pale hearted, o. Fearful, timid, cowardly; wanting in spirit or courage.

"That I may tell *pale* hearted fear, it lies." — *Shakespeare's "Macbeth"*, iv. 1.

pale oak eggar, s.

Entom.: A British moth, *Trichiptera erastri*.

pale white, o. Paleness; want of colour.

"Feas by *pale* white shewn." — *Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost"*, i. 2.

pâlè (1). 'pall, et. & o. [PALE, O.]

A. *Trans.*: To make pale; to deprive of colour.

"I whom sorrow thus had *paled*." — *Shakespeare's "Henry V."*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To become or turn pale; to lose colour.

"The wife, who watched his face, / *Paled* at a sudden twitch of his own mouth." — *Keats's "The Fall of Hyperion"*, 732.

pâlè (2). paal, s. [Fr. *pal*, from Lat. *palus* = a stake; A.S. *pal*, *pal*; Ger. *pfahl*; Dut. & Low Ger. *paal*; Dan. *pal*. *Pale* and *pale* are doublets.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

- 1. A pointed stake or narrow piece of wood, used in fencing by being fixed in the ground or joined above and below to a rail.
- 2. A kind of fencing consisting of vertical slats supported by posts and rails, or posts and wires, *paling*.
- "So said, so done; a single bound / Clears the poor labourer's humble *pale*." — *Scott's "The Chase"*, xx
- 3. Anything which incloses or fences in; a boundary, a limit.
- "oft breaking down the *pales* and forts of reason." — *Shakespeare's "Hamlet"*, i. 4.
- 4. A space inclosed; limits.
- "Within the *pale* of the re-ivide dominions" — *Barke's "On a Legend of Peace"*, l. 11.
- 5. A district, a territory; specif., that portion of Ireland in which English law and authority were recognised. The whole of the English *pale* was originally divided by King John into twelve counties palatine.
- "There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish live, not the greatest footing." — *Spenser's "State of Ireland"*.
- 6. A stripe on cloth.
- "Thou wearest on thy hose a *pale*, / And on thy tippet such a bell." — *Chaucer's "House of Fame"*, ii.
- 7. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop.

11. *Technically*:

- 1. *Her.*: The first and simplest kind of ordinary. It incloses one-third of the ascutellon, and is bounded by two straight lines, running vertically at equal distances from the sides of the ascutellon. It seldom contains more than three charges.
- 2. *Shipbuilding*: One of the inferior shores for studying the timbers of a ship while building.

(1) *Party per pale*: [PARTY, O.]

(2) *To keep the pale*: To be extravagant; to go beyond one's income.

pâlè (2). s. [Sp., Ital., & Lat. *palu*.] [PALE (2), S.] A baker's shovel; a peal.

"The *pale* is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven." — *Gentleman's Mag.*, Aug. 1857, p. 151.

pâlè (3). s. [PALEA.]

pâlè, 'payle, et. [PALE (1), S.]

1. To inclose or fence in with pales or paling.

"They that been possessors of the same shible *pale* certain of the Park of Weyverston." — *Paston Letters*, n. 337.

2. To inclose; to encompass.

"Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky enclaps." — *Shakespeare's "Antony & Cleopatra"*, ii. 7.

3. To encircle.

"*Paled* his temples with the crown of Spain." — *Scott's "Don Roderick"*, 43

pâlè a (pl. pâlè læ), s. [Lat. = chat.]

Botany (P.):

- 1. The generally membranous and colourless bracts situated upon the receptacle of a composite plant between the florets; the chaff of the receptacle.
- 2. The bracts immediately surrounding the fertilising organs in grasses. (*Lindley*.) The divisions of the glume and perianth in grasses. (*Richard*.)

pâlè ã-cœtis (cœ as sh), o. [Mod. Lat. *palatinus*, from Lat. *palat.*] Abounding with chaffy scales.

pâlè læ, s. pl. [PALEA.]

pâlè læ form, pâlè-læ form, o. [Lat. *palat.* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Resembling paleæ or chaff. (*Fries*, of *Lat.*)

"The poppus is reduced to a very few short *paleæ* from bristles." — *Journal of Botany*, No. 221, p. 159 (1854).

pâlèd (1). o. [PALE, O.] Pale, pallid.

"We have spent / Our youthful days in *paled* languishment." — *Keats's "The Fall of Hyperion"*, n. 1.

pâlèd (2). o. [Eng. *pale* (1), S.; -ed.]

- 1. Surrounded with a paling; fenced in; inclosed.
- "she is yinought into a *paled* green." — *Spenser's "F. Q."*, I v. 5.
- 2. Stripped, as in heraldry.
- "Boskins he wore of rustled cordwaine, / Fret upon golde, and *paled* part per part." — *Spenser's "F. Q."*, VI ii. 6.

pâlèd ãd næss, s. [Eng. *paled* (1); -ness.]

Paleness, pallor.

"Where *pale*ness and bushes mutually / Their timorous and graceful station took." — *Beaumont's "Psyche"*, vi. 7.

pal cis, s. [PALACE.]

pâlè-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *pale*, a.; -ly.] In a pale manner; wanly, dimly; not brilliantly.

pâlè-ëm-pôur, pâlè-ëm-pôre, s. [PALATINUS.]

pâlè-ën-dar, s. [A corrupt. of *bilander* (q.v.).] A kind of coasting vessel.

"Solyman sent over light-horsemen in great *palestres*, which, running all along the sea-coast, carried the people." — *Knoll's "Hist. of the Turkes"*.

pâlè-næss, s. [Eng. *pale*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being pale or wanting in colour; wanness, pallor; deficiency or want of colour or freshness; dimness; absence of lustre or brilliancy.

"To vivid *paleness* turns the glowing red." — *Dryden's "Palamon & Arcite"*, i. 457.

pâlè-ë-ô-graph, pâlè-ë-ôg-ra phër, pâlè-ë-ô-ÿ, &c. [See under PALÉO-GRAPH, PALÉO-GRAPHER, &c.]

pâlè-ë-la (pl. pâlè-ë-læ), s. [Dimin. from *palat.* (q.v.).]

Bot. (P.): Richard's name for the scales in the inflorescence of grasses.

pâlè-ë-ÿs, o. [Lat. *palus* = chat.] Like chat; chaffy, husky.

"This attraction we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies." — *Brown's "Vulgar Errors"*, bk. ii, ch. iv.

pâlè-ëm-tan, o. & s. [See *Ed.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Palermo or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Palermo.

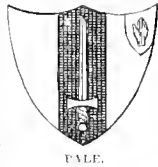
Pâlè-ÿs, s. [The Roman goddess of shepherds and pasturage.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 49.]

Pâlè-ÿs-tine, s. [Lat. *Palæstina*; Gr. Παλαιστίνη (Palæstinê), from Heb. פלשתינה (*phl'sthînah*).]

Geography:

* 1. Philistia, the long, broad strip of mari



PALE.

âte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hër, thère; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôd or, wore, wolf, work, whò, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

time plain inhabited by the Philistines (q.v.), the Syria Palaestina of the Greeks. Milton uses the word in this sense (P. L., l. 467; *Nat. l.*, 199; *Son. Agon.*, 144, 1, 1990, and it is so used in the A. V.

2. The whole country of Israel; the Holy-land.

Palestine bush-babblers, s.
Ornith.: *Argy. squamiceps.*

Palestine soup, s. A soup made from Jerusalem artichokes. The name is based on a misconception, for the word Jerusalem has no connection with the Holy City, but is a corruption of the Italian *girosoli*. [*Artichokes*, 4.]

Palestine sun bird, s.
Ornith.: *Cyanis osc.* (*Tristram*.)

Pāl-ēs-tīn ē an, a. [*Eng. Palestine*; *an*.] Of or belonging to Palestine.

pa lēs' trā, pa lēs'-trā, s. [*Lat. palaestra*, from Gr. *παλαστρα* (*palaistra*) = a wrestling-school; *παλαίω* (*palaiō*) = to wrestle; *πάλη* (*palē*) = wrestling.]

1. A place devoted to athletic exercises; a wrestling-school; a gymnasium.

"Learn'd at the bar, in the palaestra hold"
Compter Universtation, 812.

2. A wrestling; wrestling exercises.

* **pa lēs' tral, pa lēs' tral, a.** [*PALESTRA*.] Pertaining to the palaestra or to wrestling exercises; athletic.

"Of the fest and plays palaestral"
Chaucer Troilus, v. 394.

* **pa lēs' trī an, pa lēs' tric, pa lēs'-tric āl, a.** [*Eng. palaestra*; *ana, trī, āl*.] Pertaining to the palaestra or to wrestling.

* **pal et, s.** [*PALETTE* (1).]

pāl-ē tōt (*dinal t silent*). *s.* [*Fr.*, formerly *palette*.] A loose coat or jacket worn by both sexes; an overcoat. [*PALETTE*.]

"A handsome hose *palette*, now shrunk with washing."
Eliot: Daniel Deronda, ch. XXIV.

* **pāl-ette** (1), *s.* [*Fr. palette* = a little ball, from Lat. *palus* = a ball.] The head.

"I shall break your *palettes*"
Shelton: Elvina Rimmings.

pāl-ette (2), * **pāl-lēt, s.** [*Fr. palette*, from Ital. *palette*, dimin. of *palis*; Lat. *palus* = a spade, a peck.] [*PEEL* (2), *s.*]

1. *Old Arm.*: A plate covering the point of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbows. Palettes were of various shapes, round, or in the form of a shield.

2. *Metal-working*: [*CONSCIENCE*, II. 2].

3. *Painting*:

(1) *Lit.*: A thin oval plate of porcelain, wood, or other material, having a hole near one edge through which the thumb is inserted, used by painters for rubbing up or holding colours.

(2) *Fig.*: The colours when so arranged.

4. *Surgery*:

(1) A light wooden spatula used for percussion, to excite the tone of the skin and tissues.

(2) A splint to hold a burnt hand in shape and prevent deformation by the cicatrices.

(3) An instrument, composed of two perforated plates, to catch and withdraw the stylet in operations for *isthmic hydrocephalus*.

* *To set the palette*: To lay upon it the pigments in certain order, selecting them according to the key in which the picture is to be painted.

palette-knife, s. A flat, thin, flexible knife with a rounded end, used by painters to mix colours on a palette or on a grinding-slab; also used by druggists to mix salves.

pāl-e wise, a. [*Eng. pale* (1), *s.*; *wise*.] *Her.*: The same as *PALY* (1) *v.*

"Bath behind it *palering* an abbots' crosser."
Wood: Lasted Dean, l. 12.

pāl frey, nale frai, pāl fry, pāl-fray, s. (1). [*Fr. palfre*, *palfre*, *palfre*, *palfre* (*Fr. palfre*), from Low Lat. *paraveredus*,

paraveredus, parafedus, palfridus = a post-horse, lit. = an extra post-horse, from Gr. *πάρα* (*para*) = beside (hence, extra), and late Lat. *veredus* = a just-horse, from *verho* = to carry, and *rhoda* = a four-wheeled carriage; O. H. Ger. *parafrit*; Ger. *pfred* = a horse.]

1. A small saddle-horse fit for a lady's use. "Her winton *palfre* all was overspied. With thussel trappings." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 11.

2. A saddle-horse; a horse used by noblemen and others on state occasions, as distinguished from a war-horse.

"It is the price of *palfreys*; his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch."
Shakesp. Henry V., iii. 7.

pāl freyed, a. [*Eng. palfre*; *aid*.] Provided with or riding on a palfre.

"Such dire achievements sune the hard that telle. Of *palfreys* dimes, bold knights, and manek speils."
Tuckel: Prospect of Peace.

pā-lī, s, pl. [*PALES*.]

Pa-lī, s. [*Sansc.*]

Hist. & Lang.: An Indian language, originally the popular dialect of Magadha, now Behar. Boodhha preached in it, and the writings embodying his faith were composed in it, on which accounts it became the sacred language of Boodhism. It is closely akin to Sanscrit.

pāl ieh thý òl ò gý, s. [*PALEOETHNOLOGY*.]

pāl i-cōu-ré a, s. [*Named by Aublet after Le Paléour, of Guiana*.]

Bot.: A genus of Psychotridæ (q.v.). It consists of shrubs, destitute of pubescence, with opposite or whorled leaves, and panicles, thyrses, or cymes of yellow or white flowers. Fifty-four or more species are known, all from America. *Palicourea officinalis*, a Brazilian plant, is a diuretic; *P. sparsa*, the Goddshrub of Brazil, is antisyphilitic; *P. exorta*, a West Indian one, is emetic. *P. thurifera*, *P. strepens*, *P. sonata*, and *P. longifolia* are also medicinal. *P. Maracourti* is used in Brazil to poison rats and mice. *P. tinctoria*, a Peruvian species, yields a fine red dye.

* **pāl i-fi-ē-tion, s.** [*Fr.*, from Lat. *palus* = a pale; *ficere* = to make.] The act or practice of making ground firm by driving piles into it. "I have said nothing of *palification* or piling of the ground, so commended by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil."
Botton: Romanus, p. 19.

pāl i-gorsk' ite, pāl ý gorsk' ite, s. [*From Pálgor'sk, Ural, where found; suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, tough, fibrous mineral resembling an altered asbestos. Sp. gr. 2.217; colour, white. Compos.: silica, 52.18; alumina, 18.32; magnesia, 8.19; lime, 0.59; water, 12.04; hygroscopic water, 8.46 = 99.84.

pa-lil-lō gý, pa-lil-ō gý, s. [*Gr. παλάλη* (*palallōgō*) from *παλίω* (*palin*) = again, back, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, speech; Lat. *palilogia*; *Fr. palilogie, palillogie*.]

Rhet.: The repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the purpose of emphasis.

pāl imp sēst, s. & a. [*Gr. παλιμψηστος* (*palimphstos*) = a palimpsest, neut. of *παλιμψηστος* (*palimphstos*) = scraped again, piec. *palin*, and *Gr. ψηστος* (*psistos*) = rubbed, scraped; *ψαω* (*psōō*) = to rub, to scrape.]

A. As subst.: A piece of parchment whose original writing has been removed to fit it for a subsequent record. Many old documents were thus obliterated, and the writing is restored by an infusion of gall, dilute hydrochloric acid, oil, &c., a certain trace of the materials of ink remaining in the substance of the parchment which acts upon the substance applied.

"The history of the reign of Henry VIII. was *palimpsest* in which the original writing was still to be read."
Combe: Hist. Eng., vol. iv., ch. iii.

B. As adj.: A term applied to a parchment whence writing has been removed, and something written in its place, or to a monumental brass, which has been turned, and another figure cut on the reverse side.

"*Palimpsest* brasses are also found at Berkleampstead."
Lech: Observ., XXX. 121.

pāl in, *pal.* [*Gr. παλιν* (*palin*).] Again, back.

pāl in dromc, s. [*Gr. παλινδρομος* (*palindromos*) = running back again; *παλιν* (*palin*) = back, and *δρομος* (*drōmos*) = a running, *δρομευ* (*drōmeu*) = to run; *Fr. palindrome*.] A word or sentence that reads the same backwards or forwards. Examples are *Hannah, madam,*

Ev.: "Roma fili saluto metibus dot amon. Sublimera ruidibus" (*Palindrom. Kapreton*, these Times, 1638). The Greek palindromic, ΝΗΡΟΝΑΟΜΗΜΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΟΝΗΡΩΝ. "At *whenever you, and merely the appearance* has been found on baptismal fonts.

pāl in drōm ic, pāl in drōm ic al, [*Eng. palindromic*.] *s.* [*pal*.] Of or pertaining to a palindromic; of the nature of a palindromic; reading the same backwards or forwards.

pāl in drōm ist, [*Eng. palindromist*.], *s.* [*pal*.] A writer of palindromes.

"A dear friend of mine, *palindromist*, and an accomplished one."
Martineau: Collins: Two days in St. Germain, l. 22.

pāl ing, pal yng, s. [*Eng. pal* (1) (1), *s.* (*ing*).]

1. Pale singular; a fence formed with pales.
2. An enclosure.
3. Stripes on cloth resembling pales.

paling board, s. The outside part of a tree, taken from the sides to square the top, and bit it to be sawed up into deals.

palling man, *s.* One born within that part of Ireland formerly known as the English Pale.

pāl in gē nō-si a, pāl in gēn é sy, s. [*PALEOGENESIS*.]

pāl in gēn é sis, [*Prob. palin*, and *Eng. genesis*.]

1. *and. Lang.*: A new birth, a regeneration; a change from one state into another (*Lat. a fig.*).

"Out of the ruined folds and the forgotten recesses flowers that are trodden under foot, and plesant hoses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palinopsis*."
De Quincy, in Goodrich & Porter.

II. *Technical*:

1. *Bot.*: The hypothesis that parasites may be produced from the animal on which they feed, or that animals of low organization may even be generated by dead and putrescent animal matter.

2. *Chem.*: An operation to make the form of a body appear after its destruction.

3. *Entom.*: The complete metamorphosis of an insect.

4. *Geol.*: The recreation of animals and vegetables after an unusual catastrophe. Belief in such catastrophes is now abandoned, and the continuity of animal and vegetable life maintained.

5. *Optics*: An optical device by which an object is represented to the eye when in reality it does not exist.

6. *Philos. of Hist.*: A view that in history events repeat themselves in the same order in an infinite series.

7. *Theol.*: Regeneration; for which, however, the ordinary term is *παλιγενεσία* (*palinogenesis*). (*Pilus* m. 5.)

pāl in gē nēt ic, a. [*PALEGENESIS*.] Of or pertaining to palinogenesis.

pa-lin gēn i a, s. [*Mod. Lat.*]

Entom.: A genus of insects belonging to the family Ephemerellæ (q.v.). *Palinogenita lutea* is a native of the south of Assam.

* **pa lin i a, s.** [*Etyim.* not apparent; probably a euphonic name.]

Zool.: A genus erected by Gray for the Cuban crocodile, which is found also in Mexico, part of South America, and Yucatan. Face oblong, forehead very convex, real diacromial (when its specific name *rhomboifer*; it is the *Crocodila rhombifer* of Cuvier), toes short, web very small.

pāl in ode, pāl in o di a, pal in od, [*Fr. pal odes*, from Lat. *palin odes* = *παλινωδία* (*palinōdiā*) = a recantation, the reply of an ode; *pal.* *palin*, and *Gr. ὄδῃ* (*odē*) = a song.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A song or poem in which the words, contrabets, or refracts a former one, or a real recantation or declaration contrary to former one.

2. A recantation in general.

II. *Scot. Law*: A solemn recantation, mandated in addition to damages in a slander or defamation, raised in the sany count, or even in the sheriff's court.

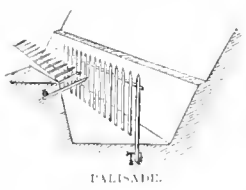
pal in o di al, *s.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*, *-al*.]
Relating to, or of the nature of, a palinodie.
pal in od ie al, *a.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*.]
Relating to.
pal in od ist, *s.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*; *-ist*.]
A writer of palinodies.
pal in o dý, *s.* [PALINODIA]

pal i nur i dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palinurus*];
fr. pal. *pal.*, suff. *-idæ*.]
pal i nur i dæ, *s.* [Palinodist]; Rock-lobsters; Spiny-lobsters; a marine family of Macrocrustacea Decapoda, with a single recent genus, *Palinurus* (q.v.). The family is first known in the Silurian Slates (of Ordovician age).
pal i nur öd, *a.* [Lat. *palinurus*]; Eng. suff. *-id*.] Belonging to, or resembling the family Palinuridae of the genus *Palinurus* (q.v.). The larval forms of such palinurid genera as *Trilobus* (*Archæon*) *Palinuridæ*, *q.v.*

pal i nur üs, *s.* [Lat., the name of the god of Aëneas; he was drowned just before the Trojan fleet arrived at Cumæ. (Virg.: *Æneid*: *lib. v. 835-71*.)]
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Zool.: Rock lobster; Spiny-lobster; the single genus of the family Palinuridae (q.v.). The carapace is covered with spines and tubercles; the antennæ are abnormally developed; the outer jaw-feet are formed like feet, and the true walking feet are all one-footed, though the first has a rudimentary elytra. *Palinurus palmaris*, the common rock-lobster, frequents the western coasts of Britain, and is brought thence in numbers to the London markets. There are several other species, all edible.

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pal i sâde, **pal i sâ dô**, **pal i sâ dôc**, **pal i sâ dô**, *s.* [Fr. *palissade*, from *pal* = to enclose with pales; from *palis* = a pale; Sp. *palisada*.] [PALE (D), *s.*]
1. Ord. Term.: A fence or fencing of pales or stakes driven into the ground, to form an inclosure, as a protection to property.
2. Fortif.: A row of stakes set firmly in the ground and presenting a sharp point to an advancing party. The stakes are placed vertically at the foot of the slope of the counterscarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet, or on the banquettes of the covered way.



3. A cover with a small trench, and a pallisade upon the top of it. — *Black Mag.* *Magazine*, *lib. 236*.
palisade worm, *s.*
Zool.: *Stenoglyphus acutus*, parasitic in the horse. They do severe injury to their hosts, and not infrequently cause the death of yearlings.

pal i sâde, **pal i sâ dô**, **pal i sâ dôc**, *cl.* [PALISADE, *s.*] To enclose, fence, or fortify with palisades.
With covered ways and counterscarps *palisaded* and *cl.* — *Stren.* *Treatise Shrewsbury*, *lib. 10*
pal i sâ dô, *s.* [PALISADE]

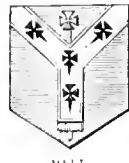
pal i san der, *s.* [Fr. *palissandre*.] A compound term for Rosewood; sometimes applied to a variety of wood, and a striped variety of ebony.
(pal ish, *s.* [Eng. *pal*]; *a.*; *-ish*.) Somewhat like the color of pale.
Sp. *pal* = to make with copper a *palish blue*. — *Black Mag.* *lib. 10*

Pal is sy, *s.* [See the compound.]
Palissy ware, *s.* A peculiar pottery first manufactured in France by Bernard Palissy (1540-1589). His works are remarkable for the high relief of his figures and ornament, which consist frequently of shells from nature of fish, reptiles, shells, caves, &c. all most carefully and naturally colored. The art may be said to have died with him, both the execution and design of all the pieces made in his peculiar style being very inferior in colour and vision.

pal i ur üs, *s.* [The Latin name of an ancient town in Africa, opposite to Cumæ.]
Pal.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. The leaves are alternate, simple, with three nerves; the stipules becoming prickles; calyx five-lobed; petals and stamens five; ovary three-lobed; fruit dry, hemispherical, with a broad thin rim round the top, like a broad brimmed hat, whence the French call it *palis-chapeau*. *Palurus velutaria*, a native of Western Asia and Southern Europe, having pliable branches and many thorns, is one of the two claimants to be Christ's thorn.

pal keč, *s.* [Hind.] A palanquin.
pal (1), **pell**, **pal**, **palle**, *s.* [A.S. *pell*, from Lat. *palla* = a mantle, an undergarment, a curtain; Sp. *pales*; Ital. *palla*, *palina*.]
I. Ordinary Language:
1. An outer garment; a cloak or mantle. "His lion-skin changed to a *pell* of gold." — *Spenser*, *F. Q. V. c. 24*
2. A woollen mantle worn by the Roman emperors, from the fourth century, to the patriarchs and princes of the Empire, and worn by them as an ensign of jurisdiction.
3. A large black or purple cloth thrown over the coffin at a funeral, a black cloth used for covering a tomb. "The right side of the *pell*-old Egens kept." — *Dryden*, *Palanquin* & *Arctid*, *lib. 243*.
4. A mantle of state. "Sometime left gorgeous *Tragedy*, In sceptred *pell*, come sweeping by." — *Milton*, *H. Penseroso*.
5. A kind of fine rich stuff used for making linens.

II. Technical:
1. Eccl.: [PALLIUM].
2. Her.: A figure like the letter Y. It consists of half a pale issuing from the base, and conjoined in the fesse point with half a saltire from the dexter and sinister chief.
pal-bearer, **pal-holder**, *s.* One who attends the coffin at a funeral; so called from the pall being formerly carried by them.
pal (2), *s.* [PAL (2), *v.*] Nausea, nauseating.
The *palls* or nauseatings which continually interfere. — *Shakespeare*, *Inquiry concerning Vertue*, *lib. ii. pt. ii. § 2*.
pal (3), *s.* [PAWL]



pal (1), *cl.* [PAL (1), *s.*] To cover with or as with a pall; to wrap up, to invest, to shroud. "Come, thick night, And *pell* thee in the dimmest *sin*-ke of hell." — *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, *lib. i. 5*.
pal (2), **palle**, **pal en**, **pal yn**, *cl. & f.* [Wel. *pallo* = to fail, to cease, to neglect; *pell* = loss of energy, failure.]
A. Intrans.: To become rapid, dull, tasteless, or insipid; to lose life, strength, or spirit. "The tide and byre leave *palloed* and were nought." — *Arnold*, *Chronicle*, *p. 15*.
B. Transitive:
1. To make rapid, insipid, or tasteless.
2. To deprive of spirit, life, or strength; to make spiritless. "They *pell* Mollere's and Lopez's sprightly strain." — *Southey*, *Palis*.
3. To clove.
"The *palloed* subtle which attends on all pleasures which may be bought." — *Barke*, *On the French Revolution*.
4. To enfeeble, to weaken; to exhaust, to fatigue. "His knights and soldiers were tired and *palloed* with one watch and halloo." — *Fabian*, *vol. 4, ch. 43*.
5. To impair, to weaken. "I'll never follow thy *palloed* fortunes more." — *Shakespeare*, *Antony & Cleopatra*, *lib. 7*.

pal la, *s.* [Lat.]
In. Costume: An old-fashioned, rectangular piece of cloth, folded in a peculiar manner, worn as a robe of state by ladies. At times it was shorter, terminating at the knee, and resembling a tunic. It was worn by the ladies of Rome over the stola, and fastened by clasps on the shoulders.
Pal lâ di an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to or devised by Palladio, an Italian architect, born at Vicenza 1518, died 1580.

Palladian architecture, *s.* A style of architecture introduced by Palladio, and conforming closely to the precepts of Vitruvius. As regards style, it falls under the category of Roman Renaissance, but of rather a confused kind, to be adorned buildings of every kind, and of most varied purposes and arrangement, with classical temple-portals, without taking into consideration their object or the requirements of the building as a whole, so that the order was frequently carried up through several storeys without any reference to its arrangement. The lower storey of palaces built by Palladio, the greater part of which are at Vicenza, is generally of rustic work, whilst the upper storeys have pilasters or a colonnade; occasionally, however, pilasters or arcades are introduced on the ground-floor. The works of Palladio remained for a long period the model for an entire style.

pal lad ic, *a.* [Eng. *pallad(ium)*; *-ic*.] [PAL-LADIUM, *lib. 2*.]
pal lâ di ön, *s.* [PALLADIUM]

pal lâ di öus, *a.* [Eng. *pallad(ium)*; *-ous*.] [PALLADIUM, *lib. 2*.]
pal lâ di ün, **pal lâ di ön**, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. Παλαδίων (*Palladion*) = the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy was supposed to depend; from Παλαδός (*Pallados*), gen. Παλαδός (*Pallados*) = Pallas of Minerva.]
I. Ordinary Language:
1. Lit.: In the same sense as *lib. 1*.
2. Fig.: That which affords defence, protection, or safety; a safeguard. "A *pal* of *palladine* to save the city." — *Milton*, *Rehearsal*, *in England*, *lib. 1*.
II. Technically:
1. Class. Antiq.: A celebrated statue of Pallas or Minerva, on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city of Troy. (Virg.: *Æneid*, *lib. ii. 166-182*.) This circumstance being known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, Ulysses and Diomedes, by the advice and aid of Helenus, son of Priam, climbed secretly by night over the ramparts of Troy, and carried it off.
2. Chem.: A tetrad metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1802. Symbol, *Pl*; at wt. 106.6; sp. gr. 12.1. It is found, associated with platinum and gold, in South America, and is extracted from the gold in which it occurs by fusing with silver, dissolving out the palladium, &c., with nitric acid, removing silver with common salt, and then adding ammonia and hydrochloric acid, which throws down ammonia-chloride of palladium as a yellow powder. This, on ignition, yields the pure metal. It resembles platinum in its malleability and ductility, but is more fusible, less dense, and has a more silvery appearance. It is slightly soluble in concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, more so in nitric acid, but dissolves freely in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Its surface is blackened by tincture of iodine, which has no effect on platinum. Like platinum, it forms two classes of compounds, viz., palladium compounds, in which it is bivalent, and palladic compounds, in which it is quadrivalent.
3. Min.: An isomorphous native metal, not found pure, but mostly alloyed with a little platinum and iridium. Sometimes found in minute octahedrons, but mostly as grains, with native platinum, in Brazil. Hardness, 4.5-5; sp. gr. 11.5-11.8; lustre, metallic; colour, steel-gray.

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palladium alloys, *s. pl.*
Chem.: Palladium unites with most metals, but few of its alloys are of practical importance. An alloy of one part palladium with 100 parts steel is well adapted for cutting instruments requiring a smooth edge. An alloy of one part silver and nine parts palladium is used by dentists. Its alloys with gold are of a gray or almost white colour.
palladium-bases, *s. pl.*
Chem.: Compounds of palladium with ammonia and ammonio-organic radicals, not known in the free state, but in combination as chlorides and oxides. Chloride of palladium, $N_2H_4PdCl_2$, is formed by adding ammonia to a solution of palladium chloride. The oxide forms a strong base. The ethyl compound, pallad-ethylamine chloride, $(C_2H_5)_2(NH_2)PdCl_2$, is formed by the action of ethylamine on palladium chloride. It becomes dark yellow and crystalline.

palladium-chloride, s.

Chem.: Palladium forms two chlorides: palladous chloride, PdCl₂, obtained by dissolving the metal in hydrochloric acid containing a little nitric acid; and palladic chloride, PdCl₄, obtained by slightly heating palladous chloride in strong nitro-hydrochloric acid. Both compounds are very dark in colour.

palladium gold, s. [PORTULIZED.]

palladium-oxide, s.

Chem.: The protoxide, PdO, is obtained by decomposing the nitrate at a moderate heat. It is a dark gray or black powder, slightly soluble in acids. The dioxide, PdO₂, is not known in the free state. Alkalis throw down from palladic chloride the hydrated dioxide mixed with the alkali.

pāl lā' dī ōm ize, v.t. [Eng. *palladiumize*; -ize.] To cover or coat with palladium in lieu of zinc, as in galvanizing.

pāl lah, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Antilope arabicus*, from south and south-east Africa. It stands about three feet high at the shoulder, dark red above, yellowish dun on sides, white beneath. There are no false horns; horns, absent in female; in male about twenty inches long, lyrate, and ringed almost to the tips. Called also Impalla.

pāl lām poór, s. [PALAMPORE.]

Pāl las, s. [Gr.: the ordinary derivation makes the goddess to have obtained this name from having slain the Titan, *Pallas*, but it is more probably derived from *πάλλας* (*pallos*) = to brandish.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.*: The Greek goddess of wisdom. Her attributes and character were similar to those of the Roman Minerva. [MINERVA.]

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 2].

pāl las ite, s. [After Pallas, the Russian traveller; suff. -ite (*Petaloid*).]

Petaloid: The name given by Gustav Rose to a group of extra-terrestrial rocks (microlites), which consisted of crystals and crystalline grains of olivine (q.v.), enclosed in a sponge-like mass of iron. The meteorite described by Pallas in 1776, and found by him at Krasnojarsk, Siberia, formed the type. Wadsworth now includes under this term all terrestrial rocks having a similar composition and structure, although the iron constituent may have been converted into magnetite (q.v.) by oxidation.

pāl la-teen, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *pall* (I), s., 1, 5.] Some kind of stuff or article of dress, not identified.

"With top-knots fine to make 'em pretty,
With tippet, *pallteen*, and settee."
Colburn's Seven Years, p. 62.

palled, pa, pte, or n. [PALE (2), c.] Bull, vapour, insipid, tasteless, destitute of life or spirit.

pāl lés-çent, a. [Lat. *pallidus*, pr. par. of *pallidus* = to grow pale; except of *pallidus* = to be pale.] Growing or becoming pale.

pāl lét (I), s. [PALETTE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

- 1. A palette.
- 2. A measure formerly used by surgeons, and containing three ounces.

"A surgeon drew from a patient, in four days, twenty-seven *palettes*, every *palette* containing three ounces."
Abbrutt.

II. *Technically*:

- 1. *Bookbinding*: (1) A tool for gilding the back over the bands. (2) The instrument with which gilders take up gold-leaf from the pillow.
- 2. *Clay*: (1) A board on which a newly-moulded brick is carried away to the kiln. (2) A potter's wheel.
- 3. *Painting*: (1) A paddle used in heating and shaping plastic material in forming crucibles, &c.; or in taking up mortar for use. (2) *Board*: In an escapement, a lip or leaf connected with the pendulum, or upon the arbor of the balance-wheel, as the case may be, and acting consecutively upon the teeth of a wheel which is driven by the main-spring or weight, and is known as the scape-wheel.

I. *Machinery*:

(1) A chuck or pawl to which a reciprocating motion is imparted, and by which an intermittent rotary motion is communicated to a wheel, as in many food motions; or by which the rotary motion of a wheel is made intermittent.

(2) One of the series of discs or pistons in the chain-pump.

5. *Musie*: The covering which closes the opening into the pipes of an organ. A piece of wire is placed on each side of every pallet to steady it and keep it in the perpendicular during its ascent and descent, and every pallet is covered at top with soft leather, to make it fit closely and work quietly.

6. *Naut.*: A ballast-bunker in the hold of a small vessel.

pallet eye, s.
Musie: A loop of wire fastened to the movable end of the pallet, to which wires, called *pall-downs*, in connection with the key-board, are attached.

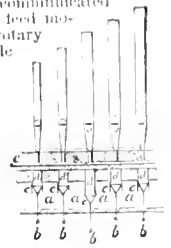


FIG. 1. PALLETS. (a) Chest of compressed air. (b) Pall-downs of pallet connected with the keys. (c) Pallets which admit air into grooves, steadied by moving between two wires. (d) Grooves in iron frame back of front under pipes. (e) Slider, with holes corresponding to pipes, pulled from right to left so as to admit or prevent admission of air to pipes, connected with the stop-rambles.

pāl lét (2), pāl let, s. [Fr. *paillet* = a heap of straw, dimin. of *paill* = straw, from Lat. *palus* = rough, chaff.] A small, rule-bed; a mattress or couch, properly of straw.

"I found me on a *pallet* bed."
Scott's Arabian, vi.

pāl lét (3), s. [Dimin. of *pale*, s.]
Her.: A diminution of the *pale*, being only one-half of it in breadth.

pāl lét-téd, a. [Eng. *pallet* (3); -ted.]
Her.: Conjoined by a pallet, as, a chevron *palletted*.



PALLETTED.

pāl-li-ál, a. [Lat. *pallidum* = a mantle; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to a mantle. The word is specifically used with reference to the mantles of molluscs.

pallial impression, pallial line, s.
Zool.: An impression or line left in the dead shell of a mollusc, the muscular margin of the mantle. In the monomyarid bivalves, and *Saxceva* and *Panopaea arcuata*, it is broken up into irregular spots.

pallial line, s. [PALLIAL-IMPRESSION.]

pallial shell, s.
Zool.: A shell secreted by, or contained within, the mantle, as is the "home" of the cuttle-fishes.

pallial sinus, s.
Zool.: A bay or sinus in the pallial impression in the shells of molluscs having retractile siphons, the greater or less length of which is shown by the depth of the sinus. Called also siphonal impression. The form of the sinus is a generic character.

pāl li a mēt, s. [Lat. *pallium* = a mantle, a cloak.] A dress, a robe.
"This *pallmentum* of white and spotless hue"
Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

pāl-li-ard, s. [Fr. *pailleard*, from *paille* = straw.]

- 1. A vagabond, a tramp, a beggar.
- 2. A helper, a low person.

"Thieves, rambles, *pailleards*, sons of every sort"
Dequain's Head & Panther, ii. 62.

pāl-li-ard içe, s. [Fr. *pailleardise*.] For-mation.

"Nor can they tax him with *pailleardise*, luxury equivoque."
Scott's Book; Richard III., p. 150.

pāl li ässe, pāl li äss, s. [Fr. *pailleasse*; O. Fr. *pailleuse*, from *paille* = straw; Lat. *palus*.] An underbed of straw; a straw mattress. The form and purpose being retained, other materials have been substituted, as moss, finely-shredded wool, called excelsior, chaff, sponge, and hair.

pāl li äte, v. [PALLIATE, a.]

1. *Lat.*: To cover, as with a cloak, to wrap up.
"Being palliated with a pilgrim's coat"
Aschmole's Works, ii. 30.

11. *Equitatively*:
"To conceal, to cover, to hide, to cloak."
"Its mantle which was strong to cover the cloak"
to palliate the division—*Southey's Sonnet on Taste*, l. 10.

2. To shield, to shelter.
"It is the accustomed manner of our modern writers to *palliate* the necessities of a man of any worthy patron."
Houghton's Memoirs, (1861), ii.

3. To cover with excuses; to extenuate, to soften or lessen the enormity of by apologies or excuses; to excuse, as, to *palliate* a fault.

4. To reduce or lessen in violence, strength, or force; to mitigate.
"To *palliate* dulness, and give time to show."
Conger's Talk, p. 210.

5. To cure temporarily or imperfectly, as, to *palliate* a disease.
pāl li äte, pāl ly äte, a. [Lat. *pallidus* = a cloak, from *pallio* = a mantle, a cloak.]

1. *Fit.*: Cloaked, clothed, dressed.
"Certain ladies and citizens of downy eyes and borogoes in white *pallies*, not dissuaded."
Bell's History, (1812), vol. 1.

2. *Fit.*: Eased, mitigated, imperfectly or temporarily cured.
"A method of cure *palliate* and imperfect."
Ellis's Life of Beaumont, § 3.

pāl li ä-tion, s. [Fr. [PALLIATE, a.]

1. The act of palliating, cloaking, or concealing.
2. A cloak or concealment.

"The generality of Christians make the external form of religion but a *palliation* for sin."
W. Ware's Mystery of Iniquity, p. 3.

3. The act of extenuating or excusing; extenuation; an excuse.
"Bitter reproaches against other men's faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own."
Ward's of the Tongue.

4. Mitigation; temporary or imperfect cure; alleviation, abatement.

pāl li ä-tive, a, & s. [Fr. *palliatif*.]

A. *As adjective*:
1. Extenuating, excusing; lessening or softening the violence or enormity of.
2. Mitigating, alleviating; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

"And such cures being called *palliatives*, which search not to the root and cause, but give a show only of cure, as when a sore is healed up with yew leaf, with mullein-root."
P. Holland's Pliny's Epitome of Words of Art, vol. 4.

B. *As substantiv*:
1. That which palliates or extenuates; as, a *palliative* of a fault.

2. That which mitigates, alleviates, cures, or remedies temporarily, not radically; a temporary or partial cure or remedy.
"It ought to be no *palliative*, but a legislative provision, vigorous, substantial, and effective."
Lincoln's Speech on Mr. Fox's Last Indian Bill.

pāl li ä tōr y, a. [Eng. *palliative*; suff.] The same as PALLIATIVE (q.v.).

pāl lid, a. [Lat. *pallidus* = pale (q.v.).] Pale, wan; wanting in colour; dim.
"The *pallid* regions of deep"
Longfellow's Golden Rule.

pāl lid i tÿ, s. [Eng. *pallid*; suff.] The quality or state of being pallid; paleness, pallidness.

pāl lid ly, a. [Eng. *pallid*; suff.] In a pallid manner; with paleness; of pallid, palely.
"They sometimes appear *pallidly* sad."
Richard II, (1850), p. 13.

pāl lid ness, s. [Eng. *pallid*; suff.] The quality or state of being pallid; paleness, pallidness.

pāl li ö brän chi ä tã, s. [Eng. & Fr. *pallidum*,] connected, and *branchidum*.]
Zool.: De Blainville's name for what are now known as the Branchiopoda.

pāl li oun, s. [O. Fr. *Atent*.]
"Then all by honey I did know"
Patched Pallidness book, (1804), p. 10.

Pāl lis cr, s. The name of the novel by Major General Sir William Palliser, C.B. (1850 & 52.)

Palliser projectiles, *p.*

and other conoidal missiles, chilled (the points) by being cast in moulds of which the lower part is of iron, the upper part filled with the usual casting sand. Thus the point, being rapidly cooled, is intensely hard, but the rest a part of the projectile is of ordinary cast-iron. They are made with a small cylindrical hollow inside, closed with a screw plug. When used as shells, this hollow is filled with a small bursting charge of powder, enclosed in a serge bag. They do not require a fuse but explode on striking a hard object owing to the heat generated by the collision.



PALLIUM.

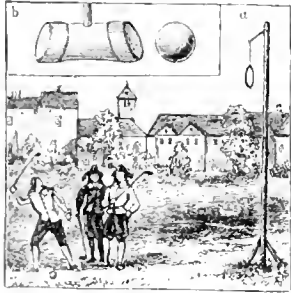
pall h um, *s.* [Lat. = a cloak, a mantle.]

1. *Arch. Eccl.:* A sort of woollen cloak, much resembling the chlamys, from which it can only be distinguished by its greater length and amplitude. It was capable of enveloping the entire person, which it could cover at night as a blanket. It was much worn by the Greeks, corresponding to the toga of the Romans. It was sometimes decorated with embroidery, but generally had only a simple border.

2. *Ecl.:* A pall; an ornamental band of white wood three fingers broad, to be worn around the shoulders, with pendants a span in length before and behind, the ends ornamented with red crosses. It is sometimes said to correspond to the ribbon or garter of secular knighthood. If so, it cannot be medieval knighthood, for Tertullian has a treatise *De Pallio*. In the time of Gregory VII. (1073-1085) archbishops went for it to Rome; afterwards the popes sent it to them when they received their appointment. About 1370 Gregory XI. issued a decretal which rendered it imperative on an archbishop to have received the pallium before he could call a council, consecrate a bishop, or discharge other functions of his office.

3. *Zool.:* The mantle of a bivalve mollusc.

pall mall (a ð æ), **pail mail,** **palle maille,** **pèll mèll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *palle maille*, from Ital. *pallamallo*, *pallomallo* = a stick with a mallet at one end to play at a wooden ball with; also the name of such a game; lit. = a ball-mallet, from *palla* = a ball, *maille* (Fr. *marteau*) = mallet; Lat. *malles* = a hammer.] The name of an old game, in which the object was to drive a ball with a mallet or



PALLMALL.

bat from a picture of the period in *Carfax*. *Encyclopædia*, 1791. Mallet and ball engraved in *Encyclopædia*, 1791.

only the stick is hoop elevated on a pole, the player standing at either end of an alley. He who succeeded in sending the ball through the holed sticks was the winner. The name was also applied to the mallet itself, and to the name of place where the game was played. It was formerly much played in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the street known as Pall Mall.

"We are struck with a cricket upon chaff, or with a pall-mall" by the "small book" at the front of. *Dejean's Encyclopædia*, 1791.

pāl lor, *s.* [Lat. *palmarum* = the palm.] [*P. Lor.* = *Palenses*.]

"There are some little houses of the palmyrs in front a great distance of the city" — *Travels of an Arab*. A *Traveller in Hindostan*, p. 12.

palm ('silent), **palme,** **paum,** **paume,** **pawme,** *s.* [Fr. *palme* = the palm of the hand, from Lat. *palma*; Gr. *πάλαμον* (*palamon*); A. S. *þalm* = palm of the hand, *þalm* = a palm-tree; O. H. Ger. *þalmo* = the flat of the hand.]

1. *Medicine, Language:*

1. Lat. *palma*:

(1) The inner or flat part of the hand.

"Where given strokes with the *palme* of her hands in her face" — *Hamlet*. *Hamlet*, v. 1.

(2) A linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand, or to its length from the wrist to the tip of the fingers; a measure of length described variously as three and four inches; amongst the Romans a measure of length equal to about eight and a half inches.

"The stately *palma* on the cliffs lay dead;" — *And sixteen years his bow's force holds ours sacred*" — *Pope*. *Imper*, *Imper* to 14.

(3) In the same sense as H. I. (1).

"The green *palma* branch waving in thy hand" — *Shakespeare*: *On the Death of Bassano*.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A branch or leaf of the palm-tree, which was anciently worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, victory, superiority, triumph.

"And Mars, the lord of conquest, in the fight" — *With *palma* and laurel shall adorn his knight*." — *Dejean's Palmaria*, *Dejean*, iii. 394.

(2) A popular name for the catkins of the Sallow, *Salix caprea*.

(3) The name given to the broad part at the top of a buck's horn.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Bot.*: Any member of the order Palmaeæ.

(2) *Pl.*: The order Palmaeæ.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) The sailmaker's substitute for a thimble. It goes over the hand, and has a fitted shield by which the needle is pushed through the canvas.

(2) The flat face of an anchor-fluke which forms the heaving surface.

3. *Script.*: Probably *Phœnix dictylifera*, the Date-palm (q.v.).

▪ *To bear the palm*: To have the pre-eminence.

"Of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears" — *The palm*. *Young*: *Night Thoughts*, i. 209.

palm bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Melastoma Wilsonii*, a myrtle-bloom.

palm-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any African species of *Phœnix*. *P. sspalmatus* is the south and east African, and *P. tritorus* the west African Palm-bird.

palm-butter, *s.* [*PALEM-OIL*.]

palm cat, *s.*

Zool.: *Paradoxurus typus*, a black civet, somewhat humped on the flanks, and with a white spot below the eye. Found in India.

palm colour, *s.* A colour like that of the palm-tree; bay.

palm grass, *s.*

Bot.: The reed meadow-grass, *Poa aquatica*.

palm-honey, *s.*

Chem.: The uncrystallizable portion of palm-sugar. It is a mixture of invert and cane sugars.

palm house, *s.* A glass-house in which palms and other tropical plants are raised and kept.

palm kale, *s.*

Bot.: *Brassica oleracea*, var. *palmarifolia*. Called also *tree-kale*.

palm leaf, *s.* A leaf of the palm-tree.

Textil.: *Palmaria*: A form of loom in which strips of palm-leaf of proper width and length for the web of the desired fabric are placed side by side between two fingers at the top of a vibrating holder at the side of the loom-frame.

palm oil, *s.*

Chem.: *Palm-butter*. A fat obtained from the fruit of certain kinds of palm, and imported from the coast of Guinea. It has the consistency of butter, an orange colour, a smell resembling violets, and consists mainly of tripalmitin, with a little olein. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, but mixes in all proportions with ether and turpentine, melts at 27°, and is bleached by heating to

100°, in presence of a current of steam and air. Palm-oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap and candles, and is a common constituent of railway-carriage grease. It is frequently adulterated with wax, tallow, lard, resin, &c.

palm-play, *s.* Hand-ball.

"The *palmaria*, where, despoiled for the game, With dazed eyes off we by gleams of lone Have mist the ball." *Surrey*. *Prisoner in Windsor*.

palm sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A saccharine matter obtained from the juice of various kinds of palm. It is very dark-coloured and hygroscopic, and consists chiefly of cane sugar.

Palm Sunday, 'Palme-Sunday, *s.*

Ecl.: The Sunday immediately preceding Easter. It commemorates the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm "branches," or rather leaves, for the typical palm, like those of Palestine, have no branches (John xii. 13). In some Roman and High Anglican churches genuine palms are used for decorations on that day, but they are too rare and expensive for ordinary use. A substitute has therefore been found in an early flowering willow (*Salix caprea*), which is popularly called a palm (L. 2 (2)), and by many believed really to be so.

palm-tree, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as PALM, *s.*, II. 1.

2. *Pyrotechnics*: A device consisting of a series of green fires on a frame representing the body and head of a palm-tree. The composition is crystallized verdigris, 4 parts; sulphate of copper, 2; sal-ammoniac, 1; ground with alcohol and used to saturate cotton rovings, which are festooned about the frame, and fired to fore the spirits have evaporated.

palm-veined, *s.*

Bot. (*of a leaf*): *Palminerved* (q.v.); radiating. (*Alphouse de Cambille*.)

palm wax, *s.*

Chem.: A dark yellow, somewhat translucent wax obtained from *Croton andicola*, a species of palm indigenous in the tropical regions of America. It melts at 106°, and takes fire at a higher temperature, burning with a bright, smoky flame. It is soluble in ether and the caustic alkalis, partly soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in water and cold alcohol.

palm-wine, *s.*

Chem.: An alcoholic beverage prepared by the fermentation of the juice of certain palms, *Arenca saccharifera*, *Sagus*, *Raphia*, and others.

palm worm, *s.* A species of centipede found in America. (*Wormster*.)

palm (l silent), *v.t.* [*PALEM*, *s.*]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as conjurers or cheats.

"They *palmed* the trick that lost the game." *Prior*. *Ann*, ii. 242.

2. To handle.

"Frank grows very ill, yet will *palme* all the meat." *Prior*. *Epigram*.

3. To stroke with the hand.

4. To bribe.

"I have been obliged to *palme* the police. It is not an unusual thing in our trade to *palme* the police." — *Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 16, 1858.

5. To impose by fraud. (Usually followed by *off* before that which is given, and *upon* before the person imposed on.)

"For you may *palme* upon us new for old." *Wright*. *Hand & Panther*, ii. 214.

pāl mā (pl. **pāl mæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a palm.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Linnaeus, Jussieu, &c., to the order now called Palmaeæ.

palm-christi, *s.*

Bot.: *Litsea communis*, the Castor oil plant (q.v.).

pāl mā cē æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palma* = a palm; fem. pl. *palmarum*.]

1. *Bot.*: Palms; an order of Endogens, the only one of the alliance Palmales. The trunk is arborescent or shrubby, generally simple, rough with the dilated half sheathing base of the leaves or their scars. Leaves clustered, terminal, usually very large, pinnate or fan-like, pinnatifid, planted with parallel simple veins; spatix scaly, terminal, often branched, enclosed in a spathe, often woody; sepals three, fleshy or leathery, persistent; petals three,

sometimes connate; stamens definite or indefinite. Ovary superior; carpels three, two, or one; ovules generally solitary; erect. Fruit drupaceous, or nut-like or horned. Seed filling the cavity in which it grows; reticulated. A splendid order of plants adorning tropical landscapes, and of much use to man. Known genera, 73; species, 600 (3). Tribes Arceae, Calamiae, Borasseae, Conyphaeae, and Coccoae. (*Linnaeus, &c.*)

2. Palms. Palms are recognised in a fossil state by their leaves and stems. The earliest remains of the order are found in rocks of the Cretaceous epoch, where two or three species occur. They are abundant in the Tertiary strata; several species have been found in the Eocene beds of England. The Tertiary deposits of Antigua have supplied a large series of stems beautifully preserved in siliceous. The fossils from the Palaeozoic rocks referred to Palms do not belong to this order. (*H. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.*)

pāl-mā-ceous (ce as sh), a. [Mod. Lat. *palmaceus*]; Eng. suff. -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Palmaceae or Palms.

pāl-maj, a. [PALMALES.]
Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus *Palmia*, as, the *Palmal* Alliance.

pāl-mā-lēs, s. pl. [Lat. *palmus*, and suff. -ales.]
Bot.: The Palmal Alliance. Only order, Palmaceae (q.v.).

pāl-mar, a. [Lat. *palmaris*, from *palmā* = a palm.] Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand.

palmar-arch, s.

Anat. (Pl.): Two arches, (1) the superficial palmar arch, or artery, which is the continuation of the ulnar artery into the hand, and (2) the deep palmar arch which is the continuation of the radial artery.

*** pāl-mar-ŷ, v.** [PALMAR.]

1. Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.
2. Worthy of receiving the palm; most excellent; chief; noblest.

"Sarcenes—proceeding from the pen of 'the first philosopher of the age' in his *palmary* and capital work"—*Borne*. *On the Apology for Hæne*.

pāl-māte, pāl-māt-ēd, a. [Lat. *palmatus*, from *palmus* = the palm.]

1. Bot.: Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread out; having five lobes with midribs diverging from a common centre; as, a *palmate* leaf. Used also of some tubers, as those of *Orchis odoratissima*.



PALMATE LEAF.

2. Zool.: Having the toes webbed; web-footed.

pāl-māte, s. [Eng. *palmate*]; -ate.]
Chem.: A salt of palmitic acid (q.v.).

pāl-māt-ēd, a. [PALMATE, a.]
palmated smooth-newt, s. [NEWT.]

pāl-māte lŷ, adv. [Eng. *palmate*, a.; -ly.] In a palmate manner.

pāl-māt ī, pref. [Lat. *palmatus* = palmate.] Palmately.

pāl-māt ī fid, a. [Pref. *palmati-*, and Lat. *findo* (q. a. t. *fid*) = to cut, to divide.]

Bot. (Of a leaf): Palmate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf. (*De Candolle*.)

pāl-māt ī form, pāl-mi-form, a. [Pref. *palmatis-*, *palm-*, and Eng. *form*.]

Bot.: A term applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the top of the petiole.

pāl-māt ī lōbcd, pāl-māt ī lō-bāte, a. [Pref. *palmatis-*, and Eng. *lobed*, *lobate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Palmate, with the leaves indefinitely lobate.

pāl-māt ī part-ēd, pāl-māt-ī par-

tite, v. [Pref. *palmati-*, and Eng. *partite*, *partite*.]

Bot. (Of a leaf): Palmate, with the lobes passing down beyond the middle, and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

pāl-māt ī sēt, pāl-māt ī sēt-ēd, a. [Pref. *palmatis-*, and Lat. *setus*, pa. par. of *sero* = to cut.]

Bot. (Of a leaf): Palmate, with the lobes divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

palmcd (l silent), a. [Eng. *palm*; -ed.]

1. Having a palm or palms.
2. Applied to a stag of full growth that bears the palms of his horns aloft.

"As when a den of bloodie Lucerns cling About the goodly *palmcd* leaf."
Chapman; Homer; Iliad xi.

palm full (l silent), a. [Eng. *palm*; -full.] Abounding in palms. (*Sylvestre; Job Tritaumpant, &c.*)

pāl-mēl-lā, s. [A Lat. dimin. from Gr. *πάλμος* (*palmos*) = quivering.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Palmellae (q.v.). The best-known species is *Palmella arvenis*.

pāl-mēl-lē-æ, pāl-mēl-lā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *palmellæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ, -æntæ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Convolvaceae, or Green-spored Algae. The cells are somewhat globose or elliptical, free, and more or less distinct, or collected by means of a slimy layer into a frond. They grow in damp places, in fresh water, or in the sea. Tribes, Protococoidæ and Coccolithoidæ, the latter containing the typical genus *Palmella* (q.v.).

pāl-mēr (l silent), pal-mere, s. [Eng. *palm*; -er.]

1. A pilgrim who carried a branch of a palm-tree in token of his having been to the Holy Land.

"A *palmæ* as opposed to a pilgrim, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines, travelling necessarily, and subsisting by charity; whereas the pilgrim retired to his usual home and occupations when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his pilgrimage."
Scott; Mirrour, i. 27. (Note)

2. One who palms or cheats at cards.
3. A cane; a ferule. (*Hobart*.)
4. A wood-louse.

palmcr-worm, s.

1. *Orb. Long.*: A hairy caterpillar, wandering about like a palmcr on his pilgrimage. The most common ones belong to the genus *Actia* (Tiger Moth).

2. *Script.*: Heb. *צִיָּה* (*qazān*), from *צָּה* (*qazān*) = to cut off (Joel i. 4, ii. 25; Amos iv. 9), an insect which came in numbers, like a "great army," eating up the leaves and flowers (3) of vines, fig trees, and olive trees. Genesis thinks it was a locust.

"Like the great *palmcr-worm* that strips the trees."
Brownlow; Sordello, bk. i.

pāl-mēt-te, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A small ornament resembling a palm-leaf, carved upon some Roman mouldings.

pāl-mēt-tō, pāl-mi to, s. [The first form is a diminutive from Sp. *palmā* = a palm, the second is classical Spanish.]

Biblicy:

1. *Subul Palmetto*, a fan-palm growing in the West Indies, Bermuda, and the southern part of the United States. Its leaves are woven into hats, like those made of chip. The trunks form good stockades, and were used for the purpose during the American War of Independence.

2. *Chamaerops humilis*, a palm from Southern Europe.

pāl-mī, pref. [PALM.] Palmate.

pāl-mic, a. [Eng. *palm*]; -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from palmum (q.v.).

palmitic acid, s. [RUINELADIC-ACID.]

* **pāl-mif-ōr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *palmifer*, from *palmus* = a palm, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Fr. *palmifère*; Sp. *palmífero*.]

1. Bearing or producing palms.
2. Carrying or wearing palms.

"The *palmiferous* company triumphs, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon earth."
H. More; Mystery of Godliness, bk. vi. ch. 37. § 12.

pāl-mī form, a. [PALMIFORM.]

pāl-mi grādo, s. [Pref. *palmi-*, and Lat. *gradus* = a step.] The same as PLANTIGRADO (q.v.).

pāl-min, pāl-miue, s. [Lat. *palmula*; -a, -æ, -æ (Cogn.).] [RUINELADIC.]

pāl-mi nerved, a. [Pref. *palmic-*, and Eng. *nerved*.]

Bot. (Of a rib): Having the ribs palmated, i.e., radiating from a common point. (*De Candolle*.) [PALMATED.]

pāl-mī pēd, a. & s. [PALMIPEDS.]

A. *l. adv.*: Having the toes connected by a web or membrane; web-footed.

"Some waterfowl which are *palmiped* or wide-footed have very long toes, and yet but short legs."
Key. *On the Creation, &c.*

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of Cuvier's order Palmipodes (q.v.).

* **pāl-mip-ē-deš, s. pl.** [Lat. pl. of *palmipes* = broad-footed; *palmus* = the palm, and *pes* = the foot.]

Ornith.: An order of Birds founded by Cuvier. It corresponds to the Anseres of Linnæus and the Natatores of Illiger.

* **pāl-mip-ē-dous, a.** [Eng. *palmiped*; -ous.] The same as PALMIPED (q.v.).

"It is *palmipodus*, or broad-footed, like swans and geese."
Bononi; Fabius Errore, bk. 3, c. 1.

pāl-mī-pōš, s. [Lat. = broad-footed; *palmus* = a palm, and *pes* = foot.]

1. Zool.: A genus of Asteriadeæ. The body is thin, flat, and pentagonal, covered with fasciculated spines. *Pala-pes-mulcombræus* is the Bird's-foot Sea star, or Star-fish. It is white, with the border and the rays white. It is found in the Arctic and British seas, Mediterranean, &c. (*Pagel, E. Faunes*.)

2. *Palmsont*: From the Cretaceous rocks.

* **pāl-mis-tēr, * pāl-mes-ter, s.** [PALMISTRY.] One who professes palmistry; one who pretends to tell fortunes by inspecting the lines of the palm of the hand.

"Some vain *palmistes* have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes."
Rp. Hall; Romances, p. 133.

pāl-mī-trŷ, * pāl-mes-tric, s. [Eng. *palm*; -ist, -ry.]

1. The art or practice of telling fortunes by inspection of the lines and marks on the palm of the hand; the art of judging the character by the shape, &c., of the hand.

"Great skill have they in *palmistry*, and more To conjure clean away the gall they touch."
Cooper; Task, i. 370.

* 2. Manual skill or dexterity.

"As he went to relieve him, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this villain are very dextrous."
Addison; Spectator, No. 120.

pāl-mīt-a mīde, s. [Eng. *palmite*]; and *nitride*.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{33}NO = C_{15}H_{31}CO.NH_2$. Obtained by heating palmitate of ethyl with alcoholic ammonia for twenty days in a sealed tube. It is soluble in hot alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 93°.

pāl-mī-tāte, s. [Eng. *palmite*]; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of palmitic acid.

palmitate of potash, s.

Chem.: The neutral salt, $C_{16}H_{31}KO_2$, is formed by melting palmitic acid, with carbonate of potash, and exhausting with alcohol. It crystallizes in white, pearly scales, soluble in a small quantity of water, and in alcohol; insoluble in ether. The acid salt, $C_{16}H_{33}KO_4$, is thrown down on adding a large excess of cold water to a solution of the neutral salt.

pāl-mit-ic, a. [Eng. *palm*; -itic.] Pertaining to or derived from palm-ic.

palmitic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{33}O_2 = C_{15}H_{31}CO.OH$. Cetyllic acid, Ethylic acid, Oleic acid. An acid found in nearly all animal and vegetable fats. It is obtained by saponifying palm oil with potassic hydrate, decomposing the resulting soap, and purifying the soap fatty acid by crystallization from alcohol. It is a colourless, solid body, without taste or smell, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 62°, and solidifies on cooling in a mass of lathy crystals. It boils at 268°.

begins with the speech, tongue, and face, the lower limb next, and, if at all, a good while after, the use of the upper limb returns. In hysterical hemiplegia the lower limb, instead of being dragged by a rotatory movement, is usually dragged straight forward.

"The palsy, and not fear provokes me." Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI, vi, 7.

* B. As adj.: Palsied.

* Baid up the palsy knees, that are not well knit up. —Sunderland's Works, i, 404.

palsy-wort, pass-wort, s.

Bot.: A popular name for the Cowslip, *Prunella veris*, which was supposed to be a remedy for palsy.

* pāl-sy, v. t. [PALSY, s.] To affect with palsy or paralysis; to paralyze; to deprive of palsy, life, or the power of action.

"Nor must nor fort can save, if fear within Palsy the soldier's arms." Southey, Joan of Arc, bk. vii.

pāl tēr, * paul ter, v. i. & t. [From a subst. * paltor = rags, not found, but seen in the derivative *paltrey* (q.v.).] The literal meaning is thus, to deal in rags, then to haggle.

A. Intransitive:

* 1. To haggle. (*Voltaire*.)

* 2. To equivocate; to act or speak shiftily; to dodge, to shift. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, vi, 13.)

* 3. To chatter, to babble.

"One while his tongue it ran and paltored of a cat." *Quarner Gurnea's Novels*, ii, 2.

B. Trans.: To squander away; to waste or spend on useless things.

"Paltor out your time! 't'is penal statutes." —*Bonum & Flet*, Elder Brother, ii, 1.

* pāl tēr-er, * pāl trēr, s. [Eng. *paltor*; -er.] One who paltors; an insincere, shifty, or equivocating dealer; a shifter.

* pāl tēr lÿ, v. [Eng. *paltor*; -ly.] Paltry, mean. (*Pepys: Diary*, Feb. 22, 1667.)

* pāl tōek, s. [Fr. *palétoque*.] A kind of jacket or doublet, which descended to the middle of the thigh.

pāl tri lÿ, adv. [Eng. *paltry*; -ly.] In a paltry, mean, or despicable manner; meanly, despicably.

pāl tri-nēss, s. [Eng. *paltry*; -ness.] The quality or state of being paltry; meanness, despicableness.

pāl trīng, s. [PALTRY.] A worthless trifle. (*Procr.*)

pāl trÿ, * pal trie, a. & s. [From an English *paltor* = rags; -y. Sw. *paltor* = rags, pl. of *palta* = a rag; o. Sw. *paltor* = old rags; Dan. *paltor*, pl. of *palt* = a rag; Low Ger. *galt*, *pulte* = a rag; *paltrey*, *paltry* = ragged, torn; Prov. Ger. *paltor* = a rag; *paltrey* = paltry.]

A. As adj.: Mean, worthless, despicable, vile.

"Men from England bought and sold me, Paid my price in paltry gold." *Quarner's The Stranger's Complaint*.

B. As subst.: Rubbish, refuse; useless or worthless trash.

pa lÿ-dal, v. [Lat. *palus* (genit. *paludis*) = a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or marshes; marshy.

paludal-fever, s.

Pathol.: Ague (q.v.).

* pa-lÿ-dā-mēnt, s. [Lat. *paludamentum*.] The same as PALUDAMENTUM (q.v.).

"Sweeping by in gorgeous paludaments." —*De Quincey's Quaker Easter*.

* pa-lÿ-dā-mēn-tÿm, s. [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The characteristic dress of a Roman general in command of an army, and his staff; it was less cumbersome than the toga, and more ample and graceful than the sagum, or cloak, worn by the common soldiers. It was in colour scarlet, purple, or white, open in front, reaching down to the knees, and fastened on the shoulder by a brooch.



PALUDAMENTUM. (Statue of Trajan, from the Villa Albani, Rome.)

pāl-u di-çěl la, s. [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh, and *cella* = a storeroom, a shrine.]

Zoology:

1. The typical and only genus of the family Paludocellidae (q.v.). The animal inhabits a club-shaped divided cell; the loop is circular; the gullet unprotected by an epistome.

* 2. A sub-order coextensive with the family Paludocellidae.

pāl-u di-çěl lÿ-dæ, pāl-u di-çěl lā-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *paludocella*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Bryozoa, sub-order Ectoprocta. The polypodium is fixed, filamentous, diffusely and irregularly branched, coraceous, consisting of a single row of club-shaped cells, arranged end to end; apertures unilateral, tubular, placed near the broad end of each cell; tentacular disc circular, with a single row of five tentacles. Only genus and species, *Paludocella articulata*. Fairly common in Britain on the rootlets of willows in streams and ponds.

pāl-u di-nā, s. [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh; fem. sug. adj. suff. -inā.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the family Paludinae. The shell is turritinated with round whorls, the apertures slightly angular behind; the operculum horny, concentric; the animal with a long muzzle and very short eye pedicels; gill comb-like. It is viviparous. Recent species exist in lakes, and the Black and Caspian Seas. *Paludina vivipara*, the Common River-snail, occurs in many ditches and marshy waters in Britain.

2. *Paludon*: Fifty-three species from the Wealden onward.

* pāl-u-dine, v. [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh; marshy.

pāl-u-din-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *paludina*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Holostomata. Shell conical or globular, with a thick olive-green epidermis, aperture rounded; peristome continuous, entire; operculum horny or shelly, as a rule concentric. Animal with a broad muzzle, and long slender tentacles. From rivers, lakes, &c., throughout the world. Chief genera: *Paludina*, *Ampullaria*, and *Valvata*. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

* pa-lÿ-din-ou-s, v. [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes or fens; marshy.

pa-lÿ-di-ou-s, v. [Lat. *paludosus*.] Fenny, marshy, boggy. (*Gooden: Years of the Church*, p. 60.)

pāl-ÿ-dō-mÿs, s. [Lat. *palus* = a marsh, and *domus* = a house.]

Zool.: A genus of Melaniidae. The shell is turritinated, smooth, or coronated; the outer lip crenulated, olivaceous, with dark-brown spiral lines. Species twenty-five (?), all recent, from Egypt, India, Ceylon, Burma, &c.

pāl-ÿ-dōse, v. [Lat. *paludosus* = marshy.]

* 1. *trid. Long*: Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

* 2. *Bot.*: Growing in marshes or fens.

pa lÿs (pl. pāl li), s. [Lat. = a stake, prop, stay, or pole.]

Zool. (Pl.): Small processes occasionally existing between the septa and columella of certain corals. (*Duncan*.)

* pa lÿs-tral, pa lÿs-trine, v. [Lat. *paludis*, from *palus* = a bog, a marsh.] Marshy, boggy, paludose.

pāl-ÿ (l), v. [Eug. *palē* (l), s.; -ÿ.]

Her.: A term applied to a field when divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines; it is then termed *paly* of so many pieces; as, *paly* of six arg. and gules.

¶ *Paly* *hauy* is when the divisions are again cut by diagonal partition lines, either dexter or sinister.



PALY.

* pāl-ÿ (2), v. [Eug. *palē* (2), a.; -ÿ.] Pale, dim.

pāl-ÿ, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A roll of brain, such as is given to hounds.

"Paly of brain." —*Scott's Ivanhoe* —*Temple Poem*.

pāl-ÿ tho a, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of zoophytic animals, allied to *Aleyonum*. The body is concave, short, slightly enlarged at its basal extremity, and provided with several rows of marginal tentacula. It is sub-pedunculated at the base, and springs from a common expansion.

* pām, s. [Either for *palus* = victory, cf. *triumph*, from *triumph*, or an abbreviation of Fr. *pain* *phile* = the knave of clubs.] The knave of clubs.

pām bān mǎn' chē, s. [Tamil.] The native name for a canoe used on the rivers of the Malabar coast. They are from thirty to sixty feet in length, not more than three feet in beam, and are hollowed out of a single tree. The largest are rowed by about twenty men, double-headed, and can attain a speed of two five miles an hour. Also called Serpent-boats or Snake-boats.

* pa ment, paw ment, s. [Lat. *pacimentum*.] A pavement.

pāmp, pampe, v. t. [Low Ger. *paump* = to live luxuriously, from *paump* = pap; Ger. *paumpen*, *paumpeln* = to cram, to pamper, from *paump* = to thicken, *paup*.] To feed luxuriously; to pamper.

"He stretcht him to pampen; he pampen her fleisch." —*Holzapfel's Antiquary*, i, 14.

pām-pās, s. pl. [Portug. *paupas* = a plain.]

Phys. Geog.: Properly treeless pasture land covered with grass, but used more comprehensively for the whole tableland of South America, from the boundary of Brazil, where the regular seasons of the tropics cease, across the states of La Plata and Patagonia nearly to Cape Horn. It may be divided into three botanical zones — the Interior North-western Chinar-steppe, the True Pampas, and the southern plains of Patagonia. (*Thomson*.)

pampas eat, s.

Zool.: *Felis pajeros*; about equal in size to the European Wild Cat (*Felis catus*), but of stouter form, with a smaller head and a shorter tail. Fur very long, pale yellow-gray in colour, with numerous irregular oblique stripes along the sides; broad black bands on legs; belly white. The specific name is from Spanish *paja* (= straw), from the animal frequenting reedy places. It is common over the plains on the eastern side of South America. (*Darwin: Zool. Voyage*, ii, 18, 19.)

pampas clay, s.

Petroz.: A bluish clay occurring in beds of great thickness, and widely distributed in the pampas of South America. It is assietous.

pampas grass, s.

Bot.: *Gymnoschoenus*, rivaling the bamboo in height, inhabiting the pampas.

pām-pē-an, v. [Eug. *paupapa* (ÿ); -an.] Of or pertaining to the pampas or treeless plains of South America.

pampean formation, s.

Geol.: A formation deposited and upheaved since the present Atlantic mollusca have been brought into existence. Mr. Darwin found in this formation remains of the extinct genera *Megatherium*, *Megalonyx*, *Mylodon*, *Glyptodon*, *Toxodon*, *Macrauchenia*, &c. Such a relationship seemed to him to exist between the extinct fauna and that now inhabiting the region, that he inferred the one had descended from the other.

pām-pēr, pām-pir, v. t. [A frequent, from *paup* (q.v.).]

1. To feed luxuriously; to indulge with rich or luxurious food; to glut.

"To pauper him, you'd be the way to tame him." —*South. Sea Voy.*, vol. vi, sec. 3.

* 2. To gratify to the full; to indulge; to excess.

"To pauper luxury, and then sink in it." —*Goldsmith's Deserted Village*.

pām-pèred, pā, pāe, or a. [PAMPER.]

1. Fed luxuriously or richly; indulged to excess; gratified to the full.

"Here the red cross, for still the cross, where he forgets that a rule to pauper'd him the noble." —*Hyron's Chibch. Hist.*, i, 11.

* **pám pèrèd nés**, *s.* [Eng. *pampered*; *nés* = the quality or state of being pampered.]
 A. *Arch.*: The height of their feet, or was their *pám pèrèd nés* and *pám pèrèd nés*. *Hall's: Mod. Texts* (1873).

* **pám pèr èr**, *s.* [Eng. *pamper*; *èr*, *s.* One who pamper; white pumpkins.]
 "Makes speck the *pám pèr èr* of lust." *Compe. Conversation*, 18.

* **pám pèr ìze**, *s.* [Eng. *pamper*; *ìze*.] *Isip*.

* **pám pèr ò**, *s.* [Sp. *lit.* = the pampas-wind.]
 A violent westerly or south-westerly wind which sweeps over the pampas of South America, often doing great damage, and felt far out at sea.

* **pám phá gús**, *s.* [Gr. *παμφύλακος* (*pamphilos*), *gús* = a dog, a dog-brother, (as subst.) one of Aetion's dogs.]

* **pám phá gús**, *s.* [Gr. *παμφύλακος* (*pamphilos*), *gús* = a dog, a dog-brother, (as subst.) one of Aetion's dogs.]
 A genus of freshwater Rhizopods, order Filosa, Carya, none; pseudopodia protrusible from only one extremity of the body.

* **pám phá lá**, *s.* [Gr. *παμφύλα* (*pamphilos*), *lá* = of *παμφύλακος* (*pamphilos*) = beloved (1 all).]
Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Hesperia. *Pamphilis* *coarctata* is the Pearl-summer (*P.*), *P. subopaca* is the Large Skipper, and *P. pascua* is the Small Skipper, frequent thickets and woods. *P. lebe* is nearly confined to Litchfield, in Dorsetshire.

* **pám phá lá ò**, *s.* [Gr. *παμφύλακος* (*pamphilos*) = beloved (1 of all), *ò* = *παρ* (*par*) = all, and *ò* = *ὀφθαλμὸς* (*ophthalmos*) = beloved.]
 B. *z.*: The typical genus of the Pamphilidae (q.v.).

* **pám phá lá ò ò**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pamphilus* (*o*), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-o*.]
 B. *z.*: A tube of Styraeaceae, having the corolla valve 18.

* **pám phá lèt**, **pám phá fèt**, **pám phá fèt**, **pám phá fèt**, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Various etymologies have been suggested, as (1) O. Fr. *pan* = the palm of the hand, and *phlet* = a leaf of a book (*Phyllo*); (2) Sp. *panphlet* = a written slip of paper; a written newspaper, by the insertion of the nasal, as in *pan* = *panphlet* = paper (*Phyllo*); (3) Lat. *Pamphletus* = a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous epigrams (sketch); (4) Fr. *pan* = *pan* = (stitched) by a thread.]

I. *Of Literary Language*:
 1. A small book or treatise consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound; a short essay or treatise, generally on some subject of merely temporary interest or minor importance.

* Pamphlets seem to have been first published in England in the sixteenth century during the Reformation controversy.

* 2. A writing of any kind; a document.
 "With written *pamphlets* studiously devised." *Shakspeare: A Henry VI*, III, 1.

II. *Technically*:
 1. *Print.*: A work consisting of more than one sheet and not over five. It has a paper cover, if any.

* 2. *Law*: By 10 Anne, c. 19, § 11, it was enacted that any selling a pamphlet which bore on it the publisher's name should be liable to a penalty of £20. The act was repealed by 1 & 2 Vict., c. 99.

* **pám phá lèt**, *s.* [PAMPHLET, *s.*] To write "about" pamphlets.
 "The *pám phá lèt* and something I have done, the *pám phá lèt* is my way." *Hand*

* **pám phá lèt èr**, *s.* [Eng. *pamphlet*; *èr*, *s.*] A word or a pamphlet; a scribble of small words.

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* **pám phá lèt èr**, *s.* [Eng. *pamphlet*; *èr*, *s.*] A word or a pamphlet; a scribble of small words.

1. A coat of different colours formerly worn by servants.
 "Lovers side cost each *pám phá lèt*." *Hall's: Satire*, IV, n. 12

2. A kind of fur.

* **pám phá lèt èr**, *s.* [Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril.] Palling leaves that are too thick. (*Italiana: Upon Bartholomew*, 1582.)

* **pám phá lèt èr**, *s.* [Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril, and *èr* = a female.] Like a tendril in form; resembling a tendril or tendrils; applied in anatomy to the spermatic arteries and veins.

* **pám phá lèt èr**, *s.* [PAMPHER.]

* **pám phá lèt èr** (re as cr), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril.]
Arch.: A kind of ornamentation consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which the hollows of the circumsolutions of twisted columns are sometimes decorated.

* **pám phá lèt èr**, *s.* [A.S. *panna*; *èr* = egg with foot, *panna*; SW. *panna*; Dan. *panna*; Dnt. *panna*; Gr. *panna*; It. *panna*; Wel. *panna*; from Low Lat. *panna*, from Lat. *panna* = a shallow bowl, a pan, a basin.]

I. *Of Literary Language*:
 1. A vessel of various kinds.

(1) A vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, generally rather shallow, and chiefly used for domestic purposes.
 "A *panna* of charcoal was lighted." *Waverley Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv

(2) A pond or vessel for evaporating salt-water to obtain salt. [SALTPAN.]

(3) A natural pond, containing fresh or salt-water, or only mud.

(4) The powder-cavity of the flint-lock firearm.

"Our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the *panna* of the pistol, succeeded not." *Robt's: Works*, 1, 31.

(5) A leaf of gold or silver.

(6) Anything hollow; the skull, the cranium; as, the brain-*panna*.
 "He took away the *panna*."
 Of which he said he would make a *cup*. *Waverley: Works*, 1, 11.

II. *Technically*:
 1. *Agric.*: [HARD-PAN.]

2. *Architecture*:
 (1) The socket or side for a hinge.
 (2) A square of framing in half-timbered houses. (*Grill*.)

3. *In the manufacturing arts*: [EVAPORATING-PAN, VACUUM-PAN.]

4. *Metal.*: A name applied to that description of amalgamator consisting of an open metallic vessel in which all the comminuted ore and quicksilver are ground together by rotating millers.

5. *Soap-making*: Soap-pans are made with a wooden frame and an iron bottom; called, respectively, the curl and the pan.

6. *Tem-plate Making*: A cold pot with a grating at the bottom in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool. It is the fourth in the series of iron-pots and pans used in the manufacture of tin-plate.

* (1) *A flask in the pan*: [FLASK (2), *s.*, (1).]

(2) *To savour of the pan*: To savour of the source whence it proceeds; to betray its origin. (*Bradford: Works* (Parker Society), II, 199.)

(3) *To savour of the frying-pan*: To savour of heresy. From the analogous French phrase (*sentir le poêle*), there would appear to be a reference to the ancient punishment for heresy.

* Bishop Six of Norwich, one of the most infamous for his activity in this persecution, used to call the persons whom he suspected of heretical opinions "men swimming of the frying-pan." — *Southey's: Book of the Church*, ch. 21.

* **pan pudding**, *s.* A pancake.

* *Pan pudding* = cream and custards, flapjacks, and *pan-pudding*. — *Brown's: Journal*, 1810, II.

* **Pán (2)**, *s.* [See def.]

* *Chis. Mythol.*: Pan, the chief rural divinity of the Greeks. He presided over flocks and herds, and was said by some to be the son of Mercury. He was represented with the head and breast of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind-quarters of a goat, whose horns he likewise bore on his forehead. His emblem was the shepherd's crook and pipe of seven reeds, his own invention. The

name Pan is possibly derived from *pa*, root of Greek *πάσκειν* (= to eat, to feed) and Lat. *pa* (= to feed, to pasture); but its etymology is doubtful.

* **pan's pipes**, *s. pl.* [PAMPHER.]

* **pán (3)**, *s.* [Hind., &c.] The betel leaf.

* **pán (1)**, *v.t.* [PAN (1), *s.*]
Mining: To clear from dirt or refuse by washing in a pan.

* *To pan out*: To give a result or return. (*American*.)

* **pán (2)**, *v.t. & i.* [Prob. from Fr. *pan*; Lat. *panis* = a piece of cloth, a patch.]

A. *Trans.*: To join or fit together; to unite, to close together.

B. *Intrans.*: To unite, to join, to agree.
 "Wed and women cannot *pan*."
Old Proverb.

* **pán**, **pán tō**, *pref.* [Gr. neut. sing. of *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all.] A prefix denoting all, every thing, every way, altogether.

* **pán-a báse**, **pán-a bá-šite**, *s.* [Pref. *pan*, and Eng. *base*.]
Med.: The same as TETRAHEMITE (q.v.).

* **pán-a ble**, *s.* [Eng. *pan* (2), *v.*, and *able*.]
 Likely to agree.

* **pán-a çè-a**, **pan-a-choe-a**, **pan-a-çee**, *s.* [Lat. *panacea*, from Gr. *πανακεια* (*panakia*) = fem. sing. of *πανακος* (*panakos*) = all-healing; *παν* (*pan*) = everything, and *ακος* (*akos*) = to heal; Fr. *panacee*.]

1. *Med. Long.*: A remedy for all complaints or cases; a universal remedy; a catholicon.

"What sovereign medicine can its course reclaim, What, but the Poet's *panacea*—*Shame*?" *Whithead: Epistle to Dr. Thomson*.

2. *Bot.*: A herb, called also All-heel. (*Spence's: F. Q.*, III, v. 32.)

* **pán-a çè-an**, *s.* [Eng. *panacea* (*v.*) - *an*.]
 Having the nature or properties of a panacea.

"To shed her *panacean* dew, And heal the madness of mankind." *Whithead: Ode 12*.

* **pa-naçhe**, *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *panache*, from Lat. *panna* = a feather; Ital. *panacchio*.]

1. *Arch.*: The French name for the triangular surface of a pendentive (q.v.).

2. *Old Arm.*: A plume or bunch of feathers set upright upon the helmet. They were rarely worn before the time of Henry V.

3. *Mod. Arm.*: A plume or bunch of feathers set upright upon the helmet. They were rarely worn before the time of Henry V.

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PANACHE.

fate, fat, fare, amdst, what, full, father; we, wet, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, who, sōn; mūte, cūb, cure, qūntc, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

seventy-five British, Colonial, and American Protestant Bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from Sept. 24, to Dec. 10, 1867.

pán a rēt', s. [Prof. *pans*, and Gr. ἀρετή (*aretē*) = goodness, excellence.] The all-virtuous One, i.e., God. (*Darics: Holy Books*, p. 13.)

pán-ar-môn ý, s. [Gr. παναρμόνιος (*panarmōnios*) = all harmonious.] A general consensus or agreement.

"Panopoly, by its owne desirable panonymy, in general agreement, will be fit and convenient." — *Concious Patt. of One Knowledge* (ed. Collins, p. 52.)

pán-ar-ý, n. & s. [Lat. *panis* = bread.]
A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to bread; used for making bread.
B. As *subst.*: A storehouse for bread; a pantry. (*Hollivell*.)

panary fermentation, s. The fermentation of bread. [FERMENTATION.]

Pán-ath-ē-næ q, s. pl. [Gr.]
Greek Antiq.: The greatest of the Athenian festivals, celebrated in honour of Minerva (Athēna) as the guardian deity of the city. It is said to have been instituted by Erechthonius, who originally called it Athenaia (Ἀθηναία), and to have obtained the name of Panathēnaia in the time of Theseus, in consequence of his uniting into one state the different independent communities into which Attica had been previously divided.

Pán-ath-ē-næ an, n. [Eug., &c. *Panathēnaia*]; *suff. -an*.] Pertaining to or connected with the festivals described above. [PANATHENÆA.]

"Næ so glorious garland crowned the feast Panathēnaia
As this wreath too frail to fetter thee the Cyprian dove."
— *A. C. Scudamore: Athens*.

pan-a-try, s. [PANTRY.]

pā nax, s. [Lat., from Gr. πᾶσις (*pasīs*) = a plant, *Pastinaca* (*Uspenski*).]

Botany:
1. A genus of Analiaceæ. Calyx obsolete-ly five-toothed, petals five, stamens five, alternate with them; fruit succulent, compressed, orbicular; two to three-celled, cells one-seeded. Herbs, shrubs, or trees. *Pastinaca tinctoria* is the Chinese Ginseng (q.v.). The bitter-sweet root of *P. officinalem* is also medicinal; it is sometimes used for liquorice, and also as a substitute for Ginseng. *P. fruticosa* and *P. cochlearia* are used in the Apocrypha as fragrant stomachics. The berries of *P. Anisum* smell like anise.

2. A plant of uncertain identity, used in incantations.

"What have you gathered?" —
"Heimlock, adders tongues, *panax*."
— *Middleton: Witch*

pán' cake, s. [Eng. *pan* (1), *s.*, and *cake*.]
1. *Cook.*: A thin cake of butter fried in a pan.

"A certain knight, that swore by his hounour, they were good *pancakes*." — *Shakep.* — *As You Like It*, l. 2

2. *Leather*: A factitious leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and pressed into a flat cake for insoles, &c.

pancake ice, s. Ice resulting from snow taking into the sea without thawing, and, by the action of the waves, driven into pancake forms which offer no solid obstruction, but hamper a vessel more than small ice. (*Belcher: Last of the Arctic Voyages; Gloss.*)

Pancake Tuesday, s. Shrove-Tuesday.

pan-carte, pan chart, s. [Fr. *pancarte*, from Low Lat. *pancarta*, from Gr. πᾶσις (*pasīs*) = all, and Lat. *charta* = a chart.] A royal charter confirming a subject in the enjoyment of all his possessions.

"An old *panchart* or record which he had seen." — *Hobbes: Behemoth* (1651, 1196.)

pánch, s. [PANCHO.]

Naut.: A strong, thick mat, fastened on yards to prevent friction.

pán-çhiôn, s. [PANSHON.]

pán-chrés-tôs, s. [Gr. πᾶν (*pan*) = all, everything, and χριστός (*chrīstos*) = good, useful.] A panacea.

pánch-wāy, s. [Hind. *pansoi*.] A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. Also written *panchways*.

pán crā tian, n. [Mod. Lat. *pancreaticum*]; Eng. *adj. suff. -tic*.] Pertaining to the pancreatum; pancreatic.

pán crā tī āst (tī as shī), s. [Lat. *pancreaticus*; Gr. *παγκρεάτιος* (*pankreatios*), from *παγκρεάτιον* (*pankreation*) = pancreatum (q.v.), & *κράτος* (*kratos*) = strength.] A combatant or competitor in the pancreatum.

pán crā tī ās tic (tī as shī), n. [Eng. *adj. suff. -tic*.] Of or pertaining to the pancreatum; pancreatic.

"The great *pancreatic* crown,
Which from the neighbouring youth thy early labour won."
— *Byss: Ptolemy: New-found-World*.

pán crāt ic, pan crāt ick, pán crāt-ic al, n. [Mod. Lat. *pancreaticus*]; *adj. -tic*.]
1. Of or pertaining to the pancreatum.
2. Athletic; excelling in athletic or gymnastic exercises.

"He was the most *pancreatic* man in Greece" — *Boissac: vulgar Errors*, bk. vii, ch. xviii.

pancreatic eye piece, s.
Optics: An eye-piece (or telescope or microscope) in which the lenses can be placed in various positions, so as (without other alteration of the instrument) to vary the magnifying power.

pán crā tī ūm (t as sh), s. [Lat., from Gr. *παγκρεάτιον* (*pankreation*), from *παγκρεάτιος* (*pankreatios*) = all-powerful, from πᾶσις (*pasīs*) = all, everything, and *κράτος* (*kratos*) = strength.]

1. *Greek Antiq.*: One of the contests in the public games of ancient Greece, in which boxing and wrestling were united.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Narcissæe. It consists of handsome bulbous plants, of which about thirty species are cultivated in Britain. The flowers are white, more rarely yellow. The bulbs of *Pancreatum maritimum* are emetic.

pán-crē ās, s. [Lat., from Gr. *παγκρεάς* (*pankreas*) = the sweetbread; lit. = all-flesh, from πᾶσις (*pasīs*) = all, everything, and *κρέας* (*krēas*) = flesh.]

Anat.: An organ situated within the curve formed by the duodenum; its main duct opening into the intestine there, and secreting the pancreatic fluid, which resembles saliva, the gland itself resembling the salivary glands. Its function is to secrete this fluid which has a strong digestive action on starchy matter, and in a less degree on fatty matters and albuminoid substances.

pán crē āt-ic, n. [Gr. *παγκρεάς* (*pankreas*), *genit. παγκρεάτος* (*pankreatos*); Ital. *pancreatico*.] Of or pertaining to the pancreas; contained in the pancreas. There are a pancreatic artery, plexus, and vein.

pancreatic duct, s.
Anat.: A duct traversing the entire breadth of the pancreas from left to right. Called also the Canal of Wirsung, he having been its discoverer.

pán crē-āt i cō, prof. [Eng. *pancreatic*; = connect.] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

pancreatic-duodenal, n.
Anat.: Connecting the pancreas and the duodenum. There is a superior and an inferior pancreatic-duodenal artery.

pán-crē-ā-tine, s. [Gr. *παγκρεάς* (*pankreas*), *genit. παγκρεάτος* (*pankreatos*); = *line* (*linen*).]

Chem.: A slightly viscid fluid, obtained by digesting in alcohol the pancreas of recently-killed animals freed from fat. It has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in alcohol and ether, and appears to contain a nitrogenous principle resembling diastase. It possesses the properties of converting starch into sugar, fat into fatty acid and glycerin, and of dissolving albumin and fibrin, and is frequently given to stimulate the digestion of fatty compounds.

pán crē-ā-tī-tis, s. [Gr. *παγκρεάς* (*pankreas*), *genit. παγκρεάτος* (*pankreatos*); *suff. -itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pancreas.

pán-crē-ā-tōid, s. [Gr. *παγκρεάς* (*pankreas*), *genit. παγκρεάτος* (*pankreatos*), and *είδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Pathol.: A tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. (*Dunlop*.)

pán çy, s. [PANSEY.]

pánd, n. [Fr. *bande* = a skirt; Fr. *poêle* = a balance.] A valence; a narrow cutta or attached to the top or lower part of a belt. (*S. Ochs*.)

pán dā, s. [Native name.]

Z. *Delonix pidgeana*, the Waly or Red Bean cat, from the eastern Himalayas and Hindut. Rich red chestnut on upper, black on lower surface and limbs; snout and inside of ears white; tail, bushy, reddish-brown, and indistinctly ringed. Total length about thirty inches. Its progression is pliant and slow, and the claws are semi-tracile. In habits and in its main anatomical characters it is decidedly insular.

pán dā ná çé ø, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *panicle* (*us*), Lat. *lem. pl. suff. -icæ*.]

1. *Bot.*: S. row panicle; an order of Endogens, alliance Arak. It consists of trees or bushes, sometimes sending down aerial roots, sometimes weak and decumbent. Leaves simple, entire, in three rows, long, linear-amplexicaul, generally with spiny margins, floral leaves smaller and often spatulate. Flowers mono-sexual or polygamous; naked, or with a few scales, arranged on a wholly covered spadix. Stamens many, anthers two to four-celled, ovaries generally collected in pairs, from either fibrous one-seeded drupes, usually in panicles, or many-seeded berries with poly-spermous cells. Skin to T. Madagascar, found in most tropical islands, especially the Isle of France; and in Brazil, Peru, &c. Tribes two, Pandaneæ and Cyclanthæ (q.v.). Gen. 7 or 8, species about seventy-five. [NIFA.]

2. *Palæont.*: Apparently from the Oolite downward. [NIFAIDITES, PODOCÆVA.]

pán dā-né ø, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *panicle* (*us*), Lat. *lem. pl. adj. suff. -icæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Pandaneæ (q.v.). The leaves are simple, the flowers naked.

pán dā nūs, s. [Latinised from Malay *panca* = conspuations.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pandaneæ (q.v.). The leaves are simple, the flowers dioecious, the fruit a globular or oblong head consisting of many ovaries, each with a single seed. Thirty or more species are known, chiefly from the Indian Archipelago and the Mascarene Islands. Most of them are bushes ten or fifteen feet high, growing together, and constituting a nearly impenetrable jungle of prickly leaves and aerial roots. *Pandanus tectorius* is the Chamber tree of Sumatra. The leaves of *P. utilis*, the Vacoa or Vacoa tree of the mountains, are made into bags to contain sugar, or fish. The seeds of various species are eaten. *P. odoratus* (the Flagrant Sew-pine, is wild on the coasts of India, Burmah, the Andamans, and the South Sea Islands. The fibres of the leaves are used for various purposes, and are recommended by Prof. Watt for paper-making. The floral leaves, raw or boiled, are eaten in India. Mr. Baden Powell says that attar of roses is obtained from the flowers. They are eaten, and in India are reckoned aphrodisiac.

pán-dar, pan dare, s. [From Pandarus, who is said to have pierced Paris for Prius the love and good graces of Cressida.]

1. A pander, a pimp, a procurer; an abandoned wretch who ministers to the lust of others; a man-bawd.

"The *pandar* was assured that a Christian man might have met, even he, by way of an alms-giver and messenger, to two or three such kind of their ed. lants." — *Waverley: Abd-El-Kader*.

2. One who of that which ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.

"Poetry stopped to be the *pandar* of every low desire." — *Waverley: Abd-El-Kader*.

pán dar ism, pán çar ism, s. [Eng. *pantry*; = *ism*.] The employment or occupation of a pander; pimping.

"We blow hearts of Lydian *pan-dar*." — *Waverley: Abd-El-Kader*.

pán-dar-ize, pán-dar-ise, v. t. [Eng. *pantry*; = *ize*.] To act the part of a pander.

"Cheating, theft and *pan-dar*ing." — *Waverley: Abd-El-Kader*.

pán-dar-ous, n. [Eng. *pantry*; = *ous*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a pander; pandery. (*Middleton: Behemoth*.)

bóil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph - f.

-can, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = çhus. -ble, -dle, &c. -bel, -del.

pán da tion, *n.* [Lat. *pandatio* = a bending, *pandere* = to bend.]
1. A bending or bending in the middle.
(*Coleridge*)

Pan de an, *n.* [Eng. & *Fr.*; cf. *pan* = of or pertaining to the god Pan.]
A pantheist.

Pandean pipes, *n. pl.* The same as **PANDURI** (q.v.).
"The wood playing *Pandean pipes*." — *Thackeray, Sketches* (1837), p. 36.

pan dēt, *n.* [Fr. *panache*, from Lat. *panis*, a variety of *panis*, the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian, A. D. 529, from Gr. *πανός* (*panos*) = all-receiving, *πανός* (*panos*) = a panicle, from *παν* (*pan*) = all, everything, and *δεν* (*den*) = to receive.]
1. *Fr.* (1.) The disty of the Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian, and by him given the authority and force of law.
"Pandects" in *BB's* books, containing in abstract of the decisions, compares, controversies, and questions of the two most celebrated Roman jurists. The substance of these two hundred treatises was comprised in this arrangement. This work was executed in three years, and is distinguished by a comparison of seventeen jurists, headed by Justinian. The code, the *Pandects*, and the Institutes were declared to be the legitimate system of civil jurisprudence. They alone were admitted in the tribunals, and they alone were taught in the schools of Rome, Constantinople, and Bologna. — *Romney, Roman Jurisprudence*, p. 210.

2. A comprehensive treatise on any subject.
"But then, by means which the ancients never took, A *pan-dect* book-st, and univ'rsal book." — *Boone, Mr. P. Corcoran's satires*.

pan dem ic, *n.* [Lat. *pestitens*, from *panis*, and *dem* (*dem*) = a people; *Fr.*, *pestitens* = epidemic.]
1. Epidemic to a whole people or nation; *epidemic*.
Those nations bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pestitens*, or epidemic, of a fever which only disease is English. — *Hawley, On Consumption*.

pan dē mo ni um, *n.* [Lat. *pestitens*, from *panis*, and *dem* (*dem*) = a people; *Fr.*, *pestitens* = epidemic.]
1. The abode of demons or evil spirits; hell.
"Pandemonium, the high capital, Of Satan." — *Milton, P. L.*, l. 556.

2. A place or state of utter lawlessness, disorder, or chaos.
"To make a *Pandemonium* where she dwells, And reign the Heate of domestic hells." — *Byron, A Sketch*.

pan dēr, *n.* [PANPURI.] A pandur, a pump.
"Thou art the *pandur* to her distonant." — *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*, Act 4.

pan dēr, *n.* [PANPURI.]
A *Pandur*. To pump for; to minister to the gratification of.
"Proclaim no shame, . . . And tosson *pandurs* will." — *Shakspeare, Hamlet*, Act 4.

pan dēr, *n.* [PANPURI.]
1. To act as an agent or minister for the gratification of the passions, desires, or lusts; to act (the part of) pandur.
"Others had merely an evil inclination to *pandure* to his sins." — *Massey, Hist. Eng.*, c. 220.

2. To be subservient; to give way.
"A pitiful *pandure* to 'Tosh adas', which can end only in *misfortune* and *failure*." — *Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. 11 (1814), p. 337.

pan dēr āgē, *n.* [Eng. *pandur*; *cap.*] The act of panduring.

pan dēr ēss, **pan dērēss**, *n.* [Eng. *pandur*.] A female pandur; a procuress, a bawd.
"The *privy de pandura* to 'twen shirt & smock." — *Middleton, Boasting heart*, l.

pan dēr ism, *n.* [PANPURI.]

pan dēr lŷ, *n.* [Eng. *pandur*; *Hy.*] Like *cap.* (q.v.). A pump, pump-like, pandurous.
"I have a *pan dēr lŷ* there; a knot, a gang, a piece of *pan dēr lŷ* against me." — *Shakspeare, Merry Wives*, Act 2.

pan dēr m ite, *n.* [From *Panderm* (a). Black S. A. when found; suff. *ite* (*ite*).]
A massive, snow-white mineral, resembling crystalline marble. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 2.18. Composed of boric acid, 55.8%; lime, 29.7%; water, 14.5%. Found corresponding with the formula $C_2H_3O_{11} + 3aq$. Found distributed through zirconia, in nodules, often of large size.

pan dēr ōus, *n.* [PANPURI.]

pán dīc ŷ lat ēd, *n.* [Lat. *panduculus*, *pa.* part. of *panducular* = to stretch one's self after sleep; *peduc* = to stretch.] Stretched out; extended.

pán dīc ŷ lā tŷ ion, *n.* [PANDUCLATID.] A stretching of one's self, as when newly awakened from sleep, or when sleepy or drowsy; the restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness accompanying certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.; yawning.
"Windy spirits produce a *panduculation*, or oscillation." — *Flyger, Animal Humours*.

pán di on (pl. **pán di o nēs**), *n.* Named from a mythical king of Athens, the father of Progne and Philomela. (*Or. of. Athm.*, vi. 426 sqq.)

Ornithology:
1. *Song*: Osprey (q.v.), the typical genus of the sub-order Pandion of the family Pandionidae.

2. *Pl.*: A sub-order of Accipitres, with a single genus, Pandion (q.v.).

pán di on ŷ dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pandion*; *Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dion*.]
Ornith.: Ospreys; a family of Accipitres, with two genera, Pandion, with one species, and Plegadis, with two. In some classifications the latter are considered as varieties. Distribution universal, with the exception of the southern temperate portions of the American continent. (*Wallace*.)

pan dit, *s.* [PANPURI.]

pan dōor, *s.* [PANPURI.]

pan dōr ā, *s.* [Gr. = giver of all, *pan* (*pan*) = all, and *dōor* (*dōor*) = a gift.]
1. *Class. Mythol.*: The name given, according to Hesiod, to the first woman. She was formed of clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter, and was created for the purpose of punishing Prometheus. The gods, tired in making her presents. Jupiter gave her a box filled with innumerable evils, which she was to give to the man who married her. She was then conducted to Prometheus, who would not accept of the present; but his brother, Epimetheus, fell a victim to Pandora's charms, and accepted the box, from which on its being opened there issued all the ills and diseases which have since continued to afflict the human race. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box, as the only consolation of the troubles of mankind.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 55].

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Anatinide, with a thin inequivalve shell, pearly within, the valves close and attenuated behind the animal, with the mantle closed, except a small opening for the foot. Known species, eighteen; from the United States, Jersey, India, New Zealand, &c.

4. *Palæont.*: Pandora is found from the Cambrian formation onwards.

pan dōre, **pan dōr an**, *s.* [BANPURI.]
Musical: A musical instrument like a lute; a bandura.
"The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theobos strike." — *Drayton, Poly Olban*, s. 4.

pan dōur, **pan dōor**, *s.* [From being first levied at the village of *Pandur*, in the mountains of Hungary.] One of a body of Austrian foot-soldiers, formerly noted for their ferocity and savageness in warfare.
"Leazened Oppression pored to northern wars, Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce lousars." — *Campbell, Pleasures of Hope*, l. 352.

pan dōw dŷ, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together.

pan dŷress, *s.* [PANPURI.]

pan dŷra, *s.* [Ital.] [BANPURI.]
Musical: A Neapolitan musical instrument, larger than the mandoline, and stringed with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

pán dŷ rate, **pán dŷ rāt ēd**, *n.* [Lat. *pandurum* = a handkerchief (q.v.).] The same as **PANDURIFORM** (q.v.).

pán dŷr ŷ form, *s.* [Lat. *panduro* = a handkerchief, and *form* = form, shape.]
Bot.: Fiddle-shaped (q.v.).

Pán dŷr (1), *s.* [From Mingul Pandŷ, the first sepoy executed, April 5, 1857, in the Indian mutinies.] A nickname given in 1857 to the sepoys who rose in mutiny, or to other natives of India who supported them by overt acts of rebellion.
"The astonishing thing is to see how different the story becomes when *Pandŷ* is a companion for the enemy, after Mingul Pandŷ, the first mutineer hanged sees a bayonet pointed at him." — *Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1857.

pán dŷ (2), *s.* [PANPURI.] A cut or strike on the hand with a cane.

pán dŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *pando*, 2nd pers. sing. imper. of *pando* = to stretch, to reach out. More fully, *pando manum* = hold out your hand.] To raise; to strike on the hand with a cane. (*Scottish and Irish school term.*)

pāne (1), *s.* [Fr. *pane* = a pane, piece, or pane of a wall, of wainscot, of a glass-window, &c., also the skirt of a gown (*Colopere*), from Lat. *pannula*, acc. of *pannus* = a cloth, a rag, a patch, a piece.]
Ornithology:
1. A piece, part, or division of anything.
"A *pane* of that place had the yate." — *Early Eng. Hist. Poems, Cleanness*, l. 973.

2. Used in various meanings for a piece or division; as,
(1) A sheet or light of window-glass occupying one opening in a sash.
"These lubbers, peeping through a broken pane, To suck fresh air." — *Dryden, Hind & Panther*, st. 550.

(2) One square of the pattern in a plaid or check-work fabric.
(3) One of the sides of a roof, tower, spire, &c.
(4) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of showing the material underneath, or of inserting a piece of a different colour or fabric.
"They cut it very thime, and sew it with a thread In *pane* under like to *panes* to secure their present need." — *Hackluyt, Voyages*, l. 386.

(5) A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for ornament.
II. Technically:
1. *Diamond-cutting*: One of the sides of the table or upper surface of a brilliant-cut diamond. The table has eight panes.
2. *Hydr. Eng.*: One of the divisions of a plat between a feeder and an outlet drain.
3. *Joinery*: A panel (q.v.).
4. *Mech.*: The divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head.
5. *Masonry*:
(1) A flat dressed side of a stone.
(2) One of the parallelepipeds of buhrstone which are confined by hoops and form a millstone.
* (1) *Fulminating panes*: [FULMINATING.]
(2) *Luminous panes*:
Bot.: A pane of glass with a narrow strip of tin-foil folded many times parallel to itself, and spaces cut out of it to represent any figure. The pane is then fixed between two insulating supports, the upper extremity of the strip being connected with an electrical machine, and the lower part with the ground. When the machine acts, a spark appears in each of the spaces, and the intended figure is represented in luminous flashes.

pāne (2), *s.* [PANPURI.] The pointed or edged end of a hammer-head; a peen.

pāne (3), *s.* [Fr. *panne*.] A hide or side of hide.
"Panne of fur, *panne*." — *Palsgrave*.

pāned, **pāined**, *n.* [Eng. *pan(e)* (1); *-ed*.]
1. Provided or furnished with panes; composed of panes or squares.
2. Ornamented with panes; slashed. [PANE (1), l. 2 (5).]
"Pained hose were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with strips of silk, or velvet, stitched together." — *Fordyce, Words*. (*Introd.*, p. 177.)

pán ē-gŷ rŷ, *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] A festival; a public meeting.
"At set and solemn *panegyrics*, in theatres, porches, or what other place of way may we most upon the people." — *Milton, Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

pán ē-gŷre (**ŷr** as **ŷr**), *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] Praise. (*Sylvestre; Maubert's Blush*, Ded.)

pán ē-gŷr-ŷc, **pán ē-gŷr-ŷc**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *panegyricus*, from Gr. *πανηγυρικός* (*panēgŷrŷkŷs*) = (*adj.*) suitable for a public festival or assembly, (*subst.*) a festival oration, a panegyric, from *pannypos* (*panēgŷrŷs*) = a national

assembly held for festal purposes, such as for the celebration of the Olympic and other games: πάν (pán) = all, and ἀγορά (agorá), Æolie form of ἀγορά (agorá) = a gathering, a crowd; ἀγορά (agorá) = to collect; Fr. panegyrique; Ital. & Sp. panegirico, Panegyric, etymologically viewed, should primarily mean a speech at a great national gathering for festal purposes.]

A. As substantive:

1. A eulogy written or spoken in praise of some person, act, or thing; an elaborate encomium.

"He . . . brings it [the fact], not into courses and panegyrics, but into his life and manners."—*Trav. Eng. for Scenians*, vol. II, pt. 15.

2. Praise given to some person, act, or thing; laudation.

"Happ' . . . they who gain
A panegyric from your generous tongue."
—*Woods' Eth. & Customs*, bk. XII.

B. As adj.: Of the nature of a panegyric; containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic, laudatory.

"True fame does not rest panegyric on."
—*Scott's Confessor*.

*pán-ě-gýr'-ic, pán ě gyr ick, *v.t.* [PANEGYRIC, *s.* & *a.*] To praise.

"I had rather be . . . lauded for a virtue than panegyric'd for a vice."
—*Walter's Hist. of England*, p. 28.

*pán ě gýr ic al, *a.* [Eng. panegyric; *v.t.*] The same as PANEGYRIC (*v.t.*).

"In which panegyrical speeches there were used frequent apostrophes."
—*Smith's Scenians*, vol. II, pt. 6.

*pán ě gýr'-ic al lý, *adv.* [Eng. panegyric; *v.t.*, *adj.*] In a panegyric manner; by way of a panegyric.

*pá nĕg' ý ris, *s.* [Gr.] A festival; a public meeting. [PANEGYRIC.]

pán ě gýr ist, *s.* [Lat. panegyrista, from Gr. πανηγυριστής (panēgýristis), from πανηγυρία (panēgýria) = to panegyricize; Fr. panegyriste; Sp. & Ital. panegirista.] One who delivers a panegyric; one who bestows praise, eulogy or laudation; an encomiast.

"An old panegyrist speaking in Constantine."
—*Deighton's Polydoron*, s. 6. (Selden's Illust.)

pán ě gýr ize, *v.t. & i.* [Gr. πανηγυρίζω (panēgýrizō) = to praise highly.] [PANEGYRIC.]

A. *Trans.*: To deliver or pronounce a panegyric on; to praise highly; to eulogize.

B. *Intrans.*: To indulge in or pronounce panegyrics; to bestow praises.

*pán ě gý rý, *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] A panegyric.

*pa nĕ-í tý, *s.* [Lat. panis] = bread; Eng. suff. *-city*.] The state or condition of bread.

"And British bakers praise the Betsy
They chop'd a while yet in its panary."
—*Prior*; To F. Shepherd.

pán-ěl, *pan ele, pán nel, *s.* [O. Fr. panel (Fr. panneau), from Low Lat. pannulus, dimin. from Lat. pannus = a piece of cloth, a rag.] [PANE (1), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A piece or square, whether of wood, cloth, or parchment, but originally of cloth.

2. A piece of cloth on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle.

"Bought that rather on his back
No saddle we need."
—*Cassid. Munda*, 4392.

3. A pad or packing beneath a saddle to protect the horse's back from contact with the tree.

4. A kind of rustic saddle.

"A panel and warty, pack-saddle and pad."
—*Tusser's Five Hundred Points*.

5. An area on a wall, &c., sunk below the general face of the surrounding work; a compartment in a sunken ceiling, soffit, bay, or wainscot.

"Maximilian his whole history is digested into twenty-four square panels of sculpture in bas relief."
—*Adrian's Hist.*

6. A pane:

* 7. A jury.

"A judgment in its favour ends
When all the panel are its friends."
—*Cassid. The Splend.*

* 8. An immodest woman; a prostitute.

II. Technically:

1. Bookbinding:

(1) A depressed part of the sides within a relatively elevated bordering portion.

(2) A space on the back between bands.

2. Joinery:

The sunken portion of a door,

wainscoting, headboard of a bedstead, &c. Its edges are mortised into the surrounding frame.

3. Law:

(1) English Law:

(a) A parchment or schedule containing the names of persons qualified and summoned by the sheriff to serve on juries.

"He returns the names of the Jurors in a panelle, a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment annexed to the writ."
—*Blackstone's Commentaries*, bk. III, ch. 27.

(b) The jury.

(2) Scots Law: The accused person in a criminal action from the face of his appearance.

4. Mining:

(1) A heap of dressed ore ready for sale.

(2) A system of coal-mining in which the projected winning is divided into large, square allotments, divided by massive walls of coal, instead of placing the whole working in one undivided arrangement. The pillars are left very large, the rooms small; the pillars are worked out, props being substituted; these are knocked out, and the coal filled up by the caving down of the ceiling.

6. *Painting*: A piece of wood, oak, chestnut, or white poplar—upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood, cemented together with cheese-gum; and this glue, or cement, caused each portion to adhere so firmly that such panels were considered stronger than those which consisted of one piece of wood only. Strips of linen were usually glued over the joinings of the panel, and, in some cases, the surface was entirely covered with linen, for which purpose animal glue was used. (*Freiholt*.)

* panel house, *s.* A house of ill-fame, into which persons were enticed by women; after which a man, or bully (usually pretending to be the woman's husband), suddenly entered the room by some secret passage (as a sliding panel), and extorted money by threats.

panel picture, *s.*

Paint: A picture painted on a board or panel.

panel plane, *s.*

Joinery: A long-stocked plane having a handle or tool. The stock is somewhat deeper than that of the jack-plane.

panel raiser, *s.*

Joinery: A plane employed to rabbet away the angle and a part of the surface of a board, in order to give it a sunken margin, leaving a raised panel. The cutters have such a contour as to give the required moulding to the edge of the raised portion.

panel saw, *s.* A hand-saw for cutting very thin wood in the direction of the fibres or across them. It has six teeth to the inch.

panel thief, *s.* One who extorted money by threats in a panel-house (*v.t.*).

panel work, *s.*

Joinery: Wainscot laid out in panels.

pán ěl, *pán nel, *v.t.* [PANĚL, *s.*]

1. To form with panels.

"The paintings being executed by hand on a flat ground, practised in with massive mouldings."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1888.

2. To saddle. (Used chiefly of asses and mules.)

"He pannelled his squires' beast."
—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, pt. 1, bk. III, ch. III.

pán ěl ěss, *a.* [Eng. pane (1); *less*.] Without panes of glass; destitute of panes.

"The shifts enormous, that may be found
To patch his paneeless window."
—*Shenshury's Kenning*, III.

*pán ěl lā-tion, *s.* [PANĚL, *s.*] The act of impannelling a jury; a panel.

"They in the said panellation and put R. H. Watton . . . and other privileged persons which were not wont anciently to be impannelled."
—*Wood's Inst. Gen.*, 104, 1263.

pán-ěl líng, *s.* [Eng. panel; *ling*.]

1. The act of forming with or in panels.

2. Panel-work.

*pán-ěň-thě ísm, *s.* [Pref. pan-; Gr. ἑλε-] = in, and Eng. themis.] (For det. see extra t.)

"K. Chr. Fr. Krause (1781-1822) . . . sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of Panosothism; it a philosophy founded upon the notion that all things are in God."
—*Celebrating Hist. Philos.*, II, 205.

*pan ou-ló-gísm, *s.* [Pref. pan-; and Eng. ou-ló-gísm, ἰδυστικόν and general phrase or eulogy; eulogy of everybody and every thing.]

pan fúl, [Eng. pan-; *ful*.] As much as a pot will hold.

páng, pange, prange, pronge, *s.* [The same word as . . . (*v.t.*), the having been lost.] A sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; a violent pain; a throbbing, a sudden and transitory agony.

"In those insipid panes I lay."
—*Lytton's Mazeppa*, xiv.

páng (1), pange, *v.* [PANĚ, *v.*] To torment, to torment, to afflict with extreme pain.

"Thy misery
Will then be pang'd by me."
—*Whitlock's Captivity*, III, 1.

páng (2), *v.t.* [Elym. doubtful.] To cram, to press; to cram or stuff with food.

"The old gentleman whose flesh has pang'd it
was complexion'd."
—*Waverley*, ch. LXV.

pán ěn c'is, [Pref. pan-, and Eng. pan-; *c'is*.]

Leaf. (See EXTRA t.)

"In all cases of a venereal character, as transmitted through two, three, or any more generations, and as then developed under certain unknown favourable conditions. These important distinctions between transmission and development will be best kept in mind by the hypothesis of panogenesis. According to this hypothesis every unit of cell in the body throws off gemmules, or undeveloped atoms, which are transmitted to the offspring, a body whose are made up of self-division. They may remain undeveloped during the early years of life, or during successive generations; and their development into units of cells, like those from which they were derived, depends on their affinity for, and union with other units or cells, previously developed in the line order of growth."
—*Darwin's Descent of Man*, ch. 2, p. 228.

páng fúl, *a.* [Eng. pang; *s.*; *ful*.] Tortured, suffering.

"He heaves his head upon his painful bosom."
—*Belshazzar's Feast*, vi, 23.

pán ěi, *s.* [PANĚM.]

pán ěi á ě ě æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. panjia (*ae*); Lat. fem. *pl.* adj. suff. *-ære*.]

Bot.: Pangiales; an order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Papayales. Trees, with alternate stalked leaves, axillary flowers, solitary, in fascicles or racemes; unisexual. Sepals five, two, three, or four; petals five or six, each with a scale opposite to it. Stamens five, or indefinite, some sterile. Ovary superior, one-celled; ovules indelimited, attached to two to six parietal placentas. Capsules succulent, indehiscent, one-celled; seeds indelimited in number, large. Closely akin to Papayaceæ. Poisonous, from the hotter parts of India. Genera three, species four. (*Lindley*.)

pán ěi ād, *s.* [Mod. Lat. panjia (*ae*); Eng. suff. *-ād*.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Pangiaæ (*v.t.*).

pán ěi ūm, *s.* [From *panjia*, the native Indian name of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pangiaæ (*v.t.*) Only species *Pangium edule*, the Pang, a tree with hard wood. The kernels of the fruit, after being boiled and macerated in cold water, to remove the mucoid qualities, are used as a condiment. The bark is employed to poison fish, and the juice to destroy parasitic vermin.

páng ělěss, *a.* [Eng. pane; *less*.] Free from pang or pain; painless.

"Death for thee
Prepared a light and painless part."
—*Pope's Essay on Criticism*.

pán-gó lin, *s.* [The Malayan name.]

Zool.: Scaly Ant-eater; the popular name for any individual of the genus *Marmos* (*v.t.*) They range in size from one foot to three feet in length, exclusive of the tail, which, in some species, is twice as long as the body; legs short, ears very small, tongue long and vermiform, to which ants are held fast by the copious flow of saliva with which it is lubricated. There are seven species, three from Asia, *Marmos panthera*, *M. aurita*, and *M. p. tuberculata*, the Five-fingered Pangolin, and four from Africa, *M. merrilli*, the Long-tailed, *M. edwardsi*, the White-bellied, *M. temminckii*, Temminck's, and *M. gerrardii*, the Giant Pangolin.

páng shùr a, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Chelonia, founded by

ból, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ćell, ehorus, ćhin, bench; go, ěm; thin, ćis; sin, ać; expect, ćenophon, exist. ěng, -cian, -tian = śhan, -tion, -sion = śhün; -tion, -sion = źhün, -cious, -tious, -sious = śhūs, -ble, -dic, &c. beł, del.

Grav. ... the ... and the ...

pang shure, s. [Pangshure.]

(P. s.) ... in the ... It may be easily dis- tinguished by its ...

pan hel len ic, s. [Pref. pan-, and Eng. hel-, len-] ...

If the ... interest is applied to the Pan- hel- ...

pan hel len ism, s. [Pref. pan-, and Eng. hel-, len-] ...

pan hel len ist, s. [Pref. pan-, and Eng. hel-, len-] ...

pan hel lè ni um, s. [Gr. παναληνιον (P. s.) ...]

pan his toph y ton, s. [Pref. pan-, Gr. στροφιχτή (P. s.) ...]

The Babylon naturalist Hippod. discovered in the ... of the silk-worms ...

pan ic (1), pan ick (2), s. & n. [Gk. πανικος (Panikos) ...]

A. I. s. s. t. A sudden fright or alarm, especially one without any real cause ...

Pan- after panic spread through the broken ...

B. I. s. t. Extreme, sudden, groundless, ...

The substitution of the general term [panic] ...

Commercial panic: A panic produced in ...

panic monger, s. One who creates or ...

panic stricken, panic struck, n. Struck ...

pan ic (2), pan ick (2), s. [Lat. panis = bread, and ick = to eat.]

[Lat. panis = bread, and ick = to eat.]

panic grass, s. The same as PANIC (2).

pan ic al, pan ic all, a. [Eng. pan-, and Lat. panis = bread.]

pa niè è aè, s. [Lat. panis = bread, and è = to eat.]

pa niè è ous, s. [Lat. panis = bread, and è = to eat.]

pa niè è ous, s. [Lat. panis = bread, and è = to eat.]

pan i cle, s. [Lat. panis = bread, and ic = to eat.]

pan i cle, s. [Lat. panis = bread, and ic = to eat.]

pan i cled (cled as keld), n. [Eng. pan-, and Lat. panis = bread.]

pan i cò graph, s. [Pref. pan-, Gr. γραφή (graphè) ...]

pan ic u late, pan-ic u lát èd, a. [Mod. Lat. paniculatus ...]

pan ic u late lý, n. [Eng. pan-, and Lat. panis = bread.]

pan ic u late lý, n. [Eng. pan-, and Lat. panis = bread.]

paniculately branched, a. [Eng. pan-, and Lat. panis = bread.]

paniculately racemose, a. [Eng. pan-, and Lat. panis = bread.]

pan i cùm, s. [Lat. panis = bread, and cùm = to eat.]

Panic-grass; the typical genus of the tribe Paniceæ (q.v.).

Panic-grass; the typical genus of the tribe Paniceæ (q.v.).

pan i er, s. [PANISIK.]

pan i fi cā tion, s. [Lat. panis = bread, and ficā = to make.]

pan is' lam ism, s. [Pref. pan-, and Ishunism.]

pa-niv òr oús, a. [Lat. panis = bread, and oús = to devour.]

pán jām, s. [Native name.]

pán mix i a, s. [Pref. pan-, and Gr. μίξις (mixis) ...]

pán mūg, s. [Eng. pan-, and mug.]

pán nade, s. [U. Fr.]

pán nāg, pawn age, s. [U. Fr. panage ...]

1. The food of swine in woods, as acorns, horse-hints, &c.; mast.

2. The charge made by agisters for the mast of the king's forests.

pán nāy y, a. & s. [PANARY.]

pannc, s. [Fr.]

pán-ncl, s. [PANEL.]

1. Ordinary Language: A kind of rustic saddle; a panel.

2. The stomach of a hawk.

pan ncl lā-tion, s. [PANELLATION.]

pán-nic, pán-nick, s. [PANIC.]

pán-ni-cle (1), s. [PANICLE.]

pán-ni-cle (2), s. [PANIKEL.]

pán-ni-er, pán-ný-er, pán-i-er, s. [Lat. panis = bread.]

1. A basket; primarily for bread, then of any kind.

2. Baskets—usually in pairs—slung over the back of an animal of burden to carry a load.

3. An attendant in the Inns of Court, who laid the cloth, set the salt-cellars, cut the bread, waited on the students in term-time, sounded the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell.

4. A part of a lady's dress, attached to the back of the skirt.

1. Arch: The same as CORPEL (q.v.).

2. Herb, Eng.: A basket or gation of wicker-work containing gravel or earth, and used in forming a basis for earthy material in the construction of dikes or banks to exclude water, or to resist its action upon its natural banks.

3. Mil. Antiq.: A shield or cover of basket-work, used by archers, who set them in the ground in front of them.

pán-ni-cred, n. [Eng. pan-, and Lat. panis = bread.]

pán-ni-keł, pán-ni-kell, pán-ni-cle, s. [A dimin. from low Lat. panis = a pan (q.v.).]

1. A little mug or cup.

fite, fat, fare, amidst, what, fáll, father: wè, wèt, here, camèł, hèr, thèrè: pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gò, pòt, or, worc, wolf, work, who, sòn: mütè, cüb, eürè, unite, eur, rülc, füll; try, Syrián, è, è = è; cy = à; qu = kw.

pán-níng, *pr. pán*, [PAN, ŋ.]

panning-out, *s.*

Gold digging: A washing process by which the grains of gold are separated from the dust; the mud and debris being shaken several times with water in a pan or cradle.

pán-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *pinnus* = a cloth, a rag.] *Bot.*: Of the texture of coarse cloth.

pán-ô-cô-cô, pán-ô-côc-cô, *s.* [French, from native name.] *Bot.*: (1) *Ornithos coccinea*; (2) *Scaevola tomentosa*.

panoococo-bark, *s.* A powerful anodyne bark obtained from *Scaevola tomentosa*.

pán-ô-lâx, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, and Del. *λάξ* (*lâx*), for *ἀλλάξ* (*alûlx*) = a burrow.] *Botan.*: A genus of hares from the Pliocene of Mexico.

pán-ôm-phê-ân, *u.* [Gr. *Πανομφαίος* (*Panoμφaiôs*) = author of all ominous voices or divination; *πᾶν* (*pân*) = all, and *ομφαίη* (*omphaiê*) = a divine voice, an oracle.] Uttering divinatory or ominous and prophetic voices; inspiring oracles; divining.

Pán-ô-pê-a, pán-ô-pê-a, *s.* [Gr. *Πανόπεια* (*Panôpeia*) = one of the Nereids.]

1. *Astron.* (of the form *Panopea*): [ASTERIOD, 79].
2. *Zool.* (of the form *πανοπεία*): A genus of Myxchelie, with an equivale, thick, oblong shell, gaping at both ends, each valve with a prominent tooth, the animal with very long united siphons. Recent species, eleven, from the Northern Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Cape, New Zealand, &c. *Panopeum norvegicum* is rare, and costs about three guineas.
3. *Palæont.*: Known species, 140, from the Inferior Oolite onward.

pán-ô-phô-bi-a, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, and Gr. *φοβός* (*phobos*) = fear.] *Pathol.*: Pantophobia (q. v.).

pán-ô-pliéd, *a.* [Eng. *pansply*; *ed.*] Having a pansply, or complete suit of armour.

pán-ôp-li-têş, *s.* [Gr. *πανοπλιτής* (*panoplitês*) = a man in full armour.] [PANSPLY.] *Ornith.*: Green-backs; a genus of Trochilidae (q. v.). Sexes alike in plumage; tarsi hooded. There are three species, *Panoplitês jardiuvii* and *P. fusciceps*, from Ecuador, the latter ranging into the Andes of Colombia, and *P. mathewsi*, with chestnut under-surface, from Western Ecuador and Peru.

pán-ô-ply, *s.* [Gr. *πανοπλία* (*panopliã*) = the full armour of an *ὄπλιτης* (*oplitês*), or heavy-armed soldier; *πᾶν* (*pân*) = all, and *οπλία* (*oplia*) = arms; Fr. *panoplie*.] A complete suit of armour; complete defence.

* Roslin's chiefs unclothed he;
Each burrow, for a sable shroud,
Sweathed in his iron panning."
Scott. *Lays of the Last Minstrel* vi, 24.

pá-nôp-ti-côn, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, and the root *ôp-* (*ôp-*) seen in *ὄπαια* (*opaiã*), fut. of *ὀπάω* (*hopã*) = to see; Fr. *panoptique*.]

1. The name given by Jeremy Bentham to his system of prison supervision, by which the warden or inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being himself seen by them.

2. An exhibition room for novelties, &c.

pán-ô-ra-mã, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, and *οραμα* (*orãma*) = a view; *ὄραμα* (*hoiã*) = to see; Fr. Sp., & Ital. *panorama*.]

1. A complete view.
2. A painting of a complete scene, viewed from a central point, or made continuous upon an unrolling canvas, as if the spectator were passing the particular spots consecutively. The invention of the panorama is due to Barker, a portrait-painter of Edinburgh, who obtained a patent for his invention in 1787. Of late years, the verisimilitude of panoramas has been greatly increased. The spectators stand on a central platform, and the painting forms the boundary of a circular building, while the space from the platform to the painting is realistically treated. This has been done with great effect in panoramas of battle-scenes, the foreground being strewn with shattered arms, lay-figures of men and horses, and the juncture of the mass and the

panning so skillfully effected, that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins.

pán-ô-râm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *panorama* (q. v.); *ic*,] Of or pertaining to a panorama; like a panorama. * Commanding a panoramic view of the river is on the town. - *Murray*. *Islands of the South & the East*, ch. xiv.

panoramie-camera, *s.*

Photog.: A camera so constructed as to enable photographs embracing a very large angle to be taken—usually upon a curved sensitive surface.

panoramie lens, *s.*

Photog.: A lens of special construction for use with a panoramic camera (q. v.).

pán-ô-râm-ic-ial, *a.* [Eng. *panorama* (q. v.); *ic*.] The same as *panoramie* (q. v.).

pá-nor-pa, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, and Gr. *ὄπρηξ* (*oprix*) = a lance; cf. *ἀρηξ* (*arêx*) = an elephant goal.]

Entom.: Scorpion-fly; the typical genus of the family Panorpidæ (q. v.). The abdomen is lengthy, attenuated and recurved, the terminal segment swollen and ending with prehensile chela, whence the English name. *Panorpa communis* is found abundantly in meadows about midsummer.

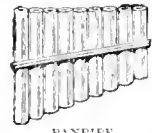
pa-nor-pi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *panorpidi*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Scorpion-flies; a family of Neuroptera, sub-order Planipennia. The head is prolonged into a rostrum terminated by the mouth. They have long slender antennæ, three ocelli, long legs, and, in some cases, a forceps at the tail. Found about hedges near wet places. The larvae somewhat resemble caterpillars, the pupa is terrestrial and destitute of a cocoon. Few species, but widely distributed over the globe.

pán-phar-mã-côn, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, and Gr. *φαρμακόν* (*pharmakon*) = a medicine.] A universal medicine; a panacea.

pán-pipe, *s.* [Eng. *Pan*, and *pipe*.]

Musiq.: The earliest form of a compound wind instrument, undoubtedly the precursor of the organ. It was the *σπυρίξ* of the Greeks, *fistula* of the Romans, and probably the *ugah* of the Hebrews. It was formed of seven, eight, or nine short hollow reeds, fixed together by wax, and cut in graduated lengths so as to produce a musical scale. The lower ends of the reeds were closed, and the upper open and on a level, so that the mouth could easily pass from one pipe to another. Called also Pan's pipes, Pandean-pipes, and Mouth-organ.



PANPIPE.

* A broken pipe, dupp Fann, with a marble pan pipe - *Thackeray*. *Neocomes*, ch. xiv.

pán-prês-bý-têr-i-an, *u.* [Pref. *pán*, and Eng. *presbyterian* (q. v.).] Pertaining to an alliance of the reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system throughout the world. The alliance was founded in London July 22, 1847, and in 1877 the first Panpresbyterian General Council was held at Belfast.

pán-selã-vic, *a.* pán-selãv-ışm, *s.* [PAN-SLAVIC, PANSLAVISM.]

pán-selã-vo-ni-an, pán-slã-vô-ni-an, pán-selã-von-ic, *a.* [Pref. *pán*, and Eng. *Sclerocornu*, *Sclerocornia*, *Sclerocornæ*.] The same as PANSLAVIC (q. v.).

pán-sêr, *s.* [O. Fr.]

Old Arm.: The armour covering the lower part of the body in front, as distinct from that of the back.

pán-shôn, *s.* (Perhaps a corrupt of *pan-shoon*.) An earthenware vessel wider at the top than at the bottom, used for holding milk, and other purposes (*Frans*).

pán-şied, *a.* [Eng. *pansy*; *ed.*] Covered or ornamented with pansies. * Steps celestial press the pansy's gem." *Darwin*: *Botanic Garden*, p. 1, l. 7.

pán-slã-vic, *a.* [Pref. *pán*, and Eng. *Slavic*.] Pertaining or relating to all the Slavic races.

pán-slãv-ışm, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, Eng. *Slav*; *m.*] A project or movement for the union, in one confederacy, of all the Slavic races, politically and socially.

pán-slãv-ışt, *a.* [Pref. *pán*, and Eng. *ist*.] Pan-Slavic, Pan-Slavic.

* The *Pantheist* of *Strens*, which is a geographical falsehood. - *Irish Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1852.

pán-sôph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *panosophy* (q. v.); *ic*.] Relating to pansophy (q. v.).

* His (omitted) great design of a *Panosophic Institute* of College of the Sciences was presented upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others, and readily accepted (continued) - *Athenæum*, March 4, 1852, p. 279.

pán-sôph-ic-ial, pán-sôph-ic-ial, *a.* [Eng. *panosophy* (q. v.); *ic*.] The same as PAN-SOPHIC (q. v.).

* We have these three chief essential truths. - *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Pantheism*, *Pathetic of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 29, 41-42.

pán-sôph-ic-ial-ly, *a.* [Eng. *panosophical*; *ly*.] According to the principles of pansophy (q. v.).

* Every theorem that's handled *panosophically* both propositions making demonstrations. - *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Pathetic of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 19, (1651)

pán-sô-phý, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, and Gr. *σοφία* (*sophia*) = wisdom.] The name given by Cicero (1592-1671) to a scheme of universal knowledge proposed by him.

* *Panosophy*, therefore by wholesome counsel takes all things in general into its consideration, that it may evidently and most clearly appear, how lesser things are, and come to be subordinate to the greater, the greater to the greatest, the former to the latter and the latter to the last, infinite things to finite, and the finite to one; that is, all visible things to man, temporal things to eternity, and things created by their Creator. - *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Pathetic of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 16, (1651)

pán-spêr-mã-tist, *s.* [Pref. *pán*; Gr. *σπέρμα* (*spêrma*), gent. *σπέρματος* (*spêrmatôs*) = seed, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] [PANSPERMIST.]

pán-spêr-mi-a, pán-spêr-mý, *s.* [Pref. *pán*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*spêrma*) = seed; Fr. & Ger. *panspérmië*.]

Nat. Science: The name for a system, according to which germs are disseminated in all parts of the earth and of space which surrounds it, developing themselves when they encounter bodies fitted to retain and make them grow, and increasing only when they contain all organic resemblance to that into which they are introduced. (*Magaz.*)

pán-spêr-mië, *a.* [Eng. & Fr. *panspérmië* (q. v.); *ic*.] Of or belonging to Pan-spérmië (q. v.). (*Magaz.*)

pán-spêr-mist, *s.* [Eng. & Fr. *panspérmië* (q. v.); *-ist*.] One who upholds the system of Pan-spérmië (q. v.).

* By the *panspérmië*, or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged that the production of Bacteria, Vibrios, Monads, and Infusoria, in or some infusions, is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere, and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs which, obtaining access to the fluid, and finding there favourable conditions, are developed into living beings. - *Nicholson*. *Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 44.

pán-spêr-mý, *s.* [PANSPERMIA.]

pán-stêr-ê-ô-ra-mã, *s.* [Pref. *pán*; Gr. *στερος* (*stêros*) = solid, and *οραμα* (*orãma*) = a view.] A model of a town or country in wood, paper-mache, cork, &c., in which the objects are shown in proportional relief.

pãns-wã, pãnch-wã, *s.* [Hind. *pan-s-wã*, *pan-s-wã*.] A small boat on the Ganges and Hooghly, having an awning of matting over the stern.

pán-sý, * pan ey, * pawnee, * pãnn-sic, *s.* [H. p. ... (1) thought, (2) pansy, from *pan*, *pa*, part. of *pan*, to think, from Lat. *pano*, to weigh, to consider.]

Bot.: The Heartsease (q. v.).

* *Thou art not, that's for thoughts*. - *Shakespeare*. *Hamlet*, iv, 2.

pãnt, *v.* & *t.* [Origin doubtful; cf. Fr. *panter*, to pant; O. Fr. *panter* = to breathe; Fr. *panter* = short-winded, out of breath; Sw. dial. *pank* = exhausted; *pankna* = to be exhausted; Nor. Eng. *pank* = to pant.]

A. Intransitive: 1. To breathe quickly, and with labour; to gasp, as after exertion or from exertion; to have the breast heaving and the heart palpitating.

* He laid them *panning* on the earth. - *Job*, xxi, 10.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shãn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shùs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, deï.

2. To throb, to ache, or palpitate after exertion, as the chest or head after hard labour.
 "Yet a throbbing heart be seen to pant and beat."
Spenser, F. Q. I. vi. 20.

* 3. To languish; to play with intermission.
*Verderys c. 33. Blast sings
 Thus so the dry voice and panting in the strings*
Spenser, F. Q. I. vi. 20.

* 4. To long, to wish eagerly and earnestly; to desire ardently. (Followed by *after* or *for*.)
 "For thee I panted, those priests"
Chapin, Mado's Poem.

* 5. To take or recover breath after exertion or labour.
 "To cease his breath with pantation."
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

* **B. Transf.:**
 1. To utter or give out in pants or panting; to gasp out.
 2. To long for; to desire ardently.
 "Then shall my heart pant thee."
Keble, Hecbert.

* **pant** (D), *s.* [PANT, *v.*]
 1. A short, quick respiration; a gasp.
 "As if the earth in fact took pants were breathing."
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2. A throbbing or palpitation of the heart.
 "Love's quick pants in bosomous aris"
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

pant (2), *s.* [EtyM. doubtful.] A public well in the street of a village or town.

pant ta, *pan*, *prof.* [Gr. παντός (*pan-tos*), genit. of *pas* (*pas*) = all.] (For det. see *etym.*)

* **pant ta ble**, *s.* [PANTOLE.] A pantole; a slipper.
 "Saw one by the pantole of Dallas and such other articles his rustic bravery and imagine."
Spenser, Arcadia.

pant ta côm, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*, and Gr. κοσμος (*kosmos*) = the world.] The same as COSMOPOLITE (*q.v.*).

* **pant tag a my**, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*, and Gr. γυναικός (*gynai-kos*) = marriage.] A word used by Hepworth Dixon in the second volume of his *Novels*, as the heading to the chapter (GYN. ed. 8th) in which he describes the marriage relations of the Perfectionists (*q.v.*).

pant ta gogue, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*, and Gr. ἀγώνος (*agonos*) = driving; ἀγώ (*ago*) = to drive.] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

pant ta graph, *s.* [PANTOGRAPH.]

pant ta graph ic, **pan ta graph ic al**, *a.* [PANTOGRAPHIC.]

* **pan ta gru el ism**, [From *Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]
 1. A burlesque term for the profession of medicine.
 2. (See *extract*.)
 "By *Pantagruel*, we mean . . . an assumption of the head and tailbones to cover some serious pun."
Widdowson, The Tree of the Knowledge, p. 77.

* **pan ta lé o né**, *s.* [Ital.] [PANTALON.] *Mus.*: An instrument invented by Hebenstreit in 1795. It was a sort of dilemmer, but strong with cutgut and metal strings in two series. It was more than nine feet long, and nearly four feet wide, and had 180 strings, which were played with two small sticks.

pan ta létts, **pan ta léttes**, *s. pl.* "A dainty from pantabon (*q.v.*)" Loose drawers worn by women and children.
 "Displaying a pair of lacy—well, I suppose there is no harm in the word, *pantabon*—"
A. Sida, A Journey into Southey, 1809, p. 45.

* **pan tal ô gist**, *s.* [PANTOLOGIST.]

* **pan tal ô gy**, [PANTOLGY.]

pan ta loon, *s.* [Fr. *pantheon* = (1) a name given to the Vestians, (2) a pantheon, (3) pantheism; from Ital. *pantheon* = a pantheon, a bath-room. The name *Pantalon* as applied to the Venetians, was derived from St. Pantalon, the patron-saint of Venice; Gr. πανταλον (*Pan-tal-on*) = all-thing; from παν *ra* (*pan-ra*) = all, wholly, and λών (*lon*) = a lion.]
 "1. A garment for males consisting of breeches and stockings all in one; it was loose in the upper part, and padded."
 "The French were surprised to see . . . New 2. . . ."
 "The character of *pantheon*, the . . . there"
B. C. II. 1803, c. 1.

2. (*Pan*) A pair of trousers, frequently abbreviated to *pants* (*q.v.*).
 3. A character in Italian comedy; so called from the dress worn by him; a buffoon.
 "The sixth age shifts
 Into the lean and slippered *pantheon*"
Shakespeare, As You Like It, ii. 7.

4. A character in pantomime, represented as a silly old man; the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in all his mischief.

* **pan ta loon er y**, *s.* [Eng. *pantheon*; *-ery*.]
 1. The tricks or character of a pantoon; buffoonery.
 "The clownery and *pantheonery* of these pantomimes have passed clean out of my head."
Leadb. Panto, My First Pleasure.

2. Materials for pantoons.

pan tam ô ter, *s.* [PANTOMETR.]

pan ta morph, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape.] That which exists in or assumes all shapes.

pan ta morph ic, *a.* [Eng. *panthemorph*; *-ic*.] Assuming or taking all shapes.

pan ta scôpe, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*, and Gr. σκοπεῖν (*skopein*) = to see.] A pantoscopic camera.

pan ta scôp ic, *a.* [Eng. *panthascop*(*c*); *-ic*.] All-seeing. (See compound.)
panthascopic camera, *s.*

Photog.: A camera for producing photographs with an ordinary lens, embracing an angle of 270°, or under, with true panoramic perspective, upon a flat plate. It differs from an ordinary camera in being mounted to revolve in a horizontal plane round an imaginary axis drawn through the optical centre of the lens, while the back is geared in such a way as to vary the plate along with the moving image, which is only allowed to act through a narrow vertical slit immediately in front of the sensitive surface.

* **pan téech nē thē cā**, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*; Gr. τεχνή (*technē*) = art, and θησαυρός (*thesaurōs*) = a repository.] The same as PANTHEINON (*q.v.*).

pan téech nē cōn, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*, and Gr. τεχνή (*technē*) = art.]
 1. A place where all sorts of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.
 2. A depository or storehouse for furniture.

* **pan tel er**, * **pan tel-er**, *s.* [PANTLER.]

pan tēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pan*; *-er*.] One who pants.
 "Cements the bleeding *panter*'s wounds."
Langens, The Man, A Woman's Song.

* **pan tēr** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *panter*; *-er*.] A mouse, a rat, a skunk. [PANTER (2).]
 "That of the *panter* and the net best scaped"
Chaucer, Legend of Good Women (Pro)

* **pan tēr** (3), *s.* [PANTERY.] A keeper of the pantry. (*Cyclopæd.*; *Works*, i. 466.)

pan tēr (D), *s.* (For *etym.* see *d.*) A corrupt. of *panther* (*q.v.*).

* **pan tēss**, * **pan tasse**, * **pan tois**, *s.* [O. Fr. *panthais*, *panthais*] [PANT, *v.*] A difficulty of breathing to which hawks are subject.

pan thē ism, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*, and Gr. θεός (*theos*) = god; Fr. *panthéisme*; Ger. *panthéismus*.]
Philos.: The view that God and the universe are identical. It was taught in India in the Vedantic system of philosophy, one of the six leading schools of thought, and to this day it is widely accepted, both by the instructed Brahmins and by the common people. Pantheism is believed to have been the creed of various Greek philosophers, as of Anaximander of Miletus (b.c. 610-547), Pythagoras (b.c. 610-547), and Xenophanes (540-500). It was held by John Scotus Erigena, A.D. 874. In the latter part of the twelfth century it was taught by Amalric of Chartres, a dialectician and theologian. Pope Innocent III. forced him to recant his views, notwithstanding which his bones were dug up and burnt in 1209. John, Bishop of Strasbourg, in a treatise against the Brethren of the Free Spirit, published in 137, attributed to them this, among other tenets, "God is formally whatever exists." By many Spinoza is considered to have revived Pantheism, but

his teaching in this respect has been misunderstood. [SPINOZISM.] In the Pantheism of Schelling God is considered as the Absolute Being, presiding Himself in external nature and in human intelligence and freedom, thus closely approaching the dictum of St. Paul, "In him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts, xviii. 28; cf. Col. i. 17). It is noteworthy that the Greek poet (Aristos, *Phœnon*, 1-5) quoted by St. Paul is distinctly pantheistic, and his lines might have served for the germ of the better known, but not less beautiful passage in Virgil (*Georg.* iv. 219-227). [See example under Pantheist.]

pan thē ist, *s.* [Eng. *panthe(ism)*; *-ist*.] One who believes that God and the universe are identical.
 "In the teaching of St. Paul, however, the personality of God is not merged, as in that of the *Pantheist*, in the thought of the great soul of the World."
 — *H. Phœnon*, in *New Test. Comment. for English Readers*, ii. 18.

pan thē ist-ic, **pan thē ist-ic al**, *a.* [Eng. *pantheist*; *-ic*, *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to pantheism or pantheists.

pantheistic statues or figures, *s. pl.* *Sculp.*: Statues or figures bearing the symbols of several deities together.

pan thē ist-ic al lý, *adv.* [Eng. *pantheistical*; *-ly*.] In the manner or according to the views of a pantheist.

pan thē ôl ô gist, *s.* [Eng. *pantheology*(*y*); *-ist*.] One who is versed in pantheology.

pan thē ôl ô gy, *s.* [Prof. *pan-tis*, and Eng. *theology*.] A system of theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of theology or divinity.

Pan thē òn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πάνθειον (*pantheion*) (*theion*) = (a temple of) all gods, from πανθεός (*pantheos*) = common to all gods; πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and θεός (*theos*) = divine; θεός (*theos*) = a god; Fr. *pantheon*.]

1. A famous temple at Rome, built by M. Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, about B.C. 27, and dedicated to Mars, and Jupiter the Avenger, in memory of the victory obtained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra. The Pantheon is now commonly called the Rotunda, from its circular form. It was given to Boniface IV. by the Emperor Phocas



THE PANTHEON.

A.D. 609, and dedicated as a Christian church to the Virgin and Holy Martyrs, and A.D. 840 Gregory IV. dedicated it to all the saints. It is the finest specimen of a circular building not surrounded by columns. The external diameter is 188 feet, and the height, exclusive of the flat dome surmounting the upper corner, 102 feet, the dome being 36 feet high. The porch is octastyle, and is 103 feet wide.
 2. All the deities collectively worshipped by a nation; the divinities of a nation.
 3. A treatise or discourse upon the collective body of deities of a nation.

pan thēr, * **pan there**, *s.* [Lat. *panthera*, from Gr. πανθήρ (*panthēr*)].

Zool.: A name given by the earlier zoologists to an Indian variety of the leopard. They are now recognised as forming a single species.
 "The spotted *panther* and the tusked bear"
Spenser, F. Q. I. vi. 20.

panther-toad, *s.*
Zool.: *Bufo pantherinus*, from South Africa.

* **pan thēr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *panther*; *-ess*.]
 1. *Lot.*: A female panther.
 2. *Fig.*: A fierce or spiteful beauty.

fat, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trý, Sýrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = a; qu = kw.

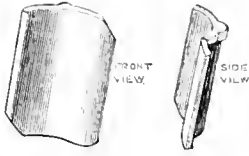
pān-thēr-inc, a. [Eng. panther; -inc.] Of or pertaining to a panther or panthers; resembling a panther.

pantherine-snake, s.

Zool.: *Coryphodon pantherians*, from the Brazils.

pānth-ō-lōps, s. [Gr. παρ (par), stem of πᾶς (pas)=all, and Late Gr. ἀνθρολόφ (anthroloph)=antelope (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of antelopes with some affinity to sheep. *Pantholops hodgsoni* has long annulated horns and a soft swelling on each side of the nostrils. It inhabits Thibet.



PANTILES.

pān-tile, 1pēn-tile, s. & n. [Eng. pan, and tile]

A. As substantive:

Building: A tile curved to an ogee shape, so that the prominent edge of one is covered by the dependent edge of the next. The usual size is 14 1/2 x 10 inches, and they are laid with a 10-inch gage. 170 tiles cover one square, i.e., 10 x 10 = 100 square feet.

*B. As adj.: Dressing. (Grose says that it acquired this meaning because dissenting chapels were often roofed with pantiles.)

"Mr. Tickley's good churchman... He is none of your belish pantile crew."—*Centinel*, Gotham Election.

pānt-īng, pr. pāt-, a., & s. [PANT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. part. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A gasping, a pant, a gasp, a palpitation.

"With racing swell alternate pantoms rise."—*Brooks*: *Universal Beauty*, bk. v.

pānt īng lŷ, adv. [Eng. panting; -ly.] In a panting manner; with pantings or gasps.

"She heard the name of father Pantingly loth."—*Shakspeare*: *Learn*, iv. 3.

*pān-tī-sōc ra-gŷ, s. [Prof. pant.; Gr. ἴσος (isos)=equal, and κρατεία (kratēia)=government.]

1. A utopian commonwealth imagined by Coleridge, Southey, &c., in their inexperienced youth, in which all should rule in an equal degree.

2. The principle upon which such a commonwealth was to be founded.

*pān-tis-ō crāt, s. [PANTISOCRACY.] The same as PANTISOCRATIST (q.v.).

*pān-tī-sō-crāt-ic, a. [Eng. pantisocrat; -ic.] Of or pertaining to pantisocracy (q.v.).

*pān-tī-sōc-ra-tist, s. [Eng. pantisocrat; -ist.] One who advocates or supports the scheme or theory of pantisocracy (q.v.).

*pānt-lēr, pan-tel-er, pan-tel-ere, s. [Fr. pancteur; from pain (Lat. panis)=bread.] The officer in a great family or establishment who has charge of the bread; a servant in charge of the pantry.

"To dispense me, and call me panter and bread-chipper."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry IV.*, li. 4.

*pan-to-ble, s. [PANTOLE.]

pān-tō chrōn-ōm-č-tēr, s. [Gr. πᾶς (pas), genit. παντος (pantos)=all; Eng. chronometer (q.v.).] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, sun-dial, and universal sun-dial. A sun-dial is attached to a magnetic needle, suspended in the usual way, in such a manner as to allow for the variation. The divisions of the hours and their functions are carried on to an additional exterior circle, correspondingly divided, and to a fixed circle round the dial, on which are inscribed the names of a number of places. By this arrangement the gnomon gives the time at the place of observation, and also for any other place inscribed upon it.

pān-tō-dōn, s. [Prof. pant., and Gr. δόσις (dosis), genit. δόντος (dōntos)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The single genus of the family Pantodontidae. There is but one species, *Pantodon buchholzi*, a small freshwater fish, resembling a Cyprinodont, from the west coast of Africa.

pān-tō dōn-ti dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pantodontus, genit. pantodontis; Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. -dōn-.]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes. The body is covered with large cycloid scales, sides of the head ossuous.

*pān-tō fle, pān-tōu fle, pan-to-cle, s. [Fr. pantoufle; Ital. pantofola=a slipper; Ger. pantoffel, pantoffel, from Cp. Ger. pantoffel=a wooden sole (fuß), with a leather string (band), to put the foot through; Dut. pantoffel, pottoffel; Low Ger. & Sw. tuffel; Dan. tuffel; Icecl. toppla.] A slipper for the foot.

"Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragick pantofles of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls."—*Penshaw*: *On Dressing*.

pān-tō graph, pān-tā graph, pēn-tē graph, s. [Gr. πᾶς (pas), genit. παντος (pantos)=all, and γραφῆ (graphē)=to write, to draw.] An instrument used in copying plans, maps, and other drawings, so that the copy may be either similar to, or larger, or smaller than the original. The principle of the pantograph is all that could be desired in the way of perfection; but it is found in practice, on account of the numerous joints and the necessary imperfections in its mechanical construction, that it is far from being an accurate instrument. The pantograph is principally useful to the draughtsman in enabling him to mark off the principal points in a reduced copy, through which the lines may afterwards be drawn by the usual methods of construction. For this purpose it is found to work successfully.

pān-tō grāph-ic, a. [Eng. pantograph; -ic.] Pertaining to or produced by means of a pantograph.

*pān-tōg-ra-phŷ, s. [PANTOGRAPH.] A general description; an entire view of a subject.

*pān-tō-lōg-ic-al, a. [Eng. pantology; -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to pantology.

*pān-tōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. pantology; -ist.] One who is versed in pantology.

*pān-tōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. πᾶς (pas), genit. παντος (pantos)=all, and λογος (logos)=a word, a discourse.] Universal knowledge; a work of universal information; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

pān-tōm-č-tēr, s. [Gr. πᾶς (pas), genit. παντος (pantos)=all, and μέτρον (metron)=a measure; Fr. pantometre.] An instrument for measuring angles for the determination of elevations, distances, &c.

pān-tō-mēt-ric, pān-tō mēt-ric-al, a. [Eng. pantometre; -ic, -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

*pān-tōm-č-trŷ, s. [PANTOMETER.] Universal measurement.

pān-tō-mĭ-me, s. & n. [Fr. pantomime=an actor of many parts in a play, from Lat. pantomimus, from Gr. παντομιμος (pantomimos)= (a) imitating everything, (s.) a pantomimic actor, from πᾶς (pas), genit. παντος (pantos)=all, and μίμος (mimos)=an imitator; Ital. & Sp. pantolino.] A word recently introduced in Bacon's time, for he uses pantomimus, pantonimi.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Originally, the player who exhibited a mimic show; one who acted many parts in a play.

"Not that I think those pantomimes, Who vary actions with the times, Are less ingenious in their art, Than those who dull us out one part."—*Bailey*: *Hudibras*, li. 2.

*2. An actor generally.

"I would our pantomimes also and stage players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule."—*Stamerson*: *Sermon* in 1 Cor. vii. 24

*3. An actor who expresses his meaning by dumb action and mimicry.

"A certain barbarian prince of Pontus, saw a pantomime perform so well that he could follow the performance from the acting alone."—*Taylor*: *Early Hist. Mansind*, ch. vi.

4. A theatrical entertainment, given in dumb show; a dumb show.

"He put off the representation of pantomimes till late hours on market-days."—*Arbuthnot*

5. A popular theatrical entertainment produced at Christmas time. It consists of two parts: the first, a burlesque on some well-

known tale or fable; the second wholly unconnected with the comic acting of clown and pantomim, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. These two parts are separated by the transformation scene.

* Dialogue and songs now form an important part of a pantomime. The *Gentleman Magazine*, Aug. 1814, p. 185, records that Dr. Hokus Pecos, or *Horlogian Washed White*, produced at the Haymarket (Aug. 12), and attributed to Colman, "excited a more than ordinary interest in the public, on account of the novel circumstance of dialogue being introduced."

B. As adj.: Representing only in dumb-show.

pān-tō mim-ic, pān-tō mim-ic-al, a. [Eng. pantomime; -ic, -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to pantomime; representing characters by dumb show.

"Pantomimic gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a dramatic story."—*Warburton*: *Deine Legation*, bk. vi. (Note 2)

pān-tō mim-ic-al lŷ, adv. [Eng. pantomimic; -ly.] In manner of a pantomime; by way of pantomime or dumb show.

pān-tō mim-ist, s. [Eng. pantomimic; -ist.] One who acts in pantomime.

pān-tōn, s. [Prov. Ger. pant'ne=a wooden shoe, a patten.]

Expr.: A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

panton shoe, s. [PANTON.]

*pān-tōph-a-gist, s. [Gr. παντοφάγος (pantophagos)=eating everything; παντα (panta), neut. pl. of πᾶς (pas)=all, and φαγεω (phageo)=to eat.] A person or animal that eats all kinds of food indiscriminately.

*pān-tōph-a-goūs, a. [PANTOPHAGIST.] Eating or living upon all kinds of food.

*pān-tōph-a-gŷ, s. [PANTOPHAGIST.] The act or habit of eating all kinds of food indiscriminately.

pān-tō-phō-bi-a, s. [Gr. παντοφόβος (pantophobos)=fearing all; πᾶς (pas), genit. παντος (pantos)=all, and φόβος (phobos)=fear. Modelled on the word hydr-phobia; Fr. pant-phobie.]

Pathol.: Morbid fear of everything, attended by continued melancholy.

pān-tōp-ō-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. πᾶς (pas), genit. παντος (pantos)=all, and πούς (pous), genit. ποδός (podos)=a foot.]

Zool.: The same as PODOSONATA (q.v.).

pān-tō-stōm-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. πᾶς (pas), genit. παντος (pantos)=all, and στομα (stoma)=mouth.]

Zool.: A division of Infusorial Animals, order Flagellata. It consists of those which have no special place for the ingestion of food.

pān-trŷ, pan-tric, pan-tryc, pan-ter-y, s. [Fr. panterre, from Low Lat. panteria, from Lat. panis=bread; Low Lat. panctat=one who makes bread.] The room or closet in a house in which the provisions are kept, and plate and knives kept and cleaned.

"My young lady asked for the nurse-coursel in the pantry."—*Shakspeare*: *Romeo & Juliet*, i. iii.

pānts, s. pl. [See def.] An abbreviation of pantaloons (q.v.).

*pān-ūr-gŷ, s. [Gr. πανουργία (panourgia), from παν (panta)=all, and οὐραγος (ouragos)=work.] Skill in all kinds of work of business; craft. (*Latine*.)

*pān-yard, s. [PANNIER.]

*pā-nŷm, s. [PAINIM.]

pān-zō-ism, s. [Prof. pan-; Gr. ζωή (zōē)=and Eng. suff. -ism.]

Phil.: A term used to denote all the elements or factors which constitute vital energy or life. (*Heb. and Sp. pan-; Lat. panis*.)

pāp (D), pappe (D), s. [Of onomatopoeic origin, and cognate with Dut. pap=pap; Ger. papp; Sw. papp; Ital. pappa; from Lat. pappe; Cf. Dum.pap=pasteboard; Sw. pappe.]

1. Soft food for infants, made of flour, boiled or soaked in water or milk.

"Oh, fully worthy of the nurse's love, Give it the breast, or stop it in the mouth."—*Shakspeare*: *Measure for Measure*, i. i.

2. The soft pulp of fruit.
* *For the soft pulp of fruit.* A kindness done in any kind or rough manner.

pap boat.
1. A kind of saucer-boat, or
2. A vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

pap boat.
1. *Papaveris balsa*. It is used on the Malabar coast (when scooped out internally, and covered externally) to contain the secreted milk which is employed in anointing the priests. (Leaue, *l.*)

pap 2. pappo (2) s. [O. Sw. *papp*, *patt* = breast; Dan. *papp* = suck; N. Fris. *papp*, *s.*, *papp*; Lith. *papas* = the pap. Probably ultimately the same word as *pap* (D. S.)]

1. A boat, a breast; a nipple of the breast.
He'st like him that has breasts rich papp.
Quite through his shirt for long
Chapman's Homer; Mod. iv
2. A round hill resembling a pap or test. (MAMMOS.)

*pap. [Par (D. S.)] To feed with pap.

pa pa. [Fr., from Lat. *papa*; Gr. *πάππας* (*pappas*) = papa; Ger., *Pat.*, & Dan. *papa* = papa.]

1. A child's word for father.
Where there are little masters and misses in a school, take heed that they may not tell tales to papa and mamma. —Swift. *Directions for Servants*, p. 14.
2. A Greek parish priest.

*pa pa ble, a. [Fr., from Ital. *papabile*; Lat. *papa* = the pope.] Capable of being made pope; eligible for the dignity of pope.

*By the death of the other two, the conclave hath conveyed little alteration, though Moulouers were *papabile*, and a great success in the list of the foreigners. —*Waller's Wallenstein*, p. 75.

pā pa cý, *pa pa cíc, a. [Low Lat. *papalis* = the papal dignity; from *papas*, *pappas*, *papa*, *papalis*; Gr. *πάππας* (*pappas*) = papa, father.]

1. The office, dignity, or position of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority, dignity, or jurisdiction.
Thus, how he sp from one decree to another till he's a pope, a bishop, whom he would wish to wonder in his parish choir. —*Bate's English Vulgarisms*, 140.

2. The popes collectively; the succession of popes.
3. The Roman Catholic religion; poetry, papistry.

*They feeling the ix of God's reformation, hewing at the old and low trunk of papistry. —*Milton's Roman in England*, bk. ii.

pap al, *pap all, a. [Fr. *papal*, from Low Lat. *papalis* = belonging to the pope; *papa* = a bishop. [PAPA.]]

1. Of or pertaining to the pope or papedom; papal, as, the *papal* chair; the *papal* crown.
The process of the papal policy to deeper root. —*John's Grammar*, bk. vi, ch. 7.

2. Proceeding from, ordered, or directed by the pope, as, a *papal* edict.
3. Belonging to the Church of Rome.

*In Good thanks their time of burning the *papal* list. —*Waller's Wallenstein*, bk. vi, ch. 10.

*pap al in, s. [Ital. *papalino*.] A papist.
*They are all divided in their profession, than as, and the *papalino*.* —*St. P. Herbert's Travels*, p. 220.

*pā pal ist, s. [Eng. *papist*; *-ist*.] A papist.
French Rev., pt. ii, bk. vi, ch. ii.

*pā pal i tý, *pā pal y te, s. [Eng. *papist*.] The papacy.
*And pope Clement was roly in his chamber of audience, sitting in his chaire of *papalite*.* —*Brace's Travels*, *Chronicle*, vol. ii, ch. xii.

*pā pal ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *papist*; *-ize*.]
A. To conform to papal.
B. To conform to papery.

*pā pal lý, s. [Eng. *papist*; *-ly*.] In a papish manner; papishly.

*pā pal tý, s. [Eng. *papist*; *-ty*.] The pap.

*pā pap bi a. [Lat. *papa* = a bishop. The pope, and Gr. *πάππας* (*pappas*) = father.] Excessive or unreasonnable fear, dread, or hatred of the pope or of papery.

*pāp arch ý, s. [Lat. *papa* = a bishop. The pope, and Gr. *πάππας* (*pappas*) = to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule.

pā-pā vēr, s. [Lat. = a poppy.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Papaveraceae (q. v.). Sepals two, rarely three; petals four, rarely six. Stigma sessile, radiated; fruit capsular, one-celled, opening by very small valves under the lobes of the persistent stigma; seeds small, pitted; juice milky. Known species twelve; from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Three are natives of Britain: *Papaver Rhoeas*, the Common Red Poppy, *P. Argemone*, the Long Spiked-headed Poppy, and *P. dubium*, the Long Smooth-headed Poppy, all with scarlet flowers. *P. somniferum*, the White Poppy, an escape in Britain, generally has white flowers, with a purple eye. It is extensively cultivated in North and Central India. The seeds are expressed to obtain an oil used for burning, for culinary purposes, and as a demulcent medicine. (J. T. M.) *P. album* is a garden escape in the Lincolnshire fens. The petals of *Papaver Rhoeas*, placed in water, furnish a red dye. Its syrup acts like opium, but is much milder.

pā pā vēr ā-čč-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *papaver*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-accæ*.]

Bot.: Poppyworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ranales, Herbaceous herbs or shrubs, often with milky juice. Leaves alternate, simple, or divided, without stipules. Peduncles long, one-flowered; sepals two or three, deciduous; petals four or six, or multiples of four; stamens indefinite; ovary one-celled, with parietal placentae; fruit pod-shaped or capsular; seeds many. Poppyworts are narcotic, emetic, purgative, or acridly poisonous. Two-thirds of the species are found in Europe, the others in Asia, Africa, Australia, and tropical America. Known genera eighteen; species 120 (*Lindley*), reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to seventeen genera, and sixty-five species. Five genera are British: *Papaver*, *Meconopsis*, *Chelidonium*, *Glaucium*, and *Roemeria* (q. v.).

pā-pā vēr ā-ccœus (ce as sh), a. [Mod. Lat. *papaveraceus*]; (Eng. adj. suff. *-œus*.) Pertaining to the Papaveraceæ or poppies; of the nature of a poppy.

pāp a vēr-ic, a. [Eng. *papaverine*]; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from *papaverine* (q. v.).

papaveric-acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₃NO₇. A white crystalline powder produced by the oxidation of papaverine by an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate. It melts at 233°, is slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and benzene, but very soluble in hot dilute alcohol, glacial acetic acid, and amyl alcohol. It dissolves in concentrated hydrochloric acid, forming a yellow solution, from which orange needle-shaped crystals separate, having the composition C₁₂H₁₃NO₇.HCl. + 2H₂O.

pāpāv-ēr-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *papaver*; and *-ine*.]

Chem.: C₂₁H₂₉NO₄. One of the alkaloids of opium, obtained along with narcotine from the resinous precipitate by ammonia, and separated from it by the different solubility of their hydrochlorates. It forms colourless acicular crystals, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether and alcohol, and assumes a deep blue colour with sulphuric acid. It forms crystallizable salts with acids, is not poisonous, and melts at 147°.

*pāpāv-ēr-œus, a. [Lat. *papaverœus*, from *papaver* = a poppy.] Resembling poppies; having the nature or qualities of poppies.

*pāpāv-ēr-œus, a. [Lat. *papaverœus*, from *papaver* = a poppy.] Resembling poppies; having the nature or qualities of poppies.

pāpāv, s. [Malay *papant*; Fr. *papayer*, *papayer*; Ital. *papaya*; Sp. *papaya*; Port. *papaya*, *papaya*.]

Bot.: *Carica papaya*. [CARICA.]
The fair papaya,
Now but a seed, prevents Nature's law.
Waller's Battle of the Summer Islands, 52.

*pāpā-ya, s. [Mod. Lat., from Malay *papayer*.] [PAPAW.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Papayaceæ. Now a synonym of *Carica* (q. v.).

pāp a yā-čč-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *papaya*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-accæ*.]

Bot.: Papayads; the typical order of Papayads (q. v.). Trees or shrubs, sometimes with an acid milky juice. Leaves alternate, lobed, on long taper petioles. Flowers unisexual, in

axillary racemes, or solitary. Calyx inferior, minute, five-toothed. Corolla monopetalous, five-lobed; stamens definite, inserted into the petals. Ovary and fruit superior, one-celled, with three to five parietal placentae; ovules and seeds many; fruit succulent or deliquescent; seeds enveloped in a loose mucous coat. Natives of South America. Known genera eight, species twenty-five. (*Lindley*.)

pāpā-yād, s. [Mod. Lat. *papaya*]; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (P.): Lindley's English name for the Papayaceæ (q. v.).

pāpā-yal, a. [Mod. Lat. *papayales* (q. v.)] Of or belonging to the Papayales or the Papayaceæ; as, the *Papayal* Alliance. (*Lindley: Veg. King*, (ed. 3rd), p. 320.)

pāp a yā-lēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *papaya*]; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Dicotyledonous Exogens, with dichlamydeous flowers, superior, consolidated carpels, parietal placentae, and embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. Orders two, Papayaceæ and Pangiacæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

*pāpe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope.] A priest; a spiritual father; specif. the pope.

*pape-lard, *pape-larde, s. [Fr.] A dissimulator, a flatterer, a hypocrite.
"The papelarde, that him yeedeth so,
And wot to worldly ease go."
Romance of the Rose, 7, 273.

*pape-lard-y, *pape-lard-ie, s. [Fr. *papelarde*, from *papelard*.] Flattery, hypocrisy.

"And wry me in my fevry
Under a cope of papelardy."
Romance of the Rose, 5, 757.

pā-pēr, s. & a. [Lat. *papyrus* = papyrus (q. v.); Fr. *papier*; Ital. *papiro*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:
1. In the same sense as II.

"M. Varro writeth, that the first invention of making paper was devised upon the conquest of Egypt, achieved by Alexander the great, at what time as he founded the city Alexandria in Egypt, where such paper was first made." —*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii, ch. xxi.

2. Papyrus.
"The paper reads by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks, small wither, be dried away, and be no more." —*Isaiah*, xix, 7.

3. A piece, sheet, or leaf of the material described under II.

"When this was said, with paper she sat down,
And in this manner made her testament."
Chaucer: Complaint of Criseide.

4. A newspaper, a journal, a sheet appearing periodically.

5. A written or printed document or instrument as a note, a receipt, a bill, a memorandum, a memorial, a deed or the like.

6. An essay or article on any subject; a dissertation.

"During the course of this paper." —*Goldsmith: The B. S. No. 1*, (introd.)

7. Negotiable instruments, as promissory notes, bills of exchange; used collectively. (*COMM. SLANG*.)

8. Paper, printed, stained, or stamped, used as hangings, or for covering the walls of rooms.

9. Free passes or orders to any place of entertainment; also the persons admitted by such passes, as, The house was filled with *paper*. (*THEAT. SLANG*.)

10. The written or printed questions set at an examination; also the written answers to such questions.

"The inspector will make a point of bringing with him the papers which have been worked by the pupil-teachers." —*Ferguson: School Inspection*, p. 91

II. Manuf.: A material made in thin sheets from a pulp of rags, esparto grass, straw, wood, and other fibres, and used for writing or printing upon, or for wrapping. The name is derived from papyrus, an Egyptian reed, whose stalk furnished the principal material for writing upon to the nations bordering upon the Mediterranean for so many centuries. [PAPYRUS.] Paper is manufactured principally from vegetable fibre, reduced to a pulp by boiling and mechanical means. Over 400 different materials have been suggested or actually used for paper manufacture, but rags and esparto form the best materials. Old written or printed paper is also extensively used for re-manufacture. The oldest manuscript written

on cotton paper in England is in the Bodleian collection of the British Museum, and bears date 1049. The most ancient manuscript on the same material in the Library of Paris is dated 1059. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, all paper was manufactured by hand, in moulds of various sizes. The different kinds of paper manufactured in the United Kingdom, for printing, drawing, correspondence, &c., will be found under their proper names. Machine-made paper is manufactured in a continuous sheet, and newspapers of large circulation are printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut until after the printing. [RICE-PAPER.]

B. As adjective:

- 1. Lit.: Made or consisting of paper.
- 2. Figuratively:

(1) Appearing or existing only in written or printed statements; not real: as, a *paper* army.

(2) Thin, frail, slight.

* (1) *Fossil paper*: A variety of asbestos (q.v.).

(2) For *Laid-paper*, *Parchment paper*, *Tissue-paper*, and *Wove-paper*, see the first element of each compound.

paper-blockade, s. An ineffective blockade, one in which the naval force is too weak to prevent vessels from entering the port.

paper-book, s.

Law: The name given to a copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law.

paper-clamp, s. A contrivance for holding newspapers, sheet music, periodicals, &c., in convenient form for reference, and preserving them from injury by keeping them clean and flat.

paper-clip, s. A clasp for holding papers together; a means of filing bills, letters, &c. It is of various forms.

paper-coal, s. [DYSODILE.]

paper-collar, s. A collar made from paper, in imitation of linen.

paper-credit, s. Orders or promises to pay a stated sum of money recorded on paper. The term, as commonly used, includes book-debits, I.O.U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds.

paper-currency, s. [PAPER-MONEY.]

paper-cutter, s.

1. A blade of ivory, wood, bone, or similar substance, for cutting paper, the folded edges of uncut books, &c.; a paper-knife.

2. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, etc.

paper-days, s. pl.

Law: Certain days in each term, appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper for argument.

* **paper-faced, a.** Pale; having a face white as paper. (*Shakesp.*; 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 4.)

paper-fastener, s. A contrivance for fastening together loose sheets of paper.

paper-feeder, s. A device for delivering paper singly in sheets to a printing-press, ruling or other machine.

paper file, s. A contrivance to hold letters or other papers in a pack; a paper-clip.

paper folder, s. A bone knife used in folding paper, and in feeding it to the machine for printing.

paper-gauge, s.

Print.: An instrument for measuring the type-face or measure of printed matter and the width of margin.

paper-glosser, s. A hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

paper-hanger, s. One whose occupation is to attach paper-hangings to walls.

paper-hangings, s. pl. Wall-paper; paper, variously ornamented or prepared, used for covering the walls of rooms, &c.; the second element of the compound is derived from the tapestry hangings which it superseded.

paper-knife, s. A blade of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or other substance, used in cutting leaves of books, folding sheets of paper, &c.

paper machine, s. A machine for manufacturing paper.

paper maker, s. One who manufactures paper.

paper-making, s. The act, art, or process of manufacturing paper.

paper-marbler, s. One who marbles or colours paper with veins in imitation of marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, &c.

paper-mill, s. A mill in which paper is manufactured.

"The last built a *paper-mill*."—*Shaksp.*, 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 7.

paper-money, s.

Comm.: Paper-money may be either with or without forced currency enacted by law in the country of its issue and circulation. In the former case, the holder has no right to claim coin in exchange, as the paper supersedes the coinage and common use of metallic money. In the latter case, it is simply a promise to pay coin, voluntarily accepted at the calculated current estimate of its fiduciary value. Of forced currency, otherwise called inconvertible paper-money, there have been abundant examples in the past century. France issued its *assignats* between 1789 and 1795, during which years they fluctuated between par, or an equal value with silver coin, and a depreciation of 99-100 per cent., thus utterly cancelling their value in exchange. England restricted its specie payments, wholly or partially, from 1797 to 1821, with a resulting fluctuation between an equal or par value of paper-money and gold coin and a depreciation of 25½ per cent. at the lowest point. The financial history of all other countries of Europe and America presents exactly similar examples down to the present time. In the case of paper-money without forced currency, such as bank-notes promising to pay, on demand, a given sum in coin, the chance of loss to holders is guarded against by the necessity, enforced by law or prudence, of keeping up such a reserve of coin as experience proves to be generally sufficient.

paper-mulberry, s.

Bot.: *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a tree of the order Moraceae, cultivated in Japan, China, &c., as we do osiers, for the young shoots from which paper is manufactured in the East. The bark being detached from the wood, is steeped in water, next the outer and inner barks are separated, the former making better paper than the latter. The bark is then boiled, washed, beaten into a pulp, and put in water, an infusion of rice and the root of manihot being added. From this the sheets of paper are made. In Tahiti the bark is made into fine cloth; in China the juice is used as glue.

paper-muslin, s.

Fabric: Glazed muslin used for linings, &c.

paper-nautilus, s. The paper-sailor or argonaut. [ARGONAUT.]

* **paper-office, s.**

1. An office within the palace of Whitehall, wherein state papers were kept.

2. An ancient office belonging to the Court of Queen's, now King's, Bench.

paper-peat, s.

Bot.: A peat consisting of thin, easily divisible, layers.

paper-perphyry, s.

Bot.: A quartz-felsite in which the quartz constituent is arranged in more or less parallel bands, along which the rock is easily split into thin laminae.

paper-punch, s. An implement for making holes in papers for the purpose of filing, temporary binding, for the reception of eyelets, or for cancelling.

paper-reed, s. The Papyrus (q.v.).

paper-ruler, s. One who rules or draws straight lines upon paper; an instrument for ruling straight lines upon paper.

paper-sailor, s. The same as PAPER-SACTILUS (q.v.).

paper-shade, s. A shade or cover for a lamp, to moderate the light.

paper-shale, s.

Bot.: A shale in which the laminae are so fine that the laminae can be separated as thin as paper, from thirty to forty having been obtained in one inch.

paper-spar, s. [SULFATE SPAR.]

paper-stainer, s. A manufacture of paper-hangings.

paper tree, s.

Bot.: (1) The same as PAPER-MULBERRY (q.v.); (2) *Tropaeum asp.*, a native of Spain.

paper weight, s. A small weight or slab of metal, stone, glass, &c., laid on loose papers to prevent them from being mislaid or blown away.

* **paper white, a.** As white as paper. (*Chaucer*; *Legend of Good Women*, l. 130.)

pâ pèr, a. [PAPER.]

- 1. To register or set down on paper, to note.
- 2. To cover with paper; to furnish or cover with paper-hangings.

"Where blinks, tu och *papèr'd* pain; the setting sun." (*Chalm. Pæth. legend*)

- 3. To inclose or fold up in paper.
- 4. To fill with passes. (*Theat. Ital.*) [Pagna, s., l. 9.]

"To seine favour by well *papering* the house."—*Reverie*, May 1, 1857.

pâ-pèr-ÿ, pâ-pèr-ie, a. [Eng. *paper*, q.v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. Like paper; having the consistency of paper.

"A living animal might be...injured with the *papèr* (tooth)."—*Corriball Magazine*, Jan. 1854, p. 2.

- 2. Occupied by persons who have come in with free orders of admission. (*Theat. Ital.*)

"The stalls were partly *papèry* and partly empty."—*Reference*, Nov. 8, 1857.

II. Bot.: Of the consistence of paper and quite opaque, as most leaves.

* **pa-pèç-ent, a.** [Eng. *paper*; *essent*.] Con-taining pap; resembling pap.

"The cooling, lactescent, *papiferent* plants."—*Bathurst. Bot. Elements*, ch. vi.

* **pâ-pèss, * pa pesse, s.** [Lat. *papa* = 5 bishop; the pope; Eng. suff. *-ess*.] A female pope.

"Was that history of their monast'ry *pâ-pèss* our making?"—*By. Ball. Honour of the Marquis Clerjus*, § 7.

pap-etc ricé, s. [Fr.] An ornamented box or case for holding paper and other writing materials.

pâ-phi-an, a, & s. [See def.]

A. As adjective:

- 1. Lit.: Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus; pertaining to, or connected with Venus or her worship.
- 2. Fig.: Venereal.

B. As substantive:

- 1. Lit.: A native or inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian.
- 2. Fig.: A prostitute.

paper maché (as pap-yè-ma ché), s. [Fr.] A material composed principally of paper. The commoner varieties are prepared by pulping any kind of mixture of different kinds of paper into a homogeneous mass of a doughy consistence. Some earthy material may be mixed with the pulp, as well as hemicals, resinous substances, and glue. It dries, and prevent the attacks of insects. The pulp is rolled into thick sheets, and a sufficient quantity is taken to form the article of ornament desired; this is subjected to heavy pressure between canvas and mangle-rolls and afterwards dried. Its surface may now be gilt, painted with oil or size colours or finished. The toughness and lightness of this material peculiarly adapt it for tableware, and desk furniture, interior architecture and other ornaments.

pâ-pil-i-ò, s. [Lat.]

- 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A butterfly.

"Conjecture cannot estimate of the kind of *pâ-pil-i-ò*, natives of this island, to be short of those of the *dröl*."—*Ray. On the Creation*.

2. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Papilionide. It has long antennae and very short palpi. About 500 species are known, many of them from Africa and the Eastern Archipelago. Only four are European com-

papilionacea, *n.* [L. *papilio*, genit. of *papilio*, the swallow-tail butterfly, so called from a prolongation of the wings, and then a pair of the hind wings, which are of a deep colour, with black patches, and a row of dots, and having a bracketed spot at the distal angle. Expansion of wings three to four inches. The larva, which is green, with black bands and orange spots, feeds on various umbelliferous plants.

papil i ó nã çê æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papilla*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-osa*.]

Bot.: An order of plants founded by Linnaeus, now reduced to a sub-order of Fabaceae. [HETEROMERIS.] The flowers are papilionaceous (q.v.), the petals imbricated, the stamens, the upper one exterior. Most species of the sub-order are useful; the seeds of many are very nutritious to man, while their leaves and flowers afford food to horses, cattle, and sheep. Some are medicinal, some furnish dyestuff, gum, and timber, many are narcotic, and some poisonous. The sub-order is divided into seven tribes, Psoraleae, Lotaeae, Viciaceae, Hedyosarceae, Phasoleae, Dalbergiaceae, and Sophoraceae. The second, fourth, and fifth have subtribes, those of Hedyosarceae are Arachnoideae, Crotoneae, and Hedyosarceae proper. Known genera 295, species 4,700, scattered over the world, a large number in the north temperate zone. Seventeen genera are British.

papil i ó nã ecous (ee as sh), *n.* [Med. Lat. *papilio*, *-osus* (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

1. Bot. Lang.: Resembling a butterfly.
2. Bot.: Butterfly-shaped; used of a corolla, less that of the petal, in which there are five petals. The upper one, which is erect and more expanded than the rest, is the vexillum or standard; the two lateral ones are the alae or wings; and the two lower, which cover by their inferior margin, the carina or keel. [FABULOSAE.]

papil i ó n ðæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papilio*, genit. *-i* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. Bot. Lang.: The typical family of Rhopalocera (Butterflies), and of the order Lepidoptera itself. The six legs are all perfect in both sexes, and fitted for walking; the larva is soft and cylindrical, smooth or pubescent, the pupa attached by the tail and by a belt of silk round the body. Sub-families, Papilionidae and Pieridae. Seven species are British.

papil i ó n ði, *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. of *Papilio*, (q.v.).]

1. Bot. Lang.: The typical sub-family of the Papilionidae. The inner margin of the hind wings is concave, generally denticate, and often tailed; the larvæ have a triradiate fork on the neck.

papil i ó n ði næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papilla*, genit. *-arum* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

1. Bot. Lang.: The same as PAPILLOSA (q.v.).

papil i ði (pl. papil læ), *s.* [Lat. *papilla*, *-a* (q.v.).] A small pap or nipple.

1. Lat. & Zool. (Pl.): Minute, soft prominences generally adapted for delicate sensation, (tactile.) There are dental papillæ, papillæ of the skin and of the tongue.

2. Botany (Pl.): (1) Soft, oblong, superficial glands. (2) The aculeate of some fungals.

papil lær y, *n.* [Eng. *papilla* (q.v.); *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the papilla; resembling a nipple; covered with papillæ; papillose.

papillary glands, *s. pl.* [L. *glandula*, *-arum* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.] Glands like the papillæ of the tongue, occurring in certain labiate.

papillary patches, *s. pl.* [L. *partia*, *-arum* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.] Portions of the tissue and submucous tissue of the tongue rendered tough, brawny, scarcely papillary, and perhaps fissured. General cause, smoking. Called also *leucoplaque* and *leucoplaque linguæ*.

papil lætæ, *s. pl.* [PAPILATE, *a*.]

A. Lat. & Zool.: To grow into a nipple; to assume the form or appearance of a nipple.
B. Bot.: To cover or form with papillæ or papilliform protuberances.

papil lætæ, *n.* [Eng. *papilla* (q.v.); *-atæ*.] Covered with papillæ or soft tubercles.

papil lær y, *n.* [Lat. *papilla*, and *-ium* = to bear.]

Bot.: The same as PAPILLOSE. (Trans. Bot.)

papil lær y, *n.* [Lat. *papilla* = a nipple, and *-iformis* = form, shape.] Having the shape or form of a nipple.

papil lær y, *n.* [As if from a Lat. *papillosus*, from *papilla* = a nipple; Fr. *papilloux*.]

Bot.: Pimpled, papilliferous; covered with minute tubercles or excrescences of uneven size and rather soft, as the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum caput-meduse*.

papil lær y, *n.* [Fl.] A small piece of paper on which ladies curl their hair; a curl-paper.

papil lær y, *n.* [PAPILLOSE.]

Papin, *n.* [Denis Papin, a French philosopher, who assisted Boyle in his experiments.]

Papin's digester, *n.* [DIGESTER.]

papil lær y, *n.* [Med. Lat., from Fr. *babouin* = a baboon (q.v.).]

Zool.: Erxleben's name for the genus *Cynocephalus*.

papil lær y, *n.* [PAPIE.]

Zool.: *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, the *C. babouin* of some French naturalists. [HAMADRYAS.]

papil lær y, *n.* [Fr. *pape* = the pope; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

A. As subst.: A papist.
"Beware of *Papistes*, and learn to knit"
"Long" *The What d'ye Call It* ii. 5.

B. As adj.: Papish.

papil lær y, *n.* [Fr. *papisme*, from *pape* = the pope.] Popery.

"Ye forsake the heavenly teaching of Saint Paul for the hellish squabbles of *papism*" — *Milton* *Reason of Church Government*, bk. iii, ch. ii.

papil lær y, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*; Ital & Sp. *papista*.] One who belongs to the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic, with special reference to his acknowledgment of the papal supremacy.

"The partial *papists* would infer from hence their church, in last resort, should judge the sense." — *Jayden* *Religio-Laici*, 385.

"Though the term is designed to be contemptuous, it found its way into old Acts of Parliament.

papil lær y, *n.* [Eng. *papist*; *-y*, *-ism*.] Pertaining to popery; adhering to the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popish.

"It may be that many of this some churches and congregation, shall trudge into some *papistical* country" — *Calverley* *Four Goshop sermons*.

papil lær y, *n.* [Eng. *papistical*; *-ity*.] In a papistic or popish manner.

papil lær y, *n.* [Eng. *papist*; *-y*, *-ism*.] Popery; the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

"From by hys sayings that it is good to vowe *papery*, and great synne to breake a vowe of that kynde." — *Bale* *Apologie*, p. 79.

papil lær y, *n.* [Fr. *pape* = the pope; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To conform to popery.

"Protestants cut off the authority from all *papist* writers of that age." — *Fulter* *Holy War*, p. 165.

papil lær y, *n.* [Eng. *pap*, and *-meat*.] Infants' food.
"Famper him with *papmeat*, if ye will." — *Tennyson* *Pelleas & Ettarre*, 153.

papil lær y, *n.* [N. Amer. Indian.] A young child; a babe.

"The children were stung in blankets like *papoose*." — *Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 46.

papil lær y, *n.* [The root of *Cadyphyllum thalictroides*.]

papil lær y, *n.* [From Lat. *pappus* (q.v.), referring to the hairs of the petals (p.).]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, sometimes made a synonym of Sapindus. *Pappus canadensis* has oblong leathery leaves, racemes of small unisexual flowers, a five-parted calyx, four or six petals, hairy outside, and pulpy fruit with three carpels, two often abortive. It is the wild prune of the Cape colony. The fruit yields wine and vinegar; the seeds abound in oil, which is eaten, besides being used for scald-head and baldness. The wood is employed for various purposes.

papil lær y, *n.* [Lat. *pappus*, genit. of *pappus* (q.v.), and *-formis* = to form.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a pappus (q.v.). (Trans. of Bot.)

papil lær y, *n.* [Mod. Lat. *pappus*, genit. of *pappus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arum*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Grasses.

papil lær y, *n.* [Gr. *πίππος* (*pippus*) = a pappus (q.v.), and *φόρος* (*phoros*) = bearing, from *φέρω* (*phero*) = to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pappophoreæ (q.v.). Twenty-seven species are known from Africa, India, and Australia.

papil lær y, *n.* [Low Lat. *papposus*, from Lat. *pappus* = down; Ital. *papposo*.] Downy; covered with pappus or soft down, as the seeds of dandelions, thistles, &c.

"That *pappose* plumage growing upon the tops of some of them whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind." — *Ray*: *On the Creation*, pt. 1.

papil lær y, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάππος* (*pappos*) = a grandfather; hence the name of certain plants.]

Bot.: The calyx of composite plants. It usually consists of hair-like processes, arising from the apex of the ovary, when it is said to be pappose; in other cases it is plumose, setose, paleaceous, marginate, &c.

papil lær y, *n.* [Eng. *pap*; *-y*.] Like pap; soft, tender, succulent.

Papil lær y, *n.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the island of Papua, or New Guinea, or its inhabitants.

B. As substantiv.:

1. Bot. Lang.: A native of Papua or New Guinea.

2. Ethnol. (Pl.): A race including the woolly-headed black men of Polynesia. According to Dr. Prichard they constitute one of seven principal varieties of mankind.

papil lær y (pl. **papil lær y**), *n.* [Lat.]

Med.: A pimple; a small acuminated elevation of the cuticle on an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf.

"Papule are an order of skin diseases established by Willan. It contains Strophilus, Liehen, and Prurigo.

papil lær y, *n.* [Lat. *papula* (q.v.) = a pimple; Eng. adj. suff. *-arum*.] Of or pertaining to papule or pimples; resembling or covered with papule.

papil lær y, *n.* [Lat. *papula* (q.v.) = a pimple; Eng. adj. suff. *-osæ*, *-ous*.]

1. Bot.: Papillose (q.v.).
2. Pathol.: Papular.

papil lær y (ce as sh), **papil lær y** (ch as sh), *n.* [Lat. *papyrus*, genit. of *papyrus* (q.v.); Fr. *papyrace*.]

1. Bot. Lang.: Of or pertaining to the papyrus; made of or resembling papyrus.

"And from whence, A second birth, grows the *papyrus* leaf, A tablet firm." — *Boswell* *Agriculture*, iii.

2. Bot. (of the form papyraceous): Papery (q.v.).

papil lær y, *n.* [Eng., &c., *papyrus* (q.v.); *-al*.] Made of paper. (*Lytton*: *Castles*, bk. viii, ch. ii.)

papil lær y, *n.* [PAPYRUS, *s.*]

papil lær y, *n.* [Eng., &c. *papyrus* (q.v.); *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: Vegetable-parchment. Parchment-paper (q.v.). It has the same composition as cellulose.

papil lær y (ra-ph), *n.* [Gr. *πάππος* (*pappos*) = papyrus, and *γράφω* (*grapho*) = to write.] A method of printing from a kind of paste-board covered with a calcareous substance, in precisely the same manner as from the stone in lithographic printing.

papil lær y (pl. **papil lær y**), *n.* [Lat. *papyrus*, genit. of *papyrus* (q.v.); Gr. *πάππος* (*pappos*) = the paper reed.] [See def.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, having the inflorescence in spikelets, with many flowers, surrounded by long bracts; the seeds three-

covered. *Papyrus antiquorum*, sometimes called *Cyperus Papyrus*, is the plant from which the ancients made paper. [PAPER, etym.] It has an underground stem, at intervals sending up ordinary stems eight or ten feet high. It grows on the banks of the Nile, the Jordan, and in the south of Italy. The paper was made from thin slices of the stem cut vertically. It was made also into boats, and its fibres used for cordage. *P. corymbosus*, or *Papyrus*, is manufactured into Indian mats.



PAPYRUS.

2. *Literature*: Rolls of papyrus with writings on them constituting an ancient book. Many such papyri have been found at Herculaneum and Pompeii, the former partially legible, the latter wholly obliterated.

par (1). s. [Lat. = equal.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A state of equality of value or condition; equal value.

2. (See extract.)

"The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country. — *Edwards*: *Further Considerations on Money*.

II. *Comm.*: A term applied to the shares of an undertaking when they are at neither a discount nor a premium.

¶ (1) *At par*: At the original price; at neither a discount nor a premium.

(2) *Above par*: At a premium.

(3) *Below par*: At a discount.

(4) *Issue par*: The price at which stock is issued to the public.

(5) *Nominal par*: The value impressed on the face of a bond.

(6) *Mint par*: A contraction of the phrase Mint Par of Exchange, which signifies the value of the coins of one country, expressed by those of another using the same metal. The Mint Par lies at the basis of all international exchanges.

(7) *Arbitrated par*: A contraction of the phrase Arbitrated Par of Exchange, which signifies the amount of currency in one country which is equivalent to a given amount in another, taking existing circumstances into account.

(8) *Par of exchange*: The established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

par (2), s. [PYR.]

par (3), s. [See def.] An abbreviation for paragraph; as, To insert a *par* in the *Athenian*.

par, *pref.* [PAR.]

par-ra, s. [Turk., from Pers. *pārah*, *pārah* = a piece.] The fortieth part of the Egyptian piastre, worth about 1-16th of the English penny. It is sometimes called the Fuddah. The Para of Servia is the equivalent of the French centime.

pār-a-, **par-**, *pref.* [Gr.] A prefix used with words of Greek origin, and signifying position, beside, along, or side by side; closeness or correspondence of parts; out of, beyond, on the other side of.

para-compounds, s. *pl.*

Chem.: Isomeric bodies of anomalous constitution, as parohydrate, the solid form of aldehyde, and equal to its triple molecule. The expression has been more recently used in connection with the derivatives of compounds, like benzene (C₆H₆), in which certain of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by radicals such as chlorine, &c., in a symmetrical manner, for example, parachlorobenzene = C₆H₄Cl₂Cl₂.

para ellagic acid, s. [RUFGALLIC ACID.]

para-oxybenzamic acid, s.

Chem.: C₇H₇NO₂. An acid isomeric with oxybenzamic acid, produced by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid on nitroacetic acid. It crystallizes in shining crystalline tufts, which melt at 187°, and are not coloured by contact with air and water. Heated with potash, it is resolved into carbonic anhydride and aniline.

para oxybenzoic acid, s.

Chem.: C₇H₆(NO₂)COOH. An isomer of oxybenzoic acid, formed by the action of aqueous hydrochloric acid on nitric acid, heated to 126° for several hours. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, which melt at 210°, and forms well-defined crystalline salts with some of the metals.

Pa ra, s. [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a town in Brazil.

Para-nut, s. The Brazil-nut (q.v.).

pār a bān ic, a. [Pref. *para-*; Eng. (*carb-*) (*carb*): (*allor*), and *suff. -ic*.] Derived from or containing carbamide and alloxan.

parabanic acid, s.

Chem.: CO < NH-CO | NH-CO | Oxalyl-urea. Oxalyl-

carbamide. Carbonyl-oxamide. Formed by heating uric acid or alloxan with moderately strong nitric acid. When the reaction has ceased, the solution is evaporated to a syrup, and the parabanic acid purified by crystallization. It forms colourless, thin, prismatic crystals, has a strong acid reaction, and dissolves easily in water. Boiled with dilute acid it is resolved into oxalic acid and urea. The only known salt of parabanic acid is the silver salt, C₄Az₂NO₆, obtained as a white precipitate by adding silver nitrate to an aqueous solution of parabanic acid.

pār a bēn zēne, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. (*benz*): (*ene*).]

Chem.: (C₆H₅)₂. Parabenzoil. A hydrocarbon metameric with benzol, and occurring along with it in light coal oil. It boils at 97.5°, has a slight allicaceous odour less pleasant than normal benzol, and forms with nitric acid a nitro-compound, which appears to be identical with nitrobenzol.

pār a ble, *u.* [Lat. *parabilis*, from *para* = to prepare.] Capable of being prepared or procured. (*Boyle*: *Works*, ii. 134.)

par a ble, **parabole**, s. [O. Fr. *parabole*, from Lat. *parabola*, from Gr. *παράβολη* (*parabōlē*) = a comparison, a parable, from *παράβαλλω* (*paraballō*) = to throw or set beside, to compare; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw; Sp. & Port. *parabola*; Ger. *parabel*. From the same source come *parable*, *parabola*, *parole* (old form of *parole*), *parole*, *palaver* (q.v.).]

1. A comparison, a similitude; specif. a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction. It differs from an apologue, in that it relates or represents things which, though fictitious, might happen in nature.

"Declare unto us the *parable* of the tares."—*Math.* xiii. 34.

2. An allegorical or mystical saying or expression; a proverb.

"Into them that are without all these things are done *in parables*."—*Mark* iv. 11.

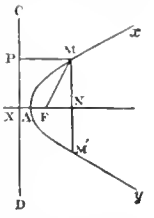
¶ Both *parable* and *allegory* imply a veiled mode of speech, which serves more or less to conceal the main object of the discourse by presenting it under the appearance of something else, which accords with it in most of the particulars: the *parable* is mostly employed for moral purposes; the *allegory* in describing historical events. The *parable* substitutes some other subject or agent, who is represented under a character that is suitable to one referred to. In the *allegory* are introduced strange and arbitrary persons in the place of the real personages, or imaginary characteristics, and circumstances are ascribed to real persons.

¶ **par a ble**, *v.t.* [PARABLE, s.] To represent in a parable. (*Milton*: *Doc. Per.*, bk. l. ch. vi.)

pa rāb-ō-la, s. [Lat., from Gr. *παράβολή* (*parabōlē*), so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone; Ger. *parabel*; Fr. *parabole*; Ital. *parabola*.] [PARABLE, s.]

Math.: In conic sections, a plane curve of such a form, that if from any point in the curve one straight line be drawn to a given fixed point, the other perpendicular to a straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another. The given fixed point is called the focus of the parabola. The straight line given in position is called the directrix (q.v.). A

straight line drawn perpendicular to the directrix, and cutting the curve, is called a diameter, and the point in which it cuts the curve is called the vertex of the diameter. The diameter which passes through the focus is the axis, and the point in which it cuts the curve is the principal vertex. A straight line which meets the curve in any point, but which when produced both ways does not cut it, is called a tangent to the curve at that point. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, parallel to the tangent at the vertex of any diameter, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to that diameter. The ordinate which passes through the focus is called the parameter of that diameter. The part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates, is called the abscissa, or the part of the diameter of the diameter. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, perpendicular to the axis, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to the axis. The ordinate to the axis which passes through the focus is called the principal parameter, or latus rectum, of the parabola. The part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected



PARABOLA. In the parabola XAV, V M and M' P are the equal lines, V the Focus, CD the directrix, P M and X A P diameters, M and A their vertices, X A X the axis, and A the principal vertex.

by one of its own ordinates is called the subtangent of the axis. If a tangent be drawn at any point, and a straight line be drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to it and terminated by the axis, that straight line is called a normal. The part of the axis intercepted between the intersections of the normal and the ordinate is called a sub-normal. [DIRECTRIX, TANGENT.]

pār āb-ō-lē, s. [PARABLE, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A parable, a proverb.

"And like the *parabole* of Salmoun."—*Chaucer*: *Tr.*, 6, 251.

2. *Rhet.*: Comparison, similitude.

pār a bōl ic, a. [Gr. *παράβολικός* (*parabōlikos*), from *παράβολη* (*parabōlē*) = a comparison, a parable; Fr. *paraboliq*; Ital. & Sp. *parabólico*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable; expressed by the nature or figure; parabolical, allegorical.

2. *Conic sections*: Pertaining to or having the form or nature of a parabola.

parabolic conoid, s. [PARABOLOID.]

parabolic curve, s. An algebraic curve of which the equation is of the form of $y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 \dots$

parabolic illuminator, s. A reflector placed over an object beneath a microscope. Its shape is that of a half-parabola, the object being in the focus. The interior is silvered.

parabolic mirror, s. A concave mirror, the surface of which is generated by the revolution of the arc of a parabola. They are used for carriage-lamps, and for lamps placed in the front and in the rear of railway trains. They were formerly employed in lighthouses, but are now superseded by lenticular glasses.

parabolic pyramidoid, s. A solid generated by supposing all the squares of the ordinates applicable to the parabola so placed that the axis shall pass through all their centres at right angles, in which case the aggregate of the planes will form the solid called the parabolic pyramidoid, the solidity of which is equal to the product of the bases and half the altitude.

parabolic reflector, s. A cone of glass with a paraboloidal depression which concentrates the illuminating rays upon an object placed in the focus. A small disk mounted on an axial pin forms a dark background behind the semi-transparent object, which is illuminated by an annular pencil of rays passing around the edge of the disk.

parabolic spindle, s. A solid generated by revolving a portion of a parabola, limited by a straight line perpendicular to the axis of

If the curve is a parabola, it is an S.S. The vertex is the point of minimum or maximum curvature. The focus is the point of intersection of the tangents at the ends of the latus rectum.

parabolic spiral. A curve whose curvature at any point is directly proportional to the distance from that point to the focus.

pār a bol ic al. (Fr. *parabolique*; Eng. *parabolic*.)
1. Pertaining to or resembling a parabola.
2. The nature of a parabola, allegorical, figurative.

The position being used in a plain narrative of the events, including being overthrown or circumvented. (*Home of the Poles*, p. 100.)

pār a bol ic al ly. (Fr. *paraboliquement*; Eng. *parabolically*.)
1. In a parabolic manner; in the nature of a parabola; allegorically.

When we speak of a parabola, we are not speaking of the curve itself, but of the figure which it represents. (*Home of the Poles*, p. 100.)

*** pār a bol i form.** (Fr. *parabole*; Eng. *parabolic form*.)
Having the form of a parabola. (*Home of the Poles*, p. 100.)

pā rab ô li na. [PARABOLA.]
Parabolite. A genus of Paradoxidae, containing Trilobites (Oleni) with only twelve body rings. It is wholly Upper Cambrian. (Olenites.)

*** pā rab ô li sm.** (Fr. *parabolisme*; Eng. *parabolism*.)
1. The division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. (*Home of the Poles*, p. 100.)

*** pā rab ô list.** (Fr. *parabolist*; Eng. *parabolist*.)
A writer or narrator of parables.

pā rab ô loid. (Fr. *paraboloïde*; Eng. *paraboloid*.)
1. A volume bounded by a surface of the second order, such that sections made by planes passing in certain directions are conic parabolas. It is a characteristic property of paraboloids, that they have no centres except in the extreme cases, when they have an infinite number of centres. There are three varieties of paraboloids, elliptical, hyperbolic, and parabolic.

pār a bô loid al. (Fr. *paraboloïdal*; Eng. *paraboloidal*.)
Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

pār a brôm a lide. (Fr. *parabromure*; Eng. *parabromide*.)
A compound isomeric with bromine, produced by adding bromine to wood spirit. An oily layer collects at the bottom, which on solidifies. Recrystallized from alcohol it forms colourless rhombic prisms. Sp. gr. 1.197, melts at 67°, and is soluble in alcohol and chloroform.

pār a cam phor ic. (Fr. *paracamphe*; Eng. *paracampheic*.)
Derived from or containing camphoric acid.

paracamphoric acid.
An inactive camphoric acid.

pār a car tha min. (Fr. *paracarthamine*; Eng. *paracarthamine*.)
A red substance contained in dogwood bark, *Cornus sanguinea*, and prepared artificially by the action of sodium-amalgam on tartaric acid. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

pār a cêl lū lōse. (Fr. *paracellulose*; Eng. *paracellulose*.)
A variety of cellulose which does not dissolve in an ammoniacal solution of cuprous oxide, till it has been acted on by acids or alkalis.

Pār a cêl si an. (Fr. *paracelsien*; Eng. *paracelsian*.)
A mineral product of Paracelsus, a celebrated Swiss physician, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

*** Pār a cêl sist.** (Fr. *paracelsien*; Eng. *paracelsian*.)
A Paracelsian.

pār a cên tē sis. (Fr. *paracentese*; Eng. *paracentesis*.)
A surgical operation consisting in the tapping of the chest, or

or eaching for cataract (*phakia*); pref. *para-*, and Gr. *σπινδαίνω* (*spindainō*) = prick; *κέντρον* (*centron*) = to prick.

S. S. : The operation of tapping. It is performed by a trocar and canula (q.v.). *Paracentesis abdominalis* is the tapping of the abdomen to withdraw the fluid effused in dropsy. *Paracentesis thoracis*, the tapping of the breast to remove pus in pleurisy.

pār a cên tric. (Fr. *paracentrique*; Eng. *paracentric*.)
A. *As subst. :* Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a centre.

B. *As subst. :* A curve having the property that, when its plane is placed vertically, a heavy body descending along it, urged by the force of gravity, will approach to or recede from a fixed point, or centre, by equal distances in equal times.

paracentric curve. The same as PARACENTRIC.

paracentric motion, paracentric-velocity.
1. The motion or velocity of a planet by which it approaches or recedes from the centre, without reference to its motion in space, or reckoned in any other direction.

pār a cên tric al ly. (Fr. *paracentrique*; Eng. *paracentrically*.)
The same as PARACENTRIC.

pār a chlor al ide. (Fr. *parachlorure*; Eng. *parachloride*.)
Chloroform. C₂HCl₃O. A pungent smelling liquid, isomeric with chloral, produced by the action of chlorine on wood spirit. Sp. gr. 1.476 at 14°, boils at 182°, and is distinguished from chloral by its insolubility in water.

pār a chlōr ô bēn zō ic. (Fr. *parachlorobenzique*; Eng. *parachlorobenzoic*.)
Derived from or containing chlorine and benzoic acid.

parachlorobenzoic acid.
Chem. : C₇H₅ClO₂. Chloroacetic acid. An acid produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on azo-paroxybenzoic acid. It forms scales resembling naphthalene, which melt at 206-207°.

pār a chor dal. (Fr. *parachordale*; Eng. *parachordal*.)
Embryology. One of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the development of vertebrates; so called from lying beside the notochord.

pā rach rô nism. (Fr. *parachromisme*; Eng. *parachromism*.)
An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is fixed later than it should be.

pār a chrōs. (Fr. *parachromie*; Eng. *parachromy*.)
A. *As subst. :* A change of colour by exposure to the weather.

pār a chūte. (Fr. *parachute*; Eng. *parachute*.)
A device by which a descent is made from a balloon or an eminence. It is a light structure, and affords a large area of resistance to the atmosphere. It is usually in shape like an umbrella, 20 to 25 feet in diameter. It remains closed like an umbrella while the balloon to which it is attached is ascending, opening as soon as the descent begins, the expanded top serving to moderate its velocity.

parachute light ball.
A thin iron shell containing two iron hemispheres, the lower of which contains a composition which furnishes the light, and the upper a calico parachute tightly packed. It is fired from a mortar, and when the outer shell, which contains a small quantity of powder, is burst by the action of a fuse, the parachute opens by the pressure of the air, and supports the lower hemisphere containing the now lighted composition. It burns for



(Lat. *ad.*) A parachute and chute = a fall. A device by which a descent is made from a balloon or an eminence. It is a light structure, and affords a large area of resistance to the atmosphere. It is usually in shape like an umbrella, 20 to 25 feet in diameter. It remains closed like an umbrella while the balloon to which it is attached is ascending, opening as soon as the descent begins, the expanded top serving to moderate its velocity.

about three minutes, and is used in sieges to throw a light over the enemy's works.

*** pār a chūte.** (Fr. *parachute*; Eng. *parachute*.)
To send down in, or as in, a parachute.
"I was parachuted down
A dapper Temple student"
Coburn's Poetical Dictionary, p. 13

pār a cīt ric. (Fr. *paracitric*; Eng. *paracitric*.)
Derived from citric acid.

paracitric acid. [ACETIC-ACID.]

pār a clēte. (Lat. *paraclitus*; Gr. *παράκλητος* (*paraklētos*) = called to one's aid, a helper, from *παράκαλέω* (*parakalēō*) = to call to one's aid; *πᾶρα* (*para*) = beside, and *καλέω* (*kalēō*) = to call.)
1. *Oral. Ling. :* An advocate.
2. *Comforter and prophet.* *Paraclete* and *poet.* "Soul whose emblem is an eagle and a dove."
A. C. Stebbins' Statue of Victor Hugo

3. *Script. & Theol. :* The Being who, both in the Authorised and Revised Versions of the New Testament, is called the "Comforter," alternative renderings being given in the margin of the latter: Advocate, Helper, or Paraclete. He is "the Spirit of Truth" (John xv. 26, xvi. 13), the Holy Ghost (xiv. 26). His function with regard to the world is to convict it in respect of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment (xvi. 8-11) (R.V.). With regard to the Apostles, to recall to their memory the words of Jesus (xiv. 26) with regard to them and Christians generally, to abide with them for ever (xiv. 16), guide them into all truth (xvi. 13), to testify of Jesus, and glorify Him (xv. 26, xvi. 13, 14).
"And equal adoration be
Eternal Paraclete to thee."
Dryden's Veni Creator Spiritus.

Montanus, in the second century, Manes, in the third, and Muhammad in the seventh century, each claimed to be the promised Paraclete, whom none of the three, however, identified with the Holy Ghost.

pār a clōse. [PARCLOSE.]

pār āc mās tic. (Gr. *παρα* (*para*) = beyond, and *ἀκμή* (*akmē*) = the top.)
Mod. : Gradually decreasing, as a distemper. (*Druggist*.)

pār a cō lūm bīte. (Fr. *paracolumbite*; Eng. *paracolumbite*.)
Min. : An iron-black, impure variety of Monacianite (q.v.).

pār a cōn ic. (Fr. *paracéne*; Eng. *paracéne*.)
Derived from or containing acetic acid.

paracetic acid.
Chem. : C₂H₃O₂. The ethereal anhydride of itamic acid, obtained together with that body, by heating methyl-pyrotartaric acid with water. It is crystalline, very soluble in water, and melts at 79°.

pār a cō rōl lā. (Fr. *paracorelle*; Eng. *paracorelle*.)
Bot. : A crown or appendage of a corolla. *Specific*, the corona (q.v.).

pār a crō sol. [CREOSOL.]

*** pār a crōs tic.** (Fr. *paracros*; Eng. *paracros*.)
A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

pār a cūp tā. (Etym. not apparent.)
Entom. : A genus of brilliantly coloured insects belonging to the family *Buprestidae* (q.v.). *Paracupta heliopioides* is a native of East India.

pār a cū ān ic. (Fr. *paracyanure*; Eng. *paracyanure*.)
Derived from or containing cyanic acid.

paracyanic acid.
Chem. : A name applied to several brown products resulting from the decomposition of cyanogen, or some of its compounds, in presence of water. They are all soluble in water.

pār a cū ān ô gēn. (Fr. *paracyanure*; Eng. *paracyanure*.)
Chem. : C₂N₂X. A porous brown substance, polymeric with cyanogen, formed in small quantity when the latter is prepared from cyanide of mercury.

pā rāde. (Fr. *parade*; Eng. *parade*.)
A display, a stop on horseback, from Sp. *parada*



PARADISEIDÆ.

1. Common Paradise Bird, Bird of Paradise. 2. Common Paradise Bird of Paradise. *Paradiseta saginaria*.
 3. *Thalassidroma*. 4. *Thalassidroma*. 5. *Thalassidroma*. 6. *Thalassidroma*. 7. *Thalassidroma*. 8. *Thalassidroma*.

= a halt, a pause, from *parare* = to halt or stop, from Lat. *parare* = to prepare.]

- 1. Show, ostentatious display.
 - * Be rich; but of you wealth make no parade. At least before you master's debts are paid. *Southey (1801)*
- * 2. That which is displayed; a show; a grand procession.
 - * The cities performed, the parson paid. In haste returned the grand parade. *Southey (1801)*
- 3. Military display; the arrangement or order of troops for inspection, drill, display, &c.
 - * The choridium stood around To their night watches in warlike parade. *Milton (P. L., l. v, 78)*
- 4. A place where a military display or show is held; a drill-ground for soldiers.
- 5. A public walk or promenade.
- 6. Military duty.
- * 7. A posture or position of defence; guard.
 - * Acconston him to make judgment of men by th, or inside, which often shows itself in little things, when they are not in parade, and upon their guard. — *Locke (The Education, § 94)*

pa-râde, *v.t. & i.* [PARADE, *s.*]

- A. Transitive:**
 - 1. To make a parade or display of; to show off; to display ostentatiously.
 - 2. To array or marshal in military order; as, To parade troops.

- B. Intransitive:**
 - 1. To meet and be marshalled in military order.
 - 2. To walk ostentatiously about in a public place.
 - * Then all for parking and parading. *Brooke (Fables; Love & Vanity)*

* **pa-râd-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *parade*(r); *-er*.] One who endeavours to show himself off to the best advantage; hence, an admirer. (*Richardson (Christina, li. 3)*)

pâr a di gâl lq, s. [Mod. Lat. *paradis*(eu), and Lat. *gallus* = a cock.]

Ornith.: A genus of Paradiſeina (q. v.), with a single species, *Paradigallus carunculata*, the Wattled Bird of Paradise, from New Guinea. Head a beautiful changeable green, throat greenish black; upper surface velvety black; beneath, black shaded with brown. There is a compressed triangular wattle, probably erectile, on each side the upper mandible. (*Elliot (Monograph of the Paradiſeidae)*)

pâr a dig i tal-ê-tin, s. [Pref. *para-*, and *digit*(al) *(v. t. u.)*.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₄O₇. A product of the decomposition of digitalosin by dilute sulphuric acid. (*Hantz*)

pâr a digm (q. silent), *s.* [Fr. *paradigme*, from Lat. *paradigma*; Gr. *παράδειγμα* (*paradeigma*) = (1) a pattern, a model, (2) an example of declension, from *παράδειγμα* (*paradeigma*) = to exhibit; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *δεικναι* (*deiknainai*) = to show.]

- I. Ord. Long.**: An example, a model.
 - * The paradigms and patterns of all things. — *Crotwell (Latin System, p. 325)*

- II. Technically:**
 - 1. *Gram.*: An example of a word, as of a noun or verb, in its various inflections.
 - 2. *Rhet.*: An example, an illustration.

* **pâr a dig-mât-ic, a. & s.** [Fr. *paradigmatique*; Gr. *παράδειγματικός* (*paradigmatikos*).]

- A. As adj.**: Exemplary.
- B. As substantive:**
 - Theol.*: One who narrated the lives of religious persons as examples of Christian holiness.

* **pâr a dig-mât-ic al, a.** [Eng. *paradigmatice*; *-al*.] The same as PARADIGMATIC (q. v.).

* **pâr a dig-mât-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *paradigmatice*; *-ly*.] By way or in manner of an example or illustration.

* **pâr a dig-mâ tize, v. t.** [Gr. *παράδειγματιζω* (*paradigmatizō*).] To put forward or set forth as an example or model.

* Those looks so *paradigmatized* by you! — *Branham (Works, i. 127)*

* **par-a-dis, s.** [Fr.] [PARADISE.]

- 1. A wet-lock or inner harbour.
- 2. The upper gallery in a play-house.

* **pâr a di sâ-ic, * pâr a di sâ-ic al, a.** [PARADISE.] Of or pertaining to Paradise; like Paradise or its felicity.

par-a-dis-al, * pâr-a-dis-i-al, [Eng. *Paradisic*(r); *-al, -ial*.] The same as PARADISAL (q. v.).

* *When this book I found portrayed Newborn, that *paradised* below of his. — *Johnson (Rasselas) l. vi. 300**

pâr a diso, * pâr a dice, par ad ys, [Fr. *paradis*, from Lat. *paradisus*, Gr. *παράδεισος* (*paradeisos*) = a park, a pleasurable ground, an ornamental wood used by Xenophon; Heb. עֵדֶן (*parâdîs*) = a garden, paradise. Of Persian origin; O. Pers. *paradâsas*; Pers. & Arab. *fidâras*, pl. *fidâris* = a garden, paradise; et Sansc. *paradisa* = a foreign country; Zend. *paradîza* = enclosed; Ital. *paradiso*; Sp. & Port. *paraiso*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:**
 - 1. In the same sense as II. 2.
 - 2. A place of bliss; a region of felicity and delight.
 - * Accord a parison like a Paradise. *Byron (Cain, iii. 1)*
 - 3. A state of felicity and delight; happiness.
 - * Thought would destroy their paradise. *Gray (Eton College)*
 - 4. The abode of sanctified souls after death.
 - * Today shalt thou be with me in paradise. — *Luke xiii. 33*

II. Technically:

- 1. *Architecture:*
 - (1) A private apartment; a study.
 - (2) The private appurtenances to a convent.
 - (3) A parvis (q. v.).
- 2. *Script.*: In the A. V. the word Paradise does not occur in the Old Testament. The Hebrew word עֵדֶן (*parâdîs*) is found in Noh. ii. 8, where in the A. V. it is rendered "forest," and in Eccles. vi. 5, and Song of Solomon iv. 13, where it is rendered "orchard." The R.V. translates the first and second "park" and the third "garden," or, on the margin, "paradise." The word, which was of Aryan origin, specially referred to the tree-studded parks around Persian palaces, and the LXX. applied the word *παράδεισος* (*paradeisos*) to the Garden of Eden. [EDEN.] The word Paradise occurs three times in the A. V. of the New Testament. It was the place to which Jesus and the penitent "thief" (robber) went the day that they died (Luke xxiii. 43). St. Paul was caught up into it, and identified it with the third heaven (cf. 2 Cor. xii. 2, 4). With analogies still preserved to the earthly Eden, the tree of life is in its midst (cf. Rev. vi. 7 with Gen. ii. 9).

* Eden, where delicious Paradise Now nearer, crowns with her caucasic green, As with a rural noontide, the deep canopy head Of a steep wilderness. *Milton (P. L., l. v, 12)*

* The grove of trees outside St. John's College, Oxford, is still called the Paradise.

3. *Theol.*: Paradise is generally used to mean heaven, the place of the blessed.

* (1) *Grains of Paradise*: [GRAIN. * (41).]

(2) *Paradis of Fools*: [FOOL'S PARADISE.]

(3) *Paradis of Limbus*: [LIMBUS.]

* **paradise apple, s.** (See extract.)

* *Paradise apple* is a citrus fruit produced by grafting a peach-leaf on a quince. — *Worridge, Cider* (1875, p. 26)

paradise bird, s.

Ornith.: Any individual of the family Paradiſeidae (q. v.); a bird-of-paradise.

* The *paradis-birds* present the most wonderful developments of plumage and the most gorgeous varieties of colour to be found among passerine birds. — *Wallace (Geog. Nat. Anim., i. 41)*

paradise fish, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Macropodus chinensis* (Lacépède), from the East Indian Archipelago. Its coloration is brilliant, and it is frequently found in aquaria

* **pâr a-dis-ê a, s.** [Mod. Lat.] [PARADISE.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the subfamily Paradiſeina (q. v.). Feathers of the head short, thick, compressed; bill rather long, stout; culmen curved to the emarginate tip. Nostrils lateral, concealed by frontal feathers; wings long, rounded; tail broad, rounded; tarsi stout; claws long, strong, curved. There are four species, from the Papuan islands: *Paradiſeipapua*, *P. obovata*, *P. minor* (or *papua*), and *P. major*.

known, respectively, as the Great, Baggie, the Lesser, and the Red-bird of Paradise.

par a dis e an, *v.* [Eng. *paradisic*; *-an*.] Of or pertaining to paradise, suited for paradise; paradisaic.

par a dised, [Eng. *paradisic*; *-ed*.] Being in paradise, enjoying felicity as in paradise.

par a dis ê i dæ, *v.* [Mod. Lat. *paradisic*; *-i dæ*.] Lat. form, pl. adj. sufl. *-i dæ*.

Ornith.: Birds of Paradise, a family of Passerine birds, formerly restricted to about eight species of the more typical Paradise birds, but has since been enlarged to include a number of forms which had been doubtfully placed in several adjacent families. (*Hall's Catalogue of Birds, p. 274*). The family differs from the Ceryle, to which it is closely allied, in the outer being shorter than the middle, and longer than the inner toe, the hind toe being very large and equalling the middle in length. In his monograph of the family Mr. D. G. Elliot divides it into three sub-families: Paradiſeina, Epimachina, and Tetrouraſina (q. v.).

pâr a-dis-ê i næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *paradisic*(a), Lat. form, pl. adj. sufl. *-i næ*.]

Ornith.: True Birds of Paradise, the typical sub-family of the Paradiſeina (q. v.). Bill stout, rather straight, males possessing greatly developed plumes upon various portions of their bodies, forming conspicuous ornaments when elevated. Genera Paradiſea, Mannicollis, Astrapa, Parotia, Lophorhina, Diphylloides, Xanthomphus, Clemanus, Paradiſea, and Semioptera. (*Elliot (Monograph of the Paradiſeidae)*)

* **par a dis i âc, a.** [Lat. *paradisicus*] The same as PARADISAL (q. v.). (*C. Kingsley (Alton Locke, ch. XI)*)

* **pâr a di si-a cal, a.** [Lat. *paradisianus*.] Of or pertaining to paradise; paradisaic.

* The ancients express the situation of paradisaical earth in reference to the sea. — *Herbert (Theory of the Earth)*

par a dis i al, a. [Eng. *paradisic*(r); *-ial*.] The same as PARADISAL (q. v.).

pâr a dis-i an, a. [Eng. *paradisic*(r); *-an*.] Paradiſaic.

* On *Paradisaean* birds introduces Eve dressing a sallet. — *Lucretius (Astoria)*

* **pâr a-dis-ic, par a dis ic al, a.** [Eng. *paradisic*(r); *-ic, -ical*.] Paradiſeal.

* Hence we inherit such a life as this, proud of itself to *paradise* bliss. *Brownie (True & False Religion)*

par a dôs, s. [Fr. from *parer* = to guard, and *dos* = the back.]

Futur.: A traverse covering the interior of a work from reverse line.

pâr a dôx, * pâr a doxe, s. [Fr. *paradoxe*, from Lat. *paradoxus*; Gr. *παράδοξος* (*paradoxos*) = contrary to opinion, strange; *παρά* (*para*) = against, beyond, and *δοξα* (*doxa*) = an opinion, a notion; *δόξω* (*doxō*) = I seem; Sp. *paradoja*; Ital. *paradoja*.]

A tenet or statement contrary to received opinion; an assertion which is contrary to appearance, and seemingly absurd, impossible, or at variance with common sense, but which may, on examination, be found to be perfectly correct and well founded.

* A great part of the world repeat them all, as excellent *paradoxes*. — *Smith (Sicemore, vol. IX, set 5)*

* **pâr a dôx al, a.** [Eng. *paradoja*; *-al*.] Paradoxical.

* There are new *paradoxical* conceits. — *Sp. Hall (Parnassus, 172)*

par a dôx êr, s. [Eng. *paradoja*; *-er*.] One who proposes or puts forward a paradox.

* Everyone who attacks the direct and indirect consequences of mathematics. I shall call a *paradoxer*, and his system a *paradox*. The term is good, but not a fortunate choice of words. — *Bradley (Math. Miscell., 1811, 27)*

pâr a dôx ic al, a. [Eng. *paradisic*; *-ic al*.]

- 1. Inclined to paradoxes or notions contrary to received opinion.
- 2. Having the nature of a paradox.

par a dôx ic al ly, adv. [Eng. *paradisic*; *-ic al ly*.] In a paradoxical manner, in a manner seemingly absurd for purposes of

* **pār a dōx iē al nēs̄s.** [Fr. *paradox*.] The quality or state of being paradoxical. [*See* PARADOX.]

pār a dōx i dēs. [Mod. Lat. *paradoxus* (q.v.), Lat. term, pl. ady. suff. *-adus*.] A family of Trilobata, characterized by the Upper Cambrian. Head-shield very developed, crescentic, genal angles produced. Body very long; thorax with from twenty to twenty segments; pygidium usually 10-12.

* **pār a dōx i dēs.** [Gr. *παράδοξος* (*paradoxos*) = strange, marvellous, and *δῶς* (*dos*) = appearance.] The typical genus of the family Paradoxidae (q.v.). The body is two feet, or more, in length; thorax with sixteen to twenty rings; eyes long, tenfold, and smooth. *Paradoxides paradoxus*, twenty-two inches long, from the Menapien rocks, is the largest British trilobite. Sometimes called Olendia.

pār a dōx id i an. [Mod. Lat. *paradoxoides* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-oides*.] One, belonging to, or characterized by the prevalence of Paradoxides (q.v.). The lowest Cambrian, Habelk, Longmynd and Menapien groups may be fairly termed *Paradoxoides*. — *Philipp*, *Geol.*, pt. II, ed. Edinburgh, p. 105.

* **pār a dōx ist.** [Eng. *paradox*; *-ist*.] The same as PARADOXIST (q.v.). — *A parabolical as ridiculous as the Dean*. — *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1888.

pār a dōx ite. [Eng. *paradox*; suff. *-ite* (M.).] A name given by Beilthaupt to an orthoclase (q.v.) found in the tin veins at Mühlberg, Saxony. He subsequently included all orthoclase found in tin lodes in other places.

* **pār a dōx ol ó gý.** [Eng. *paradox*; *-ol* (M.).] The use of paradoxes. — *Perpetual difficulty, which obscures, or in any way disturbs our view, must put upon the tempter*. — *Harriet*, *Vulgar Errors*. — *To the Reader* 1.

pār a dōx urc. [PARADOXURUS.] Any individual of the genus Paradoxurus (q.v.).

pār a dōx ur us. [Gr. *παράδοξος* (*paradoxos*) = strange, and Gr. *οὐρα* (*oura*) = tail. A name from the ability of the animal to curl its long tail downwards into a coil.] *Zool.*: Palm-eat; a genus of Viverridae. Molars $\frac{10}{10}$; the feet plantigrade; the claws half retractile; no anal pouch; tail convoluted. Ten species are known. *Paradoxurus* = *fox*, the Common Paradoxus, has a blackish body, with some obscure longitudinal bands on the flanks, a black tail, and a white spot below the eye. It is found in India.

* **pār a dōx ý.** [Lat. *paradoxus*; *-ý*.] The quality or state of being paradoxical.

* **pār a drómē.** [Fr., from Gr. *παράδρομος* (*paradromos*) = that may be run through; *παράδρομος* (*paradromos*), 2 *aur* (from *παράτριχος* (*paratrichos*) = to run through.)] *Arch. Antiq.*: An uncovered space where wrestlers exercised.

* **par affē.** [PARAGRAFI, s.]

par af fin, pār af fine. [Lat. *parum* little, and *affinis* = akin.]

1. *Chemistry*: (1) A solid fatty substance, produced along with other substances in the dry or destructive distillation of various organic matters such as coal, bituminous shale, lignite, peat, &c., at a low red heat. It occurs along with hydrocarbons in petroleum, and in the native state in coal and bituminous strata, known as fossil wax, ozokerite, &c. Paraffin is a mixture of several hydrocarbons, probably homologues of marsh gas, of high atomic weight. When pure it is colorless, translucent, without fasten smell, has a density of about .87, melts from 4 to 6°C., boils at 170°, and crystallizes from alcohol in snow-white needles. It is acted upon with great difficulty by other substances, hence its name. (2) (*Pl.*): An homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons, having the general formula, C_nH_{2n+2}, in which *n* means the number of H₂ being the lowest term. Many of the

paraffins occur ready formed in petroleum and other mineral oils.

2. *Min.*: A name adopted for a group of native hydrocarbons, having the general composition carbon, 84.71; hydrogen, 14.29 = 100. It embraces the species Urethane, Hatchettite, Ozocerite, Zetrischite, and Klatschite (see these words).

paraffin oil. [PETROLEUM.]

* **pār rāf fic.** [Fr. *parafe* = a flourish after a signature.] Ostentatious display. — *These grand parafes of ceremonies*. — *Scott*, *Antiquary*, ch. xvi.

* **pār a frōnt.** [Prof. *paraf*, and Eng. *front*, s.] A superfrontal (q.v.). (*Hydro*: *Toponimology*, i. 281.)

* **pār a gal.** s. [Fr. *paragal*.] A companion. (*Richard the Third*, i. 71.)

pār a gās tric. [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *gastic*.]

Zool.: A term applied to two canals given off from the lumen of the Ctenophora. They run parallel to the digestive sac — one on each side, and terminate caecally before reaching the oral extremity.

* **pār-āgē.** s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *paraticum*, from Lat. *par* = equal.]

1. *Ork. Lang.*: Birth, parentage. — *We are a man in this town of great parage*, and may be much. — *Berwick*, *Traveller*, *Cont.*, vol. ii. ch. ii. 2. *Law*: Equality of name, blood, or dignity, but especially of land, in a division among heirs; equality of condition between persons holding equal portions of a fee. — *He thought it a disparagement to have a parage with any of his heirs*. — *Booke*, *Life of William*, ii. 115.

pār a gēn ē sīs. s. [Prof. *para*, and Eng., *gen*, genasis (q.v.).]

1. *Min.*: The occurrence of two or more minerals in the same lode, as limonite with oxides of manganese, serpentine with hypethene and schiller spar. 2. *Physiol.*: Hybridism (q.v.).

pār a gēn ic. [Prof. *para*, and Gr. *γενναῖος* (*genaios*) = to produce.] Originating in the character of the germ. Used of peculiarities of structure existing in an individual organism from the first. (*Urozo*.)

pār a glōb ū lin. s. [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *globulin*.]

Chem.: Obtained as a fine granular substance when a brisk stream of carbonic anhydride is passed into fresh blood serum diluted ten times with water. It dissolves in water saturated with oxygen, and in dilute saline solutions.

* **pār a gō-gē.** * **pār a-gō-gý.** s. [Lat. *paragoge*, from Gr. *παράγωγη* (*paragōgē*) = a leading past, attention, *παράγω* (*paragō*) = to lead past; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, beyond, and *αγω* (*agō*) = to lead, to drive; Fr. *paragoge*.]

1. *Ork. Lang.*: The addition of a letter or syllable at the end of a word. Instances are frequent in English; thus, in sound, tyrant, ancient, the final letters are paragogie.

2. *Arch. & Surg.*: Coaptation, reduction. (*Amalissia*.) An old term for adaptation in the form of bones; those which were thus easier of reduction when dislocated were termed *παράγωγητα* (*paragōgēta*) by Hippocrates. (*Urozo*.)

pār a gōg ic. **pār a gōg-ic al.** [Eng. *paragoge*; *-ic*, *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable; added at the end of a word.

paragogic letters. s. pl. *Philol.*: A term applied to letters in the Semitic languages which, by their addition to the ordinary form of a word, emphasize it or mark some change in the sense.

pār a gōn. * **par-a gone.** s. [O. Fr., from Sp. *paragon* = a paragon, from *para* con = in comparison with; Fr. *paragon*; Ital. *paragone* (Shaks).]

1. *Ordinary Language*: A model of excellence; a pattern of perfection; something of supreme excellence. — *She is an earthly paragon*. — *Shakspeare*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

* 2. A companion, a comrade, a mate, a fellow.

* *Some of their pride, some paragons of slavage*. — *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. x. 43.

* 3. Emulation, rivalry. — *Full many feats adventurous Performed in paragone of proudest men*. — *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 54.

* 4. A match for trial of excellence. — *Deign'd with her the *para* *par* to make*. — *Spenser*, *Metamorphosis*.

* 5. A curious pattern in a garden.

II. Print.: A size of type between Great Primer and Double Pica.

* **pār-a gōn.** *v.l. & i.* [PARAGON, s.]

A. Transitive: To serve as a pattern or model for; to excel.

— *He hath a level'd mood That *paragons* description and wild fame*. — *Shakspeare*, *Othello*, ii. 1.

2. To compare, to parallel.

— *That bright star to satan *paragoned**. — *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 426.

3. To rival, to equal, to admit comparison with.

— *Whose prowess *paragone* saw never living wight*. — *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. ii. 16.

B. Intrans.: To pretend to comparison or equality.

pār a gō-nīte. s. [Gr. *παργω* (*paragō*) = to mislead; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A massive mineral consisting of minute scales, with mica-like cleavage. Hardness, 2.5-3; sp. gr. 2.779-2.895; lustre, pearly; colour, yellowish, grayish, green; translucent. Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and soda. Dana regards it as a hydrous soda mica, and includes it in his margarophyllite section of hydrous silicates; others regard it as a soda daunmorite. The so-called talc-schist of Monte Campione, which encloses staurolite and cyanite, is composed principally of this mineral.

paragonite schist. s.

Geol.: A mica-schist found in the Swiss Alps in which the mica is partly or wholly replaced by paragonite (q.v.).

* **pār-a-gōn-ize.** *v.l.* [Eng. *paragon*, s.; *-ize*.] To compare.

— *Faire women whose excellence is discovered by *paragonizing* or setting one to another*. — *Paterfamilias*; *Eng. Poets*, bk. iii. ch. xiv.

* **pār a-gōn-īss.** [Eng. *paragon*, s.; *-less*.] Unsurpassed.

— *This *paragonless* fish-town*. — *Neste*, *Leuten Stufe*.

* **pār a-grām.** s. [Gr. *παράγραμμα* (*paragramma*) = that which one writes beside; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *γραμμα* (*gramma*) = a writing.] A play upon words; a pun. — *Some striking *paragram**. — *Albion*, *Cicero*, bk. vii. lett. is.

* **pār a-grām-ma-tist.** s. [Gr. *παράγραμμα* (*paragramma*), genit. *παράγραμματος* (*paragrammatos*), a punster. — *The greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns*. — *Adison*, *Spectator*, No. 61.

pār a-grān' dīne. s. [Ital., from *parare* = to guard against, and *grain* = hail, from Lat. *grano*, genit. *granarii*]. An instrument to avert occurrences of hailstorms; a paragere.

pār a graph. * **par a graffe.** * **par-graffe.** * **pyl craffe.** * **pil-crow.** s. [Fr. *paragraphe*, from Low Lat. *paragrophum*, acc. of *paragrophus* = a paragraph, from Gr. *παράγραφος* (*paragrophos*) = a line or stroke drawn in the margin; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *γραφος* (*graphos*) = to write; Sp., Port., & Ital. *paragrafo*.] [*GRAMM.*, s.]

1. A reference-mark [¶]; a mark used to denote a division in the text; a marginal note placed to call attention in a text or to indicate a change of subject.

2. A distinct portion of a discourse; a short passage of a work; a section of a writing or chapter which refers to any particular point. It may consist of one or more sentences, and is sometimes marked by the character ¶, but more frequently by a break in the composition or lines.

— *That which the Greeks book divideth by chapters and *paragrophs**. — *Ischam*, *Topographia*, bk. 4.

3. A short passage; a brief notice.

— *Such reputation as they may obtain from a three-line *paragraphe* in the corner of a newspaper*. — *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1888.

fate, fāt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thère; pinc, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eub, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian, æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

*pār-a-graph, c.t. [PARAGRAPH, s.] [PARAGRAPH, v.]

1. To mark in the margin; to sign with one's initials.

"The clerk by whom they are to be allowed, that is paragrapph'd." - Evelyn - State of France

2. To form into paragraphs; to write in paragraphs.

3. To mention in a paragraph or short notice.

"I am suerred at by my acquaintances and paragrapph'd by the newspapers." - Sheridan - School for Scandal, II. 2.

pār-a-graph-ēr, s. [Eng. paragraph; -ēr.]

A writer of paragraphs; a paragrapphist.

"The paragrapphers of that time often depend upon wholesale abuse for their stock in trade." - Scribner's Magazine, Oct. 1878, p. 787.

pār-a-grāph-ic, pār-a-grāph-ic al, a. [Eng. paragraph; -ic, -ic al.]

[Eng. paragraph; -ic, -ic al.] Pertaining to a paragraph; consisting of paragraphs, divisions, or sections.

"I... gave a paragrapphic air to his criticisms." - Scribner's Magazine, May, 1880, p. 110.

*pār-a-grāph-ic al lī, adv. [Eng. paragrapphic; -ly.]

By, or in, paragraphs.

pār-a-grāph-ist, s. [Eng. paragrapph; -ist.]

One who writes paragraphs or brief notices.

*pār-a-grāph-ist-ic al, a. [Eng. paragrapph; -ist; -ic al.]

The same as PARAGRAPHIC (c.f.v.).

pār-a-grōle, s. [Fr., from parer = to guard

against, and grōle = hail.] A small lightning-conductor set up by means of a pole in French vineyards to aid in drawing off the electricity from the atmosphere over them.

The intention is to prevent the occurrence of hailstorms. Arago proposed that the conductors should be raised and supported by small balloons connected by slender wires or chains with the ground. [PARAGRAPHIC.]

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Pār-a-guāy (u as w), s. [See def.]

Geog.: A state of South America, south and west of Brazil.

Paraguay tea, s.

1. Bot., Long.: An infusion of the leaves of Ilex Paraguensis, and that tree itself.

The leaves, which when green taste like those of mallow, are roasted, dried, and almost pulverized. Three kinds of it exist: the first, the half-expanded buds; the second, the leaves stripped of the ribs; and the third, the leaves stripped.

These are put in a teapot, called niab (c.f.v.), hot water added, and, when cool, the infusion is sucked up through a tube. The tea is used generally in central South America.

2. Chem.: Yerba Mate. The dried leaves and twigs of Ilex Paraguensis. They have been examined by Steinhilber, who found them to contain 1.2 per cent. of caffeine.

pār-a-hēx-ŷ-lēne, s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. hexyl-]

Chem.: C₆H₁₂. A modification of β hexylene, and formed from it by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid.

pār-a-hip-pūs, s. [Pref. para-, and Gr. ἵππος (hippos) = a horse.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Perissodactyle Ungulates from the Pliocene of North America, having affinity with the horse and the tapir.

pār-a-hŷ-ūs, s. [Pref. para-, and Gr. ἕς (hus), genit. ὄος (hous) = a swine.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Suidæ, from the Lower Eocene of America. It was apparently highly specialized, and, as a genus, short-lived. It attained a much greater size than the true lineal form, and the number of its teeth was much reduced. (Marsh: Intrud. to Succession Vert. Life, p. 36.)

pa-ra-i-ba, s. [The Brazilian name.]

Bot.: Simarouba versicolor. [SIMARUBA.]

*par-ail, *par-aille, c.t. [PARAIL, s.] To dress; to clothe.

"Parailled hym lyke her prentys." - Piers Plowman, p. 35.

*par-ail, *par-aille, s. [O. Fr.]

1. Apparel, dress, attire.

"In the parail of a pilgrim." - Piers Plowman, p. 28.

2. Nobility; men of rank.

pār-a-il mén ite, s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. univale.]

Min.: The same as PARACOLUMBE.

pār-a-keēt, s. [PARRAKEET.]

pār-a-lac-tic, a. [Pref. para-, and Eng. lacte.] [SARCOLACTIC.]

pār-āl bu-min, s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. albumin.]

Chem.: A substance found by Scheerer in a diseased secretion. It differs from albumin in not being completely precipitated on boiling, even in presence of acetic acid, and in dissolving in water after precipitation with alcohol.

pār-āl dē hŷde, s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. aldehyde.]

Chem.: C₆H₁₂O₆. The solid modification of aldehyde. It is produced by treating aldehyde with ethylic iodide in sealed tubes. Melts at 123°; boils at 123°, and has a vapour density of 4.71, agreeing nearly with the trible formula of aldehyde, C₆H₁₂O₆.

pār-a-lēp-sis, pār-a-lip-sis, s. [PARALIPSIS.]

pār-a-lēp-is, s. [Pref. para-, and Gr. λείπει (lepis) = a scale.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scopelidae (c.f.v.). Head and body elongate, compressed, covered with deciduous scales; cleft of mouth very wide; ventrals small; opposite, or nearly opposite dorsal, which is short, and on hinder part of body; adipose fin small; caudal emarginate. Three species of small pelagic fishes from Mediterranean and Atlantic.

pār-a-lēp-sis, pār-a-lēp-sŷ, s. [Gr. παραλείπει (paraleipsis) = an omission or leaving out; para (para) = beside, beyond, and λείπει (leipō) = to leave.]

Rhet.: A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions.

as, "I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous venality and rapacity; I take no notice of his brutal conduct; I do not speak of his treachery and malice."

*pa-rā-lī-an, s. [Gr. παράλιος (paralios) = by or near the sea; para (para) = beside, and ἄλις (alis) = the sea.] A dweller by the sea.

pār-a-lī-pōm-ē na, s. pl. [Gr. παραλείποντα (paraleiponta) = things omitted; παραλείπειν (paraleipō) = to omit.] Things omitted; a supplement containing something omitted in a preceding work. The Books of Chronicles were so called by the LXX, and the name is retained in the Vulgate.

pār-al-lac-tic, pār-al-lac-tic al, a. [Fr. lactique; Ger. laktisch.] Pertaining to parallax (c.f.v.).

parallaetic ellipse, s.

Astron.: An ellipse described against the background of the sky when its parallax is observed from the successive spots occupied by the earth in her annual revolution. It is from this parallaetic ellipse that the distances of some few fixed stars have been approximately determined. (Ball: Story of the Heavens, p. 413.)

parallaetic instrument, s.

Astron.: An instrument invented by Prohemus for measuring the moon's parallax. (Ptolemy: Almagest, bk. v., ch. xii.)

pār-al-lax, s. [Gr. παράλλαξις (parallaxis) = (1) an alternation, (2) change, (3) parallax (see below); Gr. παράλλασις (parallaxis) = to make things alternate. para (para) = from beside, and ἄλλασις (allaxis) = to change; Ital. parallasse; Ger. & Fr. parallaxes.]

1. Astron.: The difference between the position of a heavenly body as viewed from a station on the earth's surface and as it would be if seen from the centre of our planet. It is measured by an angle, of which the point is formed by the heavenly body, whilst the straight lines enclosing it touch the observer's position and the centre of the earth. (Clerk: Pop. Astronomy, ed. 6th, p. 142.) The parallax of the sun is between 8" and 9", and that of the moon about a degree and a half. (Ibid., pp. 299, 310)

† 2. Optics: The difference in the position of an object produced when the wires are not at a proper distance from the object glass.

† (1) Angle of parallax:

Optics: The angle formed by two lines drawn from an object, one to the centre of each eye.

(2) Angle of parallax:

(a) The term sometimes applied to parallax, if any is visible, of a star when viewed from two opposite points of the earth's orbit. The annual parallax of the stars is not in any case certainly 2", and, in every case but one, unquestionably less than a single second.

(b) Sometimes the difference in the position of a star as viewed from the sun and from the earth at the extremity of her orbit, in other words, with a base line of half her orbit.

(c) Binocular parallax:

Optics: The difference between the position of an object as seen with the one eye and with the other, the head remaining unmoved.

(d) Cosmical parallax: The same as Diurnal parallax.

(e) Diurnal parallax: The same as Geocentric parallax (c.f.v.).

(f) Geocentric parallax:

Astron.: The parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon. The term is specially used of the moon. When in the horizon the parallax is greater than when the moon is in any other position.

(g) Horizontal equatorial parallax:

Astron.: As the radii of the earth are not all equal, it is essential to decide which to use in calculating the moon's horizontal parallax. The insertion of the term equatorial means that the equator is the particular radius which has been employed, as it actually is by most astronomers. The moon's horizontal equatorial parallax varies from 54' to 1° 15', the difference arising from the elliptic orbit in which the luminary moves. (Clerk: Pop. Astronomy, p. 165.) The distance of the moon is computed by means of her equatorial horizontal parallax. Theoretically speaking, that of the sun can be ascertained in a similar way; but, the figures being small, a minute error in them would make a great difference in the results of computations founded on them. Hence other methods are adopted. (See TRANSMIT.)

(h) Parallax in altitude:

Astron.: The parallax of a heavenly body when it has risen to a certain altitude above the horizon.

pār-al-lēl, *par-a-lēll, a. & s. [O. Fr. paraille, from Lat. parvulus, Gr. παραλλήλιος (parallēlios) = parallel, side by side, from para (para) = beside, and ἄλλήλιος (allēlios) = one another; Sp. paravillo; Ital. paraillo, paraillo.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

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

2. Figuratively:

(1) Having the same tendency or direction; tending to the same end or result.

(2) Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; similar; running on all fours; corresponding.

"Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author which are generally called parallel places." - Butts: Logic.

II. Geom.: Having the same direction and everywhere equidistant from each other. [PARALLEL LINES.]

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A line which throughout its whole length lies in the same direction with, and is everywhere equidistant from, another or others.

"That's done."

As near as the extreme ends of parallels." - Shaksp.: Twelfth Night, II. 2.

(2) Direction parallel or conformable to that of another line.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Continuity or resemblance continued through many particulars; resemblance corresponding in essential points; similarity.

The parallel holds in the consistency as well as in the course of the work. - Macaulay: History.

(2) A comparison made; as, To draw a parallel between two events.

"Such a parallel is as absolutely erroneous as anything can be." - Webster: American Dict.

(3) An equal; a counterpart; something equal or similar to another in all essential points.

The history of which Jeffrey was the subject, without a parallel in our history. - Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, cēll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm, çin, this; sin, aš; expect, çxenophon, exist, -ing, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -cious, tious, slous = şhus, -ble, -dic, &c. -bel, -del.

II.

1. *Parallel trench*. A wide trench parallel to the attack of a fort, for protecting the besieging troops. The parallels connect the approaches of the fort. Small advances are made in between the trenches.

2. *Parallel line*. A line on a globe or map marking the equator, or a circle or part of a circle parallel to the equator.

3. *Parallel bar*. A reference-mark (X).

parallel bar, s.

1. *Steam-engine*. A rod in the side-lever engine, forming a connection with the pump rods and studs along the entire line of the levers.

2. *Gymnastics*. Bars fixed at a certain height above the ground, and parallel to each other, on which the gymnast performs exercises.

parallel circles, s. pl. Those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other, every system of such circles has a common axis, and consequently, their poles are also common. [CONCENTRIC.]

parallel coping, s.

1. *Coping*. Coping of equal thickness throughout, it is used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, &c.

parallel file, s. A file which has no taper, but preserves its size from tang to point. One which is flat and strictly correct is known as a dead-parallel file.

parallel forces, s. pl.

Mech.. Forces which act in directions parallel to each other.

• *Centre of a system of parallel forces*: The point at which the resultant of the system may be supposed to act, whatever may be the direction of the parallel forces.

parallel knife, s. Two knife-blades in one handle, set parallel to each other, with one or more screws to regulate their distance. A microtome (q. v.).

parallel lathe, s. A small bench-tool for denting saw-wheels, and watchmakers' use.

parallel lines, s. pl.

1. *Geom.*. Two straight lines are parallel to each other when they lie in the same direction. It follows from this definition, (1) that they are contained in the same plane; (2) that they cannot intersect how far soever both may be prolonged. Any number of straight lines are parallel to each other when they have the same direction, or when they are respectively parallel to a given straight line.

2. *Mil.*: The same as PARALLEL, s., B. II. 1.

parallel motion, s.

1. *Mech.*: A device invented by James Watt, designed to connect the piston and pump-rods of a steam-engine with the working beam in such a manner that the former shall move in straight lines. The principle of the mechanism consists in the fact that in every parallelogram, three angles being attached and revolving in arcs of circles, the fourth will continue nearly in a straight line of movement.

2. *Mech.*: The movement of two or more points at fixed intervals, as thirds, sixths, hundredth parts are under certain limitations of position. [CONSECUTIVES.]

parallel planes, s. pl.

Planes lying in the same direction.

parallel roads, s. pl.

• Three roads parallel to each other and perfectly horizontal, existing at exactly the same elevation (170, 200, and 1,250 feet above the sea level) along opposite sides of Grey's Inn, in Havenshamshire, ten miles north of London. [Dr. Buckland, Macculloch, Agassiz, Sir I. Dick Lundy, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Milne Holmes, Prof. J. Rogers, Sir John Chambers, Mr. Jamieson, Sir Charles Lyell, Rev. R. B. Watson, Lord Aylemer, Prof. Babinet, &c.] have all attempted to solve the problem of the roads. They were probably made by water, which, during the elevation of the land, stood for long periods at the three successive levels. Some contend that the water which produced them was that of a lake, perhaps a glacial lake, others that of the ocean. Lord Aylemer advocates the former view, and considers that the waves would throw the materials which they moved in a downward direction. [*Geol. Soc. Trans.*, IV, 314; *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, XVII, 263, XX, 9, XXV, 88, 273, XXX, 282.]

parallel-rod, s.

Steam-engine. A rod connecting the crank-pins of the driving-wheels.

parallel ruler, s.

A draughtsman's instrument for drawing parallel lines. It consists of two rectangular pieces of wood or metal connected by cross-pieces, usually of brass of equal length, and so attached by a hinge joint, that the two rulers may be made to revolve from or approach towards each other at pleasure, so that if one remains fast the other will constantly be parallel to it.

parallel sailing, s.

Navig.: Sailing on a parallel of latitude.

parallel sphere, s.

In spherical projections that position of the sphere in which the circles of latitude are all parallel to the horizon.

parallel vice, s. A vice whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar on one slipping in a socket in the other.

parallels of declination, s. pl.

Astron.: Small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.

parallels of latitude, s. pl.

1. *Astron.*: Those circles of the celestial sphere whose planes are parallel to the ecliptic.

2. *Navig.*: [LATITUDE, s. (4).]

pār-ā-lēl, et. & i. [PARALLEL, a.]

A. Transitive:

• *I. Lat.*: To place or make parallel to another; to set so as to keep the same direction with, and an equal distance from, something else.

"The needle . . . doth parallel and place itself upon the true meridian.—*Brounck: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. II.

II. Figuratively:

• *1.* To make parallel or conformable to something else.

"His life is parallel'd Even with the stroke and line of his great justice"—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, IV, 2.

• *2.* To furnish an equal to; to match.

• *3.* To rival, to equal.

"Great as thou art, yet parallel'd by those, Thy countrymen, before thee born to slane"—*Byron: Childe Harold*, IV, 40.

• *4.* To correspond to.

"That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to parallel the expression of David, stretched out the earth upon the waters.—*Baird: Theory of the Earth*."

• *5.* To compare.

• *B. Intrins.*: To be like or equal; to correspond, to agree.

"Sound parallel'd in many other things with the sight, and is a fourth of times invisible.—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 125.

pār-ā-lēl-ā-ble, a. [Eng. parallel; able.]

That may or can be parallel'd or equalled.

"Our duty is seconded with such an advantage, as is not parallel'd in all the world beside.—*By. Hall: Breviary*, p. 277.

pār-ā-lēl-i nerved, a. [Eng. parallel; i connect, and nerved.]

Botany:

• *1.* Having nearly parallel veins, as in grasses, or even somewhat curved, as in the lily of the valley. (*De Candolle*.)

• *2.* Having the lateral ribs straight, as in the leaves of the alder tree. (*Michx.*)

pār-ā-lēl-ism, s. [Fr. parallelisme, from Gr. παράλληλος (parallelismos), from παράλληλος (parallellos) = parallel (q. v.).]

• *I. Lat.*: The quality or state of being parallel.

"As soon as they assume the property of enclosing space, they lose the property of parallelism.—*Laves: History of Philosophy*, v. 1, 100.

II. Figuratively:

• *1.* Correspondence or similarity in important or essential points.

"The wonderful parallels in the myths of the Argon world.—*Eng. Aspin Mythology*, (Pict.)"

• *2.* A comparison, a parallel.

"This tends to draw a parallel between that ancient and the more modern nothing.—*Occaull: Family of Demetrius*, ch. 15.

• *Parallelism of Hebrew Poetry*: The repetition of the same sentiment in the first and second lines of a couplet, as in Job XXXIX, 5.

"Who hath sent out the wild ass free? Or who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?" Sometimes, as in Isa. XXIV, 4-6, there is a

triplet; at others, as in xli, 9, a more complex arrangement. The parallelism is not apparent to the English reader in the A. V., but in this respect considerable improvement has been effected by the Revisers of the Old Testament in printing the poetical parts as poetry.

pār-ā-lēl-ist-ic, a. [Eng. parallel; -ist-ic.] Of the nature of, or involving parallelism. (*Milman*.)

pār-ā-lēl-ize, v. t. [Eng. parallel; -ize.] To render parallel.

pār-ā-lēl-ell'd, pa, par, or a. [PARALLEL, v.]

pār-ā-lēl-less, s. [Eng. parallel; -less.] Unparalleled, matchless.

"Tell me, gentle boy, Is she not unparalleled?"—*Bonon. & Flet.: Pholaster*, iii, 1.

pār-ā-lēl-ly, adv. [Eng. parallel; -ly.] In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

"Then leaves and branches parallelly answering one another.—*Merc: Aristotle against Atheism*. [App. ch. 8.]

pār-ā-lēl-ō-grām, pār-ā-lēl-ō-grām.

• *1.* [Fr. *parallogramme* (Fr. *parallogramme*), from Lat. *parallogrammum* = a parallelogram, from Gr. παράλληλογραμμον (*parallogrammon*), neut. sing. of παράλληλος-γραμμος (*parallogrammos*) = bounded by parallel lines, from παράλληλος (*parallellos*) = parallel (q. v.), and γραμμα (*gramma*) = a stroke, a line; γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; Sp. *parallogramo*; Ital. *parallogrammo*.]

• *2.* A four-sided figure or quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel to each other, taken two and two. The opposite sides are equal to each other, taken in pairs, as are also the opposite angles. (RECTANGLE, RHOMBUS, SQUARE.)

• *3.* The term is popularly applied to any quadrilateral figure of greater length than breadth.

• *4.* A pantograph.

"Showing me the use of the *parallogram*, by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little from a great, a most neat map of England, that is, all the outlines.—*Pepys: Diary*, Dec. 9, 1663.

parallelogram of forces, s.

Mech.: The name given to a theorem in the composition of forces, stated as follows:

If two forces acting on a particle be represented in magnitude and direction by straight lines drawn from the particle, and a parallelogram be constructed having these straight lines as adjacent sides, then the resultant of the two forces is represented in magnitude and direction by that diagonal of the parallelogram which passes through the particle.

pār-ā-lēl-ō-grām-māt-ic, a. [Eng. *parallogram*; -atic.] Pertaining or relating to a parallelogram.

pār-ā-lēl-ō-grām-mic, pār-ā-lēl-ō-grām-mic-ā-l, pār-ā-lēl-ō-grām-ic-ā-l, a. [Eng. *parallogram*; -ic, -ical.] Having the nature or properties of a parallelogram.

"The table being *parallogramicent*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, III, 213.

pār-ā-lēl-ō-grām-mōn, s. [Gr.] A parallelogram (q. v.). [*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1056.]

pār-ā-lēl-ō-pī-pēd, pār-ā-lēl-ō-pī-pē-dōn, s. [Lat. *parallelepipedum*, from Gr. παράλληλεπίπεδον (*parallelēpipedon*) = a body with parallel surfaces, from παράλληλος (*parallellos*) = parallel, and ἐπίπεδον (*epipedon*) = a flat surface, from ἐπι (*epi*) = upon, and πέδον (*pedon*) = the ground.]

• *Geom.*: A regular solid bounded by six plane surfaces, or parallelegrams, the opposite pairs of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other. If the parallelegrams are squares, the solid is a cube.

pār-ā-lēl-ō-pī-pē-dōn, s. [PARALLELEPIPED.]

pār-ā-lēl-ōs-tēr-ic, a. [Gr. παράλληλος (*parallellos*), and στερεός (*stereos*) = solid.] (See *COUP*.)

parallelosteric compounds, s. pl. *Chem.*: A term given by Scheerer to compounds analogous in composition, and exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume.

pār-ā-lō-ic-ā-l, a. [Pref. *para*, and Eng. *basal* (q. v.).] Characterized by or containing paralogism; illogical.

pār-ā-lō-gism, s. [Fr. *paralogisme*, from Lat. *paralogismus*, from Gr. παραλογισμός

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pīnc, pīt, sīre, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, whō, sōn: mūtc, cūb, cūro, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē: cy = ā: qu = kw.

(*paralogismos*) = a false reckoning, from *παράλογος* (*paralogosmos*) = to reckon wrongly; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *λογίζομαι* (*logizomai*) = to reckon.]

Logic: A fallacious argument or false reasoning; a reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulae; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises.

*The former of these is the *paralogism* of loud Romanists; the other of true so-called politicians. *Rep. Hall* - *Sermones Philosophici*, m. 15, 16.

pa-rāl-ō-gī-te, s. [Gr. *παράλογος* (*paralogos*) = unaccountable; suff. *-ite* (*Ital.*).

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystals enclosing much carbonate of lime. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 2.665; colour white, blue, sometimes reddish. Regarded as an altered chlorite (q.v.). Found with lapis lazuli in the Lake Baikal country, Asiatic Russia.

***pār-a lô-gī-ze, v.t.** [Gr. *παράλογος* (*paralogosmos*) = to reckon wrongly.] [PARALOGISM.] To reason falsely; to draw false conclusions.

*Nashie uses this word without the idea of error which it properly conveys.

*I had a crutch in my head here to have run astray throughout all the coast towns of England and commended and paralogized on their condition. - *Leuten Stoffe*.

***pa-rāl-ō-gy, s.** [Gr. *παράλογία* (*paralogia*), from *παρά* (*para*) = beside, beyond, and *λογος* (*logos*) = discourse, reason.] False reasoning, paralogism.

*That Methusalem was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. - *Beacon*. - *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii. ch. iii.

pār-a lū-min-ite, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *aluminate*.]

Min.: A massive mineral, of a white to pale-yellow colour. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 14.4; alumina, 37.0; water, 48.6 = 100; corresponding to the formula (2AlO₃)SO₃ + 15H₂O. Found near Halle, and in Brittany.

pār-a lŷ-sā-tion, s. [PARALYZATION.]

pār-a lŷ-se, v.t. [PARALYZE.]

pa-rāl-ŷ-sis, s. [Gr. *παράλυσις* (*paralysis*); *παράλυσις* (*paralūsis*) = to loose and take off, in pass. = to paralyze.]

Pathol.: Palsy (q.v.).

pār-a lŷt-ic, n. & s. [Fr. *paralytique*; from Lat. *paralyticus*; Gr. *παράλυτικός* (*paralytikos*) = afflicted with palsy; Sp. & Ital. *paralítico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to paralysis; resembling paralysis.

2. Suffering from paralysis or palsy; palsied, paralyzed.

"The cold shaking *paralytic* hand."

Præf. Solomon, 33 150.

3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.

B. As subst.: One who is afflicted with paralysis or palsy.

**Paralytic*, whose nerves are . . . reduced to the same state as if cut or bound. - *herbaria Physico-Theology*, bk. vii. ch. viii. (Note 5.)

***pār-a lŷt-ic al, a.** [Eng. *paralytic*; *-al*.] The same as PARALYTIC (q.v.).

***pār-a lŷ-zā-tion, s.** [Eng. *paralytic*; *-tion*.] The act of paralyzing; the state or condition of being paralyzed.

pār-a lŷ-ze, pār-a lŷ-se, v.t. [Fr. *paralyser*; from *paralytic* = paralysis, palsy.]

1. **Lit.:** To strike or affect with paralysis or palsy.

2. **Fig.:** To unnerve; to destroy or injure the physical or mental energy of; to render ineffective.

*"Strong enough to embarrass and *paralyze* its action." - *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 21, 1885.

pār-ām, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *amide*.]

Chem.: CH₂N₂. A substance produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodamide. It is isomeric with cyanamide, and crystallizes in groups of fine silky needles melting at 100°, and dissolving in water and alcohol.

pār-a mág-nét-ic, a. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *magnetic*.] Magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic. (*Freuday*.)

pār-a mág-nét-ism, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *magnetism*.]

Magnetism: Magnetism as opposed to diamagnetism; attraction as opposed to repulsion.

pār-a māl-ō-ic, a. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *malic*.] Derived from maleic acid.

paramaleic acid, s. [FUMARIC ACID.]

pār-a māl-ic, a. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *malic*.] Derived from or containing maleic acid.

paramaleic acid, s.

Chem.: O=C(CH₂=COOH)₂. Diglycollic acid.

Formed by the dehydration of glycollic acid. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms melting at 150°, and easily soluble in water and alcohol. Forms acid and neutral salts.

pār-a māt-ta, pār-a-māt, s. [From having been originally made of wool imported from Parramatta, in Australia.]

Fabric: A kind of light twill having a cotton warp and a merino-wool weft.

pār-a mē-çī-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *parameciæ* (*ana*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Ciliata, consisting of free-swimming animalcules, more or less flattened and asymmetrical, ciliate throughout; oral aperture on ventral surface. Genera, Paramecium, Loxocephalus, Placus, and Concophthius.

pār-a mē-çī-üm, s. [Gr. *παμαήκης* (*paramechis*) = oblong.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Parameciæ, from salt and fresh water, and abundant in vegetable infusions. Saville-Kent records five species.

pār-a mē-cōn-ic, a. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *meconic*.] Derived from or containing meconic acid.

parameconic acid, s. [COMESIC ACID.]

***pār-a mēnt, s.** [Sp. *parameñito* = ornament, from *parar* (Lat. *parare*) = to provide, to adorn.] The furniture, ornaments, and hangings of an apartment for a room of state. (*Webb*.)

pār-a mēn-īs-pēr-mine, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *mespermine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C₁₂H₂₂N₂O₂. A crystalline body isomeric with mespermine, obtained from the seeds of *Menispermum coccolus*. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, soluble in boiling alcohol and in dilute acids, and melts at 250°, volatilizing in white vapours which condense like snow on cold bodies.

pār-a mēr-i-a, s. [Gr. *παμαίρειος* (*parameireos*), for *παμειρειος* (*parameireos*) = daily.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ. *Parameira glandulifera* is an extensive climber in the tropical forests of Borneo. It furnishes excellent indiarubber. (*Valentin Erhbk. Rep.*)

pa-rām-ō-tēr, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *inter*.]

Math.: A name given to a constant quantity entering into the equation of a curve. The term is principally used in discussing the conic sections. In the parabola the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the abscissa and ordinate of any point of the curve, the abscissa and ordinate being referred to that diameter and the tangent at its vertex. In all cases the parameter of any diameter is equal to four times the distance from the focus to the vertex of the diameter. The parameter of the axis is the least possible, and is called the parameter of the curve. In the ellipse and hyperbola, the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the diameter and its conjugate. The parameter of the transverse axis is the least possible, and is called the parameter of the curve. In all of the conic sections, the parameter of the curve is equal to the chord of the curve drawn through the focus, perpendicular to the axis. The parameter of a conic section and the foci are sufficient data for constructing the curve.

***Parameters of the orbits:**

Astron.: An old name for what are now known as the elements of the orbits.

pār-a-mē-tri-tis, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *metritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The name given by Virchow, Duncan, &c., to Pelvic cellulitis.

pār-ām-ic, a. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *amic*.] Derived from paramide.

paramic acid, s.

Chem.: The name given to a white crystalline precipitate obtained by dropping an ammoniacal solution of paramide into hydrochloric acid. It is sparingly soluble in boiling water, and gives the zinc reaction for carbonic acid, but its properties are not fully understood.

pār-ām-īd, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *amide*.] [MELLITAMIDE.]

pār-ām-i-dō-bēn-zō-ic, a. [Fr. *para-amidobenzoïque*, and Eng. *benzoic*.] Derived from amidobenzene acid.

paramidobenzene acid, s. [PARA-AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.]

pār-ām-i-ōg-ra-phēr, s. [Gr. *παράγραφος* (*paragrafos*) = collecting proverbs; *παράγραφα* (*paragrammata*) = a proverb, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A collector or writer of proverbs.

pār-ra-mo, s. [Amer.-Span.]

Phys. Geog.: In South America a mountainous district, covered with stunted trees, exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails. (*Brandt & Co.*)

pār-a mō-nād-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *parameciæ*, genit. *parameciarum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules free-swimming, with a single terminal flagellum. There are five genera: Paramecium, Patalomonas, Atractonema, Phalomonema, and Menodinium.

pār-a mōn-ās, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat., *Ac. adamas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Parameciæ, founded by Saville-Kent, for Infusoria referred by some authorities to Monas, but which possess a distinct oral aperture.

pār-a morph, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *μόρφη* (*morphē*) = shape.]

Met.: A pseudomorph formed by paramorphism (q.v.).

pār-a mor-phine, s. [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *morphine*.] [THERIACAL.]

pār-a morph-ism, s. [Eng. *paramorph*; *-ism*.]

Met. & Chem.: The change produced in a chemical compound by the re-arrangement of its atoms under the influence of light, changes of temperature, &c.; by which the interior crystal-structure is completely changed.

pār-a morph-ōis, a. [Eng. *paramorph*; *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to paramorphism; of the nature of a paramorph; formed by paramorphism.

paramorphous crystals, s. pl.

Chem.: Crystals which have undergone a change of molecular structure without any alteration of external form or chemical constitution, e.g. fused sulphur yields monoclinic crystals, which gradually become opaque, and are then found to have the triclinic form of sulphur obtained from fusion at low temperatures.

pār-a mōu-dra, s. [The Irish name of the stone.]

Geol.: A pol-stone (q.v.).

pār-a mōunt, a. & s. [O. Fr. *paramount* = at the top.]

A. As adjective:

1. Superior in power; having the highest or chief jurisdiction; as, the lord *paramount* is the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. The title is generally applied to the sovereign; but in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord *paramount*. [PARAVAIL.]

"The Kingdom in parliament assembled is above the King, as a general comend is *paramount* the Pope." - *Pegge's Treatise of Indignity*, pt. 1, p. 7.

2. Eminent, extreme, notorious.

"John a Chamber was hanged upon a scaffold raised a stage higher in the midst of a square below, as a gallor *paramount*." - *Bacon*.

3. Superior to or above all others; pre-emptive.

"Every man has some prime *paramount* about which he may be loved, and hills his heart." - *Saunders*, vol. iv, ser. 12.

* *Paramount* is used by Prynne as a preposition = superior to, above.

oōl, hōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, ehorus, çhin, beuçh; go, çcm; thin, thīs; sin, aç; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -siuous = şhus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, dēł.

pār - a phrāsē, v.t. & i. [PARAPHRASE, s.]

A. Trans. : To express, explain, or interpret in fuller and clearer words the signification of a passage, statement, or work; to translate or restate freely and fully, but without losing or changing the original meaning.

B. Intrans. : To make a paraphrase; to explain or interpret freely.

"Where translation is impracticable, they may paraphrase." But it is preferable that, under a pretence of paraphrasing and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. - Felton - On the Classics.

pār - a phrās' ēr, s. [Eng. paraphras(e) - er.] One who paraphrases; a paraphrast.

* pār - a phrās' i an, s. [Eng. paraphras(e) - ian.] A paraphrast; a paraphraser. "As the benefit paraphrasing and philosophical interpreters do." - Dietl. - Hervey, V. (ibn. 2).

* pār - a phrās't, s. [Lat. paraphrastes, from Gr. παραφραστής (paraphrastēs), from παραφράσις (paraphrasis) = to paraphrase; Fr. paraphraste; Ital. & Sp. paraphraste.] One who paraphrases; one who restates or explains the words of another more fully or clearly.

"The same Anglo-Saxon paraphrast." - Burton, Eng. Poetry, vol. 1, diss. 1.

† pār - a phrās' tic, pār - a phrās' tic - al, n. [Eng. paraphrast - ic - al.]

1. Paraphrasing; using paraphrase; explaining or restating the words of an author more fully and clearly; not literal; free in translation.

"I may be something paraphrastical and faulty." - Chapman: Homer, Book. (Pref.)

2. Having the nature or character of a paraphrase; free and ample in explanation; not verbal or literal.

"This is rather a paraphrastical than a literal translation." - Blount: A Discourse of the Arts.

* pār - a phrās' tic - al lŷ, adv. [Eng. paraphrastical - ly.] In a paraphrastic manner; in manner of a paraphrase; not verbally or literally.

"Every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, peculiar expressions of its own, which are not readily in any other, but paraphrastically." - Howell: Letters, bk. iii., lett. 21.

pār - a phrē nī tis, s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. & Gr. phrenitis,] So called because generally attended with delirium.

Pathol. : The same as DIAPHRAGMATITIS (q.v.). (Pneum.)

pār - a phrōs' - ŷ - nē, s. [Gr. παράφρων (paraphron) = deranged; παρα (para) = beside, beyond, and φρον (phron) = the mind.] Mental derangement; delirium.

pār - a phyl - li - ūm (pl. pār - a phyl - li - a), s. [Pref. para-, and Gr. φύλλον (phullon), dimin. from φύλλος (phullon) = a leaf.]

Bot. (Pl.) : Link's name for stipules.

pār - a phē - ŷ sis (pl. pār - a phē - ŷ sēs), s. [Gr. παράφωσις (paraphosis) = one of the side processes of the spine; pref. para-, and φωσις (phosis) = growth, nature, essence; φωσ (phōs) = to bring forth.]

Botany (Pl.) :

1. Link's name for the filiform rays of the corium of Passiflora (q.v.).

2. The barren threads which separate the asci and thence of Agaricus and some other fungi.

3. The more or less delicate-jointed hair-like filaments occurring in small numbers between the archegonia and anthidia of Mosses and Hepaticae.

4. The anthidia, or parameata, in Balanophores.

pār - a pic - ō - line, s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. picoline.]

Chem. : C₁₂H₁₄N₂. An oily base, polymeric with picoline, obtained by heating picoline with one-fourth its weight of sodium, washing with water, and distilling and collecting the oil which passes over at a high temperature. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, has a sp. gr. of 1.077, and boils at 300°. Its salts are for the most part uncrystallizable.

pār - a plēg' - i - a, pār - a plēg' - ŷ, s. [Ion. Gr. παραπληγία (paraplegia), for παραπληγία (paraplegia) = a paralytic stroke, hemiplegia (q.v.).]

Pathol. : Palsy of the lower part and both sides of the body, usually from various diseases of the spinal cord. The bladder and rectum are often powerless, limbs numb, urine ammoniacal; formation (q.v.) is common in the toes. The patient stumbles and throws the feet obliquely outwards and forwards.

pār a pō di ūm (pl. pār a pō di a), s. [Pref. para-, and Gr. πόδιον (podion), dimin. from πούς (pous) = a foot.]

Zool. : A foot-tubercle (q.v.).

pār a pōph' - ŷ - sis (pl. pār a pōph' - ŷ - sēs), s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. apophysis (q.v.).]

Anatomy :

1. Human : The anterior tubercle at the extremity of the transverse process of a vertebra.

2. Compar. : The capitular or costo-central articulation of the rib.

pār ap ō plēx' - ŷ, s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. apoplexy (q.v.).] A sleepy state resembling apoplexy; false apoplexy.

pār - a quēt (qu as k), s. [PARRAKEEL.]

pār a sác' - char - ōse, s. [Pref. para-, and Eng. saccharose.]

Chem. : C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. A modification of cane sugar produced by exposing to the air, in hot weather, a solution of sugar-candy and ammonium phosphate. It is crystallizable, and possesses a greater dextro-rotatory power than cane-sugar.

* pār - a sǎng, par - a - sangue, s. [Lat. parasanguis, from Gr. παρασάγγης (parasangēs), from Pers. firsang.]

1. Lit. : A Persian measure of length, varying in different places from thirty to sixty stadia. According to Herodotus it was thirty stadia, i.e., about 3½ miles English.

2. Fig. : Used to denote a long distance, as we say a mile.

"Not many parasangis inferior to him in fame." - Phyllis: Theatrum Poetarum, ii. 137 (ed. 1675).

pār - a scēne, pār - a scē - ni - ūm, s. [Gr. παρασκηνίον (paraskēnion), from παρα (para) = beside, and σκηνή (skēnē) = a stage, a scene.] In ancient theatres, a place behind the scenes to which the actors withdrew to dress and undress themselves.

* pār - a scēu' - ŷ - tick, n. [Gr. παρασκευαστικός (paraskēvastikos), from παρασκευάζω (paraskēvazō) = to make ready; παρασκευή (paraskēvē) = preparation; σκευή (skēvē) = equipment.] Preparatory.

"They are the paraskēvastick part of learning." - Corah's Doctrin, p. 128. (1672.)

* pār - a scēve, s. [Gr. παρασκευή (paraskēvē) = preparation.]

1. Preparation.

"To be a parascēve and a preparation to that." - Donne: Devotions, p. 375.

2. The Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

"The same Lord, finished by redemption of ye world on the sixth day, (which is ye parascēve date)." - Cald. Luke xxii.

* pār - a scēh' - māt' - ic, n. [Gr. παρασκευάζω (paraskēvazō) = to imitate.] Imitative.

"The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Professor Curtius expresses it, chiefly paraskēvatic." - Max Muller: Selected Essays, p. 38.

pār - a scōp' - ē - lūs, s. [Pref. para-, and Mod. Lat. scopulus (q.v.).]

Palaeont. : A genus of Scopolidae, from the Miocene of Liata.

pār - a sē - lē - nē (pl. pār - a sē - lē - nēs), s. [Pref. para-, and Gr. σέληνη (selēnē) = the moon.]

Astron. : A faintly luminous image of the moon, with the margins of the disk somewhat undefined. One or more of such mock-moons are sometimes seen in a halo surrounding the real luminary. The sight, which is rare here, is common in the polar regions, like the corresponding phenomenon of parhelia, or mock-suns. It is believed to be produced by reflection from small plates of ice in the air. [PARHELION.]

* pār a sit al, n. [Eng. parasit(e) - al.] Parasitical.

"This parasit al monster lived upon his hosts." - Lyttel. What will he do with it? - bk. viii., ch. vi.

pār a sito, s. [Fr. from Lat. parasitus,] (1) parasiticos (parasiticos) (2) eating beside another at his table; (3) a parasite; papa (papa) = beside, and sitos (sitos) = food; cf. parasitico, Ital. parasitico.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. One who frequents the tables of the rich, eating his welcome by flattery; a trencher friend; a hanger-on, a man in and fawning flatterer; a sycophant.

"Live both a and long." - Most staid, smooth, doctored parasites." - Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida, in 4.

2. An animal or plant subsisting at the expense of another organism.

II. Technically :

1. Bot. : The parasites on plants are either animals or vegetables. Some of the latter are of high organization, as Lemnoids and Orphanche among Exogens, and Epiphytic Orchids among Endogens. Many cryptogams in certain ferns, mosses, lichens, and fungi are parasites. The roots of the more highly organized parasites penetrate the substance of the herb, at whose expense they feed, and take up from it nutrient substances already in large measure assimilated. The lower parasites, by means of their cells, penetrate other cells to live in and on them. The former are more destructive to the plant.

2. Min. : A plumose variety of boracite (q.v.) occurring in the interior of crystals of the same, and resulting from their partial alteration.

3. Zool. : An animal which lives in, on, or at the expense of the actual substance of another. There is scarcely any animal which does not play the part of host to numerous parasites, and a very large number of the lower Invertebrata are parasitic at some stage of their existence. Parasites may enter the system in the following ways :

(1) Through the medium of food or drink. (2) Eggs are transferred from one animal to another by actual bodily contact, e.g., the eggs of Pentastemon by the beak of bees.

(3) Eggs are deposited in or on the host, as is the case with those of the Estridae.

Van Beneden divided Parasites into three classes. (1) Parasites proper, living at the expense of the organic substance of the hosts, as the tapeworm; (2) Commensals, who live with, or on, but not at the expense of their hosts, as sea anemones, often live on shells of bivalve shells, and come in for a share of their prey; and (3) Mutualists, a class not clearly defined, and now generally abandoned. Leuckhart divided Parasites into Ecto- and Endo-parasites, according as they lived on, or within, their hosts. Of the latter, by far the larger number belong to the type Vermes. Vertebrate parasites are rare, but exist among the Pisces. Myxine (the Hag-fish or Bore) penetrates the abdominal cavity of Gadoids, and feeds on their flesh; the species of Pteraster, Echinellus, and Echinus, and some Silirods, are commensals rather than true parasites.

"The special parasites of man are estimated by Colbold at as many as 121 species: 113 Trematodes, 10 Cestodes, 21 Nematodes, 17 Annelids, 17 Arachnids, 4 Insects; many of these, especially among insects."

"I have occurred only very rarely, and should not be reckoned; while a considerable number of the true parasitic forms have been only once or twice described. - He also estimates this becoming reduced well nice to half. - Emge, Brit. (ed. 30th), xvii. 200.

pār - a sit' - ic, * pār a sit ic al, n. [Fr. parasitaire, from Lat. parasitus; (4) παρασιτικός (parasitikos).] [PARASITIC.]

I. Ord. Lang. : Of the nature of a parasite; meanly fawning; sycophantic.

"Contently asserted by parasitical court directors." - Regine: Treatise on & History of, pt. iv., p. 120.

II. Technically :

1. Nat. Science : Living on or at the expense of another organism. [PARASITE, II. 1, 3.]

"The history of parasite fishes is almost unknown." - Gunther: Study of Fishes, p. 795.

2. Philol. : Applied to a letter which is attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy, as, the Un tyran and margin.

pār a sit ic al lŷ, adv. [Eng. parasit(e) - al, (q.v.).]

1. Ord. Lang. : In a parasitic manner; i.e., a parasite; in a fawning, wheedling, or flattery-ing manner.

"The courtiers . . . parasitically made him the common mark." - Sir F. Herbert: Travels, p. 177.

2. Nat. Science : In, on, or at exp. use of the substance of another organism.

"They live parasitically in cysts of other low animals." - Gunther: Study of Fishes, p. 795.

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorūs, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ing, -cian, tian = shaq. -tion, -sion = slūn; -tion, -sion zhun. cions, tiors, sions shus. bic, dlc, . . . bel, del.

pār a sit ie al nēss, *s.* [Eng. *parasitic*, and Lat. *parasitica* = parasitic.] The quality or state of being parasitic.

pār a sit i ē cī, *s.* [Lat., masc. pl. of *par sit* (q.v.).] An order of skin diseases, divided into Dermato-phyta (diseases caused by parasites on plants), and Dermatozoa (those arising from parasitic animals).

pār a sit i ē cide, *v. t.* [Eng. *parasitic*, and Lat. *cide* = to kill.]
A. *As subst.*: An agent or preparation for destroying parasites on the bodies of animals or plants.
B. *As verb.*: Killing or fitted to kill parasites.
When the parasite is a human-suckler—*Tanner, Reports of Med. Off. U.S.A.*

pār a sit i šm, *s.* [Eng. *parasitism*; *ism*.] The manner of behaviour of a parasite; the act of a parasite.
A. *As subst.*: The quality or state of being a parasite on animals or plants.
B. *As verb.*: To be parasitic on.

pār a si tōl ō gý, *s.* [Eng. *parasitology*; *logy*.] That branch of natural science which deals with the nature and habits of parasites.

pār a sōl, *v. t.* [Fr., from Port. *para* = toward, and *sol* = the sun; Sp. *para* = toward, and *sol* = the sun; Ital. *parassola*.] A small umbrella of sunshade carried by ladies to shelter them from the rays of the sun.
A. *As subst.*: Over whose head one other holds a parasol.—*See L. Herbert, "Leaves," p. 108.*

pār a sōl, *v. t.* [PARASOL, *s.*] To cover or shade with or as with a parasol.
A. *As subst.*: "Franklin trees parasol the streets"—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous*, IV, 208.

pār a sō létte, *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *parasol* (q.v.).] A small parasol.

pār a spē mā ti ūm (pl. **pār-a-spēr-ma ti a (t as sh)**), *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Mod. Lat. *spematum* (q.v.).]
A. *As subst.*: Short reproductive bodies or spores found in some Algae.

pār a sphēn ōid, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *sphenoid* (q.v.).]
A. *As subst.*: A long zygous bone which runs from before backward under the base of the skull in the Ichthyopsida and some Reptiles. (*Huxley*)

pār-ās ta ē i dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parastachya*; Lat. *stachya* (pl. *stachya*), suff. *-ia*.] A family of Huxley's Crustacean tribe Astaria (Crabfishes), based on modifications of the structure of the branchiae. It contains six genera: Parastarus, Paramephippis, Astaropsis, Chloraps, Engens, and Astaroides. Distribution, New Zealand, Australia, Madagascar, and South America.

pār ās ta ēne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *parastachya*; Eng. *stachya* (pl. *stachya*), suff. *-ia*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the genus Parastarus (q.v.). [PARASTACHYAN.]

pār ās ta ēns, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Mod. Lat. *stachya* (q.v.).]
A. *As subst.*: A genus of Crabfishes, founded by Prof. Huxley on two species (*Astareus ta ēns* and *A. pilosus*), which he separated from Astareus, on account of peculiarities in the branchiae.

pār a stā niēn, pār-a-stē-mōn (pl. **pār a stē mō nēs**), *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Lat. *stemon*, or Gr. *στῆμων* (*stēmōn*) = warp.]
A. *As subst.*: Link's name for every appendage affixed to the stamens. (Used of sterile stamens, &c.)

pār a stā tōl pā rās tā tō, *s.* [Lat., or *parastatens* (*parastatens*) = one who stands by or for; *parastatens* (*parastatens*) = a column or pillar.]
A. *As subst.*: A column, a pillar. Vitruvius uses the term to signify the square posts placed behind the pediments of the basiliæ.

pār a stil bite, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *stilbite* (q.v.).]
A. *As subst.*: The same as EPITILITE (q.v.).

pār a stý lūs (pl. **pār a stý lī**), *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Lat. *stylus* (pl. *styli*); Gr. *στυλός* (*stylós*) = a pillar.]
A. *As subst.*: Albatric styles.

pār a sū ēhī a, *s.* [Prof. *para*, (q.v.), and Gr. *σκόκος* (*skókos*) = the name of the crocodile in one part of Egypt.]
A. *As subst.*: A sub-order of Crocodylia established by Huxley. The nasal chambers communicate with the mouth by apertures situated between the anterior portion of the skull. The vertebrae of the vertebrae are amphicoelous; the acrobular portion of the ischium is like that of a lizard. They are the oldest Crocodylia. The suborder includes two genera, Stagonolepis and Belodon, both Triassic.

pār a sū ēhī an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *parasuchia* (q.v.).]
A. *As subst.*: Of or belonging to the Parasuchia (q.v.).
B. *As verb.*: To convert a Parasuchia into a Mesosuchia.—*Quoy, Journal de Voy. Sci.*, XXXI, 320.

pār a sū ēhī an, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *παράσυχια* (*parasuchia*), from *παράσυχω* (*parasuchia*) = to assemble indifferently; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, beyond, against, and *σύναξις* (*synaxis*) = an assembly.] [SYNAXIS.]
A. *As subst.*: Any reptile of the sub-order Parasuchia (q.v.).
B. *As verb.*: To assemble indifferently.

pār a tātē tic, *s.* [PARATAXIS.] Pertaining to or characterized by parataxis.

pār a tar tār-īc, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *tartaric*.] Derived from oil containing tartaric acid.
A. *As subst.*: tartararic acid. [TARTARARIC ACID.]

pār a tar-trām īde, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *taramide*.] [RAMEMIDE.]

pār a tāx is, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *παράταξις* (*parataxis*), from *παράτασσω* (*paratassō*), fut. *παράταξω* (*paratāxō*) = to arrange side by side; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, along, and *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to range.]
A. *As subst.*: The mere ranging of propositions one after another without regard to connection or dependence. It is the opposite of syntax (q.v.).

pār a thēr-mīc, † pār-a-thēr-mal, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *thermic*, *thermal*.]
A. *As subst.*: So changing with changes of temperature as to counterbalance their effects.
B. *As verb.*: To counterbalance their effects.

† parathermic-rays, *s. pl.*
A. *As subst.*: Herschell's name for certain rays most discernible in the orange and red bands of the solar spectrum.

pār-rāth-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *παράθεσις* (*parathesis*); *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *θεσις* (*thesis*) = a placing; *τάθηκα* (*tāthēka*) = to place.]
A. *As subst.*: The placing of two or more nouns in the same case; apposition.
B. *As verb.*: To place.
C. *As verb.*: To pray over converts or catechumens.
D. *As verb.*: A name given to what is often considered the first development of language, in which language consists merely of monosyllabic roots, grammatical relations being expressed by the juxtaposition of roots, and the same root, according to its position in a sentence performing the functions of a noun, a verb, an adjective, &c., example, the Chinese language.
E. *As verb.*: The matter contained between two brackets [=].
F. *As verb.*: A parenthetical notice, usually of matter to be afterwards expanded.

pār a thēt ic, *s.* [PARATHESIS.]
A. *As subst.*: Pertaining or relating to parathesis; placed in apposition.

pār a thōr īte, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *thorite*.]
A. *As subst.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in minute prisms, embedded in dolomite and orthoclase, at Danbury, Connecticut. Hardness, 5 to 7.5; lustre, sub-resinous; colour red to black. Compos. yet uncertain.

pār a tōl ū-ēne, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *toluene*.]
A. *As subst.*: C₇H₈. A hydrocarbon isomeric

with toluene, present in light coal-tar oil. It boils at 119.5.

pār-a-tōl ū ōl, *s.* [PARATOLUENYL.]

*** pār-rāt-ō mōūs**, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Gr. *τῶν* (*tonē*) = cutting.]
A. *As subst.*: A word used by Moles to designate those mineral species whose cleavages were not parallel to those of open forms, such as prisms.

pār-a-tōn ic, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *tonic* (q.v.).] Sensitive to light. (Applied especially to plants.)
A. *As subst.*: Curvature of sensitive leaves, as of Oxalis, the Scarlet-runner, &c., produced by light.

pār a tōn nēre, *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to ward off, and *tonner* = thunder.] A lightning-conductor.

*** pār-aun-ter**, *v. t.* [A corrupt of *paraventur* (q.v.).] Peradventure; by chance; haply.

*** pār-a-vāil**, *s.* [O. Fr. *par aval* = at the bottom.] Inferior; lowest; the opposite to *paravant* (q.v.). In feudal law applied to the lowest tenant holding under a man or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite* (or in chief) who holds immediately of the sovereign.
A. *As verb.*: "Let him . . . no longer hold kings as his servants *paravale*"—*Hooker, Discourse of Justification*.

pār-a-vānt (1), *** pār-a-vāunt** (1), *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *avant* = before.] In front; openly, publicly.
A. *As verb.*: "That faire one
 That in the midst was placed *paravant*"—*Spenser, F. Q.*, VI, l. 15.

*** pār-a-vānt** (2), *** pār-a-vāunt** (2), *adv.* [A corrupt of *paraventur* (q.v.).] Peradventure; perhaps.

*** pār-a-vēn-tūre**, *v. t.* [Fr.] Peradventure; by chance; perhaps; haply.

pār-āx-i-ā, *a.* [Prof. *para*, and Lat. *axis* (q.v.).]
A. *As subst.*:
1. Applied to the second or more superficial part of the ventro-lateral muscle. (*Micvel*.)
2. Applied to that portion of the canal-system of the Ctenophora which comprises the paraxial canals.

*** pār-ays**, *s.* [PARADISE.]

pār-boil, *** pār-boile**, *** pār-boyle**, *** pār-boyl yn**, *** per-boyl**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *parboillir* = to cook thoroughly, from Low Lat. *parbullio*; Lat. *parbullio* = to cook thoroughly; *par* = through, thoroughly, and *bullio* = to cook.]
A. *As verb.*: To boil or cook thoroughly. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man*, IV, 1, 16.)
B. *As verb.*: To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.
C. *As verb.*: "I like the semi-starved men did draw
 From *parboil'd* shoes and boots"
Dante, Elegy viii.
D. This meaning is due to a false conception of the etymology, imagining it to have been from Eng. *par*, and *boil*.
E. To raise little vesicles on the skin by means of heat.

*** pār-break**, *** pār-brake**, *v. i. & t.* [Prof. *para*, and Eng. *break*; cf. Ger. *zerbrechen* = to vomit.]
A. *As verb.*: To vomit.
B. *As verb.*: To vomit, to eject; to give vent to.
C. *As verb.*: "As if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upon he"—*Greene, The Collier of England*, v. 1.

*** pār-break**, *s.* [PAREBEAK, *v.*] Vomit.
A. *As subst.*: "Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled us."
Spenser, F. Q., I, l. 20.

pār-būc-kle, pār-būn-ēle, *s.* [Prof. *para*, and *buick*, *s.*]
A. *As subst.*:
1. A double sling made of a single rope, for hoisting or lowering a cask or gun.
2. A means for raising or lowering. The light of the rope is placed round a post; the cask, spar, or gun lies in the double loop. This plan is adopted in Captain Cunningham's mode of furling sails by rolling the yard. The latter lies in the light of the chain, and is rolled as it is raised or lowered, the yard-arms resting in hoops slung from the lifts.

fatē, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, who, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

par bue kle, *v.t.* [PARBUCKLE, *s.*] To lower or hoist by means of a parbackle.

Par'caë, *s. pl.* [Lat.] *Romana Antiq.*; The Fates (q.v.).

*** par-caë**, *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *caë* (Lat. *casus*) = chance.] By chance; perchance; per-adventure.

*** par-céit**, *s.* [Norm. Fr.] Perception. (*Richard the Redels*, *poet.*, 17.)

par-çel (1). **par-cell**, *** par-celle**, **per cel**, *s.* [Fr. *parcelle*, from Low Lat. *particella*, dimin. of Lat. *partis* (genit. *partis*) = a part.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. A portion or part of anything taken separately; a piece, an item; a single constituent part.
"The lips are *parcel* of the mouth."—*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

2. A part belonging to a whole; as, in law, one piece of ground is part and *parcel* of a greater piece.
"3. An indefinite number of persons; a party, a group.
"I am glad this *parcel* of widders are so reasonable."—*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

4. A collection; a number or quantity; a lot, a bundle.
"Unless they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and promises, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done."—*L. Estrengue*.

5. A bundle, a package; a number of things packed or tied together.

II. Technically:
1. *Naut.*: A wrapping of tarred canvas on a rope to prevent chafing. It is cut in long, narrow strips, well tarred, and made up into rolls before commencing to lay it on the rope. Usually, the rope is wormed, then parcelled, and then served. (See under these heads.)

2. *Law (Pl.)*: A description of property formally set forth in a conveyance, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification.

*** parcel-bawd**, *s.* One who is half a bawd.
"He, sir? a tapster, sir; *parcel-bawd*: one that serves a bad woman."—*Shakesp. Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

*** parcel-blind**, *u.* Partially blind, half blind.
"Unfortunately I cannot find any dictionary authority for *parcel-blind*. . . I have met with the expression *parcel-blind* somewhere in the course of reading—of that fact I am certain—but where I cannot now remember."—*G. A. Sault. Echoes; Illus. Lou. Year, Feb.* 11, 1882.

parcel-book, *s.* A book in which the despatch of parcels is registered.

*** parcel-deaf**, *u.* Partially deaf; half deaf.

parcel-gilt, *** parcell-guilt**, *u.* Partially gilt.
"Thou shalt swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet, sitting in my Dolphin-chamber."—*Shakesp. 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

*** parcel-gulty**, *u.* In some degree guilty. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.)

*** parcel-learned**, *u.* Partly learned; half educated.

*** parcel-liners** and such like *parcel-borne* adventures. —*Fitzedward Hall. Modern English*, ch. 4.

*** parcel-maker**, *s.* One of two officers of the exchequer who made the parcels of the exchequer's accounts, and delivered the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

*** parcel-mcle**, *adv.* [Eng. *parcel*, and Mid. Eng. *mcle* = A.S. *moþlam* = lat by bit; dat. pl. of *moþ* = a bit; cf. *piece-meal*.] By bits; bit by bit; in parts.
"Parcel-mcle to you man, and parcel-mcle to another."—*Chaucer. Piers-plowman*.

parcel-office, *s.* An office or place where parcels are received for transmission and delivery.

*** parcel-poet**, *s.* One who is half a poet; a poor poet. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 3.)

parcel-post, *s.* That department of the Post Office which undertakes and arranges the collection and delivery of parcels by means of the post. It was established by Mr. H. Fawcett, M.P. (Postmaster General), in 1884.

parcel van, *s.* A light cart for the conveyance of parcels.

*** par-cel** (2), *s.* [PARSELY.]

par'çel, *v.t.* [PARCEL, *s.*]

1. To divide into parts; to distribute in portions.
"The country was *parcelled* out among nobles, who ruled it with harsh though uncertain oppression."—*Lord Quail. Review*, vii. 19.

2. To enumerate item by item; to specify.
"That name upon servant should exceed the sum of my disgraces by Addition of his injury."—*Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

3. To make up into a mass.
"Their woe are *parcelled*, mine are general."—*Shakesp. Richard III.*, iii. 2.

*** (1) To parcel a seam:**
Naut.: To lay canvas over it, and dawl it with patch.

(2) To parcel a rope:
Naut.: To cover it smoothly with tarred canvas, which is then bound over with spun yarn.

par-çel lîng, *pt. par. & c.* [PARCEL, *v.*]

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

B. As *substantive*:
1. *O. D. Litot.*: The act of dividing or distributing in portions.

2. *Naut.*: The same as PARCEL, *s.*, II. 1.

*** par'çel lîze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *parcel*; -ize.] To divide.
"Being *parcelled* to a plurality."—*Sylvester. The Captives*, i. 151.

*** par'çel lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *parcel*; -ly.] Item by item.
"Following apparently, *parcelly*, *divers* and *severally* manner of writings."—*Purton Letters*, ii. 331.

par-çên-ar-ÿ, *s.* [PARTENER.]

Law: Co-ownership; joint holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons.

par-çên-ër, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *partenaire*; O. Fr. *partenaire*, from *partem*, *partem* = a portion; Lat. *partis* (genit. *partis*) = a part.]

Law: A coheir; one who holds lands of inheritance by descent from an ancestor in common with another or others. He differs from a joint tenant in that he always claims by descent, whereas a joint-tenant always claims by purchase.

"An estate held in coparcenary is where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons. It arises either by common law or particular custom. By common law, as where a person seised in fee-simple, or in fee tail dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, in this case they shall all inherit; and these coheirs are called coparceners, or, for brevity, *partners* only. *Partners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree. And, in either of these cases, all the *partners* put together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them."—*Black-stone. Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 12.

*** par-çêr ÿ par çer ye**, *s.* [Lat. *partior* = to divide.] Division, apportionment; allotment.
"This part was to Helms by wyth *partecore* lotted."—*Stoughton. Vegell; Lancelot*, 347.

parçh, **paraoche**, **paroche**, *ct. & i.* [Of unknown origin, possibly from a Celtic source; cf. Fr. *parçh* = burning, red-hot; Gael. *parçh* = red-hot. (*Sicut*).] Or perhaps the same word as Mid. Eng. *parçhen* = to parve.]

A. Transitive:
1. To burn the surface off; to scorch.
"Parçh'd was the grass, and lighted was the corn."—*Dryden. Vegell; Evered*, in 193.

2. To dry up; as, The ground is *parched* by the sun.
B. Intrans.: To be parched or dried up; to be scorched.
"We were better *parch* in Afric sun."—*Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

parçhed, *pt. par. & c.* [PARCH, *v.*]

parçh'êd nêss, *s.* [Eng. *parched*; -ness.] The quality or state of being parched.

"One *parçhedness* and vacuity."—*Mace. Defence of the March of Albania*, ch. 4.

parche mine, **parche-myn**, *s.* [Fr. *parçhemine*.] Parchment.

"It is made in *parchemyn*."—*MS. Bretonian*, v. 1.

parçh-fûl lÿ, *adv.* [Prob. from *parçh*, *v.*] Dimly.
"Gails of Steele *parçhfully* areekles."—*Stoughton. Vegell*, p. 127.

parçh ing, *pt. par. & c.* [PARCEL.]

parçh ing lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *parching*; -ly.] In a parching or scorching manner; scorchingly.

*** parch ment** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *parisement* (q.v.).] A kind of lace.
"Not gold nor silver *parchment* lace."—*Beauchamp's Hall*, ii. 1.

parçh mên't(2), **parche myn**, ***perche-mino**, & *c.* [Fr. *parchemin*, from Lat. *per*, *trans*, *parisement* = parchment (orig. from, sing. of *parisement* = belonging to Pergamum or Pergamini); O. Gr. *περγαμηνή* (*pergamēnē*) = parchment, from Περγὰμος, Περγὰμος (*Perghamos*, *Perghamos*) = Pergamum, a city in Mysia, Asia Minor. According to some, the name is derived from *parcheant* having been invented by Eumenes of Pergamum, the founder of the celebrated library there, about 300 B.C. According to others, it was introduced by Ctesiphon of Pergamum, as a substitute for papyrus, on which an embargo was laid by Ptolemy Epiphanes, as Eumenes was collecting a library in emulation of the famous one in Alexandria, about 180 B.C. Sp. *pergamino*, *pergamina*; Ital. *pergamino*, *pergamino*.]

A. As *substantive*:
1. The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat, dressed and prepared for writing on, &c. After removing the wool, the skin is steeped in lime and stretched in a wooden frame, and its face is scraped with a half-round knife. The skin, previously sprinkled with powdered chalk or sheked lime, is then rubbed and scraped with a knife, and it is then rubbed with a lambskin having the wool out, to smooth the surface and raise a very fine nap; after which, if any greasy matter remains, it is again steeped in the lime-pot for a few days. The grain surface is then removed with a knife and the skin pumiced, if necessary, to give it an equal thickness. Fine parchment is manufactured from the skins of young calves, kids, lambs; also from sheep and goat skins. Extra fine, still finer parchments are made from the skins of thin-boned lambs, kids, and calves. Coarse parchment for drum-heads, &c., is made from calves', asses', and goat skins.

2. A document written on parchment; a deed.

"But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Caesar."—*Shakesp. Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

B. As *adv.*: Made of, or written on parchment.

"England . . . is now bound in with *shame*."—*With many blots and rotten parchment bounds*."—*Shakesp. Richard II.*, ii. 1.

parchment maker, *s.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

parchment paper, *s.* Paper made by immersing ordinary unsized paper for a few moments in sulphuric acid, diluted with about half its volume of water. On drying it is found to have assumed a new character, resembling rather that of animal membrane than vegetable fibre, and its strength is nearly doubled. After the immersion it is washed in water, afterwards in dilute ammonia, and if any of the latter remains it is removed by lime or baryta. Also called *Vegetable parchment*.

*** parçh' mên't èr**, *s.* [Eng. *parchment*; -er.] A maker of parchment.

*** par-çï-mo ni oüs**, *u.* [PARSIMONIOUS.]

*** par-çï-môn ÿ**, *s.* [PARSIMONY.]

*** par-çï-ty**, *s.* [O. Fr. *parçh*, from Lat. *parçhis*, from *parcus* = sparing.] Springiness.

par-closc, **par a closo** ***pêr-closc**, **par clos**, & *c.* [O. Fr. *parçh*, from Lat. *parçhis*, from *parcus* = sparing.] Springiness.

1. *Tech.*: A screen or railing to shut off or enclose an object, as to separate a chapel or altar, or to enclose a tomb.
"Butwise hem has but a *parçh*."—*Chaucer. MS. Soc. Antiq.*, vol. 5, 273.

2. *Naut.*: The lumber-hole.

3. A parlour.
"Written upon your *parçh* and door."—*Beauchamp's Hall*, v. 3.

pard, *s.* [Lat. *pardus*; Gr. *παρδος* (*pard*) = a lynx, a leopard; Sp. & Ital. *parco*.] A panther, a leopard.
"Though *perced* like *pard* by hunter's steel, He felt not half that now I feel."—*Keats. Ode on the*

bôil, **boÿ**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **hençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shau**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhun**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shus**, **-shus**, **-ble**, **dic**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

*par dal, *par dale, [Lat. *paradisi* = Paradise; *par* = good, Paradise; *dal* = garden, Paradise.]

par da lo tus, [Gr. *παράλοτος* (*paralotos*) = outside, like the *par*; *πάθος* (*pathos*) = a pain (q.v.).]

*par dē, *par dēē, *par diē, *par dy, *per dy, [A corrupt, of Fr. *par Dieu* = by God.]

pard inc, [Eng. *pard*; *inc*.] Having the characteristics of the *pard* (q.v.); spotted.

pardine lynx, [Zool.; *Felis pardina*, which replaces *F. bairi* in Southern Europe, and is very common in Spain. Colour rufous, regularly spotted with black, white on under surface. Its size is a trifle less than the Common Lynx. (LANS.)]

par dō, [Port.] A money or account of God, in the East Indies, value about 25, 6d.

par dōn, [Fr. *par don*, from Low Lat. *par don* = to forgive or remit a debt, to pardon. Lat. *par* = completely, thoroughly, and *don* = to give; *donum* = a gift; Sp. *perdonar*; Ital. *perdonare*.]

par dōn less, *per don les, [Eng. *par don*; *less*.] That cannot be pardoned or forgiven; unpardonable, execrable.

par dūr a ble, [PERDURABLE.]

parc, **pāir**, [Fr. *parce* = to deck, to trim, from Lat. *parco* = to prepare; Ital. *parcare*; Sp. & Port. *parcar*.]

parc, [Fr. *parce* = to deck, to trim, from Lat. *parco* = to prepare; Ital. *parcare*; Sp. & Port. *parcar*.]

parc, [Fr. *parce* = to deck, to trim, from Lat. *parco* = to prepare; Ital. *parcare*; Sp. & Port. *parcar*.]

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parc, [Fr. *parce* = to deck, to trim, from Lat. *parco* = to prepare; Ital. *parcare*; Sp. & Port. *parcar*.]

parc, [Fr. *parce* = to deck, to trim, from Lat. *parco* = to prepare; Ital. *parcare*; Sp. & Port. *parcar*.]

pleases; and may annex to his bounty a condition either precedent or subsequent, on the performance whereof the validity of the pardon will depend, and thus by the common law. This prerogative is usually exerted in the pardon of felons, on condition of being confined to hard labour for a stated time, or of expatriation to some foreign country for life, or for a term of years.

par dōn a ble, [Fr. *par donnable*; Sp. *perdonable*; Ital. *perdonabile*.] That may or can be pardoned; capable of being pardoned, forgiven, or overlooked; extensible, venial.

par dōn a ble ness, [Eng. *par donnable*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being pardonable; capability or susceptibility of forgiveness.

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par dōn er, *par don ere, [Eng. *par don*; *er*.] One who pardons; one who absolves an offender.

par dōn less, *per don les, [Eng. *par don*; *less*.] That cannot be pardoned or forgiven; unpardonable, execrable.

par dūr a ble, [PERDURABLE.]

parc, **pāir**, [Fr. *parce* = to deck, to trim, from Lat. *parco* = to prepare; Ital. *parcare*; Sp. & Port. *parcar*.]

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that the plant furnishing the Pareira root is unknown. A decoction, an extract, and a liquid extract of Pareira are used in British pharmacy in catarrhal affections of the bladder and in pyelitis. Its efficacy is doubted by some. (GIBBER.)

pār ell, **par ell**, [A contract, of *apparell* (q.v.).] To apparel.

pā rēl cōn, [Gr. *παρέλκει* (*parellē*) = to draw out; *παρά* (*para*) = along, and *έλκει* (*ellē*) = to draw.]

parelics, [Gr. *παρήλκω* (*parellō*).] Vivid colours which bear the image of the sun.

pār ell, [Fr. *parelle*, *parelle*.] Vivid colours which bear the image of the sun.

pā rēl la, **pē rēlle**, [Fr. *parelle*, *parelle*.] Vivid colours which bear the image of the sun.

pār ell, [Fr. *parelle*, *parelle*.] Vivid colours which bear the image of the sun.

parellie acid, [Chem.; $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$.] Parellin. An acid extracted from lichens by boiling water. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether; melts when heated, and at a higher temperature gives off an oil which solidifies on cooling. By long boiling with water it yields a yellow bitter uncrystallizable substance. It forms a few salts called parellates. The copper salt is a yellowish-green precipitate. Barium parellate is a white powder, insoluble in water.

pā rēl lin, [Eng. *parellin*; *-in* (Chem.).] [PARELLINUM II.]

pā rēm bō lē, [Gr. from *παρεμβάλλω* (*paremballō*) = to place in between or beside; *παρα* (*para*) = beside, and *εμβαλλω* (*emballō*) = to place in; *ἐν* (*en*) = *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.]

parement, [Fr. from *parer* = to deck, to trim; Lat. *parco* = to prepare.] Dress, ornaments; ornamental furniture or clothes.

par cōmp-tō sis, [Gr. from *παρά* (*para*) = beside; *ἐν* (*en*) = *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *πίπτω* (*piptō*) = a falling.]

par rēn-chŷ-ma, [Gr. *παρέγχυμα* (*parenchyma*) = anything poured in beside; *παρα* (*para*) = beside, and *έγχυμα* (*enchyma*) = an infusion; *έγχω* (*enchō*) = to pour in; *εν* (*en*) = in, and *χω* (*chō*) = to pour.]

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fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, berc, camel, her, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sōn; mūtc, éub, eirc, unite, eur, rñlc, füll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

The body is filled with a cellular substance, or even with a continuous parenchyma. Four families: Acanthocephala, Trematodes, Tenuicoides, and Cestodes.

pār ěn chým-a-touš, pa rěn chýmouš, a. [PARENCHYMA.] Of or pertaining to parenchyma; resembling or consisting of parenchyma; soft, spongy.

¶ There is a *parenchymatous* hepatitis.

*** pa rěn-ě-sis, s.** [Gr. *παρὰ* (*parā*) = beside, from *παρὰ* (*parā*) = beside, and *αἶσιον* (*aision*) = to praise; Fr. *paraisé*.] Persuasion, exhortation.

*** pār-ě-nět'ic, pār-ě-nět'ic al, a.** [Gr. *παρρητικός* (*parrhētikos*), from *παρρησία* (*parrhēsia*); Fr. *parhélique*.] Hortatory, exhorting, persuasive, encouraging.

"In an epistle *parænetical* to the pope himself."—*Bishop Bodley's Letters*, p. 350.

pār-ent, s. & n. [Fr. *parent* = a cousin, ally, from Lat. *parentem*, accus. of *parvus* = a parent; *paris* = to produce, to beget, to bring forth; Sp. *pariente*; Ital. *parente*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A father or mother; he or she that begets or brings forth young. (Used of men and the lower animals.)

"The duty of *parents* to provide for the maintenance of their children is a principle of natural law; an obligation, says Puffendorf, laid on them not only by nature herself, but by their own proper act, in bringing them into the world."—*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. 1, ch. 16.

2. One who produces; one who gives birth or origin; an author.

"We are their [the] *parents* and so called."—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

3. That which produces or causes; a cause, a source, an origin.

II. Law:

The chief duties of parents to their children are three: their maintenance, their protection, and their education. A father may punish his young children. His consent is requisite if one of them propose to marry under the age of twenty-one. The father, not the mother, has the legal power over a child. On the father's death the mother is entitled to the custody of the child, and, if the latter be under twenty-one, must give her consent to its marriage before it can take place.

B. As adj.: Giving birth or origin; taking or holding the place of a parent.

pār-ent-āge, s. [Fr.]

1. Birth, extraction, origin, lineage; condition with regard to the rank or character of ancestors or parents.

"Let these my fears your *parentage* reveal."—*Addison, Cato; Metastases* ii.

2. The state or condition of being a parent.

"To prevent these disturbances of good order, Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts *parentage*."—*Lewis, History of Philosophy*, v. 275.

3. Parents.

"He could his daughters, and with speeches sue Inquired which of them most did love her *parent*."—*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. x. 27.

pa rěnt al, a. [Lat. *parentalis*, from *parens* = a parent.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parent or parents.

"This may give one reason to ask, whether this might not be called more properly *parental power*."—*Locke, Civil Government*, bk. ii., ch. vii., § 52.

2. Becoming a parent; affectionate, tender, kind. (*Thomson's Seasons*, 577.)

pa-rěnt al lŷ, adv. [Eng. *parental*; -*ly*.] In a parental or fatherly manner; like a parent.

"Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always *parentally* exercised."—*Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

*** pa rěn-tāte, v.t.** [Lat. *parentatum*, sup. of *parento*, from *parens*, genit. *parentis* = a parent.] To offer sacrifices or perform funeral rites in honour of the dead.

*** pār-ěn-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *parentatio*, from *parentis* = to offer sacrifices in honour of a deceased parent.] Something said or done in honour of the dead; funeral rites.

"Let fortune this new *parentation* make For latent Cartilage's dire sports' sake."—*Mary, Lucre*, iv.

*** pa-rent cie, s.** [Fr. from *parent*.]

1. Kinfolk, relations, kindred.

2. Parentage, birthplace.

"There were not so many noble families stove for him, as there were cities stove for the *parentate* of Homer."—*North, Estates*, p. 223.

*** pa rěn thěse, s.** [Fr.] A parenthesis.

pa rěn thěse, v.t. [PARENTHESIS.] To parenthesize. (*Hogwood; Household Virgin*, p. 226.)

pa rěn-thě-sis (pl. pa rěn thě sĕs), s. [Gr. *παρὰ* (*parā*) = a placing in beside, insertion, parenthesis, from *παρὰ* (*parā*) = beside; *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *θεσις* (*thesis*) = a placing; *θέσις* (*thesis*) = to place; Fr. *parenthèse*; Sp. *parentesis*; Ital. *parentesi*; Port. *parentese*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A sentence or part of a sentence inserted in the middle of another sentence, with the subject of which it is cognate, but from which it may be omitted without impairing the grammatical construction or the substantial meaning. It is commonly marked off by upright curved lines (), but frequently also by dashes —.

2. *Fig.*: An interval.

II. Print.: A mark consisting of two upright curved lines, used to include words inserted parenthetically.

*** pa rěn-thě-size, * pa rěn thě siĕ, v.t.** [Eng. *parenthes*(is); -*ize*, -*ise*.]

1. To place or set in a parenthesis; to include between marks of parenthesis.

2. To make to resemble the sign of a parenthesis; to make bowed or curved like the marks of a parenthesis.

"He is tall and muscular, usually, with legs *parenthesized* by usage to the saddle."—*Scribner's Mag.*, 2000, March 1890, p. 751

pār-ěn-thět'ic, pār ěn thět'ic al, a. [Gr. *παρὰ* (*parā*) = inserted beside.] [PARENTHESIS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parenthesis.

2. Of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

"To avoid confusion of persons, I would rather suppose the foregoing verse [10] to whomsoever it may belong to be *parenthetical*."—*Bacon, Part of a Letter*, 11.

3. Using or containing parentheses; as, a *parenthetical* style.

pār ěn thět'ic al lŷ, adv. [Eng. *parenthetical*; -*ly*.] In manner or form of a parenthesis; by or in parenthesis.

"This intelligence is certainly mentioned *parenthetically*."—*Bright, Discourses on Scripture*, p. 163.

*** pār-ent-hoed, s.** [Eng. *parent*; -*hood*.] The state, condition, or position of a parent.

*** pa rěnt'ic ěide, s.** [Lat. *parens*, genit. *parentis* = a parent, and *caedo* (in comp. -*caed*) = to kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide or matricide.

*** pār-ent-ěss, a.** [Eng. *parent*; -*less*.] Destitute or deprived of parents.

"The *parentless* children are taught far better than many who do know the parents' care."—*C. Knight, Once Upon a Time*, ii. 42.

pār-ĕr, s. [Eng. *par*(e), v.; -*er*.] One who or that which pares; an instrument for paring.

"The women with short beards or *parers* . . . do only break the upper part of the ground to raise up the weeds."—*Hooker, Voyages*, iii. 251.

*** pār-ĕr-gōn, * pār-ĕr-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *παρεργον* (*parergon*), from *παρὰ* (*parā*) = beside, and *εργον* (*ergon*) = work.] A work done incidentally; a work subordinate or incidental to another; a superfluity; a superfluous detail.

"Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parerges*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter."—*Beowine, Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xxi.

*** pa-rěs-i fŷ, v.t.** [Med. Lat. *paris*(s) (q.v.); suff. -*fy*.]

Pathol.: To affect with paresis. (*Tanner*.)

pār-ĕ-sis, s. [Gr. *πάρεσις* (*paresis*) = want of strength, from *παρᾶ* (*parā*) = to relax.]

Pathol.: Insanity with general paralysis. The loss of motor power is progressive. Those afflicted rarely live more than from one year to three years.

pa-rĕt'ic, a. [Gr. *παρετός* (*paretos*) = relaxed, palsied, and Eng. & sc. suff. -*ic*.]

Pathol.: Of, belonging to, arising from, or affected by paresis (q.v.).

pār ě trō plūs, s. [Prof. *par*, and Mol. Lat. *trōplus*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Chromides. Body compressed, oblong, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size. Dorsal spines numerous, anal spines nine. One species, from Madagascar.

*** par fait, * par fit, a.** [Fr.] Perfect.

*** par fait ness, s.** [Eng. *par-fait*; -*ness*.] Perfection, integrity.

*** par fay, * par fel, adv.** [Fr. *par* = by, and *foi* = faith.] By my faith; faith; in faith. (*Chaucer; C. T.*, 3,684.)

*** par fit, a.** [D. Fr.] Perfect (q.v.).

*** par fit ly, adv.** [PERFECT.]

*** par fourme, v.t.** [PERFORM.]

par ga site, s. [From Pargas, Finland, where it is found; suff. -*ite* (M.A.).]

Min.: A variety of Hornblende (q.v.), containing much alumina and some protoxide of iron. Occurs in green crystals and grains in a coarsely crystalline calcite.

parge (1), s. [PARGET.]

parge-work, s. Pargeted or plastered work. (*Archæology*, x. 403.)

parge (2), s. [A corrupt. of *berge* (2), s.]

parge-board, s. [BERGE-BOARD.]

par-gĕt, pār-gĕt, s. [PARGET, v.]

1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.

"Of English tale the coarser sort is called plaster or *parget*."—*Woodcock*.

2. A plaster formed of lime, sand, hair, and cow-dung, for lining the interior of flues; pargeting.

3. A plaster-work executed in raised ornamental figures, moulded or impressed by the trowel.

4. A stucco.

"5. A coat or covering for a wall. (*Spenser's Fashions of Belfry*, ii.)

6. Paint, usually for the face.

par'gĕt, * par-get-yn, * par-getto, * par i et, sparch yn, * spar get-tyŋ, v.t. & c. [Etym. doubtful. Generally derived from Lat. *paris* (genit. *parentis*) = a wall; more probably *sparchyn* and *spargetyn* are the original forms, from Low Lat. *spargito*, frequent. of Lat. *spargo* = to scatter.]

A. Transitive:

1. To coat or cover with parget or plaster; to plaster.

"If he have bestowed but a little summe in the glazing, paring, *pargeting* of Gods house, you shall find it in the church-window."—*Top. Hall, Characters of Lives; of the Vasa-gluciosa*, bk. 11.

2. To paint; to cover with paint.

3. To cover over; to disguise; to gloss over.

"While we thus paint and *parget* our own delinquencies."—*Governor of the Tongue*.

B. Intransitive:

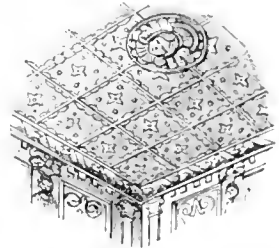
1. To lay on plaster.

2. To lay on paint, especially on the face.

"She's above fifty, sir, and *pargets*."—*Ben Jonson's Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

par-gĕt'ĕr, s. [Eng. *parget*; -*er*.] One who pargets or plasters; a plasterer.

par-gĕt'ing, par gĕt'ing, s. [PARGET.] *Build.*: Plaster-work of various kinds, especially decorative plaster-work in raised



PAROETINO.—ELIZABETHAN CHINESE.

ornamental figures, extensively adopted in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çain, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. lng. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -cious, -tions, sions -șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. bel del.

interior and external decoration of houses. ... par gêt òr ý, par jêt or ý, [PAR-GET.]

par hêl ic, a. [Eng. parhelion; -ic.] Parhelion, 2 of relating to parhelia.

par hê li òn, par hê li ùm (pl. par hê li a). [Gr. παραήλιος (parahelios) =

parhelion. A mock-sun. It is a common phenomenon in the polar regions, but very rare in Britain.



PARHELION.

August, 1858; and Mr. Wm. Trail, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, when at Strangford in County Down, saw three brilliant suns in the same horizontal line, and of equal brightness.

The two outer or mock suns gradually assumed the prismatic colors, and brightening out, joined above, thus forming the ordinary halo, in which the red colour was nearest to the real sun.

Parhelia probably arise from refraction and reflection produced by minute fragments of ice in the sky.

par i ah, . [Tamil pariar,]

1. Lat.: In southern India, one of that section of the community with which even the lowest recognised castes will not eat, though there are Hindus inferior even to the pariahs.

2. Eng.: An outcast; one despised and contemned by society.

pariah arrack, . The same as ARRACK (A).

pariah dog,

The name given to those individuals of various species which have run wild, and often occur in many parts of eastern Europe, notably in Constantinople, where they are the only scavengers, and in Asia. They are about two feet high, yellow, black, or a dirty white, with erect, pointed ears, and smooth skins.

The sheep pariah dogs, tried out of the path to make way for it. [Zool. (A.) 37, 1252.]

pa ri al, s. [PAR-ROYAL.]

Par i an, a. & [See d44.]

A. Adj.: Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Aegean Sea.

B. A. substantiv.

Pottery: A variety of porcelan having the appearance of Candara marble, and made by the substitution of soft feldspar for Cornish stone in the porcelan process.

Parian chronicle, s. An inscription on some of the Arundelian marbles, so called from having been kept in the island of Paros. It is a chronological account of the principal events in Grecian, and particularly in Athenian history, during a period of 1318 years, from the reign of Cerepus, B.C. 1430, to the archonship of Diognatus, B.C. 264.

Parian marble, s. A white, large-grained, and considerably translucent marble, called by the Greeks Αειπειρος (Aethiops), from Αειρος (Aieiros) = light, because quarried by lamp-light. It was the most celebrated statuary marble of antiquity, and was found in the island of Paros, also in Naxos and Tenos, the celebrated statues of the Venus de Medici, the Venus Capotoni, &c., are made of this marble.

Parian porcelain, s. The same as PARIAN, B.

pär i ä-næ, s. pl. [PARINÆ.]

pär i ba-rö ba, s. [The Brazilian name.]

Phoria: The root of Piper Parthenum, administered in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges.

pär-id, s. [Mod. Lat. paris, genit. paridis.]

Bot. (Pl.): Linnæy's name for the Trilliaceæ (q.v.).

pär i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. par(us) (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: Titmouse; a family of Turfiform Pencilers (Iussosores Turdiformes). Bill short and conical; upper mandible without a notch at the tip; nostrils generally concealed by bristles; tarsi with scales, primary quills ten. Found in numbers in Europe, Asia, and North America; rarer in Africa, and wanting in South America, Australia, and Oceania.

pär i dig'-i tâte, a. [Lat. par, genit. paris = equal, and Eng. digitate.] Having an even number of fingers and toes.

pär id in, s. [Mod. Lat. paris, genit. paridis] (q.v.).

Chem.: C6H10O6. A neutral substance extracted from the leaves of Paris quadrifolia. It crystallizes in shining laminae, forming when dry a satiny mass, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more so in boiling water and in proof spirit. It is decomposed by hot nitric acid and by potash. [PARTS (2).]

pär id öl, s. [Eng. parid(in); suff. -öl.]

Chem.: C26H40O6. A substance formed, together with glucose, by boiling a solution of paridin in hydrochloric acid, with dilute alcohol.

pär i-ēs (pl. pa ri-ēt-ēs), s. [Lat. = a wall.]

Ant. & Bot.: The inside walls of any cavity; as, the parietis of the cranium; the parietis of a capsule. (Generally in the plural.)

pa ri-ēt al, a. & s. [Lat. parietalis, from

paros, genit. parietis = a wall; Fr. parietal; Sp. parietal; Ital. parietale.]

A. A-adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to a wall.

2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or the like. (Amer.)

II. Technically:

1. Anat. & Zool.: Of or belonging to the different cavities of the body. (Gwen.)

2. Bot. (of placenta): Attached to the sides, as distinguished from the axis of an ovary or seed-vessel.

B. A. subst. (Pl.): The parietal-bones (q.v.).

parietal bones, s. pl.

Anat.: Two bones on the roof of the skull. They articulate with each other in the middle line, and are bounded in front by the frontal, behind by the occipital bone, and below by the temporal or sphenoid bones. They are quadrilateral plates, convex above, and concave below, and occupy a great part of the top of the skull.

parietal eye, s. [UNPAIRED-EYE.]

pa ri-ēt-ār-i-a, s. [Fem. sing. of Lat. parietarius = pertaining to walls; on which the peltitory often grows.]

Bot.: Peltitory; a genus of Urticaceæ. Leaves alternate, flowers polygonous, calyx four-lobed, stamens four, filaments transversely wrinkled at first in curves, then bending back elastically; style filiform, stigma penicillate, achene shining, enclosed in the calyx. Known species eight: one is British. [PELTITORY.]

pa ri-ēt-ār-y', *par-i-tor-ie, s. [Fr. parietaire, from Lat. paries (genit. parietis) = a wall.]

Bot.: Wall-peltitory, a plant of the genus Parnetaria (q.v.).

"His forest dropped as a stillatorie
Were full of plantaine or of pectorarie."
Chaucer C. T., 15, 949.

pa ri-ēt-ēs, s. pl. [PARIETES.]

pär i-ēt-ic, a. [Eng. pariet(in), and suff. -ic.] Derived from Pariahla parietata.

parietic-acid, s. [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

pa ri-ēt-in, s. [Lat. parietina, the distinctive name of a species of Parmelia (q.v.).] [USNIC-ACID.]

pa ri-ēt-inæ, s. [Lat. parietina = old, fallen down walls, ruins.] A piece of a wall: a ruin.

"Ruines of such bathes found in this island, amongst those parietines and rubbish of old Roman townes." — Burton Anatomy of Jelsachology, p. 238.

pa ri-ēt-o-, pref. [Lat. paries, genit. parietis] (q.v.) connect. (See compound.)

parieto-mastoid, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid and to the parietal bones. There is a parieto-mastoid suture.

parieto-splanchnic, parieto-visceral, a.

Comp. Anat.: Of or belonging to that nervous ganglion which supplies the walls of the mantle, gills, and the viscera in the higher mollusca.

pa ri lic, a. [Eng. (sarsa)parill(a); -ic.] Contained in or derived from sarsaparilla (q.v.).

parillic-acid, s. [SARSAPARILLIN.]

par im'-par, phr. [Lat.] Odd or even.

pa ri-næ, *pär-i-ä-næ, s. pl. [Lat. par(us) (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Titmouse proper; the typical sub-family of Paridae. Bill short, straight, tapering, entire or very slightly notched; lateral toes unequal; near tarsus shorter than the hind toe, which is large and strong. They are small and lively birds, seeking their food among the buds of trees, where they find and destroy numerous caterpillars, &c.

pär i nâr-i-ùm, s. [From parinari, the Guiana name of Parinarium cretense.]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. Between thirty and forty species are known. The fruit of Parinarium acutum is the rough-

skinned and Gray Plum of Sierra Leone. It is eaten, as are the kernels of *P. campestris* and *P. montanum*.

par-îng, *pâir-îng, *pr. par, a., & s.* [PAR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the Verb).

C. *As substantive :*

I. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of cutting or shaving off the extraneous or surface.

"That defect of this great master was but like the shaving of his beard, of the *paring* of his nails." *Howell's Letters*, bk. 1, § 1, let. 25.

2. That which is pared or shaved off; a clipping; the rind.

"The women lone
The parings forth; and all the clutter & care."
Chapman's Homer, Odys. v. 331

II. Technically :

1. *Agric.* : The act, process, or practice of paring or shaving off the surface of grass land for tillage; that which is pared off.

"In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth." *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. *Bookbinding :* Trimming the leather to show its edge so as to prevent a square projection at its terminating edge.

• *Paring and burning :*

Agric. : The operation of paring off the surface of old worn-out grass-lands, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which act as a powerful manure; and for the destruction of weeds, insects, &c.

paring chisel, *s.* A joiner's chisel having the bevel on one side, used in fitting and finishing; not differing essentially from a tinner-chisel (q.v.).

paring knife, *s.*

1. A knife used by wood-turners and others for roughing out work; it has a hook at one end passing through an eye-bolt in the block, allowing considerable freedom of motion; the block is secured to a lathe or work-bench by set-wr attachment.

2. A knife used for peeling fruit, having a guard to regulate the depth of cut.

3. A turner's hoof-paring tool.

1. *Surg.* : A knife used in removing the cuticle or ragged edges of parts which are to be placed in apposition that they may grow together.

paring-machine, *s.* A key-grooving machine.

paring plough, *s.*

Husbandry : A plough for cutting sods or turfs from the surface of the ground; a sod-plough.

paring-scissors, *s.*

Surg. : Scissors for trimming the edges of wounds or freshening the edges of fistulous openings, in order that they may grow together when brought in apposition and secured.

***par-in-gal**, *a.* [Anglo-Norman.] Equal.

par-î pás-sû, *plur.* [Lat.] With equal pace, steps, or progress. In law, a term signifying equally, in proportion; without undue preference; said especially of the creditors of an insolvent estate, who, with certain exceptions, are entitled to payment of their debts in shares proportioned to their respective claims.

par-î pin'-nate, *a.* [Lat. *par*, genit. *paris* = equal, and Eng. *pinnate*.]

Bot. (Of a leaf, &c.) : Equally pinnated; pinnated without a terminal leaflet or a tendril. Example, the leaf of the tuberous vetch.

par-îs (1), *s.* [Lat. *par*, genit. *paris* = equal, from the regular quaternary arrangement in the parts of the flower.]

Bot. : Herb Paris; a genus of Trilliacæ (*Leucogon*) of Liliacæ, tribe Trillidæe (*St. John's Herb*). Root-stock stout, sepals and petals three to five, narrow, patent, or reflexed; stamens six to twelve; berry, three to five-celled. Known species two or three, one of them British. [HERE-PARIS.]

Fâr-îs (2), *s.* [From the *Parisiî*, the Latin name of the original inhabitants.]

Geog. : The capital of France.

Paris-basin, *s.*

Geol. : A series of Tertiary deposits lying in

a cavity or depression in the Cretaceous rocks under and around Paris. The Terraines of the Paris-basin are many of them richly fossiliferous. [PARIS-GYPSUM.]

• Sometimes, as by M. Hebert, the term Paris basin is made to include also the Chalk in which the Tertiaries lie. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1872, ii, 104.)

Paris blue, *s.*

Chem. : A bright blue colouring matter, obtained by heating aniline with stannic chloride.

***Paris candle**, *s.* A large wax candle.

Paris gypsum, *s.*

Geol. : Gypsum belonging to the Lacustrine gypsaceous series of Montmartre. It is a granular crystalline rock, and, together with the associated marls, contains land and fluviatile shells and the skeletons of birds and mammals. Of the last about fifty species have been found, nearly four-fifths of them perissodactyle Ungulata. It was from this formation that Cuvier obtained the bones the study of which did so much to found the science of Comparative Anatomy.

Paris lake, *s.* [CARMINE-LAKE.]

Paris red, *s.*

Chem. : Finely divided ferric oxide, used for polishing optical glasses, gold and silver ornaments, &c.

***Pâr-is** (3), *s.* [See compound.]

Paris garden, *s.* A bear-garden; a noisy disorderly place; in reference to the bear-garden kept by Robert de Paris, on the banks of the Thames, in the reign of Richard I.

pâr-îsh, *par-îsch, *par-îsche, *par-ysh, *par-yshc, *s. & a.* [Fr. *paroisse*, from Lat. *parochia* = an ecclesiastical district, a parish; Gr. *παροικία* (*paroikia*) = a neighbourhood, a parish, from *παροικος* (*paroiikos*) = neighbouring; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *οικος* (*oikos*) = a house; Sp. *parroquia*; Ital. *parrocchia*.]

A. *As substantive :*

I. Ordinary Language :

1. In the same sense as II.

"My grate was faded, and in our grief
I of the parish ask relief."
Wordsworth, The Last of the Fleet.

2. *In America :* An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who chose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; a congregation.

II. Eccles. & Law : That circuit of ground committed to the care of one parson or vicar, or other minister having permanent cure of souls. (*Wharton*.)

• The origin of parishes is lost in antiquity, some believe they were of civil, but the majority that they were of ecclesiastical origin. Christianity established itself first at the leading centres of populations, whence it put forth missionary efforts in every direction. Many subordinate churches in each place thus arose around the mother church, and tended slowly to become more independent, having assigned to them a district within which to operate, after which financial endowments would follow. Many lords of manors built and endowed churches for their dependents, and to this day manors and parishes are in many places coterminous. In the early ages a parish was a bishop's as distinguished from an archbishop's see, but when the former was gradually parcelled out into smaller portions these latter began to be called parishes. Camden says that England was divided into parishes by Honorius, the second Archbishop of Canterbury (c. 630), but Selden has shown that long after this the clergy lived in common, and were not separately located in parishes. Bede, about A.D. 700, mentions the lay foundation of parishes, and they are alluded to in the laws of King Edgar (A.D. 970). Mr. Topley, F.G.S. (*loc. cit.*) gives topographical reasons for believing

"That whatever may have been the origin of manors or parishes as such, they both depend upon still older divisions of the land, and that these were not formed by the arbitrary act of church or king, but resulted necessarily from the great physical features of the country." *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1872), p. 197.

By the time of Pope Nicholas's taxation (A.D. 1288) the country parishes were settled as they remained till the Reformation. In

1520 there were 9,607, in 1831 those in England were 10,700, and in Scotland 948; and in 1903 in England about 15,000. In the Roman Church in England there are, properly speaking, no parishes. [MISSIONARY-DISTRICT.]

A parish is not merely an ecclesiastical division, it constitutes also an area for local government in matters civil, and is the smallest unit recognized for that purpose. For its officers, see Parish-officers. Of those who oversee impose rates for the relief of the poor, for maintaining the roads, the police, for sanitary purposes, &c. In some cases the parish is self-governed for certain of these purposes, but more generally it forms part of a union (q.v.). [QUOD VARIATA.]

B. *As adjective :*

1. Of or pertaining to a parish; connected with a parish; parochial, as, a *parish* church, *parish* records, &c.

2. Maintained by, or dependent on, the parish.

parish apprentices, *s. pl.* Apprentices bound out at the expense of the parish.

parish child, *s.* A child brought up at the expense of the parish; a pauper child.

parish clerk, *s.*

Eccles. : An official appointed by the incumbent to assist in various duties, for which, though not clerical, he is responsible. His remuneration consists partly of a salary, paid by the parish, and partly by a portion of the fees, the whole of which, however, belong in law to the incumbent.

parish council, *s.* An elective body (established by the Local Government Act, 1894) in rural parishes, with powers limited to a few matters, such as the appointment of overseers of the poor, management of recreation grounds and allotments, control of parochial charities, repair of footpaths, &c.

parish officers, *s. pl.* Churchwardens, overseers, and constables.

parish priest, *s.*

1. A clergyman who holds a parish as a benefice. He may be either a rector or a vicar. The title is confined in Ireland to the Roman Catholic priest of a parish.

2. A title often applied to any clergyman registered in his past and character, rather than in that of a preacher.

parish register, *s.* A book in which all births, deaths, and marriages that occur in the parish are registered. They are in the charge of the incumbent.

parish top, *s.* [TOWNS-TOPE.]

***par-îsh en, *par-îs schen**, *s.* [D. Fr. *paroisson*, from Eccles. Lat. *parochia*; *en*, a parishioner (q.v.). (*Chaucer*, *C. T.*, 484.)

***pâr-îsh îng**, *s.* [Eng. *parish*; *en*, a hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. (*Hollivell*.)

***pa-rîsh-îon-âl, *pa-rîsh-îon-âl**, [Mod. Eng. *parishion* = a parishioner; Eng. *en*, suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial.

"They intend only to signify *parishioner* and *parishioner*."
Eng. & Sp. Dict. - Defence of Don Quixote, p. 413.

pa-rîsh-îon-êr, *pa-rîsh-ôn-êr, *s.* [Mod. Eng. *parishioner*; *en*.] One who belongs to a parish.

"The *parishioners* are not exempted from the blindness and wisdom of the priest." *L. De Witt, Sermon*.

Pa-rîsh-î-ân, a, & s. [Fr. *Parisien*.]

A. *As adj.* : Of or pertaining to Paris or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.* : A native or inhabitant of Paris.

Parisian gold coloured alloy, *s.* A tinctious gold.

Parisian white metal, *s.* An alloy composed of copper, 69 s. parts; zinc, 20 s. parts; nickel, 12 s. parts; and bismuth, 17.

par-îs schen, *s.* [PARISIEN.]

Pa-rîsh-î-ênne, (Fr.) A female native or inhabitant of Paris.

pâr-î-site, *s.* [Mod. Fr. Paris; suff. *-ite* (M 3).]

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl, *cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.*
-cian, tian = shan. -tion, sion = shün. -cion, -zhun. -cious, -tious, sious = shus. bic, die, &c. = bel, del.

par *v.* A mineral, occurring in crystals, associated with quartz at the crystalline mines of Mass., New York, &c. Crystallization hexagonal, *d* = 2.85 (4.5). Sp. gr. 4.35. Lustre vitreous, gray to brownish on cleavage planes, green, bluishish; streak, yellowish-white; translucent. Composed of carbonic acid, 44.7 per cent; silica, 10.3; protoxide of iron, 10.0; protoxide of barium, 14.0; oxide of calcium, 14.0; but, which corresponds to the formula
(CaO, FeO, BaOCO₂)₂ · 3(CaCO₃)

par i sol ó gýs, *s.* [Gr. *παράσιος* (*parisios*) = to say openly, suff. *-sios*.] The use of equivocal or ambiguous language.

par is typh nin, *s.* [Eng. *paris* (1); (*Styph*-) *-in* and suff. *-is*.] (*Chocó*).

Par, *v.* C₁₂H₁₄O₁₀. A bitter substance contained, together with paridin, in the leaves of *Passiflora alata*. It is an amorphous mass, soluble in cold water, but resolved by boiling into glucose and paridin.

par i syl lab ic, **par i syl lab ic al**, *a.* [Lat. *paris* = equal, and Eng. *syllable*, *syllabical*; Fr. *parisyllabique*.] Having equal or like syllables; applied to those nouns in inflected languages which have the same number of syllables in the nominative and the oblique cases.

pa rit i um (or t as sh), *s.* [Latinised from the Malabar name.]

Pa, *v.* A genus of Hibiscæe, sometimes merged in Hibiscus. *Passiflora tuberosa* furnishes a good fibre used for mats, ropes, &c. *P. tubosa*, the Mountain Mohoe of Cuba and Jamaica, is a fine tree yielding a greenish blue timber, which is largely employed in Jamaica for cabinet-making.

par i tór, **par i tór**, *s.* {An abbrev. of *Paripator* (p. v.).} An apparatus.

par i tor le, *s.* [Fr. *paratoire*.] The joint secretary or pollitroy.

par i ty, *s.* [Fr. *parité*, from Lat. *paritas*, *-us*, = equality; *par* = equal; Sp. *paridad*; Ital. *parità*.] The quality or state of being equal; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

"Their agreement in essential characters makes rather an identity than a parity."—*Idem*, *Vanity of Ignorance*, ch. xv.

park, **parehe**, *s.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *parc* (A.S. *parceoc*), now spelt *paradise*, (p. v.); cf. It. & Gael. *parce*; Wel. *parc*; *parcy*; Bret. *park*; Dut. *park*; Sw. & Dan. *park*; Ger. *park*; Fr. *parc*; Ital. *parco*; Sp. *parque*; Low Lat. *parcos*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining a mansion, and used for purposes of recreation or the grazing of deer, cattle, and sheep.

"While in the park I sang, the first time deer attend my person, and I never to be."—*Walter*, *At Poushurst*.

2. A piece of ground, of any size, in or close to a town, and open to the public for purposes of recreation, pleasure, or exercise, subject to the regulations of the local authority.

3. An inclosed piece of ground for tillage or pasture; a cultivated field; a paddock, (p. v.).

4. A large net placed on the margin of the sea with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide, (p. v.).

II. Technical:

1. *Parc* (See extract).

1. *Parc* is an inclosed chase, extending only over a certain amount of ground. The park, indeed, properly signifies a deer park, but yet it is not every common deer park, in which sufficient pleasure-ground appears, or a paddock, or a stock with a herd of deer, &c. It may constitute a legal park, for the same ground, or of least immemorial prescription, is not to be taken away.—*Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, bk. ii. c. 35.

2. *Parc* differs from a *chase* in being inclosed, while the latter is always open and boundless, and not having peculiar courts and officers of laws.

3. *Parc* is the space occupied by the animals, waggons, porters, and servants of all kind, whether of powder, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, &c. When brought together, it also the objects themselves; as, a park of waggons, a park of artillery, &c.

(*) (1) *Evangelical park*:
Mit.: The whole equipment of stores, tools, &c., belonging to the engineer branch of an army; also the space occupied by these, and the camp of the officers and men.

(2) *Park of artillerie*:
Mit.: The train of artillery, with carriages, cannon, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army into the field; also the space occupied by such train.

(3) *Park of provisions*:
Mit.: The place where the sutlers pitch their tents for the sale of provisions; the place where the bread waggons are stationed.

park hack, *s.* A hack for riding in a public park.

park keeper, *s.* One who has the charge or custody of a park.

"All that the Queen could do was to order the park keepers not to admit Sir John again within the gates."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

park phaeton, *s.* A small, low carriage for use in parks.

park, **par rok**, *v. & t.* [PARK, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To inclose in a park.
"How are we *parked*, and bounded in a pale."—*Shakspeare*, *A Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

2. To inclose or shut up in any way.
"A *parked* in pines, the person had knoweth."—*Pope*, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 114.

3. To collect together and mass in a compact body, as, *to park* artillery.

B. Intransitive: To walk or rule about in a public park. (*Brooker*: *Love & Vanity*.)

par ka, *s.* [Etym. not apparent; possibly from a proper name.]

Parakant: A hypothetical genus erected for the reception of certain berry-like bodies found in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. They have been described under the name of *Parkeo decipiens*, and are probably the eggs of large Eurypterids. (ERACTINARIA.)

parlé bâne, *s.* [Eng. *park*, and *banc*.]

Bot.: *Ascomium theophrastianum*.

park èr, **park are**, **par eoure**, **park ere**, *s.* [Eng. *park*; *-er*.] A park-keeper.

"Sants in the levels none" said the *parkers*."—*Belshazzar's Feast*, ii. 282.

par kër i a, *s.* [Named after Wm. Kitchen Parker, a writer on Foreanimeria for the Ray Society.]

Parakant: According to Carpenter a genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, occurring in the Upper Greensand of Britain in the form of spheres, sometimes over an inch in diameter. According to Carter *Parkeia* is a Hydrozoon, allied to the recent *Hydractinia*.

park èr ship, *s.* [Eng. *park*; *-ship*.]

The office or post of a park-keeper.

"If a man grant by his deeds to another the office of *parkery* of a park, the estate which he hath in the office is upon condition in law . . . that the parker shall well and lawfully keep the park."—*Nelson*: *Laws of England*, vol. *Game*, p. 194 (ed. 1726).

parkes ine, *s.* [Named after its inventor, Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham; suff. *-ior*.] (*Chem.*) A substance made from cast-iron and trichloride of sulphur, and shown by Mr. Parkes at the Exhibition in 1862. He intended it to be used for door handles, book-covers, picture frames, &c., but it did not answer his expectations, and it is scarcely ever heard of now.

park i a, *s.* [Named after Mungo Park (1771-1806), the African explorer.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Parkia* (p. v.). The seeds of *Parkia africana*, the African Locust-tree, are roasted like coffee, bruised, and allowed to ferment in water; they are then washed and pounded, the powder being made into cakes which are a sauce for meat; the ferriugineous matter around the seeds is made into a pleasant drink, or into a sweetmeat. *P. inaequalis*, a tree growing in Martaban, exudes a red resin.

par ki è æ, *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parki*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Mimosæe (p. v.).

park in sô ni a, *s.* [Named after John Parkinson, a London apothecary, author of the *Theatrum Botanicum*.]

Bot.: A genus of Eucalyptineæ. *Parkinsonia aculeata*, called in Jamaica the Jerusalem Thorn, with ligulate leaves with small leaflets, is a native of America but is cultivated as a hedge-tree in India (especially in Malabar), and in other hot countries. It yields a beautiful white fibre which has been recommended for paper-making, but must be mixed with other more tenacious fibres. In the Punjab the small branches are given to goats for fodder.

park ish, *a.* [Eng. *park*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a park; parklike.

"A disciple of Keat had the civility to render this splendid old mansion . . . more parkish, as he was pleased to call it."—*Scott*: *Prose Works* (ed. 1846), vol. xvi. p. 97.

park leaves, *s. pl.* [Eng. *park*, and *leaves*.]

Bot.: *Hypericum Androsavicum*.

park like, *a.* [Eng. *park*, and *like*.] Resembling a park.

"Tracts of grass interspersed here and there in parklike fashion with clumps of trees."—*Baily*, *Photograph*, March 9, 1855.

par lançe, **par le ance**, **par lence**, *s.* [O. Fr. from *parler*, pr. par. of *parler* = to speak.] Conversation, talk, discourse, conference.

"To down his voice that doth for *parlance* come."—*Heywood*: *Four Princes*, i. 1.

¶ In common parlance: In ordinary language, in the ordinary or usual mode of speech.

par lant, *s.* [Fr. pr. par. of *parler* = to speak.] One who speaks, discusses, or discusses.

parle, *s.* [PARLEY.]

1. Speech. (*Scott*.)

"A tocher's use word in a true lover's *parle*, . . . But, give me my love, and a fig for the war!"—*Barnes*: *Jay's the Bell*.

2. A conference with a view to coming to an agreement; a parley.

"The great Turke sent to have a communication and *parle*."—*Barkington*: *Voyages*, ii. 90.

parle, *v.* [PARLE, *s.*] To talk, to converse, to speak; to enter into a conference; to parley.

"They began to *parle* upon composition."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 179.

par lé eûe, **par leÿ eûe**, *v. & t.* [Fr. *parler à quene* = to speak at the tail.] In the Presbyterian Church, to recapitulate, as the minister of a congregation, the substance of the addresses given by his brother ministers who have come to help him.

par lé eûe, **par leÿ eûe**, *s.* [PARLEURE, *v.*] A recapitulation of discourses previously delivered.

parle ment, *s.* [Fr. = speaking; *parler* = to speak.] [PARLIAMENT.]

1. A conference, a consultation.

"He sent to his barons a *parlement* to hold."—*Robert de Breton*, p. 214.

2. A place for conference or consultation.

parlesy, **parlesi**, **parlesyc**, *s.* [PARALYSIS.] [PARELYSIS, *p. v.*]

"The *parlesy* has his a side."—*Curse*, *Monti*, ii. 217.

par leÿ, *v.* [Fr. *parler* = to speak.] PARLEY, *s.*

1. To talk, to speak, to converse, to confer.

"He *parleÿs* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed."—*Beaumont*: *On the Unhappy*.

2. To confer with an enemy, with a view to coming to an agreement or arrangement, as on the exchange of prisoners, the surrender of a fort, the cessation of arms, &c.

"They are at hand, to *parley* on to fight."—*Shakspeare*: *King John*, ii.

parleÿ voo, *v.* [Fr. *parlez-vous* = Do you speak (English, French, &c.)?] To speak a foreign language, esp. French. (*Shakspeare*.)

"Gunning, and what sauleth ealy *parleÿ* saying."—*Bartholomew*: *Angelsby leg.*, *Bezaux's* *Ital.*

par leÿ, *s.* [Fr. *parler* = speech, talk; *parler* = to speak, from Low Lat. *parabolus* = to discourse, to talk, *parabolus* = a talking, from Lat. *parabolus* = a parable (p. v.).] [PARALYSIS, PAROLE.] A discourse, a discussion; a conference or consultation; speech; a conference between enemies with a view to coming to an arrangement or agreement on some point, as the exchange of prisoners, &c.

"Without farther question or *parleÿ*."—*Longfellow*: *Mosses*, *Stoddard*, v.

fâte, **fat**, **fare**, **amidst**, **what**, **fáll**, **father**: **wê**, **wêt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hèr**, **thère**: **pine**, **pít**, **síre**, **sír**, **marine**: **gò**, **pòt**, **or**, **wore**, **wòlf**, **work**, **who**, **sôn**: **mùte**, **cùb**, **eùre**, **unite**, **eùr**, **rùle**, **fùll**: **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = è; ey = â; qu = kw.

To beat (or sound) a parley: To beat a drum or sound a trumpet as the signal of a desire to hold a parley or conference with an enemy.

par lia mēnt, 'par la ment, 'par lement, 'parlyament, s. [Fr. parlement - as speaking, a parleying, a supreme court, from parler = to speak; Low Lat. parliamentum, Sp., Port., & Ital. parlamento.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A conference, a discussion. "First they held her parliament at." Rowland of the Tower.

2. In the same sense as II. 1. "A parliament, so principled, will seek." All ancient schools of enquiry in disgrace. Young, The Public Affairs.

3. A meeting of persons, for conference or deliberation, espec., an assembly to deliberate on and determine affairs of state; a national assembly, a general council. "They made request that it might be lawful for them to assemble a parliament of Galles at a certain day." - Godefre, Cesar, fol. 22.

4. In France before the Revolution of 1789, one of several judicial courts of the country.

5. Gingerbread in small thin hard cakes. "Grisp parlements with hollywags." - A. H. Smith, Recolled Addresses.

II. Technically:

1. Hist.: Blackstone says that the first use of the French word parliament, to signify a General Assembly of the State, was under Louis VII. of France about the middle of the twelfth century. With this view Littré essentially agrees.

(1) The English Parliament. (2) The Imperial Parliament: The legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign and the Houses of Lords and Commons. It arose long prior to the union of the kingdoms as the English Parliament. The first use of the word parliament in the statutes of England is in the preamble to the Statute of Westminster, A.D. 1272. The germ of the institution existed, however, long before the name arose. Each of the kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, or octarchy, seems to have had its witenagemote, or meeting of wise men, which, on the union of the several kingdoms, became united into one great assembly or council. In Edward the Confessor's law de Wifotha, a tenth is confirmed to the Church by the king, the barons, and the people. The laws and charters of the early Norman kings mention only abbots, barons, &c. In 1176 there was a council of bishops, earls, barons, knights, and men. Writs A.D. 1266 are still extant summoning knights, citizens, and burghesses to Parliament. The statute 2 Edward II. (1322) recognises Parliament as having for some time existed, and with a constitution essentially the same as now. The powers of Parliament are very great. Not merely can it destroy any ministry, it can alter, and has in fact altered, the succession to the throne. At the Reformation it transferred property enjoyed by the Church of Rome and altered the national religion, endowing Protestantism with money given for Roman Catholic purposes. Parliament is called together by the sovereign, who appoints the time and place of meeting, and opens the proceedings by the delivery of a speech, either personally or by deputy. Each house can adjourn, but neither can be prorogued except by the sovereign. Each judges of its own privileges. Members of both houses are free from arrest or imprisonment on civil actions, but their property can be seized for debt. No quorum is needed for the transaction of business in the Upper House; forty is the quorum in the Lower. [FRANCISE-BILL, COMMONS, LORDS, REFORM.]

(3) French Parliament: A parliament arising about 987. It met at different places. In 1190 Philip Augustus instituted the Parliament of Paris. In 1302 it was divided into three chambers. It was suppressed in 1771, revived in 1774, demanded a meeting of the States-General in 1787, and was superseded by the National Assembly Nov. 3, 1789. A French parliament still exists, but not the name.

(4) Irish Parliament: A parliament held in Ireland when it was an independent country. In 1295 writs for knights of the shires were issued. It met for the last time on Aug. 2, 1800, the union with Great Britain having terminated its existence. [PARLIAMENTS.]

(5) Scottish Parliament: A parliament held in Scotland when it was an independent country. It has been traced back to a council held at Seone under the auspices of John Balliol, in 1292. There was but a single house, consisting of lords temporal and spiritual, occasionally with burghesses. Having passed the Act of Union with England on Jan. 16, 1707, its last meeting took place on April 22 of that year.

2. Law: An assembly of the members of the Middle and Inner Temple to consult on the affairs of the society.

Parliament Christmas, s. A name sometimes given to Christmas-day, on the change from the old style to the new.

parliament heel, s.

Naut.: The position of a ship when careened.

par lia mēnt al, par lia mēnt all, s. [Eng. parliament; all.] Of or pertaining to parliament; parliamentary. "Such parliament all notes & proceedings, as then were used by parliament in this kings time." - Fox, Mactara, p. 43.

par lia mēn tār ĩ an, a. & s. [Eng. parliament; tar; an.]

A. Is adj.: Belonging to the party known as parliamentarians; supporting the side of the parliament against Charles I. "The severities of the parliament train visitors in 1645." - Wood, Atheneum, vol. 3.

B. As substantive:

Eng. Hist.: One of those who supported the side of the parliament against Charles I. in the Civil War.

"In defence of Charles and the elasticity of his queen against the parliamentarians." - Wallace, Auld of Bant., vol. 6, ch. 11.

par lia mēn ta rĭy, a. [Fr. parlementaire; Sp. & Ital. parlamentario.]

1. Of or pertaining to parliament - as, parliamentary authority, parliamentary proceedings.

2. Enacted, ordained, or done by parliament.

"Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by parliamentary acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons." - Little, Orig. of Jurispr., p. 8.

3. According to the rules, regulations, and usages of parliament, or of legislative bodies.

1. Fit for parliament, or a legislative assembly; as, parliamentary language.

parliamentary agent, s. A person, usually a solicitor, whose profession is to promote or oppose the passing of private bills through parliament, and to manage other private business in parliament.

parliamentary committee, s. A committee of members of either house of parliament, to which is referred the inquiry into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house by examining witnesses. All private bills, and such public bills as the house may determine, are referred to committees of either house for inquiry, before they are sanctioned by the houses.

parliamentary train, s. A train which, by enactment of parliament, every railway company is obliged to run at least once a day each way, for the convenience of third-class passengers at the charge of not more than one penny per mile.

'par lia mēn tēcr', s. [Eng. parliament; -ocr.] A parliamentarian (q.v.).

"All (one) excepted proved zealous parliamentarians in the beginning of the Rebellion, 1642." - Wood, Atheneum, vol. 4.

par'line, s. [Eng. par, and line.] The mean or normal line of a barometer for a given station.

'par lish, n. [PARLOURS.]

par'loür, 'par ler, 'par lur, 'par lor, s. [O. Fr. parloir (Fr. parloir), from parler = to speak.]

1. The room or apartment in a convent in which the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with their friends and visitors.

2. The ordinary living or sitting-room in a house, usually occupied by the family who they have no company, as distinguished from the drawing-room, which is intended for the reception of company.

"There was a Tapestry Company, which would soon furnish pretty languages for all the parlours of the middle class." - Mac Intyre, Hist. Eng., ch. XV.

3. A room in taverns and the like, kept more private and more select than the tap-room, in which customers can sit down and converse socially while partaking of refreshment.

parlour boarder, s. A boarder who dines with the family, a pupil in a school who has meals with the teacher's family.

parlour skate, s. A skate on rollers for use on a floor or carpet. [SKATE.]

par lous, a. The old pronunciation of parloir (q.v.).

1. Dangerous, perilous. "Thou art in a parlous state." - Shakspeare, Othello, II. 2.

2. Venturesome, daring; inclined to expose oneself to danger. "A parlous boy." - Shakspeare, Richard III. II. 4.

3. Sharp, shrewd, keen. "Made it drink with this parlous criticism." - Holt in Account, on Remonstrant's Debates.

par' lous lÿ, adv. [Eng. parlous; lÿ.] In a perilous manner; dangerously, venturesomely, keenly, shrewdly, &c. "Who, by this thorn, had he not parlously." - Kellerman, Paradise Wedding, 1. 2.

par' lous nēss, s. [Eng. parlous; -ness.] The quality or state of being parlous; peril, oneness, peril, venturesomeness, keenness, shrewdness.

par ma çēt ĩ, s. [See def.] A contempt, of spiritually (q.v.). "The sovereignest thing on earth Was parmaceti, for an ointment's use." - Shakspeare, Henry IV. I. 3.

par mēl, a. [PARMELIA.] Contained in or derived from Parmelia parietina.

parmel red, s. Chem.: The red coloring matter contained in Parmelia parietina.

parmel yellow, s. Chem.: The yellow coloring matter contained in Parmelia parietina. It appears to consist chiefly of chlorophyllan acid.

par mē li a, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥαπαρ (parma) - a light shield.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Parmeliaceæ. Thallus spreading, lobed, foliaceous; apothecia orbicular, fixed by a central point beneath. About thirty species are British. Parmelia parietina is the Common Yellow Wall-Lichen. It contains a yellow coloring matter called parietin (q.v.). P. scrobilata is common on trees. It, with P. campylodes, P. cavaleta, P. conspersa, P. fraxinea, P. furcata, and P. sarcocolla, &c. yields usamine. P. parietina is said to be an astringent and febrifuge. P. laetivirens is the Rose Lichen (q.v.). P. parvula is specially valuable as a dye.

par mē li ā çē a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. parmilio; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -icæ.]

Bot.: An order of Lichenales. Gymnocarpous or open-fruited lichens bearing sessile shields, having their borders formed by the surface of the thallus. Three suborders or tribes, Peltigeni, Epimemchani, and Licheneti. The typical suborder has the disk first erect and a horizontal thallus. Chief genera, Lecanora and Parmelia (q.v.).

par mē li ā çē a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. parmilio; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -icæ.]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Gymnocarphales. (Lecolli.)

'Par mēn ĩ a nist, s. [Name of an Armenian, Bishop of Caithay, an antagonist of Augustine, Bishop of Hippo.]

Church Hist. (Pl.). The same as DOXASTES (q.v.).

par mēn tĭ èr a, s. [From Augustus Parmentier, a French botanist, who introduced it into France.]

Bot.: A genus of Cressentaceæ. It contains two trees with white or greenish campanulate corollas. The cucumber-like fruit of Persea coccinifera is eaten in Mexico. P. coccoloba is the Mexican Castillee.

Par mē şan, a. & s. [See def.]

A. Is adj.: Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy; spent applied to a cheese-kind of cheese manufactured there.

B. As subst.: Parmesan cheese.

parophite-rock, s.

Parol.: A rock occurring in Canada consisting wholly of parophite (q.v.).

pār-ōp-sī-ā, s. [Gr. *παροψίς* (*paropsis*) = a dainty side-dish.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceæ. The fruit of *Paropsis dulcis* is eaten in Madagascar.

* **pār-ō-quet** (qu as k), s. [PARAKEET.]

pār-ō-tī-ā, s. [Gr. *παρωτίς* (*parōtis*) = a curl by the side of the ear.]

Ornith.: A genus of Paradisoideæ, with one species, *Paradisus serripennis*, the Six-shafted Bird of Paradise, from New Guinea. The general colour is velvety-black, with metallic reflections. Back of head crested, with three webless shafts, terminated by a spatule, springing from each side; upper part of breast covered with a broad, metallic shield, from gold to coppery bronze and greenish-blue.

pār-rōt-id, n. & s. [Gr. *παρωτίς* (*parōtis*), genit. *παρωτίδος* (*parōtidōs*); pref. *par-*, and *ōs* (*ōis*), genit. *ōros* (*ōtis*) = the ear.]

A. As adj.: Situated near the ear.

¶ There are *parotid* fasciæ, nerves, veins, and glands.

B. As subst. (Pl.): The parotid glands (q.v.).

parotid glands, s. pl.

Anat.: A pair of glands situated, one on each side the cheek, near the junction of the upper and lower jaws. Their chief function is the secretion of pure saliva through the parotid duct, to assist in the processes of mastication and deglutition.

† **pār-rō-tis**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *παρωτίς* (*parōtis*) = (1) a tumour on the parotid gland (q.v.); (2) that gland itself.]

Pathol.: [For det. see etym.]

pār-ō-tī-tis, s. [Eng., &c. *parotid*(s) (q.v.); -*tis*.]

Pathol.: The same as MUMPS (q.v.).

pār-ō-vār-i-ūm, s. [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium*.] [OVARY.]

Anat.: Kobelt's name for certain scattered tubules lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary. Called also the Organ of Rosenmüller.

pār-ōx-ysm, **par ox isme**, s. [Fr. *paroxysme*, from Lat. *paroxysmus*; Gr. *παροξυσμός* (*paroxysmos*) = irritation, the fit of a disease; *παροξύνω* (*paroxynō*) = to provoke, to irritate; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *ἀξύνω* (*axynō*) = to sharpen, to provoke; ἄξινος (*axinos*) = sharp; Sp. & Port. *paroxismo*; Ital. *paroxismo*, *paroxissimo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Any sudden and violent action or fit; a convulsion; a spasmodic affection.

"Returning *paroxysms* of diffidence and despair."—South *Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 6.

3. A quarrel.

"The *paroxysm* betwixt Paul and Barnabas."—Father *Peugh's* *Sight*, iv, l. 29.

II. Technically:

1. *Pathol.*: The exacerbation of a disease at periodic times. Used chiefly of fever or spasm.

2. *Geol.*: A particularly violent outburst of volcanic or other energy.

pār-ōx-ys-mal, n. [Eng. *paroxysm*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by paroxysms; caused by a paroxysm or convulsion of nature.

† **pār-ōx-ys-mal-ly**, adv. [Eng. *paroxysmal*; -*ly*.] In a paroxysmal manner; by or with paroxysms.

† **pār-ōx-ys-mic**, n. [Eng. *paroxysm*; -*ic*.] Of the nature of a paroxysm; paroxysmal, spasmodic.

"Supposing that [inspiration] to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmal*."—C. Kingsley *Alton Locke*, ch. xv.

* **pār-ōx-ys-mist**, s. [Eng. *paroxysm*; -*ist*.] *Geol.*: The same as CATASTROPHIST (q.v.).

pār-ōx-ý-tōne, n. & s. [Gr. *παροξυστός* (*paroxysstos*).]

A. As adj.: In Greek grammar applied to a word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

B. As subst.: A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

par-pōint, n. Cf. Fr. *parpaing* = perpend (q.v.). (See compound.)

parpoint work, s.

Masonry: Squared stones laid in stretch-course and with header-courses at intervals of, say three feet.

par-quet (qu as k), s. [Fr.] [PARQUETRY.]

1. That part of the floor of a theatre or music-hall between the orchestra and pit.

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

parquetage (as par-kēt-āg), s. [Fr.] The same as PARQUETRY (q.v.).

par-quet-éd (qu as k), n. [Eng. *parquet*; -*éd*.] Formed or worked in parquetry; ornamented or inlaid with or as with parquetry.

par-quet-rý (qu as k), s. [Fr. *parqueterie*, from *parquet* = an inlaid floor, dimin. from *par* = an inclosure,] [PARQ, s.] Inlaid wood-work in geometric patterns, generally composed of two different tints, and principally used for floors.

par-quette (qu as k), s. [Fr.] The same as PARQUET (q.v.).

parr, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gael. and Ir. *bradan* = a salmon. (Mitha).]

Ichthy.: The popular name of what was formerly believed to be a distinct salmonid species, *Salmo salaudus*, common in British rivers.

"Shaw has demonstrated in the most conclusive manner, that those small salmonids, which are generally called *Parr*, are the offspring of the salmon, and that in our waters, from seven to eight inches long, have their sexual organs fully developed, and that their milk has all the impregnating properties of the seminal fluid of a much older and larger fish. That this *Parr* is not a distinct species—as has been again maintained by Gutch—is further proved by the circumstance that these exactly mature *Parr* are absolutely identical in their zoological characters with the immature *Parr*, which are undoubtedly young salmon, and that as *Parr* has ever been found with mature ova.—Guther, *Study of Fishes*, p. 629.

parr-marks, s. pl.

Ichthy.: Dark cross-bands on the young of the species of the genus *Salmo*.

"In some waters River trout remain small, and frequently retain the *parr-marks* all their lifetime; at certain seasons a great number of these *parr-marks*, rendering them invisible for a time, but they reappear in time, at one distinct as soon as the scales are removed."—Guther, *Study of Fishes*, p. 632.

parr-stage, s

Ichthy.: The first stage in the existence of many of the Salmonidae.

"Not only the salmon, but also the other species of salmon, the grayling, and probably also the Coregoni, pass through a *parr-stage* of growth."—Eucye, *Bird*, vol. 9th, xviii, 325.

pār-ra, s. [Lat. = a bird of evil omen, perhaps the wheat-ear.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of Parrina (q.v.). [ACANA.]

pār-ra-keēt, **pār-ā-keēt**, s. [Fr. *parraquet*.]

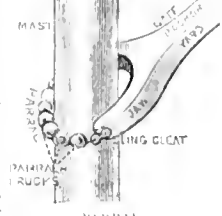
Ornith.: A popular name for any of the smaller long-tailed parrots. The word is in common use, but is applied without any strict scientific limitation to birds of different genera, and even of different families. Generally speaking, any old-world parrot with a moderate bill, long and more or less graduated tail, with the ends of the feathers narrowed, and high and slender tarsus, is called a parakeet. The Crested Parakeet, or Parakeet Cuckoo, is *Nymphicus nova-hollandiæ*; the genus *Platyseris* contains the Wide-tailed Parakeets, and *Platycercus cabulensis* and *P. vitiensis* are known respectively as the Yellow-bellied, and the Rose or Nonpareil Parakeet, sometimes called the Rosella Parrot. *Prioniturus forbesii* is the Ground Parakeet, and Grass Parakeet is a popular name for the Australian genus *Melopsittacus*. *Fulvouscops torquatus*, the Rose-angled Parakeet, is a familiar cage-bird, as is the Alexandrine Parakeet (*Platycercus alexandrinæ*), so named from the supposition that it was brought to Europe by Alexander the Great. It was well known to the Greeks and Romans, and Ovid has described it in one of his daintiest Elegies (Im. ii, 6).

"Parakeet" itself in various ways in English is usually applied to the smaller kinds of Parrots; especially those which have long tails, not as *parakeet* in French which is used as a general term for all Parrots.—Eucye, *Bird*, vol. 9th, xviii, 323.

pār-ral, **pār-reļ**, s. [An abbrev. of *apparel* (q.v.).]

1. *Naut.*: The hoop or collar of greased

rope by which a yard is shackled to the mast at the slugs, the parrel slipping on the mast as the yard is raised or lowered. Iron parrels are now in common use. The parrel is connected to slugs, cleats on the yard, and has string upon it parrel-trucks or small wooden globes to prevent friction or binding against the mast in hoisting or lowering.



The parrel, lifts, and cleat lines, when are gone. *Fallooners' Ship*, p. 63, 11.

2. *Arch.*: A chimney-piece; the ornaments of a fireplace.

parral rope, s. *Naut.*: A single rope, well served, and formed into a collar around a mast for shugging an upper yard.

parral truck, s. [PARRAL, s.]

* **parro**, n. [An abbrev. of A.S. *sperran*; Ger. *sperran* = to shut.] To enclose, to confine, to bar in. (*Parro* a *Garra*, p. 225.)

pār-rhē-şī-ā, **pār-rhē-şy**, s. [Gk., from *παρ* (*para*) = all, and *ρήσις* (*rhēsis*) = a speaking; *ρήσις* (*rhēsis*) = to speak.]

Rhet.: Freedom in speaking; reprehension, re-heck.

"An honest and innocent *parroch*, to freedom of speech"—*Imman* *Years of the Church*, p. 274.

pār-ri-çid-ā-l, n. Lat. *parricidialis*, *parricidialis*, from *parricida* = a parricide (q.v.).

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of parricide; involving the crime of the murder of a parent.

2. Committing or guilty of parricide.

"in brothers and on fathers empty beds The killers by their *parricidal* hands" *May Queen*, vii.

pār-ri-çide, s. [Fr., from Lat. *parricida* = a murderer of his father; *parricidius* = the murder of one's father; from *patris*, genit. *patris* = a father, and *çido* (in comp. *çido*) = to kill; It. & Sp. *parricida* = the murderer of a father; *parricidio* = the murder of a father.]

1. (Lat. *parricida*). One who murders his father. (Sometimes extended to the murder of a mother.)

2. One who murders an ancestor, or one to whom he owes reverence.

3. The murderer of a parent, or one to whom reverence is due.

"Innocent sons their mingled fathers wound, And, lest the merit of the crime be lost, With dreadful joy the *parricide* they boast" *Keats*, *Lucan*, iv.

* 4. (See EXTRACT.)

"By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of ones parents or children, was punished in a more severe manner than any other kind of homicide. After being secured, the delinquents were sewed up in a leaden sack with a live dog, a viper, and an ape, and so cast into the sea."—*Blackstone's Commentaries*, bk. iv, ch. xiv.

* **pār-ri-çid-i-ōus**, **par i çidous**, n. [Lat. *parricidius* = parricide.] The same as PARRICIDIAL (q.v.).

"That is, he is now paid in his own way, the *parricidius* animal [the viper] and punishment of him there is upon him."—*Keats*, *Lucan*, bk. iv, ch. xiv.

pār-ri-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *parri*(o); fem. pl. adj. null. *ovæ*.]

Ornith.: Jacquin's, a sub-family of Rallidae. (*Parri* a *sho*, s.) The claws are very long and straight.

par-riçh, **par ridge**, s. [Portug. s.]

pār-rōck, s. [A.S. *par*, *sperran*, s.] A profit, an inclosure, a small field. (*Par* s.) [PARROCK.]

* **pār-rōck**, **par rok**, n. [PARROCK, s.] [PARROCK.]

par-rōt, **par at**, **par rat**, s. [Fr. = a proper name, dimin. of *Par*.]

I. Det. = a Latinism.

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

"And wandering thus, cut on down in those unknown ways, being constrained by to catch flies, and dogs, mice, cats, *parrots*, and monkeys."—*Lucan*, *Lucan*, bk. vi, 6.

2. *Parrot*. (D. A. C. C. Ave. chattering, or gossip.) ... One who imitates or repeats the actions or speeches of another.

II. *Parrot*. (Fr. *parrot*.) The popular name for any individual of a well-known group of birds from the warmer regions of the globe, recognizable by the brilliant, and in some cases 20000, coloration of their plumage, and the facility with which many of them, not only the genera *Ceryle*, *Falcones*, and *Psittacines*, acquire a set of repeat words and phrases.

The most remarkable instances, see H. F. L. *Parrot*; M. J. *Parrot*; J. *Parrot*, *Parrot*. The best known mention of parrots occurs in Ctesias, a Greek historian of the fifth century B.C., who describes a bird which he calls *Barraco* (*Parrot*), concerning which Pliny, *Natural History*, B. 10, ch. 9th, xviii, c. 20 says: "There cannot be much talk in it, although that he had before him a male example of what is now commonly known as the Blossom-head Parakeet, and to which he assigns as *Parrotus caprea phala*, an inhabitant of many parts of India."

The classification of the Parrots is unsettled, and will be dealt with under *Psittacine*, which division has been made an order, a sub-order, and a family by different taxonomists. Many parrots are familiar cage birds in England; but probably the best known is the African Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*), of simple glossy gray plumage with a red tail. It accommodates itself readily to captivity, and attains a great age. The Parrots embrace a number of widely divergent forms, from the grossly plumbed macaws to the soberly clad owl-parrot, and they differ not less in their habits than in their outward appearance; for while the majority are fruit-eaters, some are honey-eaters, and one species is said, on the authority of Dr. Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*), to be carnivorous. [Cockatoo, Macaw, Parakeet.]

The almost universal distribution of Parrots wherever the climate is sufficiently mild or uniform to furnish them with a perennial supply of food, no less than their varied details of organization, combined with a great uniformity of general type, fit them in an unmistakable language, of a very remote antiquity. [Wallace *Long Island*, p. 100.]

2. *Parrot*. (Fr. *parrot*.) The parrot-fish (q.v.).

parrot-coal, *s.* (*Fr.*) A name given to anthracite (q.v.), because of the crackling or chattering noise it makes when burnt.

parrot fish, *s.* [PARROT-WRASSE.]

parrot form, *s.* Any individual of the different genera popularly known as parrots, but not of the parrot-fish.

The home of the vast majority of parrot forms is unquestionably within the tropics, but the great fact that Parrot is the tropical bird only as a great hawk. [Wallace *Long Island*, p. 100.]

parrot weed, *s.* (*Ind.*) A West Indian name for *Passiflora foetida*.

parrot wrasse, *s.* (*Ind.*) A popular name for any individual of the Labroid genera *Scarus*, *Scorpaenidae*, *Chelodan*, and *Pseudosciaenidae*, because of their brilliant coloration, and the parrot-like beak borne by their projecting jaws.



HEAD OF PARROTWRASSE.

parrot's bill, *s.* (*Ind.*) The New Zealand name of *Charadrius dominicus*.

par rôt, *s.* [PARROT.] 1. *Fr.* To repeat as a parrot; to repeat to oneself. 2. *Fr.* To chatter like a parrot.

par rôt ér, *s.* [Fr. *parrot*.] One who repeats what he has heard by rote; one who carelessly adopts the language of opinions of others.

par rô ti a, *s.* [Named after the parrot.] Parrot, a traveler.

1. *Parrot*. A genus of Hamamelideae. The long plant branches of *Parrotia japonica* are used for basket- and toy-making, and in the construction of bridges across mountain-streams in the Himalaya.

2. *Parrot*. A species occurs in the Phoenice of Italy. (*Goldf.*)

par rôt ry, *s.* [Eng. *parrot*.] The habits of parrots; servile imitation. "The same parrot which had formed so important an ingredient of their education." [Fitzherbert *Wild Man's English*, p. 10.]

Par rött, *s.* [Proper name - see compound.]

Parrott gun, *s.* (*Ind.*) A kind of rifled cannon invented by Captain R. G. Parrott of the Cold Spring Landing, West Point, New York, and much employed in the United States service during the Civil War. The body of the gun is of cast iron, and is reinforced at the breech by shrinking on a ring of wrought-iron. The calibres are: 10-pounder, 29 inches bore; 20-pounder, 30 1/2 inches bore; 30-pounder, 4 1/2 inches bore; 40-pounder, 6 1/4 inches bore; 50-pounder, 8 inches bore; corresponding respectively to 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10-pounder smooth bores. The number of grooves increased with the calibre of the gun, the 10-pounder having three.

par ry, *v.t. & v.* [Fr. *parer* = to deck, to defend; Lat. *parare* = to prepare, to deck.]

A. Transitive: 1. To ward off; to stop or turn off or aside; as a blow or cut with a sword. "He hits his shield and parries with his steel." "The strokes he sees the adverse weapons deal." [Bacon *Art and Mystery*, xlv.] 2. To evade, to elude; to escape by art or craft; as, To parry a question. 3. To avoid, to shirk; as, To parry payment of a debt.

B. Intransitive: To ward off or turn aside thrusts, cuts, attacks, &c. "Put all upon one thrust, and not stand parrying." [Locke *of Education*, § 408.]

parse, *v.t. & v.* [Lat. *parere* = a part; to parare = to declare, que parare orationis = what part of speech a word is.]

Grammar: 1. *Transitive*: To resolve into its elements as a sentence; to analyze or describe grammatically; to declare the parts of speech of the words composing a sentence, and their grammatical relations to each other. "Let him construe it into English so oft as the child may easily carry away the understanding of it." [Locke *of Education*, § 408.] 2. *Intransitive*: To declare the parts of speech of the words composing a sentence, and their grammatical relations to each other.

Par seë, *s.* [Pers., Hind., &c. *Parsi*, closely akin to the word Persian; cf. the province of Fars.]

Hist. & Comp. Relat. (Pl.): Descendants of the old Persians still retaining their faith, (PARSIANS.) A few still remain in their native country at Yazd and Kirman, but numbers of the body are now in India, whither they were driven by Muhammadan persecution about the middle of the seventh century. Their chief seats are now Bombay, Surat, &c. Adapting themselves, more than any other race inhabiting India, to British civilization, they have become merchants, landlords of houses, shipbuilders, &c., and, for their numbers, possess considerable wealth. Called also Fire Worshipers and Gindars.

Par seë ïsm, *s.* [Eng. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The Parsee faith; modern Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

pars er, *s.* [Eng. *parsee*.] One who parses.

par si mô ni ôus, *s.* [Eng. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The Parsee faith; modern Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

par si mô ni ôus lÿ, *v.t.* [Eng. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] In a parsimonious manner; sparingly; stingily; frugally.

par si mô ni ôus nÿ, *s.* [Eng. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The quality or state of being parsimonious; frugality; stinginess.

par si mô ni ôus nÿ, *s.* [Eng. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The quality or state of being parsimonious; frugality; stinginess.

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par si mô ni ôus nÿ, *s.* [Eng. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The quality or state of being parsimonious; frugality; stinginess.

parsi môn y, *s.* [Fr. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The quality or state of being parsimonious; frugality; stinginess.

par si môn y, *s.* [Fr. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The quality or state of being parsimonious; frugality; stinginess.

par si môn y, *s.* [Fr. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The quality or state of being parsimonious; frugality; stinginess.

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par si môn y, *s.* [Fr. *parsee*; *ïsm*.] The quality or state of being parsimonious; frugality; stinginess.

parson imparsonce, s.

Law: One that is in possession of a church, whether it be presentative or impropriate.

parson in pulpit, s.

Bot.: The plant Cuckoo-pint, *Lycium maculatum*.

parson mortal, s.

Law: A rector instituted and inducted for his own life.

parson's nose, s. A name sometimes given to the rump of a fowl. Cf. Pope's nose.

parson's week, s. The period from a Monday till the Saturday-week following.

par sôa âge, s. [O. Fr., from Low Latin *parsonaticum* = a benefice.] [PARSON.]

1. A rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, &c., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish.

"His father provided for him Will, his parsonage that had belonged to an honest man." — *Wood* *Atheist* *Tram.*, vol. II.

2. The dwelling-house of a parson.

"The desolate parsonage was committed to the charge of one of the villagers." — *Lytton*, *Night & Morning*, bk. I., ch. I.

3. Money or dues paid for the support of a parson. (*Scotch*.)

par sôned, a. [Eng. *parson*; -ed.]

1. Furnished or provided with a parson or parsons.

2. Written by or in the manner of a parson. "Ye deal to truth; I perse this parsoned page, And trust, for once, a prophet and a priest." — *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, 18, 40.

3. Married and provided. A colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary rites have been performed.

par sôn et, s. [Eng. *parson*; dimin. suff. -et.] A little parson; the son of a parson.

"Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged parsonette." — *Colum*, *Poetical Voyages*, p. 13.

par sôn ic, par sôn ic al, a. [Eng. *parson*; -ic, -ial.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parson or parsons; clerical.

"In eadū parsonic state." — *Combe*, *Dr. Syntax*, iii. 5.

2. Like a parson.

"There is a big lighthouse, called the North Foreland, on a hill behind the village, a severe parsonic light which reproves the young and giddy floaters." — *Deben*, *Letters*, iii. 33.

par sôn ic al ly, adv. [Eng. *parsonic*; -ly.] In manner of a parson. (*Christy*.)

par sôn ish, a. [Eng. *parson*; -ish.] Pertaining to or resembling a parson. (*Colloquial*.)

par sôn-se-æ, s. pl. [Mod Lat. *parsons* (in); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ. Ovary single, two-celled; seeds coarset. (*Lindley*.)

par sôn-si-a, s. [Named after Dr. James Parsons, a physician and writer on Natural History.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Parsonseæ. Flowering shrubs from the East and West Indies, &c.

part, s. & adv. [Fr., from Lat., *partem*, acc. of *pars* = a part; Sp., Port., & Ital. *parte*. From the same root come *partial*, *particle*, *partable*, *participle*, *partition*, *partitioner*, *partly*, *apart*, &c.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A portion, piece, or fragment, less than, or broken, separated, or divided from a whole.

"If every dust be six thousand dusts

Were in six parts, and every part a dust,

I would not draw them; I would have my hand." — *Shakspeare*, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. A portion not really separated but considered or spoken of as a separate portion.

"The people stood at the nether part of the mount." — *Ezra*, xiv. 17.

3. A proportional quantity.

4. A constituent portion of a living whole; a member, an organ.

5. A constituent portion of a whole; one of several or many like portions, quantities, or numbers into which a thing is divided, or of which it is composed.

6. A portion assigned; a share, a lot, a portion.

"My part of this sport"

Shakspeare, *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

7. A share, interest, concern.

"We have no part in David." — *2 Samuel*, xx. 1.

8. A share of labour, action, or influence; allotted duty; particular office or business.

"The gods have done their part in you." — *Shakspeare*, *Pericles*, iv. 2.

9. Specific, the character assigned to an actor in a play.

"And so he plays his part"

Shakspeare, *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

10. (Pl.) That with which one is endowed; natural gifts, qualities, or accomplishments; talents above the ordinary excellent or superior endowments or faculties.

11. Characteristic action, merit, or demerit; conduct, act.

"It was a brave part of him to kill so capital a calf" — *Shakspeare*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

12. Side, interest, party.

"Bonding themselves in contrary parts"

Shakspeare, *1 Henry VI*, iii. 1.

13. (Pl.) Quarters, districts, regions, country.

"One Mr. Farling, that came on pilgrimage out of his parts." — *Warton*, *Pilgrims Progress*, pt. II.

II. Technically:

1. *Foundry*: A certain portion of a mould or flask; as the top part or drag, the bottom part or cope, the middle part contained in the middle portion of a three-part flask, &c. The false part is a flask rammed up, generally a top part turned over, striken off, and a cavity scooped in it to receive temporarily the bulge of a pattern while sand is being rammed upon the upper surface. The whole is then turned over, the false part destroyed, and the parting made.

2. *Mathematics*:

(1) A portion of a thing regarded as a whole. Thus an arc of a circle is a part of a circumference. The term part is used technically to signify some particular element of a figure. Thus, in a right-angled spherical triangle, the sides adjacent to the right angle, the complement of the other two angles, and the hypotenuse, are called circular parts.

(2) Such portion of any quantity as will, when taken a certain number of times exactly make up that quantity; a submultiple. (The opposite of multiple.) [ALGEBRA.]

3. *Music*:

(1) So much of a piece of music, or work, as is performed by any one voice or instrument; as, the bass part, the violin part, &c.

(2) A division of a work.

B. As adv.: Partly; to some extent.

"This wretch hath part confessed his villainy." — *Shakspeare*, *Othello*, v. 2.

1. For my (his, her, your, their, &c.) part: As far as concerns me (him, you, them, &c.).

2. For the most part: Commonly, generally; as a rule.

3. In part: Partly; in, or to some degree or extent.

4. In good part: Favourably; with favour or friendliness.

5. In ill part: Unfavourably; with displeasure or annoyance.

6. On my (his, your, &c.) part:

(1) On my (his, your, &c.) side.

"That is too much presumption on thy part." — *Shakspeare*, *2 Henry VI*, v. 1.

(2) On my (his, your, &c.) behalf.

7. Part and parcel: An essential part, portion, or element.

8. Part and pertinent:

Suits Law: A term used in charters and dispositions. Thus lands are disposed with *parts and pertinents*; and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes with the lands. [ELEMENTS, s.]

part music, s. Music in two or more parts, performed by more than one person.

part of speech, s.

Grammar: A sort or class of words of a particular character; thus a noun is a part of speech expressing the names of things; a verb is a part of speech expressing motion, action, or being, as predicated of a thing.

part owner, s.

Law: A joint-owner or tenant in common, who has a distinct, or at least an independent, although an undivided, interest in property along with one or others.

part per pale, a.

Her.: The same as PARTY-PER-PALE (q.v.).

part singing, s. The performance of concerted vocal music. [PART SONG.]

part song, s.

Music: A vocal composition, having a striking melody harmonized by other parts more or less freely, but from which counterpoint is for the most part excluded. The part-song owes its origin to the habit prevalent among the Germans of adding simple harmonies to their *Liedersungen*. The part-song holds now the position which the glee held in this country from the middle of the last century to the beginning of this, and which the madrigal held from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century. A part-song differs from a madrigal in its exclusion of contrapuntal devices; from a glee, in its being sung by many voices instead of by one only to each part.

part writing, s.

Music: The art of writing for two or more voices or parts; polyphony. It has its special laws or grammar, and has gradually developed in character and freedom for the last four centuries. Vocal part-writing must, however, always be governed by the ordinary compass of the human voice, whereas part-writing for instruments varies from time to time with the changes in their construction.

part, part en, adv. & s. [O. Fr. *partier*; Ital. *partire*; Sp. & Port. *partir*.] [PART, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To divide; to separate or break up into two or more pieces; to take to pieces.

"Upon shall part it in pieces, and pour all the rain." — *Levenson*, ii. 6.

2. To distribute; to share; to divide in shares.

"He parted his wynnynge title by non largely." — *Boydell*, *Reynolds*, p. 20.

3. To separate, to disunite, to divide, or to lie between.

"In the narrow seas, that part The French and English, there met our country." — *Shakspeare*, *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

4. To form a division, parting, or partition in.

"Hair Smooth and parted like a woman's." — *Donne*, *Devotions*, vi.

5. To go or come between and separate, as combatants.

"King John did lie, as both of two before." — *Shakspeare*, *Henry VIII*, v. 6.

6. To cause to go apart; to separate; to put apart.

"Parting my fan Parson and me." — *Shakspeare*, *Mobden*, *Night's Dream*, v.

7. To leave, to quit.

"Your souls must part your bodies." — *Shakspeare*, *Richard II*, iii. 1.

8. To separate.

"The liver nolds his own all on, And parts and strains the vital juices." — *Flower*, *Deviations*, 40.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal*: To separate metals, as silver from gold, by an acid.

2. *Naval*: To break, as, A ship *part* to her cable.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To become separated, divided, or broken up into pieces; to divide, to come to pieces, to be disunited.

2. To go away from or leave others; to leave; to take leave. (Usually followed by *from* or *with*.)

"Let us part." — *Shakspeare*, *To be or Not to be*, 121.

3. To let go hold of anything; to give up, to renounce, to resign. (Followed by *to*, or *with*.)

"To part wholly with your wife and all." — *Shakspeare*, *Macbeth*, v. 1.

4. To go away; to set out; to start. (Fr. *partir*.)

"The teacher, Emblem of me, parting for the French, and all." — *Flower*, *Deviations*, 10.

5. To die.

"He parted well." — *Shakspeare*, *Macbeth*, v. 5.

6. To have a share or part, to share.

"As his part is that hath share to the crown, so shall his part be that hath to do with the crown." — *Partible*, *1 Samuel*, xxxv. 20.

II. *Naval*: To break; to give way, as, A cable *part*.

part a ble, *a. & s.* [Fr. *partable*.]

part age, *v.* [Fr. from Lat. *partis*, genit. *partis*.] 1. To be subjected to parting, dividing, or sharing; to divide. 2. When a thing is made a *partage* of goods collected by a court. [*See* *partage*, *conspiration*, p. 375.] 3. A share; a part; a portion.

part take, *v.* [Fr. *part*, *take*.] **A. To take of:** 1. To take or have a part, share, or portion in common with others. (Used absolutely or with *with* or *of* before that which is shared, or with *to* before the person shared with.) *Not meaning to *partake with me in danger*. — *Shakespeare*. — *The Merchant of Venice*, v. 1. 2. To take the part or side of another; to side. *When I cannot go, will with these *partake*. — *Shakespeare*. — *Summer*, 11. 3. To have something of the nature, qualities, or character of; to have properties or features in common with. (Followed by *of*.) *The *partake* of the duty of Lancaster *partake* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney general. — *Bar.*

B. To share in: 1. To be allowed to participate or share; to share in communications. *What's *part*? what? Let's *partake*. — *Shakespeare*. — *Titus Andronicus*, 11. 2.

C. To distribute: 1. To have a part or share in; to share in. *By and by, the *partake* shall *partake*. — *Shakespeare*. — *Julius Caesar*, 11. 2. To admit to a part or share; to share with; to make a partaker. *If it would *partake* with me the cause of this nation that I set on foot. — *Shakespeare*. — *Henry VIII*, 11. 2. 3. To distribute; to share out; to communicate. *Your exultation *partake*. — *Shakespeare*. — *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

partaker, s. [Eng. *partake*(s); *v.*] 1. One who partakes; one who takes or has a part, share, or portion in common with another or others; a participator, a sharer. (Followed by *in* or *of* before the object.) *Alike *partaker* of my joys or grief. — *Shakespeare*. — *Henry VIII*, 11. 2. One who takes the part or side of another; an associate. *Your *partaker* Pole. — *Shakespeare*. — *A Henry VI*, 11. 3.

part an, *s.* [Irish & Gael.] A crab; an edible crab. *And a half dozen *partans* to make the sauce for three shillings and a dram. — *Scott*. — *Antiquary*, ch. xi.

part ed, *pa. pte.*, & *a.* [PART, *v.*] **A. As a pa. pte.:** (See the verb.) **B. As an a.:** 1. *Disseminated*: 1. Separated or divided into parts. 2. Dead. *When woman's *parted* soul shall go Her Prophet has declared it to show. — *Lyons*. — *Ballad of Abdyas*, 11. 7. 3. Enriched with parts or natural qualities; having parts. *Let them be poor and miserably clad Though we are so richly *parted*. — *Ben Jonson*. — *Every Man out of his Humour*, 11. 3. **II. Disconnected:** 1. *Divided* into a determinate number of segments extending nearly to the base of the part to which they belong. Often in composition, as biparted, triparted, &c. [PARTITE.] 2. *Divided*. [PARTY, *v.*]

part el, *v.* [Eng. *part*; dimin. *partel*.] **A. To divide:** 1. To divide into parts. — *Relig. Antiqu.*

part en, *v.* [Fr. *part*, *en*.] 1. To divide into parts.

part er, *v.* [Fr. *part*, *er*.] One who parts or divides. *I will give thee a *part*, which with her My *part* shall be. — *Shakespeare*. — *The Merchant of Venice*, 11. 1.

part terre, *s.* The yellow bed, from *part* (Lat. *partis*) = *part*, and *terre* (Lat. *terra*) = the ground. 1. A horizontal and diversified arrangement of beds of plants, in which flowers are

contrabed, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on. *From this walk on three descents by many stone steps . . . into a very large *partierre*. — *See* *Temple in Garden*. 2. The pit of a French theatre; a parquette.

par thē ni ad, *s.* [Gr. *παρθένος* (*parthēnos*) = a virgin, and *ᾠδή* (*ōdē*) = a song.] A poem in honour of a virgin.

par thēn ie (1), *v.* [Gr. *παρθένος* (*parthēnos*) from *παρθέω* (*parthēō*) = a virgin.] Of or pertaining to the Spartan Parthenor, or illegitimate children born during the absence of the warriors in the first Messenian war.

par thēn ie (2), *v.* [Lat. *parthenium*], the distinctive name of a species of Pyrethrum; Eng. *sulf.* [*See* *PARATHENA*.] Contained in or derived from *Pyrethrum parthenium*.

parthenic acid, *s.* *Chem.*: An acid found in distilled chamomile water after long keeping. It forms a crystalline calcium salt.

par thēn i ē - æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *parthenicum*]; fem. pl. adj. *suff.* [*See* *PARATHENA*.] *Bot.*: A subtribe of Senecionideæ.

par thēn - i ūm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *παρθένωρ* (*parthēnōr*) = a kind of pelitatory.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of Senecionideæ (*q. v.*). North American herbs or undershrubs, with white corymbose flowers.

par thēn ō gēn ē sis, *s.* [Gr. *παρθένος* (*parthēnos*) = a virgin, and *γένεσις* (*gēnesis*) = production.] *Biol.*: A term introduced by Professor Owen, who calls it also metagenesis. It signifies generation by means of an unimpregnated insect, which, moreover, is immature, not having yet passed beyond the larval state. Example, the genus *Aphis*. The winged aphides deposit eggs which produce imperfect wingless offspring, apparently mere larvae. These larvae, however, in some abnormal way, reproduce their species. By the time the process has gone on for nine or ten generations, the season is about closing, and the last brood of the larval aphides produce fully formed and winged specimens of the species, depositing eggs which are hatched in the following spring. [ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.]

par - thēn - o - gē - nēt - iē, *a.* [PARTHENOGENESIS.] 1. *Biol.*: Pertaining to or connected with parthenogenesis (*q. v.*). 2. *Anthrop.*: Virgin-born; applied to divinities and heroes brought into being in a miraculous manner. *The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound *parthenogenetic* deity. — *Taylor*. — *Princ. Cult.*, ed. 1873, 11. 307.

par - thēn - ōl - ō gē y, *s.* [Gr. *παρθένος* (*parthēnos*) = a virgin, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] *Pathol.*: A treatise or discourse on the state of virginity in health and disease.

par - thēn - ō pē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Παρθενώπη* (*Parthēnōpē*) = one of the three Sirens. She was buried at Naples, hence called Parthenope; Gr. *παρθενώπη* (*parthēnōpē*) = of maidenly aspect; *παρθέω* (*parthēō*) = a virgin, and *ὤπη* (*ōpē*) = view, look, sight.] 1. *Astron.*: [ASPERGILL, 11.] 2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of Parthenopidae (*q. v.*)

par - thēn - ō - pī - āng, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parthenopis*]; Eng. pl. *suff.* [*See* *PARATHENA*.] *Zool.*: A popular name for Parthenopidae (*q. v.*).

par - thēn ōp i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parthenopide*]; Lat. fem. pl. *suff.* [*See* *PARATHENA*.] *Zool.*: Parthenopians; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans. Carapace ordinarily triangular, hardly longer than it is wide, rostrum small and entire, or with the end notched; eyes retractile; anterior feet much developed, and making a right angle with the body; the others short. Widely distributed.

Par - thi an, *a. & s.* [See def.] **A. As an a.: Of or pertaining to Parthia, a country in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. **B. As a subst.**: A native or inhabitant of Parthia. The Parthians were the most expert**

horsemen and archers in the world, and were famous for their peculiar custom of discharging arrows while retiring at full speed. Hence the expression, a Parthian arrow, that is, a shaft aimed at an adversary while retiring or pretending to retire from him; a parting shot.

par tial, *par - tial* (ti as sh), *a.* [Fr. *partiel* = solitary, partial, from Low Lat. *partialis*, from Lat. *partis*, genit. *partis* = *a part*; Sp. & Port. *parcial*; Ital. *parziale*.] **I. Undivine Language:** 1. Pertaining to or affecting a party only; not general or universal; limited to a part; not total; as, a *partial* witness. 2. Inclined to favour one side or party in a cause or question more than the other; biassed in favour of one side; not indifferent. *Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. — *Malachi*, 11. 5. 3. Having a predilection or preference for one thing more than others; more strongly inclined to one thing than another; fond. 4. Inclined or ready to favour without reason or principle; as, a *partial* parent.

II. Bot.: Secondary; used specially of certain umbels constituting divisions of others.

partial counsel, *s.* *Sects Law*: Improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause, rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; also a similar ground of declination of the jurisdiction of a judge.

partial differential, *s.* *Math.*: A differential of a function of two or more variables obtained by differentiating with respect to one of the variables only. A partial differential may be of the first, or of a higher order. There are as many partial differentials, of the first order of a function, as there are independent variables, and the number increases by one for each successive order. There are two kinds of partial differentials of a higher order than the first, viz., those obtained by differentiating successively with respect to the same variable, and those obtained by differentiating successively with reference to different variables.

partial fractions, *s. pl.* *Alg.*: Fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction.

partial loss, *s.* *Marine Insurance*: Damage to a vessel, &c., not so complete as to amount to a total loss, actual or constructive. In such a case, the insurer is not entitled to abandon or surrender the salvage of the ship or cargo, and claim the full amount for which they were insured, but must keep the salvage, and claim in proportion to the actual loss or damage.

partial tones, *s.* *Music*: Those simple sounds which in combination form an ordinary sound and cause its special quality of tone.

par - tial - i - sm (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *partial*; *-ism*.] The doctrines or principles of the Partialists.

par - tial - ist (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *partial*; *-ist*.] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is partial. *I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*. — *You will forgive me this wrong*. — *By. Morton*. — *Discharge*, 11. 230. 2. *Theol.*: One who holds the doctrine that atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is for the elect.

par - ti - āl - i - tē (ti as shi), ** par - ey - al - y - te*, ** per - ey - al - y - te*, *s.* [Fr. *partiale*, from *partiel*; Sp. *parcialidad*; Ital. *parzialità*.] 1. The quality or state of being partial; an inclination to favour one side or party in a cause or question more than the other; an undue bias or prejudice in favour of one side. **Partiality* is such an excess of personal attachment as obscures the judgment or corrupts the heart. It inclines to a more favourable opinion of the interests, conduct, and general merit of its object, than is consistent with the justice due to others. — *Cogan*. — *On the Passions*, vol. 3, ch. 11, § 3. 2. A predilection or liking for one thing in preference to others; a special fondness or inclination. *This circumstance is supposed to have contributed not a little to his *partiality* in favour of Scotland. — *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. 11, p. 302.

*par-tial ize (ti as sh), v.t. & v. [Eng. partial, -ize.]

A. Trans.: To make or render partial.

"No man drencht in hate can promise to himself the easiness of an upright judge; his hate will partialize his opinion." - Milton, pt. 4, lvs. 62

B. Intrans.: To be partial; to favour one side more than another.

"Till world and pleasure made me partial:" - Hamlet, Complaint of Rosencrantz.

par tial ly (ti as sh), *par tial liy, adv [Eng. partial, -ly]

1. In part; not totally or generally; partly.

"Shakespeare did perfectly what Eschylus did partially" - Boswell, Archæology & Painting, p. 151.

2. In a partial manner; with partiality or undue bias to one side or party.

"And partially a lie for both have faith." - Stirling, Jannet, seventh stanza.

*part i bil i ty, s. [Eng. partible(-); -ty.]

The quality or state of being partible, separability; divisibility into parts.

*part i ble, *part a ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. partibilis, from parteo = to divide.]

1. Capable of being separated or divided; susceptible of partition; divisible, separable.

"Note, it were better to make the moulds partible, that you may open them." - Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 502

2. Having a part or share. (Linguistic.)

part -i bus, s. [Lat. abd. pl. of partis = a part.]

Scotts Law: A note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there be only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words and others.

† In partibus, In partibus infidelium:

Church Hist.: A phrase signifying "in the regions of unbelievers." A bishop in partibus is a titular bishop, whose see is in a heathen or non-Catholic country, though in the early ages of the Church it was subject to Rome. Bishops in partibus are usually consecrated to assist other prelates, or for foreign missions.

part -i cāte, s. [Lat. parties = a pole, a measuring rod.] A rod of land. (Scotts.)

par ti -cēps crim in is, phr. [Lat. See det.] An accomplice in a crime; a partner in guilt.

*par ti cē -i -pā ble, a. [PARTICIPATE.] Capable of being participated or shared.

"The divine essence, . . . as it is variously imitable or participable by created beings." - Norris, Mysteries.

*par ti cē i pant, *par tic -i paunt, a. & s. [Lat. participans, pr. par. of participo = to participate (q.v.)]

A. As adv.: Participating, sharing; having a share or shares. (Grafton; Queen Mary, an. 2.)

B. As substantive:

1. One who participates, or has a share or shares; a participator, a partaker.

"Participans in their most sacred and mysterious rights." - Washburn, Doctrine of Cases, p. 123.

2. One of a semi-religious order of knights founded by Sixtus V., in honour of Our Lady of Loretto. They were not bound to celibacy.

*par ti cē -i -pā tē ly, adv. [Eng. participat(-); -ly.] In a participating manner; so as to participate.

par ti cē i pāte, v.t. & t. [Fr. participer; Sp. & Port. participare; Ital. partecipare.] [PARTICIPATE, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To partake; to have or take a part or share in common with others. (Followed by of or in, the latter being the more common)

"Those bodies . . . should participate of each other's colours." - Dryden, Pseudo-Manly

2. To partake of the nature, qualities, or characteristics of something else.

"Few creatures participate of the nature of plants and metals both." - Bacon.

B. Transitive:

1. To partake, to share; to have a part or share in.

"That dimension . . . Which from the womb I did participate." - Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v.

*2. To give a part or share of; to communicate.

"Only to me participate their grief." - Dryden, Letty bewails to Earl of Surrey.

*par ti cē i pāte, v. [Lat. participatus, pa. par. of participo = to have or give a share.] [PARTICIPATE.] Participating, partaking, sharing. (Shakespeare; Coriolanus, l. 1.)

par ti cē -i -pā -tion, *par tic i pa -ci on, par tic i pa -ci oun. [It. participazione, from Lat. participatio, acc. of participatus, from participatus, pa. par. of participo = to participate (q.v.); Sp. participacion; Ital. partecipazione.]

1. The state of participating, partaking, or sharing in common with others.

"A joint communion of himself and his queen might give any countenance of participation of title." - Bacon

2. The act of giving a share or part to others; distribution or division in shares.

3. The state of receiving or having part of something; a share.

"I have . . . Great participation in your joys." - Dryden, Ethra, l.

4. Companionship, community.

"Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the participation of society, that they lock together in consent." - Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV., v. 1.

par ti cē -i -pā -tē, v. [O. Fr. participatif] Capable of participation.

par ti cē i -pā -tōr, s. [Lat.] One who participates; a partaker, a sharer.

par ti cē -i -al, a. & s. [Lat. participialis, from participatio = a participle (q.v.); Sp. participial.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a participle or participles; having the nature or force of a participle

2. Formed from a participle, as, a participial noun.

B. Is subst.: A word formed from a verb, and having the nature of a participle.

*par ti -cē -i -al -ize, v.t. [Eng. participial; -ize.] To form into a participle.

par ti -cē -i -al -ly, adv. [Eng. participial; -ly.] In the manner of use of a participle.

par ti -cē -i -al -ly, adv. [Fr. participe, from Lat. participium, from participis, genit. participis = having a share; partis, genit. partis = a part, and capio = to take; Sp., Port., & Ital. participio.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Anything which participates in or partakes of the nature of different things.

"The participles or connexions between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in them parts, such as oysters and cockles." - Grew, Nat. Hist., § 509.

*2. In the same sense as II.

II. Gram.: A part of speech, so called because it partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective. A participle differs from an adjective in that it implies the relation of time, and therefore is applied to a specific act, while the adjective denotes only an attribute as a quality or characteristic without regard to time. Thus, in I have written a letter, written is a participle denoting a specific act done at a certain time; but in a written letter, written is an adjective. There are two simple participles in English, the present (or imperfect active) and the past (or passive). The former now ends in -ing, the latter in -ed, -d, or -t, in the case of weak verbs; in the case of strong verbs the past participles all once ended in -en or -n, as in Love, known, sew, sown, but in very many cases this suffix has been dropped, in many other instances verbs originally strong have adopted a weak form for the past tense and past participle, as in sweep, swept (orig. swēpan, swēpen), even, creased (orig. crēwan, crēwan), &c. In such sentences as sewing is believing, the termination -ing is not that of the present participle, but represents the A.S. verbal termination -ant, as in shouting = A.S. scrowung.

*par -ti -cē, s. [Fr. particule, from Lat. particula, a double dimin. from part, genit. partus = a part; Sp. partícula; Ital. particola, particella.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A minute part or portion of matter, of an aggregation of which the whole mass consists; an atom, a molecule.

2. The smallest or a very small part, portion, or quantity; an atom; as, He has not a particle of honour in him.

II. Technically:

1. Gram.: A word which is not varied by inflection, as a preposition, a conjunction; a word which cannot be used except in composition, as -ward, -ly.

2. Roman Church:

(1) A crumb or small fragment of the consecrated host.

(2) The smaller breads used by the communion of the laity.

par ti -cōl -ōured, a. [PARTICULAR, -ous.]

particouloured hat.

2. -ous, -ly: Pertaining to, or being characterized by, a hat which has a marbled appearance, the bar of the upper part being chestnut-brown with the extremities of the hat pale. It is a native of Germany, Russia, and Asia. A single straggler was long ago found at Plymouth, having been brought (thither apparently in the rigging of some ship).

par tic u lar, *par tic u ler, par tic u le u ler, *par tic u ler, a. & s. [It. particolare, from Lat. pars, genit. partis = according to a part, from particula = a particle (q.v.); Sp. & Port. particular; Ital. particolare, particola.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to one and not to more; not general or universal; special.

"As well for particular application to special occasions, as also in other notable respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundant in books, and in the holy scripture." - Hooker, Lectors Preface

2. Pertaining to one certain person or thing; peculiar, characteristic.

"Both any name particular being unto the looking?" - Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

3. Personal, private, individual.

"Upon my particular knowledge, of my election." - Shakespeare, Henry V., iii. 2.

4. Individual, single; one distinct or apart from others.

"Make each particular hear or stand on end." - Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.

5. Attentive to single or distinct facts or details; minute.

6. Characterized by attention to single or distinct details; minute, circumstantial, as, a particular account of a transaction.

7. Singularly nice or precise; fastidious, as, He is very particular in his dress.

8. Characterized by or having some notable or noteworthy quality; noteworthy; worthy of attention and regard.

9. Odd, peculiar; different from others; marked.

"Lady Ruella . . . had been something particular, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me." - Graces, Spanish Quixote, B. 80.

II. Technically:

1. Logic: Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension; applied to a specific concept and the term by which it is denoted; sometimes also to an individual. [PARTICULAR-PROPOSITION.]

2. Law:

(1) Containing a part only, as, a particular estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder.

(2) Holding a particular estate, as, a particular tenant.

B. As substantive:

1. A single item, instance, point, or detail; a distinct part or point

"Examine me upon the particulars of my life." - Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 3.

*2. A single person, an individual.

"It is the greatest interest of particulars to be advanced the good of the community." - A. A. Webb

*3. A minute, detailed, or circumstantial account; a minute.

"The reader has a particular of the books, wherein this law was written." - 1 King James

4. Private concern or relations; personal interest or concern

"As far as touch to my particular." - Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 3.

5. Private character; personal or special peculiarities or qualities.

"For this particular, I'll receive him gladly, but not one follower." - Shakespeare, Lear, v. 2.

* In particular: Particularly, especially.

particular average, s. [Average, -ous.]

Particular Baptists.

Bellevue, a Church Hist.: A division of the Baptist denomination holding particular

ōōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shañ. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bçl, dçl.

... confession of the...
 ... 1889. Through
 ... as a doctrin
 ... details,
 ... of the ordinary Baptist
 ... the same views.

particular election.

... from eternity of
 ... individuals to eternal life.

particular estate.

... which is granted out of
 ... of reversion.

particular integral.

... differential, in
 ... value has been assigned to
 ... constant. In every integral, as
 ... condition may always be assigned; this is done
 ... value to the arbitrary
 ... constant.

particular lie.

particular proposition.

... in which the predicate
 ... of some part only of the
 ... as a
 ... having the symbol P;
 ... with the symbol Q.

particular tenant.

... of a particular estate.

... [PARTICULAR, a.] To
 ...

... [Eng. particula-
 ...]

1. A particular or minute description; a
 ... statement.

2. The doctrine or practice of a state in a
 ... to promote its
 ... and conserve its
 ... from those of
 ... the whole.

3. The doctrine of particular election.

particularist.

1. The election of the Jews to special
 ... privileges.

2. The doctrine of particular election.

... [Eng. particular;
 ...]

1. One who upholds the doctrine of
 ... special; one who holds the
 ... doctrine of particular election. [HESALIA-
 ...]

2. The first saying must have been put into
 ... by a
 ...

3. Pertaining to the doctrine of
 ... [Hist. of
 ...]

... [Fr. particula-
 ...]

1. The quality or state of being particular;
 ... individuality.

2. Minuteness or fulness of detail; circum-
 ... stantiality.

3. A particular; a minute or distinct point
 ... of a subject.

4. Something singular or peculiar; a pecu-
 ... liarity.

5. A member of a body or of a party, or
 ... of a
 ...

6. The act or process of separating silver
 ... from gold by an acid.

7. A thin layer separating two beds.

8. The act or process of separating silver
 ... from gold by an acid.

9. The same as PARTITION (4, 5).

10. Breaking cable, leaving the anchor
 ... in the ground.

B. *Intens.* : To be attentive to particulars
 ... details; to be minute or circumstantial in
 ... accounts.

... [Eng. particula-
 ...]

1. In a particular manner; distinctly, singly;
 ... not universally or generally. [PARTICULAR;
 ...]

2. In an especial manner or degree; espe-
 ... cially, preeminently.

3. Some passages in the postards but more particu-
 ... larly in the books. [Eng. particula-
 ...]

... [Eng. particula-
 ...]

1. The quality or state of being particu-
 ... lar; distinctness.

... [PARTICULAR;
 ...]

A. *Intens.* : To make mention singly or in
 ... detail; to particularize.

B. *Trans.* : To mention in detail; to particu-
 ... larize.

1. Having the form or nature of a particle
 ... or atom.

2. Referring to or consisting of particles;
 ... produced by particles; as, a particulate dis-
 ... ease. [Typhoid.]

part-ic, s. [PARTIC, s.]

A. *As pr. part.* : (See the Verb).

B. *As adjective* :

1. Serving to part, divide, or separate;
 ... dividing.

2. Departing; moving away.

3. Given or done when separating; as, a
 ... kiss, a parting word.

C. *As substantive* :

1. The act of separating or dividing; separa-
 ... tion, division.

2. The state of being separated or divided.

3. The division of the hair on the head.

4. A place where a division or separation
 ... takes place.

5. The act of departing from or leaving
 ... others; departure, leave-taking.

6. A sharing; a participation; fellowship.

7. The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag.

8. A joint or fissure in a stratum separa-
 ... ting it into two portions.

9. A thin layer separating two beds.

10. The act or process of separating silver
 ... from gold by an acid.

11. The same as PARTITION (4, 5).

12. Breaking cable, leaving the anchor
 ... in the ground.

13. The act or process of separating the
 ... most shoots.

14. The beaded slip inserted into the
 ... centre of the pulley style to keep apart the
 ... upper and lower sashes of a window.

Native gold is always found alloyed with
 ... silver, and native silver is sometimes found
 ... alloyed with gold. It is only when the alloy
 ... is in sufficient abundance to pay for extrac-
 ... tion or parting, that it is called parting bullion.

parting line, s.
Foundry : The line upon a pattern as it
 ... lies imbedded in the sand, below which the
 ... draw of the pattern is upward, and above
 ... which it is downward.

parting sand, s.
Foundry : Dry sand free from clayey com-
 ... pounds placed between the two members of a
 ... mould to facilitate their separation.

parting tool, s.
 1. *Marble-working* : A rasp of peculiar shape,
 ... course or line in grain, and used by marble-
 ... workers.

2. *Turning* : A cutting tool used by wood
 ... and ivory turners for separating turned pieces
 ... from the block, turning out interior cylinders,
 ... &c.

3. *Carving* : An angular gonge like a hollow
 ... graver, used for marking outlines, tendrils,
 ... stems, and markings of leaves, &c.

4. *Join.* : A chisel with a bent edge.

part-ti-şan (1), 'pâr-ti-zan (1), s. & n.
 [Fr. *partisan* = a partner, a partaker, from Ital.
 ... *partigiano*, *partigiano*, from Low Lat. **par-*
 ... *titanus*, from Lat. *partitus*, pa. par. of *partire*
 ... = to divide; *partis*, genit. *partis* = a part.]

A. *As substantive* :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : An adherent of a party or
 ... faction; one who is strongly or violently
 ... attached to a party or interest.

2. *Mil.* : Engaged on a special enterprise
 ... or duty.

B. *As adjective* :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Pertaining or attached to a
 ... party or faction; biased or acting in the
 ... interest of a party or faction.

2. *Mil.* : Engaged on a special enterprise
 ... or duty.

partisan ranger, s.
Id. : The same as PARTISAN (1), A. II. 1.

par-ti-şan (2), par-ti-zan (2), 'par-te-
 ... san, s. [Fr. *partisan*, a word of doubtful
 ... origin, but prob. an extension of O. H. Ger. *part-*
 ... *ta*, M. H. Ger. *part* = a
 ... battle-axe, [HALLBERG.]
 ... [Cf. Sw. *partisan*; Low
 ... Lat. *partisanus* = a parti-
 ... san.]

1. A staff headed by a
 ... blade having lateral
 ... projections. It was originally
 ... an implement of war, but
 ... became eventually re-
 ... stricted to the use of
 ... guards who took part in
 ... ceremonial observances;
 ... a halberd.

2. He was at last hurt with a *partisan*.—*North*
 ... *Platobch*, p. 45.

3. A commander's leading-staff; a baton, a
 ... truncheon.

4. A quarter-staff.

5. The state of being a partisan; strong
 ... attachment to or bias in favour of a particular
 ... party or faction; party-leading.

part ite, a. [Lat. *partitus*, pa. par. of *partire*
 ... = to divide.]

Bot. : Divided nearly to the base. Used of
 ... a leaf, eddy, perianth, &c. [PARTLE.]

part-ti-tion, par-ty-ey-on, s. [Fr. *parti-*
 ... *tion*, from Lat. *partitio*, accens. of *parti-*
 ... *to* = a sharing, a division, from *partitus*, pa.
 ... par. of *partire* = to divide; *partis*, genit. *partis*
 ... = a part; Sp. *particion*; Ital. *partizione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language* :

1. The act of dividing or separating into
 ... parts or shares; division, distribution.

2. The just partition, and the victims' pool.
 ... [Mycet. surveyor.]

3. The just partition, and the victims' pool.
 ... [Pope. *Humor*, *Anal* s. 64.]



PARTISAN.

fâte, fat, farc, amidst, whât, fall, father; wê, wet, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sirc, sir, marine; gô, pôč, or, wore, wolf, work, whò, sôn; mute, cûb, cure, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. The state of being divided.
 "Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
 But yet an union in partition."
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, III, 2.

3. The place or part where separation is made.
 "The mould was newly made, no sight could pass
 Between the new partitions of the grass."
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, 69.

*4. Distinction; point or line of division.
 "Good from bad find no partition."
Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV, IV, 1.

*5. That which separates or divides.
 "Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
 And thin partitions do their bounds divide."
Dryden, Absalom & Achitophel, I, 164.

*6. A separate part; a component, an apartment. (*Althou: P. I., VIII, 169.*)

*7. A division, a leading.
 "There is yet another partition of history which
 Cornelius Tacitus markedly which is not to be for-
 gotten" — *Brown, Advancement of Learning, II.*

II. *Technical:*
 1. *Arch.:* A wall of stone, brick, or timber
 forming a division between rooms, &c.

2. *Botany:*
 (1) (*Fl.*): The deepest divisions into which
 a partite leaf can be cut without becoming
 compound.
 (2) A vertical dissepiment dividing a seed-
 vessel into cells.

3. *Herz.:* One of the several divisions made
 in a coat when the arms of several families
 are borne all together on one shield on account
 of intermarriages or otherwise. [Q. VETERINA.]

4. *Law:* Division, as of an estate into
 severalty.
 "In the partition of estates, the remedy afforded
 by courts of equity was always so much more effectual
 than that obtainable under a writ of partition, that
 the Court of Chancery early obtained, and has long
 possessed, an almost exclusive jurisdiction." — *Black-
 stone, Comment, bk. III, ch. 17.*

*5. *Music:* The same as SCORE (q.v.).

partition lines, s. pl.
Herz.: Those lines by which the shield is cut
 or divided perpendicularly, diagonally, &c.,
 as the party per pale, party per bend, &c.

partition of numbers, s.
Math.: The resolution of integers into parts,
 subject to certain conditions.

partition wall, s.
 1. *Lat.:* The same as PARTITION, s., II, 1.
 *2. *Fig.:* A division, a fence.
 "Enclosures or partitions have made in the church,
 because a great partition-wall to keep others out of it."
Areopag. Pulp.

par ti tion, v. t. [PARTITION, s.]
 1. To divide by partitions; to separate into
 distinct parts by partitions.
 "I understand both these sides . . . to be uniform
 without, though severally partitioned within."
Brown, Essay of Building.

*2. To divide into shares; as, To partition
 an estate.

*par ti tion al, a. [Eng. partition; *ad.*]
 Formed or divided by partitions.
 "The pods . . . contain from three to five seeds in
 partitioned cells." — *Wootton, Sugar Cane, IV. (Note).*

par ti tive, a. & s. [Fr. *partitif*, as if from a
 Lat. *partitivus*, from *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio*
 = to divide.]
Grammar:

1. *As adj.:* Denoting a part; expressing
 the relation of a part to the whole; as, a
partitive genitive.

*2. *As subst.:* A distributive; a word deno-
 ting or expressing partition.

*par ti tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *partitive*; *ly.*]
 In a partitive manner.

par ti zan, s. [PARTISAN.]

*part lèss, *part-lèsse, a. [Eng. *part*;
less.] Without parts.
 "Wholly unto partless Spirits gine"
Thomas More, Utopia, p. 72.

* In a note in *lat.*, the word is explained as
 "without good parties."

*part lét, s. "A dimin. of *part* (q.v.)."

1. A neck-covering or gorget worn by
 females; a ruff.
 "And Bathurst had his head in her lap, bearing off
 her linen sleeves and *partlet* to serve about his
 wounds." — *Sullivan, Utopia, 30.*

2. A hen, from the ruff or ring of feathers on
 the neck.
 "Hume *partlet*, ever nearest to his side,
 Heard all his piteous moan, and how he cry'd."
Dryden: Cato & Furs, 37.

3. A woman.
 "Thou dotard, thou art woman tried, unrooted
 By thy dame *partlet* here."
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, II, 1.

part like, adv. [Eng. *part*, and *like*.] In
 parts or shares.
 "Every man had his part *partlike*." — *1st Act, John
 III.*

part lÿ, adv. [Eng. *part*; *ly.*] In some part
 or degree; in some measure; not wholly; not
 altogether.
 "Here lies a heap, half slain and *partly* drowned."
Dryden: Barren Wars, II.

part nêr, *par cen er, part en er, s.
 The same word as *partner* (q.v.). From
 O. Fr. *parsonnier*, from Low Lat. **partition-*
arius, partitionarius = common, mutual, from
 Lat. *partitio* = a division, a partition (q.v.).

I. *Ordinary Language:*
 1. One who has a share or part in anything
 with another; a participator, a partner, an
 associate.
 "Fair Fortune set me down
 The partner of an unprosperous crown."
Scott, Lord of the Isles, IV, 24.

2. *Specific:* One who is associated with one
 or more others in a business; a member of a
 partnership; an associate in any commercial,
 manufacturing, or other business or under-
 taking.

3. One who dances with another, whether
 male or female.
 "Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partners*,
 I must not yet forsake you."
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, I, 1.

4. A husband or wife; a consort.
 "The passage where she dwelt;
 And where yet dwells her faithful partner."
Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. VI.

II. *Naut.:* A framework or lashing in or
 around a hole in a deck to receive the heel of a
 mast, tiller, or pump, or to form a basis for
 the pawls of a capstan.

*part nêr, v. t. & i. [PARTNER, s.]
 A. *Trans.:* To join as a partner.
 B. *Intrans.:* To become a partner.
 "A holy who
 So fair, and fasten'd to an enjoyer,
 Would make the greatest king double — to be partner'd
 With fools." — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, I, 1.*

part nêr-ship, s. [Eng. *partner*; *ship.*]
 1. The state or condition of being a partner,
 associate, or participator with another; joint
 interest.
 "None, that nêr knew three lordly heads before,
 First fell by fidd *partnership* of power."
Brown, Lutan, I, 164.

2. An association of two or more persons
 for the carrying on of any commercial, manu-
 facturing, or other business undertaking,
 occupation, or calling, or a voluntary, verbal
 or written contract between two or more
 persons to join together their money, labour,
 goods, skill, &c., or all or any of them, for
 the prosecution of any business or under-
 taking, upon the understanding that the
 profits or losses shall be divided between them
 in proportion to the amount of capital, stock,
 labour, &c., supplied by each partner. If the
 number of partners exceeds ten when the
 partnership is entered into for banking pur-
 poses, or twenty when entered into for other
 purposes, the partnership must be registered
 under the Companies Act, 1862. A partner-
 ship may be limited to one venture or to one
 branch of business without including any
 other ventures or branches of business entered
 into by any of the partners. A partnership
 may be entered into for a definite time or a
 specific transaction, or may be left indefinite
 to be dissolved by mutual agreement between
 the partners. Partners are known as active
 or ostensible when they take an active part in
 the conduct of the business as principals; as
 dormant or sleeping when they do not take
 any active part, but are merely passive in the
 firm; and as nominal, when they allow their
 names to be used, and so are held out to the
 world as partners, although having no actual
 interest in the conduct of the business or its
 profits. Under Scots law, a partnership is a
 distinct personage, so that in actions brought
 by or against it the names of the individual
 partners need not be given. One partner can
 also bring an action against the firm as a
 distinct person, and the partnership can be
 made bankrupt without the goods of any of
 the partners being sequestered.

*3. Scarcely any member of a congregation of separa-
 tists entered into a *partnership*, instead a shudder,
 put a son out as apprentice, or gave his vote at an
 election. — *Macready, Hist. Eng., ch. VI.*

3. A rule in arithmetic, the same as FELLOU
 SHIP, II, 1 (q.v.).

4. (*Fl.*) The two thick pieces of wood at
 the bottom of a mast.

par tridge, par triche, par tryche, par tryke, par trys, par triche, per trilk, s. [Fr. *partridge*, from Lat. *per-*
trix, neut. of *periter* (q.v.).]

1. *Ornithology:*
 (1) *Gen.:* The genus *Perdix*, and espec.
Perdix cinerea, the Common or Gray Partridge,
 a well-known game bird, widely distributed in
 Europe. General tone of plumage brown,
 neck and upper part of the breast, sides, and
 flanks bluish gray, speckled with dark gray,
 lower breast with a rich chestnut hoarse-
 shaped patch on a ground of white; sides and
 flanks barred with chestnut; thighs grayish
 white; legs and toes bluish white, claws
 brown. Length of adult male about twelve
 inches. In Eastern Siberia it is replaced by
Perdix bartala, the Bearded Partridge; and
 there is a closely allied species in Tibet, *P. hodg-*
sonianae. The partridge prefers open grounds,
 and often nests in exposed situations. It feeds
 on slugs, caterpillars, and grubs to a large ex-
 tent, and so compensates the farmer for the
 injury it does to his cornfields. The best
 time for partridges is from Feb. 1 to Aug. 31,
 both inclusive. [PRACTICAL.]

(2) The sub family *Perdixinae* (q.v.)

*2. *Ordn.:* A large bombard formerly used
 in sieges and defensive works.

3. *Script.:* 877 (*gor*) (1 Sam. xx. 1, 29, and
 Jer. xvii, 11) is probably a partridge, though
 not the common species, which does not occur
 in Palestine.

partridge berry, s.
Bot.: (1) *Gaultheria procumbens*; (2) An
 American name for *Mitchella*.

partridge breeder, s. One who breeds
 or rears partridges for sale or sport.
 "These *partridge-breeders* of a thousand years."
Longman, Agriculture, 362.

partridge wood, s.
Bot. & Comm.: Formerly thought to be the
 wood of *Heisteria cuneata*, an Okead, but now
 believed to be derived from various West
 Indian and South American trees, specially
Andira venenosus. It is beautifully variegated,
 and was formerly used in Brazil for ship-
 building. In dockyards it is called *Cabbage-*
wood.

partsch inc, partsch in ite, s. "After
 P. Partsch, the Austrian mineralogist; *suff.*
-inc, -insh (Min.).

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found in small
 crystals and fragments in auriferous sand at
 Orligan, Transylvania. Hardness, 6.5 to 7;
 sp. gr. 4.006; lustre, feeble, greasy; colour,
 yellow, reddish; fracture, sub-conchoidal.
 Analysis yielded: silica, 37.63; alumina, 18.9;
 protoxide of iron, 14.47; protoxide of man-
 ganese, 29.23; lime, 2.77; water, 0.38.

*par turb, v. t. [PERTURB.]

*part ure, s. [PART, v.] Departure.
 "For since your *parture* I have led a homeless state."
Partridge, Tobias, I, 162.

par tur i âte, v. i. [Lat. *parturus* = to
 desire to bring forth young; to be in labour;
 from *partio* = to bear.] To bring forth young.

par tur i en çy, s. [Eng. *parturient*;
-en.] The quality of state of being parturient;
 parturition.

*par tur i ent, a. [Lat. *parturicus*, pa. par.
 of *parturus* = to be in labour.] About to
 bring forth young; fruitful, prolific.
 "The plant that is ingrafted must also be *parturient*
 and fruitful." — *Bo. Tulpæ, Serapion, Vol. III, 607.*

*par tur i fâ çy ent, s. [Lat. *parturus* =
 to be in labour; and *faciens*, pa. part. of *facio*
 = to make.]

Med.: A medicine which excites uterine
 action, or facilitates parturition, as ergot.

par tur i ôus, a. [Lat. *parturitus* = to be
 in labour; Eng. *adv. suff. -ous.*] The same as
 PARTURIENT (q.v.).

*Starting with pain in the *partures* on this
 — *Dryden, Moses, in Bar't's M., I, 1.*

par tu ri tion, s. [Fr. from *partir* = to
 go, *adv. suff. of parturire*, from *parturire* = to be
 in labour.]

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôvl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
 -cian, -tian = shàn, -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhua, -cious, -tious, sious = shus, -bic, dic, &c. bel, del.

- 1. **par tur i tivo**, s. [PARTURITION. Parting by parturition; obstetric.]
- par ty**, **par tl**, **par tie**, s. & n. [It. *part*, a part, a share, a party; *partito* = a party, a side, propa. the part, part, to divide, from *parto*, *partit*, from *parto*, *partio*, gen. part. of *parto* = to divide, from *partis*, gen. *partis* = a part; Ital. *partito* = share, a part; Sp. & Port. *partido* a party of soldiers, a crew, &c.]

- A.**
 - 1. A part, a portion.
 - "Who's of the fort & who's the Italy, & get *partis* of flowers." — *Boydell's Household of the Poor*.
 - 2. A number of persons united against others of a contrary opinion; a faction; one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of policy.
 - "The day of the whole *party* was boundless." — *Macaulay's Hist. Eng. ch. xxii.*
 - 3. A number of persons collected or banded together for a particular purpose, specific.
 - "A detached portion of a larger body or company, a detachment of soldiers sent on a special service; an armed force.
 - "I saw our *party* to them from his driving." — *Shelley's Swallow*.

- 4. A select number of persons invited to a social meeting or entertainment, as, a dinner *party*, a card *party*.
- 5. A course, a side.
 - "Lovers quarrel upon *partes* plain." — *Shakespeare's Henry 2d. 11. 1.*
- 6. An ally, a confederate.
 - "They *parties* his affairs." — *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
- 7. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or the defendant in a suit.
 - "The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judge." — *Earl's Ex. 10.*
- 8. One who is concerned or interested in any affair.
 - "I must be a *partie* in this alteration." — *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
- 9. One who is cognizant of and consents to or approves of anything.
 - "Who would never consent to be a *party* to the station and oppression." — *Macaulay's Hist. Eng. ch. xii.*
- 10. A certain individual or person referred to under consideration.
- 11. A person or individual in general. (*Shelley*)
 - "The freely looking old *party* who were wont to judge him merely from appearances, should be a petty tradesman or a market gardener in reduced circumstances may be worth a million of money." — *Emly's Edinburgh, Aug. 25, 1858.*

- B.** *Adjective*: Of or pertaining to a party or faction, as, a *partisan*, *party* spirit.
- II.** *Verb*: Parted or divided; used with reference to any division of a field or charge, as, *partit per partem*, when a field is divided by a perpendicular line; *partit per horizontem*, when it is divided by a horizontal line; *partit per basem*, when it is divided by a line running diagonally from the dexter chief to the PARTY PIE. (MSD.)



- party cloth**, s. Cloth made of different colors.
- party coated**, s. Having a party-colored coat, dressed in motley, like a fool. (*Scott's Talbot's Last, v. 2*)
- party coloured**, **parti coloured**, *ad. comp.* s. *ad. comp.* Exhibiting a diversity of colors.
 - "In coming time." — *Scott's Rob Roy*.
 - "And those were Jacob's." — *Shelley's Abolition of Slavery*.
- party fellow**, s. A partner.
- party fence wall**, s. A wall dividing the *partes* of a field, or in the occupation of one person from that of another.
- party gold**.
 - "Beaten or beat silver with a coating of gold on one side."
- party jury**, s.
 - "A jury composed of half foreigners & of half natives; half-breed jury."

- party man**, s. A supporter or adherent of a party or faction; a factious man; a partizan.
- party spirit**, s. The spirit which animates or supports a party.
- party spirited**, s. Having the spirit or feelings of a party or partizan.
- party verdict**, s. A joint verdict.
 - "Plaintiffs were not spoken of, & vice versa." — *Whitcomb's Case, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.*
 - "Shelley's Richard 3d. 11. 1.
- party wall**, s.
 - "It is a wall separating two adjoining tenements. Originally, it meant a wall built upon the lands of two adjoining proprietors which furnished support for the floors and roofs of the tenements on each side. In England party-walls must be of a certain thickness, according to the height and character of the buildings, and must be carried up to a height of twelve inches above the roof, measured at right angles to the pitch."

- par ty ism**, s. [Eng. *party*; *-ism*.] Devotion to party; party spirit.
- partz ite**, s. After Dr. A. F. W. Partz; suff. *-ite* (*Cl. 10*).
 - "*Partzite*: A hydrous oxide of antimony, mixed with various metallic oxides. Amorphous, colour, various. Regarded as an ore rather than a mineral species."
- pa ru lis**, s. [Gr. *παρούλιος* (*paroulios*), from *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *ὄλιος* (*olios*) = the zinn.]
 - "*Part*: A gun-bolt."

- par-ure**, **par-owr**, *** par rour**, s. [Cl. Lat. *par* = to prepare, to make ready.]
 - 1. A set of jewels.
 - 2. An ornament. (*Prompt Parer*)

par us, s. [Lat. = a titmouse.]

Parus: The typical genus of the family Paridae, or of the sub-family Parinae. Bill moderate, strong, straight, rather comical, slightly compressed, upper mandible hardly longer than lower, and not notched. Nostrils basal, round, covered with reflected bristly feathers. Wings with ten primaries; fourth or fifth the longest; tail moderate, even or slightly rounded. Tarsus moderate and semulated; feet strong; anterior toes united to second joint; hind toe with a short hooked claw. Geographical range, North America, Mexico, Palearctic and Oriental regions, and tropical and Southern Africa. Forty-six species are known: *Parus minor*, *P. cristatus*, *P. ater*, *P. palustris*, *P. cristatus*, *P. caudatus*, (*Ardea* *caudata*, Linn.), with the trival species respectively of the Great, the Blue, the Coal, the Marsh, the Crested, and the Long-tailed Titmouse, are British.

pa ru ši-ā, s. [Gr. *παρουσία* (*parousia*) = presence, from *παρεῖν* (*parein*), *par*, *παρεῖν* (*parein*) = to be present; *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *εἶναι* (*einai*) = to be.]

Parus: A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or future, and in a vivid or animated narration of past or prediction of future events.

- par-vā gūm**, s. [Lat.] [PNEUMOGASTRIC.]
- par va nim i ty**, s. [Formed from Lat. *parvus* = small, and *animus* = mind, on analogy of *iniquitatem* (q.v.).]
 - 1. The quality or state of having a little or mean mind; littleness of mind; meanness.
 - 2. A person of a little or mean mind.
 - "Boundless preambulations of the true insular stamp." — *Pitt-Rivers's Hall, Modern English, p. 33.*

- par ven ū**, s. [Fr., *par*, *par* of *parvenir* = to attain, to rise.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.
- par vis**, **par vise**, s. [Fr. from Low Lat. *parvisum*, *parvis*, from Lat. *paradisos* = paradise, so called because the vacant space in front of a church was used to represent paradise, in the performance of medieval mysteries.]
 - 1. An area (often slightly raised) in front of the entrance of a church, and under the jurisdiction of the church authorities; the outer court of a palace or great house.
 - 2. A church porch, where lawyers formerly met for consultation, specific, the portico of St. Paul's, London.
 - 3. A room above the church porch, some-

times used as a schoolroom, storage-room, or lodging for some ecclesiastic.



PARVIS.

- par vi tude**, s. [Lat. *parvitas*, from *parvus* = little.] Littleness, smallness, meanness.
 - "It do not mean a mere mathematical point, but a perfect *parvitas*, or the least reality of matter." — *More's Immortality of the Soul, bk. 11, ch. 1.*
- par vi ty**, s. [Lat. *paritas*, from *parvus* = littleness, *paritas*.]
 - "But what are these for their figure & and *parvity*, to those minute machines ruled with life and motion?" — *Kay's Creation, p. 1.*

- par vō line**, s. [Fr. *paracétic*.]
 - "*Paracetic*: A homologous of the pyridine series, and found in the oil obtained from the destructive distillation of bones and other animal matters. It has a persistent disagreeable odour, is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and boils at 188°."
- par y**, *ad. comp.* [Lat. *par* = equal.] To tally, to correspond.
 - "I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian and that word by no means *par*." — *Bentley's Letter, April 15, 1770.*

- pas** (*s. subst.*), s. [Fr., from Lat. *passus* = a step.]
 - 1. A step, a dance, as *pas seul*, *pas de deux* = a dance by one or two performers; *pas redoublé* = a quick step or march.
 - 2. The right of going first; precedence.
 - "In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the mind of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the *pas* to the best of them." — *ibid.*
 - 3. A foot-piece.
 - "Ye've a weite gode *pas*." — *MS. Cantab. Fl. V. 48, fo. 51.*

- pas-de-souris**, s. [Fr., = a mouse's step.]
 - "*Pass*: A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch."
- pas seul**, s. A dance by a single performer.
 - "His grand *pas-seul* excited some remark." — *Lycot's The Waltz.*

- pas**, *ad. comp.* [PASS. *c.*]
- Pa-sā-gi-an**, s. [For etym see def.]
 - "*Church Hist. (Fl.)*: A sect of Judaizing Catholics which appeared in Lombardy late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century. They probably originated in the East, and took their name from their wanderings, as if they were *passagians* (= birds of passage), or from some association with the Crusades, for which *passagians* was a common name. They observed the law of Moses, but offered no sacrifices; and considered Jesus as a Demigod by whom all other creatures were brought into being."

- pā šan**, s. [Native name.]
 - "*Zool.*: *Oryz. gazella*. [ORYX.]

- pasch**, **pask**, **paske**, *** pasque**, s. [Lat. & Gr. *pascha*, remotely from the Heb. פֶּסַח (*paschah*).] The feast of passover or Easter.
 - "The minister saith, my time is nigh, at thee I seek *pasch* with my disciples." — *Agelgele, Matthew XXV.*
- pasch egg**, s. An egg stained by boiling, &c., and given to young persons or children at Easter-tide; a box in imitation of an egg, and filled with sweetmeats or other presents for Easter.

- pasch flower**, s. [PASQUE-FLOWER.]
- pasch al**, *** pasch-all**, *ad. & s.* [Lat. *paschalis*, from *pascha* = the passover.]
 - 1. *Ad. adj.*: Of or pertaining to the pass-over or Easter.
 - "Entertaining you With *paschal* eggs, and our *pasch* convent wine." — *Longfellow's Student Legend, iv.*
 - 2. *Ad. subst.*: The same as PASCHAL-CANDLE (q.v.).
 - "Then they see the hallowing of the *paschall*." — *Hart. Misc., VII. 159.*

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mutc, cūb, cūrc, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā; qu = kw.

paschal candle, s.

Roman Ritual: A large ornamented wax candle blessed by the officiating deacon on Holy Saturday, placed on the altar (usually on the gospel side), and lit at mass and vespers (and at matins where that office is said in choir) till the octave of the Ascension. Five grains of incense, symbolizing the five wounds of Jesus, are inserted in it when it is blessed. The use of the paschal candle can be traced back to the fifth century.

paschal controversy, s. [EASTERN, QUARTODECIMIAN.]

paschal cycle, s. The cycle by which the date of Easter is ascertained. It is formed by multiplying together the cycle of the sun (twenty-eight years) and that of the moon (nineteen years).

paschal rents, s. pl. Yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at the Easter visitations.

pasch-al-ist, s. [Eng. *paschal*; *-ist*.] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall.

"Those east and western *Paschalists*."—*Milton, Prolitical Episcopacy.*

pasch-ites, s. pl. [Eng. *pasch*; *-ite*.] [QUARTODECIMIAN.]

pas-cu-äge, s. [Low Lat. *pascentium*, from Lat. *pascentium* = a pasture, from *pascor* = to feed.]

Law: The grazing or pasturing of cattle.

pas-cu-ant, a. [Lat. *pascor* = to feed.] [PASCUAGE.]

Her.: A term applied to cattle, sheep, &c., when borne feeding.

pas-cu-ous, a. [Lat. *pascentis* = of or fit for pasture.]

Bot.: Growing in pastures. (*Terms. of Bot.*)

pa söng, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Cayra voggrus* (Gmelin). [EGAGRE.]

pash (1), s. [Etyrn. doubtful.] The face, the head.

"Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have, To be full like me."—*Shakesp., Winter's Tale*, l. 2.

pash (2), s. [PASH, c.]

1. A violent blow.

2. A heavy fall of snow or rain. (*Prov.*)

pash, ' paish, c.t. [Sw. dial. *pascha* = to dapple in water; Dan. *bask* = to beat, *baces* = to box, *bæser* = a boxer; Provin. Ger. *paschen*; H. Ger. *paschen* = to strike, to dash.]

To dash to pieces, to smash.

"And *pash* the jaws of serpents venomous."—*Milton, 1 Tembarthian*, l. 3.

pa'sha, pa-shaw', pa'-cha' (or as pa'-chah'), ba-sha, ' ba shaw', s. [Pers. *باشا*, *badshah* = a governor of a province; a corrupt of *padshah* = an emperor, a prince, a great lord, from *pad* = protecting, *shah* = a king.] [PASHANAH.]

A Turkish title of honour bestowed originally on princes of the blood, but now also on governors of provinces, military officers of high rank, &c. Pashas are of three grades, distinguished by the number of horse-tails which they are entitled to bear on a lance as a distinctive badge. Pashas of the highest rank bear three horse-tails; governors of the more important provinces, two; and minor governors, one.

pa sha-lic, pa cha-lic (or as pa-sha'-lic), s. [Turk. *pa'shalyk*.] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

"In part suppressed, though never subdued, Abdallah's *paschatie* was saved."—*Byron, Bivle of Abudis*, l. 15.

päs i graph' ic päs i graph' ic al, a. [Eng. *pasigraphy* (*ic*), *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to pasigraphy.

pa sig- ra phy, s. [Gr. *πάσι* (*pasí*) = for all, dat. pl. of *πᾶς* (*pas*) = all, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) a writing.] A universal language; a system or manner of writing capable of being understood and used by all nations.

"The illuminator of a manuscript blazons in his *pasigraphy* only the capital of the paragraph."—*W. Taylor, Memoirs*, l. 53.

päs i-lä ly, s. [Gr. *πάσι* (*pasí*) = for all, dat. pl. of *πᾶς* (*pas*) = all, and *λαλέω* (*laleō*) = talking; *λαλέω* (*laleō*) = to talk.] A form of speech adapted to be used by all mankind; a universal language.

pask, pasque, s. [PASCHE.]

päs nage, ' path-nage (ago as íg), [PASSAGE.]

päs' pa lüm, s. [Gr. *πάσπαλος* (*paspalos*) = a name for millet.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Paniceæ. The inferior flower is neuter, one-paled; the superior hemiphradite, two-paled. Steudel describes 262 species. *Paspalum serotiale* is the Millet Khoda, will grow in India in very inferior soils, and is largely cultivated. The poorer classes eat the grain, but it tends to produce diarrhoea and a kind of intoxication. Cattle are fed upon the straw. *P. viride*, cultivated in the West of Africa, produces a fine grained corn.

pas py, s. [A corrupt, of Fr. *passé pied*, from *passer* = to pass, and *piéd* = a foot.]

Music: The English name for the dance Passeped, called also Passamezzo by the Italian and Paspe by the Spanish writers. It was a precursor of the minuet, some of the tunes called by the title Paspy resembling the minuet in rhythm and measure. Hawkins says it "is said to have been invented in Bretagne, and it is in effect a quick minuet." The old English writers call it passa-measure, passy-measure, passing-measure, or simply measure. It was a favourite dance in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and from the fact that examples exist by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashion in their time.

pasque, s. [PASCHE.]

pasque-flower, paschal flower, s.

Bot.: *Anemone Pulsatilla*. The leaves and the involucre have doubly pinnatifid linear segments; the flower is inclined, the sepals six. It has a tuberos root and is common in borders. It is a very handsome plant, with purple, externally silky flowers. It is indigenous in several parts of England.



PASQUE-FLOWER.

' pas-quin, ' pas quite, ' pas quill, s. & c. [Fr. *pasquille*; Ital. *pasquillo*.]

A. As *subst.*: The same as PASQUINADE (q.v.).

"Malignant spirits every where have burst forth into satirical libels, bitter *pasquilles*, railing pamphlets."—*By. Ball, A Humble Remonstrance.*

B. *Isold*: Lampooning.

"Such as into *pasquid* pulvits came With thundering noise, but to beat the drum To civil wars."—*Brome, Death of Mr. J. Shute.*

' pas-quil, c.t. [PASQUIL, s.] To lampoon, to pasquinade.

' pas-quil lant, s. [Eng. *pasquill*; *-ant*.] A lampooner; a writer of pasquinades.

' pas-quil-lör, s. [Eng. *pasquill*; *-ör*.] A lampooner, a pasquinall.

"Adrian the sixth pope was so highly offended and grievously vexed with *pasquilliers* at Rome."—*Barlow, Annot. of Melancholy.*

' pas' quin, ' pas-quine, s. [Ital. *pasquino*.] The same as PASQUINADE (q.v.).

"But enough of this poetry Alexandrine: I hope you will think this *pasquine*."—*Swift, Answer to Dr. Sheridan.*

' pas-quin, c.t. [PASQUIN, s.] To lampoon, to pasquinade.

pas quin-ädç, s. [Fr. from Ital. *pasquinato* = a libel, from *Pasquino*, originally the name of a cobbler at Rome, in the fifteenth century, at whose stall a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons. (*Hoplita*.) A lampoon, a satire.

"Whig jesters were not sparing of their *pasquinades*."—*Mackintosh, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

päs-quin äde, c.t. [PASQUINADE, s.] To write pasquinades on; to satirize.

pass, ' passe, c.t. & t. [Fr. *passer*, from Lat. *passus* = a step, from *passus*, *pas*, part. of *patio* = to stretch; Sp. *pasar*; Port. *passar*; Ital. *passare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be moved or transferred in any way from one place to another. (Generally used with an adverb or preposition to mark the kind or mode of motion; as, to pass *straitly*, to pass *from*, to pass *in*, to pass *into*, to pass *out*, &c.) When used absolutely or without a qualifying word, it usually means to go past a certain place or person; as, the coach has *passed*.

2. To occur; to take place; to be present.

"If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to *pass* with consciousness of what *pass* a within our own mind."—*Bates.*

3. To move or go out of the reach of observation, notice, or the like; to vanish, to disappear.

"Heaven and earth schulen *pass*, but my words schulen not *pass*."—*Wolgast, Luke xxx.*

4. Hence, to die; to depart from life; to pass away.

"Let him *pass* peacefully."—*Shakesp., 2 Henry VI.*, III. 3.

5. To be transferred or changed from one state to another; to undergo a change of condition, circumstances, or nature.

"He is *passed* from death into life."—*John*, v. 24.

6. To be changed by regular gradation, to change gradually or imperceptibly.

"Influences are *passed* from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony."—*Arbuthnot.*

7. To be transferred from one owner to another; to change hands.

"Thou shalt cause the inheritance of their fathers to *pass* unto them."—*Numbers*, xviii. 7.

8. To come, to happen, to occur.

"So death *passed* on all men."—*Romans*, v. 12.

9. To chapse; to be spent.

"Now the time is far *passed*."—*Mark*, vi. 35.

10. To be omitted; to go unheeded or disregarded; as, Let that *pass*.

11. To come to or be at an end; to be over or finished; to conclude.

"But soon their *passures* *passed*."—*Dryden, Plowden & Leaf*, 372.

12. To move or make way through a direct opening or passage; to find its way.

"Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment."—*Arbuthnot, De Alimentis.*

13. To be enacted; to receive the authority or sanction of a legislative assembly or meeting by a majority of votes.

"Were the bill entered to *pass*, more harm than good would accrue."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1855.

14. To be done; to happen, to proceed; to take place.

"What hath *passed* between me and Ford's wife."—*Shakesp., Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 5.

15. To be current; to be recognised; to be generally received.

16. To be successful; to succeed.

"That track, said she, will not *pass* twice."—*Author, Balthazar*, III. l. 306.

17. To be interchanged or exchanged; as, Words *passed* between them.

18. To be regarded or considered; to be received in opinion or estimation.

"He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the rest; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, till his *passed* one in us."—*A. Collins.*

19. To give judgment or sentence.

"We may not *pass* upon his life Without the form of sentence."—*Shakesp., Lear*, III. 7.

20. To regard; to care for; to have regard or thought. (Generally with a negative.)

"As for these silver-cased knives, I *pass* not."—*Author, Balthazar*, III. l. 2.

21. To go beyond or exceed all bounds; to be greater or stronger.

"This *passes*, Master Ford."—*Shakesp., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

22. To be in a tolerable or passable state or condition.

"A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father's *pass*."—*Author, Balthazar*.

23. To go through an inspection or examination successfully; to satisfy the requirements of an inspection or examination; specif., in universities, to satisfy the requirements of an ordinary examination or one necessary for a degree, but without taking honours.

24. *Fr. verb*: To thrust; to make a thrust or pass in fencing.

"They lash, they foil, they *pass*, they strive to lose Their contests."—*Dryden, P. Collins*, *Acts*, II. 146.

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwü; cat, çöll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, as; expect, Xcnophon, çxist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dlic, &c. = bel, del.

- B.** *Pass* is a verb.
- To move past; to go by, beyond, over, along, through, or like, to move, go, or proceed from side to side or from end to end of, to traverse.
 - To be satisfied to give, if that he had made? — *Robert de Bevis*, p. 32.
 - To transfer one hand to another; to make to change hands.
 - "One of the ancient *passans* a bottle of milk to the Anarchist nation." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 19, 1888.
 - To cause to pass or be handed on from one to another; to penetrate, to communicate. (Generally followed by *along* or *on*); as, To *pass* the news of — (or —).
 - To impart the power of motion to; to animate; to move.
 - "Mr. Haunst in thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart." — *Dehman*.
 - To cause to find a way or passage through anything; to strain.
 - "They speak of saving wine from water, *passing* it through a wool." — *Heron*, *Vit. Hist.*
 - To cause to move hastily; to run.
 - "I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number." — *Edman*, *The Italy*.
 - To send across, over, along anything; to cause to pass over, by, along, &c.
 - "A white *pass* of over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge." — *Carleton*, *Civil Wars*.
 - To give or allow entry into any place; to admit; as, To *pass* a person into a theatre.
 - To live through; to spend.
 - "I have *passed* a miserable night." — *Shakspeare*, *Richard III.*, i. 4.
 - To go through; to experience, to suffer, to endure.
 - "She loved me for the dangers I had *passed*, And I loved her that she did pity them." — *Shakspeare*, *Antony*, i. 3.
 - To put an end to; to complete, to conclude, to finish.
 - "This night We'll *pass* the business privately and well." — *Shakspeare*, *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.
 - To perform, to effect, to act.
 - "This swan shall *pass* Pompey the Great." — *Shakspeare*, *Lucius's Letter's Lost*, v. 1.
 - To void as feces.
 - To submit and obtain sanction for as correct or allowable; to obtain allowance of.
 - "The names of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take." — *2 Kings* xii. 4.
 - To admit, to allow, to approve.
 - "Being *passed* for consul with full voice." — *Shakspeare*, *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.
 - To approve as having satisfied the requirements of an inspection or examination; to sanction, to allow, as, To *pass* accounts, To *pass* a candidate.
 - Spécif.*: To give legal or official sanction to; to ratify, to enact.
 - "The Act just *passed* of a permissive character." — *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1882.
 - To satisfy the requirements of; to undergo successfully, as an inspection, examination, or other ordeal; as, A candidate *passes* an examination.
 - Spécif.*: To obtain the legal or official sanction of; to be enacted by.
 - "Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected." — *Saunders*.
 - To pronounce, to utter, to decree.
 - "*Passed* sentence may not be recalled." — *Shakspeare*, *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.
 - To express, to advance; as, To *pass* an opinion.
 - To utter solemnly; to give or offer as a pledge; to pledge.
 - "Remember thy promise *passed*." — *Shakspeare*, *Richard II.*, v. 7.
 - To transcend, to excel, to surpass, to exceed.
 - "Whom dost thou *pass* in beauty?" — *Elizabeth*, xxxv. 19.
 - To let go without notice; to let pass; to disregard, to omit, to neglect.
 - "If you finally *pass* our proffered offer." — *Shakspeare*, *King Lear*, ii. 3.
 - To give in payment for goods; used of counterfeited coin; as, To *pass* a bad shilling.
 - To impress, to imprint.
 - The imprints of a hand on a surface, as, *And *passed* it on his forehead for a boy.*" — *Dehman*, *Uphax's Healer*, 51.
 - To print so minutely and successfully.
 - "Time to come, to be — and after that show they there is no *pass* of the same trick upon the mice." — *Florio*.

- To regard; to care for; to heed. (Generally with a negative.)
 - Fréning*: To perform by thrusting.
 - "To see this light — to see the *pass* thy pants!" — *Shakspeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.
 - 1.* To *pass away*:
 - (a) To move from or out of sight; to disappear, to vanish.
 - "The heavens shall *pass* away." — *2 Peter* iii. 10.
 - (b) To die.
 - "(s) To be spent; to be lost.
 - (2) *Trans.*: To waste, to spend.
 - "The father waked for the daughter, lest she *pass* away the flower of her age." — *Dehman*, xli. 9.
 - (3) To *pass by*:
 - (1) *Interus.*: To pass or move near and beyond a certain person, place, or thing.
 - "All that *pass* by clap their hands." — *Lamentations* ii. 15.
 - (2) *Transitiv.*:
 - (a) To overlook, to excuse, to forgive.
 - "However God may *pass* by single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished." — *Talbot*.
 - (b) To pass without stopping at.
 - (c) To disregard; not to heed.
 - "It continues much to our content, if we *pass* by those things which happen to our trouble." — *Trapp*, *His Levitic*.
 - 2.* To *pass muster*: To pass examination or inspection satisfactorily.
 - To *pass off*:
 - (1) *Interus.*: To pass away; to disappear, to vanish.
 - (2) *Trans.*: To impose fraudulently; to palm off; as, He *passed* himself off as a clergyman.
 - (3) To *pass on*: To proceed; to go on further.
 - (4) To *pass over*:
 - (1) *Interus.*: To pass or go from one side to the other; to cross over.
 - (2) *Trans.*: To overlook, to omit, to disregard.
 - (5) To *pass a dividend*: To vote or resolve (as a board of directors) against declaring a dividend. (*Am. C.*)
 - (6) To *bring to pass*: To cause to happen; to bring about; to effect.
 - (7) To *come to pass*: To happen, to occur, to take place; to result.
 - (8) Well to *pass*: Well off, well to do.
 - "His father, being rich and well to *pass*." — *Scott*, *Phantom*, (1616.)
- pass (1).** *passé*, s. [PASS, c.]
- I. Ordinary Language:**
- A passage, avenue, or opening, through which one goes; espec. a narrow or difficult path or way; a path or road over a dangerous place; a defile between mountains; a ford in a river.
 - "To guard the *passes* of the German Rhine." — *Bose*, *Lucan*, i. 815.
 - A movement of the hand over or along anything; manipulation, as by a mesmerist or a conjurer.
 - Permission or leave to go or come; a ticket of free admission or transit.
 - "They shall have a letter of *passé* given unto them." — *Harknley*, *Voyages*, i. 472.
 - A state or a condition of things, espec. one of embarrassment or difficulty.
 - "Have his daughters brought him to this *pass*?" — *Shakspeare*, *Lear*, iii. 4.
 - Estimation.
 - "Common speech gives him a worthy *pass*." — *Shakspeare*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.
 - A sally or encounter of wit; a jest, a joke.
 - "An excellent *pass* of wate." — *Shakspeare*, *Tempest*, iv.
 - The act of passing an examination; one who successfully undergoes an examination.
 - In the universities, an ordinary degree without honors.
 - "He knows enough about his *pass* to get a *pass*." — *Shakspeare's Magazine*, Dec. 1875, p. 257.
- II. Technicality:**
- Fréning*: A push or thrust; a course or bout of fencing.
 - "The king hath had, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits." — *Shakspeare*, *Hamlet*, v. 2.
 - Rolling-mill*:
 - (1) The shape produced by the grooves in the adjacent rolls of a rolling-mill. The *pass* is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

- A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls.
 - "*Pass of arms*: A bridge or similar passage which a knight undertook to defend, and which could not be passed without fighting with him who defended it.
 - pass boat*, s. A broad, flat-bottomed boat; a flat or punt.
 - pass book*, s.
 - A book in which a tradesman enters goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of such customer.
 - A bank-book held by the customer of the bank, showing the amounts to his debit and credit.
 - pass-box*, s.
 - Mil.*: A wooden box used for conveying cartridges from the magazine to the guns in forts and batteries.
 - pass-by*, s. The act of walking or passing by.
 - "Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*." — *Abbot*, *Faculty of Dogmatizing*, ch. vii.
 - pass-check*, s. A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment; also a ticket given to a person leaving a place of entertainment during the performance, entitling him to re-admission.
 - pass-key*, s. A key that will open several locks; a master-key.
 - pass-man*, a. Superlunum. (*Sylvestre*: *The Magician*, 1, 254.)
 - pass-parole*, s.
 - Mil.*: A command given at the head of an army, and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.
 - pass-praise*, a. Beyond all praise. (*Sidney*: *Astrophel*, 77.)
 - pass-price*, a. Invaluable.
 - pass-ticket*, s. A ticket of admission to an entertainment, &c.; a free pass.
 - pass-word*, s.
 - Mil. & Secret Societies*: A word or countersign by which to distinguish friends from enemies or outsiders.
 - "They gave a *pass-word* before they were admitted." — *Murray*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.
- pass (2)**, s. [PASS, b.]
- Pass lamb**, s. The Paschal lamb.
- pass-a-ble** (1), a. [Eng. *pass*; -able.]
- That may or can be passed, traversed, crossed, or travelled through or over.
 - "Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *pass-able* by foot." — *2 Maccabees*, v. 21.
 - That may or can be passed or handed on from person to person, or from hand to hand; current, receivable.
 - Fit to be passed, approved, or allowed.
 - "— suffered from information of the bowels, and was not *passable* by a medical officer." — *Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.
 - Having free passage.
 - "Go back: the virtue of your name is not here *passable*." — *Shakspeare*, *Coriolanus*, v. 2.
 - 5. Affording free passage; penetrable.
 - "His body's a *passable* carcase if he be not hurt." — *Shakspeare*, *Cymbeline*, i. 2.
 - 6. Passing, fleeting, transient.
 - "More returnable than the *passable* tones of the tongue." — *Flitham*: *Resures*, p. 36.
 - Such as may be allowed to pass without strong objection; allowable, tolerable, mediocre.
 - "Lay by Virgil . . . my version will appear a *pass-able* beauty, when the original muse is absent." — *Arglen*, *Virgil's Aeneid*. (Hedie.)
- pas-sa-ble** (2), a. [PASSIBLE.]
- pass-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *passable* (1); -ly.] In a *passable* manner or degree; tolerably.
 - "Other towns are *passably* rich." — *Bowell*, *Letters*, bk. i, § n, let. 14.
- pas-sa-ble**, * **pas-sá-dô**, s. [Fr. *passade*; Ital. *passada*.] [PASS, r.]
- Fréning*: A thrust; a cut forward.
 - "The first and second cause will not serve my turn, the *passado* he respects not." — *Shakspeare*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.
 - Manège*: A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot or ground.

fate, fát, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, eamel, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pót, or, wore, wolf, work, whó, sôn; múte, eáb, eure, unite, eúr, rúle, fúll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

passé-âge, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *passaticum* = a right of passage, from *passo* = to pass (q.v.); Sp. *pasaje*; Ital. *passaggio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of passing, moving, or travelling from one place to another; transit or movement from point to point; the act of going by, along, over, or through; as, the *passage* of ships over the sea, the *passage* of fluids, the *passage* of light from the sun.

2. *Specif.*: Transit by means of a conveyance, and especially by ship.

* Arrangements were made for his *passage*.—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Liberty or power of passing; entrance or exit.

4. *Specif.*: Liberty or means of transit by a conveyance, and especially by ship.

"It was not easy to obtain a *passage* on board of a well-lit or commodious vessel."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

5. Departure or passing from life; death, decease.

"When he is fit and seasoned for his *passage*."—*Shakespeare's Hamlet*, iii. 3.

6. The way, course, or path by which a person or thing is enabled to pass; way of entrance or exit; avenue, way, road.

"Raised in the tender *passage* of the throat."—*Wordsworth's Excursion*, bk. vii.

7. An avenue, corridor, or gallery leading to the several divisions and apartments in a building.

* 8. Currency, reception.

"A fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles."—*Jay's*.

* 9. Occurrence, hap; accident, incident.

"It is no act of common *passage*, but a strain of rareness."—*Shakespeare's Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

10. An act, an action, a deed.

"There is gallant and most brave *passage*."—*Shakespeare's Henry 7.*, iii. 6.

* 11. Management, course, process.

"Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it."—*James's On Ireland*.

* 12. Inclination or disposition readily to change the place of abode. [¶ 2.]

"Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain; the last entices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*."—*Temple's*.

13. The act of passing or carrying through the regular steps in order to obtain legal or official sanction and authority; as, the *passage* of a bill through parliament.

14. A pass, an encounter; as, a *passage* of arms.

"There must be now no *passages* of love."—*Tennyson's Vain*, 762.

* 15. A game at dice.

"Learn to play at primero and *passage*."—*Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour*, 1. 1.

* Gifford (*in loc.*) says: "Passage is a game at dice, which some perhaps may comprehend from the following description: "

"It is played at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The cester throws continually till he hath thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loseth; or doublets over ten, and then he *passeth* and wins."—*Complait's Gleaner*, p. 167.

16. A separate portion or part of something continuous; espec. part of a book or text; a clause, a paragraph, an extract.

"How commentators each dark *passage* shun, And hold their farthing candle to the sun."—*Young's Satires*, vii. 57.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: [INTERCELLULAR-PASSAGES].

2. *Music*:

(1) A phrase of music.

(2) A figure.

(3) A run; a roulade.

* ¶ 1. *In passage*: In passing; cursorily.

2. *Bird of passage*:

(1) *Lit.*: A migratory bird. (MIGRANT, MIGRATION.)

(2) *Fig.*: One who is not permanently settled in a place; one who is constantly changing his residence.

3. *Middle passage*: (MIDDLE-PASSAGE).

passage beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds by which a gradual transition is made from one stratum or formation to that above it.

* Used spec. of the Tilestones of the Ludlow Rocks (TILESTONE), affording a transition from the Upper Silurian to the Devonian, and of some highly fossiliferous beds affording a passage downward from the Kimmidge

Clay to the Coral Rag. (*Phillips's Geol.*, ed. Etheridge.)

passage-boards, *s. pl.*

Music: Boards placed in different parts of an organ on which the tuner can walk, and whence he can reach the pipes or mechanism.

passage-boat, *s.* A ship for the conveyance of passengers, as well as goods.

passage money, *s.*

* 1. The same as PASSAGE-PENNY (q.v.).

2. Money paid by a passenger for conveyance by a merchant vessel.

* **passage penny**, *s.* Money paid for passing over a bridge or ferry.

"He him makes his *passage penny* pay."—*Speiser's F. & G.*, v. li. 6.

passage tint, *s.*

Spectium: A rose-violet tint produced when a polarized ray meets a plane of quartz with double refraction. Called also Tint of passage, and Transition tint.

* **päs-sa-gör**, **päs sa-gere**, *s.* [Fr., from *passage* = passage (q.v.); Ital. *passaggio*.]

1. A passenger.

2. A bird of passage.

"To hold a false opinion that the vultures are *passengers*, and come into these parts out of strange countries."—*North's Plutarch*, p. 20.

3. A passage-boat.

"He took the sea in a *passage-boat*."—*Berners' Frontiers; Chaucer*, vol. ii., ch. lvi.

* **päs-sag-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *passage*; -ing.] A pass, an encounter, a passage.

"They answer and provoke each other's song With skirnish and capricious *passingings*."—*Coleridge's The Nightingale*.

päs-sa-lo rÿn-chi-tse, *s. pl.* (Gr. *πάσσαλος* (*passalos*) = a gag, and *ρύγχος* (*rhynchos*) = the muzzle.)

Church Hist.: A sect of early mystics who placed their finger across their lips and nose in literal fulfillment of the prayer of David in Psalm cxli. 3. St. Augustine wished to call them Daetylorynchites.

päs-sant, *a.* [Fr., *par.* of *passer*.] [PASS, v.]

* **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Current; passing from one to another.

2. Excelling, surpassing

3. Cursory, careless.

"Even our *passant* words and our secret thoughts."—*Burrow's Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

¶ *Her.*: Walking; applied to an animal represented as walking.

"That bore a lion *passant* in a golden field."—*Speiser's F. & G.*, iii. i. 6.

¶ *En passant*: In passing; by the way; incidentally.

päs-sa-réc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A tackle to spread the clews of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind.

päs-sau-ite (au as ów), *s.* [After Passau, Bavaria, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered Ekebergite (q.v.). Forms, by its decomposition, a large bed of kaolin.

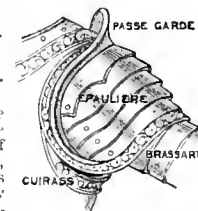
pas sé, pas sée, *a.* [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; specif. applied to persons as past the prime of life.

passed, *pt. par. or a.* [PASS, v.]

* **pas se garde**, *s.* [Fr.]

Anc. Arm.: The raised edges of the shoulder-plates of an armed knight, so constructed as to turn the blow of a lance, and prevent its entering the junction of the pelerine and cuirass. They were adopted in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and were sometimes placed upon the mentonnière.

* **pas se-mént**, *v.t.* [PASSEMENT, s.] To deck with lace or silk; to deck or adorn the exterior of. (*Scotch*.)



PASSE GARDE.

* **pas se-mént**, **pas mént**, *s.* [Fr. = lace.]

1. *Lit.*: A piece of lace or silk sewn on clothes.

"He mann broder the marriage garment with lace and *passments*."—*Scribner's Heart of Mad Lethard*, ch. ix.

2. *Fig.*: An external decoration. (*Scotch*.)

"These broad *passments* and buskings of religion."—*Rotheford*.

pas se-mén' tär lé, *s.* [Fr.] Beaded embroidery for ladies' dresses.

"Maintained at otherward with designs in *passementerie*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1856, p. 2.

päs-sen-gör, **pas-sen-gör**, *s.* [Prop. *passage*, the *n* being excrement as in messenger; fr. *passage* (q.v.).]

1. One who passes by on his way; a passer-by, a wayfarer, a traveller.

"Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed him self to hear the censure of his faults."—*Dryden's Tragedies*.

2. One who travels on a conveyance, as a coach, railway, steamboat, &c.

"The forestall ships having in her *passengers* of divers nations."—*Drake's Voyages*, ii. 205.

passenger pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ectopistes migratoria* (Swain.), *Columba migratoria* (Linn.), also called Wild Pigeon and Migratory Pigeon. Upper parts generally blue; under-surface, brownish-red, fading behind into a violet tint. Sides and back of neck richly glossed with metallic golden-violet. Length of male, seventeen inches; female smaller and duller in colour.

The eggs are never more than two, pure white, and broadly elliptical in form. It is found from the Atlantic to the great Central Plains, and from the Southern States, where it only occasionally occurs, to 62° N. (For an account of their extraordinary migrations, see *Birds*, *Beecher, & Ridgway; Birds of North America*, iii. 368-74.)

passenger-ship, *s.* A steamer or sailing vessel having accommodation for the conveyance of passengers.

passenger train, *s.* A train for the conveyance of passengers, as distinguished from a goods train.

* **päs-sen-gör-l-äl**, *a.* [Eng. *passenger*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to passengers; of the nature of a passenger.

"Even a railway millennium may come to pass, and the directional lion lie down with the *passenger* lamb."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1855.

pas se par tout (out as ó), *s.* [Fr., from *passer* = to pass, and *partout* = everywhere.]

1. An engraved plate or block, forming a frame round an aperture into which any engraved plate or block may be inserted. This plan was very commonly adopted in the illustrated books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

2. A frame or mat to go round a picture. Frequently a pasteboard border for a picture beneath the glass and within the frame.

* 3. A safe-conduct, or permission to go everywhere.

"With this *passerpartout* I will instantly conduct her to my own chamber."—*Dryden's Good Kinsman*, 1. 1.

* 4. A master-key; a latch-key.

päs-sér (l) (pl. **päs-sér-çs**), *s.* [Lat. = a sparrow.]

I. Ornithology:

(1) *Sing.*: A genus of Fringillide, which in many classifications has been allowed to lapse. According to Brisson, the generic characters are: Bill hard, strong, sub-conical, bulging above and below; nostrils basal, lateral, rounded, almost hidden by projecting and recurved frontal plumes. Gape straight. First primary small and attenuated, but distinctly developed; third or fourth rather the longest. Tail moderate, nearly square. Tarsus stout, nearly as long as the middle toe. Claws moderately curved, rather short. (Prof. Newton (*Fossil; Brit. Birds*), makes the House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* and the Tree Sparrow *P. montanus*.)

(2) *Pl.*: *Passeriformes*, *Insectores*, an order of *Aves*, now generally placed first, and including the great mass of the smaller birds. (Crows, Finches, Flycatchers, &c.)

According to the scheme of Van der Linden, the *Passeres* are divided into two primary sections—*Eleutherolactyl* and *Demisilactyl*. according as the hind toe is free, or the

... is distinguished by a band. The first ... again divided into the Acronyoid ... (Pipitidae), or True Passerines) and the Mesonyoid (= the Clunatories of some writers). Another grouping is that of Wallace ... (1874, pp. 106-10), and further developed ... (*ibid.*, pp. 106-10). He makes the order consist of five ... (1) True Passerines (25 families), Tanager ... (5 families), Forster ... (10 families), and Anomalous (2 families); the whole approximately corresponding to the Acronyoid of Gould and ... The name was introduced by Linnaeus, but is obsolete in the sense in which he employed it.

2. *Passer*. The Passerines appear first in the Eocene Tertiary. [PROFESSORS.]

pass er (pās' er). [Eng. *pass*; *er*.] One who passes, a passer-by.

The passer-by on the street
Congratulate each other as he meets
L. *Longfellow: Student's Tale.*

pass er by, s. One who passes or goes by. (1) *er*: a passer-by.

Not let the passer-by refuse
To bring thy home.

Longfellow: The Olden Time, v.

pās ser ēš, s. pl. [PASSERINAE.]

pās sēr-ī for mēs, s. pl. [Lat. *passer* (q.v.), *genit.* *passeris*, and *forma* = shape.]

Ornith.: In Forbes's classification, an order of his sub-class Anomalonotae. It includes three sub-orders, Turdiformes, Fringilliformes, and Sturniformes.

pās sēr ī nā, s. [Fem. of Lat. *passeris* = s. of it for a sparrow; *passer* = a sparrow; from the beaked seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaeaceae. Heath-like shrubs, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope. *Passerina tenor* is used in the South of Europe to dye wool yellow.

pās sēr ī nā, s. pl. [PASSERINA.]

Ornith.: In Brehm's arrangement, the second order of AVES. He divided it into two sub-orders: singing Passerines (incl. *er*), and Passerines without an apparatus of song-muscles (Anomala), including the Picaridae of later authorities. The name was also used by Nitzsch for the true Passeres (q.v.).

pās sēr ine, s. & s. [Lat. *passerinus*, from *passer* = a sparrow.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the order Passeres (q.v.).
B. *As subst.*: A bird belonging to the order Passeres (q.v.).

pās ser ī ta, s. Etym. unknown. (*M. 1004*.)

Zool.: A genus of Dryophida (Whip-snakes), with two species, from Texas and the Indian peninsula. *Passeris* *ambrosius* feeds on birds and hawks, and has a more or less mobile snout. *P. p. pascuensis* is considered by Dr. Günther as a variety.

pās si bil ī tē, s. [Fr. *passibilité*, from Lat. *passibilis*, from *passibilis* = to suffer; *passibilis*; *Ital.* *passibile*.] Capable of feeling or suffering; capable of receiving impressions from external agents; ability or aptness to feel or suffer.

pās si ble, s. [Fr., from Lat. *passibilis*, from *passibilis*, *passibilis* = to suffer; *passibilis*; *Ital.* *passibile*.] Capable of feeling or suffering; capable of receiving impressions from external agents.

Herein be assumed human nature, mortal, and *passible*—*the Nation Daily Meditations*, p. 24 (ed. 1890).

pās si ble nēss, s. [Eng. *passible*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being passible; passibility.

*P*ass after the latest of the *passibilities* of the *day*.—*ibid.*

pās si flor ā cē ē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *passiflora*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *passiflora*.]

Bot.: Passion-words; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Herbaceous, usually climbing shrubs or plants; leaves alternate, with bilobed or stipules, often glandular. Flowers axillary or terminal, often with a three-leaved involucre; sepals five, sometimes irregular, in a tube lined by filamentous or annular processes, perianth altered petals; petals five, sometimes irregular; stamens generally five, monadelphous; ovary on a long stalk, superior, one celled; styles three, stigma dilated; fruit with thin parietal placentae, many seeded. Found in South America and the West Indies, with a few in North America, Africa, and the East Indies. Known genera twelve, species 210. (*Lindley*.)

Passiflora, *P. multiflora*, *P. bicolor* (the Water-lemon), *P. edulis*, *P. coarctata* (the May-apple), *P. siccata* are eaten. The root of *P. guianensis* is emetic and narcotic; its fruit is called granadilla. *P. Contrayerva* is alexipharmic and emurative. *P. foetida* is emmenagogue and pectoral, the foliage is used in Brazil for poisons in dyspepsias and other inflammatory skin diseases. The leaves of *P. bicolor* are antihelmintic. *P. pallida*, *P. ulmiformis* (the Sweet Calabash), and *P. coarctata* are given in intermittent fever. For *P. robusta* see Dutchman's hulanium.

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pās'sim, adv. [Lat.] Everywhere, throughout, in every place or part.

pass-ing, pass-ying, *pr. par., a., adv., & s.* [PASS, *g*.]

- A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).
- B.** *As adj.*: Surpassing or excelling others; eminent; egressions, notable.
 - "A passing traitor, pejured and mist."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI., v. 1.*
 - "C. *As adv.*: Surpassingly, exceedingly, notably.
 - "Passing rich on forty pounds a year."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*
- D.** *As substantive*:
 - 1. The act of moving or going by or past; passage, transit, lapse.
 - "So passeth in the passing of a day
Of mortal life the leaf, the bud, the flower."—*Spenser: Faerie Q., II. xii. 75.*
 - 2. The carrying through the steps necessary to obtain legal or official sanction and authority; as, The passing of a bill through parliament.

passing bell, s. A bell formerly tolled when any one was about to depart this life, the object being to secure the private prayers of the faithful in behalf of the person dying. "When any is passing out of this life," says the 60th canon of the Church of England, "a bell shall be tolled, and the minister shall not then slack to do his last duty." The term is not now used in this sense, but the tolling of a bell at deaths and funerals is a relic of the custom.

"As is a passing bell
Tolled from the tower"
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

passing discord, s. *Music*: The same as PASSING-NOTE (q.v.).

passing measure, s. *Music*: The same as PASFY (q.v.).

passing note, s. *Music*: A note not essential to harmony, forming an unprepared discord, which is not objectionable because it is a fragment of a scale. It is a necessary characteristic of a passing note, that it should have a degree of the scale on each side of it. Passing-notes having degrees of a diatonic scale on each side, are said to be diatonic; those having degrees of a chromatic scale on each side, are said to be chromatic.

passing place, s. *Rail, Eng.*: A siding (q.v.).

passing tone, s. *Music*: The same as PASSING-NOTE (q.v.).

pass-ing-ly, **pass-ying-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *passing*; *ly*.] In a passing manner or degree; exceedingly.

"I would *passingly* sayne that ye wer in London at that season."—*Preston Letters*, n. 399.

pās sion (ss as sh), **pās si-oun**, **pās-si-oun**, s. [Fr. *passion*, from Lat. *passionem*,

accus. of *passio* = suffering, from *passus*, *pa-* *par.* of *patior* = to suffer; cogn. with Gr. *πάθειν* (*pathain*) = to suffer; Sp. *passion*; Ital. *passione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. The state or condition of being affected or acted upon by an external agent; a state of being operated upon; a passive state.

"A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it."—*Locke*.

2. Susceptibility of being acted or operated upon by an external agent; capability of receiving impressions from external action.

"The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, sensible and not sensible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions."—*Bacon*.

3. The state or condition of suffering bodily pain; suffering.

"The *passions* of this tyne ben not even worth to the glorie to conyage that schal be schewed in us."—*B. Gylfe: Konungs Vi.*

4. Specific, applied to the last agonies of the Saviour.

"He showed himself alive after his *passion* by many infallible proofs."—*Acts* 1. 3.

5. Passion-tide or Passion-week.
"Withanne the *passion*
With his ost he wende wroth, and sere is dragon."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 545.

6. A feeling or emotion by which the mind is swayed or affected; a deep or strong disposition or working of the mind; such as grief, anger, hope, hatred, joy, ambition, &c.

"Your father's in your *passion*
That works him strongly."
Shakespeare: Tempest, iv.

7. Especially applied to a strong or violent agitation or working of the mind, occasioned by an insult, offence, injury, &c.; violent anger, rage.

"The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature: as love, fear, joy, sorrow; but the common people confine it only to anger."—*Watts*.

8. Violent sorrow; excessive grief or pain of mind.
"It did relieve my *passion* much."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

9. Zeal, ardour, enthusiasm; vehement desire or fondness.

"The term *passion*, and its adverb *passionately*, often express a strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of taste; a kind of enthusiastic fondness for anything."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, p. 3.

10. Amorous desire; love, ardent affection.
"Master-mistress of my *passions*."
Shakespeare: Sonnet 20.

11. A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling or overpowering excitement.

12. That for which one feels an enthusiastic or vehement desire or fondness; a pursuit engaged in with ardour or enthusiastic fondness; as, His *passion* is music.

II. Bot.: *Romer Portulicaria*.

Passion-flower, s. *Bot.*: The genus *Passiflora* (q.v.). The three stigmas seemed to the devout Roman Catholics of South America to represent nails: one transfixing each hand, and one the feet of the Crucified Saviour; the five anthers, His five wounds; the rays of the corona, His crown of thorns, or the halo of glory around His head; the digitate leaves the hands of those who scourged him; the tendrils, the scourge itself; whilst, finally, the ten parts of the perianth were the ten apostles—that is, the twelve, wanting Judas who betrayed, and Peter who denied, his Lord.

Passion-music, s. Music set to the narrative of our Lord's Passion in the Gospels. Dramatic representations of the subject date from a very early period, there being still extant a play ascribed, though somewhat doubtfully, to Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop of Antioch. The dramatic performance of the Passion arose in imitation of the ancient custom, still observed in the Roman Church, of dividing the recital of the Gospel of the Passion in Holy Week between two, three, or more readers, assigning those parts which reproduce the words of the people (*chora*) to the congregation or choir. To one priest was assigned the part of Jesus; to others those of Pilate, Judas, &c. All these parts were recited according to the rules of the *ecclesiastics*, while the people's part was delivered in monotone. Some of the best known settings are by Bach.

Passion-play, s. A mystery or miracle play founded on the passion of our Lord; a

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thère: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sōn: mūte, cūb, cure, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā; qu = kw.

dramatic representation of the scenes of the passion. The only Passion-play still kept up is that periodically represented at Oberammergau in Bavaria.

Passion-tide, s. The season during which the Church commemorates the sufferings and death of Christ.

passion-tossed, a. Tossed or excited with passion.

"Fitz-James's mind was passion tossed."

Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 26.

Passion week, s. The same as HOLY WEEK (q.v.).

***pass-iôn (ss as sh), a. & t.** [PASSION, s.]

A. Intrins.: To be affected with passion; to feel pain or sorrow.

"Dumbly she *passions*, frantically she doleth."

Shakespeare, *Veau & Adams*, 1. 103.

B. Trans.: To imbue with passion; to impassion.

***pass-iôn al (ss as sh), a. & s.** [Eng. passion: *adj.*]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the passions; influenced by passion.

"The poetry . . . of Byron *passional*."—*Emerson Eng. Traits*, ch. xv.

B. As substantive:

1. The same as PASSIONARY (q.v.).

2. A MS. copy of the four Gospels, upon which the Kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the oath at their coronation. (*Orig. Shipley*.)

***pass-iôn-ar-y (ss as sh), s.** [Lat. *passionarium*, from *passio* = suffering; Fr. *passionnaire*; Sp. *passionario*; Ital. *passionario*.]

A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

"The *passionaries* of the female saints"—*Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry*, v. 17.

pass-iôn-ate (ss as sh), *pass-iôn-at, a.

[Low Lat. *passionatus*, from Lat. *passio* = suffering, passion (q.v.); O. Fr. *passioné*; Fr. *passionné*.] Excited or moved by passion; characterized by or exhibiting passion; as—

1. Characterized by or exhibiting strong feeling or emotion; excited, vehement, warm.

"In the midst of his *passionate* assertions, he fell down dead upon the spot.—*Cook's Fight's Gleaner*, (Note.)

2. Easily moved or excited to anger; hot-tempered.

"A *passionate* man deserves the least indulgence imaginable"—*Adison, Spectator*, No. 435.

3. Sorrowful.

"She is sad and *passionate*."

Shakespeare, *King John*, ii.

4. Compassionate.

"This *passionate* humour of mine."

Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, i. 4.

***pass-iôn-âte (ss as sh), a.** [PASSIONATE, a.]

1. To affect with passion; to impassion.

"Great pleasure and with pitiful regard, That *godly king* and queen did *passionate*."

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. xii. 16.

2. To express passionately or sorrowfully.

"Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands, And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief With folded arms."

Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

pass-iôn-ate-ly (ss as sh), adv. [Eng. *passionately*; *Adv.*]

1. In a passionate manner; with strong feeling or emotion; ardently, vehemently.

"Whoever *passionately* covets anything he has not, has lost his hold."—*L. Estrenge, Fables*.

2. In a passionate or angry manner; angrily.

pass-iôn-ate-ness (ss as sh), s. [Eng. *passionately*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being passionate; passion; vehemence, ardour, anger.

"To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient."—*Boyle Works*, i. 249.

***pass-iôn-ed (ss as sh), a.** [Eng. *passion*; *ed*.]

1. Moved or excited with passion; affected.

"*Passioned* to exalt The artist's instinct in me at the cost Of pulling down the woman's."

F. B. Bronaung, *Arizona Leigh*, ix.

2. Expressing passion; impassioned.

"Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan."

Keats.

***pass-iôn-ing (ss as sh), s.** [Eng. *passion*; *ing*.] The state of being affected with passion or strong feeling; a passionate utterance or expression.

Päss-iôn-ist (ss as sh), s. [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (PL): The Congregation of Discerned Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, founded by St. Paul of the Cross (1694-1775), who established the first monastery of the congregation at Argenta, near Orbassano, in 1747. The dress resembles that worn by regular clerks, but a heart-shaped badge, surmounted by a cross, is fastened to the breast, and the soutane is confined at the waist by a black leather strap. The Passionists came to England in 1842; their first Provineid was Father Ignatius Spencer, a convert. They have now several houses in this country and in the United States. The life is extremely austere, and the work consists in giving missions and spiritual retreats.

pass-iôn-löss (ss as sh), a. [Eng. *passion*; *-less*.] Void of or free from passion; not easily excited; calm, cool.

"[Ye] are, or should be, *passionless* and pure."

Byron, *Heaven & Earth*, l. 5.

päss-iôn-wört (ss as sh), s. [Eng. *passion*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (PL): Lindley's English name for the Passifloraceæ (q.v.).

***päs-si-ün-cle, s.** [A dimin. from *passion* (q.v.).] A little or petty passion.

"Not at all capable of passions, but of *passioncles*."

—*The Quacres*; *Arch. Sketches*, i. 117.

päs-sive, a. & s. [Fr. *passif*, from Lat. *passivus* = suffering, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer; Sp. *pasivo*; Ital. *passivo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Suffering, not acting; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from an external agent; inactive, inert.

"High above the ground Their march was, and the *passive* air above Their humble tread."

Meton, *P. L.*, vi. 72.

2. Unresisting, not opposing; receiving or enduring without resistance; submissive; as, *passive* obedience.

II. Gram.: Expressive of suffering or of being acted upon by some action; expressing that the subject of the verb suffers or is acted upon by some action or feeling; as, the *passive* voice, a *passive* verb.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A passive verb or voice.

passive-bonds, passive-shares, s. pl.

Bonds or shares issued by a government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some further benefit or claim.

passive-commerce, s. [ACTIVE-COMMERCE.]

passive-debt, s. A debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from an active debt, that is, a debt upon which interest is payable.

passive-obedienc, s. [OBEDIENCE.]

passive-prayer, s.

Mystic Th. Study: A method of contemplation, in which the soul is said to be passive, i. e., to be in some special sense moved by God.

"It is important to notice that in the *passive-prayer* (free will exercises itself to the whole of its extent). Catholic mystics insist on this, and wholly reject the false notions of absorption in the Deity, loss of personality, &c."—*Johns & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 370.

passive shares, s. pl. [PASSIVE-BONDS.]

passive state, s.

of Iron, &c.: Incapability of being acted on by concentrated nitric acid, because it is placed in contact with platinum wire.

passive title, s.

Scots Law: A title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of the deceased, irrespective of the assets.

passive trust, s.

Law: A trust as to which the trustees have no active duty to perform.

***päs-sive-löss, a.** [Eng. *passive*; *-less*.] Not liable to suffering.

"God is *passiveless*."—*Darney: Mirrors in Modern*, p. 20.

päs-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. *passive*; *-ly*.]

1. In a passive manner, without resistance; unresistingly.

"Not only *passively*, but *actively* resist their power."

—*Braine: Treatise on the Unity*, p. 10, p. 1.

2. In the passive voice; as a passive verb.

päs-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *passive*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being passive; capability or susceptibility of receiving impressions from external agents or causes.

"The primary idea annexed to the word is that of *passiveness*, of being impulsively acted upon."—*Cooper: On the Passions*, p. 4.

2. Capacity or power of suffering; passibility.

"By the *passiveness* and suffering of our Lord and by that we were all rescued from the portion of devils."—*Blip: Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. 4.

3. Calmness, patience; passive submission.

"We can feel this mind of ours In a wise *passiveness*."

Workworth, *Epistolatum & Lyrical*.

päs-siv-i-ty, s. [Eng. *passive*(*ty*); *-ty*.]

1. The same as PASSIVENESS (q.v.).

"God, in the creation of this world, first planned a mass of matter having motion, in it, but an obstructed capacity and *passivity*."—*Blip: Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 10.

2. The tendency of a body to continue in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body; inertia.

"No mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, those being contrary and opposite."—*Bohne: Philosophical Principles*.

***pass-löss, a.** [Eng. *pass*; *-less*.] Having no pass or passage; impassable.

"Behold what *passless* walls on either hand, Like prison-walls, about their stand."

Coleridge, *Plinius of Egypt*.

pass-man, s. [Eng. *pass*, and *man*.] In the universities, one who passes for an ordinary degree without honours.

pass-mént, s. [PASSEMENT.]

pass-ô-vèr, s. [Eng. *pass*, v., and *over*.] [PASSCH.]

1. *Judaism*:

(1) A festival instituted to commemorate Jehovah's "passing over" the Israelite houses while "passing through" those of the Egyptians, to destroy in the latter all the first-born (Exod. xii. 11, 12, 23, 27). The first passover (that in Egypt), those subsequently occurring in Old Testament times, and those of the New Testament and later Judaism, were all somewhat different. In the first of these a lamb without blemish was taken on the tenth, and killed on the fourteenth, of the month Abib, thenceforward in consequence to be reckoned the first month of the ecclesiastical year. The blood of the lamb was to be sprinkled on the two side-posts and the single upper door-post, and the flesh eaten "with unleavened bread and bitter herbs" before morning (Exod. xii. 1-13). That night Jehovah, passing over the blood-stained doors, slew the first-born in the Egyptian houses not similarly protected; and, as the unenraptured Jews that night departed from Egypt, that first passover could have continued only one day. But the festival was to be an annual one. Connected with it was to be a feast of unleavened bread, containing seven additional days, viz., from the fifteenth to the twenty-first of Abib, during which no leaven was to be eaten, or even allowed to be in the house (Exod. xii. 14-20; Num. xxviii. 16). [UNLEAVENED.] Sometimes the term *passover* is limited to the festival of the fourteenth of Abib; sometimes it includes that and the feast of unleavened bread also, the two being viewed as parts of one whole (Ezek. xli. 21). When the Jews reached Canaan, every male was required to present himself before God three a year, viz., at the passover, or feast of unleavened bread, at that of "harvest" and that of "ingathering" (Exod. xxiii. 16). The designations of the second and third suggest that the first also marked a stage in the agricultural year. It was, in fact, the spring festival (Deut. xvi. 9), held about the time when the first barley was ripe. In the Old Testament six passovers are mentioned as having been actually kept, that in Egypt (Exod. xii. 21-28), that in the wilderness (Num. ix. 1-14), that under Joshua's ritual (Joshua x. 10), that under Hezekiah's (2 Chron. xxx.), that under Josiah's (2 Chron. xxxv. 1), and that under Ezra's (Ezra vi.). After the exile wine was introduced, and is still used (cf.

M. P. XXX. 17, 27, A.C. In modern Judaism the Passover is celebrated, but the shank bone of a lamb of that animal is eaten, heaven put away and other ceremonies observed.

(2) The paschal lamb (Ezod. xii. 11; 2 Chron. xxx. 18; John viii. 28).

2. *As a verb*: Using passover in the sense of the paschal lamb, St. Paul applies the term to Christ, of whose death that of the paschal lamb was a type (1 Cor. v. 7; cf. John xix. 14). [PASTER.]

pass port, 'passe port, pas porte, s. [1. *As a noun*: A passport or safe conduct, from *pass* = to pass, and *port* (Lat. *porta*) = a gate; Sp. *pasaporte*; Ital. *passaporto*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A safe-conduct or warrant of protection and licence to travel, granted by a competent authority. The regulations relative to travellers in foreign countries have been considerably relaxed of late years, and passports are now required only in a few countries. Passports may be given for goods as well as persons, and are carried by neutral merchant-vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from attacks by belligerents.

"Let him depart: his passport shall be made, And crowns for convoy put into his purse."

Shakespeare: Henry V., iv. 3.

* 2. A licence granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country; a safe-conduct.

* 3. A licence for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

"His *pass* or *pass* is his licence and grace, Well known to all the natives of the place."

Dryden: Troilus

2. Anything which enables or assists one to attain any object or end.

"Under that pretext, fair she would have given a sweet *passport* to her abjection."

Southern: Arcadia.

* 3. A certificate of character.

"Thou shalt have a *passport*."

"Yes, but after what sort?"

"Why, that thou wert my man."

Whitstone: Prometheus & Cassandra, i. 3.

pass-wort, s. [PASSWORD.]

pass-y ðte, s. [After Passy, where found; said *it* (Monk).]

Min.: An impure form of silica, found in white, earthy masses.

* **päs'-sý meas ðre (eas as èzh), s.** [A corrupt. of Ital. *passacotta*.] [PASSY.]

past, pät, päc, a. s., adv., & prep. [PASS, v.]

A. *As a part.*: (See the verb).

B. *As an adjective*:

1. Gone by; neither present nor future; or of belonging to time gone by; not to come.

"My day's delight is *past*."

Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 260.

2. Spent; gone through; endured, undergone.

3. Having completed the term of an office; as, a *past-master*.

C. *As a substantive*: A former or bygone time or state; bygone times; a state of things in former times.

D. *As an adverb*: By, along; as, He ran *past*.

E. *As a preposition*: Beyond—

(1) *Of time*: After.

"*Past* the mid-season." Shakespeare: Tempest, ii. 1.

(2) *Of position or place*: Further than.

"The enemy is *past* the march."

Shakespeare: Richard III., v. 3.

(3) *Of number or quantity*: Above; more than.

"Not *past* three quarters of a mile."

Shakespeare: Waters & Tides, iv. 3.

(4) *Of quality*: Not within; exceeding.

"He doeth things *past* finding out."

Job ix. 10.

(5) *Of mental condition*: Having lost; without.

"Who, being *past* feeling, have given themselves over unto lasciviousness."

Ephesians iv. 19.

* **past-cure, a.** Incurable.

"We must not."

So substitute our *past-cure* malady To cure it.

Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

* **past-master, s.** One who has served the office of master, as of a guild, &c.; hence,

one who is thoroughly experienced in any business or line; an expert.

"The versatile adroitness which has made the ex-Preuder a *past-master* in parliamentary tactics."—Observer, Nov. 3, 1854.

* **past price, a.** Invaluable.

"The price of a *past price* dearest blood."

Keats: Anon in Adam, p. 6.

* **past-ance, 'past aunc, s.** [A corrupt. of Fr. *passance*.] PASTIME (q.v.).

"Sir Peter Shyborne thanked them greatly of their *pastimes*."—Barnes: Froissart, Conquest, vol. ii., ch. cxviii.

päste, s. [O. Fr. (Fr. *pâte*), from Late Lat. *plastis* = paste, from Gr. *παστή* (*plastis*) = a mess of fool, prop. fem. of *πάστος* (*pastos*) = besprinkled, salted, from *πάσσω* (*pastō*) = to sprinkle, esp. to sprinkle salt; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pasta*.]

I. *Ornithology*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A soft adhesive composition, having sufficient moisture in it to cause softness without liquefaction. The term is generally applied to flour moistened with water.

"With certain beetles of wood they beat their corn to powder, then they make *paste* of it, and of the *paste*, cakes, or wrenthes."—Hæcklart: Voyages, iii. 229.

(2) A mixture of flour, water, starch, &c., variously compounded in different trades. It is sometimes strengthened by starch, and preserved from mould by carbonic acid.

(3) A highly refractive vitreous composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts and coloured with metallic oxides. Used for making factitious gems. [STASS.]

* 2. *Fig.*: Composition, compound.

"The inhabitants of that town (Geneva) methinks, are made of another *paste*."—Howell: Letters, bk. i., § 1, let. 44.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Calico-printing*: A boiled composition of flour, starch, or gum with water, used as a vehicle for mordant, colour, resist, or padding, or discharge.

2. *Plastering*: A mixture of gypsum and water.

3. *Pottery*: An earthy mixture for making ceramic wares.

* (1) *Chinese paste*: A cement of bullock's blood, quicklime, and water, for stone, earthenware, or wood.

(2) *Furniture paste*: A mixture of beeswax and turpentine, for polishing furniture.

(3) *Polishing paste*: A mixture of materials of varying grit and vehicle, according to the purpose for which it is to be used: rottenstone, emery, tripoli, bath-brick, soft-soap, olive-oil, lard, turpentine, &c.

(4) *Shaving paste*: A kind of perfumed soap which lathers readily.

paste-eel, s.

Zool.: A popular name for *Anguillula glutinis*. [ANGUILLULA.]

paste-points, s. pl.

Print.: Register-points on a tympan.

paste pot, s. A vessel containing paste, which is lad on with a brush.

paste-rock, s.

Geol. & Petrol.: Sedgwick's name for certain pale-coloured earthy slates of Wenlock age, constituting part of the Taramon Shales or Rhyader slates.

päste, v.t. [PASTE, s.]

I. *Lit.*: To fasten, affix, mixte, or cement with paste. (Swift: *Baucis & Philemon*.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To cover up with a paste.

"With driving dust his cheeks are *past* o'er."

Dryden: Vergil; Æneid ix. l. 609.

2. To beat, to thrash. (*Slang*.)

päste-böard, s. & a. [Eng. *paste*, and *board*, s.]

A. *As a substantive*:

1. A thick paper board, made by pasting together a number of sheets of paper. These are afterwards pressed to remove the water of the paste, dried and calendered, and cast into moulds; card-board. (*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 1.)

2. Playing-cards. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

3. A visiting-card. (*Slang*.)

"I shall just leave a *pasteboard*."—Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford, ch. xxx.

1. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry.

B. *As an adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Made or consisting of pasteboard.

"Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard* box."—Mortimer: *Imitation*

* 2. *Fig.*: Sham, counterfeit, not genuine.

"Here may be seen in bloodless pomp array'd, The *pasteboard* of triumph and the cavalcade."

Goldsmith: Traveller.

päs tël, s. [Fr., from Ital. *pastello*, from Lat. *pastillum* = a little roll or cake, dimin. from *pastus* = food.]

1. *Lit.*: A solid coloured pencil made of fine pipe-clay, gum-water, and the required pigment. The executed work is also called a *pastel* or a drawing in chalk, and requires the protection of glass.

"Another of those charming heads in *pastel*."—Black: *Princess of Pale*, ch. vi.

2. *Dyeing*: Wood. It gives its name to the vat in which *pastel* and indigo are used; the *pastel-vat*.

pastel-vat, s. [PASTEL, 2.]

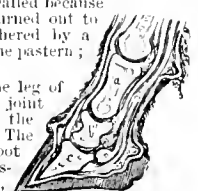
* **päs-tël-èr, 'päs-tèr-èr, s.** [PASTE.] A pastry-cook.

"Alexander, . . . refused those cooks and *pasters* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him."—Griecus.

päs tèrn, 'pas terne, 'pas-tron, s. [O. Fr. *pasturion* (Fr. *pasturon*), from *pasture* = pasture, fodder; so called because

when a horse was turned out to pasture he was tethered by a cord passing round the *pastern*; Ital. *pasturella*.]

1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. The first phalanx of the foot is called the *great pastern*; the second, the small *pastern* or coronary; the third, the *collin-bone*, which is inclosed in the foot.



PASTERNS.

a. Great pastern; b. Less pastern; c. Collin-bone.

"Where to the *pastern* bone by nerves combin'd The well-bond'd foot indissolubly join'd."

Pope: *Homer; Odyssey* xx. 367.

2. A shackle for horses while pasturing.

* 3. A chug, a tether.

"She had better have worn *pasterns*."

Bacon: *Elet. The Chances*, i. 8.

* 4. Applied in burlesque to the human leg. "So straight she walked, and on her *pasterns* high."

Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 32.

pastern-joint, s. The joint in a horse's leg next the foot; it corresponds to the human knuckle.

Pas-teur, s. [A celebrated French biologist, 1822-1895.] (See compound.)

Pasteur's solution, s.

Biol.: A solution in which to cultivate ferments from spores. There are many forms; the following is the most recent:—Sugar-candy, 200 grms.; potassium bitartrate, 1.0 gm.; ammonium bitartrate, 0.5 gm.; ammonium sulphate and ash of yeast, each 1.5 gm.; pure distilled water as much as necessary.

päs ticc-ì ò (ce as çh), s. [Ital.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.*: A medley, an olio.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*: An opera, cantata, or other work, the separate numbers of which are gleaned from the compositions of various authors or from several disconnected works of one author.

2. *Paint, &c.*: A work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter.

päs-tiçc, s. [Fr.] The same as PASTICCO, II. (q.v.).

päs-til, päs-tille, s. [Fr. *pastille*, from Lat. *pastillum* = a little roll or loaf, dimin. from *pastus* = food.]

1. An aromatic *paste* for burning, as a fumigator or disinfectant. It is composed of gum benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, charcoal-powder, &c.

2. A kind of aromatic sugared confection.

3. A *pastel* (q.v.). (*Peascham: On Drawing*.)

päs-til, v.t. [PASTIL, s.] To fumigate with pastilles.

päs-time, 'passe-tyme, 'pas-tyme, s. [Eng. *pass*, and *tyme*.] That which serves to

fäte, fät, fare, amidst, wät, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wörc, wolf, wörk, whò, sôn: müte, eüb, cure, unite, cür, rûle, füll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = e; ey = ä: qu = kw.

make time pass agreeably; amusement, sport, diversion. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 576.)

* **pas-time**, *v.t.* [PASTIME, *s.*] To amuse or divert one's self; to sport, to play.

pàs-ti-nâ-ca, *s.* [Lat. = a parsnip (q.v.).]

Bot.: Parsnip; a genus of Umbelliferae Plants, family Pencedanida. By Sir Joseph Hooker it is reduced to a sub-genus of Pencedanum. Bracts and bracteoles wanting; no calyx teeth; fruit with rather narrow wings. Two or three known species; one British. [PARSNIP.] *Pastinaca Schinkel* is cultivated in the Levant and Egypt for its edible root.

pàs-tin-à-cine, *s.* [Lat. *pastinaca* (q.v.).] -*ine*.

Chem.: An alkaloid discovered by Wittstein in the seeds of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*).

Pas-tô, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

Pasto-resin, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆O₂. A resinous substance imported from South America, where it is used by the Pasto Indians of Colombia or vanishing wood. It is tasteless, odourless, heavier than water, and when heated above 100°, takes the and burns with a smoky flame. It is insoluble in oil of turpentine, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but dissolves readily in caustic potash, and in strong sulphuric acid. Its origin is unknown.

pàs-tô phor (pl. **pàs tôph ôr-i**), *s.* "Gr. *παστοφόρος* (*pastophoros*)." [THALAMETHORUS.]

pas-tor, **pas-tour**, *s.* [Lat. *pastor* = a shepherd, from *pastus*, *pa. par.* of *paesco* = to feed; Fr. *pasteur*; Sp. *pastor*; Ital. *pastore*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

* **1.** A shepherd.

"Enough, kindle pastor, but oh! yonder see Two shepherds, walking on the bay bank he."

Bruce: Eclogues; Thirso's & Alexis.

2. Now used almost exclusively in its tropical sense, for one who feeds the Christian flock; a minister of the gospel, having charge of a church and congregation.

"This spoken, from his seat the Pastor rose"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

II. Ornith.: A genus of Sturnidae (q.v.), with a single species, *Pastor roseus*, the Rose-coloured Onsel. Head, wings, and tail, blue-black, the feathers on head forming a crest; back, scapulars, and rump, rose-colour. It has a wide geographical range, and in habits resembles the Starling. It is often called the Locust-bird. Tristram (*Excurs. & Flora of Palestine*, p. 73) says: "On one occasion we rode over some acres alive with young locusts, which absolutely carpeted the whole surface. One of these flocks [of *Pastor roseus*] suddenly alighted. . . . Soon they rose again. We returned, and not a trace of a locust could we find." (See also *Ibis*, 1882, pp. 410-14.)

pastor-like, *a.* Pastorly.

"The pastor-like, and apostolic imitation of meek and unworldly discipline."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

* **pas-tôr-à-ble**, *a.* [PASTURABLE.]

pas-tôr-à-ge, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; *age*.] The office or post of a pastor; pastorate.

pas-tôr-âl, **pas-tôr-âl**, *u. & s.* [Fr. *pastoral*, from Lat. *pastoralis*, from *pastor* = a shepherd; Ital. *pastorale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to shepherds; rural, rustic.

"The pastoral manners which have been adorned with the fairest attributes of peace and innocence."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. xxvi.

2. Descriptive or treating of rustic or country life; as, a *pastoral poem*.

3. Pertaining or relating to the cure of souls or the duties of the pastor of a church; becoming or befitting a pastor.

"Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral* care he had over his own flock."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A poem descriptive or treating of the life and manners of shepherds; a poem in which shepherds or shepherdesses are the characters; a bucolic, an idyl.

"Now no *pastoral* is to be here!"

Spenser: Tears of the Muses.

2. A pastoral letter or address.

II. Music:

1. A simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style.

2. A cantata, the words of which are founded on pastoral incidents.

3. A complete symphony, wherein a series of pastoral scenes is depicted by sound-painting, without the aid of words.

pastoral letter, *s.*

Eccles.: A circular letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese for purposes of instructing them on some topic on which his advice and admonition are needed; also the name given to a letter prepared by the House of Bishops at the General Convention, and designed to be publicly read in all the churches.

pastoral staff, *s.*

Eccles.: The official staff of a bishop or abbot. The pastoral staff of an archbishop is distinguished by being surmounted by a crozier. The pastoral staff is in the form of a shepherd's crook, and is delivered to the bishop, &c., at his investiture, and borne by him in all his solemn functions, as an ensign of his jurisdiction. When borne by a bishop it was carried in the left hand, with the crook turned outward, indicating his jurisdiction over a diocese; when assumed by an abbot, it was carried in the right hand, with the crook turned inward, showing that his jurisdiction was confined to the members of his own house. The pastoral staff was of metal or wood, enriched with metal and jewels, curved at the top, and pointed at the bottom.

pastoral theology, *s.*

Theol.: That portion of the science which deals with the personal and official duties of pastors of churches. (There is an extremely full bibliography of the subject in McClintock & Strong, *loc. cit.*)

"To the *pastoral theology* literature of Germany belong also some biographical works."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*, vii. 757.

pas-tô ra-lê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as PASTORAL, B. II.

* **pas-tôr-âl ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *pastoral*, *s.*; -*ize*.] To celebrate in a pastoral poem.

"You find, probably No evil in this marriage, rather good Of innocence to *pastoralize* in song"

E. W. Benson: Aurora Leigh, iii.

* **pas-tôr-âl lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pastoral*; -*ly*.]

1. In a pastoral or rural manner.

"Village beauties, *pastorally* sweet."

Smart: Hap-Garden.

2. In manner of a pastor.

pas-tôr-ate, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; -*ate*.]

1. The office, post, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; pastorage.

* **2.** The whole body of pastors collectively

* **pas-tôr-el**, *s.* [PASTORAL.] A shepherd, a herdsmen.

"Bonerele and *pastorelle* passero one aytire"

Martin: Arthur, 3.126.

* **pas-tôr-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; -*ist*.] An actor of pastors.

"*Pastorists*, humourists, clownists."—*Middleton: Mayor of Uxbridge*, v. 1.

* **pas-tôr-less**, *a.* [Eng. *pastor*; -*less*.] Destitute of or having no pastor.

* **pas-tôr-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A poor, mean, or insignificant pastor.

"Some negligent *pastorlings* there are, which have more heed to their own holes, than to the souls of their people."—*Bp. Hill: Noah's Ark*.

* **pas-tôr-lÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *pastor*; -*ly*.] Becoming or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

"Against negligence or obstinacy, will be required a raising valley of *pastorly* threatenings."—*Milton: Animal on Remonstrant's Inference*.

* **pas-tôr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; -*ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; pastorate.

"He [Latanus] did of hisown free accord resigne his *pastorship*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 157.

pas-tôu-reaux' (caux as ô), *s. pl.* [Fr., dimm. from *pastour* = a young shepherd; *pastour* = a shepherd.] [PASTOR.]

Church Hist.: The name given to those persons who took part in certain risings in France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is probable that these outbreaks, of what Blunt calls "religious jacqueries," were due in a large degree to the sufferings of the

peasantry from the exactions of the nobility, and that the hostility displayed to the clergy was a consequence of their connection with the mystery. These outbreaks took place

1. In Berry in 1211. The peasantry pillaged churches and religious houses, and proclaimed universal equality and the coming of the Holy Ghost. (*Lafousse*.)

2. In 1250; the ostensible objects were the rescue of Louis VII. and the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. The rising originated in Flanders, under the leadership of a person of unknown name called the Master of Hohenay, who, when he reached Paris, was at the head of 100,000 men. Here "they not only usurped priestly functions, performed marriages, distributed crosses, offered absolution to those who joined the crusade, but they inveighed against the vices of the priesthood." (*Blunt*.) They separated into three divisions, and marched southwards, where they were attacked and cut to pieces.

3. In 1320, in the reign of Philip V. This outbreak took place under the pretence of a crusade. The insurgents were excommunicated by Pope John XXII.; and being hemmed in in Carroussanne, numbers perished of disease and famine, and the survivors were put to death.

pàs-trê-ite, *s.* [After President Pasteur, of Marseilles; suff. -*ite* (*Mon*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, sometimes nodular, found at Pailhettes, near Alais, Gard, France. Colour, yellow. Compos.: essentially a hydrated sulphate of iron.

* **pas-trôn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pastoron*.] A shackle or fetter for a horse; a *pastern* (q.v.).

"*Pastron* of a horse, *pastoron*"—*Patsgrave*.

pàs-trÿ, **pas-trye**, *s.* [Eng. *paste*; -*ry*; O. Fr. *pastisserie*; Fr. *pastisier*.]

* **1.** A place where pastry is made.

"He missed his way and so struck into the *pastry*."

—*Boswell: Letters*, p. 187.

2. Articles of food made of paste; pies; the crust of a pie or tart.

"Beasts of chase, or fowls of game, In *pastry* built."

Milton: P. R., bk. 347.

pastry cook, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to make and sell pastry.

pas-tur-à-ble, *a.* [O. Fr.] Fit for pasture or grazing.

"Many of the mountains of his country were under cultivation, or at least were *pasturable*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1882.

pas-tur-à-ge, *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *pasturage*.] [PASTURE, *v.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, occupation, or business of pasturing cattle.

"It should never after serve for other thing, but for *pasturage* of beasts."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 357.

2. Grazing ground; lands fit for the grazing of cattle; pasture-land.

"To view his *pasture* the rich owner went, And see what grass the fruitful year had sent."

Brayton: The Moon Calf.

3. Grass on which cattle feed

"Cattle fatt'd by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly."—*Arbuthnot: On Stomach*.

II. Scots Law: The right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.

pas-ture, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pastura* = a feeding; prop. fem. sing. of fut. *pa*, of *paesco* = to feed; Fr. *pasture*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pastura*.]

* **1.** Food, nourishment.

2. Ground fit for the grazing of cattle; grass-lands, pasture-land.

"By this river side there be fayre meadows and *pastures*."—*Bernece: Eccelest. Chronicle*, vol. ii, ch. cxx.

3. Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

"A careless herd, Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him, And never stays."—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

4. Human culture or rearing; education.

"From the first *pasture* of our infant age, To elder cares and pains severer page We losh the part."—*Kepler: T. 101*.

pasture land, *s.* Land fit for or appropriated to the grazing or pasturing of cattle.

pas-ture, *v.t. & i.* [PASTURE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

* **1.** To feed.

"Another to *feed* or to *pasture* him with pappe."—*Beza: Manuaria*, p. 25.

ôôl, bôy; pôut, jôvî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

-cian, -tian = çan. -tion, -sion = çhun; -tion, -çion = çhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dic, &c. = beç, del.

2. To feed on growing grass; to place in a pasture; to supply with pasture.

As used in a wish, on which a considerable number of similar words are patterned. — *Field*, 1877, p. 185.

B. Trans.: To feed on growing grass; to pasture.

1. To take herdsman. — *Each has pasture on herds*.
As an epithet of the rough the good clerk.
Milton, *P. P.*, l. 13, 14.

pas turo less, *päs' tūro less*. [Eng. *pastureless*, *less*.] Inhabitant of pasture.

past y. a. [Eng. *paste*, *sub*.] Like paste; of the consistence or color of paste or dough.

"Be coming if not a mealy food, at least a *paste* food by." — *Irish*, *Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1850.

päs tÿ, *päs' tÿ*. [Fr. *paste*; Gr. *patē*.] [PASTE, s.] Any compound of meat covered with a crust; a pie with a crust, made of meat and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

"Bring *pasties* of the dove." — *Scott*, *Mirra*, l. 1.

pät, a & sub. [Pät, the same as *pat* (1), s.; *Dut. pat* = *pat*; Ger. *pass* = *pat*, *hl*.] **A. As adj.**: Fitting exactly; apt, fit, convenient; exactly suitable.

"I thank you, quoth the knight, for that because fit to my purpose." — *Chaucer*, *Babees*, l. 3.

B. As sub.: Exactly to the purpose; fully, conveniently, suitably.

"You shall see, it will be full *pat* as I told you." — *Shakspeare*, *Mulwamner Night's Dream*, l. 4.

pät (1), *päs' tÿ*. [An imitative word; cf. Sw. dial. *patla* = *pat*, to tap.]

1. A light quick blow or tap with the fingers or hand.

"[He] would not for the world rub his hand beyond a *pat*, the school boy duke." — *Good*, *Epistle to J. H. Esq.*

2. A small lump of anything beaten into shape with the hands; espec. a small lump or mass of butter.

"Well wrought and pressed To one consistent golden mass receives The sprinkled seeds, and of *pat*s or pounds, The fair impression the next shape assumes." — *Doddley*, *Art of Culture*, in

Pät (2), *päs' tÿ*. [An abbreviation of Patrick, the patron-saint of Ireland.] A common name for an Irishman.

pät (3), *päs' tÿ*. [Pät.]

pät, pät & i. [Pät (1), s.] **A. Trans.**: To strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand; to tap.

"And Phoebe was pleas'd too, and to my dox said, 'Come hither, poor fellow, and *pat* his head.'" — *Byron*, *A Pastoral*.

B. Intrans.: To beat with the hand; to tap.

"We see it is children's sport to prove whether they can rub upon their breast with one hand, and *pat* upon their forehead with another." — *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 54.

pät, pät, of r. [Pät, v.] *Pät*. [Swedish.]

"They *pat* it off for nothing nor for mebody." — *Scott*, *W. Roy*, ch. xxv.

pä ta ea, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Sp.]

1. A Spanish coin, of the value of about 4s. 8d. sterling.

2. An Algerian coin, of the value of about 1s. 6d. sterling.

***pä tache**, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Fr. & Sp.]

1. A small vessel or tender employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.

"This name was given especially in charge not to suffer any ship to come out of the haven, nor permit any *pataches*, *pataches*, or other small vessels of the Spanish fleet (which were more likely to catch the Dunkirkers) to enter thence." — *Hutchins*, *Travels*, l. 200.

2. A kind of stage-coach.

pät a cön, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Sp.]

1. The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata). It bears also the alternative names of *Peso-Duro*, and *Half Dollar*, originally it was worth 4s. 2d., but is now represented by paper currency valued at about half that sum.

2. A gold coin of Uruguay worth about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

pät a coön, pä ta coön, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Sp.] The same as *PÄTA CÖN*.

"I don't know how she could support a war long to any purpose if a whole war of peace, unless soldiers would be contented that she close and proper *pataches* and pistoles." — *Bowling*, bk. 4, let. 18.

pät e eis, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Gr. $\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$ (*hai Pätēn*)] Phœnician letters of strong diamond shape, whose joints formed the frame-heads of Phœnician ships.]

Tethys. A genus of Blennidae, with three species, from the south and west Australia. Body oblong, elevated anteriorly; snout short, with subvertical anterior profile; dorsal fin, with anterior spines strong and long, continuous on the caudal; ventrals none; gill-openings wide.



PÄTETICHTHYS.

pa-täg i um (*pä' pä täg i ä*), *s.* [Lat. = a gold-edging of border on the tunic of a Roman lady.]

Comp. Lat.: A membrane extending along the sides of the body in the Flying Lemur, Flying Squirrel, and some other animals. It is capable of expansion, so as to act as a kind of parachute, supporting the animal in its leaps from branch to branch or from tree to tree.

Pät a gö ni an, *päs' tÿ ä*. [See def.] **A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native of Patagonia.

Patagonian cavy, *s.*

Zool.: *Dolichotis patagonica*, a genus of Cavidae, somewhat resembling the Agouti, but with very long ears, and a stumpy tail. The fur is dense and crisp, gray on upper part of head and body, rusty yellow on flanks, white on chin, throat, and belly; rump black, with a white band immediately above the tail. Habitat, Patagonia as far south as 48°, extending northwards to Mendoza.

Patagonian province, *s.*

Zool.: A province established for the purpose of systematically recording the distribution of mollusca. It extends from Saint Catharina, south of the tropic, to Melo. (S. P. Woodward.)

Patagonian sea lion, *s.*

Zool.: *Urocyon jubatus*, Cook's Otary. These animals formerly had a much wider geographical range than at present, being now confined to Patagonia. Capt. Cook reports having met with individuals from twelve to fourteen feet in length, and from eight to ten in girth. Those taken of late years do not approach this size; but enormous skulls are often found scattered on the beach. The young are deep chocolate colour, the female grayish, the old males of a rich brown, the flippers in all being darker than the body colour. This species is noteworthy as being the first of the genus brought to England. Specimens have lived in the Gardens of the Zoological Society and in the Brighton Aquarium. [ORARY.]

pät a gön u la, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Mod. Lat., dunnin from Patagonia, of which the species is a native.]

Bot.: An abnormal genus of Verbenaceæ (q.v.). The leaves of *Patagonula rubrocarina*, called in Brazil *lebrunco*, are used to abate inflammation.

pä ta la, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Sansk., Mahratia, &c.]

Hindu Mythol.: A portion of the infernal regions.

pät a mar, pat te mar, *s.* A kind of native vessel used by Bombay merchants and others for coasting voyages to and from that port. One of the larger kind is about 76 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with a burthen of about 200 tons. It has two masts, with light sails. Smaller ones have but a single mast. They are grab-built, that is, have a prow-stem the same length as the keel. They are the best native vessels in India. [*Journal*, *Asiat. Soc.*, l. 10.]

pat and, pat in, *s.* [Etyml. doubtful.] The bottom plate or sill of a partition of a screen.

pät a ra, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Tahitian.]

Bot.: An excellent timber, probably *Dioscorea pentaphylla*.

Pät ar i ni, *päs' tÿ ä*. [PATERINI.]

pat a vin i tÿ, *päs' tÿ ä*. [Lat. *patavinus*, from *Patavinum*, now Padua, a city in north Italy; Fr. *patavin*; Ital. *patavin*.] A term used

to express the peculiar style of Livy, the Roman historian, and so denominated from the name of his birthplace; hence, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking; provinciality.

pätch, paeche, patehe, *s.* [Etyml. doubtful. Skeat supposes that it has been lost, and that the true form is *platch*, from Low Ger. *plack*, *plack* = (1) a spot, (2) a piece either torn off or put on, (3) a piece of ground; *plack* = to patch.]

1. A piece of cloth sewed on to cover a hole or tear.

"*Patches*, set upon a little breach, Dispersed more in hiding of the fault, Than did the fault before it was so patched." — *Shakspeare*, *King John*, iv. 2.

2. A small piece of anything used to repair a breach.

3. A greased piece of cloth wrapped around a rifle bullet.

4. A strengthening piece on a fabric at a point of wear, or around a hole or eyelet.

5. A piece inserted in mosaic or other work.

"They suffer their minds to appear in a piebald ivory of coarse *patches*, and borrowed shreds." — *Locke*

6. A small piece or spot of black silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm. (The custom was very prevalent in the early part of the eighteenth century.)

"From *patches* justly placed they borrow graces." — *Gray*, *To W. Pultney, Esq.*

7. An additional or substitute piece in the covering or sheathing of a structure.

8. A black on the muzzle of a gun to do away with the effect of disparity; making the line of bore and line of sight parallel.

9. A small piece of ground; a plot.

"For above these sixteen hundred years employed about two *patches* of ground." — *Bacon*, *Vulgaris Proverbs*, pt. 1.

10. A paltry fellow; a ninny, an idiot, a fool.

"What a *patch* ninny's this! thou scurvy *patch*!" — *Shakspeare*, *Tempest*, iii. 2.

"Not to be a *patch* on some person or thing; Not fit to be compared to him or it." (Strong.)

"He is not a *patch* on you for looks." — *C. Keble*, *Chastelard's Heath*, ch. xxxvii.

patch box, *s.* A box formerly employed to keep patches in. [PATCH, s., 6.]

"Thrice from thy trembling hand the *patch-box* fell." — *Pope*, *Bope of the Lock*, iv. 162.

patch ice, *s.* Pieces of ice in the sea, overlapping or nearly joining each other.

pätch, *patehe, v. t. & i. [PATCH, s.] **A. Transitive**:

1. To mend by inserting or sewing on a piece of cloth.

"This must be *patched* With cloth of any colour." — *Shakspeare*, *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

2. To repair with pieces fastened on; to mend clumsily; as, To *patch* a wall or a building.

3. To supply deficiencies in.

"They *patched* up the holes with pieces and rags of other languages." — *Sponser*, *Epistle to M. Harvey*.

4. To decorate, as the face, with a patch or patches.

"Several ladies who *patched* indifferently both sides of their faces." — *Edmon*, *Spectator*, No. 81.

5. To make up of shreds or different pieces without regard to suitability or matching. (Lit. & fig.)

"Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call *patching*, but more properly, changing, adding, *patching*, piecing." — *Edmon*, *On the Clauses*.

6. To accommodate or arrange hastily or temporarily.

"You *patched* up your excuses." — *Shakspeare*, *Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

7. To disguise.

"*Patched* with foul motives." — *Shakspeare*, *King John*, iii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To decorate the face with patches.

"There are several women of honour who *patch* the out of purple." — *Address*, *Spectator*, No. 51.

patched, pat, par, & o. [PATCH, s.] **A. As pat, par, & o.** (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Mended or repaired by pieces sewn or fastened on.

2. Paltry, mean, silly.

"He is but a *patched* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had." — *Shakspeare*, *Mulwamner Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

fäte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wë, wët, here, camël, hër, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wore, wolf, work, whò, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cur, rule, full; trÿ, Sÿrian, æ, œ = ë; ey = ä; qu = kw.

* **pāčh-ēd lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *patched*; *-ly*.] In a patched manner; with patches.

"Nor can he beare with, to haue newe clothe sowed or patched into an olde garment, nor olde clothe be patched wth sowed into a newe." - *Cecil*, *and the rest*.

pāčh-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *patch*; *-er*.] One who patches; a patcher.

"Then say Lord Chammeiler send: Gratia was but a patcher." - *Fox*, *Maxims*, p. 138.

* **pāčh-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *patch*; *-ery*.] Botchery; blundering work; hypocrisy.

"Here is such botchery, such juggling, and such knavery!" - *Shakespeare*, *Titus & Coriolanus*, 1, 3.

pāčh-īng, *pt. pres. & s.* [PATECH, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pt. pres. & particip. ad.* (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of mending with patches; botching, blundering, bungling; hypocrisy.

"Blackston being reprimed for his false patching fell in mucking and shaking." - *Fox*, *Maxims*, p. 138.

2. A patch.

"Let the fish favoured sight of the patching be hidden." - *Cecil*, *Lake*.

pāčh-īng lŷ, * **patch-īng lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *patched*; *-ly*.] In a hypocritical manner

"Dol dis-soundling and patching vse some part of them." - *Fox*, *Maxims*, p. 138.

* **pāčh-ōck**, *s.* [Eng. *patch*; *-ock*.] A clown; a jaffry fellow.

"Grown to be as very patch-ocks as the wild Irish." - *Speiser*, *State of Ireland*.

pāt-čhou-li, **pāt-čhou-lŷ**, **pāčh-ou-li**, *s.* [Eng. *patchouli* (C)]

1. *Urd. Lang.*: A perfume prepared from the plant described in 2.

"Evening party odours . . . jumps which had been blown out, patchouli, white-scent vapours, and cut oranges." - *Albert Smith*, *Scattergood Family*, p. 46.

2. *Bot.*: *Pogostemon patchouli*, a labiate plant growing in Silhet, Birmah, and the Malayan peninsula. Large quantities of the plant are exported from Penang for stuffing mattresses and pillows; the leaves, which smell strongly, are supposed to keep off contagion. The dried roots furnish the patchouli of commerce.

patchouli-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{20}O$. A compound homologous to borneol, obtained from patchouli-oil. It is crystalline, melts at 54°, and boils at 296°.

patchouli-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A brownish-yellow volatile oil, obtained by distilling the leaves of *Pogostemon patchouli*. It has a powerful odour, is somewhat viscid, has a sp. gr. of 0.9554 at 15.5°, and boils at 254°.

pāčh-wōrk, *s. & a.* [Eng. *patch*, and *work*.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Work composed of pieces of different colours and figures sewn together.

2. Work composed of different pieces clumsily put together; anything composed of ill-assorted pieces.

B. As *adj.*: Composed of pieces sewn or joined together; as, a patchwork quilt.

pāčh-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *patch*; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of patches.

2. *Fig.*: Cross, peevish.

"He'll be a bit patchy." - *Trottope*; *Orley Farm*, vol. 11, ch. 11.

pāte (1) *s.* [O. Fr., from Ger. *platte* = a plate, a head; M. H. Ger. *platte*; O. H. Ger. *platta* = a plate, the shaven crown of the head.]

I. Literally:

1. The head of a person; the top of the head. Almost always used in contempt or derision.

"Was this taken By any understanding pate but thine?" - *Shakespeare*; *B. and C. Tale*, l. 2.

2. The skin of a calf's head.

* **II.** *Fig.*: Wit, cleverness.

"To lay the plot at first well is matter of more pate." - *Fellows*, *Teasdale*, p. 70.

pa-tē (2) *s.* [Fr. *pâte* = a pasty (q.v.).]

Fort.: A kind of platform, usually of a roundish shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.

pa-tē (3) *s.* [PATTY.]

† **pāt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *pat*(ē) (i); *-ed*.] Having

a pate or head. Used in composition, as long-pated, shallow-pated, &c.

"A robustness, periwigged fellow" - *Shakespeare*, *Hamel*, 11, 2.

pa-teē, **pat-teē**, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Spreading out at the extremity; forme. Chiefly applied to crosses.



* **pāt-ē-fāc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pat-efactio*, from *patefactus*, *pa. par.* = *cross-pate*, of *pat-facio* = to make open; *pat-eeo* = to open, and *facio* = to make.] The act of opening or disclosing; disclosure; open manifestation.

"The spirit of manifestation or *patefactio*." - *Taylor*; *Sermons*, vol. 11, pt. 11, ser. 2.

pa-tēl-la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *patere* = a dish, a cup, from *pat-eeo* = to be open.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A small vase, dish, or pan.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The same as **KNEE-CAP** (q.v.)

2. *Bot.*: [PATELLULA.]

3. *Zool. & Palaeont.*: Rock-limpet; the typical genus of the family Patellidae. The shell is oval, with a subcentral apex, the animal with a continuous series of branchial lamellae, sessile eyes, and six lingual teeth. Recent species 144, from the shores of Britain, Norway, and other countries, living between high and low water-marks. Fossil about 100, from the Silurian onward. [LIMPET.]

pā-tēl-lar, *a.* [Lat. *patell(a)*; Eng. *suff. -ar*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the patella; as, the patellar plexus.

pāt-ēl-lār-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *patellar(ia)*;

Eng. *suff. -ic*] Contained in or derived from *Patellaria scruposa*.

patellaric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_2O_4$. An acid obtained by Knop from the lichen *Patellaria scruposa*. It mites readily with bases, forming two series of salts in which one and two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by metals.

pā-tēl-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *patell(i)*; fem. pl. *adj. suff. -dæ*.]

Zool.: Limpets; a family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, section Holostomata. Shell conical, with the apex turned forwards; muscular impression horseshoe-shaped, open in front. Animal with a head and tentacles having eyes at their outer bases, one or two branchial plumes, foot as large as the margin of the shell, mouth with a horny upper jaw and a long ribbon-like tongue with many teeth. Genera, Patella, Aemca, Galinia, and Siphonaria. (*Woodward*.)

pa-tēl-lī-form, *a.* [Lat. *patella* = a small cup or dish, and *forma* = form.] Of the form of a dish or pan; shaped like the patella or knee-pan.

* **pā-tēl-lī-mā-nī**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *patella*, *i. conchæ*, and *manus* = the hand.]

Entom.: A division of Carabide established by Latreille. The two anterior tarsi are dilated in the males.

* **pāt-ēl-līte**, *s.* [Lat. *patell(a)*; Eng. *suff. -ite*.]

Palæont.: A fossil mollusc resembling a Patella.

pa-tēl-lu-lā, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *patella*.]

Bot.: An orbicular sessile shield, surrounded by a rim, which is part of itself, and not a production of the thallus, as in *Leccidea*. (*De Croulolle*.)

pāt-ēn, * **pāt-ine**, * **pat-eyn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *patene*, from Low Lat. *patena* = a paten, from Lat. *patena*, *pativna* = a wide, shallow basin or bowl, from Gr. *παταγή* (*patagē*) = a kind of flat dish, from *πεταρρα* (*petarrami*) = to be open.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.*: A plate, as of metal.

"The floor of heaven Is thick laid with patens of bright gold." - *Shakespeare*, *Merchant of Venice*, 5.

2. *Ech.*: A plate used from early Christian times to receive the Host consecrated at Mass. At first the paten was made of glass, but the use of this material was forbidden in the sixth century. In England it was often made of the less precious metals, though gold or silver should properly be employed. Larger patens, called *manist-patens*, were used to hold the small Hosts for the communion of the laity. In the Roman Church the paten is

consecrated by the bishop with chrism, and evidence exists that this rite was in use in the eighth century.

pa-tē-na, *s.* [See def.] A name given in Spain to open grassy areas in the hilly or mountainous parts, encircled by forests. (*Monment*; *Calcutta*, 1, 21.)

pa-tēn-čŷ, [Eng. *patent*; *-suff.*]

1. The state of being spread open or enlarged.

2. The state of being open, plain, or evident.

pa-tent, * **pa-tente**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *patent*, fem. *patente*, from Lat. *patens*, *pt. par.* of *pat-eeo* = to be or be open; Sp., Port., & Ital. *patente*.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Literally:

(1) Open, expanded; spread out or open.

(2) Open to the public or inspection of all; as, letters patent. [Cf. **DIURNAL**.]

(3) Appropriated by letters patent; patented; secured or protected by letters patent as an exclusive privilege; restricted from general use; as, patent medicines.

2. *Fig.*: Open or evident to all; plain, manifest, un concealed.

"It is explicit, patent, and precise." - *Alp. Hooley*, *Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 11.

II. *Bot.*: Spreading; having a gradually outward direction, as petals from the ovary.

B. As *subst.*: A grant from the Crown by letters patent of the exclusive right of making, using, and selling some new invention. The Patent Designs and Trade-Mark Act, 1883 (amended 1888, 1901, and 1902), and the Patents Rule, 1890, regulate the law of patents, and the changes have greatly benefited inventors and consumers. The process of obtaining a patent is as follows: An application is made by the patentee, in the form given in the schedule to the act, addressed to the Patent Office. This application must state shortly the nature of the invention, a claim for a patent, a declaration that the applicant is the first inventor of it, and it must be accompanied by a specification. Then, if the application is accepted to, provisional protection is granted, and letters patent can be obtained. For the term of four years a fee of £4 is required. The fees are generally much lower than those formerly demanded, and the procedure in obtaining letters patent has been very much simplified. A patent to last fourteen years costs a fee of £20, which, however, may be paid in instalments of from £5 to £14, an instalment to be paid before the expiration of each year. This latter arrangement, instead of the payment of lump sums as formerly, is an advantage to the patentees of those inventions which find their way but slowly into public favour.

A patent may be assigned in whole or part by the patentee to any number of persons; it may also be mortgaged, and licenses may be granted by the patentee for the use of the patent. In the United States patents are granted only to the absolute inventor, always for fourteen years, and are granted or withheld at the option of the Government Commissioners of Patents. The amount of official fees payable depends upon the country of which the applicant is a native.

* The official pronunciation of the substantive, and of the adjective in the sense l. 1 (2), (3), is *pat'ent*.

patent-leather, *s.* A varnished or lacquered leather used for boots and shoes and in carriage and harness work. It embraces a number of varieties and qualities. Black is the usual colour, but it is also made in red, green, blue, and other tints.

patent metal, *s.* The same as **MIRZ'S METAL**.

patent office, *s.* An office for the granting or procuring of patents for inventions.

patent reflexed, *a.*

Bot.: Spread out, and turned back.

patent right, *s.* The exclusive privilege granted to the first inventor of a new manufacture of making articles according to his invention. (*Wharton*.)

patent rolls, *s. pl.* The rolls or registers of patents.

čōil, **boŷ**; **pōit**, **joŷil**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **benčh**; **go**, **gem**: **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **čxenophon**, **čxišt**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **šan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **šhün**. **-čion**, **-šion** = **zhun**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **šhus**. **-ble**, **-dic**, &c. **bel**, **del**.

patent yellow, *s.* A pigment prepared by fusing orange and common salt, and afterwards washing out the soda, or, by mixing common salt and litharge together in a moist state. If this mixture is allowed to rest, a chemical change takes place; the soda is then washed out, and the compound formed; it is afterwards dried and powdered. Also called Turner's yellow or Montpellier-yellow.

pā tōnt, *v.t.* [PATENT, *v.*] To grant by patent; to secure by patent; to make the subject of a patent.

pā tēt a ble, *a.* [Eng. *patent*; *subl.*] That may or can be patented; suitable or fit to be patented.

pā tēn tēō, *s.* [Eng. *patent*; *see.*] One to whom a patent has been granted; one who holds a patent.

"Where the crown has unadvisedly granted anything by letters patent, which ought not to be granted, or where the *patente* has done an act that amounts to a forfeiture of the grant, the remedy to be used is by writ of *recess facias* in chancery. This may be brought either on the part of the crown, in order to resume the thing granted; or, if the grant be injurious to a subject, the sovereign is bound to right to permit him to use his royal name for repeating the patent in a *recess facias*; the proceedings on which resemble those in an ordinary action."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

pā tēnt lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *patent*; *ly.*] Evidently, plainly, unmistakably.

"That these statements contain a great deal of what is *patently* and *undeniably* true it would be idle to deny."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

pat cr, *v.t.* [PATER (2), *v.*]

pater cove, *s.* A hedge-priest. (*Egyptology*, ch. lxxx.)

pāt ēr a, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: A round dish, plate, saucer, or goblet, used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and libations.



PATERA.

They were commonly of red earthenware, sometimes of bronze and other metals, ornamented with a drawn pattern, and were especially used to contain the wine with which a libation was poured over the head of a victim or on the altar.

2. *Arch.*: Properly an ornament on a frieze representing a round dish in bas-relief, but the term is also applied to many flat ornaments not resembling dishes.

pāt ēr ā ite, *s.* [After A. Patera; suff. *-ite* (*Men.*)]

Min.: An amorphous, black mineral, found with manganese minerals, at Jochimssthal, Bohemia. From an analysis of very impure material, Lambe determined the mineral to be a molybdate of cobalt, with the formula CoMo₂.

pāt ē rēr ō, **pāt a rār ō**, *s.* [Sp.]

Arch.: A mortar for firing salines.

"I can see the brass *pateravores* glittering on her lips."—*Kingsley*, *Walden*, ch. xiv.

pā tēr fa mil-ī ās, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The father of a family.

2. *Law*: One who was *sui juris* and the father of a family.

Pāt ēr ī ni, *s. pl.* [Latinized from Milanese *pater a* = a popular faction.]

Church Hist.: The Panticians, or Manichean heretics, who came to Italy from Bulgaria in the eleventh century. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the word was a common name for heretics generally; and it was applied by married priests to those who opposed the marriage of the clergy, as if such opposition indicated Manichean views. (*Bunt.*)

Pat ēr inš, **Pāt ēr inēs**, *s. pl.* [PATERINI.]

pā tēr nāl, *v.* [Fr. *paternal*, from Low Lat. *pater nalis*, from Lat. *pater natus*, from *pater* = a father; Sp. *paternal*; Ital. *paternale*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a father; becoming or befitting a father; fatherly.

"Shall spend their days in joy unblinded, and dwell long time in peace, by families and tribes."—*Under paternal rule*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 24.

2. Received or derived from one's father; hereditary.

"Their small *paternal* field of corn."—*Dryden*, *Horace*, ep. ii.

pā tēr nāl lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *paternal*; *ly.*] In a paternal manner; like a father.

Pā tēr nī an, *s. & v.* [PATERNIANI.]

A. *As subst. (Pl.)*: [PATERNIANI.]

B. *As adv.*: Belonging to or connected with the Paternians or their tenets.

Pā tēr nī ā nī, *s. pl.* [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps from (*Deus*) *Pater* = (God) the Father.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Manicheans, condemned by a council held at Rome, A.D. 367. They held that the upper and intellectual part of the body was created by God, and the lower and sensual part by the devil. Called also Venustians, from their immorality.

pā tēr-nī tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *paternel*, from Lat. *pater natus*, acc. of *pater natus*, from *pater natus* = paternal; Sp. *paternal*; Ital. *paternale*.]

1. The relation of a father to his children; fatherhood, fathership.

"The world, while it had severity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership."—*Walsley*.

2. Derivation or descent from a father; as, the *paternity* of a child.

3. Authorship, origin, as, the *paternity* of a book.

pā-tēr-nōs-tēr, *s.* [Lat. = Our Father.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, from the first two words of the Latin version.

"First, three times let each eye bead, And thrice a *Pater-noster* say."—*Scott*, *Gleanings*.

2. Every tenth large bead in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions. At this they repeat the Lord's Prayer, and at the intervening small beads an Ave Maria.

3. A rosary.

1. *In Arch.*: A kind of ornament in the shape of beads used in bangles, astragals, &c.

2. In angling a name given to a line to which hooks are attached at certain intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it. (So called from its resemblance to a rosary.)

"And with gut *paternoster* and live minnow, or small gudgeon, (trout) are well worth a trial."—*Feld*, Oct. 3, 1885.

3. *In a paternoster while*: While one could say a paternoster; in a minute; in a jiffy.

"All this was done, as men say, in a *paternoster* while."—*Paston Letters*, i. 74.

paternoster pump, *s.* A chain-pump (q.v.). So named from its fancied resemblance of the buttons on the chain to the beads of the rosary. [CHAIN-PUMP.]

paternoster-wheel, *s.* A horia (q.v.).

path, *s.* [A.S. *paeth*, *paeth*; cogn. with Dut. *pad*; Ger. *pfad* = a path; Lat. *pinus* = (1) a path, (2) a bridge; Gr. *παθος* (*pathos*) = a path; Sans. *patha*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A trodden way; a way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; an established road or way; a narrow or unimportant road; a passage, a footway.

"The woodes with their blind and uncertaine *paths*."—*Aschmole*; *Cesar*, fo. 160.

2. The way, course, or track taken or followed by an animal or other object in the air, the water, or space; as, the *path* of a meteor in the sky; the *path* of a fish in the sea. (Job xxviii. 7.)

II. *Fig.*: A course of life, action, procedure, or conduct.

path, *v.t. & i.* [PATH, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To walk or go on; to follow.

"*Pathing* young Henry's unadvised ways."—*Drayton*, *Trumphy to Eleanor Cobham*.

B. *Intrans.*: To walk or go abroad; to travel.

pāt hān, *s.* [A corruption of *Afghan*, or of Arab. *fathāh* = to conquer (?).]

Ethiol.: A person of Afghan descent; one of the four great divisions of the Indian Muhammadans.

pāth-ē-māt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *παθηματικός* (*pathēmatikos*), from *παθημα* (*pathēma*), *genit.* *παθηματος* (*pathēmatos*) = suffering.] Of or pertaining to that which is suffered; designating emotion or that which is suffered. [PATHOS.]

"The great ligament between the pericarp and the *pathomatic* part of our nature."—*Chalmers*; *Hebrew-water Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. iii., p. 35.

pā thēt-ic, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pathétique*, from Lat. *patheticus*; Gr. *παθητικός* (*pathētikos*), from *παθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; moving, affecting; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or the like.

"Every youth to entertain his love."—*I used each pathetic phrase that said it to move*. *Starting*; *Amorist*, vol. 59.

* 2. Expressive of, or showing passion; passionate.

B. *As subst.*: The style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

pathetic nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fourth pair of cranial nerves; called also trochlear nerves. [PHTHETICS.]

pā thēt-ic-āl, *a.* [Eng. *pathetic*; *ad.*]

1. Pathetic, affecting, moving.

2. Passionate.

"He [Hiel] of 1 Kings xvi. 34 mistook Joshua's curse rather for a *pathetic* and prophetic prediction."—*Latter*, *Isaiah*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

pā thēt-ic-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pathetic*; *ly.*] 1. In a pathetic manner; so as to excite emotion; affectingly.

"No nation ever called so *pathetically* on the compassion of all its neighbors."—*Burke*, *Let to a Member of the State Assembly*.

* 2. Passionately.

"The principal point . . . was reserved to the last, and *pathetically* though briefly avouched."—*Jackson*, *Divine Essence & Attributes*, bk. ix., § 2.

pā thēt-ic-āl-nēs, *s.* [Eng. *pathetic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pathetic; pathos.

"The *patheticness*, grace, and dignity of the sentence."—*Blackwell*, *Sacred Classics*, i. 339.

pā-thēt-i-cūs, *s.* [PATHETIC.]

Anat.: The fourth nerve; it is purely motor, and only supplies the *trochlearis* or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball.

pāth-ēt-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *παθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.] A name for mesmerism.

path-ily, *s.* [Eng. *path*, and *fly*, *s.*] A fly found on footpaths. (*Harvesters*.)

pāth-ic, *s. & a.* [Lat. *pathicus*; Gr. *παθητικός* (*pathētikos*), from *παθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.]

A. *As subst.*: A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite, an angle.

"And was the noted pathic of his time."—*Ben Jonson*; *Sejennius*, i. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Suffering.

path-i-cess, *a.* [Eng. *path*; *-less*.] Having no path or road; untrdden, impenetrable.

"There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods, There is a rapture on the lonely shore."—*Byron*, *Childe Harold*, vi. 118.

path-nāge, *s.* [PASSAGE.]

pāth-ō-gē-nēt-ic, *a.* [Eng. *pathogen*(y); *-etic*.] Pertaining or relating to pathology; producing or generating disease.

pāth-ō-gēn-ic, *a.* [Eng. *pathogen*(y); *-ic*.] The same as PATHOGENETIC (q.v.).

pā-thōg-ēn-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *παθος* (*pathos*) = suffering; *γενεω* (*genēō*) = to produce.]

Med.: That branch of pathology which relates to the generation and development of disease; pathogony.

pāth-ōg-nōm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *pathognom*(y); *-ic*.] The same as PATHOGNOMIC (q.v.).

"Sometimes a flood of tears relates those *pathognomic* symptoms."—*Copan*, *On the Passions*, ch. ii.

pā-thōg-nō-mōn-ic, *a.* [Gr. *παθωγνωμονικός* (*pathōgnōmonikos*) = skilled in judging of symptoms of disease. *παθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, and *γνωμονικός* (*gnōmonikos*) = experienced, skilled; *γνωσις* (*gnōsis*) = to know.]

Pathol.: Characteristic of a disease. A pathognomonic symptom is one which, without fail, enables a physician to recognize a malady.

pā-thōg-nō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *παθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling; *γνωσις* (*gnōsis*) = signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

pā thōg-ōn-ŷ, *s.* [PATHOGENY.]

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wrck, whō, sōn: mute, eüb, eüre, unite, eür, rüle, füll; trŷ, Sŷrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā: qu = kw.

pāth-ō-lōg-ic, pāth-ō-lōg-ic-al, a. [Eng. *pathology*(y); -ic, -ic-al; Fr. *pathologique*.] Of or pertaining to pathology.

pāth-ō-lōg-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *pathologically*; -ly.] In a pathologic manner; according to pathology.

pa-thōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *pathology*(y); -ist.] One who studies or treats of pathology; one who is skilled or versed in pathology.

pa-thōl-ō-gy, s. [Fr. *pathologie*, from Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = to treat of diseases; *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, and *λογία* (*logia*) = to speak, to tell; Sp. & Ital. *patologia*.]

Med. Science: The branch which treats of disease. It investigates its predisposing and existing cause, its characteristic symptoms, and its progress from first to last. Sometimes this is called Internal Pathology, whilst External or Surgical Pathology treats of those lesions or deformities which require surgical treatment for their removal. Another division is into Human Pathology, which occupies itself with the diseases of man, and Comparative Pathology, which makes comparison between the diseases of man and those of the inferior animals. Vegetable pathology treats of the diseases of plants.

pa-thōm-ē-trý, s. [Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, and *μετρίον* (*metrion*) = a measure.] The measure or measurement of suffering; the perception or distinction of various kinds of suffering.

pāth-ō-poe-ī-a, s. [Gr. *παθολοία* (*pathologia*), from *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, and *ποίησις* (*poiesis*) = to make.]

Med.: A speech, or figure of speech, designed to move the passions.

pā-thōs, s. [Gr., from *παθεῖν* (*pathēin*), 2nd aor. infin. of *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to suffer.] Passion; that quality, attribute, or element which excites emotions and passions; especially that which excites the tender feelings or emotions, as pity, compassion, &c.; a power or quality which touches the feelings.

"There was a *pathos* in this lay." *Moore: Light of the Harrow.*

path' wāy, s. [Eng. *path*, and *way*.]

1. **Lit.:** A path, a road; a beaten track; a footpath.

"We tread the *pathway* arm in arm." *Scott: Bride of Termonin*, iii. (Intro.)

2. **Fig.:** A path or course of life, action, or conduct.

"They cannot turn a man out of the *pathway* of virtue."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1298.

pāt-ī-ble, a. [Lat. *patibilis*, from *patior* = to suffer.] Sufferable, tolerable, endurable.

pa-tib-ū-lar-ý, s. [Lat. *patibulum* = a gallows; Fr. *patibulaire*.] Pertaining or belonging to the gallows or execution. Shaped like a gallows.

"Restrains with its *patibulary* fork the pit of bottomless terror."—*Carlyle: Diamond Net*, ch. xvi.

pa-tib-ū-lāt-ēd, a. [Lat. *patibulum* = a gallows.] Executed on a gallows; hanged.

pā-tiēnce (ti as sh), pa-ci-ēnc, s. [Fr. *patience*, from Lat. *pativulus*, from *patiens* = patient (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *paciencia*; Ital. *pacienza*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being patient; the power or capacity of enduring pain or labour; physical endurance.

2. That quality or state of mind which enables a person to meet affliction, trouble, calamity, provocation, &c., with calmness and composure; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness.

"That, which in mean men we entitle—*patience*, is pale cold cowardice in noble breasts." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, A. 2.

3. Freedom from discontent or peevishness; quiet; perseverance in waiting for anything.

"*Patience!* The statue is but newly fixed!" *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

4. Indulgence, forbearance, leniency, long-suffering.

"Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all."—*Matt. how* xviii. 26.

5. Permission, sufferance.

"They stay upon your *patience*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

6. Perseverance in action or exertion.

"He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught." *Heute.*

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.:** *River Patientia*, so called from the slowness of its operation as a medicine. It is used on the Continent as a stomach-plant.

2. **Cards:** A game at cards, played by one person.

patience-dock, s. *Bot.:* *Polygonum bistorta*; (2) [*PATIENCE*, II. 1].

pā-tiēt (ti as sh), pa-ci-ent, a. & s. [Fr. *patient*, from Lat. *patiens*, pt. part. of *patior* = to suffer, to endure; Sp. *paciente*; Ital. *paciente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Able physically to bear or endure pain or suffering; capable of bearing, enduring, or supporting pain, trial, suffering, or adversity without murmuring or fretfulness; calm, composed.

2. Able to bear or endure; proof against; capable of enduring or standing. (Followed by of before that which is endured.)

3. Calm, composed; not hasty or impetuous.

"Be *patient*, princes; you do know, these fits Are with his highness very ordinary." *Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

4. Indulgent, lenient, long-suffering; not easily provoked; not revengeful against injuries.

"Warn them that are morose, support the weak, be *patient* towards all men."—*1 Thessalonians* v. 14.

5. Persevering or constant in action or exertion; calmly diligent.

"Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought."—*Newton.*

B. As substantive:

"1. One who or that which receives impressions from external agents.

"The iron is the *patient* or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent."—*Watts.*

2. **Specif.:** One who suffers from a disease or indisposition; one who is under medical treatment; a sick person.

"In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer."—*Coplan: On the Passions*, ch. 3.

pā-tiēt (ti as sh), pt. [PATIENT, a.] To compose, to calm. (Used with a reflexive pronoun.)

"*Patient* yourself, madam, and pardon me." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 11.

pā-tiēt-ly (ti as sh), pa-ci-ent-ly, pa-tiēt-liche, adv. [Eng. *patient*; -ly.]

1. In a patient manner; with calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring.

"I could endure Chains nowhere *patiently*; and chains at home Where I am free by birthright, not at all." *Copier: Task*, v. 473.

2. Calmly, tranquilly; without undue haste or impetuosity; quietly.

"If you will *patiently* dance in our round." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

3. With indulgence or leniency; indulgently, leniently.

4. With quiet perseverance or diligence.

pāt-ī-lē, s. [PUTELL.]

pat-in, pat-inc, s. [PATEN.]

pa-ti-ñā, s. [Lat., = a pan, a dish, a kind of cake, from *patro* = to be open.]

1. A bowl of metal or earthenware; a patella.

2. The green arango, or rust, which covers ancient bronzes and medals, and which, being one great proof of age, has often been fraudulently imitated by forgers of antiques, by the action of acetic acid.

patish, vt. [O. Fr.] To bargain, to stipulate.

"The money . . . *patished* for his ransom."—*Chit. Aphor. of Erasmus*, p. 293.

pāt-i-tūr, s. [Lat. = he suffers, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *patior* = to suffer.]

Eccles.: The mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue.

pāt-ī-ly, adv. [Eng. *pat*, a.; -ly.] In a patient manner; fitly, exactly, conveniently, appropriately.

"How *patly* and lively do they set out our Saviour's being nailed to the cross."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 26.

pāt mā wort, s. [From *patent*, the native name of *Euphorbia patens*, and Eng. *wort*.]

Pā (Pā'). A name proposed by Linley to Rafflesia, but ultimately altered to Rafflesia.

pāt nēss, s. [Eng. *pat*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being pat; fitness, exactness, appropriateness.

"This he wished in an age so resembling ours that I fear the description with equal patency may suit both."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 17.

patois (as pāt wā), s. [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to a rural district, or to uneducated persons; a provincial dialect, or spoken language.

"Joe, the cook, who was an Englishman, and understood not a word of French, had many an able conversation with the men, most of whom knew little English, and some of whom could comprehend Joe's *patois*."—*Field: April*, 1853.

pa-tōn-cē, a. [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a cross which has the ends of the arms similar to what they are when fleury.

pa-trell, pay-trel, s. [Lat. *pectore*, from *pectus* = the breast.] A pectoral (q.v.)

patren, vt. [PATRE (2), P.]

pā-tri-al, a. & s. [Lat. *patris* = belonging to one's native land, from *pater* = one's native land, from *pater*, genit. *pateris* = a father.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Of or pertaining to a father; paternal.

2. **Gram.:** Pertaining or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; denoting a race or family. (Applied to a certain class of words.)

B. As subst.: A noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting a native or inhabitant of it.

pā-tri-arch, pa-tri-arche, pat-ri-arch, s. [Fr. *patriarche*, from Lat. *patriarcha*, *patriarches*; Gr. *πατριάρχης* (*patriarchēs*) = the father of a race, from *πάτρις* (*pateris*) = lineage, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = rule; *ἀρχών* (*archōn*) = to rule; Sp. & Ital. *patriarcato*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs his family or descendants by paternal right. The term is usually applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his sons, or the heads of families before the flood.

"And the *patriarch* hidden emble to Joseph and seedling hymn into Egypte."—*Wycliffe: Bible* vii.

2. A venerable old man; the oldest member of a family or community.

"The *patriarch* hoary, the sage of his kith and the hulet." *Longfellow: Child of Lord's Supper*.

3. The oldest member of a class; anything of extreme antiquity.

"The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees." *Dequai: Pabanon & Arctic*, iii. 1368.

II. Eccles. & Church Hist.: The highest grade in the hierarchy of ordinary jurisdiction, the See of Rome excepted. The jurisdiction of the Bishops of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch over their respective provinces is recognised by the sixth canon of the Council of Nice (A.D. 325). The title came into use in the fifth century. In the fourth Constantinople, and in the fifth Jerusalem occupied the position of patriarchates. These eastern sees have long been lost to the Latin Church, which admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, a Patriarch of Cilicia, of the Armenian, and a Patriarch of Babylon, of the Chaldean rite. There are also three minor Patriarchs in the Western Church, the Patriarch of the Indies, the prelate of the highest rank in the church of Spain, the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the Patriarch of Venice.

pā-tri-arch-āl, a. [Fr., from patriarche = a patriarch (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarches; possessed or enjoyed by patriarches; as, *patriarchal* authority.

"We owned the *patriarchal* claim of Chieftain in their leader's name." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 1.

2. Like or resembling a patriarch; venerable

"Such drowsy sedentary souls have they, Who would to *patriarchal* years live on." *Marina*

3. Subject to a patriarch.

"Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction, and in other places, they are immediately subject to the *patriarchal* sees."—*Ayliffe: Paterson*

patriarch, *n.* Having the father as the head of the family and a family consisting of several or more sons and their families.

1. The head of the Dominion of Canada the Patriarchal archbishop of the Catholic Church is the head of the family of all the bishops of the world with the papacy. — *Chr. Rev. Oct. 1884*

patriarchal cross, *s.*

A cross in which the shaft is twice as long as the lower arms being longer than the upper.

patriarchal dispensation, *s.*

The dispensation of God's grace which the patriarchs lived. It extended from the Fall to the call of Abraham, or to the promulgation of the Law on Sinai, when the Jewish dispensation began. Each patriarch was the priest of his own household; worship might be offered anywhere; sacrifice existed, but not the extensive and burdensome ritual of Judaism.

patriarchate, *s.* [Fr. *patriarchat*]

1. The office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

2. They thought of nothing but to have great families that their own relations might swell up to a patriarchate. — *By. Taylor; Sermons, vol. 1, ser. 15*

3. The residence of a patriarch

patriarch-dóm, *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-dóm*]

The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

patriarch-éss, *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-éss*]

A female head of a family. (*Fallacia*)

patriarch-ic, **patriarch-ic-al**, *a.*

Lat. *patriarchicus*, Gr. *πατριάρχικος* (*patriarchikos*). The same as **PATRIARCHAL** (q.v.).

patriarch-ism, *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-ism*]

Government by a patriarch, or head of a family, who was at the same time ruler and priest.

"The zeal of these exalted fathers patriarchism." — *Bacon; Tychonides' French Dict. 8*

patriarch-ship, *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-ship*]

The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

patriarch-ý, *s.* [Gr. *πατριάρχης* (*patriarchhês*)]

1. A patriarchship, a patriarchate.

2. Teaching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that patriarchate. — *Hereford*

3. The system of government by patriarchs.

patri-cian, *a. & s.* [Fr. *patri-cien*; Lat. *patri-cianus*, from *pater*, genit. *pateris* = a father; Sp. & Port. *patri-ciano*; Ital. *patri-ciano*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Roman patriarchy; pertaining to a person of noble blood; senatorial, wealthy; not plebeian.

"The government would have been entirely in patriarchal hands." — *Macaulay; Hist. Eng. ch. xix*

B. *As substantive*:

1. A Roman senator

"The proudest and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country between the nobles and the people, as it exists that of the *patri-cianus* and the plebeians." — *Robison; Doct. & F. ch. xvii*

2. The Roman patriarians consisted of about three hundred *gentes*, houses, or clans, who constituted the aristocracy of the city and territory. To these were gradually added many individuals adopted into the *gentes*, and the descendants of both classes. Each of the *gentes* had a common name. They were subdivided into families. At first the patriarians monopolized all high offices in the state, but after political contests with the plebeians, lasting for centuries, Licinius (167-165) carried legislation, by which plebeians were admitted to the consulate and to the custody of the *spadane* books.

3. A person of noble birth; a nobleman; a wealthy noble.

4. One who is familiar with the writings of the early fathers of the church; one versed in patristic learning.

patri-cian-ism, *s.* [Fr. *patri-cianisme*; Lat. *patri-cianismus*]

The rank or character of patriarians.

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patri-ic **i** **ato** (**c** as **sh**), *s.* [PATRI-ICAN.]

The aristocracy collectively, or as a class.

patri-icid-al, *a.* [Eng. *patri-icid(e)*; *-al*]

Of or pertaining to patriicide; parricidal.

patri-icid-e, *s.* [Lat. *pater*, genit. *pateris* = a father; *-icid(e)* (comp. *icid*) = to kill.]

1. The murder of a father; parricide.

2. The murder of a father; a parricide.

patri-ick, **per-trick**, *s.* [O.Fr. *patri-ic*; Fr. *patri-ic*, from Lat. *pateris*]

A patridge.

Patri-ick St. [See *def.*] A distinguished missionary of the fifth century, known as the Apostle of Ireland.

"Order of St. Patrick: An order instituted by George III. in 1783. The insignia consists of a collar composed of roses alternating with harps, badge or jewel (bearing the cross of St. Patrick surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks), star, and sky-blue ribbon.

patri-ic-co, *s.* [Gipsy slang.] A gipsy priest.

patri-mo-ni-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pateris* = father; *-mo-ni-al* = pertaining to a patrimony; possessed or held by inheritance; hereditary.

"Patrimonial (or hereditary) jurisdiction: The jurisdiction exercised by a person over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

patri-mo-ni-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *patri-mo-ni-al*; *-ly*.]

By way of patrimony.

patri-mo-ni-ic, **patri-mo-ni-ic-al**, **patri-mo-ni-ic-ly**, *s.* [Fr. *patri-mo-ni-ic*, from Lat. *pateris* = a father; Sp., Port., & Ital. *patri-mo-ni-ic*]

1. An estate or right inherited from one's ancestors; an estate which descends by inheritance; a paternal inheritance; heritage.

2. The endowment of a church or religious house; a church-estate or endowment.

3. A bequest, a legacy.

"The patrimony of knowledge which was left us by our forefathers." — *Bacon; On the French Revolution*

"Patrimony of St. Peter: The States of the Church; the territory formerly subject to the Pope as a temporal sovereign.

patri-rin-ite, *s.* [After Leonhard von Patrini; suit. *Ab. (Ara.)*]

Mim.: The same as **AIRINITE** (q.v.).

patri-ot, **patri-ot-ic**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *patriote*, from Low Lat. *patriota* = a native, from Gr. *πατριώτης* (*patriôtês*) = a fellow-countryman, from *πατρις* (*pateris*) = belonging to one's father; hereditary, from *πατρις* (*pateris*) = a father; Sp. & Ital. *patriota* = a patriot.]

A. *As subst.*: One who loves his fatherland; one who is zealous in defending and supporting the cause or interests of his country.

"Patriots have bold, and in their country's cause bleed nobly." — *Cooper; Task, v. 104*

B. *As adj.*: Devoted to the interests and welfare of one's country; patriotic, loyal.

"To see a band called *patriot* for no cause, But that they catch at popular applause." — *Cooper; Table Talk, 148*

patri-ot-éss, **patri-ot-éss**, *s.* [Eng. *patri-ot*; *-éss*] A female patriot. (*Corlyle; French Dict., pt. ii, bk. iv, ch. ix*)

patri-ot-ic-al, **patri-ot-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *patriot-ique*, from Low Lat. *patrioticius*, from Gr. *πατριώτικος* (*patriôtikos*); Sp. *patriótico*; Ital. *patriotico*]

1. Devoted to the interests and welfare of one's country; actuated by patriotism or love of one's fatherland.

"Guard what you say; the patriotic tribe Will sneer and charge you with a lie." — *Cooper; Table Talk, 83*

2. Characterized or actuated by love of one's country.

"They may give a sensible and patriotic vote." — *Wharner, Nov. 16, 1858*

Patriotic Fund, *s.* A fund raised chiefly from motives of patriotism to relieve the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died fighting their country's battles. Such funds were raised in 1797, in 1804, &c. The most remarkable of the series was that commenced June 18, 1854, under the auspices of Prince Albert, to assist the families of those

who were killed in the Crimean War; £1,458,000 were collected. From part of this money an institution was founded, at Wandsworth, on July 11, 1857, to educate the daughters of soldiers and sailors.

patri-ot-ic-al-ly, **patri-ot-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *patriotice*; *-ly*.]

In a patriotic manner; like a patriot.

"The opposition, whether *patriotically* or factiously, contend that the aristocrats had been obnoxious of the national glory." — *Bucke; Keynote Peace, let 3*

patri-ot-ism, **patri-ot-ism**, *s.* [Fr. *patriotisme*; Sp. *patriotismo*; Ital. *patriotismo*]

1. Love of one's fatherland; devotion to the interests and welfare of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country and to maintain its laws and institutions.

"Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues." — *Watson; Idea of a Patriot King*

2. Patriots collectively or as a class.

Patri-pas-si-an, *s.* [Lat. *pater* = a father, and *passus*, pa. part. of *patior* = to suffer.]

Church Hist.: One who held either of the forms of Patripassianism (q.v.). [**MONARCHIAN**, B.]

Patri-pas-si-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Patri-pas-si-an*; *-ism*]

Church Hist.: The teaching that God the Father became incarnate, and suffered for the redemption of man. It may be of two kinds: (1) Substituting, in the person of Jesus, the one undistinguished God for the divine nature of the Word; (2) attributing passibility to the Godhead. The former view was held by the Nestians, Praxeans, and Sabellians; and Pearson (*Expos. Creed*, art. iv.) points out that the doctrine is involved in Arieanism; it is also in Apollinarian teaching.

"The history of the Monarchian sects shows an endeavor to escape from the revolting tenet of Patripassianism." — *Grant; Doct. Sects, p. 332*

patri-rist, *s.* [**PATRISTIC**.] One who is versed in patristic learning. [**PATRICIAN**, B. 3.]

patri-rist-ic, **patri-rist-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *patri-ristique*, from Lat. *pater*, genit. *pateris* = a father; Of or pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Church.

"In the patristic writings." — *H. B. Wilson; The Nations' Church*

patri-rist-the-ology, *s.* The same as **PATRISTIC** (q.v.).

patri-rist-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *patri-ristic*; *-ly*.]

In a patristic manner; after the manner of the fathers of the Christian Church.

patri-rist-ics, *s.* [**PATRISTIC**.] That branch of theology which is more particularly concerned with or based on the doctrines of the Christian fathers.

patri-rist-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *patri-ristic*; *-ly*.]

In a patristic manner; after the manner of the fathers of the Christian Church.

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patri-rist-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *patri-ristic*; *-ly*.]

In a patristic manner; after the manner of the fathers of the Christian Church.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêro, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôrc, wolf, wôrk, who, sôn; mûte, cûb, cure, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ. œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. The men on guard who go the rounds in the night; a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

3. A police-constable whose duty it is to patrol a certain district or beat for the protection of property.

patrol-man, *s.* A patrol.

At the beginning of each watch two men set out from the station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the right and left respectively until they meet the patrol-men from the adjacent stations. —*Republic Magazine*, Jan. 1886, p. 323.

pā trōl, *v. i.* [PATROL, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to fulfill the duties of, or act as, a patrol.

"These out-wards of the mind are sent abroad
And still patrolling, beat the neighbouring road."
—*Blackstone's Creation*, bk. vi.

2. To perambulate a certain beat, as a police-constable.

B. Trans.: To perambulate as a patrol; to go round as a patrol or guard.

"The police patrolled the streets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

pā-trōl-lōt-ism, *s.* [Fr. *patrouillisme*.] A system of military police or patrol.

"Patrouillage is strong; but death by starvation is stronger."—*Ceryle; French Revolt*, pt. 3, bk. vii, ch. iii.

pā-trōn, *s. & v.* [Fr. from Lat. *patronum*, accus. of *patronus* = a patron; from *patro*, gen. *patris* = a father; Late Gr. *πατριων* (*patrion*), *πατριωνος* (*patrionos*); Sp. *patron*; Ital. *patrone*, *patrone*; Port. *patrono*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who patronises, supports, protects, or countenances a person or a work; an advocate, a supporter, a favourer.

"Whom I have ever honour'd as my king . . .
As my great patron thought on in my prayers."
—*Shakspeare; Lear*, i. 1.

2. A patron-saint (q. v.).

3. One who has the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; one who holds the gift or disposition of a benefice.

"Upon the vacancy of a living, the patron is bound to present within six calendar months, otherwise it will lapse to the bishop."—*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 8.

4. One who had the right of presenting a parochial minister to a vacant charge. (*Scottish*.)

5. The commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; one who steers a ship's long-boat.

6. A case to hold pistol cartridges.

7. A pattern, a model, an example.

"Which priests serve unto the patron and shadow of heavenly things."—*Hebrews* viii. 5. (1569.)

8. A kind of fish.

"Lobsters . . . hawks, pikes, dick-puddocks, and patron fish."—*Exploits of Woe* B. *Wille*, p. 4.

II. Roman History:

1. One who had manumitted a slave (*Maec.* vi. 28, 29) between whom and his manumissor a new relation was created, the freedman owing his former master the obedience of a son, and the patron assuming many of the rights which the *patrin potestas* conveyed. [CLIENT, II.]

2. A member of any distinguished house chosen by a citizen who stood in need of a protector.

"Let him who works the client wrong beware the patron's ire."—*Mitrovich Virginia*.

3. Any distinguished Roman who watched over the interests of subject states or cities. (*Cicero; de off.*, i. 11.)

4. An advocate, a pleader, with duties somewhat analogous to those of a barrister. (*Milt.*, i. 198, 99.)

B. As adj.: Affording tutelary aid; tutelary.

Patron saint, *s.*

Eccles.: The saint under whose invocation countries, churches, religious houses or societies, or individuals are placed. The patron of a place is chosen by the people with the consent of the clergy; and of a church by the founder. There cannot be more than one principal patron of a country or church unless by Apostolic indult. [TUTELAR, *s.*]

pā-trōn, *v. t.* [PATRON, *s.*] To act the part of a patron to; to patronize.

"A good cause need not be patroned by passion."—*Brownie; Aeterna Medusa*, § 5.

pāu-rōn-āgo, *s.* [O. Fr. *patronage*; Fr. *patronage*; from Lat. *patronatus*, from *patro-nus* = a patron.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of patronizing, countenancing, or supporting; countenance, favour, support; encouragement of a person or work.

"Nor anything doth add more estimation to true nobility than *patronage* of learning."—*Brand; Horace*, (Dedic.)

2. Guardianship; tutelary care, as of a saint.

"From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint."—*Milton*.

3. The right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; the right or title of a patron of a living.

"The *patronage* can be only conveyed by operation of law, viz. by writing under seal, which is evidence of an invisible mental transfer."—*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 2.

II. Hist.: Whoever under the old Roman Empire built a temple to a god had the right of nominating the officiating priests, and, in the reign of Constantine, to induce wealthy men to found Christian churches the same privilege of patronage was transferred to them. In Britain, as well as elsewhere, the system prevailed, and when a gentleman built a church on his own estate, he was, as a rule, the patron. (*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 3.) [ADVOVSOS.] During the centuries when Papacy was dominant much progress was made in substituting clerical for lay patronage. [INVESTITURE.] Most of the reformed churches owing much to powerful noblemen and princes, who had assisted them at times by force of arms in achieving liberty of worship, allowed them to continue, or to restore lay patronage. In Scotland it was opposed by the two books of discipline in 1560 and 1571, was swept away in 1649, restored in 1660, again abolished in 1689, and restored in 1712. It led to two secessions in the eighteenth century, and to the Disruption of 1843. The Act 37 & 38 Vict. c. 82 once more abolished it, compensation being accorded to the patrons and the right of electing a minister given to the communicants of the congregation. In the Church of England opposition to the sale of advowsons has recently arisen, and appears as if before long it would become a power. If the advowson of a parish descends to a Roman Catholic he is not allowed to put it in force.

"Arms of Patronage:"

Heraldry:

1. Arms worn by the lesser gentry which were derived from the arms of the greater; arms on the top of which are some marks of subjection and dependence.

2. Arms added to the family arms as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction, by governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, &c.

pāt-rōn-āgē, *v. t.* [PATRONAGE, *s.*] To patronize, to protect; to maintain, to make good.

"As an outlaw in a castle keeps,
And useth it to patronage his theft."
—*Shakspeare; Henry VI.*, in. 1.

pāt-rōn-āl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *patronalis*, from *patronus* = a patron; Sp. *patronal*; Ital. *patronale*.] Protecting, supporting, encouraging; fulfilling the office or part of a patron; tutelary.

"The name of the city being discovered . . . their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms."—*Brownie; Vulgar Errors*, bk. i, ch. iii.

pāt-rōn-ate, *s.* [Lat. *patronatus*.] The right or duty of a patron; patronage.

pā-trōn-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *patron*; -*ess*.]

1. A female patron; a female who patronizes, favours, countenances, or supports.

"Beliefed me, night, best patroness of grief."
—*Milton; The Passion*.

2. A female guardian, goddess, or saint.

"From the priests their patroness to steal."
—*Dryden; Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiii.

3. A female who has the right of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice.

pāt-rōn-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *patronize*(*v.*); -*ation*.] The act of patronizing; patronage, support.

pāt-rōn-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *patron*; -*ize*.]

1. To act as a patron to or towards; to

support, favour, or countenance; to give support or countenance to.

"Thus the man who, under the protection of the great might have done honour to humanity, when only patronized by the book-seller, becomes a thing little superior to the fellow who works at the press."—*Goldsmith; Public Learning*, ch. 8.

2. To defend, to maintain, to support.

"Some are so stupid, as to *patronize* their sins with a plea that they cannot, they have not power, to do otherwise."—*Saunders; Sermons*, vol. viii, p. 4.

3. To assume the air or manner of a patron towards; to support or favour with condescension. [PATRONIZING.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To frequent or use as a customer.

"Clergymen, patronized by the clerk and the apprentice during their muddy intervals of repose."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

pāt-rōn-iz-er, *s.* [Eng. *patronize*(*v.*); -*er*.] One who patronizes; a supporter, a defender, a patron.

pāt-rōn-iz-ing, *pr. patr. & th.* [PATRONIZE.]

A. As pr. part.: (See the verb).

B. I. adj.: Assuming the airs of a superior towards another; condescendingly favourable.

pā-trōn-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *patron*; -*less*.] Destitute of or wanting a patron.

"The Arts and Sciences must not be left *patronless*."—*Shakspeare; Advice to an Author*, pt. ii, § 4.

pāt-rō-nóm-a-tōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *πατριων* (*patrion*) = a father; *ονομα* (*onomata*) = a name, and *σουλ* -*ologia*.] The science of patronymics; that branch of knowledge which deals with personal names and their origins.

pāt-rō-nym-ic, *a. & s.* [Fr. *patronymique*, from Lat. *patronymicus*, from Gr. *πατριωνικός* (*patrionikos*) = belonging to the father's name, from *πατριων* (*patrionos*) = a name taken from a father *πατρις* (*patris*) = a father, and *ονομα*, *ονομα* (*onoma*, *onoma*) = a name; Ital. & Sp. *patronymico*.]

A. As adj.: Derived, as a name, from an ancestor; as, a *patronymic* denomination.

B. As substantive:

1. A name derived from that of the father or ancestor. Patronymics in Greek ended in *-ides*, as *Tyndides* = the son of Tyndes; in English in *-son*, as *Johnson* = the son of John; French patronymics are formed by the prefix *Fils-* (= son), as *Fils-William*; Gaelic patronymics by *Mac* and *O'*, as *MacDonald*, *O'Gorman*, &c.

"So when the proper name is used to note out a parentage; which kind of nouns the grammarians call *patronymica*."—*Ben Jonson; English Grammar*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

2. A family name, a surname.

pāt-rō-nym-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *patronymic*; -*al*.] The same as PATRONYMIC (q. v.).

pā-trōon, *s.* [Dut. = a proprietor.] One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. (*Bartlett*.)

pā-trōon-ship, *s.* [Eng. *patron*; *ship*.] The office or position of a patron.

pāt-teē, *a.* [PATTEE.]

pāt-tē-mar, *s.* [PATAMAR.]

pāt-tēn, **pat cn**, **pat in**, **pat tin**, *s.* [Fr. *patte* = a patten, a chog; also the foot-stall of a pillar, from O. Fr. *patte*, *patte*; Fr. *patte* = a paw, a foot; Ital. *zattina*.] The etymology in the extract from Gay is entirely fanciful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A chog or sole of wood mounted on a frame to raise the feet of a pats above a wet or muddy pavement. The support is usually an iron tube.

"The *patron* now supports each fringed dunc,
Who, from the blue-eyed Paddy takes the name."
—*Gay; Trivia*, l. 241.

2. A still. (*Provs*.)

II. Masonry:

1. The sole for the foundation of a wall.

2. The base ring of a column.

"The tongue on *pattons*; Clattering
(*Quaker Gullion's Noddy*.)

patten maker, *s.* A manufacturer of patters.

"The Patten-makers constitute one of the London Companies."

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, henç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün. -tion, -şion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhus. -bic, -dic, &c. = beł, deł.

*pât tèn, s. [PATTEN, s.]

- 1. To talk about in patters. (*De Lees; Fleed. II. s. ch. XXVII.*)
- 2. To skate. (*C. King's; Alton Locke, ch. XII.*)

pât téné, s. [Eng. *pat. t.*, s. + *ed*] Wear-

ing patterns. "Some patterned girl, stopped in courtesy." — *Mac Arthur's; Johnson's; Obsequies, VIII.*

pât tēr (1), c.f. & t. A frequent, of *pat.*, v.

- A. Intransitive:**
 - 1. To strike with a quick succession of slight sounds as hail or rain on a window. "Loud howls the wind, sleep patters the rain." — *Ma the; Arnold's; Frodo on a fault, I.*
 - 2. To move with quick steps, causing a succession of slight sounds.
- B. Trans:** To cause to strike or fall in drops; to sprinkle.

pât tēr (2), *pat-er-en, pat ren, v.t. & i.

[Prob. from Lat. *patro* = father, the first word in the paternoster (q.v.), from the Lord's Prayer being repeated in churches in a low tone of voice.]

- A. Trans:** To repeat in a low tone; to mutter, to mumble. "The hooded clouds like frairs . . . Patter their doleful prayers." — *Longfellow's; Midnight Mass.*

B. Intransitive:

- 1. To mutter, to mumble. "Sing and say, and patter all day, with lips only." — *Tyndal's; Workers, p. 192.*
- 2. To talk glibly; to chatter, to speakily, to humbug. (*Slang*) "I've come out and pattered to get money to buy houbandry." — *Maghera; London Labour, p. 255.*
- To *patter* (slang): To talk in slang or thieves' cant. (*Slang*)

pât tēr (4), s. [PATTER (1), v.] A quick

succession of slight sounds.

pât tēr (2), s. [PATTER (2), c.]

- 1. The dialect or cant of a class, patois; as, thieves' *pat.*
- 2. Rapid enunciation, as of one moved by excitement or passion.
- 3. The oratory of a Cheap Jack endeavouring to sell his goods, or of an itinerant showman to induce persons to visit his exhibition. "It is considered in the Cheap Jack calling that better *pat.* can be made out of a gun than any article we put up from the cart." — *Johnson's; Doctor Marryat.*

pât tēr er, s. [Eng. *pat-ter*; s.c.] One who

patters, speaks, one who disposes of his wares in the public streets by long harangues. "Some standing *pat-terers* are brought up to the business from childhood." — *Maghera; London Labour, p. 241.*

pât tēr-n, *pat-arne, pat-terne, s.

[Fr. *pat.* = (1) a patron, (2) a pattern.] [PATTER, s.]

- 1. *Oratoire de Louverture:*
 - 1. A model proposed or prepared for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated.
 - 2. An example to be followed or imitated; a model, an exemplar. "Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race, Patterned every virtue, every art, Confessed a God." — *Compo's; Table-Talk, 373.*
- 3. Something resembling something else; a precedent. "We could find some patterns of our shame." — *Shakspeare's; King John, in 4.*

1. Something of supreme excellence, and fit to serve as a model or example.

"He spoke about . . . Farewell to thee, Pattern of old nobility." — *Scott's; Lady of the Lake, in 37.*

2. Something made after a model; a copy.

"The ingenious pattern of Lucretia and Satsin, the Prince of darkness." — *Book of H. Collins, (1372.)*

3. An instance, an example.

4. A part showing the nature or quality of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

5. A figure, plan, or style of ornamental execution; an ornamental design.

"The pattern-grows, the well-decorated flower, Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn." — *Compo's; Table, in 151.*

6. A piece of paper, card-board, sheet-metal, or thin plank corresponding in outline to an object that is to be cut out or fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions. [FEMALE.] Pattern-plates or gauges are largely used in making

special machinery, in which all the parts are made separately by gauges, and then put together.

10. A feast or merry-making in honour of a patron saint; festivities, merry-making. (*Irish*.)

"At wake or pattern she had all the best boys at her command." — *Mac Arthur's; Sketches of Irish Character, p. 58.*

II. Technically:

- 1. *Fabric:* A design of figures, woven in cloth or printed thereon.
- 2. *Foundry:* The counterpart of a casting in wood or metal from which the mould in the sand is made.

pattern box, s.

Woaring: A box in a loom holding a number of shuttles, either of which may be projected above the shed. The shuttles are operated in due sequence by a pattern-cylinder or pattern-chain (q.v.).

2. The box perforated for the ears in the Jacquard figure-loom. [PATTERNS-ARD.]

pattern card, s.

Woaring: One of the cards perforated in a Jacquard loom through which the needles pass. The pattern is determined by the perforations.

pattern chain, s.

Woaring: A contrivance for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker in proper order.

pattern-cylinder, s.

Woaring: A method of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections, which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed.

pattern drawer, s. One who designs

patterns.

pattern moulder, s. One who makes

patterns for non-casting.

pattern piece, s. [PATTERN, s. I 9.]

pattern post, s. A post between England and the countries of the Postal Union for the transmission of patterns and samples. The rates are the same as for printed papers, except that the lowest charge is 1d. for a packet addressed to any of the countries to which the postage is 1d. per 2 ozs. for printed papers.

pattern reader, s. One who arranges

textile patterns.

pattern-wheel, s.

- 1. *Hand:* [COUNT-WHEEL.]
- 2. *Woaring:* A pattern-cylinder (q.v.).

*pât-tēr-n, v.t. [PATTERN, s.]

- 1. To make in imitation of a model or pattern; to copy.
- 2. To serve as a pattern, example, or model for.
- 3. To parallel, to match. "Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt, Patterned by that the poet here describes." — *Shakspeare's; Titus Andronicus, in 1.*

pât-tēr-n a ble, a. [Eng. *pattern*; + *able*.]

Not strange or singular; common. "Our souls it would torture to be tied In patternable slavery." — *Beaumont's; Psyche, xx. 287.*

pât-tēr-sôn ite, s. [After Johnson Patter-

son; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A micaceous mineral, the physical characters of which are not described. The analyses, too, are unsatisfactory; the last, by Genth, gives a composition near to that of thuringite (q.v.).

pât-tin-sôn ize, v.t. [After the inventor,

Mr. H. L. Pattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.] To treat for the separation of silver from lead. Lead ores always contain a small proportion of silver. By the ordinary process of cupellation, it does not pay to treat lead containing less than twenty ounces of silver to the ton for the purpose of extracting the silver, but by Pattinson's process that containing as little as three ounces per ton may be profitably worked. This process is based on the fact that the melting-points of alloys of silver and lead are higher in proportion to the amount of silver contained, and that if lead-containing silver be melted and constantly

stirred while gradually cooling, when it arrives at a temperature near the melting-point of lead, crystals will begin to form, which sink to the bottom, leaving the still fluid portion much richer in silver than the whole mass originally was, while, on the contrary, the crystallized portion has become poorer.

pât-tle, pêt tle, s. [PADDLE, s.] A plough-

staff; a paddle. "I was be fath to run an' chase thee, Wi' mair'rang pattle." — *Burns. To a Mouse*

pât-tÿ, s. [Fr. *pâte* = a pie, a pastry.] A

little pie; a pastry.

patty-pan, s.

- 1. A pan in which patties are baked. "And live in a perpetual rain of sassafras-leaves and patty-pans!" — *E. J. Warburton's; Satire, ch. XXV.*
- 2. A patty.

pât-u lous, a. [Lat. *patulus*, from *patro* =

to be open.]

- 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Gaping; having a spreading aperture.
- 2. *Bot.:* Slightly spreading.

pâu, s. [PAU]

*pâuht-y (ch guttural), a. [PAUGHY.]

***pâu-çî fy, v.t.** [Lat. *paucus* = few, little, and *fic*, pass. of *facio* = to make.] To make few. "To *paucify* the number of those you conceived would convert you." — *British Belshazzel. (1658.)*

*pâu-çil ô-quent, a. [Lat. *paucus* = few,

and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Saying or speaking little; uttering few words.

*pâu-çil ô-quÿ, s. [Lat. *pauciloquium*,

from *paucus* = few, and *loquor* = to speak.] The utterance or use of few words; brevity in speech. (*Beaumont's; Psyche, xx. 202.*)

pâu-çî spir-al, a. [Lat. *paucus* = few, and

Eng. *spiral*.]

Zool.: Having few whorls; a term applied to an operculum when the whorls are few in number, as in that of the genus *Littorina* (q.v.). (*Woodward.*)

pâu-çî-tÿ, *pau-el-tle, s. [Fr. *paucité*, from

Lat. *paucitas* = fewness, from *paucus* = few.]

- 1. Fewness; smallness in number. "This was only for a time, because of the paucity of single elegancies." — *Sp. Hall's; Honour of Married Clergy, § 10.*
- 2. Smallness in quantity. "This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes." — *Brownie's; Vulgar Errors.*

paugh-ic, s. [PORGY.]

pâuht-y (ch guttural), a. [Prob. the same

as PAWKY (q.v.).] Proud, haughty, petulant, saucy, pert.

pâu-ha-gén, s. [N. Amer. Ind.] The same as

MESHADEN (q.v.).

pâu, s. [PAWKY.]

pâu, s. [PAWL.]

pâu, v.t. [Etym. doubtful.] To puzzle. (*Prov.*

a Scotch.)

pâu-i-drôn, s. [Sp. *espaldaron*, from *espaldar* =

Fr. *epaule* = the shoulder.]

Old Arm.: A defence of plate, which covered the shoulders, to which the *passe gardes* were attached.

Pâu-I-an ists, s. pl. [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.:

- 1. The followers of Paul of Samosata. [SAMOSATENE.]
- 2. An obscure sect of Acephali, followers of Paul, a patriarch of Alexandria, who was deposed (A.D. 541) for being uncanonically consecrated, and then joined the Monophysites.

Pâu-liç-i-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or connected with the sect, or holding the tenets, described under B.

The Paulician theology, a theology in which, as it should seem, many of the doctrines of the modern Calvinists were mingled with some doctrines derived from the ancient Manichees, spread rapidly through Provence and Langue-doc. — *Beaumont's; Psyche; Walker's Hist. Last Four Papers.*

fâte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fáll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wore, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, enb, cûre, unite, eür, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

B. As substitute:

Church Hist. (PL): A Manichean sect of Asiatic origin, who appeared in Armenia in the seventh century. They owed their name to a mythical founder, or to their claim to "a monopoly of the pure doctrine of the Apostle of the Gentiles" (*Blunt*). From the close of the seventh to the middle of the ninth century, they suffered severe persecution, not only under the regency of Theodora (841-857), who did her best to exterminate them, no less than 100,000 are said to have perished from her attempts to carry out her design. *Blunt (Hist. Sects)* thus summarises their doctrines:

"They taught the essential evil of matter, the eternal hostility of the two principles, they denied the inspiration of the Old Testament and the Deity of Jehovah; they despised the Cross, and, holding the Valentinian doctrine that the spiritual Christ passed through the body of the Virgin like water through a pipe, were naturally accused of insulting her memory; they taught a purely illusory baptism, and had no Eucharist; they excluded their members from services from all government in their community; above all they were iconoclasts, and placed the Scriptures in the hands of the laity."

Pâu liç i an ișm, s. [Eng. *Paulician*; -ism.] The tenets of the Paulicians. [PAULICIAN, B.]

"The sources of *Paulicianism* must be sought therefore in the body of Manichean influence and belief, which, after the execution of Mani, found a refuge from proscription within the western frontier of the Roman Empire.—*Blunt Hist. Sects*, p. 414.

Pâu inc, a. [See def.] Pertaining or relating to St. Paul, or to his writings; written by St. Paul.

Pauline epistles, s. pl.

New Test. Canon: Fourteen epistles of the New Testament, thirteen of which commence with St. Paul's name, the fourteenth opening abruptly without any intimation as to the writer, though the detached title "The Epistle of Paul," has been prefixed to it. Its author was more probably Apollon than Paul. [HEBREWS.] Of the other thirteen, five (Romans, Ephesians, 1 and 2 Timothy, and Titus) have only St. Paul's name attached; four (2 Corinthians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon) are from Paul and Timothy; two (1 and 2 Thess.) are from Paul, Silvanus, and Timothy; one (1 Cor.) from Paul and Sosthenes, and one (Galatians) from Paul and "all the brethren that are with me." Their order of publication may have been: 1 and 2 Thessalonians on Paul's second missionary journey; Galatians, Romans, and 1 and 2 Corinthians, on his third; Philemon, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philippians during his imprisonment at Rome. The dates of the first epistle to Timothy and of that to Titus are somewhat doubtful; the second to Timothy was just before the Apostle's martyrdom. For details see the several epistles. Baur admits the genuineness of four, viz., Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, and Galatians; but most critics believe the others also to have been the work of the great Apostle.

Pauline theology, s.

Script. & Theol.: The teaching of St. Paul as gathered from his sermons and addresses briefly reported in the Acts of the Apostles, and his Epistles. [PAULINE EPISTLES.] He gives prominence to the doctrine of justification by faith without the deeds of the law (Acts xiii, 9; Rom. iii, 19-31; iv, 1-25; v, 1; Gal. ii, 16; in. 8, 24, &c.). But he so states the doctrine as not to encourage sin (Rom vi, 1-23), and of the three Christian graces he assigns the pre-eminence to love, rendered in the A. V. charity (1 Cor. xiii, 13). The Apostle of the Gentiles, he contends against numerous gainsayers that the middle wall of partition between the Jews and the Gentiles is broken down, both now standing on the same footing as brethren in Christ (Rom. iii, 29; Ephes. ii, 11-22; iii, 1-11; Col. i, 21, 22; in. 11). But he speaks of his countrymen with the tenderest affection (Rom. ix, 1-5). The ceremonies of the older economy he regarded as but temporary, and as standing to Christ and the newer one in the relation of a shadow to substance (Col. ii, 16, 17). These broad views rendered the Apostle an object of suspicion to the Hebrew converts (Acts xvi, 20-21), and excited the most deadly animosity against him on the part of the unbelieving Jews (Acts xxi, 21, 22). Baur and others of the Helgen school consider that St. Paul, in emancipating himself from the Jewish prejudices in which the other apostles were entangled, became the real founder of

Christianity as a universal religion; but Prof. Otto Pfleiderer, of Berlin, in the Hibbert Lectures for 1887, repeated this extreme view, and considered Pauline Christianity as a genuine development of the teaching of Jesus.

Pâu lă ișm, s. [Ger. *Paulinismus*; Fr. *Paulinisme*.]

Church Hist.: A term introduced to denote the corpus of teaching found in, or deducible from, the writings of St. Paul.

"Having investigated in detail the gospel preached by Paul . . . it need not surprise us to see a conflict break out on several points between *Paulinism* and Jewish Christianity. — *Pfeleiderer, Paulinism* (ed. Peters), iii, 1.

Pâu lin-ize, Pâu lin-ize, v.t. & i. [Eng. *Paulinize* (-ize).]

A. Trans.: To impart a Pauline tone to. "It is *Paulinized* too much."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 3, 1885, p. 427.

B. Intrans.: To adopt the Pauline method or tone of thought.

"The markedly *Paulinizing* tendency of this gospel [Luke] has given it great importance."—*F. L. Hunt, Church Hist* (ed. Menzies), i, 82.

Pâu-ist, s. [See def.]

Church Hist. (PL): The popular name given in America to members of the Institute of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a congregation founded in New York in 1838, by the Rev. I. T. Hoeker and some companions, with the sanction of the Pope (Pius IX.) The work of the congregation is parochial duty, giving missions, education of their novices, and literary work. They have a monthly magazine, the *Catholic World*.

pâu-ite, s. [After the island of St. Paul, Labrador, where first found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).

Min.: A variety of Hypersthene (q.v.), exhibiting glittering reflections, which are partly due to chemical alteration.

paulite rock, s.

Geol.: A rock consisting of labradorite and the variety of enstatite called paulite (q.v.).

pâu lin-i-a, s. [Named by Linnaeus after Simon Paulin, professor of botany at Copenhagen, and author, in 1649 and 1648, of botanical works.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindae. Mostly climbing shrubs, with tendrils and compound leaves. About eighty species are known, all but one West African species being natives of tropical America. The powdered seeds of *Pantlindra sorbifolia* are called Brazilian cocoa and guarana (q.v.); the succulent and of *P. subrotunda* is eaten; the Indians of Guiana use the juice of *P. Carana* to poison their arrows; *P. australis* is supposed to yield the dangerous Leche-guana honey. An intoxicating liquor is made on the banks of the Orinoco from *P. Cupitata*. *P. panulata* is highly deleterious.

pâult-îng, s. [PELTING.]

pâum, pâwm, v.t. & i. [A corrupt. of *palin*, v. (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To impose by fraud; to palm off.

B. Intrans.: To cheat at cards.

"The ladies think it no crime to *palm* handsomely."—*Swearing thro' England*.

pâme, s. [Fr.]

1. The palm of the hand.

2. A ball; a hand-ball.

pâunce (1), s. [PASSY.]

pâunce (2), pawnce, s. [O. Fr.] A coat of mail. [PASSYCH, s.]

"Through the *pawnce* and platiz he percovd the maylez."—*Merbe Arthuris*, 2075.

pauncenar, s. [Eng. *pauncer* (2); -nar.] (See extract.)

"The troops called *Pauncenars* appear in the Roll of the Army before Calais in 1346, their pay being the same as that of the mounted archers. They are probably named from the animal they wore, the paunce, or pauncer. — *Scottish Magazine*, Feb. 1888, p. 142.

pâuñch, pâuneche, s. [O. Fr. *paunch*, *paunch* (Fr. *pauche*), from Lat. *pauculus*, accus. of *paucus* = the paunch; Sp. *paucha*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The belly and its contents.

"Eat *paunches* have been jates."—*Sh. Dep. Love's Labour's Lost*, i, 1.

2. The first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before ruminating.

3. The rim of a bell; the part against which the clapper strikes.

II. Naut.: A thickly thrummed mat of sail-mat wrapped around a spar of a ship to keep it from chafing.

pâuñch, v.t. [PASSYCH, s.]

1. To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate, to disembowel.

"With a dog
Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake
Shakep. *Tempest*, iii, 2

2. To stuff with food.

"Now ye see him fed, *paunched* as lions are.—*Urbal: Apoph. of Icosima*, p. 382

pâuñch ard, pawñch erde, s. [PASSYCH, s.] A waist-belt. [CATHOL. ANGLICAN.]

pâuñch y, a. [Eng. *paunch*; -y.] Having a large or fat paunch; big bellied. [DICKENS: *Sketches by Boz*; Mr. John Bulliver.]

pâuñc, s. [POSE.]

paun-sonc, s. [O. Fr. *pauncion*.] A coat of mail; a pauncer. [PASSYCH (2), s.]

"A pesane and a *pauncione*."—*Merbe Arthuris*, 2048.

pâu pcr, s. [Lat. = a poor person.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A poor person; specif. one who through poverty becomes chargeable to the parish.

2. *Law:* One who from poverty is allowed to sue in *forma pauperis*.

"Thus *pauperis*, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, have writs granted, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee, and are exempted the payment of costs."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 14.

pâu pcr-ess, s. [Eng. *pauper*; -ess.] A female pauper. [DICKENS: *Uncommercial Traveller*, iii.]

pâu pcr-ism, s. [Eng. *pauper*; -ism.] The state or condition of being a pauper; the state of those who, through poverty, are chargeable to the community; paupers collectively.

"English *pauperism* is the direct result of an abhorred state of society, and has been induced by law."—*West. Quarterly Review*, lvi, 1854, 108.

pâu pcr-i-tious, s. [Mod. Lat. *pauperitios*, from Lat. *pauper* = a poor man.]

Bot.: Poor; having a starved appearance. (*botan.*)

pâu pcr-i-zâ-tion, s. [Eng. *pauperize* (-ation).] The act or process of pauperizing, or reducing to a state of pauperism.

"There is no *pauperization* of the peasantry around."—*Black. Advantages of a Pauper*, ch. xvi.

pâu pcr-ize, pâu pcr-ize, v.t. [Eng. *pauper*; -ize.] To reduce to a state of pauperism.

"It has virtually *pauperized* the English peasant."—*West. Quarterly Review*, lvi, 1854, 109.

pâu pcr-ouis, a. [Eng. *pauper*; -ous.] Poor; relating to or connected with the poor, employed for the benefit of the poor.

"A stock employed in God's banks for *pauperous* and pious uses."—*Ward. Sermons*, p. 154.

pâu rôp-ô da, s. pl. [Gr. *παῦρος* (*pauros*) = few, and *πόος* (*paus*), genit. *πόδος* (*paus*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An order of Myriopoda, with branched antennae, established for the reception of the genus *Pauropus* (q.v.).

pâu rô pus, s. [Gr. *παῦρος* (*pauros*) = few, and *πόος* (*paus*) = foot.]

Zool.: The single genus of the order *Pauro-poda*, established by Sir John Lubbock, during his investigations on the *Phygantra* (q.v.). The body consists of eight segments, besides the head, each segment bearing many short, and a few long, bristles. The antennae are five-jointed, and branched. There are two British species, *Pauropus hutchi* and *P. danubialis*; and others have been discovered in North America.

pâu sâ tion, pâu sa ci on, s. [Lat. *p. sâ.*, from *pausa* = to cease.] The act of pausing or stopping; a pause, a stop, a stay.

pâușc, s. [Fr., from Late Lat. *pausa* = a pause; Gr. *παυσις* (*pausis*), from *παύω* (*paoo*) = to cease to stop; *παυσις* (*pausis*) = to stop; Sp. & Port. *pausa*; Ital. *pausa*, *pausa*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, speaking, playing, &c.; a temporary rest. "She draws
An instant's *pausa*, and lives but while she lives."
Caopere, Trist. &c.

- 2. A stop made, and time taken for consideration or reflection.
- 3. Suspense, doubt, hesitation.
- 4. A break or paragraph in writing.
- 5. A mark (—) to denote cessation or suspension of the voice.
- II. *Musical*: A temporary cessation of the time of the movement, expressed by the sign $\text{||} \text{}$ placed over a note of a rest.

pause, *v.* [Fr. *pauser*; Sp. & Port. *pausar*; Ital. *pausare*.] [PAUSE.]

- 1. To make a pause or short stop; to cease to leave off a thing or speaking for a time.
- 2. To stay or wait.
- 3. To take time for consideration or reflection; to reflect, to deliberate.
- 4. To hesitate; to hold back; to delay.
- 5. To be intermitted; to cease; to leave off.
- 6. (*Reflex.*) To repose one's self.
- 7. We want a little personal strength and *pauses*.

paüs ér, pawrs ér. [Eng. *pauser*; *v.*] One who pauses; one who deliberates. "The expedition of my violent love outruns the *pauser*, reason."

paüs îng, pt. *paüt, d. & s.* [PAUSE, *v.*] **A. & B.** As *pa, par, & particip. adj.*; (See the verb). **C.** As *subst.*: A pause, a cessation, an intermission.

paüs iäng lý, odt. [Eng. *pausina*; *-ln.*] After a pause; with pauses; deliberately. "This pausingly ensued."

paüs sí ðæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pausinus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *sult. odt.*] **Etc.**: An anomalous family of Beetles, believed to have affinity to the Ox-midge (*v. v.*), which they resemble in their elytra and their power of cephalation. Small oblong insects with varied antennæ, but normally ending in a bulb, mouth on the under side of the head; tarsi normally five; elytra with a small lobe near the apex. Found in ants' nests, chiefly in Asia, Africa, and Australia. Known species more than a hundred.

paüs sus, s. [From Gr. *Παύσιος* (*Paüsios*) = a mountain in Greece; (*Gen. 22*); Etyim doubtful. (*Ab-Nasib*)] **Etc.**: The typical genus of Paussida, *Paüssius paüsari* is found in the south west of Europe, the rest are more southerly beetles.

paüt, pat, s. [Indian.] Jute.

pautener, pawtner, pawtner, s. [O. Fr. *patouner* = a vagabond; *patou* = a shepherd's staff] 1. A pause, a bag. "He put in his *pautener* an home and ek, no political songs & poems, p." 2. A vagabond. "Honeie eskaped nought ous, *pautener*." (*Sir Tristram* 14, 55.)

paux i, s. [Native name.] A synonym of OMAK (*v. v.*).

pa vache, s. [PAVISE.]

pa vade, s. (Etyim. doubtful.) Some kind of sword or lance; prob. a dagger. "By his belt he bare a long *pavade*, and a sword fall to his hand was the Glad." (*Chaucer* C. T. 1297.)

päv-äge, s. [PAVIAGE.]

pa väis, s. [PAVISE.]

pa vän, pav-ane, pav-en, pav-i-an, pav-in, s. [PAVANE.] "A dance tune - *v. s.* stably - *v. t. t.*

deriving its title from Pavid, where it is said to have been invented, or from Lat. *pavus* = a peacock, because it was danced with "such circumstance of dignity and stateliness." "The next in grandeur and goodness unto this is called a *pavane*, a kind of staid music, contained in 4, 6, 8, and 12 measures, and in 2, 4, 6, and 8 of three measures, where 4 and 6 are in plain or some dance, and 8 and 12 are in some sort of 12 or 16 measures, as they list yet lower than eight I have not seen of any *pavane* - *Musley* *Tutor*, to *Practical Musick*."

pave, vt. [O. Fr. *paver*; Fr. *paver*; from Lat. *pavare*, a corrupt form of *pavare* = to beat, to strike, to tread the earth hard and even; Gr. *pavō* (*pavō*) = to beat, to strike.] To beat or lay down firmly or evenly, with stone, brick, or other material, for traffic by passengers or vehicles; to make a hard, level surface upon with stone, bricks, &c.

To *pave* the road, and smooth the broken ways. "Each from her way a dusty tribute pays." (*Tag*, *Tract*, 1.) "To *pave* a way: To prepare a way or passage; to facilitate the introduction or progress of." "He might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title - *Hamlet* *Henry VII*."

pa vé, s. [Fr. *pave*.] The pavement. "Nymphé du *pave*: A street-walker, a prostitute.

paved, pt. *paüt, d. & s.* [PAVE, *v.*]

paved way, s. A tramway whose tracks are of stone.

päv-ément, pav-i-ment, pa-ment, paw-ment, s. [Fr. *pavement*; from Lat. *pavimentum*, from *pavere* = to beat, to run; Sp. & Port., & Ital. *pavimentato*.]

1. The hard covering of the surface of a road or footway; a floor or covering of stones, brick, wood, &c., laid evenly on the earth, so as to form a level, hard, and convenient passage. Among the pavements now in use the most common are macadam, granite curbs, asphalt, and wood for vehicular traffic, and York-stone, asphalt, or tar-paving for footpaths. "I like a top an whirled, which begs for sport Leads in the pavement of a level court." (*Waverley*; *Tabular*, 1, 5.)

2. A path or road paved with brick, stone, wood, &c.; a paved path. "That he once had his pavement, that he once had breathed its way." (*Longfellow*; *Norwember*.)

3. The paved footway at the sides of a street.

4. A decorative or ornamental flooring of encaused or jdan tiles, stone, or brick.

päv-ément, vt. [PAVEMENT, *s.*] To pave; to floor with stones, tiles, bricks, or other solid materials. "What an house hath he put him [man] into? how gorgeously is he, how richly *pavemented*." (*Ep. Ball* *Select Thoughts*, cent. 1, § 5.)

päv-én, o. [Eng. *pave*(*v.*); *-en*.] Paved.

päv-ér, s. [Eng. *pave*(*v.*); *-er*.] 1. A pavior or pavier (*v. v.*). 2. A paving-stone. "Ye material that these little *pavere* set in, is a floor of lime and sand." (*Dreyer* of *A. de la Pyrene* *Scientific Socy*, 19, 24.)

päv-é sädé, s. [Fr.] A canvas screen extended along the side of a ship in an engagement to prevent the enemy from observing the operations on board.

pav-ese, pa vesse, vt. [PAVESE, *v.*] To shield, to cover, to defend with, or as with a pavise.

They had moche ado, sayinge they were well *paressed* for they on the walles caste downe stones, and hurt many - *learners* - *Peasants*, *Crangels*, *v. n.*, ch. 55.

pav-ese, pa vesse, s. [PAVISE.]

päv-vi-a, s. [Name-Lafter Peter Päiv, a Dutch botanist, once professor at Leyden.] **Etc.**: A genus of Hippogossaneæ. Middle-sized deciduous trees or shrubs, like horse-chestnuts, but with the leaves and the flowers smaller, the petals erect and narrow, the fruit smooth.

päv-i-äge, s. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *pavimentum* = a pavement.] 1. A tax for the paving of streets or highways; a paving rate. 2. A toll for passing over the territory or jurisdiction of another.

päv-i-an, s. [PAVAN.]

päv id, o. [Lat. *pavidus*.] Timid, fearful. "The lamb or the *pavid* kid: - *Thackeray* *Roundabout Papers*, XXXII.

pa vid i-ty, s. [PAVID.] Timidity, fearfulness.

pa-vi-ét in, s. [Mod. Lat. *pav(e)*; *-etia*.] [FRAXINUS.]

päv-i-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *pav(e)*; *-in*.] [FRAXIN.]

pa vil i-ön, pav-e-lon, pa vil ionn, pa vil il on, pav y lon, s. [Fr. *pavillon*; from Lat. *pavillium*, acc. of *pavillus* = (1) a butterfly, (2) a tent.]

I. *Ordinary Language*: 1. A tent, a marquee, a temporary movable habitation. "The tables in a proud *pavilion* spread With flowers below, and tissue over head." (*Byron*, *Theobald & Harriet*, 257.) 2. A canopy, a covering. "Be, only he, heaven's blue *pavilion* spread." (*Saunders*, *Paraphrase of Job*.)

II. *Technically*: 1. *Arch.*: The ala, or greater part of the external cur. 2. *Architecture*: (1) An isolated building of ornamental character. (2) A turret rising from the general height of a building. (3) A projecting apartment of a building. (4) A tent-shaped roof.

3. *Her.*: A covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of sovereigns.

4. *Jewel.*: The part of a diamond or other gem below the girdle and between it and the collet.

5. *Mil.*: A flag, ensign, banner, or colours.

6. *Mus.*: [PAVILLON.]

pavilion roof, s. *Arch.*: A roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides. (*Grundt.*)



PAVILLON.

pa-vil-i-ön, vt. [PAVILLON, *s.*] 1. To furnish or cover with tents. "In Mahanaim where he saw The field *pavilioned* with his gardious bright." (*Milton* *P. L.* XI. 215.)

2. To shelter in tents, to encamp. "So with the battening rocks the crescent swam Abudes *pavilioned* on the crassy plain." (*Pope*, *Homer*; *Odyssey* iv. 550.)

pavillon (as pa-vé-yön), s. [Fr.] **Mus.**: The bell of a horn, or other instrument of a like kind. "Flûte a *Pavillon*." **Mus.**: An organ stop, the pipes of which are surmounted by a bell.

pavillon-chinois, s. [CHINESE-PAVILLION.]

päv-in, s. [PAVAN.]

päv-îng, pt. *paüt, d. & s.* [PAVE, *v.*] **A. & B.** As *pa, par, & particip. adj.*; (See the verb). **C.** As *substantive*:

1. The act, operation, or process of laying down or covering with a pavement.

2. A pavement.

paving beetle, s. A rammer used by paviors.

paving-board, s. A board or number of persons entrusted with the superintendance of the paving of a town, city, or district.

paving rate, s. A rate or tax for the maintenance of the paving of a town, city, or district.

paving stone, s. A large stone prepared and dressed for laying down as a pavement.

paving tile, s. A flat brick for paving floors. Such are often of an ornamental character, enameled, encaustic, &c. Tiles employed in offices, kitchens, &c., are usually from 9 to 12 inches square.

pāv-i-ōr, pāv-i-ēr, s. [O. Fr. pavere, from Low Lat. *pavtor.]

- 1. One who lays pavements; a paver.
For thee the sturdy pavor thumps the ground,
Whist every stroke his labouring loins resound.
-Scott: Brown, 1.
2. A slab or brick used for paving; a paving-stone.
3. An instrument used in laying pavements; a rammer for driving paving-stones.

pāv i sâde, s. [PAVESADE.]

pāv isc, *pāv-ais, *pa vache, *pav esc, *pav-icc, pav ish, s. [Fr. pav-; O. Fr. pavre = a covering.]

Mil. Antiq.: A large shield covering the entire body, and carried by a soldier in the middle ages (hence called a pavisor) for his own protection, as well as that of the archer before whom he stationed himself. They were often six feet or more in height.



PAVISE. (From Froissart.)

*pāv is, or, s. [Eng. pavise; -or.] A soldier who carried a pavise (q.v.).

pāv-vo, s. [Lat. = a peacock.]

1. Astron.: One of Bayer's constellations situated between Sagittarius and the South Pole.

2. Ornith.: Peacock; the typical genus of the sub-family Pavonine (q.v.). Bill moderate; base of culmen elevated; wings rather short, tail long, upper coverts very long, extending beyond the tail feathers. Tarsi longer than the middle toe, spurred in the male. Three species are known, Pavo cristatus, the Common, P. muticus, the Javan, and P. nigrifrons, the Black-shouldered Peacock. (The authorities for and against the validity of the last species are Dr. Sclater (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1869, p. 221), and Darwin (Anim. & Plants under Homes, (ed. 1855), p. 290).



PAVON. (See A. B. 1319c.)

*pāv-vôn, s. [O. Fr. A flag borne by a knight in the middle ages, upon which his arms were emblazoned. It was of a triangular form, and affixed to the upper part of his lance, resembling the pennon, but smaller.

pāv-vô-nâr-i-a, s. [Lat. pavo, genit. pavonis; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.] Zool.: A genus of Pennatulide (q.v.). The polype-mass is quadrangular in shape.

*pāv-vône, s. [Ital., from Lat. pavo (genit. pavonis) = a peacock.] A peacock.

*pāv-vô-nî-a (1), s. [Lat. pavo, genit. pavonis = a peacock.]

- 1. Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidae.
2. Zool.: A madrepore having the eminences surrounding the star-like depressions raised in leaflets or crests furrowed on both sides.

pāv-vo-nî-a (2), s. [Named after Don Josef Pavon, M. D., of Madrid, a traveller in Peru, and co-author with Ruiz, of Flora Peruviana, (Patton.)]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Teneæ. Small shrubs or herbs found in tropical America and Asia. Pavonia colorata is cultivated in Indian and Burmese gardens for its fragrant flowers. Its roots are given in fever, inflammation, and hemorrhage. It yields a tincture, as does P. zeylanica, which is wild in India. P. doueriana is prescribed in Brazil as a diuretic, but is supposed to act simply as an emollient.

*pāv-vô-nî-an, a. [Lat. pavo, genit. pavonis = a peacock.] Of or pertaining to a peacock.
In tinct or inspiration. Directed my choice to the pavonian pen. -Southey: The Doctor. (Fret.)

*pa-vôn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. pavo, genit. pavonis; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: According to Swainson, a family of Ictosores, approximately co-extensive with the modern family Phasianide (q.v.).

pāv-vo-nî-næ, s. pl. [Lat. pavo, genit. pavonis; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub family of Phasianide (q.v.). Plumage generally covered with spots or ocelli. Tail usually much lengthened, bill, with the webs in certain species very long and split into threads. Upper mandible long, overlapping the under one. It contains four genera, Pavo, Polyplecton, Argus, and Crossopion. Habitat, the Oriental region.

pāv-ô-nine, a. & s. [Lat. pavonius, from pavo, genit. pavonis = a peacock.]

A. As adjective:
1. Of or pertaining to a peacock; resembling a peacock.
2. Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. (Said of ores, &c., which exhibit the brilliant lines of the peacock's tail.)

B. As subst.: Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent lustric found in some ores and metallic products.

pāv-vo-nî-ous, a. [Mod. Lat. pavonius, from pavo = a peacock.]

Bot.: Spotted so as to resemble a peacock. (Patton.)

*pāv-ô-nize, v. i. [Lat. pavo, genit. pavonis = a peacock; Eng. suff. -ize.] To act or comport one's self like a peacock.

pāv, *pawe, s. [Etyim. doubtful; prob. Celtic; cf. Wel. pawen = a paw, a claw; Corn. paw = a foot, Bret. paw, par = a paw, a large hand.]

1. The foot of a quadruped having claws, as of a lion, a dog, &c.

"When the imperial fish's flesh is gored,
He reels and tears it with his wadded paw."
-Macaulay: Edward II., v. 1

2. The hand. (Used jocularly.)
"Is praise the perfume of every paw,
Though black as hell, that grasps well for gold?"
-Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 248

pāv, v. i. & t. [PAW, s.]

A. Intrans.: To draw the fore-foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore-foot.

"Al of with his mouth, he begins to rest,
Paw with his hoofs shift, and bash the air."
-Tops: Bunce; Hand. viii. 108.

B. Transitive:
1. To scrape with the fore-foot; to draw the fore-foot along.

"The courser paw'd the ground with restless feet."
-Dryden: Patience & Arctur., ii. 457.

2. To fawn upon: as, A dog that paws his master.

3. To handle roughly or coarsely.

*pâwed, a. [Eng. paw; -ed.]

- 1. Having paws.
2. Broad footed.

pâwk (1), s. [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Irel. pâki = an imp; Eng. pawk.] An art, a wile, a trick.

pâwk (2), s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A small lobster.

pâwk-i-ly, adv. [Eng. pawky; -ly.] In a pawky, cunning, or arch manner.

pâwk-i-næss, s. [Eng. pawky; -ness.] Cunning, shrewdness, witness.

"The peculiar pawkeness, or mingled shrewdness, selfishness, humour, and good nature of the working man of an old fashioned Scotch borough." -Morning Chronicle, Sept. 7, 1822.

pâwk-ÿ, pâwk-iç, a. [Eng. pawk; -ÿ, -ie.] Wily, sly, droll, cunning, arch. (Scottch.)

"The pawkie and caile cam over the sea" -Scott: Antiquary, ch. iv.

pâwl, pâul, s. [Welsh pawl = a pole, a stake, cogn. with Lat. palus; Eng. pale, s.] A pivoted bar adapted to fall into the notches or teeth of a wheel as it rotates in one direction, and to restrain it from back motion. Used in windlasses, capstans, and similar machinery. The pawl acts by gravitation or by a spring. (CLOCK, DEFENT.)

Two pawls and half-pawl: Two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel.

pawl bitt, pawl post, s.
Naut.: A timber opposite the middle of the

windlass supporting the pawls which engage the ratchet of the barrel.

pawl post, s. [PAWL BIT.]

pawl press, s. A standing press used by bookbinders and printers for pulling sheets, &c.

pawl rim, s.

Naut.: A notched cast-iron rim encircling the barrel of the windlass, and serving for the pawls to catch in.

pâwn (1), *pawnc (1), *paune (1), *poun, *pounc, *pown, s. [O. Fr. pavon, pavon, pavon (Lat. pavo), Sp. pavon = a foot soldier, a pawn; Port. pavão, Ital. pavone = a footman, pavona = a pawn; all from Low Lat. pavonem, accus. of pavo = a foot soldier, from Lat. pēs, genit. pedis = a foot.] A common man or piece in the game of chess.

"He beheld the king set in the play,
Among knights and pawns." -Gesta Romanorum, p. 2.

pâwn (2), s. [PAW (3), s.]

pâwn (3), *pawnc (2), *paune (2), s. [Fr. pav = a pane, a piece, a pawn, a pledge, from Lat. pavannus, accus. of pavanus = a cloth, a rag, a piece; Ital. paval = a pledge, a pawn; Ger. pfaund; O. H. Ger. pfand; Teut. pante.]

1. Anything delivered or deposited as a pledge or security for money borrowed; a pledge.

"2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise or engagement.

"Thus fair they parted till the morrow's dawn;
For each had had his pledged faith to pawn."
-Dryden: Patience & Arctur., ii. 165.

"3. A stake hazarded in a wager.
" My life I held but as a pawn,
To wage against time's vicissitudes."
-Shakespeare: Lear, i. 1.

*In pawn. At pawn: Pledged; given as security.

"Alas, sweet wife, my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it."
-Shakespeare: Henry IV., ii. 3.

pawn ticket, s. A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pawner, containing the description of the article pawned, the names and addresses of the pawnbroker and pawner, the amount of money lent, the conditions of the loan, &c.

pâwn, *paunc, *pawne, v. t. [O. Fr. pavon.] [PAWN (3), s.]

1. To deliver or deposit as a pledge or security for the repayment of money borrowed; to pledge.

"And any person to whom any property is offered to be sold, pawned, or delivered, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that it has been stolen, is authorized, and if in his power is required, to apprehend and forthwith to take before a justice the party obtaining the same, together with such property, to be dealt with according to law." -Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 21.

"2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise or engagement.

"I'll pawn the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent."
-Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

"3. To hazard, to risk, to wage.
"Such hazard now must dotting Tarsius make,
Pawning his honour to obtain his lust."
-Shakespeare: Type of Lucrece, 156.

*pâwn-a-ble, a. [Eng. pawn; -able.] That may or can be pawned; capable of being pawned.

"A thing neither pawnable nor saleable." -Jurist. Don Quixote, pt. 1, bk. iii., ch. ix.

pâwn brô-kër, s. [Eng. pawn, and broker.] One who is licensed to lend money on goods pawned or pledged at a fixed rate of interest.

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day's time, he has then upon an express contract or condition to redress them, if the pledger performs his part by redeeming them in due time." -Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 29.

The Emperor Augustus Cesar, b. c. 31, instituted a fund for lending to needy persons on pledge. The institutions, called "Monti dei Pietà," arose at Perugia in Italy about A. D. 1462. The first pawnbrokers in England were Lombards, and the three balls still used as their insignia are said to have been derived from the arms of the Medici family, adopted, according to legend, in memory of Averardo de Medici, a commander under a hallemague, who slew a giant and kept his mace or club, with three balls at the top, as a trophy. Acts regulating pawnbroking were passed in 1756, 1783, 1800, 1856, 1859, and 1860, the whole being consolidated in 1872.

pawn brō kiŋg. [Eng. *pawn*, and *broking*.] The business or trade of a pawnbroker.

* **pawn cherde.** s. [PAWNSHARD.]

* **pawn ee.** s. [Eng. *pawn*, *ee*.] One who takes anything in pawn, one to whom anything is delivered in pawn.

pawn er. * **pawn ōr.** s. [Eng. *pawn*, *v.*; *er*.] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

paw paw. s. [PAWAW.]

* **paw per.** s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A bird like a swan. (*It is s. c. De' Opt. Eng.*, p. 223.)

pāx. s. [Lat. = peace.]
Festschapp d' Church H. story.

1. The Kiss of Peace. In the early Church the Roman *osculum* was adopted and raised to a spiritual significance (Rom. xvi. 16; 1 Cor. xvi. 20; 2 Cor. xiii. 12; 1 Thess. v. 26). To obviate possible danger from this custom, the Apostolic Constitutions strictly decreed the separation of the sexes at public worship. The pax was given at mass in the Western Churches till the thirteenth century, when Archbishop Walter of York in 1250 introduced the metal pax (2), and its use spread to the Continent. The pax is now only given at high masses, and the formal embrace substituted for the kiss is confined to those in the sanctuary.



PAX.

2. An osculatorium; at first probably merely, then a plate of metal adorned with a figure of Christ crucified, or some other pious picture or emblem, passed among the congregation to be kissed as a substitute for the actual kiss of peace. Its use is almost entirely confined to religious houses and seminaries. Called also *Instrumentum*, *Tabella Pacis*, *Pacificale*, and *Freda* (from *fr.*, *Freda* = peace).

* And kiss her aweth to still, or to go above him, in the way or kiss the pax, or ben meined, before his neighbour. — *Chaucer's Persons Tale*.

* To give the Pax:

Freda, *fr.* To exchange the formal embrace now substituted for the kiss of peace. In the Roman High Mass at the *Agnes Dei*, the celebrant (having received the pax from the bishop, if he be present) gives it to the deacon, who gives it to the sub-deacon, who gives it to the assisting clergy. The hands of the giver and receiver of the pax are placed lightly on each other's shoulders, they bow, and the giver says "Pax tecum" (Peace be with thee).

The pax is not given on the three last days of Holy Week. — *Abbot Arnold's Cath. Dict.*, p. 497.

* **pāx brēde, pāx board.** s. [Lat. *pax* = peace, and Eng. *brēde* = board.] The same as PAX, 2 (q.v.).

* **pāx il losc.** s. [Lat. *pacillus* = a stake.]
tool, *v.*: Resembling a small stake.

pāx-wāx, pāck wax, pāx y wāx y. [A corrupt. of *pac-wax*, from *pac* (A.S. *pac*, *for*) = hair, and *wax* (A.S. *waxian*) = to grow; cf. Ger. *haarwachs* = lit. hair-growth.] A name given by butchers to the strong stiff tendons running along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds to the middle of the back. It diminishes the muscular effort necessary to support the head in a horizontal position.

* Which aponeurosis is nervous ligament of a great thickness and strength is taken notice of by the vulgar by the name of *pac-wax*, or *pac-k-wax*, or what they call *pac*. — *In the Creation*, p. 1.

pāy (1). * **pai en** * **paye.** *v.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *paie*, *paie* (1), *paie*, from Lat. *paio* = to appease, to pacify; Low Lat. *paio* = to pay, from Lat. *par*, *genit.*, *paire* = peace; Sp. & Port. *pagar*; Ital. *pagare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To please, to satisfy, to content.
"Be we *payd* with these things." — *Wycliffe*, 1 *Timothy* v. 10.

2. To reimburse or quit an obligation or debt; to reimburse or repay for goods or property received or bought; to discharge one's obligation or debt by.

3. To recompense, compensate, or remunerate.

ate for services rendered or work done. (*Et. d. fig.*)

"She I love, or loathe at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and *paye* me with disdain." — *Drayton's Polytonic*, iii. 335.

1. To give an equivalent for.

2. To requite; to quit scores with; to retaliate on; to punish; to have satisfaction of.
"I follow'd me close, and with a thought, seven of the eleven I *payd*." — *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

3. To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving that which is owing or due; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is due.
"Pay that thou owest." — *Matthew* xxvii. 28.

4. To discharge or fulfil as a duty or obligation; to fulfil, perform, or render duly.
"I have *paye* offerings with me; this day have I *payd* my vows." — *Psalms* cxv. 13.

5. To give, to render, to offer, without any obligation being implied, as, To *pay* addresses, to *pay* court, to *pay* a visit.

6. To deliver or hand over in discharge of a debt or obligation.
"An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon *pay*." — *2 Chronicles* xxxv. 8.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make payment; to discharge a debt.
"The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again." — *Psalms* xxxv. 21.

2. To make a return, requital, or satisfaction.
"A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still *paye*, at once." — *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 56.

3. To yield a suitable or satisfactory return; to be worth the pains, trouble, or expense incurred; to be remunerative.
"It *paye* to be petty." — *Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 146.

* 1. To *pay* off:

(1) To discharge, as a debt, fully; to pay the full amount of.

(2) To pay the wages owing to, and discharge — as, To *pay* off a crew.

(3) *Naut.*: To fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

2. To *pay* for:

(1) To atone for; to make amends for.

(2) To give equal value for; to bear the expense of.

3. To *pay* on: To beat or thrash vigorously.

4. To *pay* out:

(1) *Out. Long.*: To retaliate on; to punish; to take satisfaction of.

(2) *Naut.*: To cause or allow to run out; to slacken, to extend.

"It was marvellous to me how the boatman could see . . . to *pay* out the line." — *Field*, Dec. 17, 1853.

5. To *pay* the paper: To bear the cost, expense, or trouble; to be incurred.

pāy. s. [PAY, *v.*] An equivalent, recompense, return, or compensation for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary, wages.

* From the time of the siege of Veii the armies of Rome received *pay* for their services during the time which they remained in the field. — *South's Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. 1.

* (1) *Full-pay*: The pay or allowance to officers and non-commissioned officers, free from any deduction.

(2) *Half-pay*: [HALF-PAY.]

pay-bill. s. A bill or statement stating the amounts to be paid to workmen, soldiers, &c.

pay-clerk. s. A clerk who pays the wages to workmen.

pay day. s. The day on which payment of a debt, wages, &c., is to be made.

pay list. s.

1. *Ord. Term.*: A pay-bill.

2. *Mil.*: The quarterly account rendered to the War Office by a paymaster. [PAYMASTER.]

pay office. An office or place where payment is made of wages, salaries, pensions, debts, &c.

pay roll. s. A pay-bill.

pāy (2), *v.* [*Sp. paño* = a varnish of pitch; *paper* = to cement together, from Lat. *paio* = to pitch; *paion*, accus. of *paio* = pitch.]

Naut.: To cover or fill with a waterproof composition or substance, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast, yard, or rope. The materials used are tar, pitch, tallow, resin, or combinations of them.

pāy a ble. *v.* [Fr. *payable*; Ital. *pagabile*.]

1. Capable of being paid; suitable or fit to be paid.

"Titles only *payable* to Hercules." — *Drayton's Polytonic*, s. 2. (ilust.)

2. Due; to be paid; legally enforceable.

pāy eē. s. [Eng. *pay*; *ee*.] One to whom money is paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the payment of the amount denoted is to be made.

* **pay en.** s. & *v.* [PAGAN.]

pāy ē na. s. [Named after M. Payen, a French chemist.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ. Shrubs with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers. *Paysona Maliniphy* is a native of Malacca, and yields gutta percha. The wood of *P. lucida* is used for planking.

pāy ēr. s. [Eng. *pay*; *er*.] One who pays; specif., in a bill or note, the person named who has to pay the holder.

"Ingratful *payee* of my industries." — *Drayton's Polytonic*, *Knights of Malta*, iv. 1.

pāy mas-tēr. s. [Eng. *pay*, and *master*.]

1. *Ord. Term.*: One who regularly pays wages, salaries, &c.

2. *Mil. & Naut.*: An officer whose duty it is to pay the salaries and wages of the officers and men.

pāy mēt. * **paic-mēt.** s. [O. Fr. *paicement*; Fr. *paiement*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pagamento*.]

1. The act of paying or compensating; the discharge of a debt or obligation.

2. That which is paid or given in compensation for or discharge of a debt or obligation; reward, requital, return.

"Too little *payment* for so great a debt." — *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, v. 2.

3. Chastisement; beating.

pāy mīstrēs. s. [Eng. *pay*, and *mistress*.] A female who pays, or who acts as paymaster.

* **payne.** s. [PAIN.]

pāy nīm, pai nīm, * pay-nīm, * pay-nyme. s. [O. Fr. *païennisme, païennisme*, from Low Lat. *païennismus* = paganism. [PAGAN.]]

1. The countries of pagans; heathen lands; pagandom.

"This word was borne wide in *païennisme* through
So that princes in *païennisme* were of grette thought." — *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 403.

2. A pagan, a heathen.
"With *païennisme* and with Saracens
At length a trace was made." — *Scott's William & Helen*, ii.

pāy nize. *v.* [From the name of the inventor.] To preserve as wood by a process consisting in placing it in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and injecting successively solutions of sulphuret of calcium, or of barium, and sulphate of lime. Wood thus treated is very heavy, very durable, and nearly incombustible.

pāy ōr. s. [PAYER.]

pay sa. s. [PECE.]

* **payse.** *v.* [POISE.]

pāy tinc. s. [Named from Bayta, a town of the province of Truxillo, Peru.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₂₄N₂O. An alkaloid discovered in 1870 by Hesse, in a white emulsioid bark of uncertain origin. It crystallizes in fine prisms, and is closely allied to quinine and quinidine.

Pā zand. s. [Zend.] What is sometimes called the Parsi sacred language. (See the example.)

"There is no solid distinctive language as the *Pāzand*. It is the explanatory language written along with or underneath the Zend, Pehlvi, Persian, or whatever else it may be." — *Hudson's Parsi Religion*, p. 291. (Note A.)

P.D. [A corrupt. from *pepper-dust* (q.v.).] (For *de-f.* see *etym.*)

pēa, pēse (pl. *pēās, pēāse, * pēs' en, * pēs' eš, pēs' ōn*), s. [PISUM.]

Bot., &c.: *Pisum sativum*. It is an annual with a rounded stem, many alternate compound leaflets, two stipules larger than the leaflets, and tendrils at the extremity of the stem or branches. Peduncle axillary, one or more commonly two-flowered; flowers white

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fāll, father, wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

or pale violet; legumes oblong or scimitar-shaped, pendulous. It is believed that the pea is a native of southern Europe, brought to this country early in the sixteenth century. It has run into many varieties. Green peas are a luxury; dried or split ones are used for soups, or ground into meal, may be used for puddings. [SICUM-PEA, PEASE-PUDDING.]

pea-bectle, pea-bug, pea-weevil, s.
Entom.: *Apion pisi*, a small weevil with gibbous, blue, punctate, sulcate elytra, feeding on the pea in Britain and on the continent.

pea-bug, s. [PEA-BEETLE.]
pea-chafer, s. The same as PEA-BEETLE.
pea-chick, s. The young of the peacock.
pea-eod, s. The same as PEAS-OD (q. v.).
pea-crab, s.
Zool.: The genus *Pinnotheres* (q. v.), and especially *Pinnotheres pisonum*.

pea-dove, s.
Ornith.: *Zenaidura macroura* (Bonap.), *Columba zenaida* (Guss.) = *Birds Jamaica*, the Zenaida Dove. Habitat, Florida Keys and the West Indies. Above, reddish-olive, glossed with gray, top of the head and upper parts violet-purplish red, paler on chin and throat.

"This species, known in Jamaica as the *Pea-dove*, is not, according to Marsh, gregarious. In Santa Cruz, it is known as the Mountain Dove."—*Birds, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds*, vi, 281.

pea-flower, s. A West Indian name for *Centrosema* and *Clitoria*.

pea-fowl, s. [PEAFOWL.]
pea-grit, s.
Geol.: A series of beds of lower oolitic age divided into three portions: (a) Coarse oolite with flattened concretions; (b) hard cream-colored pisolitic rock made up of flattened concretions; and (c) a coarse brown ferruginous rock composed of large oolitic grains. Total thickness 42 feet. It is rich in shells. (Phillips; *Geol.*, ii, 498.)

pea-gun, s. [PEA-SHOOTER.]
pea-iron-ore, s.
Min.: A form of Limonite (q. v.), found in pea-like concretions, with a concentric structure, sometimes adherent, and constituting the pisolitic variety.

pea-maggot, s.
Entom.: The caterpillar of *Toxotric pisi*, which feeds on the pea.

pea-nut, s.
Bot.: *Arachis hypogaea*, the Earth-nut.

pea-pheasant, s.
Ornith.: (See extract).
 "Near the Peafowl should be placed the genus *Pheasantium*, of *Pheasantids*, often called Arca pheasants."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii, pt. iii, 595.

pea-pod, s. The pod or pericarp of the pea.
Pea-pod Argus:
Entom.: A rare British butterfly, *Lunipodes horticola*, one of the Blues, a straggler in the South of England.

pea-rifle, s. A rifle having a bore so small as to carry a bullet as small as, or little larger than, a pea.

pea-shell, s. A pea-pod.

pea-sheller, s. A contrivance for shelling peas.

pea-shooter, pea-gun, s. A small tube to blow peas through.

pea-soup, s. Soup made chiefly of peas.

pea-starch, s.
Foodst.: The starch or flour of the common pea, *Pisum sativum*, sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour, oat-meal, pepper, &c. It is readily detected by the microscope, its granules being oval or kidney-shaped, and having an irregular deep fissure running down the centre. Roasted peas were formerly much used to adulterate coffee, but are now seldom employed for that purpose.



PEA-STARCH.

pea-stone, s. [PISOLITE.]
pea-troc, s.
Bot.: The genus *Sesbania*.
pea-weevil, s. [PEA-BEETLE.]

peāce, *pāis, *pees, *pes, s. [O. Fr. *paix* (Fr. *paix*), from Lat. *pacem*, accus. of *pax* = peace; Sp. & Port. *paz*; Ital. *pace*.] A state of quiet or tranquility; freedom from or absence of disturbance, agitation, or disorder; as,

1. Freedom or exemption from war or hostilities; absence of civil or foreign strife, contention, or quarrel.
 "Mark" where his quarrel and his conquests cease: He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace."—*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, li, 20.
2. Public tranquility; quiet and order as guaranteed and secured by the laws.
 "This alarming breach of the peace."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.
3. A state of concord or reconciliation between persons or parties; harmony.
 "Let him make peace with me."—*Isaiah xxvii, 5*.
4. Freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind, as from fear, anxiety, anger, &c.; calmness of mind, tranquility.
 "Great peace have they that love Thy law."—*Psalms cxix, 163*.

*The word is found frequently used as an interjection = be silent, be still. (*Shakspeare: Richard II.*, v, 2.)

Shakspeare frequently uses the word as a verb, transitively and intransitively.
 *1. *Trans.*: To keep silent or still; to silence, to hush.
 "Peacea your tongue."—*Shakspeare: Merry Wives*, i, 4.
 *2. *Intrans.*: To be silent; to be still or quiet.
 "I will not peace."—*Shakspeare: Richard II.*, v, 2.
 In the following extract *peace* is perhaps = *peace*, i. e., appease.
 "This good emperor laboured to peace this furie of the people."—*Golden Bole*, ch. xiv.

*1. (1) *Bill of peace*:
Law: A bill brought to establish and perpetuate a right claimed by the plaintiff, which, from its nature, may be controverted by different parties, at different times, and by different actions; or where separate attempts have been already made unsuccessfully to overthrow the same right, and justice requires that the party should be quieted therein.

- (2) *Breach of the peace*: [BREACH].
- (3) *Commission of the peace*: [COMMISSION, s.].
- (4) *Justice of the peace*: [JUSTICE].
- (5) *Peace at any price*: Peace at whatever cost of loss or dishonour. At certain crises it is advocated by two distinct classes—those who are pusillanimous, and those who believe war under any circumstances a crime.
- (6) *Peace establishment*: The reduced number of effective men in the army and navy during peace.
- (7) *Peace of God and the Church*: That cessation which the king's subjects anciently had from trouble and suit of law, between the terms, and on Sundays and holidays.
- (8) *To hold one's peace*: To be silent.
- (9) *To make a person's peace with another*: To reconcile the other to him.

peāce-making, s. The making or arranging of peace.
 "To cease and deliberate about the peace-making"—*Hutchins: Voyages*, i, 612

peāce-offering, s.
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: An offering to procure or gain peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfaction offered to an offended person.
 2. *Jewish Antiq.*: שְׁלֵמָה (*shelam*) = retribution, remuneration, the giving of thanks. It was a male or female animal, without blemish, from the herd or the flock; it was to be killed in the wilderness at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, the blood sprinkled on the altar, the fat, &c., consumed for a burnt offering (Lev. in. 1-17; Num. vii, 17).
 "A sacrifice of peace-offering offer without blemish."—*Leviticus* iii, 1.

peāce-officer, s. A civil officer whose duty it is to prevent breaches of the public peace, as a police-constable.

peāce-parted, a. Departed from the world in peace.
 "We should profane the service of the dead, To sing a requiem, and such rest to her As to peace-parted souls."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, v, 1

peāce party, s. A party in a state which favours peace, or the making of it.

Peace society, s. A society established in 1816 to advocate the establishment of universal and permanent peace. It has held meetings in London, Frankfurt, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, &c. A deputation from the society had an interview in St. Petersburg with the Emperor Nicholas in 1854, to dissuade him from proceeding with the war.

***peāce a bil i tŷ, *pes i ble te, s.** [Eng. *peaceable*; *-tŷ*.] Peace, peacefulness, quiet, calm, tranquility.
 "He rose and blamde the wynd and the tempest of the water, and it cesside, and *peablete* was maad."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii, 24

peāce a ble, *peas a ble, *peas y ble, a. [Eng. *peace*, *able*.]
 1. Free from war, tumult, agitation, or disturbance; at peace; characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; peaceful.
 "That we may live a quiet and a *peablete* life."—*1 Timothy* ii, 1553.

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome or turbulent; quiet.
 "These men are *peablete*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade."—*Genesis* xxxvii, 21

peāce-a-ble nēss, *pes i ble nesse, s. [Eng. *peaceable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being peaceable; peace, quietness, peacefulness.
 "A greet *peablete* was maad."—*Wycliffe: Math.* viii, 26.

peāce-a-bly, *peas y bly, adv. [Eng. *peaceably*; *-ly*.]
 1. In a peaceable or peaceful manner; with out war, tumult, or disturbance; peacefully.
 2. Quietly; without disturbance.
 "The pangis of death do make him grim; Disturb him not, let him pass *peablete*."—*Shakspeare: Henry VI.*, iii, 4.

peāce-breāk-ēr, s. [Eng. *peace*, and *breaker*.]
 1. A disturber of the public peace.
 "Peacebreakers and not peace-makers."—*Lutimer: Sermon on Math.*, v, 1552.

2. That which serves as an occasion of breaking the peace; a cause of offence.
 "He took care to destroy every scrap of writing who might by any chance be made to play the part of a peacebreaker."—*Standard*, Dec. 1, 1855, p. 5.

peāce-fŷl, a. [Eng. *peace*; *-ful* (f).]
 1. Possessing or enjoying peace; undisturbed by wars, tumult, or agitation; at peace; quiet, peaceable, as, a *peaceful* country.
 2. Disposed to peace; peaceable, quiet.

3. Characterized by mildness or calmness; pacific, mild, calm.
 "As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost; And thus with peaceful words upraid her soon."—*Milton: P. L.*, x, 936

4. Removed or free from noise or disturbance; quiet, undisturbed.
 "And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage."—*Milton: H. Penitence*

peāce-fŷl lŷ, adv. [Eng. *peaceful*; *-ly*.] In a peaceful manner; without war, tumult, or disturbance; peaceably, quietly, calmly.
 "Peacefully slept Hwasatha."—*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, v

peāce-fŷl nēss, s. [Eng. *peaceful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being peaceful; peace, peaceableness, quietness, tranquillity, calm.
 "Humility, *peacefulness*, and charity."—*Bp. T. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 8.

peāce-less, *peāce lesse, a. [Eng. *peace*; *-less*.] Without peace or quiet; disturbed.
 "Atricht Our *peaceless* souls."—*Sandys: Christ's Passion*

peāce-māk-ēr, s. [Eng. *peace*, and *make*.] One who makes peace between those at variance; one who reconciles differences.
 "Blessed are the *peace-makers*, for they shall be called the children of God."—*Matthew*, v, 9

peāch (1), *peche, *peshe, *peske, s. [O. Fr. *peche* (Fr. *peche*), from Lat. *Persicium*, so called because growing on the Persians, or peach-tree; lit. = Persian. Low Lat. *perso*, Ital. *persico*, *perso*; Sp. *persico*, *pris*, &c.; Port. *persico*.]
Bot. & Hort.: A downy variety of the *d. spondyliata persica*, closely akin to the *nectarine*, which is a smooth variety. Arranged by fruit, there are two kinds: free-stone peaches, the flesh of the fruit separating readily from the

skin and the stone; and cling-stone peaches, the flesh of which is firm and adheres both to the skin and the stone. [AMERICAN.]

♯ *Sarcocolla peach*:

♯ *Sarcophagus esulentus*, one of the carinariae.

peach blister.

♯ A disease of peach-leaves rendering them thick, blabbery, and curled. It has been attributed to aphids, cold winds, and in some cases possibly to acromyctetous fungals.

peach blossom.

♯ *Pisonia*, a *pitria lutea*, a moth of the family Noctuid Bombycidae. Expansion of wings one and a half inch. The forewings are olive-brown, with five pink spots; the lava feeds on bramble.

peach colour. s. & a.

A. As subst.: The soft pale red colour of a ripe peach.

B. As adj.: Peach-coloured.

♯ I had almost me a peach-colour satten suit. — *London Fieldwork*.

peach coloured. a. Of the colour of a ripe peach.

♯ One Mr. Cooper comes to jail at the suit of Mr. Threepole the wicket, for some four suits of peach-coloured satten — *Whitkeys. Meds. for Revenue*, v. 3.

peach down. s. The soft down of the skin of a peach.

peach tree. [PEACH (1), s.]

peach wood. s. The same as NICKARAGAWOOD (q.v.).

peāch (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

♯ *Min.*: A name given by the Cornish miners to a fine grained crystalline or pulverulent variety of chlorite. It is the Prochlorite of Dana, the Epidolite of *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

peach, peache, v. i. & t. [An obsolesc. of *impach* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To inform; to turn informer; to impeach one's accomplices.

♯ They all took hands with me, and said I was a good fellow for not *peaching*. — *Merrygate Peter Soble*, ch. vi.

B. *Trans.*: To impeach; to turn against. — *Sarcote* practised to *peache* him by letters sent into the clergy here. — *Fox Martyn*, p. 115.

peāch ēr. s. [Eng. *peach*, v.; -er.]

- 1. One who peaches.
- 2. One who impeaches or informs against others.

peāch-i-a. s. [Named after Mr. Charles Peach, a custom-house officer and naturalist, who made important geological discoveries in 1849 in Cornwall, and in 1854 at Burreess, in Sutherlandshire.]

Zool.: A genus of Actinidae, sub-family Actinimae. Body long, with a central office in the slender vase; tentacles in one row, mouth with a papilliferous and protractile lip. *Pachia hastata*, from the shores of the English Channel, buries itself in the sand, leaving the calice just visible.

peāch wōrt. s. [Eng. *peach*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Polygonum Persicaria*.

peāch ŷ. a. [Eng. *peach* (1), s.; -y.] Resembling or of the nature or appearance of peaches. (*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. iii.)

peā cōck, pa cok, pe cok, pe kok, po cok. s. & n. [A.S. *peow*, from Lat. *pavo* = a peacock, from Gr. *peōs*, *peōv* (*phos*, *phōv*), from Pers. *tiāwōs*, *tiāw*; Arab. *tiāwās* = a peacock, from U. Tamil *tōk*, *tōgi* = a peacock; Dut. *peuw*; Ger. *pfau*; Fr. *pou*. The latter element is Eng. *cock* (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ornithology*: (1) *Sing.*: Any individual of the genus *Pavo* (q.v.) specif., the common peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), a native of India, domesticated in Britain. The plumage is extremely gorgeous. Head, neck, and breast rich purple, with gold and green reflections; back green, feathers scale-like, with coppery edges; wings, inner coverts, and shoulders, white, striped with black; middle coverts deep blue primaries and tail (crestnut, abdomen black; train chiefly green, beautifully ocellated. Chest of about twenty four feathers, webbed only at tip; green, with blue and gold reflections. Bill and legs horny brown. Length to end

of tail about four feet, and the train measures about as much more. The peahen is chestnut-brown about the head and nape; breast and neck greenish, edged with pale whitish-brown; upper plumage light hazel-brown, with faint wavings, increased on upper tail coverts; tail deep brown with whitish tips; abdomen brown; lower parts and under tail-coverts white. Length thirty-eight to forty inches; crest shorter and duller than in the male. (*Ordon.*) Among the Greeks the peacock was sacred to Hera, and among the Romans to Juno. It is probable, however, that the bird was not common in Europe till after the Asian expedition of Alexander in the fourth century B.C. By the epicures of the Italian peninsula its flesh was esteemed a dainty (*Juvenal*, l. 113). "Quintus Hortensius (born 119 B.C.) was the first to serve up peacocks at table, at the supper which he gave on entering on the office of augur." (*Ancient*; *Satur.*, m. 13.) Peacocks were formerly served up in this country at banquets ("I now they are kept solely for ornament. The proverbial reproach, "as vain as a peacock," is scarcely well-founded, for the bird is no vainer than other birds in the love-season, and the display of his train is intended to attract the attention of the hen-bird, or to outshine some rival.

"The peacock during the courtship season raises his tail vertically, and with it, of course, the lengthened train, spreading it out, and strutting about to captivate the hen-birds; and he has the power of clattering the feathers in a most curious manner." — *Seiden Birds of India*, n. (p. 33), 507.

(2) (*Pl.*): The sub-family Pavoninae (q.v.).

2. *Entomology*:

(1) The Peacock-butterfly (q.v.).

(2) A British Geometer moth, *Maecuria notata*. The larva feeds on *Salix caprea*.

3. *Script. (PL)*: Heb. פִּינְיוֹן (*tūkkyōn*), and פִּינְיָה (*tūkkyāh*), from Malabar *toyi*. The word seems accurately translated peacocks (1 Kings x. 22; 2 Chron. ix. 21).

B. As adjective:

1. Resembling a peacock; hence, vain, inflated, conceited.

♯ When the peacock veins rises, I strut a gentleman commoner. — *Lamb. Oxford in the Vacation*.

2. Peacock-blue (q.v.).

♯ A peacock in his pride: A peacock with its train fully displayed. At banquets the bird was sometimes served up with the feathers so arranged.

♯ There were peacocks served up in their pride (that is tails). — *Barham. Ing. Ley; St. Bonmold*.

peacock blue. a. Of a greenish-blue colour, resembling the breast plumage of a peacock.

peacock-butterfly. s.

Entom.: *Vinuesa* 10, a beautiful butterfly, two and a half, or two and three-quarter inches across the wings, which are a dull deep red, each with an eye-like spot. Larva spongy, black, with many white dots. It is seen in numbers, on the tops of nettles, in June and July. The perfect insect appears in August, lives through the winter, and is seen in March and April. Found in England, more rarely in Scotland.

peacock fan. s. A fan made or trimmed with peacock feathers. [FLABELLUM.]

♯ And the eyes in the peacock fan Winked at the alien glory. — *E. B. Browning Christmas-tide*

peacock fish. s.

Ichthyol.: A beautiful fish, the *Labyris pavo* of Linnaeus, now *Coccolabrus pavo*. It is variegated with green, blue, red, and white. It is found in the Levant and in the Indian seas.

peacock pheasant. s. [PEA-PHEASANT.]

peacock's tail. s.

Bot.: *Folium pavonis*.

Peacock's tail twine: [PAVONINE, B.]

peā cōck. v. t. [PEACOCK, s.; cf. Fr. *se peindre*, and Ital. *peccocciarsi*, with the same meaning.]

1. To display, to exhibit. (Usually re flexive). (*Sedley: Arcadia*, p. 57.)

2. To puff up, to render vain.

♯ Peacocked up with Lancelot's noising. — *Tompson: Gareth & Lynette*

peā fōwl. s. [For the first element, see PEACOCK; Eng. *fowl*.]

Ornithology:

1. As *sing.*: Any individual of the genus *Pavo*, or the sub-family Pavoninae.

2. As *plur.*: The sub-family Pavoninae.

pe age, pa age. s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *pagatu*; Sp. *peage*.] A toll or tax paid by passengers for passing through a country. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 348.) [PAAGE, PEDAGE.]

peā goose. s. [Etym. doubtful.] A silly fellow.

♯ The phlegmatic *peangoose* Asopus. — *Erychart Redolax*, bk. iii, ch. 30.

peā hēn. **pe hen.** s. [For the first element see PEACOCK; the second is Eng. *hen* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The female of the peacock (q.v.).

peā jāc-kēt. s. [First element Dut. *pij*, *pije* = a coat of a coarse woollen stuff; Low Ger. *pije* = a woollen jacket; second element Eng. *jacket* (q.v.).] A coarse, thick, and loose jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

peāk, peēk, peake, pck. s. [1r. *peac* = a sharp-pointed thing; *peacock* = sharp-pointed; allied to *peck*, *pick*, and *pique*; Fr. *pic*, *pique*; Sp. & Port. *pico*, *picca*; Ital. *piceo*, *picea*; Gael. *beic*; Wel. *pig*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A sharp point or top; espec. the top of a mountain ending in a point.

♯ Or on Meander's bank or Latona's peak. — *Prior. (Todd)*

* 2. A promontory.

♯ A great promontory, or peak, on the west part of Antioche. — *Udal: Acts* xiii.

3. A sharp point.

♯ Run your beard into a peak of twenty. — *Beaumont & Flet: Double Marriage*, iii. 1

4. The leather projection in front of a cap.

II. *Nautical*:

1. The upper, after corner of a trysail, spanker, or sprit-sail.

2. The upper end of a gaff. The national ensign is flown at the peak.

3. The pointed bill beyond the helm of an anchor.

peak arch. s.

Arch.: A Gothic arch.

peak downhaul. s.

Naut.: A rope rove through a block, at the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.

peak-halyards, peak-halliards. s. *pl.*

Naut.: The purchase by which the peak of a gaff is raised.

peak purchase. s.

Naut.: A tackle on the peak tye for hoisting it.

peak tye. s.

Naut.: A tye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff.

peāk, peēk. v. i. & t. [PEAK, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

* 1. To rise to a peak or point.

♯ In these Cottian Alps . . . there *peaked* up a mighty high mount. — *P. Holland: Annals*, p. 47.

2. To look sickly; to pine away; to become thin and sickly-looking.

♯ It was heart-saddening to see it *peaking* and *peaking* wasting and wasting. — *Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 64.

* 3. To make a mean figure; to sneak, to hide.

♯ Chum sure the hoopshup is *peaking* in this wood. — *Wicliffe. Prisons & Cascardia*, II. v. 2.

* 4. To peep, to pry.

♯ Why standst thou here then, Sneaking, and *peaking*, as thou wouldst steal thine? — *Beaumont & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase*, II. 3

B. *Transitive*:

Nautical:

1. To top (a gaff or yard) more obliquely.

2. To raise (the oars) upright amidships.

peāked. v. [Eng. *peak*; -ed.] Ending in a peak or point; pointed.

♯ Houses . . . having in some cases *peaked* upper storeys projecting far over the under floor. — *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. iii, p. 295.

peāk-ing. *pr. par. & n.* [PEAK, v.]

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

B. As adjective:

1. Sickly; pining away.

2. Sneaking, mean.

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

peāk'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *peak*; *-ish*.]

*1. Pertaining or relating to peaks or hills; situated on a peak.

"From hence he getteth *Do* down from her *peākish* spring." *Drayton, Polyolbon*, s. 11.

*2. Sickly-looking; peaking; having features thin and sharp, as from sickness.

peāk'-y, *a.* [Eng. *peak*; *-y*.] Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak. (*Tennyson; Palavr of Art*.)

peāl (1), * **peale**, * **peele**, *s.* [A shortened form of *appeal*, by loss of the first syllable of O. Fr. *apel*; Fr. *appel*; Mid. Eng. *apel* = an old term in hunting music, consisting of three long notes.]

1. A loud sound, as of thunder, bells, cannon, shouting; usually a succession of loud sounds.

"And the deep thunder *peal* on *peal* afar." *Byron, Childe Harold*, III, 25.

2. A set of bells tuned to each other.

3. The changes rung on such a set of bells.

peāl (2), *s.* [PALE.]

peāl (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Telthly; (See extract.)
"The names *Bull-trout* and *Peal* are not attributable to definite species. We have examined specimens of *Salmo trutta*, *S. trutta*, and *S. cambridgensis*, *S. fario*, to which the name *Bull-trout* had been given; and that of *Peal* is given indiscriminately to the salmon-grise and to *S. cambridgensis*—*Gaucher, Introd. to Study of Fishes*, p. 644. (Note 2.)

peal, *v. t. & i.* [PEAL (1), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To utter or give out loud and solemn sounds.

"The pealing organ and the panning choir." *Tietzel, Death of Mr. Addison*

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to give out loud and solemn sounds.

*2. To celebrate; to noise abroad.

"The warrior's name Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame." *J. Barlow, Webster*

*3. To assail with noise.

"Nor was his ear less *peal'd* With noise of loud and ruinous." *Milton, P. L.*, II, 929.

*4. To utter loudly and solemnly.

"I heard the watchman *peal* The shaming seasons." *Tennyson; Gardener's Daughter*, 175.

*5. To stir and agitate.

*6. To *peal* a *pot* is, when it boils, to stir the liquor therein with a ladle.

pe-āl ite, *s.* [After Dr. A. C. Peale; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A Geyserite (q.v.), found in the Yellowstone National Park, U.S.A.

pe-ān (1), *s.* [PEAN.]

pe-ān (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *panne* = a skin, a fur.]

Her.: One of the furs borne in coat-armour, the ground of which is black with ermine spots of gold.

* **pe-ān ism**, *s.* [Gr. *παναρισμός* (*panarismos*), from *παναρίζω* (*panarizō*) = to chant the psalm (q.v.).] The song or shout of praise, battle, or triumph.

peār, * **peare**, * **pere**, *s.* [A.S. *pera*, *peru* = a pear; *pirige* = a pear-tree, from Lat. *pirum* = a pear; *Tecl. pera*; Dan. *pare*; Sw. *pirum*; Dut. *peer*; O. H. Ger. *pira*, *pira*; M. H. Ger. *bir*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *pera*; Fr. *poire*.]

Bot. & Hort.: *Pyrus communis*. It is wild in Britain, from Yorkshire southwards, though often also a garden escape. Watson considers it a denizen. It is a shrub or small tree, twenty to forty feet high, with the branches more or less spinescent and pendulous, the flowers in corymbose cymes, and the fruit pyriform, one or two inches long, becoming larger and sweeter in cultivation. Many hundred cultivated varieties exist. The wood of the pear is almost as hard as box, and is sometimes used as a substitute for it by wood-engravers.

pear-cnerinite, *s.*

Mineral.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Apoerinus* or the family *Apoerimide*.

pear-gauge, *s.* A gauge for measuring the exhaustion of an air-pump receiver. It consists of a tube open at the bottom and held by a wire passing through the top of the

receiver, so that after exhaustion it may be lowered into a cup of mercury, the degree of exhaustion being shown by the height to which the mercury rises when the air is re-admitted.

pear-shaped, *a.* Of the shape or form of a pear; pointed above, and ovate below. Akin to turbinate (q.v.), but more elongated.

pear-tree, *s.* [PEAR.]

pear-withe, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Tanacetum Jarobai*.

pearch, *s.* [PERCH, *s.*]

* **peare**, *s.* [Elym. doubtful. Cf. *pair* (2), *v.*]

Thin, sunk, wasted away.

"Somewhat it was that made his punch so *peare*. His girdle fell ten inches in a year." *Sp. Hall, Satires*, IV, 1.

* **peār i ferm**, *a.* [Eng. *pear*; *i* connective, and *ferm*.] Pear-shaped.

pearl, * **pearle**, * **perle**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *perle*; A.S. *perl*; Sp. & Ital. *perla*; Port. *perola*, *perla*; O. H. Ger. *perala*, *perla*, *birla*, *berla*; all from Low Lat. *perula*, which is either for *pirula*, dimin. of Lat. *pirum* = a pear, or from Lat. *pirula*, dimin. of *pila* = a ball.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Something round and clear, and resembling a pearl, as a drop of dew.

"Drooping liquid *pearls*, Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl Upon their tender knees begged mercy." *Drayton, Todd*

(2) A white speck or film growing on the eye; a cataract.

"It is feared you have Baham's disease, a *pearl* in your eye."—*Milton, Annals*, on *Ken. Inf.*, § 3.

(3) Something exceedingly valuable; the choicest part; a jewel.

"I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*." *Shakspeare, Macbeth*, v, 7.

(4) One of the loops that decorate the edges of pillow-lace; also called *purle*.

II. Technically:

1. *Zool. & Jewel*: A small, generally globular, spheroidal or hemispheroidal body of nacreous lustre, and composed of compact and free nacre, found as a morbid growth in many shells. The best are from the pearl-oyster or oriental pearl-mussel [PEARL-OYSTER], *Arcaula margaritifera*; others are from the British river mussel (*Unio margaritiferus*); the Common oyster, *Ostrea edulis*, from *Auaton cyanea*, *Pincta nobilis*, the Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and from *Spondylus gerdanus*, *Argo Navis*, and *Anomia cyra*. The pearls in many of these species are white; in the *Spondylus* they are green or rose-colored; in *Argo Navis* violet, and in *Anomia cyra* purple. Pearls have three layers like the shells, but the innermost layer of the shell becomes the outermost in the pearl. Dark lines add to the lustrous effect. The nucleus was formerly conjectured to be sand, but it is now found to be, as a rule, a fragment of brownish-yellow organic substance consisting of the bodies or eggs of internal parasites. Spherical pearls are not formed in the shell, but loose in the soft parts of the mollusc. Foreign substances introduced under the epidermis of the shell are coated with the lustrous substance. The Chinese take this means of obtaining lustrous bodies of various forms. A pearl belonging to Mr. Hope, said to be the largest known, is two inches long, four round, and weighs 1,800 grains. A pearl five-eighths of an inch in diameter was sold in London in 1860 for £2,000. The value of a pearl depends upon its size, shape, colour, brightness, and freedom from defects.

2. *Her.*: The same as ARGENT (q.v.).

3. *Hunting*: Marks on the deer's horns, near the point.

"The pearls of the antlers, and the crockets — *Black Princess of Elbe*, ch. XXX.

4. *Print.*: A size of type between Diamond and Azate. The quotations in this work are printed in Pearl.

5. *Telthly*: *Rhodospis vulgaris*; called also the Bull, Kite, Brett, and Bonnet-bull. (*Fairbairn*.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, containing, or made of pearl or pearls; as, a *pearl necklace*, a *pearl ring*, &c.

pearl barley, *s.* (Skeat suggests that *pearl-barley* is perhaps for *peeled* (= *peeled*) barley, as in Cotgrave *orge pelé* = *peeled barley*) [BARRIS.]

pearl button, *s.* A button made of a shell.

pearl diver, *s.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.

pearl edge, *s.* A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on face as a finish to the edge; a narrow border of projecting loops of silk on the sides of some qualities of ribbon, also called *Purl-edge*.

pearl everlasting, *s.*

Bot.: *Giviphalium margaritarum*.

pearl eye, *s.* A white speck or film on the eye; a cataract. [PEARL, *s.*, A. I. 2 (2).]

pearl eyed, *a.* Having a pearl eye, suffering from or affected with a cataract.

pearl fishery, *s.* A place where pearl-oysters are fished for.

* The fisheries of the Persian Gulf and of Ceylon have been celebrated since the time of Pliny. [PEARL-OYSTER.] The most productive Ceylonese banks are those of Gaudary; they extend fifty miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west. From some banks certain coves the oysters disappear from their beds at times for years together. The Dutch fishery failed entirely in the years 1792-46 and 1768-96. The years 1820-5, 1855-4, and 1864-75 were also unproductive. In 1797 and 1798 the Government sold the right of fishing the beds for £123,982 and £112,750 respectively; but since the fishery has been carried on by the Government the receipts have never exceeded £87,000 in any one year, and have fallen as low as £7,200, the net revenue for the fishery of 1864. Of late years private enterprise has been directed to the South Pacific as a pearling ground, and a fleet of decked boats and schooners is now employed in those waters by pearl-merchants.

pearl fishing, *s.* The act or occupation of searching for pearl-oysters, by diving or otherwise.

pearl fruit, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Margaritacarpus stenos*.

pearl grass, *s.* [PEARLWORT.]

Bot.: *Lithospermum officinale*.

pearl gray, *s.* Pure gray, a little verging to blue.

pearl-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: The Guinea-fowl (q.v.).

pearl-mica, *s.* [MARGARITE.]

pearl-mess, *s.* [CARAGEN.]

pearl-meths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The genus *Botys* and the family *Botyidae*. They belong to the *Pyrinidina*, and are called *pearl-moths* or *pearls* from the shining appearance of some species. *B. verticillata* and *B. verticilis* are common among nettles.

pearl-mussel, **pearl-bearing mussel**, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.*: *Unio margaritiferus*, which yielded the once famous British pearls. It is found in the mountain streams of Britain, Lapland, and Canada. The Scotch pearl fishery continued till the end of the last century. An account of the Irish pearl fishery, abandoned at an earlier period, will be found in the *Philosophical Transactions*, for 1697.

2. *Pl.*: The Family *Unionidae* (q.v.).

pearl nautilus, *s.* [PEARLY NAUTILUS.]

pearl oyster, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.*: *Margaritacarpus* (or *Arcaula margaritifera*). The shell is less oblique than in the rest of the *Arcaula*, the valves flatter and nearly equal, the posterior pedal impression blended with that of the great adductor. Mr. Archer says that they are of three kinds: the Silver-tipped, from the Society Islands; the Black-tipped, from Manila and a small part from Panama. The shells of the Pearl-oyster from Manila for £2 to £4 per cwt. Many have been annually imported into Liverpool. (*Woodward*.)

bōil, **bōy**: **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **cell**, **cherus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gom**; **thin**, **this**: **sin**, **as**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**: **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **sion** = **shūn**: **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **cious**, **-tious**, **sious** = **shūs**. **ble**, **dic**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

2. *Trichostema* (family Avicenniaceae). [WISCONSIN.]

pearl plant, *s.* The same as **PEARLWORT**.

pearl powder, *s.*

1. A variety of flax seed, used as a flux for certain enamels.

2. A cosmetic of various compositions.

pearl purl, *s.*

A gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion and jewelry.

pearl sago, *s.* Sago in the state of small hard grains, somewhat resembling pearls.

pearl shaped, *a.* Having the shape or appearance of a pearl.

pearl side, *s.*

Prob. *S. pelis perla* (the *S. haemorrhoidalis*, or Argentine, of Yarrell's first and second editions).

Tenant unfortunately referred his fish to the genus *Argentina*, which is a totally distinct fish and British fishery. In repeating his description of a species which none of them had seen, retained the generic name. To prevent further mistake, the designation of *Pelis perla* is now substituted for that of *Argentina*. — *Yarrell, British Fishes*, ed. 2, p. 21.

pearl sinter, *s.*

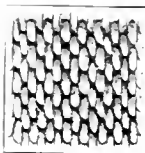
M. A variety of Siliceous Sinter (q.v.), having a pearly lustre.

pearl skipper, *s.*

Entom. *Papilio* *perla*. It is found in limestone districts.

pearl spar, *s.*

M. A variety of Calcate (q.v.), found in the rhombohedral crystals with curved faces and pearly lustre.



PEARL-SINTER.

pearl stitch, *s.* An ornamental stitch in knitted work.

pearl stone, *s.* PERLITE.

pearl weed, [PEARLWORT.]

pearl white, *s.* A cosmetic; the sub-oxide of bismuth, obtained by precipitation from nitrate of bismuth.

pearl winning, *s.* Pearl-fishing. (The *s.* and *n.* hereof is borrowed from mining operations.)

See *pearl* *winning* in the East. — *Standard*, No. 2, p. 12.

pearl, *n. & v.* [PEARL, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To set, ornament, or adorn with pearls.

2. To make into pearl-barley (q.v.).

3. To make pearl-stitching in knitting.

B. Intransitive:

1. To resemble a pearl or pearls.

2. To fish or dive for pearls.

3. To knit in pearl-stitches.

pearl *la ceous* (ce-*oush*), *a.* [Eng. *pearl*.]

Of a pearly appearance; resembling pearls; mother-of-pearl.

pearl ash, *s.* [Eng. *pearl*, and *ash*.]

Crude carbonate of potash, obtained from the ashes of plants by dissolving the soluble mass in water, decanting the clear solution, and evaporating it to dryness in flat shallow pans. The pearl-ash is obtained from a similar process. It is very impure, and contains a variety of potassic silicates, and other salts, &c.

pearled, *a.* [Eng. *pearl*; suff. *-ed*.]

1. A row of pearls, with pearls or something that resembles pearls.

2. Resembling pearls.

3. Ground or reduced to small round grains like pearls; as, *pearl-barley*. [BARLEY.]

4. Having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge (q.v.).

5. Blotched.

pearled barley, *s.* Pearl-barley.

pear lin, **pearl ling** (l), *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *perle* = pearl, and *lin* = flax, linen; cf. Gael. *pearlinn*; Ir. *perlin* = fine linen, cambage.] Lace made of silk or other thread; fine linen, cambage.

For *pearl* *lin* *I* sent myself when ye would be married. — *Scott, Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

pearl i nöss, *s.* [Eng. *pearly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pearly.

pearl ling (l), *s.* [PEARLIN.]

pearl-ling (2), **perl ling**, *a.* [Eng. *pearl*; suff. *-ing*.] Resembling pearls.

pearl-ite, *s.* [Eng. *pearl*; suff. *-ite* (Petrol.).] *Pet.* The same as PERLITE (q.v.).

pearl wort, *s.* [Eng. *pearl*, and *wort*.] *Bot.* The genus *Sagina*.

pearl y, *a.* [Eng. *pearly*; *ly*.]

1. Resembling pearls.

2. Abounding with, or containing pearls.

The silver Trent on peary sands doth slide. — *Drayton, Bar on Wars*, vi.

pearly nautilus, *s.*

Zool. *Nautilus pompilius*; common in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, especially towards the Moluccas. It is believed to inhabit both deep and shallow water. Belonged to its shell, and then Rumphius; and on August 24, 1829, Mr. George Bennett captured a specimen in Marakuni Bay on the south-west side of Erromanga. The soft parts were elaborately described by Prof. Owen in his *Monograph of the Pearly Nautilus* (1832). The shell is imported into Europe for its mother-of-pearl, much in request with cabinet-makers and jewellers. The smallest and most excavated partitions are used to make pendants for the ear. By removing the external layer of the shell which is not nacreous, drinking vessels of great brilliancy are made in the East, as they formerly were also in Europe.

pearly noreis, *s.*

Zool. *Noreis margaritacea*, a common species, brown above, with a beautiful iridescent under-surface.

pearly underwing, *s.*

Entom. A British moth, *Agrotis semina*.

pear-māin, **peare maine**, *s.* [Fr.] A variety of apple.

Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

pear-mōn gēr, *s.* [Eng. *pear*, and *monger*.] (AUSTERMOSSEL.) An itinerant vendor of pearls.

Pert as a pearmonner I'd be If Molly were but kind. — *Gay, New Song of New Indies*.

peat, *a.* [PERT.]

peas, *s. pl.* [PEA.]

peas cod, *s.* A pea-pod.

peas-ant, **peys ant**, *s. & a.* [O Fr. *peasant*, *pe* = (Fr. *peasant*), from O Fr. *peis* (Fr. *peis*, Sp. *peis*; Port. *peis*, *peis*) = a country; Lat. *peis* = a village; Sp. *peasant*; Ital. *peasant*, the *t* is excrement, as in tyrant, ancient, &c.]

A. *As a lat.*: A countryman, a rustic; one engaged in country work.

My father charged you in his will to give me a good education; you have trained me like a peasant. — *Shakespeare, As You Like It*, ii. 2.

B. *As a lat.*: Pertaining or relating to peasants; rustic, rural. (Frequently used in reproach or contempt.)

Perdy, thou peasant knight mishest rightly me! Methinks the full case and evil home. — *Shakespeare, 1 Q. VI. m. ii.*

Peasants' War, *s.*

Hist.: A series of insurrections in Germany by the peasants against their masters, by whom they were greatly oppressed. The first, the Bundschuh (Laced-shoe), was in 1502;

the next, the war of Conrad, in 1514, and the third, the Latin war, in 1524. This last commenced in the Thurgau, and, after a lull, burst out again in Alsace, Franconia, and the Palatinate. After a time it became under the leadership of Thomas Munzer, an Anabaptist fanatic, a religious war. It was quelled in 1525, and cost the lives of more than a hundred thousand people.

peas ant like, **peas ant lȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *peasant*; *like*, *ly*.] Like or characteristic of peasants; rough, rude, clownish.

A generous mind above the peasant record of wages and hire. — *Milton, Annals*, upon *Remonstrants before*, § 12.

peas ant rȳ, **pes ant ric**, *s.* [Eng. *peasant*; *ry*.]

1. The peasants of a country collectively the whole body of country people.

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride. — *Goldsmith, Deserite Village*.

When once destroy'd, can never be supplied. — *Goldsmith, Deserite Village*.

2. Coarseness, rudeness, rusticity.

pease, *v. t.* [A shortened form of *appease* (q.v.).] To appease, to calm.

For the peasing of the saint quarrels and debates. — *Hall, Henry VI.* (an. 4)

pease, *s.* [PEA.]

1. A pea.

2. Peas collectively.

Cheese has prescribed pease broth. — *Goldsmith, The Vicar*, No. 2

pease-bolt, *s.* Pease in the straw. (*Lesser Husbandry*.)

pease meal, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Flour made from peas.

2. *Fowling*: Pease-flour, dusted on as facing on moulds for brasswork. Used also sometimes to give tenacity to very weak sand.

pease-pudding, *s.* A pudding made chiefly of peas.

pease soup, *s.* Pea-soup.

pease weep, **peëse wēp**, **peē weēt**, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] The lapping.

The monotonous and plaintive cries of the lapping and curlew, which my companions denominated the peaseweep and whaup. — *Scott, Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

peat, *s.* [ETYM. DOUBTFUL. Skeat considers the true form to be *hatt*, from its being used to *bat* or mend the *hatt*, from *Mod. Eng. heta* = to replenish a fire.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

Turf and peat, and cowbards, are cheap fuels and last long. — *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A small square or sod of peat-log cut and dried for fuel.

II. Geol. & Petrol.: A deposit formed in bogs by the decay of vegetable matter, frequently consisting almost entirely of sphagnum, or bog-moss. In composition it differs from coal only in the relative proportion of its constituents. Thus, peat contains: carbon, 55.92; hydrogen, 6.88; oxygen and nitrogen, 37.30; while coal consists of: carbon, 88 to 94 per cent.; hydrogen, 2.5 to 5.5; oxygen, 2.5 to 6.0. It forms extensive deposits in various parts of northern Europe, and notably in parts of Ireland, where it is commonly known as turf, and is largely used as fuel.

peat bog, *s.* A bog or marsh containing peat; a peat moss.

peat hagg, *s.* A slough in places from which peat has been dug. (*Scott.*)

Peat is spread to the moss-floes and *peat-hags*, there to bear the word. — *Scott, Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

peat moss, *s.*

1. The sphagnum which produces peat (q.v.).

2. A deposit of peat in which such mosses grow, or simply a peat-log, of whatever material the peat may be composed. Such a moss is sometimes forty feet deep, the sphagnum having its lower part decayed and made into peat while the upper part still lives. Beneath there is sometimes a stratum of bog-iron ore (q.v.). The banks of the Shannon are lined with peat-moss at intervals on both sides.

peat reek, *s.* The smoke from peat.

Peat-reek flavour. The peculiar flavour communicated to whiskey in consequence of peat having been used as fuel during the process of its distillation.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, work, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā; qu = kw.

peat soil, s. A soil mixed with peat; the soil of a peat-moss or bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

peat (2), s. [PEE.] A pet, a favourite.

"Ye are laith a pair of the deavil's peats, I trow Scott Heart of Midlothian, ch. XVII.

*peat lét, s. [Eng. peat; dimin. suff. -lét.] A small peat-bog.

"Cayn, we are told, has no fewer than a peatlets or small bogs."—Morning Chronicle, Sept. 4, 1876.

peat ŷ, a. [Eng. peat; a.] Resembling peat; containing or composed of peat.

peaze, s. [PEISE.]

pē-ba, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dusypus (Futusia) peba*, called also the Black Tatou, an armadillo ranging from Texas southwards to Paraguay. The ears are large, long, and close together; the head small, long, and straight; mouth large. Scales hexagonal; the bands vary in number, increasing with the age of the animal. It is nocturnal, swift of foot, and a good burrower. Its flesh is said to resemble sucking-pig in flavour, and the native women attribute imaginary virtues to the shell.

peb-ble, *pea ble, *pib bil, *pob-ble, s. [A.S. *pepól-stan* = a pebble-stone; prob. from its roundness; cf. Lat. *pepula*, *pepilla* = a little pustule.]

1. *Orn. Linn.*: A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water.

"My fans with pebbles, clear as orient pearls, are strow'd."—Dryden: *Polydoron*, s. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Jewel.*: An agate; a name given to rounded nodules of siliceous minerals, more especially to varieties of agate and rock-crystals. Often called Scotch pebble.

2. *Optics.*: A lens made of rock-crystal, used as a substitute for glass in spectacles.

pebble bed, s.

Geol.: A bed characterized by the prevalence of pebbles. Pebble-beds give evidence of proximity of land while they were deposited, and of subsequent upheaval.

pebble crystal, s. A crystal in form of a pebble.

"The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left as a town by the water departing &c. the conclusion of the deluge; this sort, called by the lapidaries pebble-crystal, is in shape irregular."—*H. Woodward.*

pebble hook tip, s.

Entom.: *Drepana folioria*, a British moth, having the fore wings with a hooked tip. The larva feeds on birch, alder, &c.

pebble paving, s. Pavement laid with pebbles from three to four inches deep. When larger stones are used, it is known as houlder-paving, and is from six to nine inches deep.

pebble prominent, s. [NOTODONTA.]

pebble stone, *peable stone, *pib-bil stone, s. A pebble.

"About her neck hung chains of pebble-stone" *Merlowe: Hero & Leander*, v. 813.

peb'bled (bled as beled), a. [Eng. *pebbly*; -ed.] Abounding in pebbles or small rounded stones; full of or covered with pebbles; pebbly.

"The waves make towards the pebbled shore." *Shakespeare: Summer's Last Will & Testament*, Act II.

peb'-bling, s. [Eng. *pebbly*; -ing.]

Leather.: An operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or ribbed appearance.

peb blý, a. [Eng. *pebbly*; -y.] Full of pebbles, pebbled.

"No, nor the spot of pebbly sand, Out found by such a mountain strand" *Scott: Rob Roy*, ii. 4.

Pē-bid i an, a. [See def.] Of or belonging to Pebuháne, the name of the division or hundred in which the upper series of the rock described are chiefly exposed.

Pebidian formation, s.

Geol.: According to Dr. Hicks, a series of Pre-Cambrian beds, composed of gneiss, mica-schist, and other metamorphic rocks, alternating with schistose, metamorphosed clays, and sandstones. It rests unconformably on the Archaean and passes upward into the Cambrian, but has a different structure from it. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. 230, 235.)

peb rine, s. [Fr.] An epidemic among silk-worms. [FAYETTESOYTONS.]

"Silkworms are liable to many diseases; and, even before [sic] a peculiar epizootic, frequently accompanied by the appearance of dark spots upon the skin, denounce the nature of *pebrine*, which it has received has been noted for its mortality."—*Huxley: Crustacea*, p. 24.

pē càn, pē ca ña, s. [Sp. *pecaña*.] (See compound.)

pecan nut, s.

Bot.: *Carya oliviformis*, a hickory-tree with a slender stem, sometimes seventy feet high, downy petioles, leaves a foot or eighteen inches long, and bearing edible nuts. Found in swamps in Upper Louisiana and near New Orleans, and abundantly in Texas.

pēc a rý, s. [PECCARY.]

*pēc ca bil' i tý, s. [Eng. *peccable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being peccable or subject to sin; capacity of or liability to sinning.

"The common peccability of mankind is urged" — *Deacy of Peter.*

*pēc ca ble, a. [Fr.; Sp. *peccable*; Ital. *peccabile*; as if from a Lat. *peccabilis*, from *pecco* = to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.

"All mutable and changeable . . . lapsable and peccable."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 564.

pēc ca dil-lō (1), *pēc ca dil, s. [Sp. *peccadillo* = a little fault, dimin. of *peccado* = a sin (from *peccatum*); from *pecco* = to sin; Fr. *peccadille*.] A slight fault or crime; a petty fault; a venial offence.

"I hope his Holiness despatched with us for these peccadilla."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Matruel Clergy*, bk. ii. c. 14.

*pēc ca dil-lō (2), s. [PECCADIL.] A sort of stub rail.

*pēc can qý, s. [Eng. *peccant*; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being peccant; sinfulness.

2. A crime, an offence, a sin.

"This distorting of equivocal words, which passeth commonly for a trivial peccancy."—*Monsieur de Desnoles: Essais*, pt. 1, tr. xxx. c. 21.

3. Bad quality.

"A predisposition in the humours by reason of their peccancy in quantity or quality."—*Hermanus: Surgery*, bk. ii. ch. 8.

*pēc cant, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *peccans*, pr. par. of *pecco* = to sin; Sp. *peccante*; Ital. *peccante*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Sinful, sinning, guilty, criminal.

"From them I will not hide My judgments, how with mankind I proceed; As low with peccant angels late they saw." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 70.

2. Morbid, bad, corrupt; injurious to health.

"Thus have I described . . . those peccant humours."—*Heron: Advancement of Learning*, bk. 1.

3. Bad, informal, wrong.

"Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be peccant in form or matter."—*Aylmer: Peccancy*.

B. As subst.: An offender, a transgressor.

*pēc cant lý, adv. [Eng. *peccant*; -ly.] In a peccant manner; sinfully; by transgression.

*pēc-ca rý, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: The popular name for two species of small shufline mammals from the New World, so nearly allied that they breed freely in captivity, but never produce more than two at a birth. The Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*) ranges from Arkansas southward to the Rio Negro, and seldom attacks other animals. The White-tipped Peccary (*D. labialis*) is rarely met with north of British Honduras, or south of Paraguay. It associates in large droves, is very pugnacious, and does not hesitate to attack man. The hunter who encounters a herd of this species has often to take to a tree for safety. Both are omnivorous, and possess a gland in the middle of the back, secreting a musky substance, which taunts the meat if not speedily removed after death. By some old travellers this gland was mistaken for a second navel, a circumstance which influenced Cuvier in selecting the generic name.

pēc-câ-vi, *pher.* [Lat. = I have sinned, 1st pers. sing. pres. indie. of *pecco* = to sin.] A word used colloquially to express an acknowledgment or confession of an offence or mistake. (Generally in the phrase *To cry peccati.*)

pēc-cô, s. [PECOR.]

pēch, pēgh (*ch, gh* guttural), p. i. [An imitative word.] To puff. (*Scotch.*)

"And up Parnassus pechin" *Walter: Wallace's balvars*.

pēch blend, pēch blende, s. [Ger. *pech* = pitch, and *blende* = blend.] [PRICHLENDE.]

pēch i ô lite, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] *Mus.*: The same as *A LOURANE* (q.v.).

pēch u râne, s. [Fr., from Ger. *pech* = pitch, and *Fr. urano* = uranium.] The same as *PRICHLENDE* (q.v.).

pēcċ (1), *pecke, *pekke, s. [Etyim. doubtful; prob. a derivative from *peck*, v. (q.v.). Gael. *peic*; Irish *peuc* = a peck.]

1. *Met.*: A dry measure of two gallons, or eight quarts, for grain, pulse, &c.; the fourth part of a bushel. The standard or imperial peck contains 534 5/8 cubic inches. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a tribot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, was slightly less than the imperial peck, when used for wheat; but when for barley it was equal to about 1456 of it.

2. *Fig.*: A great deal, number, or quantity. "The tyrant's justice was in a marvellous peck of troubles."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 302.

pēcċ (2), s. [PECK, v.]

1. A sharp stroke with the beak or a pointed instrument.

2. A peck (q.v.).

3. Fool. (*Slang.*)

"Let's dry off our peck."—*Bronne: Journal Creek*, ii.

peek point, s. A game. (*Uppholst; Tabelis*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.)

pēcċ, *pek, *pekke, *v. & i.* [A variant of *peck*, v. (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike with the beak or a pointed instrument.

2. To pick up with, or as with, the beak.

"This fellow peeks up wit, as pigeons peas." *Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

3. To make by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; as, To peck a hole.

4. To eat. (*Colloquial.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To make strokes with the beak or a pointed instrument.

"With a peck ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at one end to peck, and flattened at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

2. To pick up food with the beak.

"She, when he waked, went pecking at his side" *Pegdon: Crab & Fox*, xi.

*To peck at: To persistently strike at or attack; to carp at.

"Sometimes we see two men pecking at one another very eagerly."—*South: Sermons*, Vol. x., ser. 6.

pēcċ-er, s. [Eng. *peck*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which pecks; specif., a bird which pecks holes in trees; a wood-pecker.

"The titmouse, and the pecker's hungry brood" *Dryden: Virgils, Georgic* IV. 18.

2. An instrument for making holes; a peck. "His head a pecker bore" *Greith: Ovid: Metamorphoses* xv.

II. Technically:

1. *Telegraphy.*: A relay. So called in England from the appearance of the cable apparatus, which pecked somewhat like a bird.

2. *Harving.*: The pecker of a horse; the shuttle-driver.

*To let one's pecker up: To preserve one's courage; to be of good heart. (*Slang.*)

pēcċ ham ite, s. After Prof. S. F. Peckham; sull. -ite (*Min.*.)

Met.: A light greenish-yellow opalescent mineral, occurring as nodules in the Elnett Co. (Bova) meteorite. Cleavage distinct. Sp. gr. 2.27; lustre, greasy. Two analyses showed that it consisted of a silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron, with the calculated formula, 2(R, SiO)₃ + R₂SiO₄.

pēcċ-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PECK, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. obj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; a peck.

2. (*P.*) : Place bones, from the outside of the skin and insufficiently burned. Said of some breads.

peck ish, *a.* [Eng. *peck*, *v.* + *ish*.] Hungry; out and out. (*col. of col.*)

When shall I be *peckish* again?—*Lucifer's Spill*, *v.* ch. 10.

peck led (**led as eled**), *a.* A corrupt. of *speck* (1 *v.*). *Speckled*, spotted. Some are *peckled*, some greenish.—*Watson's Serp.*

pe cop tēr is, *s.* [Gr. *πεκω* (*pekō*) = to comb, and *πτερος* (*ptērō*) = a kind of fern. Named from the comb-like appearance of the frond.]

Etymology: A genus of ferns reaching from the Devonian to the Wealden.

peē or q, *s. pl.* [Lat., *pl.* of *peens* = cattle collectively.] [Fr. *s.*]

Zool.: The name given by Linnaeus to what Cuvier called the Ruminantia (q.v.).

peē tāsē, *s.* [Eng. *pe* (*h.*); *ase*.]

Chem.: An uncrystallizable fermentative substance existing in fruits and in various roots, sometimes in the soluble, sometimes in the insoluble form, and having the property of converting pectin into pectic, parapectic, and in tannic acids. It resembles *amylase* in its mode of action the diastase of germinating barley.

peē tāte, *s.* [Eng. *pectic*; *ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of pectic acid.

peē tēn, *s.* [Lat. = a comb, a kind of shellfish.]

1. *Comp. Anat.*: Any comb-like process or structure; as of a horse's claw, an insect's legs, the comb-like vascular membrane of the vitreous humour in a bird's eye, &c.

2. *Zool. & Botany*: Scallop; a genus of Ostreidae, sometimes made the type of a distinct family, Pectinida. Shell sub-orbicular, regular, usually with radiating ribs, beaks approximate, eared, the anterior ones most prominent, the posterior ones a little oblique. Animal with a row of ocelli and delicate ctenaceous gills. Distribution world-wide; known recent species 176. Fossil (including *Arctiopecten*), 450; from the Carboniferous onward. Twelve are British. (*Forbes & Hawley*.) *Pecten nautilus* is eaten; they are called in the London market Scallops, at Brighton Queens, and on the Dorset and Devonshire coasts Fills. *P. opercularis*, called Scallop and Quin, is also eaten. There are extensive banks of it in fifteen to twenty fathoms on the north and west of Ireland. *P. Jacobus* is the St. James's Shell, formerly worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land, and used as the badge of some knightly orders. (*Æ. P. Woodward*.)

3. *Bot.*: (1) Venus's Comb, *Scandix Pecten*, (*C. Fancher*).

peē tīe, *a.* [Eng. *pectinose*; *-ic*.] Derived from one attaining pectin.

pectic acid,

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{22}O_{13}$. Prepared from the pulp of carrots or turnips by boiling for one hour with water containing sodic carbonate, precipitating with calcium chloride, and decomposing the calcium peccate with hydrochloric acid. In the moist state, it is a transparent jelly, which dries up to a white horny mass, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, and insoluble in alcohol and ether. Heated to 150°, it blackens, and at 200° gives off carbonic anhydride and water, leaving pyropic acid. The peccates of the alkali metals are soluble in water, the rest is soluble in the ammonium, potassium, and sodium salts are colourless jellies. The copper salt is a green jelly, containing 16 per cent. of copper oxide.

peē tīd ē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pectis*, genit. *pectinis*; *l.* Lat. fem. *pl.* *l.* *pectinē*.]

Bot.: A subtribe of Compositae, tribe Vernoniae.

peē tīn, *l.* [Eng. *pectin*; *-in* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{22}O_{13}$. A transparent jelly described by Biot named in the expressed juice of pignepoles. It is present in all pignepoles, is soluble in water, neutral to test paper, and is precipitated from its aqueous solution by alcohol. In its preparation and

purification it is indispensable to avoid the use of boiling water, which rapidly decomposes the pectin.

peē tīn al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb; Eng. adj. *suff.* *al*.]

A. *l.* *adj.*: Of or pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

B. *As subst.*: A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

"There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as pike; and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinatus*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb."—*Bronne's Vulgar Errours*, bk. IV., ch. 1.

peē tīn ar i a, *s.* [Lat. *pectinarius* = a combmaker.]

Zool.: A genus of Tubicolous Annelida, having the tube free, membranous, or papyraceous, covered with sand grains, and in the form of a long reversed cone. *Pectinaria latifolia* is found on British shores within the lowest tide-mark.

peē tīn atē, **peē tīn at ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *pectinatus*, from *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb; Fr. *pectiné*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. Arranged like the teeth of a comb; resembling the teeth of a comb.

"A curious *pectinated* work."—*Berham's Physical Theology*, bk. IV., ch. 11.

2. Interlaced like the teeth of a comb.

"To sit cross-legged or with our fingers *pectinated* is accounted bad."—*Bronne's Vulgar Errours*, bk. V., ch. 11.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: [COMB-SHAPED].

2. *Zool.*: Comb-like. Used of the gills of certain Gastropods. [PECTINIBRANCHIATA.]

pectinate muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Closely set, reticulated, muscular bands in the appendages of the arteries of the heart, more particularly in the right appendix. Their main use is probably to prevent overdistention of the ventricles.

peē tīn at ēd, *a.* [PECTINATE.]

pectinated claw, *s.*

Ornith.: A claw with comb-like divisions on one of its sides. It is found in the Gout-sucker. Its use is not known.

pectinated mineral, *s.*

Min. (*Pl.*): Groups of crystals arranged in the form of a comb, as in coeksecomb pyrites, a variety of Maresite (q.v.).

pectinated rhomb, *s.*

Comp. Anat. (*Pl.*): Definite groups of minute pores or fissures penetrating the plates of the calyx in many Cystodians. (*Nicholson*.)

peē tīn at ēd, *adv.* [Eng. *pectinate*; *-ly*.] In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

peē tīn ā tīōn, *s.* [PECTINATE.]

1. The act of combing.

2. The quality or state of being pectinated; that which is pectinated.

"The combination of *pectination* of the fingers was an hereditary of inheritance."—*Bronne's Vulgar Errours*, bk. V., ch. 11.

peē tīn ā tō, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *pectinatus* = pectinated.] Pectinate

pectinato lacinate, *a.*

Bot.: Pectinate with the divisions, as if torn, that is, long and taper-pointed.

peē tīn ā tor, *l.* [Lat. = one who combs or eards.]

Zool.: A genus of Octobolidae, sub-family Ctenodactylinae, with one species, *Pectinator spheer*, from Sonah Land. It closely resembles the genus Ctenodactylus (q.v.), but has a small additional nodal in each series. The tail is bushy and of moderate length, and the ears have a small antibranch.

peē tīn ē, *s.* [PECTIN.]

peē tīn ē al, *a.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb; Eng. adj. *suff.* *al*.]

Anat.: Comb-like.

pectincal muscle, *s.*

Anat.: One of the internal femoral muscles.

peē tīn i brān chi ā tā, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb, and Mod. Lat. *brachiochi* (q.v.).]

Zool.: One of Cuvier's orders of Gasteropoda. With his Senti, Cyclo, and Tubibranchiata it makes up the modern order Prosobranchiata (q.v.) of Milne-Edwards.

peē tīn i brān' chi āte, *a. & s.* [PECTINIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *l.* *adj.*: Having the gills pectinated or plumelike.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of Cuvier's lapsed order Pectinibranchiata.

peē tīn i dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb; fem. *pl.* *adj.* *suff.* *-idæ*.]

Zoology:

1. The same as OSTREIDE.

2. Scallops; a family of Combiferous Molluscs, section Asiphonida. Generally merged in Ostreidae (q.v.). Genera: Pecten, Hemipecten, Hemitis, Lima, Spondylus, &c. (*Tate*, &c.)

peē tīn i form, *a.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a comb; resembling a comb.

peē tīn itē, *s.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb; Eng. *suff.* *-itē*.] A fossil scallop or pecten.

peē tīs, *s.* [Lat. = a plant, not the modern genus, which is named from the teeth of the pappus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Pectidee. Leaves generally with glandular dots; flower-heads small. About thirty species are known, from the hotter parts of America.

peē tīzō, *v. l.* [Gr. *πηκτός* (*pektōs*) = solid, firm; Eng. *suff.* *-ize*.] To congeal; to change into a gelatinous mass. (*Annanville*.)

peē tō lite, *s.* [Gr. *πηκτός* (*pektōs*) = constructed of several pieces, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *pektolith*.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in aggregates of acicular crystals, or fibrous and divergent. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2.68 to 2.78; lustre, silky; colour, white to gray; very tough. Compos.: silica, 54.2; lime, 33.3; soda, 9.3; water, 2.7=100; the suggested formula, the water being basic, $(CaO + \frac{1}{2}NaO + \frac{1}{2}HO)SiO_2$. Found mostly in doleritic rocks.

peē tōr al **peē tor all**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pectoral*, from Lat. *pectoralis* = pertaining to the breast; *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast; Sp. *pectoral*; Ital. *pettorale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the breast.

"The peculiar strength of the *pectoral* muscles."—*Berham's Physical Theology*, bk. vii., ch. 1.

2. Suited for the breast; adapted to relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

"The leaves make a good *pectoral* drink."—*Grati-gor's The Sugar-Cane*, bk. 1. (Note.)

B. As substantive:

I. Oral Lung: A covering or protection for the breast.

II. Technically:

1. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) The breast-plate of the Jewish high priest.

"The twelve stones in the *pectoral* of the high priest."—*Barnard's Works*, iii. 24.

(2) The mors worn by the clergy; the clasp of a cope.

(3) The orphrey in front of the chasuble.

(4) The alb and tunic which covered the breast.

2. *Isidore*: A pectoral tin.

3. *Med.*: A medicine or preparation adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

"Being troubled with a cough, *pectoralis* were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved."—*Wiseman*.

4. *Old Arm*: The breastplate of a soldier; more especially the extra defence for the throat and chest placed over the cuirass in later times.

pectoral arch, *s.*

Anat.: The scapular arch, consisting of the scapula, coracoid, and clavicle, connecting the pectoral limbs.

pectoral cross, *s.*

Ecles.: A cross worn upon the breast by bishops, abbots, &c.



PECTORALS.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, wāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hērc, camel, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sīrc, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Syriān, æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

pectoral fins, s. pl.

Compur. Anat.; (See extract).

"The pectoral fins (with their osseous supports) are the homologues of the anterior limbs of the higher Vertebrata. They are always inserted immediately behind the gill-openings; either asymmetrical, with a rounded posterior margin, or asymmetrical, with the upper rays longest and strongest; as in *Malacopecteryx* with a dorsal spine, the upper part of the fin is frequently developed into a similar defensive weapon."—*Wenther, Study of Fishes*, p. 42.

pectoral limbs, s. pl.

Anat.: The arms or anterior extremities

pectoral muscles, s. pl.

Anat.: The *pectoralis major* and *pectoralis minor*, two muscles of the breast.

pectoral region, s.

Anat.: The region of the breast.

***pect-tôr al lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pectoral*; *lat.*] In a pectoral manner; as concerning the breast.

pect-tôr i lô-qui al, *a.* [Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast, and *loqui* = to speak; Fr. *pectoralogue*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy (q.v.).

***pect-tôr il ô-qui-sm**, *s.* [Eng. *pectoriloquy* (q.); *-ism*.] The same as PECTORILOQUY (q.v.).

***pect-tôr-il ô-quo-us**, *a.* [Eng. *pectoriloquous* (q.); *-ous*.] The same as PECTORILOQUAL (q.v.).

pect-tôr il-ô-qui-y, *s.* [Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast, and *loqui* = to speak; Fr. *pectoral* (q.v).]

Med.: The sound of the patient's voice heard by means of the stethoscope as if proceeding from the chest. It occurs in tubercular phthisis when there is a large cavity in the lungs, and is sometimes associated with amphonic resonance.

pect-tôsc, *s.* [Gr. *πηκτός* (*phēktos*) = struck in, fixed, from *πηγνυμι* (*phēgnymi*) = to make fast.]

Chem.: A substance, probably isomeric with cellulose, existing in unripe fleshy fruits, in fleshy roots, and in other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, is easily decomposed, and has not yet been isolated. Under the influence of acids and other reagents it is changed into pectin.

pect-tôs ic, *a.* [Eng. *pectose* (q.); *-ic*.] Derived from or containing pectose.

pectosic acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₂O₁₁. Obtained as the first product of the action of pectase on an aqueous solution of pectin. It is insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, and forms a jelly on cooling. The gelatinous amorphous salts of pectosic acid are converted into pectates by an excess of the base.

pect-tôs-tră-că, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πηκτός* (*phēktos*) fixed, and *ὄστρακον* (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

Zool.: In Huxley's classification a division of the Crustacea, containing the Rhizocephala and the Cirripedia. The name has reference to the fact that the young are generally free-swimming, but become fixed when adults.

pect-tôus, *a.* [PECTOSE.] Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin.

pect-tûn-cu-lÿs, *s.* [Lat. = a small scallop.] [PECTEN.]

Zool. & *Palæont.*: A genus of Arcade; shell orbicular, hinge with a semicircular row of transverse teeth. Distribution nearly world-wide. Recent species fifty-eight, one British; fossil eighty, from the Neocomian onwards.

pe eul, s. [PIGUL.]

***peç u lâte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *peculatus*, pa. par. of *peculari* = to appropriate to one's own use, from *pecunia* = one's own property.] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods entrusted to one's care; to pilfer, to embezzle.

"An oppressive, irregular, capricious, mischievous and predatory despotism."—*Burke, On Fox's East India Bill*.

***peç-u lâte**, *s.* [Fr. *peculat*, from Lat. *peculatus*.] [PECCLAT. R.] Peculation, pilfering, embezzlement.

"The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation has been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated."—*Burnet's Own Times*.

peç u-lâ-tion, *s.* [PECCLAT. R.] The act of peculating or appropriating to one's own use money or goods entrusted to one's care; embezzlement, pilfering, stealing, theft.

"Peculation, sale of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds, by forgery."—*Cooper, Task*, v. 465.

peç u-lâ-tôr, *s.* [Lat., from *peculatus*, pa. par. of *peculari* = to peculate (q.v.).] One who peculates.

"Peculators of the public gold."—*Cooper's Path*, l. 733.

peç eù-li ar, ***pe-çu-li er**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *peculier*, from Lat. *peculiaris* = pertaining to property, one's own, from *pecunia* = private property; Sp. *peculiar*; Ital. *peculiare*.]

A. As adjective:
1. One's own; belonging to one with exclusion of others; private, not general; personal.

"First with a zeal *peculier*, they defy The rage and riot of a party shy."—*Cooper's Hope*, 61.

*2. Particular, individual, single.
"One *peculiar* nation to select From all the rest."—*Milton, P. L.*, vii. 111.

3. Special, especial, particular; above all others.

"Made the poets their *peculiar* care."—*Pope, Task*; *Art of Poetry*, vi.

4. Unusual, singular, striking, noticeable, strange, out of the common; as, There is something *peculiar* about him.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Long.*: Exclusive property or right; that which belongs exclusively to one.
"Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it."—*Southey, Sermons*.

2. *Canon Law*: A particular parish or church, having jurisdiction within itself, and exempt from that of the ordinary or bishop's court. *Peculiaris* are divided into royal (as chapels royal), of which the king is ordinary, and *peculiaris* of archbishops, bishops, deans, chapters, prebendaries, &c.

3. *Court of Peculiaris*:

Canon Law: A branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed throughout the province of Canterbury, in the mid of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan alone.

Peculiar people, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A Protestant sect of recent origin, found mostly in Kent, and to a less degree in other counties round London. They recognise no sacraments or creeds, and claim to be the real exemplars of true and unadulterated religion. They accept the exhortation of St. James (v. 14, 15) in a strictly literal sense, and this has more than once led to a verdict of manslaughter being returned against some of their members by a coroner's jury. (*McArthur's Strong*.) The name apparently has reference to 1 Pet. ii. 9. [TINKER.]

pe-çu-li-ăr-i-tÿ, ***pe-çu-li-ăr-i-tic**, *s.* [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being peculiar; individuality.

*2. Exclusive possession, right, or ownership.

"What need we to disclaim all *peculiarities* in goods?"—*Sp. Hall*, ep. iii, line 5.

3. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a particular person or thing; a characteristic.

"To be prayed unto is, and for ever will be one of his incommunicable *peculiarities*."—*Sharp, Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 2.

***pe-çu-li-ăr-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ize*.] To make peculiar; to set apart; to appropriate.

pe-çu-li-ăr-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ly*.]

1. Particularly, especially, exclusively.
"A sort of composition *peculiarly* proper to poetry."—*Pope, Homer's Iliad*, (Pref.)

2. In a peculiar, unusual, or strange manner; strangely.

***pe-çu-li-ăr-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being peculiar, appropriate, or set apart.
"The *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the exile."—*Med. Rev. of Cook's Voyage*, p. 5.

2. Peculiarity, strangeness.

***pe-çu-li-um**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Long.*: Private property; savings.

2. *Rom. Law*: Savings or money allowed to be retained by a slave or child as his or her private property.

***pe-çu-ni-al**, ***pe-çu-ni-all**, *a.* [Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia* = money, from *pecus* = cattle; Sansc. *paçû*] 1. Of or pertaining to money; pecuniary.
"Their mightiest stem no *pecuniary* pine."—*Chaucer's P. P.*, 696.

pe-çu-ni-ăr-i-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *pecuniary*; *-ly*.] In a pecuniary manner; as regards money.

pe-çu-ni-ăr-ÿ, *a.* [Fr. *pecuniative*, from Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia* = money; Ital. & Sp. *pecuniario*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to money or money matters.

"To relieve the *pecuniary* wants of all literary and scientific persons."—*Cassell's Technical Education*, pt. xii, p. 347.

2. Consisting of money.
"My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as the hopes of *pecuniary* reward could possibly excite."—*Burke, A Letter to Noble Lord*.

pecuniary causes, s. pl.

Law: Causes arising either from the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting to do some act relating to the church, whereby the plaintiff suffers damage, towards satisfying which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court.

pecuniary legacy, *s.* A testamentary gift of money.

***pe-çu-ni-ou-s**, *a.* [Lat. *pecuniosus*, from *pecunia* = money; Ital. & Port. *pecunioso*; Fr. *pecunier*.] Full of or abounding in money; rich, wealthy.

peđ, *s.* [PAD (2), s.]

1. A small pack-saddle; a pammier.
"A pannel and warty, pack-saddle and *peđ*."—*Tasso's Five Hundred Poets*.

2. A basket, a hamper.
"A basket is a wicker *peđ*, wherein they use to carry fish."—*Spenser, Shepherds Calendar*; November (Gloss.)

***peđ-ăge**, *s.* [Low Lat. *pedagogium*, from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *pedage*; Sp. *peaje*; Ital. *pedaggio*, &c.] A tax or toll paid to passing through any country, for which the passengers were entitled to safe-conduct and protection; peage.

peđ-a-gôg-ic, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pedagogique*, from Gr. *παιδαγωγικός* (*paidagōgikos*), from *παιδαγωγός* (*paidagōgos*) = a pedagogue (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *pedagógico*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to a pedagogue; suited for or characteristic of a pedagogue.

B. As subst.: [PEDAGOGICS.]

peđ-a-gôg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *pedagogue*; *-al*.] The same as PEDAGOGIC (q.v.).

"That way forth was accounted byish and *pedagogical*."—*Wood, Athene Oxon*; Chillingworth.

peđ-a-gôg-ics, *s.* [PEDAGOGIC.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogy.

peđ-a-gôg-ism, **peđ-a-gôg-uism**, *s.* [Eng. *pedagogue*; *-ism*.] The occupation, manners, or character of a pedagogue.

"I'm doubtful, rightly apply'd with some gall to it, may prove good to heal this letter of *peđag-gism*."—*Milton, Apol. for Soveignty*, 36.

peđ-a-gôgue, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pedagogus* = a preceptor, from Gr. *παιδαγωγός* (*paidagōgos*), from *παις* (*pais*), genit. *παῖδος* (*paidos*) = a boy, and *αγωγός* (*agōgos*) = leading; *ăgōg* (*agōg*) = to lead; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pedagogia*.]

1. *Class. Latyn.*: A slave who led his master's children to school, places of amusement, &c., until they became old enough to take care of themselves. In many cases the pedagogues acted also as teachers.

2. A teacher of young children; a school-master. (Used generally in contempt or ridicule.)

"Perhaps you will think me some *pedagogue* will me, by a well-timed pill, to increase the quantity of his own soul."—*Goldsmith's The Bee*, No. 7.

***peđ-a-gôgue**, *v. t.* [Lat. *pedagogus*, from Gr. *παιδαγωγός* (*paidagōgos*) = to be a pedagogue (q.v.).] To teach as a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

"Wise Greece from them received the happy plan, And taught the brute to *pedagogue* the man."—*Southey's To the Earl of Batavia*.

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bôil, **bôÿ**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thlu**, **thÿs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expeçt**, **Xenophon**, **exÿst**. **ph** - **f**. -**çian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şun**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhun**. -**çious**, -**tious**, **şious** = **şhus**. **ble**, **dic**, &c. **beł**, **dçł**.

ped a gōg ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *je l'ai pé*, from *pe* (*pedagogue*) and *gōg* (*gōg*), from *παδαγωγός* (*pedagogos*) = a pedagogue (q.v.), Sp. & Ital. *je gōg* = *gōg*.] The art or occupation of a pedagogue; pedagogy.

He [Thomas Horne] was, for his merits and exactness of faculty that he had in *pedagogis*, preferred to be a servant of the schoolmaster. —Wood, *Theoria*, v, 11.

ped al, **ped all,** *n.* & *s.* [Lat. *pedalis*] = (1) pertaining to the foot, (2) belonging to a foot-measure, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *pedale*, Sp. *pedal*, Ital. *pedale* = a pedak.

A. As adjectives:
1. *Arch. & Eng.:* Of or pertaining to a foot.
• Used in Zoology spec. in connection with the foot of a mollusc.

2. *Music:* Pertaining or relating to a pedal.

B. As substantives:
I. Arch. & Eng.: A projecting piece of metal or wood which is to be acted upon or passed down with the foot; a treadle; as, the *pedal* of a bicycle.

II. Music:
1. In musical instruments, a part acted on by the feet. (1) On the piano-forte there are usually two pedals, one of which enables the performer to play only on one string, the other to remove the dampers. (2) On the organ there are combination pedals, which alter the arrangement of the registers, and a swell pedal, by which the swell shutters are opened and closed, and (3) a pedal clavier or keyboard, on which the feet play. (4) On the harp there are pedals, each of which has the power of flattening, sharpening, or making natural, one note throughout the whole compass of the instrument.
2. A fixed or stationary bass; a pedal-bass, pedal-note, or pedal point, over which various harmonies or contrapuntal devices are constructed; they chiefly occur in fugues.

pedal bass, *s.* [PEDAL, B. II. 2.]
pedal coupler, *s.*
Music: An accessory stop of an organ, by means of which the pedal-keys are enabled to draw down the keys of a manual.

pedal key, *s.* [PEDAL, B. II. 1 (3).]
pedal note, *s.* [PEDAL, B. II. 2.]
pedal organ, *s.*

Music: That part of an organ which is played by foot keys.

pedal pipes, *s. pl.*
Music: The pipes in an organ acted upon by the pedals.

pedal point, *s.* [PEDAL, B. II. 2.]

ped al, *v. & t.* [PEDAL, *s.*]
Music: To play with the feet upon a keyboard.

pē dā lē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedalium*]; Lat. *fem.* [pl. adf. suff. *-æ*].

Bot.: The typical tribe of Pedaliaceæ (q.v.).

pē dāl i ā cē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedali (um)*]; Lat. *fem.* [pl. adf. suff. *-æ*].

Bot.: Pedalids; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Bignoniales. Soft herbs with a heavy smell; glandular hairs, or vesicles in fours; no stipules; flowers axillary, often with conspicuous bracts; calyx in five pieces; corolla monopetalous, the limb bilabiate; a hypogynous disk. Stamens four, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth; ovary of two carpellary leaves, anterior and posterior with respect to the axis; one-celled, or with four to six spermatogenous cells. Fruit drupeaceous or capsular; two to six celled, with many seeds when two-celled, and few when many celled. Found in Africa and the Tropics. Tribes Pedalieæ and Sesameæ. Known genera forty-one, species twenty-five. (*Lindeb.*)

pē dā li ād, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pedalicium*]; Eng. suff. *-ād*.

Bot. (F.): Lindley's name for Pedaliaceæ (q.v.).

pē dā li an, *n.* [Lat. *pedalis*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot.] Pertaining or relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedak.

pē dāl i ōn (H. v. 167) [*πῆδαλιον* (*pedalion*) a peder].

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, founded on a

remarkable form (*P. macrum*) discovered by Dr. Hudson in 1871. It forms a family (Pēdalioidæ). There are median appendages proceeding from the dorsal and the ventral surface, as well as lateral appendages.

pē dāl i ōn (2), *s.* [PEDAL.]
Music: A set of pedals acting upon strings, producing notes of a deep pitch, so constructed as to be capable of being used with a piano-forte.

pō dāl i ōn i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedalium*; *adv.*] [PEDALION.]

pē dāl i tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *pedalis* = *pedal* (q.v.).] Measurement by paces. (*Cash.*)

pē dā li ūm, *s.* [Lat. *pedalina* = a plant, not of the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pedaliaceæ (q.v.), only known species *Pedalinum minus*; found in Kaffir, Guzerat, and Malabar, especially near the sea. Its fresh leaf, agitated in water, renders it mucilaginous. The mucilage is prescribed by Indian doctors for dysuria and gonorrhœa. The meal of the seeds is used for antispasmodic and aphrodisiac. The juice is a good gargle, and is used as a local application in aphthæ. (*Dymock, Emerson, &c.*)

pē dā nē ōus, *n.* [Lat. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] Going on foot; walking.

pēd ant, **ped ante,** *s.* [Fr. from Ital. *pedante*; Sp. & Port. *pedante*; ultimate origin doubtful.]

1. A schoolmaster, a pedagogue.
"A pedant that keeps a school" (*the church*). —*Shakspeare Twelfth Night*, li. 2.

2. One who makes a vain display of his learning; one who puts on an air of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.
"However, those pedants never made an orator" —*Goldsmith: Peder Learning*, ch. xii.

pē dān tic, **pē dān tic al,** *n.* [Eng. *pedant*; *ic*, *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to pedants or pedantry; making a vain display of learning; using farfetched words or expressions; characterized by pedantry.

"Then would, unroofed, all Granta's halls / Pedantry imitate full display!" —*Byron Granta*.

pē dān tic al lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ly*.] In a pedantic manner; like a pedant.

pē dān tic lŷ, **pē dān tic lŷ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pedantic*, *-ly*.] In a pedantic manner; pedantically.

pēd ant ism, *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ism*.]
1. The office or manners of a pedagogue.
2. Pedantry.

pēd ant ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ize*.] To act the pedant; to make a vain display of learning; to use pedantic expressions.

pēd ant ōc rā cŷ, *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; Gr. *κρατος* (*kratos*) = to rule.] The rule or sway of a pedant or pedants; a system of government founded on mere book-learning. (*J. S. Mill*.)

pēd ant rŷ, *s.* [Fr. *pedanterie*.] [PEDANT.]

1. The manners, acts, or character of a pedant; a vain display of learning; habitual use of pedantic expressions.
"Pedantry is all that schools impart. / But taverns teach the knowledge of the heart." —*Temper Trovatore*, 212.

2. Obstinate adherence or addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some particular line of life.

pēd ant ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-y*.] Pedants collectively; a pedant.

"The pedantry of household schoolmaster" —*Leucard, of Housing*, bk. i., ch. xxxix.

pē dar i an, *s.* [Lat. *pedarius*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Rom. Antiq.: A Roman senator who gave a silent vote, that is by walking over to the side of the house occupied by the party with whom he wished to vote.

pēd ar ŷ, *s.* [PEDEARIAN.] A sandal.
"Pedaroes for pilgrims." —*Lutwiler Works*, v. 49.

pē dā ta, *s. pl.* [Noun pl. of Lat. *pedatus*, pa. part. of *pedo* = to furnish with feet.]

Zool.: In some classifications an order of

Holothuroidea, which is then made a class of Echinodermata, the latter being considered a sub-kingdom.

pēd ate, *n.* [PEDATA.]
Bot.: Palmate, except that the two lateral lobes are themselves divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly to the same point as the rest, as the leaves of *Arum*, *Dracunculus*, *Helleborus niger*, &c. (*Lindeb.*)

pē dāt i, *pref.* [Lat. *pedatus*.]
Bot.: Pedate.

pē dāt i fid, *n.* [Mod. Lat. *pedatifidus*, *pref.* *pedati*, and *fidus* (pret. *fid*) = to cleave, to split, to divide.]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf. (*De Candolle*.)

pē dāt i lobed, *n.* [Pref. *pedati*, and Eng. *lobed*.]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided to an unequal depth. (*De Candolle*.)

pē dāt i nerved, *n.* [Pref. *pedati*, and Eng. *nerved*.]

Bot.: Having the ribs of a leaf pedate.

pē dāt i part-ite, *n.* [Pref. *pedati*, and Eng. *nerved*.]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided beyond the middle and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

pē dāt i scēt, *n.* [Pref. *pedati*, and Lat. *scetus*, pa. part. of *scio* = to cut.]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided down the middle and the lobes interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

pēd dēr, **pēd dār,** **pēd dare,** **pēd-dār,** *s.* [Eng. *ped*; *-er*.] A pedlar, a hawket.

pēd dle, **pedle,** *v. t. & t.* [PEDLAR.]

A. Intransitive:
1. To hawk small wares about; to travel about the country retailing small wares; to follow the occupation of a pedlar.
"The sheriff was duly fined for *peddling* without a license." —*Chambers Journal*, July, 18, 1879, p. 325.

2. To busy one's self about trifles; to trifle.
B. Trans.: To hawk about; to sell or retail in small quantities.
"It's a clear case that you've been trading and *peddling* Bala o' Kilmory on the highway." —*Chambers Journal*, July 18, 1879, p. 328.

pēd dlēr, *s.* [PEDLAR.]

pēd dlēr, *v. t.* [PEDDLER, *s.*] To hawk about.
"Why *peddlers* at thou thus thy muse?" —*Brown From a Friend to the Author*.

pēd dlēr ŷ, *s.* [PEDLARY.]

pēd dlīng, *n.* [PEDDLE.] Petty, trifling, insignificant.
"To rely upon the miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce." —*Baucke On a Republic*, Peace, let. 3.

pēd ēr ast, *s.* [Fr. *pederaste*, from Gr. *παιδεραστῆς* (*paiderastēs*), from *παῖς* (*païs*), genit. *παῖδος* (*païdos*) = a boy, and *ἐραῶν* (*erāōn*) = to love.] One addicted to pederasty; a sodomite.

pēd ēr ast-ic, *n.* [Gr. *παιδεραστικός* (*paiderastikos*), from *παιδεραστῆς* (*paiderastēs*) = a pederast (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to pederasty.

pēd ēr as tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *pederastie*, from Gr. *παιδεραστία* (*paiderastia*), from *παιδεραστῆς* (*paiderastēs*) = a pederast (q.v.).] The crime against nature; sodomy.

pēd ē rēr-o, **pāt ē rēr-o,** *s.* [Sp., from *pedra* (Lat. *petra*; Gr. *πέτρος* (*petros*)) = a stone, from stones being used as the charge, before the invention of balls.] A swivel gun. [PAUCIBLE.]

pēd ē script, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *script* (q.v.).] Marks given or made by the feet, as in kicking.

pēd ēs tal, **ped es tall,** *s.* [Sp. *pedestal*, from Ital. *pedestallo*, from *pede* (Lat. *pedem*, accus. of *pes*) = a foot, and *stallo* = a stable, a stall, from Ger. *stall*; O. Fr. *pedestal*.]

1. *Arch.:* An insulated basement or support for a column, a statue, or a vase; the lower member of a pillar, named by the Greeks

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère: pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, sōn: mūte, eūb, eūre, unite, eūr, rūle, fūll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā: qu = kw.

stylobates and stereobates. In classical architecture it consists of three divisions—the base, or foot, next the ground, the dado, forming the main body, and the cornice, or sur-base moulding at the top.

"Build him a pedestal, and say, 'Stand there, And be our admiration and our praise.'"
—*Caesar's Task*, v. 25.

2. Mach.: The standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns.

3. Railway: A casting secured to the truck-frame and having vertical guides for the journal-boxes of the axles, which rise and fall in the pedestals as the springs collapse and expand.

pedestal-cover, s.

Mach.: The cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. [PILLOW-BLOCK.]

pedestal table, s. A writing table supported on pedestals containing drawers.

pēd-ēs-tal, v. l. [PEDESTAL, s.] To place or set on a pedestal; to support as a pedestal. "So stands a statue, pedestal sublime, Only that it may wave the thunder off."
—*R. Browning's Bolshaitzoff's Adventure*.

pēd-ēs-trī-āl, a. [Lat. *pedester*, *p. destris*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *pedestre*; Sp. & Ital. *pedestre*.] Pertaining to the foot or feet.

pēd-ēs-trī-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *pedestrial*; -ly.] In a pedestrial manner; on foot.

pēd-ēs-trī-an, a. & s. [PEDESTRIAN.]

A. As adj.: Going on foot; walking; performed on foot: as, a *pedestrian* journey, a *pedestrian* competition.

B. As substantive:

1. One who journeys on foot.

"Pedestrians are beholden to the Railway Company for the use of its bridge. —*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 504.

2. One who walks or races on foot for a wager or a prize.

pēd-ēs-trī-an-ism, s. [Eng. *pedestrian*; -ism.] The act or practice of walking; walking or racing on foot; the profession of a pedestrian.

"Since the palmy days of *pedestrianism* no runner has been showing greater claims to prominence. —*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

pēd-ēs-trī-an-ize, v. l. [Eng. *pedestrian*; -ize.] To walk or travel on foot; to practice walking.

pēd-ēs-trī-ōūs, a. [Lat. *pedester* = *pedestrian*.] Going or moving on foot; not winged.

"Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrian* animals. —*Bacon's Judge Errours*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

pēd-ē-tēn-tōūs, a. [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot; *tēnō* = to try, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Trying with the feet; hence, proceeding cautiously; advancing tentatively.

pēd-ē-tēs, s. [Gr. *πηδῆτης* (*pedētēs*) = a leaper; *πηδάω* (*pedāō*) = to leap.]

Zool.: The name given by Illiger to, and more generally used for, the genus called by F. Cuvier *Helanys* (q.v.).

pēd-ē-tī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pedet*(es); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Dipodidae, with the single genus *Pedetes* or *Helanys*.

pēd-ī, pref. [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] Connected with or resembling a foot.

pēd-ī-çĕl, s. [Fr. *pedicelle*; O. Fr. *pedicula*, from Lat. *pediculus*, acc. of *pediculus*, dimm. of *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Sp. *pediculo*; Ital. *pedicella*.]

Bot. (P.): The ultimate ramifications of a peduncle. They bear the flowers.

"The cause of the budding green [all the winter] is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the *pedicles* of them." —*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*, s. 592.

pēd-ī-çĕl-lār-ī-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *pedicell*(us) = a little louse, used here = a little foot; fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The Echinodermita . . . are furnished with remarkable organs, called *pedicellæ*, which consist, when well-developed, of a triad of forceps—that is, of one formed of three serrated arms, neatly fitting together, and placed on the summit of a flexible stem moved by muscles. These forceps can seize firmly hold of any object. . . . But there is no doubt that besides removing dirt of all kinds they subserve other functions; and one of these apparently is defence." —*Nurcia's Orig. Species* (ed. 1868), p. 101.

pēd-ī-çĕl-late, a. [Eng. *pedicel*; -ate.] Having a pedicel; supported by a pedicel, as a flower.

pēd-ī-çĕlled, a. [Eng. *pedicel*; -ed.] The same as PEDICELLATE (q.v.).

pēd-ī-çĕl-lī-na, s. [Mod. Lat. *pedicell*(us) = in the sense of a small foot (in Class. Lat. = a little louse); Lat. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: A genus of marine Polyzoa having the anus within the area of the lophophore (q.v.). The arms of the tentacular arch are united at their extremities; the tentacles are soft and fleshy.

pēd-ī-çle, s. [PEDICEL.]

Anot.: The anterior portion of the half of a vertebral arch. It is rounded and narrow. (*Quain*.)

pēd-ī-çlar, a. [Lat. *pedicularis*, from *pediculus* = a louse; Fr. *pediculair*.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

"Undergoing penance . . . in louseborne *pedicular* form." —*Southey's Doctor*, ch. viii.

pēd-ī-çlār-is, s. [Lat. = pertaining to lice, from the idea that sheep feeding upon it became thus affected.]

1. **Bot.**: Lousewort; a genus of Empressæe (q.v.). Herbs parasitic upon roots; calyx somewhat leafy, inflated, five cleft, or unequally two or three-lobed, jagged; upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, and the lower one plane, three-lobed; stamens didynamous; ovules many; capsule compressed, two-celled; seeds angular. Known species more than 100. British species two, *Pedicularis vulgaris* and *P. sylvatica*, the former with dull pink, the latter with rose-coloured flowers. The flowers, leaves, &c., turn black on drying. The pounded leaves of *P. pinnatifida*, a Himalayan species, are given in hæmorrhæmorrhæ. 2. **Pathol.**: The genus occurs in the Pleurocœne.

pēd-ī-çlate, a. & s. [PEDICULATE.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Having a peduncle or pedicel.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the family Pediculati (q.v.).

"*Pediculates* are found in all seas." —*Günther's Study of Fishes*, p. 469.

pēd-ī-çlā-tī, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pediculus* = a little foot; *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Zool.: A family of Acanthopterygii (q.v.). Head and anterior part of the body very large, and without scales. The carpal bones are prolonged, forming a sort of arm, terminating in the pectoral; pseudobranchiæ generally absent. They are universally distributed. The habits of all are equally sluggish and inactive; those found near the coast lie on the bottom of the sea, holding on with their arm-like pectoral fins by seaweed or stones, between which they are hidden; those of pelagic habits attach themselves to floating seaweed or other objects, and are at the mercy of wind and current. Chief genera: Lophius, Ceratias, Himantolophus, Melanocetus, Antennarius, and Malthæ.

pēd-ī-çlā-tion, s. [Lat. *pediculus* = a louse.]

Pathol.: A disease in which the body becomes covered with lice; the lousy distemper; phthiriasis.

pēd-ī-çlūe, s. [PEDECULE.]

Botany:

1. The filament of an anther.

2. A pedicel (q.v.).

pēd-ī-çlū-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *pedicell*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Zool.: The sole family of the sub-order Pedicellina (q.v.).

pēd-ī-çlū-na, s. pl. [Lat. *pedicell*(us); neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: True Lice; a sub-order of Rhynchota, of which it is the lowest type. Antennæ five-pointed, mouth consisting of a fleshy sheath; thorax small, segments indistinct, abdomen oval. No wings and no metamorphosis. [LOUSE, PEDICULES.]

pēd-ī-çlū-s, a. [Lat. *pediculus*, from *pediculus* = a louse.] Covered with lice; lousy; pedicular. (*Dobker's Sittirama*.)

pēd-ī-çlūs, s. [Lat.]

1. **Bot.**: [PEDICELL, 1.]

2. **Zool.**: The typical genus of the family Pedicellina (q.v.). [LOUSE.]

pēd-ī-form, a. [Pref. *pedi-*, and Eng. *form*; *Zool.*: Shaped like a foot. (*Gloss. to Darwin's Anat. Invertebrate Animals*.)

pēd-ī-gĕr-ōūs, a. [Pref. *pedi-*; Lat. *gero* = to carry, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Having feet or legs; bearing foot or legs.

pēd-ī-groç, pēd-e-groç, pēd-ī-grow, pēd-e-growe, pēd-e-gru, pēd-e-grew, pēd-y-gru, pēt-y-growe, pēt-y-gru, pēt-y-grw, pēd-ī-gro, pēt-y-greu, s. & a. [Etym. unknown, prob. Fr.; guesses wild and unsatisfactory. (*Skeat's Danish Etym. Dict.*)]

A. As subst.: A line of ancestors; descent, lineage, genealogy; a register or table of descent; a genealogical tree or table.

B. As adj.: Having a pedigree; of pure descent.

"No doubt the same cause has some effect in lowering the price of pedigree cattle." —*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

pēd-ī-ån-thūs, s. [Gr. *πέδιλον* (*pedilon*) = a sandal, and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower. So called because the involucres resemble a slipper.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiacæ. A decoction of *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* and *P. purgans* (the Jewlash) is given in syphilis and gonorrhœa. The root is emetic. The species were originally from America.

pēd-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pedil*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Zool.: A family of Heterocerine Beetles, subtribe Stenelythæ. The fore feet in both sexes are the same thickness as the rest; the antennæ are inserted in an emargination of the eyes. There are two British genera and six species.

pēd-ī-lūs, s. [Gr. *πέδιλον* (*pedilon*) = a sandal, from *πέδη* (*pedē*) = a fetter.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pedilina (q.v.).

pēd-ī-lū-vy, s. [Pref. *pedi-*, and *luo* = to wash, to bathe.] The act of bathing the feet; a bath for the feet.

pēd-ī-mæne, a. [PEDEMANI.] The same as PEDIMANUS (q.v.).

pēd-īm-a-nī, s. pl. [Pref. *pedi-*, and Lat. *manus* = the hand.]

Zool.: A mammalian family or group adopted by Vieq. d'Azur and Blainville, comprehending those animals "of which the feet, having the thumb opposable, are thus converted into a kind of hand." (*Mayer*.)

pēd-īm-a-noūs, a. [PEDEMANI.] Belonging to or connected with the kipped family or group Pedimani; having the hallux opposable.

pēd-ī-mēnt, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably ultimately from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot. *Skeat* suggests that the true form is *pediment*, from Lat. *pedimentum* = a prop for supporting weak trees, &c., from *pedo* = to prop, from *pes* = a foot.]

Arch.: The triangular plane or surface formed by the vertical termination of a roof consisting of two sloping sides. The pediment is bounded by three cornices, viz., a horizontal one, beneath it, forming its base, and two sloping or raking ones, as they are technically termed. [TEMPLE.] Besides sculpture within them, pediments are frequently surmounted at their angles and apex with low pedestals, upon which statuary is placed. In Italian, and modern architecture generally, the pediment is employed as a mere decoration for the dressings of both doors and windows. Pediments are generally placed only over the windows of the principal floor of a building. Window pediments are either angular or curved (*i. e.*, segmental), and both forms are frequently introduced together.



ped i mént al, *a.* [Eng. *pediment*; *sal.*] Pertaining to or relating to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

ped i œ çõ tós, *s.* [Gr. *pedion* (*pedion*) = a plain, and *oikion* (*oikion*) = a dweller.] One of the Sharp-shinned Sparrows; a genus of Trochilidae, with one species, *Pedionochus phainopepla*, and a variety, *P. columbianus*, to which specific distinction is sometimes given. Habitat, British North America, from Hudson Bay Territory south to Lake Superior, and west to Alaska and British Columbia. They resemble the Pinnated Grosbeak in habit. Their plumage—white, black, and brassy yellow—harmonizes with the colour of the soil, and is probably a protection from hawks and owls. (*Birds, Brewer, A Reference*.)

ped i pãlp, [PEDEPALP.]
1. Any individual of the order Pedipalpi (q.v.).
2. *C. v. p.* *A. v. p.*: A term employed by Leach for that part of the mouth which has been called external palpi by Fabricius and external footjaw by Latreille.

ped i pãl pi, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pedi*, and Lat. *palpi*.] [PAPPI.]
1. *Zool.*: An order of Arachnida, corresponding to Hershey's Athogastera (q.v.). It contains two families, Scorpionidae and Phytididae.
2. *Bot.*: From the Cord measures onward.

ped i pãl pous, *s.* [Eng. *pedipalp*; *ous*.] Of or pertaining to the Pedipalpi; resembling a pedipalp.

ped i rême, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and *remis* = an oar.] A crustacean using its feet as oars. (*Goodrich, Partur.*)

ped is se quant, *s.* [Lat. *pedissequens*, *pedis* = a foot, and *sequens* = to follow.] A follower.
"Fled to the rear up his blood and flesh to the rage of the chevrons and velocipetors of the hunting goddess Diana." *Epics, Panderford's Beasts*, p. 126.

ped lar, **ped lar**, **ped diër**, **ped lare**, [Eng. *pedlar*; *er*.] One who travels about retailing small wares; a hawkler, a traveling chapman.

"Doubtless the author of this libel was some vagabond hawkler or pedlar." *Blackleg, Topsy*, l. 306.

pedlar's basket, *s.* Ivy-leaved snapdragon.

pedlar's french, *s.* Cant language; any unintelligible jargon.

ped-lar-ism, *s.* [Eng. *pedlar*; *-ism*.] Petty dealing; pedlary. (*E. Brown's Works*, i. 188.)

ped-lar-y, **ped ler y**, *s.* [Eng. *pedlar*; *-y*.]
1. Small wares hawked about by a pedlar.
2. The business or occupation of a pedlar.
3. Trifling, trickery.

"Look with good judgment into these their deceitful pedlars." *Milton's Of Reform in England*, bk. ii.

ped lër éss, *s.* [Eng. *pedlar*; *-ess*.] A female pedlar.

"Some folk can burlet upon, first since the terrible statute recorded by statute, and is turned pedlar." *Greene's Works*, i. 100.

ped ling, *a.* [PEBLING.]

pe do bãp tism, *s.* [PEDOBAPTISM.]

pe do bãp tist, *s.* [PEDOBAPTIST.]

ped ô mân çy, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot, and Gr. *ματρία* (*matrion*) = physics, divination.] Divination by examination of the soles of the feet.

ped ôm e tær, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] A pace-measuring instrument to count the steps. Small pedometers, to be worn on the person, consist of a train of wheels in a small case, and each wheel registers the number of impulses derived from a cord attached to the foot. In this form it becomes a register of the number of paces.

ped ô met ric, **ped ô met ric al**, *a.* [Lat. *pes* = a foot, and Eng. *metric* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or ascertained by a pedometer.

ped ô mô tive, *a.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *motor*.] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or feet acting on a pedal, treadle, &c.

ped ô mô tær, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *motor* (q.v.).] A velocipede.

pe dot rô phy, *s.* [PEDEPORPHY.]

pe dùn cle, *s.* [Low Lat. *pedunculus*, dimin. from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; in Class. Lat. = a louse.]
1. *Bot.*: A flower stalk. Besides the flowers, it often has bracts, but no true leaves.
2. *Zool.*: (1) The stalk of any fixed animal, as a barnacle; (2) The muscular process by which some Brachiopoda are attached.

peduncle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Bot.: A term sometimes used of a peduncle springing from a lateral bud, as in *Phytolago media*.

pe dùn eled (eled as **kel**ed), *a.* [Eng. *peduncle* (v.); *-ed*.] The same as PEDUNCULATE (q.v.).

pe dùn eu lar, *a.* [Fr. *pedunculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.

pe dùn eu late, **pe dùn eu lát éd**, *a.* [Eng. *peduncle* (v.); *ed*, *ed*.] *Bot.*: Having a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; suspended or supported by a stalk.

pedunculated cirripedes, *s. pl.* *Zool.*: The family Leptolide (q.v.). [BAR-SACLE.]

peê, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Naut.: The point of an anchor-arm which penetrates the ground; the bill.

peê, *v. i.* [Prob. allied to *peep* or *peer*.] To look with one eye; to peep.

peê ble, *s.* [PEBBLE.]

peê ge, *s.* [PEEGE, *s.*]
1. A fortified fabric or place, as a castle, a fort.

"Hope of Cayn
Which by the ransack of that *peer* they should attain."
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 14

2. A ship
"The wondrous Argo, which in venturous *peer*
First through the Euxine seas bore all the flower of Greece."
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 44

3. A cup, a drinking-vessel.

peêged, *a.* [Eng. *peer* = piece; *-ed*.] Imperfect.
"Her *peered* pyreons bene not so in flight."
Spenser, Shepherds Calendar, October

peêd, *a.* [PEE, *v.*] Blind of one eye.

peêk, *s.* [PEAK.]

peêk-y, *a.* [PEAKY.] A term applied to timber and trees, in which the first symptoms of decay are shown. (*American*.)

peel (1), ***pil i en**, ***pill en**, ***pill**, ***pyll**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *peeler* = to pill or peel, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Sp. *pelar*; Ital. *pellare*.]
A. Transitive:

1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind off; to bark, to flay; to strip by drawing or pulling off the skin; to debarbate, to pare.
"The skillful shepherd *peeled* the certain wands."
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3

2. To strip or pull off; to remove by stripping.
"The bark *peeled* from the lofty pine."
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece, l. 167.

3. To strip in any way. [Cf. PEEL (2), *v.*]
"Whether its territory had a little more or a little less *peeled* from its surface." *Barker, On a Republic*, p. 14.

4. To take off. (*Shant*).
"I got into bed, and under cover *peeled* off one by one, those pieces of clothing." *Field*, April 4, 1855.

B. Intransitive:
1. To lose the skin or rind; to come off in thin flakes; as, Bark *peels* off a tree.
2. To undress. (*Shant*)

peel (2), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *peeler* = to pillage.] [PEEL (3), *v.*] To pillage, to plunder, to rob
"Peeling their provinces." *Milton, P. R.*, iv. 136

peel (1), *s.* [PEEL (1), *v.*] The skin or rind of anything; as, the *peel* of an orange.

peel-corn, *s.* [HULL-OAT.]

peel (2), ***pele**, ***peelo**, *s.* [Fr. *pele*; O. Fr. *pele*, from Lat. *pala* = a spade, a shovel, a pick.]

1. *Baking*: A wooden shovel with a long handle, used by bakers in putting loaves into and withdrawing them from the oven.
"A notable hot baker 'twas, when he ply'd the *peel*." *Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, li. 2.

2. *Print*: A similarly shaped implement for hanging wet sheets of paper on lines to dry.
3. *Naut.*: The wash of an oar.

peel (3), ***pele**, ***pell**, *s.* [Welsh *pill* = a tower, a fort; MAUX *peley*.] A fortified tower; a fortress, a fort. They were constructed generally of earth and timber, strengthened by palisades. Peels are frequent on the Scottish border, and were formerly used as residences for the chiefs of the smaller septs, and as places of defence against marauders.
"The Svã villages are composed of innumerable little towers, like the *peels* of the Northumbrian border." *Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1884.

peel-house, **peel tower**, *s.* A peel.

peel (1), *s.* [A variant of *peer*, *s.*] An equal, a match.

peel (5), *s.* [PEAL, *s.*]

peeled, *a.* [Eng. *peel* (1), *v.*; *-ed*.]
1. *Lat.*: Having the skin or rind stripped off.
2. *Fig.*: Bald-headed; shaven.
"Peel'd priest, dost thou command me to be shut out?" *Shakspeare, A Henry VI.*, i. 3.

peeled-néss, ***peeld nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *peel* (1); *-ness*.] Baldness.
"Disease, scab, and *peeldness*." *Holland, Cronden*, ii. 143.

peel ér (1), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who peels, skins, strips, or flays.

peel ér (2), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who pillages, plunders, or robs; a plunderer, a pillager.
"Yet eets with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the master and worse to the ground."
Tusser, January's Husbandry, § 51

peel-ér (3), *s.* [See extract.] A nickname first applied to the Irish constabulary, and afterwards, for similar reasons, given also to members of the English police.
"His [Sir Robert Peel] greatest services to Ireland as secretary was the institution of the original Irish constabulary, nicknamed after him 'Peelers.'" *Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xviii. 437.

peel-íng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [PEEL (1), *v.*]
A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).
B. *As substantive*:

1. The act of stripping the skin, rind, or bark off.
2. That which is peeled or stripped off; a peel.

peeling-iron, *s.* The same as BARKING-IRON (q.v.).

Peel ites, *s. pl.* [Named after Sir Robert Peel, born Feb. 5, 1788, Prime Minister in 1834 and 1841, died July 2, 1850.]

Hist.: The party which adhered to Sir Robert Peel when he was deserted by the bulk of the Conservatives on account of his having repealed the Corn Laws, June 26, 1846. The most distinguished ultimately was Mr. afterwards the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; others were Sir James Graham, Sidney (afterwards Lord) Herbert, &c. They all tended more or less in a Liberal direction, and Mr. Gladstone became the head of the Liberal party.

"The *Peelites* and the Protectionists were divided like the Liberals and the Parnellites row." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1855, 14.

peên, *s.* [Ger. *pinne*.] The sharp point of a tannin's hammer. Also written *pinne* or *piend*.

peênge, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. *pijn* = pain; *pijnen* = to torture.] To whine, to complain. (*Scotch*.)

"That useless *peening* thing o' a lassie there at Edinburgh." *Scott's Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

peep (1), ***pip en**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *pepier* = to peep; Fr. *piper* = to whistle or chirp, as a lark, from Lat. *pipo*, *pipio* = to peep, to chirp; cf. Gr. *πιπιεω*, *πιπιεω* (*pipieō*, *pipieō*) = to chirp.] To cry or chirp as a chicken or young lark; to cheep, to chirp, to pipe.

"As one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth, and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth or *peeped*." *Isaiah*, x. 14.

fate, **fat**, **fare**, **amidst**, **whát**, **fáll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêtt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pinc**, **pit**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **were**, **wolf**, **work**, **whòt**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **eüb**, **eüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rûle**, **fúll**; **trý**, **Syrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

peep (2), * **peepe**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *pipier*; Duin. *pippe* = to shoot out.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make the first appearance; to begin to appear; to begin to show or become visible. "Astriling [look] first, just *peeped* above the ground." *Lloyd To See McWhinbery.*
2. To look through, or as through a crevice; to pry; to look narrowly or slyly. "Why pryest thou through my window? Leave thy *peeping*." *Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, l. 108.*

B. Trans.: To make visible slyly or carefully; to show.

"There is not a dangerous action upon *peep* out his head." *Shakesp. 2 Henry IV, i. 2.*

peep (1), *s.* [PEEP (1).] The cry or chirp of a chicken; a chirping.

peep (2), *s.* [PEEP, *v.*]

1. The first appearance.
2. A look through, or as through a crevice; a sly look. "With what art and he contrives *A peep* at Nature, when he can no more." *Cooper's Task, iv. 779.*

peep bo, *s.* A child's game; bo-peep.

peep hole, peeping hole, *s.* A hole or crevice through which one may look or peep without being discovered.

"The *peep holes* in his crest." *Prior Alma, ii. 182.*

Peep o' day boys, *s. pl.* A name given to the Irish insurgents of 1784, from their visiting the houses of the loyal Irish in search of arms at early dawn.

peep show, *s.* A small show of pictures viewed through a small hole or opening fitted with a magnifying lens.

peep er (1), *s.* [Eng. *peep* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] A chicken which has just broken out of the shell.

peep er (2), *s.* [Eng. *peep* (2), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who peeps or pries. "What would I not give for a *peeper's* place at the meeting." *Kelley's Parsons's Wedding, v. 3.*
2. The eye. (*Slang*.) "They should wait to let the inmates close their *peepers*." *Roade's Never Let Us Meet to Meet, ch. xlviii.*

peep ing, *pr. par. & s.* [PEEP (2), *v.*]
peeping hole, *s.* [PEEP-HOLE.]

peē-pūl, pip-pūl, *s.* [Maharatta, &c. *puppāl*.] (See del.)

peepul tree, *s.*

Ind., &c.: *Ficus religiosa*, a tree deemed sacred by the Hindus, because Vishnu is said to have been born under its branches. It is, therefore, planted near temples and houses. If, however, it once establish itself in a crevice of an old wall, it sends a branch through the aperture, which, increasing in thickness, splits the wall and brings it down. The leaves of the peepul are heart-shaped and pointed at the apex. The first stalks are long and slender, causing the leaves to tremble like those of an aspen. Silkworms can be fed on its leaves, which, moreover, are used by the Arabs for tanning.

peēr, pere, per, *s.* [O. Fr. *per*, *peer* (Fr. *pair*), from Lat. *parere*, accus. of *par* = equal; Sp. *par* = equal, a peer; Ital. *pare*, *pari* = alike; *pari* = a peer.] [PAR.]

1. One of the same rank, standing, qualities, or character; an equal, a mate. "Their doubled ranks they bend From wing to wing, and half enclose him round With all his *peers*." *Milton's P. L., i. 618.*
2. An equal, a match. "Such a maid, that fancy ne'er In faintest vision formed her *peer*." *Scott's Robby, v. 26.*

3. A companion, a fellow, an associate.

"I neither know thee nor thy *peers*." *Wordsworth's To a Highland Girl.*

4. A member of the nobility; a nobleman. "Any gentleman might become a *peer*. The younger son of a *peer* was not a gentleman." *Merivale's Hist. Eng., ch. i.*

5. (1) *Peers of fess*:

Law: Vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his court, being equal in function.

(2) *House of Peers*: The House of Lords.

[**Lord** (1), *s.*, ¶.]

(3) *The Peers*: The House of Lords.

peēr (1), *v.t. & i.* [PEER, *s.*]
A. Trans.: To make equal; to match.

B. Intrans.: To contrive to be equal. He would have *peered* with God of blys." *MS Cantab., ff. 48, fo. 15.*

peēr (2), **pere**, *v.i.* [An abbreviation of Mod. Eng. *apere* = appear; Fr. *paraître*.] To appear; to come in sight; to become visible. "Like a dove's paper *peering* through a wick." *Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, 86.*

peēr (3), *v.i.* [Low Ger. *piere*, *piiren*, *pluere*.] To peep, to pry; to look narrowly. "And a little face at the window *Peers* out into the night." *Longfellow's Twilight.*

peēr, *n.* [POOR.]

peēr age (**āge** as **īg**), *s.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; *-age*.]

1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.

"Lords of parliament and peers of the realm . . . may have the benefit of their *peerage*." *Blackstone's Comment., bk. iv. ch. 27.*

2. The whole body of peers collectively; the nobility.

"Convoke the *peerage*, and the gods attest." *Pope's Homer, Iliad, i. 355.*

3. A book containing particulars of the titles, families, services, &c., of the nobility.

"Arthur Collins whose *peerage* is so eagerly sought after by bookworms and genealogists." *Daily Telegraph, Sept. 24, 1885.*

peēr dōm, *s.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; *-dom*.]

1. The dignity or state of a peer; peerage

2. A lordship.

"The Counts contain twelve *peerdoms* and as many baronies." *A Richard, iiii. 209.*

peēr-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; *-ess*.] The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, creation, or marriage. Ladies may in certain cases be peeresses in their own right, as by creation, or by inheritance of baronies which descend to heirs general.

"As to *peeresses*, there was no precedent for their trial." *Blackstone's Comment., bk. i. ch. 12.*

peēr iē, peēr-y, a. [Eng. *peer*, *v.*; *-iē*, *-y*.] Sharp-looking, envious, suspicious.

"You are so sly and *peery*." *Folding Amulet, bk. ii. ch. ix.*

peēr-ish, *a.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to a peer.

"Made a *peerish* example of." *North's Examen, p. 106.*

peēr lēss, pere less, *a.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; *-less*.] Without a peer or equal; unequalled, matchless. (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, i. 4.)

peēr lēss lȳ, peere-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *peerless*; *-ly*.] In a peerless or matchless manner or degree.

"Not so *peerlessly* to be detest ed." *Ben Jonson's Every Man out of His Humour, iv. 4.*

peēr lēss-ness, *s.* [Eng. *peerless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being peerless; matchlessness.

peēr-y, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A boy's spinning top, set in motion by the pull of a string.

"Many's the *peery* and the top I worked for him in my youth." *Scott's Antiquary, ch. xx.*

peēr-y, a. [PEERIE.]

peēs, *s.* [PEACE.]

peē-shōō, *s.* [Prob. N. Amer. Indian.]
Zool.: The Canadian Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

peē-sō rēh, *s.* [Maharatta.]

Zool.: *Tragulus menina*.

peēt-wēēt, *s.* [From the cry, cf. *Peewit*.]
Ornith.: *Tringoides macularius*. (Amer.)

peēv-ish, pev-ech, pev-isch, pev-ysh, peyv-esshe, pev-yeh, a. [Etyim. doubtful; prob. of onomatopoeic origin; cf. Lowland Scotch *peu* = to make a plaintive noise; Dan. dial. *piiver* = to whimper.]

1. Of strong will; obstinate, unbending, self-willed, stubborn.

"A *peevish*, self-willed harlotry." *Shakesp. 1 Henry IV, iii. 1.*

2. As those who are strong-willed and uncompliant are constantly meeting with opposition trying to their tempers, the word *peevish* came to mean fretful in temper; easily vexed; querulous, petulant.

"To rock the cradle of her *peevish* babe." *Wordsworth's Excursion, bk. viii.*

3. Expressing or characteristic of discontent or fretfulness; as, a *peevish* answer.

4. Silly, childish, trifling.

"To send such *peevish* tokens to a king." *Shakesp. 1 Henry VI, v. 3.*

peēv-ish lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *peevish*; *-ly*.] In a peevish manner; fretfully, petulantly.

"You *peevishly* threw it to her." *Shakesp. Twelfth Night, ii. 2.*

peēv-ish-ness, peev-is-ness, pev-ysh-ness, *s.* [Eng. *peevish*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being peevish, strong-willed, stubborn, unbending, or petulant.

"In case the Romans upon an island *peevishness* and enervated petulance of theirs should not hear reason." *P. Holland's Log, p. 132.*

2. A disposition to murmur or complain; fretfulness, querulousness, petulance.

"To me perverse suspicion he gave way." *No language, petulances, but vain complaint.* *Wordsworth's Lycouron, bk. vii.*

peē-wit, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] [PEWIT.] The Lapwing (q.v.).

peg, pegge, *s.* [Dan. *pjā* (pl. *pijpe*) = a pike, a spike; Sw. *pin* = a prick, a spike; Corn. *peg* = a prick; Welsh *pin* = a point, a peak; cogn. with Eng. *peck, pock, and pilck*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A wooden nail or pin on which to hang things, as coats, &c.

2. A small pin or pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards, &c., together, marking out ground, fastening the soles of boots and shoes, &c.

"The *pegs* and nails in a great building are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together." *Ashtonia's Spectator.*

3. A blow.

"*Pegs* on the stomach without number." *Smollett's Roderick Random, ch. xxvii.*

4. A step, a degree.

"To some papal authority to the highest *peg*." *Barron's The Pope's Supremacy.*

5. A subject on which to base a statement or article; an excuse.

"A *peg* whereon to hang an account of a hunt break fast." *Fiehl, Oct. 17, 1882.*

II. Tech.: A small round piece of wood or metal, placed in a hole, or two holes, so as to be capable of being turned round, and pierced to receive that end of a string of wire which is not fixed.

"You are well 'till now; but I'll let down *The pegs* that make this music." *Shakesp. Othello, ii. 1.*

• To take one down a *peg*, to take one a *peg lower*: To humiliate, degrade, or depress a person. [PEG-TANKARD.]

"The brilliant young athlete wanted taking down a *peg*." *Literary World, Feb. 3, 1882.*

peg ladder, *s.* A ladder with but one standard, into or through which cross-peeces are inserted. It is usually fixed.

peg tankard, *s.* A kind of tankard in use in the sixteenth century. It held two quarts, and was divided by seven *pegs* or pans, one above the other, into eight equal portions.

peg top, *s.*

1. A child's toy; a variety of top.

"We may form the best idea of such a motion by noticing a child's *peg-top*, when it spins not upright." *Herschel's Astronomy (ed. 5th), § 317.*

2. (*Pl.*): A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and narrowing towards the bottom.

"*Pegtop* and a black bowler hat." *H. Kingsley's Rivenhoe, ch. lxxi.*

peg, v.t. & i. [PEG, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To put pegs into; to fasten with pegs as, To *peg* boots or shoes.

2. To throw with the hand, as, To *peg* stones. (*Colloquial*.)

3. To continue, to restrict, to limit; to tie down.

B. Intrans.: To work hard and diligently. (*With unity, of, or on*.)

"George had up to this time been *pegging away* with dogged perseverance." *Daily Telegraph, Sept. 14, 1885.*

peg an ite, *s.* [Gr. *πηγαίον* (*pih-gaiōn*) = the herb ite; still, *-ite* (*Alva*).]

Min.: An orthochoic mineral, occurring in encrustations of small crystals at Striebs, near Freiberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3 to 3½; sp. gr. 2.49 to 2.50; lustre, glassy; colour, shades of green to greenish-white; streak, white. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 31.1; alumina, 45.2; water, 23.7 = 100; resulting formula, (Al₂O₃)₂PO₅ + 6H₂O.

pe gan um, s. [Lat. *pegula*, Gr. *πηγυλον* (*pegylon*) = 'eye']

Bot.: A genus of Zygophyllaceae. *Peganum harmala*, a strongly scented plant, with dense foliage, has alternate, sessile, dark leaves, which it covers with greenish wax; fifteen stamens, and capsular fruit with three valves. A bush, one to three feet high, found in Spain, Hungary, North Africa, Arabia, Cashmere, the Himalayas, &c. In Turkey its seeds are used as a vermifuge and a spice, also for dyeing red. The dye was imported into England from the Crimea till superseded by aniline. Native Indian doctors give the seeds as narcotics; a decoction of the leaves in rheumatism, &c.; the powdered root mixed with mustard oil to destroy vermin in the hair. It is the Syrian rue of English gardens.

pē gā sē an, pēg ā sē an, p. [PELAGUS] 1. *Lat.*: Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift, speedy. 2. *Fig.*: Pertaining or relating to poetry; poetical.

pē gā s i dō, s. [Lat. *pegus* (*pe*), fem. pl. adi. suff. *-ido*] *Ichth.*: A family of Acanthopterygii; its natural affinities are not yet clearly understood, but in some of its characters it resembles the Cataphracti.

Pēg ā sūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Πηγασος* (*Pegaseos*), Fr. *Pégase*]

1. *Ordnatura Linnæus*: 1. *Lat.*: In the same sense as II. 2. 2. *Figuratively*: (1) A steed, a horse. (Used in burlesque.) (2) The muse; 'the poetic faculty.' Each spur has peded *Pegaspuræ* And byrne and black inhuman an equal race. *Burns* - *English Bards; a Scotch Reviewer*

II. *Teleologically*: 1. *Astron.*: The Flying Horse; one of the twenty ancient Northern constellations, bounded on the north by Lacerta and Andromeda, on the south by Aquarius, on the east by Pisces, and on the west by Equuleus and Delphinus. It is on the meridian in September at midnight; a Pegasus is Markab, β Pegasus is Scheat, and γ Pegasus is Algeib (*q.v.*). These with an Andromeda constitute the great square of Pegasus. About thirty stars are visible within it here; in the clearer sky of the south of Europe about a hundred.

2. *Class. Mythol.*: A winged steed which sprang forth from the neck of Medusa after her head had been severed by Perseus; so called because born near the sources (*πηγαι*) of Ocean. As soon as he was born he flew up-ward, and fixed his abode on Mount Helicon, where, with a blow of his hoofs, he produced the fountain Hippocrene.

3. *Ichth.*: The only genus of the family Pegasidae. Pectoral fins broad, horizontal, large, composed of simple rays, sometimes spines. Upper part of the snout produced. Four spines, one known; all very small fishes, probably living on sandy shoal places near the coast.

pēg ger, s. [Eng. *peg*, *v.*; *s.*] One who pegs or fastens with pegs.

pēg giŋg, p. [PEG, *v.*, & *s.*] [PEG, *v.*] A. & B. *As subst.*: *Lat.* *pegula*, *adi.* *pegulip*, *adi.* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*: 1. The act of fastening with a peg or pegs. 2. The act of throwing.

pegging awl, s. *Ammer*, *awl*: A stiff four-sided awl for making holes to receive the pegs.

pegging jack, s. An implement for holding a horse's shoe, and varying its position while being pegged.

pegging rammer, s. *Fennel*, *v.*: A pointed rammer for packing the sand in moulting.

pegh, v. [PEGH]

pēgm (or silent), **pēg mā, pegme, s.** [Lat. *pegmat*, from Gr. *πηγμα* (*peigma*), from *πηγναι* (*pegnai*) = to fasten.]

1. A sort of moving machine in the old days.

2. In the eastern parts of the *peuce* - *Woodman*, *Keel* *Journal* *Exhibition*

2. A speech spoken from a *pegh*. (*Woodman*; *Waldens Letters*, 11.)

pēg mā tite, s. [Gr. *πηγμα* (*peigma*), *genit.* *πηγματός* (*peigmatos*) = anything fastened together; suff. *-ē* (*PE*) *v.*]

Etymol.: The same as Graphie Granite (*q.v.*). Some petrologists include under this name all granites of very large grain, which contain cavities in which crystals of accessory minerals occur very abundantly, such as tourmaline, topaz, beryl, &c.

pēg māt ō lte, s. [Gr. *πηγμα* (*peigma*); *genit.* *πηγματός* (*peigmatos*); a framework, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Gr. *πηγμαλίθος*.]

M. n.: A name given by Breithaupt to the ordinary varieties of orthoclase felspar (*q.v.*).

pēg min, s. [Gr. *πηγμα* (*peigma*) = a coagulum; *ite* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: A peculiar protein substance, containing sulphur, obtained by Thomson from the blood of men and horses, by washing with cold water, and exhausting the dried residue with alcohol and ether.

* **pēg ō māt cŷ, s.** [Gr. *πηγή* (*pege*) = a fountain, and *μαρτεία* (*martēia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by fountains.

Pē gū ān, n. & s. [See *det.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Pegu, in Burmah, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Pegu.

Pēh lə vi, Pēh-la vi, Pah la vi, s. [From *Pehlou*, a district in Persia.]

Linguistics: A Persian sacred language, which succeeded the Zend and preceded the modern Persian. It was a development of the old Zend. The Zend Avesta was translated into it.

* **peinct, v.** [PAINT.]

* **peine, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *pena* = punishment.] Penalty, suffering, grief, torment.

* **peine forte et dure** [Lat. *pena forte et dura*, *phi.*]

Law: A penalty or punishment inflicted on those who, being charged with felony, remained mute, and refused to plead. It was introduced by the statute 3 Edward I. c. 12, and was vulgarly called pressing to death, whence there was in Newgate a place called the press-yard, where such penalty was inflicted.

"To return to the *peine forte et dure*, which was the English judgment for standing mute; it was that the prisoner be remanded to prison, and put in a low dark chamber, and be laid on his back on the bare floor, naked, unless where decency forbids; that there be placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, and more; that he have no sustenance, save only, on the first day, three morsels of the worst bread, and, on the second day, three draughts of standing water; that should he nearest to the prison-door, and in the situation this should be alternately by his duty died till he died, or, as anciently the judgment ran, till he answered. — *Blackstone Comment*, 10k iv. c. 25.

pein ture, s. [D. Fl.] [PAINTURE]

pei rām ē ter, pī rām ē tēr, s. [Gr. *πειρα* (*peira*) = a trial, an attempt, and Eng. *meter* (*q.v.*).] An instrument invented by Maclure to indicate the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads. It is a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

peī rās tic, n. [Gr. *πειραστικός* (*peirasitikos*), from *πειραω* (*peiraoō*) = to try.] Fitted for or pertaining to trial or testing; making trial or test; tentative.

* **peire, v. & s.** [A contract, of *apeire*.] [V. PAIRE.]

* **pēis ant, n.** [PESSE, *v.*] Heavy, weighty. "They did sustain Their *peisot* weight." *Andrian Jubth*, li. 82.

peise, peeze, s. [PESSE, *v.*] A weight, a poise.

peise, peize, v. [Fr. *peser* = to weigh.] [Post.] To weigh, to balance, to counterpoise. "All the wrongs that he therein could try Might not it *peise*." *Spenser*, *F. Q.* V. li. 46.

pēish-wa, pēsh wa, pēish-wah, s. [Mahatta.]

London Hist.: Originally the prime minister to the feudal sovereign of the Mahatta con-

federacy; but one of the Peishwahs, Balajee, elected "Mayor of the Palace" to his sovereign Sado, and, on the death of the latter (A.D. 1749), became virtual king. In May, 1818, Baji Rao, the last Peishwah, vanquished and a fugitive, surrendered to the British on receiving the promise of a large pension. He died about 1830. The infamous Nana Sahib claimed to be his successor, and, disappointed in his ambition, poisoned himself in 1857 by the massacres of Cawnpore

pēish wah ship, s. [Mahatta *peishwah* (*q.v.*); Eng. suff. *-ship*.] The office of dignity of the Peishwah.

Pei thō, s. [Gr. *Πεῖθω* (*Peithō*) = Persuasion, as a goddess.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 118.]

* **pē jōr ā tior, s.** [Lat. *pejoratus*, *pa. par.* of *peior* = to make worse; *peior* = worse.] *Pejoration*

"Pejoration as to the piety, peace, and honour of this nation. — *Madison* - *Lectures of the Church*, p. 133

* **pē jōr ā tīve, s.** [Lat. *peior* = worse.] *Pejora.*: A term applied to words which depreciate or lower the sense; thus *posterior* is a pejorative of *post*.

pē jōr i tŷ, s. [Lat. *peior* = worse.] Worse condition.

"This *pejority* of his state. — *Adams* - *Works*, ii. 65.

pē ka, pē kān (1), s. [PECAS.]

pē ka (2), s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Mustela pennanti*, Pennant's Marten, a North American species, larger than those found in Britain, being about four feet long, including the tail. Its face is dog-like; fur brown, with white patches on chest and belly. Its favourite food is said to be the Canadian Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*), but it often steals the fish used to bait traps, whence it is sometimes called the Fisher.

* **pēke, v.** [PEAK, *v.*]

pēk ōe, s. [Chinese = white-down.] A variety of fine black tea.

pē la, s. [Native name (?).] Chinese-wax (*q.v.*)

* **pēl āgē, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *pilus* = hair.] The coat or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool.

pē lā gī ā, s. [Fem. of Lat. *pelagiūs*; Gr. *πελαγίος* (*pelagios*) = of or belonging to the sea.] *Zoology*:

1. The typical genus of the family Pelagide (*q.v.*).

2. A genus of Molluscs, family Clitella.

pē lā gī ān (1), n. [Lat. *pelagus*; Gr. *πελαγός* (*pelagos*) = the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine.

Church Hist. & Ecclesiastical:

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Pelagius [B].

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The followers of Pelagius, a monk, probably of Welsh origin, first in high repute for genius, learning, and piety, who, going to Rome about A.D. 400, preceded, some five years later, to promulgate new views regarding original sin (*q.v.*) and free-grace (*q.v.*). He was the great opponent of St. Augustine, but there are two reasons why the teaching of Pelagius cannot be exactly ascertained: (1) It is gathered chiefly from the writings of his adversaries; (2) he was willing to adopt orthodox language, provided he might interpret it in his own fashion. Blunt (*Diet. Sects*, pp. 418-20) enumerates the following as his chief errors:

1. The denial of original sin, and, as a necessary consequence, its remission in baptism.
2. The denial of the necessity of grace.
3. The assertion of complete free will.
4. The possibility of a perfectly sinless man.
5. The existence of a middle state for infants dying unbaptized.
6. That Adam's fall injured himself only, and not his posterity.
7. That neither death nor sin passed upon all men by the fall of Adam.

His views were shared by an associate of his, another monk, Celestius, apparently an Irish-

man. Celestius was condemned for heresy in 412 by the Council of Carthage, and in 415 by a synod at Rome, and was banished by the emperor. He was again condemned by a synod at Rome in 430, and by the Council of Ephesus in 431. It is uncertain when he died. The controversy went on in a languishing manner till the seventh century. [SEMI-PELAGIAN.]

"Whilst the *Pelagian* never existed as a sect separate from the Church of *Antioch*, yet wherever *Antioch* has infected any part of the Church, there Pelagianism has sooner or later appeared; and the term Pelagian has been continued to denote those which imitate the effects of the Fall, and make man's nature's natural ability." — *Enges. Hist.* (ed. 9th), xviii, 47.

Pé-lá-gí-an ísh̄m, *s.* [Eng. *Pelagian*, *s.*; *-ism*.] The doctrines or teaching of Pelagius or the Pelagians.

pē-lāg-íc, *a.* [Lat. *pelagus*; Gr. *πελαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine; specific, in zoology, applied to animals which inhabit the open ocean.

¶ Haeckel points out that pelagic medusae, many floating molluscs, crustaceans, and even oceanic fishes are often of glassy transparency. This, Darwin thinks (*Descent of Man*, ed. 2nd, 261), is a protection to them against pelagic birds and other enemies.

pelagic fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Fishes which inhabit the surface and uppermost strata of the open ocean, which approach the shores only accidentally, or occasionally (in search of prey), or periodically (for the purpose of spawning). All pelagic fishes may be referred to one of the following orders: Chondropterygii, Acanthopterygii, Physostomi, Lophobranchii, Plectogonathii. (*Günther*.)

pē-lāg-í-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelagicus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: An order of *Lucernarida*. They have only one polypite, and an umbrella with marginal tentacles. It contains the reproductive elements.

pē-l-a-gíte, *s.* [Lat. *pelagus* = the sea; suff. *-ité* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested by Church for the manganese nodules dredged from a depth of 2,740 fathoms over a considerable area in the Pacific Ocean, in case they should, on further investigation, be accepted as a distinct mineral species. Structure concretionary, consisting of concentric layers, mostly possessing a nucleus of hard red clay, but in one case of pumice. Analyses showed a considerable variation in composition, but they appear to consist principally of binoxide of manganese, sesquioxide of iron, silica, and water.

pē-l-a-gō-nē-mēr-tí-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelagionemertes*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A group of *Nemertean*, living in the ocean. Body broad, gelatinous, and flattened.

pē-l-a-gor-nis, *s.* [Gr. *πελαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, and *ορνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Pelican: A genus of *Natoriace* Birds, allied to the Pelican, from the Miocene Tertiary of Europe.

pē-l-a-gō-saur, *s.* [PELAGOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus *Pelagosaurus* (q.v.).

pē-l-a-gō-sau-rūs, *s.* [Gr. *πελαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, and *σαυρος* (*saurus*) = a lizard.]

Pelican: A genus of *Amphicoelium* Crocodiles, from the Jurassic series.

pē-l-a-gō-síte, *s.* [After the Island of Pelagos (a), Mediterranean; suff. *-ité* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A substance, forming a thin varnish-like incrustation on limestone, dolomite, and other rocks. An analysis showed that it consisted of nearly 92 per cent. of carbonate of lime, with various impurities, and that it is not a mineral species.

pē-l-a-mis, *s.* [PELAMYS.]

Zool.: A genus of *Hydrophidae*, or Sea Snakes, with a single species, ranging from Madagascar to New Guinea, New Zealand, and Panama.

pē-l-a-mýs, *s.* [Gr. *πυλαμύς* (*pylamus*) = a young tunny fish; *πύλος* (*pylos*) = mud.]

Ichthy.: A genus of *Scombridae* (q.v.). First dorsal continuous, from seven to nine filets

behind dorsal and anal; the scales of the pectoral region form a comb. Five species are known, of which *Pelamys scabra* is common in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

pē-l-ar-gō, *prof.* [PELAGON-] (See compound.)

pelargo-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}CN$. A liquid prepared by boiling a mixture of octylic cyanide, potassic iodide, and alcohol. It boils at 206°, and has a sp. gr. of .8187 at 14°.

pē-l-ar-gōn-ate, *s.* [Eng. *pelargon* (v); *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of pelargonic acid (q.v.).

pelargonate of ethyl, *s.* [PELLARGONIC-ETHER.]

pē-l-ar-gōnc, *s.* [Eng. *pelargon* (v); suff. *-anc*.]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{34}O = C_8H_{17} \cdot C_9H_{17}O$. Octyl-pelargyl. A solid crystalline substance, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate. It is soluble in ether, from which it is deposited by spontaneous evaporation in large laminae. It is strongly attacked by fuming nitric acid.

pē-l-ar-gōn-ēnc, *s.* [Eng. *pelargon* (v); *-enc*.] [NONE.]

pē-l-ar-gōn-íc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *pelargon* (v); *-ic*.] (For def. see compound.)

pelargonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{34}O_2 = C_8H_{17} \cdot CO_2H$. Nonylic acid. A fatty acid occurring in the volatile oil of *Pelargonium roseum*, and readily prepared by distilling choline or oleic acid with nitric acid. It is a colorless oil, solid below 12°, boils at 254°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, and becomes yellow by keeping. The ammonium, potassium, and sodium salts are crystalline and soluble. Barium pelargonate, $C_{17}H_{34}Ba_2O_4$, forms white scales, having a pearly lustre, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, insoluble in alcohol.

pelargonic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{32}O_2 = (C_8H_{17} \cdot CO)_2O$. Pelargonic pelargonate. Obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on barium pelargonate. It is a colorless oil, lighter than water, solidifies at 0°, to a mass of fine needles, which melts at 5°, and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

pelargonic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{34}O_2 = C_8H_{17} \cdot (C_9H_{17}O)_2$. Pelargonate of ethyl. Obtained by mixing pelargyl chloride with alcohol, or by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas through an alcoholic solution of pelargonic acid. It is a colorless oil, sp. gr. 0.86, and boils at 216-218°. Heated with potash it is resolved into alcohol and potassium pelargonate.

pelargonic-pelargonate, *s.* [PELLARGONIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

pē-l-ar-gō-ní-um, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, the bill of which the capsules somewhat resemble; Ital. *pelargino*; Fr. *pelargone*.]

Bot.: A large genus of *Gramineæ* divided into about fifteen subgenera. The calyx is spurred, the corolla generally with five, four, or two petals, irregular, and the stamens ten, only seven to four perfect. Most of the species are from the Cape of Good Hope, one in the Canary Islands, one from Asia Minor, and a few from Australia. Extensively cultivated in England for their beauty in flower-pots in houses, in greenhouses, and in the open air. The genus readily forms hybrids, which most of the cultivated species are. They are popularly called *Geranium* (q.v.). *Pelargonium antidyacenterium* is used among the Namanas in diarrhoea. The tubers of *P. triste* are eaten.

pē-l-ar-gōp-sis, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, and *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Stork-billed Kingfishers, a genus of *Alcedinidae*, erected by Gloger, but classed by some writers with *Halcyon*. R. Bowdler Sharpe (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1870, pp. 61-62) enumerates and describes eight species, from the Indian and Australian regions.

pē-l-ar-gō-rhýn-cús, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, and *ρύχλος* (*rhynchlos*) = a snout.]

Pelican: A genus of *Physostomi*, family *Hoplopleuridae*, from the Chalk of Westphalia.

pē-l-ar-gyl, *s.* [Eng. *pelargonic*]; suff. *-yl*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{17}O$. The hypothetical radical of pelargonic acid.

pelargyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{17}OCl$. A colorless liquid, heavier than water, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on pelargonic acid. It boils at 220°, has a suffocating odour, and gives off dense fumes on exposing to the air.

Pē-laş-ğil, *s. pl.* [PELLASGIAN, B.]

Pē-laş-ğí-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Pelasgi* = Pelasgians; *Pelasgi* = the Pelasgians.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi; Pelasgic.

B. As subst.: One of an ancient and widely diffused prehistoric tribe which was the common parent of the Greeks and of the earliest civilized inhabitants of Italy. Most authors agree in representing *Arcaida* as one of their principal seats, where they long remained undisturbed; but the origin of this people is lost in myth. Traces of them are found in Asia Minor and Italy. The term Pelasgi was used by the classic poets for the Greeks in general.

Pē-laş-ğíc, *a.* [PELLASGIAN.] Of or pertaining to the Pelasgi; Pelasgic.

"The *Pelagic* tribes spoke a language of the Aryan family, allied to the Sanscrit, but obtained their letters from the Phoenicians, and long wrote them from right to left, as in the land from whence they were adopted." — *Keight.*, *Fact of Melchior*, c. 5, p. 10.

Pelagic-architecture, Pelasgic buildings, *s.* [CYCLOPEAN-ARCHITECTURE.]

Pē-lē, *s.* [Native name.]

Myth.: A goddess supposed to inhabit the crater of *Kilanea*, Hawaii.

Pele's hair, *s.*

Min.: A filamentary variety of *Obsidian* (q.v.), produced by the action of the wind upon the viscid lava projected into the air by the escape of steam, from the surface of the lava lake in the crater of *Kilanea*.

pē-l-ē-can, *s.* [PELECAN.]

pē-l-ē-cān-í-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pelicanus*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of *Ansere*, or, in Huxley's classification, of *Steganopodes* (q.v.). It was formerly made to embrace the Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax*), the Gannets (*Sula*), the Boobies, or Snake-birds (*Phoebastria*), the Frigate-birds (*Fregata*), and the Tropic-birds (*Phaethon*), in addition to the true Pelicans (*Pelecanus*), to which it is now usually restricted.

pē-l-ē-can-ōl-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *πελεκάν* (*pelekan*) = a pelican, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Ornith.: A genus of *Procellariidae*, *Pelecanoides arimatrix* is the Diving Petrel, breeding in burrows on *Kerguelen Island*, &c.

pē-l-ē-cā-nūs, † **pē-l-ē-cā-nūs**, *s.* [PELICAN.]

Ornith.: True Pelican, the typical genus of the family *Pelecanidae* (q.v.). Bill very long, straight, broad, and flattened, tip well hooked; nostrils concealed in a long groove extending the whole length of the bill; lower mandible thin, of two narrow flexible bony arches, supporting a huge extensible pouch; orbits nude; wings long, ample, second primary the longest; tail short, rounded, soft; tarsi, short, stout; feet large. The number of species is variously estimated at from six to eleven. Dr. Selater (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1871, p. 634) enumerates ten, but Prof. Newton (*Eng. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xviii, 475), following M. Dubois (*Bull. Mus. de Belge*, 1883), reduces the number to six: *Pelecanus onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*, from South Europe and North-east Africa; *P. erythrocephalus* from North America, closely resembling the first named, but developing a horny excrescence on the bill in the male during the breeding season; *P. conspicillatus*, with black tail and wing coverts, from Australia; and *P. phalaropus* and *P. fuscus*, the former having a white ring in Southern Asia, the latter common on the coasts of the warmer parts of America.

pē-l-ē-cōid, **pē-l-ē-cōid**, *s.* [Gr. *πελεκάν* (*pelekan*) = a hatchet; Eng. suff. *-oid*.]

Geom.: A figure of a hatchet-shaped form.

bōil, bōy : pōut, jōwl : cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench : go, gem : thin, this : sin, aş : expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing. -cian, -tian = şhan, -tion, sion = şhün : tion, şion = zhün. -cious, tious, sious = şhüs. blic, dle, &c. = hel, del.

consisting of a semicircle and two inverted quadrantal arcs.

pēl lēç y pod, *n.* [PELECYPODA.] Belonging to the Pelecy-poda; lamellicaudate.

The spotted British Pelecy-pod fauna. — *Pellicia* *n.* 1871, p. 250.

pēl ē çyp ō da, *spl.* (Gr. πελαγος (*pelagos*) = sea, and a hatchet, and *mas* (*poios*), gent. *masos* (*pellos*) = a foot. Named from the hatchet or sickle shaped foot of many species.)
1. *spl.*: The same as LAMELLIBRANCHIA (*q.v.*). The word had fallen into disuse, but has recently been revived.

pēl ē grinc, *s.* [PERFURISE.]

pēl ē kyd, (Gr. πελαγος (*pelagos*) = a double-edged axe.)

Mon.: A name originally suggested for LATEROSPIRE (*q.v.*).

pēl er inc, *s.* [Fr. = a tippet, from *pelicia* = pelizium, from the dress worn by them; Fr. *pellicier* = tippet.] A lady's long cape with ends coming to a point before.

"If the shoulders require some little covering, a small *pelicain* is all that is worn." — *London*, 1844, p. 258.

pēl, pellic, pel fyr, pel frey, *s.* [O. Fr. *pel* = booty, *pellice* = plunder, Fr. *pel*, allied to *p. loop* (*q.v.*).] [PELICAN.] Money, riches, wealth, filthy lucre. (Used only in contempt.)

"All his mind is set on making *pellic*." — *Spenser*, *P. Q.*, III. ix. v.

pēll, *v.* [PELE, *s.*] To plunder, to rob, to pillage.

"Far to *pell* that folk wold." — *Chaucer*, *Monk*, p. 149.

pēll ish, *v.* [Eng. *pellic* = ish.] To plunder, to pillage or rob; arising from love of *pell*, avaricious, miserly.

"Mere prest to bidde forth his *pellic* bodis." — *Stanhurst*, *Chronicles of Ireland*, Epist. 11.

pēl fray, pēl frey, pēl fyr, *s.* [O. Fr. *pel* = booty.]

- 1. Booty, spoils. (*Prompt. Par.*)
- 2. Paltry wares, rubbish, trash.

Pēl ham, *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

Pelham bit, *s.* A bit which can be used as a curb or for a double cheek-bridle. This name is also given to bits having loose-mounted and joint mouths with straight or crooked cheeks.

pēl ham inc, pēl ham ite, *s.* After Pelham, Massachusetts; suff. *inc*, *ite* (*Monk*).
Mon.: An altered asbestos, found in small veins and masses. Not a distinct species.

pēl i ās, *s.* [Gr. Πελιάς (*Pelias*), king of Thebes,] and son of Neptune and the nymph Iphigeneia.

Zool.: Alder (*q.v.*), or Common Viper; a genus of Viperidae, with a single species (*Vipera berus*), becoming rare in Britain, absent from Ireland, and common in Europe. No teeth in upper maxillaries, except the poison-fangs; a row of small teeth on the palatine bone, on each side the palate. It is probably the *vipera* of Virgil (*Georg.*, iii. 417, 418).

pēl i can, pēl ē can, pēl li can, pēl li canç, *s.* [Fr. *pelican*, from Lat. *pellicanus*, *pellicanus*, from Gr. πελαγος (*pelagos*), gent. πελαγος (*pelagos*) = (1) a woodpecker, (2) a water-bird like a pelican, from the size of its bill; πελαγος (*pelagos*) = to hew with an axe; πελαγος (*pelagos*) = an axe; Sp. & Port. *pellicano*; Ital. *pellicano*.]

1. (*Ornith.*): Any bird of the genus *Pelecanus* (*q.v.*), and especially the Common Pelican, the *Cathartes* of the Greeks and Romans, and the *Pelecanus onocrotalus* of modern science. Pelicans are large piscivorous water-birds, with an enormous pouch, dependent from the flexible branches of the lower mandible, the use of which being contracted for food, not in use as a depository for food. The species are widely distributed, and frequent the shores of the sea, rivers, and lakes, feeding chiefly on fish, which they hunt in shallow water, the American Pelican (*P. fuscus*) being the only species which dives for its prey. The Common Pelican is about the size of a swan, though its enormous bill and loose-plumaged neck look considerably larger; it is white, slightly tinged with flesh-color, and the breast feathers become yellow in old birds. It usually nests on the ground, in some re-

tired spot near the water, and lays two or three white eggs. The pelican sits during the night with its bill resting on its breast; and, as the hook at the extremity of the bill is red, this may have given rise to the legend that the bird feeds its young with blood from its own breast [6], though it is possible that the story has some foundation in fact. It is well known that the males of many species assiduously feed the females during incubation; and in 1809 the flame-colored in the Zoological Gardens were observed to sport into the mouth of the Canaries, apparently in the belief that the latter were in want of food, a glutinous red fluid, which, on microscopic examination, was found to consist almost entirely of blood-corpuscles. Mr. Bartlett, who reports the circumstance, says: "I have here an explanation of the old story of the pelican feeding its young with its own blood? I think we have; for the flame-colored was, and is still, found plentifully in the country alluded to; and it may be that in the translation the habit of the one bird has been transferred to the other." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1809, p. 146.)

"Two specimens of the famous *asomus pelicanus* have been found in the English fens (1858, 1860, p. 205, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1857, p. 502), thus proving the former existence of the bird in England at no very distant period, and one of them being that of a young example, probably having been bred in this country. It is possible from their large size that they belonged to *Pelecanus longirostris* (not *albo*, xxiii. 454.)

2. (*Script.*): **788.** (*apēllō*), from a verb in the cognate languages = to vomit, seems to be the pelican (Lev. xi. 18, Deut. xiv. 17, Psalm cv. 6). In the A.V. it is mistranslated *carabur*, in Isa. xxxv. 11 and Zeph. i. 14, the R.V. restoring uniformity by rendering it *pelican*.

3. (*Chem.*): An almbone with a tubulated capitol, from which two opposite and crooked beaks passed out, entering again at the belly of the eumbrat.

4. (*Dental Surg.*): An instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican.

5. (*Ornithol.*): (1) An old 64-pawler curriculum.

(2) A shod or shell from such a gun.

"The pelicans wasted round him." — *Butcher*, *Let.* 163, line 84.

6. (*Art.*): The pelican is the symbol of charity. It is generally represented wounding its breast to feed its young with its own blood — a tale told in the fabulous natural history of the middle ages, and which made the bird the adopted symbol of the Redeemer. When so represented the pelican is said to be "in her piety." In emeralds the lancers at the foot and the pelican at the top of the cross.

7. (*Pelican in her Piety*): [PELICAN, 6.]

pelican fish, *s.*
Ichth.: *Euryphragax pelicanoides*, dredged from a depth of 7,080 feet, near the Canary Islands, by the French naturalists of the *Trouville* expedition.

pelican flower, *s.*
Bot.: *Aristobolus grandiflorus*.

pēl i can ite, *s.* [EYM, doubtful.]
Mon.: A mineral included by Dana in the Species *Cinnabite* (*q.v.*). It is a product of the alteration of felspar.

pēl i can rý, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *pelican*, on analogy of *hennery*, *rookery*, &c.] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year.

"I have visited one *pelicary* in the Canaries, where the pelicans have their eggs. I was told that their rich nests on rather low trees in the midst of a village." — *Jordan*, *Birds of India*, ii. pt. ii. 560.

pēl i cōid, *s.* [PELICAN.]

pē li ōm, *s.* [Gr. πελαγος (*pelagos*) = dark, in allusion to its slinky-blue colour.]

1. (*Mon.*): A name given to the white (*q.v.*) from Bodenmais, Bavaria.

2. (*Med.*): An extravasation of blood of a livid colour.

pē lisse, *s.* [Fr. *pelisse* (O. Fr. *pelier*) = a

skin of fur; from Lat. *pellis*, *pellina*, fem. sing. of *pellivus*, *pellivus* = made of skins; *pellis* = a skin; Port. *pellissa*; Ital. *pellicea*; O. H. Ger. *pellis*; Ger. *pellis*; Eng. *pellet* (*q.v.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A garment; as a cloak lined or dressed with fur.
"To behold the traveller by rail invest himself of his fur *pelisse* in the rough exposure of the artificially produced temperate atmosphere." — *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1855.

2. A cloak of silk or other stuff worn by ladies.

II. Mod.: An undress jacket formerly worn by light dragoons or hussars. It was "plain, double-breasted, without ornament of any kind, with a rough shaggy lining." (*Guard*.)

pēl ite, *s.* [Gr. πηλος (*phlos*) = clay; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*)]

Petrol.: A term including all clays, marls, clay-slates, and slaty clays.

pē lit-ic, *a.* [Eng. *pelitic*; *-ic*.] Formed of mud.

"In Naumann's classification of elastic rocks, the pelitic rocks are one of three kinds which he designates.

pēll (1), *s.* [PELE (2), *s.*]

pēll (2), **pēl,** *s.* (O. Fr. *pel*, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Ger. *pelz*.)

1. A skin, a hide.

"The Fell Rolls, so called from the *pelles* or skins, on rolls of which accounts of the good deeds and exploits of the used to be preserved." — *A. C. Bowdler*, *Stories from Swiss Papers*, p. 24.

2. A roll of parchment. [PELLS.]

pell a mountain, *s.*

Bot.: *Thymus Scapularis*.

pell wool, *s.* [PELE-WOOL.]

pēll, pelle, *rd. & i.* [EYM, doubtful.] Prob. from Lat. *pellō* = to drive.]

A. Trans.: To knock about, to peit.

B. Intrans.: To rush.
"Tomorrow shall not *pell*." — *Havelock*, 519.

pēl læk, pēl lōck, pēl-lōk, *s.* [Gael. *pellog*.] A porpoise. (*Scotcl.*)

pēl-agg (*agg* as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *pell* (2), *s.*; *-agg*.] A custom, toll, or duty paid on skins of leather.

pēl la gra, *s.* [Ital. *pell* = the skin, and *agra*, fem. of *agrus* = rough.]

Petrol.: A disease common among the peasantry of northern Italy, the Asturias, Gascony, Roumania, and Corfu, caused by living on maize affected by a parasitic fungus. It is not a *morbus miseris* pure and simple, as it is entirely absent from certain zones where such diseases undoubtedly exist. It commences by the appearance of a shining red spot on some part of the body, the skin becomes dry and cracks, and the epidermis falls off in white bran-like scales, leaving a shining redness as before.

pēl la grin, *s.* [PELLAGRA.] One who is afflicted with or suffers from pellagra. (*Chambers* *Encyc.*)

pēllc, *rd. & i.* [PELL, *v.*]

pel lere, pel-ler-ic, pel-ure, *s.* [PELL (2), *v.*] A loose outer covering of fur for the upper part of the body

pēl lēt, pel-et, pel-etc, *s.* [Fr. *pelote*, a drum, from Lat. *pala* = a ball; Sp. *pelota* a ball, a cannon-ball; Ital. *pelotta* = a little ball.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A gumstone; a ball to be discharged from a gun, a bullet.
"As swift as a *pellet* out of a gun." — *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, iii. 355.

2. A little ball; as, a *pellet* of wax, a *pellet* of lead; one of the little balls composing small shot.

"The frequent *pelts* his whistle." — *Hoop*, *The Poet*.

II. Technically:

1. *Iron*: A black roundle, otherwise called ogress and gumstone, borne in coat-armour.

2. *Navies*: A small, pellet-shaped boss.

pellet gun, *s.* A small cannon.

pellet moulding, *s.*
Arch.: A flat band on which are circular,

flat disks forming an ornament. Used in Norman architecture.

* **pél-lét**, *v.t.* [PELLET, *s.*] To form into pellets or little balls.

"The brime
That season'd was had *pelletod* in tears."
Shakspeare, *Lovers' Complaint*, 18.

pél-lét-éd, *a.* [Eng. *pellet*; -*éd*.] Formed into pellets; made of or like pellets; consisting of pellets.

"My brave Egyptians all
By the decaying of this *pelletod* storm,
Lie graveless." Shakspeare, *Antony & Cleopatra*, II, II.

pél-li-a, *s.* [Named after Pelli-Faleroni, an Italian naturalist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Pellieae (q.v.). *Pelliea* (*raphylla*) has silvery white pellicles, pale brown capsules, and a tuft of claters. It grows in damp shady places by springs and wells.

pél-li-cle, *s.* [Fr. *pellucide*, from Lat. *pellucidus*, dimin. of *pellis* = a skin; Sp. *pelucida*; Port. *pelucida*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A thin skin or film.

"The kernel or woody substance within the date, is divided from the fleshy pulp and meat thereof by many white *pellicles* or thin skins between."—*Horticult.* *Pistia*, bk. XII, ch. IV.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A thin skin enveloping certain seeds.

2. *Photoz.*: Emulsion desiccated for convenience of preserving or handling.

pél-lié-u-lar, *a.* [PELLICLE.] Of or pertaining to a pellicle or pellicles; constituted by a pellicle or pellicles.

pél-li-é-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pellis*(o); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Hepaticae having fructifications like that of the Jungermanniae, and a lobed shallow frond traversed by a mid-nerve, from which the fruit-stalks arise. Seven British genera.

pél-li-tor-y, * **par-i-tor-ie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *parietaire*, from Lat. *parietaria* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. The genus *Parietaria* (q.v.).

2. *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

¶ (1) *Pellitory of Spain*:

Bot.: *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, a composite plant growing in Barbary, Spain, &c. The root, a fusiform one, is transported from the Levant. Tincture of pellitory made from it is a topical irritant, used in British medicine as a masticatory in paralysis of parts of the mouth, neuralgia in the teeth, and in a relaxed state of the throat. (*Garrod*.)

(2) *Pellitory of the wall*:

Bot.: The genus *Parietaria*, and spec. *Parietaria officinalis*. It has oblong ovate, or ovate lanceolate leaves, an involucrum, and three to seven flowered bracts. Found, though not commonly, in Britain.

pél-l-méll, *s.* [PALLMALL.]

pél-méll, * **pellic-melle**, *adv.* [O. Fr. *pellic-meste* (Fr. *pelle-mêl*), lit. = stirred up with a shovel; from Fr. *pelle* = a shovel, a peel; from Lat. *pala* = a spade, a peel; and O. Fr. *mestler* (Fr. *mêler*), from Lat. *miscere* = to mix.] In a confused or disorderly mass; in utter confusion; higgledy-piggledy.

"To come *pellic* to humpy blows."
Butler, *Hudibras*, I, 3.

pél-lóck (1), **pél-lóck**, *s.* [PELLACK.]

pél-lóck (2), *s.* [PELLET.]

pél-ls, *s. pl.* [PELL (2), *s.*] Parchment rolls or records.

¶ *Clark of the Pells*: (See extract.)

"*Clark of the pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pells acceptorarii*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pells exitarii*, a roll of the disbursements."—*Barley*.

¶ The office was abolished in 1834.

* **pél-lúce**, *a.* [Lat. *pellucidus*.] Pellucid.

"The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pelluce* or silke slug."—*Hackluyt Voyages*, I, 98.

pél-lù-çid, *a.* [Fr. *pellucide*, from Lat. *pellucidus*, from *pellucere*, *pelluceo* = to shine through, *per* = through, and *lucere* = to shine; *luc*, *per*. *lucis* = light; Sp. *pelucido*; Ital. *pellucido*.]

1. Transparent.

"But the parts of a spirit can be no more separated, though they be diluted, then you can cut off the rays of the sun by a pair of scissors made of *pellucid* crystal."—*Mor.* *Articulate against Atheism*, bk. I, ch. IV.

2. Clear, limpid, not opaque: as, a *pellucid* stream.

pél-lu-çid-i-tý, *s.* [Lat. *pelluciditas*, from *pellucidus* = pellucid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency, clearness, limpidity. (*Locke*: *Nat. Philos.*, ch. IV.)

pél-lù-çid-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *pellucid*; -*ly*.] In a pellucid manner; transparently.

pél-lù-çid-néss, *s.* [Eng. *pellucid*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being pellucid; pellucidity.

pél-lù-té-inc, *s.* [Fr. *pellucine*; remote (q.v.) not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{16}NO_6$. A base obtained by Becker from hydrated pelosine by contact with air and light. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, from which it separates on cooling in brownish-yellow flocks.

pél-má-tó-zó-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πέλαγα* (*pelai*), genit. *πελαγος* (*pelagos*) = a stalk, and *ζῶα* (*zōo*), pl. of *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Stalked Echinoderms; a sub-division of the sub-kingdom Echinodermata. The dorsal region of the body is produced into a stalk, by which the animal fixes itself with its oral surface upwards. The Pelmatozoa consist of one recent class, Crinoida, and two extinct classes, Cystoida and Blastoida.

pél-lób-a-tés, *s.* [Gr. *πυλοβάτης* (*pylobatēs*) = a mud-walker; *πυλός* (*pylos*) = mud, and *βαίνω* (*baínō*) = to walk.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pelobatida (q.v.). The tongue is free behind, webs complete in the feet. *Pelobates fuscus* is common in France; it jumps, but also burrows in the mud.

pél-lób-át-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelobat(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*dæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Oxydaetyla, intermediate between the Bufonidae and the Ranidae. Skin more or less warty or glandular, teeth in upper jaw. Most of them terrestrial, seeking the water only for ovulation. Chief genera, Pelobates, Alytes, and Bombinator, distributed over central and southern Europe.

pél-ló-dry-ás, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pylos*) = clay, earth, and *δρυάς* (*dryas*) = a Dryad (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllonectidæ, or Pelodytida (q.v.). *Pelodytes carolinæ* is the Great Green Tree-frog of Australia and New Guinea. An analogous species occurs in New Zealand.

pél-ló-dry-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelodyctes*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*dæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Anouros Batrachia, with three genera, Phyllonectusa, Chirodytes, and Pelodytes, from the Australian and Neotropical region. Nearly synonymous with Phyllonectidæ.

pél-ó-kón-íté, *s.* [Gr. *πελός* (*pylos*) = brown, and *κόρυς* (*koris*) = dust.]

Min.: A brownish-black variety of Wad (q.v.). Dana refers it to the sub-species *Lamprodite* (q.v.). Found at Remolinos, Chili.

pél-ló-lith-ic, *a.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pylos*) = mud, and Eng. *lithic*.]

Geol.: Constituting a stratum made of Clay. (*Phillips*; *Geol.*, I, 54.)

pél-ló-mé-dū-sa, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pylos*) = mud, and Lat. *duc*, *ducere*.]

Zool.: A genus of freshwater tortoises, with three species, from tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar. *Pelomedusa malibic*, from Abyssinia, emits an offensive smell.

pél-ló-ná-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pylos*) = mud, and *ναίω* (*naíō*) = to inhabit.]

Zool.: A genus of Ascidia; teeth cylindrical, body elongated; apertures on two small conical eminences, the lower end provided with fine rootlets. Two species occur in Britain and Norway. They are found embedded in mud.

pél-ló-pe-ús, *s.* [Gr. *πηλοποιία* (*pylopoiō*) = making of clay; *πηλός* (*pylos*) = mud, and *ποιέω* (*poiō*) = to make.]

Entom.: A genus of Sphecidae, with a wide geographical range. Some species form clusters of mud cells against walls, or beneath the eaves of houses, whence one of them has been called in America the Mud chick. *Pelopsus spirifer* is found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Pél-ó-pón-né-si-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Peloponnesius*, from *Peloponnesos*, Gr. *Πελοπόννησος* (*Peloponnesos*) = the island of Pelops, from *Πελοπ* (*Pelops*), genit. *Πελοπος* (*Pelops*), son of Tantalus, and *νήσος* (*nēsos*) = an island.]

A. *As adjective*:

Geog.: Pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or Morea, the southern peninsula of Greece.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

pél-or, *s.* [Gr. *πέλωρ* (*pelōr*) = a monster.]

Ichth.: A genus of Scorpaenine (q.v.). Characters of the family, with the head of irregular and monstrous form. *Pelor plamentosus* is from the Mauritius.

pél-lór-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *πελώριος* (*pelōrios*) = monstrous.] [PELOR.]

Bot.: The abnormal regularity of flowers usually irregular but symmetrical. It often occurs in Gramineæ, Leguminosæ, Labiate, Scrophulariaceæ, and Violaceæ. For instance, in the Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*) there are sometimes five spurs instead of one.

pél-lór-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *peloricus*; -*ic*.]

Bot. &c.: Manifesting peloria (q.v.); regular. "The central flower thus becoming *peloric* or regular."—*Darwin*. *Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 116.

pél-lór-ism, *s.* [Eng. *peloric*(a); -*ism*.] The same as PELORIA (q.v.).

* **pél-lór-iz-á-tion**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *peloric*(a); Eng. suff. -*ization*.]

Bot.: The same as PELORIA (q.v.).

"In some instances, by *pelorication*, it is found that tetra-olymian plants become tetraidrous."—*Balfour*. *Botany*, § 654.

pél-ór-ó-sau-rūs, *s.* [Gr. *πελώριος* (*pelōrios*) = monstrous, and *σαύρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Fabron.: A genus of Crocodilia from the Wealden.

pél-ó-sid-ér-ite, *s.* [Gr. *πελός* (*pylos*) = brown, and Eng. *siderite*.]

Min.: A name suggested for a clay-ironstone which differed somewhat from the typical Sparrosiderite (q.v.).

pél-ó-sine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*cissam*)*pelos*; -*ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{21}NO_5$. Cissampeline. An alkaloid discovered by Wiggers, in 1839, in the root of *Piperia heava* (*Cissampelos Poirii*). It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, is uncrystallizable, inodorous, and has a sweetish, bitter taste. Flückiger declares that this alkaloid is undistinguishable from berberrine, the alkaloid of greenheart bark.

pél-ót-ágé, *s.* [Fr.] Packs of balls of Spanish wool.

pélt (1), *s.* [Either shortened from *peltry* (q.v.) or *pelter*, or directly from M. H. Ger. *pellitz*; Ger. *pelz* = a skin, from Lat. *pellis*.]

1. A skin; a hide with the hair or wool on it; a raw hide.

"Now here it seems the mud's hair is taken by painters for the skin or *pell* with the hair on it."—*Bronson*. *Vulgar Errors*, bk. V, ch. XV.

2. The skin.

"A scabby letter on their *pelts* will stick."
Dryden. *Virgil*, *Georgic* III, 672.

3. The quantity of a hawk all torn.

4. A miserly, stingy fellow. (*Hulnot*.) [PELT (2).]

5. A game of cards similar to whist, played by three persons.

pel't-monger, *s.* One who deals in pelts or raw hides.

pel't rot, *s.* A disease in sheep in which the wool falls off, leaving the skin bare; called also the naked disease.

pel't wool, **pell wool**, *s.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

pélt (2), *s.* [PELT, *v.*]

1. A blow; a stroke from something thrown.

"George hit the dragon with a *pell*."
Perry Reliquary; *British Heres*

hól, **bóy**; **póút**, **jówl**; **cat**, **çell**, **ehorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thís**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shús**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bél**, **dél**

2. A vase. [Fr. *pelle*.] As hat and last as one can go.

pelt, *v.* [*pelle*]. **pelt on**, **pilt on**, **pult on**, *v.* [*pelle*]. [Prob. from an A.S. *pelle* (not res. abed.) = to thrust, to drive; from Lat. *pelle* = to beat, to strike; from *pelle* = to drive.]

A. Transitive:

- 1. To beat, to strike.
- "The deacon was *peltin* him all over with a st. as he." *Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1879, p. 105.
- 2. To strike or assail with something thrown or driven: as, To *pelt* with stones.
- 3. To assail or attack in any way.

"There is no vice has been so *pelted* with good sentences" — *Wesley*, *Works*, II. 413, 17.

- 4. To drive by assailing or attacking with things thrown.

5. To thrust, to pierce.

"Ire shot ere *pelted* his tail therewith." *W. Lang. Booke*, 10, 17.

6. To throw, to cast, to hurl.

"We *threw* me with *pelted* apples plus." Then tripping to the wood the warden lies." *Dryden*, *Conc.*, 17, 10, 17.

B. Intransitive:

- 1. To throw missiles.
- "*Pelt* so fast at one to the eye." *Shelton*, *History*, 17, 10, 17.

2. To throw out words; to use abusive language.

"Another another seems to *pelt* and swear." *Shelton*, *History*, 17, 10, 17.

- 3. To beat down heavily: as, The rain *pelted* down.

pelt *ta* (pl. **pelt** *tæ*). [Lat. from Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield.]

1. *Rem.* *Antiq.*: A small shield of wood or wood covered with leather. It was usually of an elliptic form, or nearly crescent-shaped. The portion cut out was intended to afford a view of the advancing enemy.



PELT. From the Targum Targ. Jeru. British Museum.

2. *Bot.*: A flat shield without any rim occurring in the hebenaceous genus *Peltidea*.

pelt an dra, *s.* [Lat. *pelta* (q.v.) and *ἀνδρ* (*andr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Calichee. *Peltandra virginiana* yields a starchy substance.

pelt tar i on, *s.* [Gr. *πελάριον* (*peltáron*), dimin. from *πέλαγ* (*pélta*).] [PELVIA.]

Palæont.: An oval or nearly circular body, concave above and flattened below, found in the Jurassic strata. Probably the operculum of *Stenops*.

pelt tate, **pelt tát ed**, *v.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield.]

Bot.: Shield-shaped, and fixed to the stalk by the centre, or by some point distinctly within the margin, as the leaf of *Tropæolum*. Called also Umbelate.

pelt tate lý, *adv.* [Eng. *peltate*; *lity*.] In a peltate manner.

pelt tát i fid, *v.* [Lat. *peltatus*, in Mod. Lat. = peltate, Chess, Lat. = armed with a pelta, and *fido* (pa. t. *fid*) = to cleave.]

Bot. (of a *peltate* leaf): Cut into divisions.

pelt tá tion, *v.* [PELVIA.] The quality or state of being peltate; a peltate form.

"A similar *peltation* towards the extremity of the postaxial expansion." *Journal of Botany*, 3, 17.

pelt er (1), *s.* [Eng. *pelt*, *v.*; *er*.] One who pelt.

pelt ter (2), *v.* [Prob. allied to *pelt* *v.* (q.v.); cf. *pelt*.] A mean, sordid, miserly person; a miser.

"The *veriest peltter* pelt." *Remond*, *Pl. words of Proverbs*, 177.

pelt tid e a, *v.* [Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield, and *αἶος* (*aios*) = to burn.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, partly a synonym of *Peltigera*. Family Parmeliaceae. *Peltigera peltoides* is considered autheumatic. *P. canina* was once thought of use in hydrophobia.

pelt tí form, *v.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, and *form* = a form.]

Bot.: Having simple veins arranged as in a peltate leaf.

pelt tig er n. [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, and *τίγερ* (*tiger*).]

Bot.: A genus of Lichen, founded by Hoffmann. It contains species of *Peltidea* and *Sticta*.

pelt tí nerved, *v.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, *τίγερ* (*tiger*), and *τίγερ* (*tiger*).]

Bot.: Having the principal nerve in a peltate leaf divided into several branches.

pelt íng (1), *v.* [PELVIA.]

- 1. Falling or beating down heavily and persistently.

"The gathering clouds discharged themselves in a *peltin* shower." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

- 2. Angry, passionate.

"In a *peltin* haste she did all to please the wench who made her work." *Topell*, *Hist. Scripps*, p. 236.

pelt íng (2), *v.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to *pelta* (q.v.).] Palty.

"Habit being but a *peltin* little town." *North British*, p. 48.

pelt tóh rý on, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield, and *βρωγ* (*broyon*) = a mossy seaweed.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperidee. *Peltopygia hindsii* is used in tropical America as a substitute for pepper.

pelt tóe ar is, *v.* [Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield, and *καρπ* (*karpos*) = a shrimp.]

Palæont.: A Silurian genus of Phyllopora. The carapace is approximately circular, striated concentrically, and consists of two valves of a semi-circular form, dorsally united by a straight median hinge, and notched in front so as to leave a space, which is completed by a fluid peltoid valve, or rostrum; body-rings unknown.

pelt tó ehé lý i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelt* to *antip*; Lat. fem. pl. *antip*, *antip*.]

Palæont.: A primary division of Chelonian Reptiles in which there are no horny scales, but a granular, bony skeleton, superimposed upon that of the carapace and plastron. It includes the Trionychida. (*Phillips*; *Geol.*, 4, 374.)

pelt tó ehé lýs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield, and Mod. Lat. *chelus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Pelticheleidae (q.v.). It occurs in the Wealden of Belgium.

pelt tó dón, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield; *δόν*, *don* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A membranous plaid, family Hyptidæ. *Peltandra virgata* is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

pelt tó gás tær, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield, and *γάστρη* (*gastri*) = the belly.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizozephalæ (q.v.), parasitic on *Lagurus*, and itself the host of another parasite, *Larope*, a Bopyridan Isopod. The body is like a sac, devoid of segmentation and limbs; the aperture of the sac is funnel-shaped, and gives off root-like processes which branch out through the body of the infested animal. Alimentary canal obsolete; sexes combined.

pelt tóph or ùm, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield, and *φορος* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: A genus of Casalpinieæ, akin to *Casalpinia*, in which it is often merged. *Peltophyllum Lamiæ*, the same as *Casalpinia brasiletensis*, furnishes Brasiletto wood. *P. Vogeliana* is also called Brasiletto.

pelt tó rhí nus, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγ* (*pélta*) = a shield, and *τίγερ* (*tiger*), genit. *τίγερ* (*tiger*) = the nose.]

Zool.: A synonym of *Stenoderma* (q.v.).

pelt trý, **pelt tre**, *s.* [Fr. *peltierie* = the trade of a skinner of pelt-monger; *peltier* = a skinner, from *o*. Fr. *pelt*; Lat. *pelta* = a skin.]

- 1. Pelt or skins collectively; skins or hides with the fur or wool on.
- 2. A worthless or refuse object.

peltre ware, **peltre-ware**, *s.* Peltry.

pelt lú dō. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dasypus villosus*, the Hairy Armadillo, from the Pampas north of Rio Plata, and Chili. It is about fourteen inches long, with large elliptical ears and broad muzzle. The hands are six or seven in number, the tail is long and slender, hairy at the root, and the body covered with abundant silky, half-bristly,

black hair. It does not burrow, and is only found on the dry upland plains.

pelt vie, *v.* [PELVIA.] Pertaining or belonging to the pelvis.

pelvie arch, *s.*

Ant.: The thum, ischium, and pubes, generally ankylosed.

pelvic cavity, *s.*

Ant.: The lower part of the abdomen. (PELVIA.)

pelvic limbs, *s. pl.*

Ant.: The legs; the lower extremities.

pelt vim e tær, *s.* [Lat. *peltis* = the pelvis, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

Surg.: An instrument to measure the diameter of the pelvis.

pelt vis, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ant.*: The lower portion of the great abdominal cavity, bounded by the abdomen above, the perineum below, the peritoneum, muscles, and fascia in front, below, and at the side; and the sacral plexus of nerves and the sacrum behind. It contains the bladder, prostate gland, *vesicula seminalis*, and rectum. It is composed of the two *ossa ischioanteriora*, the sacrum and the coccyx. [ISCHIUM VIS-VIS.] There are marked differences in the male and female pelvis; that of the male is the stronger, with a deeper and much narrower cavity; that of the female is much shallower and more widely expanded. The axis of the inlet is downwards and backwards, and of the outlet downwards and forwards. These points are of great importance to the surgeon and the accoucheur.

2. *Comparative Anatomy:*

- (1) In a sense corresponding to No. 1.
- (2) The basal portion of the cup in citrroids.

3. *Pathol.*: There may be pelvic abscess, cellulitis, haematocèle, and peritonitis.

pelt mí can, **pelt mí can**, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.]

Mead cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun, then pounded into a paste, mixed with melted fat, and sometimes dried fruit, and pressed tightly into cakes or loaves. It is an easily preserved food, and will keep for a long time, and contains much nutriment in a small compass.

"Then on *peltin* they feasted." *Longfellow*, *Song of Hiawatha*, xi.

pelt phær is, *s.* [Gr. *πεμφήρις* (*pemphêris*) = a kind of fish.]

Zool.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Knutiæ, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. The species are few, and consist of shore-fishes of tropical seas.

pelt phí gús, *s.* [Gr. *πέμφειξ* (*pemphêis*), genit. *πέμφεικος* (*pemphêikos*) = something filled with air.]

Pathol.: A vascular eruption. [BULLA.]

pelt phis, *v.* [Gr. *πεμφής* (*pemphêis*) = a bubble.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythreæ. *Pemphis acedula* grows on the coasts of tropical Asia. It is used as a potherb.

pelt phrè-dôn, *s.* [Gr. *πεμφηρόν* (*pemphêron*) = a kind of wasp which built in hollow oaks or underground.]

Zool.: A genus of Sphecidee. *Pemphredon bitubus*, a small black species, is common in Britain; it stores its nest with aphides.

pelt (1), *s.* [Fr. (1), *v.*] A small enclosure, as for cattle, fowls, &c.; a coop, a sty.

"Now, shepherd, to your helpless charge be kind, Rattle the grazing year, and fill the *pens*." *Thomson*, *Winter*, 266.

pelt (2), **penne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *penne*, from Lat. *penna* = (1) a feather, (2) a pen; Port. & Ital. *penna*; Dut. & Dan. *pen*; Sw. *penna*; Teel *penne*.]

- 1. *Ordinary Language:*
- 1. *Literalla:*
- (1) A feather, a quill.

"The proud peacock, overcharged with pens." *Ben Jonson*, *Staple of News*, v. 2.

- (2) A wing.

"Feather'd soon and fold'd." *They smug'd their pens, and soaring th' air sublime, ... despoil'd the ground.* *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 426.

(3) An instrument for writing by means of a fluid ink. Pens originally were made of the

fâte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sirc, sir, marine: gô, pôt, or, wore, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mute, eub, eure, unite, cûr, rule, fûll: trý, Syrian. æ, œ = ê: cy = â: qu = kw.

quills of large birds, but now quill-pens are comparatively little used, being superseded to a great extent by metal pens. The latter were first regularly introduced for sale in 1803; they are made principally of steel, but other metals, as gold, silver, platinum, aluminium, &c., are also used.

"Beneath the role of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword."
Lytton, *Rehearsal*, II, 2

(4) An ink-leg of a compass.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who used a pen; a penman, a writer.

'(2) Style or quality of writing.

II. *Comp. Anal.*: [CUTTLE-BONE, GLADIUS].

¶ For the various kinds of pens, as Bow-pen, Drawing-pen, &c., see under the compounds.

pen and ink, *n.*

1. Executed with a pen and ink.

"It is a pen-and-ink drawing."—*Southey Letters*, IV, 81.

2. Literary; in writing.

pen-case, *s.* A case or holder for pens.

pen-cutter, *s.* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

pen feather, **pin feather**, *s.* A feather not fully developed, usually applied to the primaries.

pen-feathered, **pin-feathered**, *a.*
I. *Lit.*: Not fully feathered; having the feathers only just beginning to shoot.

"My children then were just pen-feathered"
Prior, *Turle & Sparrow*, 265.

2. *Fig.*: Immature, inexperienced.

"Howly we see some raw pin-feathered thing
Attempt to mount, and flights and heroes sing"
Dryden, *Persius*, sat. 1.

pen gun, *s.* A pop-gun, from quills being used for the purpose.

† **pen-name**, *s.* A non-de-plume (q.v.).

pen-slides, *s. pl.* An instrument used by surveyors, &c., for drawing maps and plans.

pēn (1), **pēnne** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *pennan*; cf. Low Ger. *pennen* = to bolt a door, from *penn* = a pin, a peg.] To shut up or enclose in a pen; to confine in a small enclosure or space; to coop up.

"A considerable part of the air, *penned* up in the receiver, was drawn out."—*Boyle Works*, I, 41.

pēn (2), **penne** (2), *v.t.* [PEN (2), *s.*] To write; to commit to writing; to compose, to indite.

"An oration . . . *penned* by Cleon Halicarnassens."
—*North's Plutarch*, p. 292.

pē-næ-g, *s.* [Named after P. Pena, who, A.D. 1570, in conjunction with Lobel, published the *Adversaria Botanica*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Penaeaceae (q.v.). Handsome shrubs, with small, flat, entire leaves, those near the extremity of the branches with flowers in their axils. Petals, none; stamens, four, with short filaments; style, four-winged; stigmas, four; capsule, four-celled. Locality, Cape of Good Hope. [SARCOCOLLA.]

pē-næ-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *penaei*(r)]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*accor*.]

Bot.: Sarcocollals; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhannales. Shrubs with opposite, imbricated, exstipulate leaves. Flowers usually red, calyx hypocrateriform, the limb four-lobed, corolla none; stamens four or eight, ovary superior, four-celled, style simple, ovules one or more in each cell, stigmas four, fruit capsular. Found in Southern Africa. Known genera six, species twenty-one. (*Leadley*.)

pē-næ-us, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Shrimps; the three anterior pairs of legs are chelate.

2. *Palaeont.*: Two species are found in the Jurassic rocks. (*Eltheridge*.)

pēn'al, **pēn'all**, *n.* [Fr. *pénal*, from Lat. *penalis*, from *pena* = punishment; Gr. *ποινή* (*poînê*).]

1. Of the nature of punishment; inflicting punishment; used as a means of punishment. "Exact
Thy penal forfeit from thyself"
Milton, *Sermon Againstes*, 505.

2. Enacting punishment; denouncing penalties against offenders; as, a *penal* statute.

3. Incurring or liable to punishment; subject to a penalty; criminal; as, a *penal* offence.

4. Used as a place of punishment.

"Part Phillip escaped the intolerable misers and degradation of being made the seat of a *penal* settlement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

penal-action, *s.*

Suits Law: An action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are concluded for.

penal-code, *s.*

Law: A code relating to the punishment of crimes.

penal-irritancy, *s.*

Suits Law: The forfeiture of a right which incurs a penalty; as, the *irritancy* of a feu, which takes place by the failure to pay the feu-duty for a certain specified time.

penal-laws, *s. pl.*

Law: Laws which prohibit an act, and impose a penalty for the commission of it.

"(1) When the Reformation struggle terminated by the supremacy of Protestantism, the Roman Catholics both in England and Ireland were put under serious disabilities. Till 1800 the latter country had a parliament of its own, from which, except during the short revolution effected by James II., Roman Catholics were excluded, as they were also from all important offices in the State. The Irish Protestant Parliament was systematically unjust to the Roman Catholics, though they constituted a large majority of the nation. At the Reformation the endowments had been transferred to the Protestant minority, and when, in 1800, the Irish Parliament ceased, the Protestant church was merged with that of England, under the title of the United Church of England and Ireland. The English Roman Catholics had been excluded from corporate offices in 1667, from the throne in 1689, and from parliament in 1691. The first great step towards the relief of their disabilities was the Catholic Emancipation Act, passed April 19, 1823, which re-introduced them to parliament and to important offices. On January 1, 1871, the portion of the United Church of England and Ireland in the latter island was disestablished and disendowed. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which had been passed during a panic in August, 1851, and found inoperative, was repealed on July 24, 1871. Public opinion is now increasingly in favour of sweeping every penal law directed against any religion wholly away.

(2) For penal-laws directed against Nonconformists see DISSENTERS.

penal-servitude, *s.*

Law: A form of punishment in English criminal law, substituted, in 1853, for the punishment of transportation, and since then modified by various Acts of Parliament. It consists in imprisonment with hard labour (generally on public works) for a term of years, from three up to the duration of life, in one of the penal establishments in Great Britain. [TICKET-OF-LEAVE.]

penal-statutes, *s. pl.*

Law: Those statutes by which a penalty or punishment is imposed for an offence committed.

"All actions on *penal statutes*, where any forfeiture is to the crown alone, must be sued within two years; and where the forfeiture is to a subject, or to the crown and a subject, within one year after the offence committed."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 11.

penal-sum, *s.* A sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond be for the payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the sum.

pē-nāl-i tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *pénalité*, from *pénal* = penal; Sp. *penalidad*; Ital. *penalità*.] The quality or state of being penal; liability to punishment.

pēn'al-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *penal*; -ize.]

1. To subject or make liable to a penalty.

"Here is an imperial law ordering the mixed eladice . . . or at least *penalizing* the unmixed."—*Church Times*, Oct. 21, 1881, p. 701.

2. To put a penalty on; to cause to carry extra weight. [PENALTY, 3.]

"Though *penalized* to the tune of a stone."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 16, 1885.

pēn'al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *penal*; -ly.] In a penal manner.

"The state and condition *penally* consequent upon the persons here charged by the apostle with idolatry."—*Southey Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 7.

pō nāl ō gŷst, *s.* [Lat. *pena* = punishment; Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse, and Eng. suff. -*ist*.] One who studies the various kinds of punishments as awarded to criminals, with a view to their reformation. (*Stormonth*.)

pēn'al tŷ, **pen'al tic**, *s.* [Fr. *pénalité*.] [PENALITY.]

1. The punishment or suffering in person or property attached by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass; penal retribution.

"Death is the *penalty* imposed."
Milton, *P. L.*, VII, 545.

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of non-fulfilment of stipulations; forfeiture, fine.

"The *penalty* and forfeiture of my bond."
Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, IV, 1.

3. The extra weight to carry, an extra distance to run, or the like, imposed on winners of races or competitions, in order to equalize their chances with others who have not been winners.

"The conditions of the race include neither *penalties* nor allowances."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

pēn'ance, **pen'ance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *penance*, *penitence*, from Lat. *penitentia* = penitence (q.v.); O. Ital. *penanza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Punishment, penalty.

"Her *penance* was thee self go in pilgrimage"
Robert de Brunne, p. 203.

2. Suffering, pain.

II. *Roman Theology & Ritual*:

1. The virtue which inclines the soul to detest sin for its own sake—that is, because it is an offence against God.

"Then shall men understand what is the first of *penance* . . . it is an endless bliss of heaven."—*Chaucer's Persons Tale*.

2. The outward acts by which sorrow for sin is evinced.

3. The satisfaction which a priest imposes on the penitent before giving absolution, often called sacramental penance. [PENITENTIAL-DISCIPLINE.]

4. A sacrament of the New Law, whereby sins, whether mortal or venial, committed after baptism are forgiven. The Council of Trent (sess. xiv., c. iii.) defines that the form of the sacrament consists in the words, "Ego te absolvo," &c., the "quasi materia" in the acts of the penitent—contrition, confession, and satisfaction. The minister of the sacrament is a priest with ordinary or delegated power to absolve, and the subjects those who have received baptism. It is not of obligation to confess venial sins, but mortal sins committed after baptism must be confessed. Roman theologians rely on the words of Jesus (John xx. 23) as proving the divine institution of the sacrament of penance. The dispositions and acts necessary on the part of the penitent are a hearty sorrow for sin, because it is an offence against God, joined with a firm purpose of amendment, the confession of sins to a priest approved by the bishop, and the performance of the penance imposed by him.

¶ *Tribunal of Penance*: The confessional.

pēn'-ance, *v.t.* [PENANCE, *s.*] To punish, to impose penance on.

"I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your misdeed."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 523.

pēn'-ance lēss, **pen'ance less**, *a* [Eng. *penance*; -less.] Without doing penance; free from penance.

"Passing purgative *penanceless*."
Pope Ptolemy, p. 109.

Pē nāng, *s.* [Malay *pinang* = an areca-nut; *pinang* = areca-nut island.]

Geog.: An island near the Straits of Malacca, formerly Puley Penang.

Penang lawyer, *s.* A name given to a walking-stick made of the stem of a palm, *Leuchitis acutifolia*, from Penang. Said to be derived from being frequently used by persons who take the law into their own hands.

pēn'ān uŷ lar, *a.* [Lat. *pena* = almost; and Eng. *annular*.] Nearly annular; having almost the form of a ring.

"They are of unequal sizes, and in no degree differ from the numerous class of *penannular* reefs."
Wilson, *Prothodora Annals of Scotland*, VI, 472.

bōil, bōy : pōut, jōwl : cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñçh : go, ãem : thin, ÷his : sin, as : expect, Xenophon, exist. ÷ng. -cious, -tion, -sion = shün : -ñion, -ñion = zhün, -cious, -tious, sious = shus, -ble, ÷lc, &c. = bel, ÷cl.

*pèn ant, s. [PENANCE.] A person doing penance; a penitent.

Pè narth, s. [Welsh.] A place three miles south-west of Cardiff.

Penarth beds, s. pl. A series of beds of varying Penarth House and Llawerok Point, near Cardiff. They are intermediate between the Triassic and the Jurassic beds. The base usually consists of a set of gray, green, cream-coloured, and pale green marls called Tea-green Marls, sensibly passing up into dark shales full of fossils, the whole about fifty feet thick. In 1871, Colonel Peacock found similar beds in the North of Ireland full of *Ammonoites* and *Belemnites*. He called them the *Penarth zone*, and considered them to be Liassic, but the fossils are more closely akin to the Trias, and the beds are ranked by Lyell and Etheridge as Upper Trias. The series was traced largely in the Rhoetan Alps, and was called by Gumbel, Rhætic. It has relations with the Kossener Schichten of the Tyrol and the Upper St. Cassian beds of Germany. The term Penarth beds was given by the Government surveyors. Etheridge would prefer Rhætic. The genera Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus commence in these beds, which contain also Microlepis (q.v.).

pèn ar ý, s. [Lat. *pena* = punishment.] Penal.

Penar, s. [Garden.] *Tea-tree of the Caucasus*.

pe nashe, s. [PANACHE.]

pè-nà tēs, s. pl. [Lat. *penus* = store or provision; *caed*, the innermost part of a temple; from *pen*, root of *peior* = to feed, *pubulum* = food, refreshment, *penis* = bread.]

Composit. Ital. words. The Roman gods of the store-room and kitchen. The family hearth, which formerly stood in the atrium, was their altar, and on it their images, two in number, were placed, with the image of the Lar between them. These Penates were represented dancing and elevating a drinking-horn in token of joy and plenty. The Calends, Nones, and Ides of each month were set apart for their worship, as were the Caristia (Feb. 22) and the Saturnalia (q.v.). Each family had its own Penates, and the State had its public Penates. The worship of these gods was closely connected with that of Vesta (*Composit. de Not. Dion.*, ii. 27), in whose temple the public Penates were at one time worshipped, though they had a temple of their own near the Forum. It is possible that the former may have been the Penates of Latium, while the latter may have been the Penates of the city. The origin of these gods is extremely doubtful. According to ancient tradition they were first worshipped in Samothrace, whence brought to Troy, and Virgil (*Æneid*, i. 48) makes Æneas the means of their introduction into Italy. As was the case with the Lares, their name was a synonym for home (*Composit. de Carm.*, iii. 27, 39; cf. *Carm. Sc.*, 330).

*The pen *Penates*, a simple gods of food, are probably much more ancient than deities like Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo and Minerva, whose wide and varied attributes represent a power of abstraction and generalization on the names of their worshippers such as is not possessed by very primitive men. — *Æneid. Brit.*, ii. 16, 17, 18.

pèn ca tite, s. After Mazari Penati, of the Tyrol; suit. *(M. A.)*.

Mod. Originally regarded as a distinct species, but now shown to consist of a mixture of calcite and brucite (q.v.). (See also *Phosphazite*.)

pençe, s. pl. [PENNY.]

*pèn çel, 'pen cell, 'pen celle, 'pen-scil, s. [O Fr. *penoncel*, dimin. of *penon*.] A very small narrow flag on a knight's lance, the distinctive of a pennon, bearing only his crest or ornament; in modern times it is only a mere ribbon. — [PENNON, PENNONCEL.]

*Brushed with *penoncel* and flags pleasantly to behold. — *Scottish History*, 1311, an. 11.

pench, penche, s. [PACHA.] (Scottch.)

penchant (as *pan shân*), s. [Fr., from *pencher* = to incline.] A strong inclination or liking; a decided taste or liking; a bias.

*The authors *pen* have towards discuses. — *North Kilmoran*, p. 23.

pench es, s. pl. [PENON.] Tripe. (Scottch.)

pèn çhâte, s. [Eng. *pen*, and Fr. *chute* = a fall.] A trough conducting the water from the race to the water-wheel.

pèn çil, 'pen cill, pen sil, 'pen sill, s. [O Fr. *penel* (Fr. *pennon*), from Lat. *penoncellus* = a little tail, dimin. of *penonculus*, itself a dimin. from *pen* = a tail; Sp. & Port. *penon*; Ital. *penoncello*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Literally: (1) A small fine brush of hair used by painters for laying on their colours. The hairs used are those of the camel, badger, squirrel, fitch, sable, mink, and goat, and the bristles of hogs.

*With white *penel* painted was this stone. — *Chaucer*, *Tr.*, 294.

(2) A cylinder or slip of marking material, usually graphite, but it may be of coloured crayon or French chalk. It is usually enclosed in a wood covering, but is sometimes a cylinder or prism of sufficient size to be grasped by the fingers or by a porte-crayon. [GUYONNET.] In 1756, Conte invented a process by which artists' lead pencils could be made to any degree of hardness, and at a much cheaper rate, by combining powdered plumbago with mixed clay, which latter has the property of increasing in hardness as it diminishes in bulk.

2. Fig.: Power, capacity or ability of description; style.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geom.*: A number of lines meeting in one point.

2. *Optics*: A system of rays diverging from or converging to a point. If the point is taken at an infinite distance, the rays may be regarded as parallel, and the pencil becomes a beam of rays.

*The intersection made by the radius *peniculi*. — *Berkeley*, *New Theory of Vision*, § 30.

-pencil case, s. A holder for a pencil, usually with a slide by which the pencil is retracted into its sheath to reduce the length of the instrument and preserve the lead from breakage when carried in the pocket.

-pencil compass, s. A compass having a pencil-end at one leg; or a compass to which an ordinary pencil may be attached.

-pencil flower, s. *Bot.*: The genus *Stylasanthus*.

-pencil stone, s. [PYROPHYLLITE.]

pèn-çil, 'pen sil, v.t. [PENCIL, s.] To paint; to draw; to write or mark with a pencil.

*He has *penicill'd* off a faithful likeness of the form he views. — *Catoptr. Tract*, ii. 22.

pèn-çilled, *pt. par.* & *a.* [PENCIL, v.]

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

B. *As adjective*:

1. Drawn, painted, or marked with a pencil.

2. Marked with fine lines; delicately marked, as with a fine pencil. (Said of flowers, feathers, &c.)

3. Having pencils of rays; radiating.

pèn-çill ing, *pt. par.* & *s.* [PENCIL, v.]

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

B. *As substantive*:

1. The work of the pencil or brush. Marks made with, or as with, a pencil or brush, as the delicate lines on some feathers and flowers.

2. The act of drawing a line of white paint along a mortar joint in a brick wall, to render the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the colour of the bricks. [POINTE (1), v. A. II.]

*pèn-craft, s. [Eng. *pen* (2), s., and *craft*.]

1. Penmanship, skill in writing; chirography.

2. Authorship; the art of composing or writing.

pènd (1), s. [Etyim. doubtful, but prob. from Fr. (1), v.] An arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close.

pènd (2), s. [East Ind.] A name for oil-cake; penock.

*pènd, v.t. [Eng. *pen* (1), v., with an excess of *d*, as in *round*, v. (1), v.] To *pen*, to confine.

*Hidden or *penied* within the limits and precincts of Greece. — *Udall*, *Apophthegms*, p. 24.

pènd ant, 'pènd ent, a. & s. [Fr. *pendant* = hanging, *pt. par.* of *pendre* (Lat. *pendere*) = to hang.]

*A. *As adj.*: Pendent (q.v.).

*Pendent streamers proud stand out. — *Poet.*; *Virg.*; *Æneid* viii.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Anything hanging down, or suspended by way of ornament, as an earring, a locket hanging from a necklace, &c.

*Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. — *Pope*, *Epig. of the Lock*, li. 137.

2. The part of a watch by which it is suspended. (*American*.)

3. A suspended chandelier.

*1. A pendulum.

*To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did... make the line at which it hangs double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hangs before. — *Hughes*, *On the Sun*.

5. An appendix, an addition.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Architecture*:

(1) An ornament suspended from the top of a Gothic or Tudor building; the hanging pendants of a vaulted ceiling, uniting solidity with ornament. There are some excellent examples in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. In vaulted roofs pendants are formed of stone, richly sculptured, and in timber work they are of wood carved.



(2) A hanging key-stone, the lower face of which projects beyond the intrados of the arch.

2. *Art (Pl.)*: Two pictures, statues, or groups of sculpture or engravings, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regard to symmetry.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) A strap or short rope depending from a mast-head, and having thimbles for bearing the blocks, which transmit the effects of tackles to distant points, &c. Used especially in setting up masts and rigging.

(2) A pennant (q.v.).

pendant post, s.

Architecture:

1. In a medieval principal roof-truss, a short post placed against the wall, having its lower end supported on a corbel or capital, and its upper supporting the tie-beam or hammer-beam.

2. The support of an arch across the angles of a square.

pendant-winding watch, s.

Horology: A watch whose spring is wound up by the rotation of the pendant brought into gear with wheels connecting to the spring-antour; a keyless watch.

pende, s. [PEND, v.] A pen; an inclosure.

pèn dençe, s. [Lat. *pendens*, *pt. par.* of *pendere* = to hang.] Slope, inclination.

*The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful *pendence* of slopiness. — *Wotton*; *Romans*, p. 18.

*pèn-den-çy, s. [Eng. *pendent*; *-çy*.]

1. The quality or state of being pendent or suspended; an impending or hanging.

2. The quality or state of being pendent, undecided, or in continuance.

*The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit. — *Argyle*, *Baron*.

pènd ent, a. & s. [Lat. *pendens*, *pt. par.* of *pendere* = to hang; Fr. *pendant*; Ital. *pendente*; Sp. *pendiente*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Hanging, suspended.

*The *pendent* world. — *Round about*.

*Shakesp., *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

2. Jutting over; overhanging, projecting.

*A *pendent* rock. — *Shakesp.*, *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv. 14.

B. *As subst.*: The same as PENDANT, B II., (2).

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pît, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôt, or, wore, wêlf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, ênb, èure, unite, èur, rûle, fûll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

pên dên -tê lî tê, *phr.* [Lat.] Pending the suit or action; while the suit or action is pending.

pên-dên-tive, *s.* [Fr. *pendentif*, from *pendre* (Lat. *pendere*) = to hang.]

Architecture:

1. The portion of a groined ceiling supported and bounded by the apex of the longitudinal and transverse vaults. In Gothic ceilings of this kind the ribs of the vaults descend from the apex to the impost of each pendentive, where they become united. (*H'rab*)

2. The filling-in of the spandrels between the arches of a vault, or of those under a dome.

pendentive-bracketing, *s.*

Arch.: The coved bracketing springing from the wall of a rectangular area in an upward direction, so as to form the horizontal plane into a complete circle or ellipse.

pendentive-crading, *s.*

Arch.: The timber work for sustaining the lath and plaster in pendentives.

* **pên-dent lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pendent*; *-ly*.] In a pendent or projecting manner.

* **pên-diçe**, * **pên-diçe**, *s.* [PENTICE.]

1. A sloping roof; a pentice.

2. A pent-house.

3. A veil or pendant of a lady's head-dress; curtains or hangings of a room. (*Stubbs; Anat. Abnses*, p. 67.)

pên-di-cle, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *pendula* = to hang.]

1. A pendant, an appendage.

2. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm, or let separately by the owner; a croft. (*Scotch*.)

3. One church dependent on another. (*Scotch*.)

4. An inferior member of certain trade incorporations. (*Scotch*.)

pên-di-clêr, *s.* [Eng. *pendicle* (*e*); *-er*.] An inferior or small tenant; a crofter; one who cultivates or rents a pendicle or croft.

* **pên-dil-a-tôr-ÿ**, *adv.* [Fr. *pendiller* = to be suspended and moved backwards and forwards.] Pendulous. (*Urbhart; Rubelcis*, bk. i., ch. xli.)

pënd-îng, *a. s. & prep.* [Fr. *pendant*, as in the phrase *pendant cela* = in the meanwhile.]

A. *As adv.*: Depending, undecided; in continuance.

B. *As subst.*: Continuance.

C. *As preposition*:

1. During; for the time of the continuance of. "*Pendant the cutting of the canal*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1855.

2. Until.

* **pên-dle**, *s.* [Fr. *pendille*.] A pendant, an ear-ring. (*Scotch*.)

pên-drâg-ôn, *s.* [Welsh *pen* = great, and *drâg* = a leader.] Chief leader, chief king; a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when invested with dictatorial powers in times of great danger.

" *Lords of waste marches, Kings of desolate isles*

Came round their great Pen-drâgon."

Tennyson; Lancelot & Elaine, 527.

* **pên-drâg-ôn-shîp**, *s.* [Eng. *pen-drâgon*; *-ship*.] The state, office, or dignity of a Pen-drâgon.

"*The Dragon of the great Pen-drâgon-shîp*."

Tennyson; Guinevere, 395.

pên-drô, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A disease in sheep.

* **pên-du-lâte**, *v. l.* [PENDULUM.] To move with a motion like that of a pendulum.

"*The ill-starred ascendant pendulates between Heaven and Earth*."—*Carlyle; Diamond Sucklers*, ch. xvi.

* **pên-dûcle**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *pendulus* = hanging.] A pendulum (q. v.).

* **pên-du-lôs-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *pendulous*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being pendulous, hanging, or suspended; suspension.

"*His slender legs he increased by riding, that is, the humours descended upon their pendulosity*."—*Brownie; Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

pên-du-lôus, *a.* [Lat. *pendulus*, from *pendere* = to hang; Sp. *pendulo*; Ital. *pendolo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Hanging; suspended from a fixed point above; not supported below; loosely pendent; swinging; not stationary.

"*All the plagues, that in the penitentiary are Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters*."

Shakspeare; Lear, iii. 4.

* 2. *Fig.*: Wavering, doubtful, hesitating, unstable.

II. Botany:

1. Hanging downwards on account of the weakness of the support; as, a *pendulous* fruit.

2. It is used of an ovule when it hangs from the summit of the cavity in the ovary.

* **pên-du-lôus-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *pendulous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pendulous; pendulosity.

pên-du-lûm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *pendulus* = pendulous (q. v.); Fr. *pendule*; Sp. *pendula*; Ital. *pendolo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

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

* 2. *Fig.*: Anything which wavers or oscillates.

"*There is such matter for all feeling*."—*Man; Thou pendulous between a smile and tear*."

Byron; Childe Harold, iv. 102.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: A simple pendulum is a heavy particle suspended by a fine thread from a fixed point, about which it oscillates without friction. The time of its vibration is directly as the square root of the length, and inversely as the square root of the accelerating force of gravity. The length of the arc through which it vibrates does not affect the result. No simple pendulum can exist; all constructed by man are compound pendulums in which there gravitates, not a particle, but a heavy body called the bob, the law of friction of course operating.

2. *Horology:*

(1) The ordinary pendulum is believed to have been the invention of Eln Junis of the university of Corlova about A.D. 1100, his companion, Gerbert (poisoned in 1102), making the first escapement. Henry de Wyck (1364), Harris (1641), and Huyghens (about 1657) applied it to clocks, Galileo, in 1581, having recommended a pendulous weight as a true measurer, and Santoritis, in 1612, the combination of a pendulum with wheel-work. Pendulums generally move in arcs of circles. In the cycloidal pendulum the rod of suspension describes the arc of a cycloid, and in the conical a cone. Heat lengthens, and cold contracts the rod of a pendulum, it is of a single metal. To neutralize these effects compensation pendulums are made; the gridiron pendulum having bars of iron and steel to work against each other, and the mercurial pendulum making the centre of the oscillation of the bob uniform by the expansion and contraction of mercury inside. The curved line along which the bob of a pendulum moves is called the arc of vibration, the horizontal chord of that arc the axis of oscillation, and the point around which the pendulum moves the point of suspension, or the centre of motion. The length of a pendulum vibrating seconds is directly proportionate to the force of gravity at the place. One constructed to beat seconds at London (lat. of Greenwich Observatory, 51° 28' N.) at the sea-level must measure 39.13983 inches; at the Equator, 39.02074 inches; and at Spitzbergen, 39.21169 inches. To regulate a clock by means of a pendulum, the rod of the latter is made to pass between the prongs of a fork, and thus communicate its motion to a rod oscillating on a horizontal axis. To this axis is fixed a piece called an escapement, or crutch, terminated by two projections named pallets, which work alternately with the teeth of the escapement wheel. As the pendulum moves, the one crutch is raised, allowing the wheel to escape from the control of the pallet, the weight then descends, till arrested and made to re-ascend by the action of the other pallet. The motion of the escapement is communi-

cated by additional mechanism to the hands of the clock, which are thus regulated by the pendulum.

(2) [PENDULUM-WHEEL.]

3. *Hydrom.*: A current gauge.

1. *Naut.*: An instrument for measuring the heel or inclination of a ship, so as to assist in the laying of her guns.

pendulum bob, *s.* The weight at the lower end of a pendulum.

pendulum level, *s.* [LEYEL, *s.*, II 2 (D)]

pendulum myograph, *s.* An instrument for noting, by means of a smoked glass plate forming the bob of a pendulum, the amount and duration of the contraction when electricity is sent through a muscle. (*Foster; Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 43.)

pendulum pump, *s.* A pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the piston.

pendulum wheel, *s.* The balance-wheel of a watch which governs the rate of the motion.

pendulum wire, *s.*

Horol.: Flattened wire, by which a bob of a clock is suspended.

Pên-nê-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the river Peneus, which runs through the vale of Tempe in Thessaly. (*Tennyson; To E. L.*, 3.)

pên-nêl-ô-pê, *s.* [Gr. Πηνελόπη (*Pênelopê*) = the daughter of Tyndareus, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus.]

Ornith.: Guan; the typical genus of the sub-family Penelopinae (q. v.); in older classifications a genus of Crazidae. Under the throat there is a naked skin capable of inflation. Fourteen species are known, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay and to the western slope of the Andes of Ecuador. *Penelope cristata* is the Rufous-crested, and *P. superciliosa* the White-eyebrowed Guan.

pên-nêl-ô-pî-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *penelopæ*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Guans; a sub-family of Crazidae (q. v.), from Central and South America. Messrs. Selater and Salvin enumerate seven genera and forty species.

pên-ê-tra-bil-i-tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *penetrabilité*, from *penetrable* = penetrable (q. v.).] The quality or state of being penetrable; capability of being penetrated.

"*The immediate properties of a spirit are penetrability and impenetrability*."—*Jore; Inquirer of Soul*, bk. i., ch. ii.

pên-ê-tra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *penetrabilis*, from *penetro* = to penetrate (q. v.); Sp. *penetrable*; Ital. *penetrabile*; Fr. *penetrable*.]

1. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another substance.

"*Force his only penetrable part*."

Byron; Don; Manfred, lower vi.

2. Susceptible of feelings; impassible; not obdurate.

"*And let me wring your heart; for so I shall,*

If it be made of penetrable stuff."

Shakspeare; Hamlet, iii. 4.

* 3. Penetrating, sharp.

"*But he was deceived, for his Graves sight was so quick and penetrable that he saw him, yea, and saw through him both within and without*."—*Hook; Henry VIII* (pt. 11)

pên-ê-tra-ble-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *penetrable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being penetrable; penetrability.

* **pên-ê-tra-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *penetrable*; *-ly*.] In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrated.

"*That which is extended also, but penetrably and intangibly*."—*Cutworth; Intell. System*, p. 70.

* **pên-ê-trâil**, *s.* [Lat. *penetralia*.] The interior parts; the interior.

"*The heart resides purled fumes, whose power is to minimize some time must be allowed*."—*Harvey*

pên-ê-trâ-li-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *penetralis* = penetrating, internal, from *penetro* = to penetrate (q. v.).]

1. The interior or internal parts of anything; esp. the inner and more private or sacred parts of a house, a temple, a palace, &c.; a sanctuary, specif., that of the Penates (q. v.).

2. Hidden things; secrets.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôit**, **jôwl**; **eat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhîn**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **çexist**. **ph = f**. **-oian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhûn**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhûn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = şhûs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **del**.

of any sin, crime, or offence; repentance, contrition, remorse.

"He is baptised without penitence of his old guilt, he receives the mark of baptism but not the grace."—Chaucer: *Persones Tale*.

¶ *Order of Penitence of St. Mayhala*: *Evangelical & Church Hist.*: An order founded by Bernard of Marseilles, in 1272, for the reformation of fallen women. It was sanctioned by Pope Nicholas III. (1277-1280).

pên-i tèn çer, 'pen-y tèn ser, pên i tèn ei-ar, s. [Fr. *penitence*, from *penitent* = penitent (q.v.).] A priest who prescribed special penance; one who had power to deal with what are now called "reserved cases."

"I say not that if thou be assigned to thy penitence for certain sinnes, that thou art bounde to shewe him all the remnant of thy sinnes, of which thou hast been shaven of thy curat."—Chaucer: *Persones Tale*.

-pen i tèn-êi-ar, 'pen i tèn ti ar-ship, s. [Eng. *penitentiary*; -ship.] The office or post of a penitentiary.

"Gratius D. Cromer with the office of the penitentiaryship."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 1,200.

pên-i têt, a, & s. [Fr., from Lat. *penitens*, pr. par. of *penitita* = to cause to repent, from *pena* = punishment; Ital. & Sp. *penitente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Feeling pain, grief, sorrow, or remorse for sins committed; contrite, repentant; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on an amendment of life.

"Humbled themselves, or penitent besought the God: I then forke them."—Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 421.

2. Doing penance.

"We who know what tis to fast, to pray, Are penitent for your default today."—Shakspeare: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

B. As substantive:

1. One who is penitent; one who repents of sin.

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

pên-i têt-tial (ti as sh), a, & s. [Fr. *penitential*, Sp. & Port. *penitencial*; Ital. *penitenziale*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to, expressing, or proceeding from penitence or contrition; of the nature of penance.

"My penitential stripes, my streaming blood, Have purchased heaven."—Comper: *Truth*, 98.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A vagabond who has been subjected to the punishment of whipping.

"Then, in their robes, the penitentials, — Are straight presented with credentials."—Butler: *Hudibras*, ii. 1.

2. *Eccles.*, &c.: The same as PENITENTIAL-BOOK (q.v.).

The Roman Penitential, and those of Theodoric, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bede, were those which had the highest repute in the West.—Addis & Arnold: *Cath. Diet.*, p. 652.

penitential-book, s.

Eccles., &c.: A book containing instructions for hearing confessions and imposing penances.

"Every priest who heard confession was bound to use a penitential book—i. e., a book which contained the penalties attached to particular sins by the canon."—Addis & Arnold: *Cath. Diet.*, p. 652.

penitential canons, s. pl.

Eccles.: Canons appointing the time and manner of penance for sins, according to their gravity.

penitential-discipline, s.

Eccles.: The discipline used by the Church, through her ministers, in punishing sinners. In primitive times it was extremely severe, admission to communion being often withheld till the penitent was at the point of death. To this succeeded a period in which bodily austerities formed a principal part of the discipline. At the present time, in the Roman Church, public penance is hardly ever imposed, though Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Diet.*, p. 653) quote an English book published in the last century, to show that it was then of common occurrence.

penitential psalms, s. pl. A name given to the Psalms vi., xxxix., xxxviii., li., cii., cxxx., and cxliii. of the A. V., or vi., xxxi., xxxvii., l., cii., cxxx., and cxlii. of the Vulgate.

pên-i têt-tial ly (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. *penitential*; -ly.] In a penitent or penitential manner; penitently.

pên i tèn-tia rÿ (ti as sh, pen y ton sa ry, a, & s. [Fr. *penitence*; Sp. *penitencia*; Ital. *penitenza*, *penitenza*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to penance, or its rules and degrees.

2. Expressive of penitence or repentance; penitent, as, a penitentiary letter.

3. Used for purposes of punishment and reformation.

"In forming the plan of these penitentiary houses, the principal objects have been, to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to enure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company, to accustom them to serious reflection, and to teach them both the principles and practice of every Christian and moral duty."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 26.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

"1. A penitent.

"So Manassah . . . did a penitentiary."—Jackson: *Christ's Session*, bk. ii., ch. 4th.

2. A house of correction for criminals.

"They slip into crime, and become the tenants of prisons and penitentiary cells."—Scraper's *Magazine*, March, 1899, p. 785.

¶ The first is said to have been established by the Quakers in 1786.

3. An institution for the reception and reformation of prostitutes. [MAGDALEN-HOSPITAL.]

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. One of the offices of the Roman Curia, taking special cognizance of matters relating to the confessional, and dispensations from such impediments to marriage as are not diriment.

2. The dignitary who presides over the office described above. He is a cardinal priest, and must be a doctor of theology or canon law.

3. A canon penitentiary (q.v.).

4. That part of the church to which penitents were restricted.

¶ *Canon Penitentiary*:

Eccles.: In the Roman Church a canon appointed in compliance with a decree of the Council of Trent (sess. xxiv., de Reform., ch. viii.), which directs that in every cathedral church, if possible, a penitentiary should be appointed. He must be forty years of age, master of arts, a doctor, or a licentiate in theology or canon law. His duty is to deal with reserved cases (q.v.), and attendance in confessional is considered equivalent to presence in choir.

'pên-i têt-tiar-ÿ-ship (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *penitentiary*; -ship.] The office or post of a penitentiary or confessor.

"The penitentiaryship or the prebend of Saint Pancras in the cathedral church of St. Paul."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. 1.

pên-i têt-ly, pen i têt-lic, adv. [Eng. *penitential*; -ly.] In a penitent manner; with contrition or repentance; contritely.

"Yet so shall he be gracious to the penitently dejected."—Bp. Hall: *Hard Texts*; loc. xii. 3.

pênk, s. [PINK.] A minnow.

pên'knife, 'pen knyfe (k silent), s. [Eng. *pen*, and *knife*.] A pocket-knife with a small blade or blades; so called from its former use in making quill-pens.

"The courageous Cæsar saved himself in his battles, and after in the senate was slain with xxxii. strokes of penknives."—Golden Bole, let. 4.

Pên-lîèr-gàre, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A place in South Wales.

Penllergare-series, s. pl.

Geol.: The upper measures of the South Wales coal-field.

pên-man (pl. pên-mên), s. [Eng. *pen*, and *man*.]

1. One who professes or teaches the art of writing.

2. One who writes a good hand; a calligrapher.

3. An author, a writer.

"Our theater hath lost. Plato hath got. A crackle penman for a dreary job."—Benjamin Jonson: *Retriever from Permessus*.

pên-man ship, s. [Eng. *penman*; -ship.]

1. The art of writing; the use of the pen in writing.

2. A style or manner of writing; as, good or bad penmanship.

pên nached', a. [Fr. *penuche*, *penuche* = variegated, from *penuche* = a plume of feathers.] Diversified with neat stripes of natural colours, as a flower.

"Comely perfect from a volent rain your penouched tulips, covering them with moistness."—Keight.

'pên nàge, s. [Lat. *penna* = a feather.] Plumage, feathers.

"The more part of her penouage blew."—P. H. Bland: *Plum.*, bk. v., ch. xxxii.

pên nal, s. [Lit. = a pen case, from *pena* = a pen.] A name formerly given to the freshmen of the Protestant universities of Germany, who wore the tags of the elder students or scholarists.

pên nal ism, s. [Eng. *penal*; -ism.] A system of tagging formerly practised by the elder students on the freshmen in the German Protestant universities. It was abolished at the close of the seventeenth century.

Pên-nant (1), s. [Thomas Pennant, an English naturalist, 1726-98. His chief works were, *British Zoology*, *History of Quadrupeds*, and *Arctic Zoology*.] (For def. see etym.)

Pennant's marten, s. [FERAN (2).]

Pennant's swimming erab, s.

Zool.: *Pantanus circumdus*, common in the Firth of Forth and the Moray Firth, and in Ireland. Dull purplish-white, mottled with a darker louse.

Pên-nant (2), s. [See def.]

1. *Geol.*: A parish of North Wales, county Montgomery.

2. *Geol.*: Two series of beds, the Upper and the Lower Pennant of the South Wales coal-field.

Pennant grit, s.

Geol.: The central or intermediate portion of the coal-bearing beds separating the upper and lower series of the South Wales coal-field. It is valued as a building stone.

pên-nant (3), s. [Formed from *penon* by the addition of *t*, as in ancient, tyrant, &c.]. [PENNON.]

Naut.: A long narrow flag; a pennon, a pendant; specif., a small narrow streamer borne at the mast-head of a ship-of-war. They are of two kinds, the *long pennant* and the *broad pennant*. The former is a very long, narrow, tapering flag, and in the royal navy is borne of two colours, one white, with a red cross on the part next the mast, the other blue, with a red cross on a white ground on the part next the mast. The white pendant is borne at the mast-head of all her Majesty's ships in commission, when not otherwise distinguished by a flag of broad pennant. The blue pennant is borne at the mast-head of all armed vessels in the employ of the government of a British colony. The broad pennant is white, with a red St. George's cross. [BROAD-PENNANT, BERGEE.]

"A ship most neatly that was bound In all her sails with blue and pennants trim'd."—Dryden: *Battle of Agincourt*.

pên-nate, pên-nat-êd, a. [Lat. *penatus* = winged, from *pena* = a feather.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Winged.

2. *Bot.*: The same as PINKATE (q.v.).

pên-nat-ÿ-fîd, a. [Lat. *penatus* = feathered, and *fido* (pret. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot.: (of a feather-riool leaf): Cleft.

pên nât i part-êd, a. [Lat. *penatus* = feathered, and Eng. *parted*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Pinnatifid (q.v.).

2. *Spec.*: Partite.

pên nât i scêt-êd, a. [Lat. *penatus* = feathered, and *scetus* = cut.]

Bot.: (of a feather-riool leaf): Divided into segments.

† **pên-na toñs, a.** [Lat. *penatus* = feathered, winged.]

Bot.: Soft, downy like a feather. (*Potamo*.)

pên nât-u la (pl. pên nât u læ), s. [Lat. fem. sing. of *penatulus*, dimin. from *penatus* = winged.]

Zoology:

1. *Serp.*: Sea-pen, Sea-rod; the typical genus of the family Pennatulidae (q.v.). The

bôl, bôy; pout, jowl; eat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thîn, thîs; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dic, &c. = bel, del.

zoores are on the ventral and lateral sides of the stem, and they are also arranged bilaterally on the long cylindrical pinnate stem. *P. m. tuba* (Pleske) is a common British species.

2. *P.*: A sub-family of Pennatulidæ, containing the single genus Pennatula (q.v.).

pĕn na tù li dàe, *p.* [Lat. *pennat* (q.v.); fem. pl. only suit. *id.*].

1. *Zool.*: Sea-pens, sea-rocks; a family of Alcyonaria. They are of frond-like, and have a scleroblastic rod-like corallum, sometimes associated with scleroblastic sponges. Chief genera: Pennatula, Pteroeses, Virgularia, Scytalium, Pavonaria, and Anthoplithum.
2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene onward.

* **pĕnnc**, (PEN (2), s.)

* **pĕnned**, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather.] Winged.

pĕn nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2); *er*.]

1. One who pens or writes; a writer.
"He that was the *penner* of this decree was one called Neagoras."—*North Plutarch*, p. 150.
2. A pen case.

"Then wilt thou repeat it, quoth the gentleman, and as putting up his *penner* and inkhorn, departed with the paper in his hand."—*For. Masters*, p. 156.

* **pĕn nied**, *a.* [Eng. *penny*; *ed*.] Possessing a penny.

pĕn ni form, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, a quill, and *forma* = form.]

I. *Orn. Lang.*: Having the form or appearance of a feather or quill.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.* (*Of muscular fibres*): Passing obliquely upwards from either side from a tendinous centre.

2. *Bot.* (*Of venation*): Having the ribs disposed as in a pinnate leaf, but confluent at the point, as in the date.

pĕn niĝ ĕr ous, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and *gr. er* = to bear.] Bearing feathers or quills.

pĕn ni lĕss, * **pĕn ny lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *pen*, *ny*, *-less*.] Without a penny; destitute of money; moneyless.
"Still hence rise, *penurious*, and far from home."—*Compe. Task*, l. 119.

pĕn ni lĕss nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penurious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being penniless or destitute of money.

pĕn nĭne, **pĕn nin itc.** *s.* [After the Pennine Alps, where first found; suit. *etc.* (*Mon.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral species of the chlorite group, having a perfect basal cleavage. Occurs in crystals, and in aggregations of scales. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2.6 to 2.85; lustre, mostly vitreous, sometimes pearly; colours, shades of green, reddish, pink; some of the green varieties are markedly dichroic; transparent. Compos., somewhat variable, but essentially a hydrate of silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and magnesia; some varieties contain sesquioxide of chromium. Dana includes the following as varieties: (1) Penninite; (2) Tabularite, these differ somewhat in their optical properties; (3) Kammererite, chloriferous; (4) Leucite, or psuedo-white. Found in fine crystals, near Zinnwald, Switzerland, and crystalline masses at several other localities. Malld regards penninite, chlorite, and epidote as identical, and only differing in the method of grouping of the individual crystals.

pĕn ni nĕrvĕd, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and Eng. *nerve*.]

Bot. (*Of venation*): Having the ribs pinnate.

* **pĕn nĭp ô tĕnt**, *a.* [Lat. *pennipetor*; *pen* = a feather, and *petens* = powerful.] Strong on the wing. (*Darwin: Holy Book*, p. 175.)

pĕn ni sĕ tũm, *s.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, a connect, and *seta* = a hair or bristle.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Paniceæ. *Pennisetum typhoides* is the Spiked Millet, a native of Southern Asia, Egypt, and Nubia, and commonly cultivated in India as a cereal. There are two varieties: *bajra*, with greenish, and *bajri*, with reddish grain. The fruit spike is six to nine inches long, and thicker than a man's thumb. The green variety is used chiefly by the lower classes. 2 *varieties*. The green chopped stalks and leaves are given to cattle as fodder. *P. setch*: *is* is the best of all the wild grasses in India for cattle and horses.

pĕn nis tũne, *s.* [From the name of Penistone, in Yorkshire.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse woollen treze.

pĕn nĭt, *s.* After its suppressed locality Penn (q.v.), U.S.A., a mistaken name of Penns., the abbreviation for Pennsylvania; suit. *etc.* (*Mon.*.)

Mon.: A variety of Hydroboante (q.v.), found in apple-green incrustations on chlorite. Contains 1.25 per cent. of nickel, to which the colour is due.

pĕn ni vólnĕd, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and Eng. *vólnĕd*.]

Bot.: The same as PENNINSERVED (q.v.).

pĕn nŏn, **pĕn on**, * **pĕn oun**, *s.* [Fr. *penn*, *on*, from Lat. *penna* = a wing, a feather; Ital. *pennone*.]

1. A wing, a pinion.
"Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb down he drops."—*Milton P. L.*, l. 313.

2. A small flag or streamer half the size of the guidon but shaped like it, of a swallow-tail form, attached to the handle of a lance or spear. Afterwards it became, by increase in length and breadth, a military ensign, and was charged with the crest, badge, or war-cry of the knight; its arms being emblazoned on the banner, which was in shape a parallelogram.

"On each side, like *pennons* wide, Flashing crystals stroudele red."—*Longfellow: St. Humphrey Gilbert*.

* **pĕn nŏn ĕl**, * **pĕn non celle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pennone*.] [D'ARCEL.]

Pĕnn-syl vā nĭ an, *a.* [From *Pennsylvania*, one of the United States. It was granted by James II. to William Penn (1621-1718), the Quaker, in 1681, and it was named in honour of him as its founder.] Of or belonging to Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvanian mud terrapin, *s.*
Zool.: *Kinosternon pennsylvanicum*.

pĕn nŷ, * **pĕn i**, * **pĕn y** (pl. * **pĕn ies**, **pĕn nieš**, * **pĕns**, **pĕnĕ**), *s.* [A.S. *penning*, *penig* = a penny. The oldest form is *penning*, from the same base as Dut. *penning*, O. H. Ger. *pfund*, Ger. *pfund* = a pawn [PAWS (3), s.]. Cogn. with Dut. *penning*; Ger. *penning*; Dan. & Sw. *penning*; Ger. *pfennig*; O. H. Ger. *pfennig*. The plural *pennies* is used when the separate number of coins is spoken of; *penice* when the amount in value is intended.]

1. A coin, the twelfth part of a shilling in value. Previously to 1660 it was made of copper, now it is of bronze, consisting of 95 parts copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. It is a token coin, and worth in metal about 1/3 nominal amount. Its weight is 135.863 grams Troy. The old Scotch penny was only equal to 1/2 of the English sterling penny.
2. An old silver coin, weighing 22 1/2 grains Troy, and therefore worth about 3d. sterling.
3. The same as DENARIUS, l. 1.

4. An insignificant coin or value; a small sum.

5. Money in general.

"What *penny* bath Rome borne, what men provided?"—*Shakep. King John*, v. 2.

* In the phrases *tempenny*, *sixpenny*, &c., applied to nails, the word *penny* has its original force of pound. [NAB., s. 1. 2. (5).]

* To think one's *penny* silver: To have a good opinion of one's self.

penny-a-linc, *s.* One who supplies public journals with paragraphs of news at the rate of a penny a line, or some such small sum. A poor writer for hire.

"The *penny-a-linc*er now write about a splendid shout."—*Kington: Alphabet. Standard English*, p. 214.

penny bridal, *s.* The same as PENNY-WEDDING (q.v.).

penny cress, *s.*

Bot.: *Thlaspi arvense* (Mithridate mustard) and the genus *Thlaspi* (q.v.). It is a cruciferous plant one or two feet high, with white flowers, and large and deeply notched orbicular pods, common in fields.

penny dog, *s.*

1. *Orn. Lang.*: A dog that constantly follows his master. (*Swedch.*)

2. *Ichthy.*: [MILLER'S-BIRD, GALET'S.]

penny dreadful, *s.* A cant name for a

newspaper or journal devoted to the publication of sensational stories or news.

"From whatever *penny-dreadful* she had got the chloroform incident."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **penny father**, * **peni father**, *s.* A miserly person; a niggard.

"And yet knowing them to be such miserly *penny-fathers*, that they to you, as long as they live, not the worth of one farthing of that heap of gold shall come to them."—*Mor. Utopia*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

penny gaff, *s.* A low theatre, for admission to which a penny or some such low sum is charged.

† **penny grass**, *s.*

Bot.: The same as PENNYROYAL (q.v.).

penny leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Cotyledon Umbilicus*.

penny post, *s.*

1. A post carrying a letter some small distance for a penny.

"Pray see that the enclosed be immediately put in the *penny-post*."—*T. Hall: Genuine Letters*, n. 26

2. A post carrying a letter to any part of Britain for that sum. [POST.]

Penny Post Act: The Act 3 & 4 Vict., c. 6, establishing the penny post.

penny readings, *s. pl.* Entertainments consisting of readings, with music, &c., the price of admission being a penny. They commenced in A.D. 1859, and were formerly common, but are now less heard of.

penny-rot, *s.*

Bot.: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

penny-stane, * **peny-stane**, *s.* A quill.

"It was nocht a *penny-stane* cast of braid."—*Barbour: Bruce*, xvi. 383.

penny-wedding, *s.* A wedding where each of the guests and friends contributes towards the outfit of the married couple.

penny-wise, *a.* Niggardly or stingy in small money matters.

"Be not *penny-wise*: riches have wings and sometimes they fly away of themselves."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches*.

* *Penny-wise and pound foolish*: Scrupulously attentive to small matters, but careless in important affairs.

"Overdozen arguments advanced by the supporters of a *penny-wise and pound-foolish* policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

pĕn nŷ rŏy-ál, *s.* [A corr. of Old Eng. *penat royal*. (*Skad*.)]

1. *Bot.*: *Mentha Pulegium*, a prostrate mentaceous plant growing in pools, wet tracts, &c., in Ireland and England.

2. *Theory*: Essence of pennyroyal is largely used as a popular diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

3. The American pennyroyal is *Hedeoma Pulegioides*.

pennyroyal-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Satureja viminea*.

pĕn nŷ stŏne, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *stone*.] [See compound.]

pennystone ironstone, *s.*

Geol.: An ironstone in the Colebrook Dale coal-field in Shropshire.

pĕn nŷ wĕight (*sh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *weight*.] A Troy weight, containing twenty-four grains, each grain being equal to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. Twenty pennyweights make one ounce Troy weight. The name is derived from its having been originally the weight of the silver penny.

pĕn nŷ-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Cotyledon* (q.v.); (2) the genus *Hydrocotyle* (q.v.); (3) *Sibthorpia europæa*; (4) *Livarea Umbellaria*.

pĕn nŷ-wŏrth, * **pĕn-nĭ-wŏrth**, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *worth*.]

1. As much as is worth, or can be bought for a penny; a penny's worth.

"Sold to the poor people billot and faggot, by the *pennyworth*."—*Chapin: Henry VIII.* (an. 1559).

2. Anything bought or sold; a bargain.

"The priests sold the better *pennyworths*, and therefore had all the custom."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity*.

3. A good bargain; something bought for less than its value.

fâte, **fât**, **fare**, amidst, what, fall, father; wĕ, wĕt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gŏ, pĕt, or, wĕre, wŏlf, work, whŏ, sŏn; mute, cub, cure, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

4. A small quantity; a trifle.
 "Well in the kid box with a pennyworth
Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing, II, 3.
 * To cast pennyworths: To count the cost.
(Urb): Eusebius' Apoph., p. 298.

pěn óek, *s.* [East Ind.] The same as PENID(2).

pě nó lóg ie al, *a.* [Eng. *penology*(y); -*iol.*] Of or pertaining to penology (q.v.).

pě nól ó gíst, *s.* [Eng. *penology*(y); -*ist.*] One who makes a study of, or is versed in, penology (q.v.).

pě nól ó gý, *s.* [Gr. *πεινή* *peinē*] = punishment; *SUB.* *comp.*] The sentence which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

* **pěn-ón,** *pen oun,* *s.* [PENNON.]

* **pěn-or-eón,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Muse: An obsolete instrument of the guitar family, somewhat broader and shorter than the Pandora, with a very broad neck over which passed nine brass strings, which were played upon by the fingers.

* **pěns,** *s. pl.* [PENNY.]

pěn-sa, *s.* [Lat.] A way of cheese, salt, &c., equal to 256 lbs.

* **pěn-sa tive,** *a.* [Lat. *pensatus*, *pa. par.* of *penso* = to weigh, to consider.] *PENSIVE.*
 "Bene very *penitive* to hear the folks that Don Quixote spoke."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. I, ch. V.

* **pěn-si ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *pensibilis*, from *penso*, *pa. par.* of *penso* = to weigh.] Capable of being weighed.
 "The water being made *pensible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 15.

* **pen sife,** *a.* [PENSIVE.]

* **pen sife-head,** * **pen sife-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *pensif* = pensive; *head, hed* = hood.] *PENSIVENESS.*
 "The venim *pence*
Chaucer (10): Complaint of the Black Knight

* **pěn-si fúl,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *pensif*(f) = pensive; Eng. *full*.] *PENSIVE*, thoughtful.
 "Almody the enawnyng of a *pensful* hart"—*Sir T. Elyot: The Boecorum*, bk. I, ch. xiii.

* **pen sil (1), * pen sill,** *s.* [PENCIL, *s.*]

* **pen sil (2), * pen cill, *s.* [PENCIL.]**

* **pěn sile,** *a.* [O Fr. *pensil*, from Lat. *pensilis*, from *pendeo* = to hang.] Hanging, suspended, pendulous.
 "It is described as *penile* and composed entirely of down"—*Norburn's Magazine*, Dec. 1875, p. 164.
 • The word is applied specifically to such nests as those of the weaver-bird or palm-bird.

* **pěn sile-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *pensile*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being pensile or hanging; suspension.
 "The *penulous* of the earth."—*Bacon: Of Learning*, bk. I.

* **pěn sil i tý,** *s.* [Eng. *pensile*(e); -*ity*.] The same as PENSIVENESS (q.v.).

pěn sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *penionem*, accus. of *penio* = a payment, from *penso*, *pa. par.* of *penso* = to weigh out, to pay, allied to *pendeo* = to hang; *Sp.* *penision*; *Ital.* *penisione*.]
 = 1. A payment; money paid for services rendered, or as a tribute; a tribute.
 "The *penion* that he paid to the Adriatickes his next neighbors."—*Goldring: Utopia*, p. 123.
 2. A fixed allowance made to a person in consideration of past services; a periodical payment of money to a person retired from service on account of age or other disability; especially, a sum of money allowed yearly by government to officers, civil or military, soldiers, sailors, and other public servants, who have retired, after having served a certain number of years, or who have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the public service, to the families of soldiers or sailors who have been killed in action, and to persons who have distinguished themselves in art, science, literature, &c.
 "I had named those *penions* to men of learning which afterwards grew to be had monopolized to themselves."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.
 3. A sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes.
 4. An annual payment made by each member of the Inns of Court to the houses.

5. An assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, to consult about the affairs of the society.

* 6. Expenditure, expenses.
 "The stomach's *penion* and the time's expense."
Sylvestre: Luciferus, South day, First week, 78.

7. A boarding house or boarding-school, especially on the continent.

* **pen-sion-writ,** *s.*
Law: A process formerly issued against a member of an Inn of Court, when he was in arrears for pensions, commons, or other duties.

pěn-sion, *v.t.* [PENSION, *s.*] To bestow a pension upon; to discharge upon a pension. (Often followed by *v.p.*)
 "To hold almost be worth while to *penion*
 A missonary author, just to preach
 Our Christian usage of the *arts* of speech."
Byron: Beppo, lxxxvii

pěn-sion-ar-ý, * **pen ci on ar y,** *a. &* [Fr. *pensionnaire*; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *pensionario*.]
 * **A. As adjective:**
 1. Consisting of a pension; of the nature of a pension.
 2. Maintained or supported by a pension; in receipt of a pension.
 "His silly plots and *penionary* spies."
Donne: Jealousy.
 * **B. As substantive:**
 1. One who is maintained by, or is in receipt of a pension; a pensioner.
 "That order be taken for the more speedy payment of pensions to all priests, *penionaries*, &c."—*Barnet: Records*, vol. 6, pt. II, No. 16.
 2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.
 "Grand *Penionary*: The title of the first minister or president of the council of the United Provinces of Holland under the old Republican Government.

pěn-sion-èr, * **pen-tion-er,** *s.* [Eng. *penion*; -*er*.]
 I. *Ordinary Language:*
 1. One who is in receipt of a pension; one to whom a pension is paid in consideration of past services.
 "Greyhaired old *penioners* who creep about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital."—*Maccubbin: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.
 2. One who receives an annual allowance in return for certain services.
 3. One who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependant.
 4. An attendant. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 10.)
 II. *Technically:*
 1. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income. (Fr. *penionnaire*.) The same as a Commoner at Oxford.
 2. One of the honorable band of gentlemen who attend upon the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive a pension or annual allowance of £150 and two horses. They are now called the Honourable Body of Gentlemen-at-Arms. They were instituted by Henry VII.

pěn-sive, **pen síf,** * **pen sife,** * **pen-syve,** *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, as if from a Lat. *penso*, from *penso* = to ponder; *Ital.* *pensivo*.]
 1. Thoughtful; weighing, deliberating, or pondering seriously; engaged in or given to serious and earnest thought or musing; hence, with an implied idea of melancholy and anxiety, sad, serious, anxious, melancholy.
 "My leisure serves me, *penion* daughter, now."
Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1
 2. Giving rise to or encouraging sad and melancholy thoughts.
 "Silent, unmoved, in dire dismay they stand,
 A *penive* scene."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, x. 41
 3. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *penive* strains.

* **pěn-sived,** *a.* [Eng. *pensiv*(e); -*ed*.] *PENSIVE*, melancholy.
 "Lo! all these trophies of affections hot,
 Of *penived* and subdued desires the tender."
Shakespeare: Complaint of a Lover, 219

pěn-sive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *penive*; -*ly*.] In a *penive* manner; with pensiveness; sadly.
 "Two bosom friends, each *penively* melted."
Compter: Conversation, 367

pěn-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *penive*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being *penive*; sad or melancholy thoughtfulness; serious musing.
 "I will not leave *harm* whom I love
 In this delight of *dyne peniveness*."
Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage, iv. 2

pěn-stóck, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (1), and *stock*.]
 1. A conduit for water, usually of boards,

and not ddy a trough of planks, which conducts the water to a water-wheel. It begins at the end of the race, of which it forms a continuation, and ends at the gate, which is lifted to discharge the water on to the wheel, a shuttle of pen-trough.

2. A sluice or flood-gate restraining the waters of a mill pond, race, or sewer.

3. A flood-gate used in manipulating certain parts of fortified works.

1. The barrel of a pump in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

pěn sý, **pěn síe,** *a.* [Fr. *penif* = pensive; *penio* = thought.] Proud and conceited spruce. (*Swedish*.)

pěnt, *pt. ptc.* or *a.* [PEN (1), *v.*] Penned or shut up; closely confined (often followed by *up*). (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 33.)

pen roof, *s.*
Arch.: A roof with two equal sloping sides; a shed or lean-to roof.

pěnt, * **pěnt ta,** * **pěnt tē,** *pref.* [Gr. *πεντε* (*pentē*) = five; in compos. generally *πεντα-* (*pentā-*).]
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Containing, or pertaining to five of anything.
 2. *Chem.*: A prefix denoting that a compound contains five atoms of the element specified, e.g., pentachloride of phosphorus = PCl₅.

pěn ta cáp su lar, *a.* [Pref. *penite*, and Eng. *capsule* (q.v.).]
Bot.: Having five capsules or seed-vessels.

pěn-ta-çé, *s.* [Pref. *penite*, and Gr. *ἀξή* (*akhē*) = a point.]
Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceae. *Pentate hirtimanica* exudes a red resin, and its wood takes a good polish.

pěn-ta-ç-èr-às, *s.* [Pref. *penite*, and Gr. *κερας* (*keras*) = a horn.]
Bot.: A genus of Rutaceae. *Pentaceps antedalis* is the White Cedar of Morcton Bay.

pěn-ta-ç-èr-òs, *s.* [PENTACERAS.]
Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pentaceroidea (q.v.).

pěn-ta-çé-rót-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentaceros*, genit. *pentacero*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]
Zool.: A family of star-fishes, characterized by a body supported by roundish or elongated pieces, covered with a smooth or granular skin, pierced with minute pores between the tubercles.

pěn-ta-çhlor-òx-ýl-ín, *s.* [Pref. *penite*; *chlor*(us), *ox*(al)id, and suff. -*in*.]
Chem.: Pentachloroxylicene. One of the products obtained by the action of hypochlorous acid on creosote.

pěn-ta-çhlor-òx-ýl-ònc, *s.* [PENTACHLOROXYLIN.]

pěn-ta-çhord, *s.* [Lat. *pentachordus*; Gr. *πενταχορδος* (*pentachordos*) = five-stringed, *pref.* *penite*, and *χορδή* (*chordē*) = a string, a chord. Fr. *pentacorde*; *Ital.* *pentacordo*.]
 1. An old Greek instrument of music, having five strings.
 2. An order or system of five sounds.

pěn-ta-elá-çite, *s.* [Pref. *penite*, and Gr. *κλασις* (*klasis*) = cleavage.]
Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q.v.).

pěn-ta-çle, *s.* [O Fr. *pentacle* = an amulet suspended from the neck. There is probably some confusion with pentangle (q.v.).]
 1. A figure whose base consists of five lines, forming a five-pointed star. It is not infrequent in early ornamental art, but was also used with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages. (*Evolution*)
 2. A piece of fine linen, folded with five corners, according to the five senses, and suitably inscribed with characters. With this the magician controlled the spirits which he evoked.

pěn-ta-cléth-çá, *s.* [Pref. *penite*, and Gr. *κλεθρον* (*klethron*) = a bolt or bar.]
Bot.: A genus of Parkieae. The seeds of *Pentaclethra nancyphylla* are eaten in the West of Africa, and an oil is extracted from them.

bóil, bóy; **póut, jówl**; **cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench**; **go, gem**; **thin, this**; **sin, as**; **expect, Xenophon, exist.** **ph = f.**
-cian, -tlan = shan. **-tion, -sion = shùn**; **-tjon, -çion = zhùn.** **-cious, -tious, -sious = shüs.** **-ble, -dle, &c. = hel, del.**

pên ta còc còus, *n.* [Prof. *pent.*, and Eng. *pent.* = *os* (p.v.).]
 Bot.: Formed of five woody having five shafts splitting elastically, and falling off a central axis or column.

pên ta còs tèt, *s.* [PENTACOSTIC.]

pên ta crin i òn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacrinus* (Pent.); Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-crin*.]
 Bot.: A *Pentacrinus*; In some classifications a member of Crinoida, which is then elevated to a class. Calyx small, with five bracts and three axes of radials; no pedicels and subradials; arms long, much ramified; column pentagonal; the articulating surfaces formed by flange-like, crenate ridges.

pên ta còc rìn ìc, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacostidus*]; Eng. suff. *-idus*. A recent or fossil Pentacostus.
 The evolution of their digestive system in the Pentacostus and Conocorys correspond with the Itysia. (Zool. Anat. verteb. Anim. ed. 1871.) 111

pên tac rìn nòid, *n.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacostus* (Pent.); Eng. suff. *-us*.]
 Zool.: Resembling a pentamerite; in the advanced stage of a ctenoid larva.

pên tac rìn ùs, *s.* [Prof. *pentac.*, and Gr. *κατοικη* (*katōikē*) = a city, from its five rays.]
 Zool.: The typical genus of the Pentacrinidae. The column is pentagonal. *Pentacrinus scutellatus* Melchior is found in the Caribbean Sea; *Pentacrinus* is the larva of *Pentacrinus*. Mr. George Jeffrey in 1870 described in another species, which he called *Pentacrinus Thompsoni*, from the coast of Portugal from a depth of 7,500 feet.

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pên ta cròs tic, *n.* & *s.* [Prof. *pent.*, and Eng. = *tic* (p.v.).]
 A. *As a pl.*: Containing five aestivies of the same name.
 B. *As a subst.*: A set of verses so disposed as to have five aestivies of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

pên tac ta, *s.* [Prof. *pent.*, and Gr. *ακτύ* (*aktū*) = a prominent.]
 Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pentactida. Several species are British.

pên tac ti ðæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentactis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-actis*.
 Zool.: A family of Holothuridea, containing the genera *Psidium*, *Cnemidaria*, and *Ocnus*.

pên tac òn òn, *s.* [Prof. *pent.*, and Eng. (*pent.*)]
 Bot.: A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace five atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monovalent element. The chief pentals are nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.

pên ta ðæc tỳl, **pên ta ðæc tỳl òus**, *n.* [Prof. *pentac.*, and Gr. *δακτύλιος* (*ðaktýlios*) = a finger, a toe.]
 Having five fingers or toes, or five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

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 Having five fingers or toes, or five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

tamed by the oxidation of methyl-pentadecylketone. It crystallizes in mucous scales, which melt at 34°, and boil at 256° under a pressure of 100 mm.

pên ta ðél phòus, *n.* [Prof. *pent.*, and Gr. *ἀκράτος* (*akratōs*) = a brother.]
 Bot.: Having the stamens in five bundles, as in the genus *Meklenia*. (*Gr. Brodiaea*.)

pên ta ðés mǎ, *n.* [Prof. *pentac.*, and Gr. *δέντρον* (*dēntron*) = a land, a letter; so named because the stamens are in three bundles.]
 Bot.: A genus of Gramineæ. *Pentadisma heteroxylon* is the Butter and Tallow tree of Santa Leone, so called because the fruit, when cut, yields a yellow, greasy juice.

pên ta fid, *n.* [Prof. *pentac.*, and Lat. *fidula* (Qu. *ficus*) = to cleave.]
 Bot.: Divided or cleft into five.

pên ta gèn i a, *s.* [Prof. *pentac.*, and Gr. *γενεα* (*genēa*) = gene.]
 Entom.: A genus of insects belonging to the family Ephemeroidea (q.v.). *Pentageneta vittigera* is found in Rock Island, Illinois.

pên ta gèn ìst, *s.* [Prof. *pentac.*; Gr. *γενεα* (*genēa*) = gene, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.]
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system. It contains those which have five pistils.

pên ta gÿn ì an, **pên ta gÿn òus**, *n.* [Eng. *pentagyn*, *-gyn*, *-ous*.]
 Bot.: Having five styles.

pên ta hē dral, **pên ta hē droùs**, **pên ta c̄ droùs**, **pên ta hē dric-ai**, *n.* [Prof. *pentac.*, and *cōpa* (*hōilōs*) = a side, a base.]
 Having five equal sides.

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 Having five equal sides.

pên ta hē dral, **pên ta hē droùs**, **pên ta c̄ droùs**, **pên ta hē dric-ai**, *n.* [Prof. *pentac.*, and *cōpa* (*hō*

Palaont. : The typical genus of the family Pentameridae, or, according to Woodward, a genus of Rhynchonellidae (q.v.). Shell impunctate, ovate, ventricose, with large incurved beak; valves usually plaited; dental plates converging, and supported on a prominent septum; dorsal valve with two contiguous longitudinal septa opposed to the plates of the other valve. Fifty species are known, from the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

pentamerus heads, s. pl.

Geol. : The Upper Caradoc, or Wenlock grit.

pentamerus limestone, s.

Geol. : Two series of limestone beds: (1) an upper Pentamerus limestone of Upper Ludlow age, and a corresponding one in the Heldeberg group in America; (2) the *Pentamerus Kuybitchi* limestone, equivalent to the Aynestry limestone; the shell is found abundantly around Aynestry. It is older than No. (1).

pên tãm-ê têt, s. & a. [Lat. from Gr. πενταετηρος (*pentateiros*), from *penre* (*penre*) = five, and *etepos* (*etepos*) = a measure; Fr. *pentamètre*; Ital. & Sp. *pentámetro*.]
A. As substantive:

Pros. : A verse of five feet, used especially in Latin and Greek poetry, in which the first two feet may be either dactyls or spondee, the third must be a spondee, and the last two anapaests, or it may be considered as consisting of two parts, each containing two feet and a syllable. The first half consists of two dactyls or spondees and a long syllable, the second half must consist of two dactyls and a syllable. Hexameter and pentameter verses used alternately constitute what is called elegiac measure.

B. As *adj.* : Containing five metrical feet; as, a *pentameter* verse.

pên tãm êt rize, c.t. [Eng. *pentameter*; -iz-.] To form or turn into a pentameter.
"An apt word which *pentameterizes* the verse."—*Satchy, The Doctor; Frag. on Mortality.*

pên tãm-ÿ rôn, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *nyron* (*nyron*) = a sweet vegetable juice.]

Med. & Pharm. : An old name applied to an ointment described by Aetius, containing five ingredients. (*Majac.*)

pên-tãn-êr, s. [PENTANDRIA]

Bot. : Any plant of the class Pentandria.

pên tãn-êr-i-a, s. pl. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *andros* (*andros*), genit. *andros* (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot. : The fifth class in Linnæus's natural system. It consisted of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with filaments distinct from each other and from the pistil. He divided it into, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Tetragynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

pên-tãn-êr-i-an, pên-tãn-droüs, a. [PENTANDRIA.] Of or pertaining to the Pentandria; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pên tãn-c, s. [Gr. *penre* (*penre*) = five; -ane (*Chan.*)]

Chem. : C₅H₁₂. Amyl hydride. A mobile colourless liquid, found in the light tar oils from the distillation of cannel coal, and easily obtained from Pennsylvania petroleum by fractional distillation. It boils at 37-39°.

pên ta-nê-müs, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *nyssa* (*nyssa*) = a thread.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Polyneimida (q.v.). The five filaments in *Pentaneimis quinquevris*, from the west coast of Africa, are considerably longer than the body.

pên-tãn-gle, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] A pentagram, or pentagon (q.v.).

"That they level spirits are afraid of the pentangle of Solomon, though so set forth with the body of man, as to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to assent."—*Brouce, Vulgar Errors*, bk. l, ch. x.

pên-tãn-gu-lar, a. [Pref. *pen-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.); Fr. *pentangulaire*.] Having five angles or corners. (*Greav.*)

pên ta-pêt-a-lous, a. [Pref. *pen-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot. : Having five petals.

pên-ta-phar-ma-côn, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Eng. *pharmakon* (q.v.).]

Med. : A medicine having five ingredients.

pên ta-phÿl-lôid al, a. [Pref. *pen-*, Gr. *phallon* (*phallon*) = a leaf, and sufl. -*oid*.]

Bot. : Appearing to have five leaves, resembling five leaves.

pên tâph-ÿ-lous, a. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *phallon* (*phallon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. : Having five leaves.

pên tâp-ô-dÿ, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *podis* (*podis*), pl. *podus* (*podus*) = a foot.]

Pros. : A measure or series of five feet.

pên tâp-têr-a, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *ptera* (*ptera*), pl. of *pteron* (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Bot. : A genus of Combretaceæ, or a sub-genus of Terminalia, having a five, rarely a seven-winged fruit. Known species about twelve, all large trees. *Pentaptera glabra*, a tree sixty to eighty feet high, growing in Pegu, furnishes masts and spars. The Chinese make lime from the calcined bark and wood.

pên tâp-têr-ous, a. [PENTAPTERA.]

Bot. (Chiefly of fruits) : Having five wings. (*Trivs. of Bot.*)

pên-tap-tôtê, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *ptosis* (*ptosis*) = a falling, a case; *πτωσις* (*ptōsis*) = to fall.]

Gram. : A noun having five cases.

pên-tap-tÿch, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *ptycha* (*ptycha*) = a fold.]

Art. : An altar piece consisting of a central portion, with double folding wings on each side.

pên-tar-chÿ, s. [Gr. *penre* (*penre*) = five, and *arche* (*arche*) = rule, government.] Government by a body of five.

"These five fair brethren, which I sung of late, For their just number called the *pentarchy*."—*Fletcher; Purple Island*, vi.

pên-tàs, s. [Gr. *pentas* (*pentas*), from *penpas* (*penpas*) = a body of five. So named because the parts of the flower are in fives instead of in fours.]

Bot. : A genus of Cinchonads, family Hedyotidæ. *Pentus curata*, a pretty shrub, is cultivated in hot-houses.

pên ta-sêp-a-lous, a. [Pref. *pen-*, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot. : Having five sepals.

pên-ta-spast, s. [Gr. *pentastaston* (*pentastaston*), from *penre* (*penre*) = five, and *spao* (*spao*) = to draw; Fr. *pentaspaste*.] An engine with five pulleys.

pên-ta-spêr-môus, a. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *sperra* (*sperra*) = a seed.]

Bot. : Containing or having five seeds.

pên-ta-stÿch, s. [Gr. *pentastichos* (*pentastichos*), from *penre* (*penre*) = five, and *stichos* (*stichos*) = a verse; Fr. *pentastique*.] A composition consisting of five verses.

pên-tàs-tÿch-ous, a. [Pref. *pen-*; Gr. *stichos* (*stichos*) = a row, and Eng. sufl. -ous.]

Bot. (of phylloclasis) : Quincunial (q.v.).

pên-tàs-tô-ma, s. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool. : A genus of Entozoa, family Aecaridæ, sometimes placed in a separate order, Acanthotheca. The body is segmented, the head

armed with four large hooks or claws, arranged in pairs on each side of the mouth. These hooks were mistaken by the older naturalists for additional mouths, and procured for the animal its generic name, *Pentastoma dentulatum*, the larval condition of *P. tenioides*, which infests the nasal cavities of the dog, is tolerably frequent in human subjects on the continent, but causes no functional disturbance. (See extract under PENTASTOME.)



HEAD OF PENTASTOMA TENIOIDES.

pên-ta-stôme, s. [PENTASTOMA.] Any individual of the genus Pentastoma (q.v.).

"The other human *pentostome*, *Pentostoma canaliculata*, infests the liver and lungs, and, on account of its comparatively large size, is capable of giving rise to serious and even fatal symptoms. It measures from half an inch to an inch in length."—*Dr. Osbold, in Quinqu's Diet. Med.* (ed. 1822), p. 114.

pên ta-stÿle, s. & a. [Pref. *pen-*, and Gr. *stôlos* (*stôlos*) = a column; Fr. *pentastyle*.]

A. As *bot.* : A portico with five columns.
B. As *adj.* : Having five columns.

pên ta-têuch, s. [Lat. *pentateucha*, from Gr. *penre* (*penre*) = five, and *teuchos* (*teuchos*) = a tool, a book; Fr. *pentateuque*; Ital. & Sp. *pentateuco*.]

Script. Canon. : A term applied exclusively to the first five books of the Old Testament collectively, termed in Hebrew חומש (Chumash) = the Law. The first mention of the five-fold division is by Josephus. It seems to have been made by the Septuagint translators, who then bestowed on the volume a Greek name expressive of what they had done, [Elym.] In its undivided state it is called in Ezra viii. 6, "the Law of Moses;" in Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of the Law of Moses;" and, more simply, in 2 Chron. xxxv. 4, xxxv. 12, Ezra vi. 18, Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of Moses." It is the "Book of the Law of the Lord" (Chabrah) in 2 Chron. xiii. 3. Either the Pentateuch or the book of Deuteronomy is the "Book of the Covenant" in 2 Kings xxiii. 2, 21, and "the Book of the Law" in xxiii. 8.

The titles in both the A.V. and the R.V. of the Bible, following the Septuagint, attribute the five books to Moses. The Hebrew text prefixes his name only to Deuteronomy (Deut. i. 1), and to portions of the others (Exod. xvii. 14, xxiv. 3, 4, xxxiv. 27). No critic attributes Deut. xxvii. 5 to Moses. Some other passages seem of later date, Gen. xii. 6, xiv. 14 (cf. with Judges xviii. 20), Gen. xxxvi. 34, Lev. xviii. 28, Deut. iii. 11, &c.; others, such as modesty would have prevented Moses from writing (Exod. xi. 3, Num. xii. 3). These are often attributed to Ezra. Except the author of the Clementine Homilies, who disbelieved, and Jerome, who doubted it, the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch seems to have been universally accepted by the early Christians. In 1167 Aben Ezra expressed his doubts, as did Hobbes in 1651. Astruc, in 1753, published the hypothesis of different documents proved by the diversity in the Divine names employed [Elohist, Jehovist], a view now accepted by most critics. Since then there have been the Fragmentary Hypothesis of Vater & Hartmann (1815-1818), by which the book is supposed to be made up of fragments put together, and the supplementary Hypothesis of De Wette, and many more. Hengstenberg is the chief opponent of Astruc's hypothesis, considering that the name God is used when creation is referred to, and Jehovah when there is redemption. Between 1862 and 1871 Bishop Colenso, of Natal, published a critical commentary on the Pentateuch, denying the Mosaic authorship of the book, and attributing the Levitical regulations to the priesthood during and after the Babylonian captivity (b.c. 600-450). These views created great excitement. They were controverted in many pamphlets, and led to the ecclesiastical prosecution of their author. [GENESIS, EXODUS.]

Script. : The Pentateuch in use among the Samaritans. Words which have in them *d* and *e*, and again, *i* and *e*, letters unlike in the Samaritan, but very similar in Hebrew [ד (d) and ע (e), also י (i) and ו (v)], are sometimes interchanged, showing that the work was derived from a Hebrew original. The passages attributed to Ezra are in it. It substitutes Mount Gerizim for Mount Ebal in Deut. xxvii. 4. The text in various places differs from the Hebrew, generally, however, agreeing with the Septuagint. The chronology also is in places at variance with that of the Hebrew Bible. If Josephus is correct as to the date of the building of the Temple on Mount Gerizim, the Samaritan Pentateuch was made probably about 330 b.c., though the popular belief is that it is much older.

pên ta-têuch-al, a. [Eng. *pentateuch*; *adj.*] Pertaining or relating to the pentateuch; contained in the pentateuch.

"The leaders of the nation . . . were as far from the *pentateuch* standard of rightness as the men of the people."—*W. Robertson Smith, Bib. Arch.*, Jewish Church, lect. viii. p. 225.

pên tâth-ÿ-ôn-ÿc, a. [Pref. *pen-*, and Eng. *thionic*.] Derived from or containing thionic acid.

pentathionic acid, s.

Chem. : H₂S₅O₆. An acid produced by the

action of hydrogen sulphide on sulphurous acid. Pentatomes are common and moderate, and under the influence of heat is decomposed into carbon, sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrogen sulphide. Its salts are all soluble and the barium salt crystallizes from alcohol in square prisms.

pén tát ó ma, *s.* [Pref. *pe-*, and Gr. *τομα* (*tomá*) = cutting; *τομα* (*tomá*) = to cut.]
Bot.: A Forest-bug, Wood-bug; the typical genus of the old family Pentatomoidea (H. V.). Stephens described fifteen species as British.

pén ta tóm i dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pentatoma*, Lat. fem. pl. obj. suff. *-toma*.]
Bot.: An old family of Land Bugs, founded by Leach, recognised by Stephens, Swainson, &c. Now merged in Scutaria (H. V.).

pén ta tone, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *tone*.]
Music: An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth.

pén ta tón ic, *a.* [PENTADONE.] Containing five whole tones.

pentatonic scale, *s.* The name given by Carl Engel to the ancient musical scale, which is best described as that formed by the black keys of the piano-forte. It consists of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth degrees of a modern diatonic scale.

pén tát rò pis, *s.* [Gr. *πεντάριπος* (*pentáripōs*) = of five kinds; pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *ῥιπος* (*ripōs*), or *ῥοπι* (*ropi*) = a THIP.]
Bot.: A genus of Asele-palaeae. *Pentatropis* *capensis* is a twining slender shrub, the tubers of which are eaten in the Punjab, and the flowers used medicinally.

pén táv-a-lent, *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Lat. *valens*, genit. *valentis*, pr. par. of *valere* = to be able, to be worth.]
Chem.: Quinquivalent (H. V.).

pentavalent elements, *s. pl.* [PENTADS.]

pén té cón-tér, *s.* [Gr. *πεντηκόσιος*, *πεντηκόσιος* (*pentēkōsios*, *pentēkōsios*), from *πεντηκόντα* (*pentēkontá*) = fifty; Fr. *pentecôte*.]
Greek Antiq.: A Grecian ship of burden with fifty oars.

Pén té cóst, **pen te coste**, *s.* [A.S. *penatost*, from Lat. *penatostes*, accus. of *penatostis*, Gr. *πεντηκόστη* (*pentēkōstē*) = pentecost; lit. fem. sing. of *πεντηκόσιος* (*pentēkōsios*) = fiftieth, from *πεντε* (*pentē*) = five; Ital. *pentecoste*, *pentecost*; Sp. *pentecostas*; Fr. *peñtôte*.]
1. *Trinitarian*: One of the three greatest Jewish festivals. Its Greek name was given because it was held on the fiftieth day (lit. ann.) counting from the second of the Passover (Lev. xxiii. 15, 16), when it was called in Hebrew the Feast of Weeks (Levit. xvi. 9, 10). By this account the enumeration of the weeks was to put the sickle to the corn. It was called also the Feast of Harvest, or Fiftieth of Wheat Harvest (Exod. xxiii. 16; xxiii. 22). When it came every Jewish male had to present himself before Jehovah (Exod. xxiii. 17; xxiii. 23). Meat or wave offerings, especially two wave loaves, and sacrifices were presented at the festival (Lev. xxiii. 16, 17, &c.; Num. xxviii. 26-29; Levit. vii. 9-12). The Holy Spirit descended on the members of the infant Christian church on the day of Pentecost, imparting the gift of tongues (Acts ii. 1-20). In ancient times the Pentecost lasted but a single day, but modern Judaism extends it to two.

2. *Church Hist.*: Whitsuntide, a feast which, reckoning inclusively, is fifty days after Easter. It is kept in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles.

3. *Time*: The month of Lentico, *Our Pentecost* is as quick as a west wind, *Some live and twenty years*.
Shakspeare: *Romans and Julias*, i. 5.

pén té cóst al, *a. & s.* [Eng. *pentecost*; *-al*.]
A. *As subst.*: Pertaining or relating to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

B. *As subst. (Pl.)*: Offerings or oblations made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

pén té eós tēr, *s.* [Gr. *πεντηκόστη* (*pentēkōstē*), from *πεντηκόσιος* (*pentēkōsios*) = fiftieth.]
Greek Antiq.: A company of fifty men; a title peculiar to the Spartan army.

pén té eós tÿs, *s.* [Gr.]
Greek Lat. pl.: A body or troop of soldiers.

pén tél ic, **pén tél ic an**, **pent like**, *a.* [See *del.*] Of or pertaining to Mount Pentelios near Athens; specifically, applied to a kind of marble obtained there. It had an exceedingly delicate grain, and sometimes greenish spots. The Parthenon, Propylæum, and other buildings in Athens were constructed of this marble.

pén tène, *s.* [Gr. *πεντε* (*pentē*) = five; *-ene* (*Chaucer*).] [AMYLENE.]

pén thē nim ér, *s.* [Gr. *πεντημίριος* (*pentēmīrios*), from *πεντε* (*pentē*) = five, and *μίριος* (*mīrios*) = divided, half.] The first two feet and a half of a verse; the half of a pentameter, consisting of two feet and a half.

The charm of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllable of the two pentameters.—*Sage*: *Comparative Philology*, p. 384.

pént hóuse, **pént íce**, **pent íse**, *s. & u.* [A corrupt. of *pentice*, or *apentice*, from O. Fr. *apentis*, *apentis*, from Lat. *apentidium* = an appendage.] [APENTIX.]

A. *As substantive*;
1. *Building*;
(1) A projection over a door, entrance, window, or a flight of steps, &c., for protection from the weather.
(2) A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.
"Some old penthouse near the town."
Pope: *Purcell & Sparrow*, 422.

2. *Ordn.*: A small house, made of boards united by hooks and staples, for protecting a gun and its carriages mounted on barbette from the weather.

3. Anything overhanging or resembling a penthouse.

B. *As adj.*: Overhanging.
"Sleep shall, neither night nor day,
Hang upon his penthouse lid."
Shakspeare: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

pént íce, **pent esse**, **pent íse**, **pent ísse**, **pent ís**, *s.* [PENTHOUSE.]

pén tile, *s.* [PANTILE.]

pent is, **pent íz**, *s.* [PENTHOUSE.]

pént land íte, *s.* [After Mr. Pentland; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *eisenackkies*.]
Min.: An isometric mineral, with octahedral cleavage, but mostly found massive. Hardness, 3.5 to 4.5; sp. gr. 4.6; colour, bronze-yellow; streak, bronze-brown. Composes: sulphur, 36.9; iron, 41.9; nickel, 22.1 = 100, corresponding with the formula (Ni + $\frac{1}{2}$ Fe)S. Mixed for the nickel it contains.

pén trē mite, *s.* [PENTEMITES.] Any individual of the genus *Pentemites*, or of the order Blastoidæa.

pentremite limestone, *s.*
Geol.: A limestone of Carboniferous age in America, abounding in pentremites.

pén trē mī tēs, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Lat. *temas* = an ear.]
Zool.: A genus of Blastoidæa. The species were fixed to the sea bottom by a pedicel formed of solid polygonal plates, arranged in five ambulacra, and five interambulacra areas. Found in the Palæozoic, especially in the Carboniferous rocks.

pént stē-môn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *στῆμων* (*stēmōn*).] [STAMEN.]
Bot.: A genus of American scrophulariaceous plants, tribe Cheloneæ. There are five stamens, but one is imperfect. Many species, with blue, purple, lilac, rose-coloured, or yellow flowers, are cultivated in England.

pén-tÿl, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. (*amyl*).]
Chem.: C₅H₁₁Cl. Amyl chloride. When chlorine is passed into the vapour of pentane, two pentyls are obtained, one boiling at 95-100°, the other, which is the chief product, at 192°. On decomposing these with potassium acetate, pentene, C₅H₁₀, is formed, boiling at 39-40°, and two ætetic ethers, boiling between 135-140°. (H. V.)

ing at 39-40°, and two ætetic ethers, boiling between 135-140°. (H. V.)

pén-tÿl íc, *a.* [Eng. *pentyl*; *-ic*.] Derived from or containing pentyl.

penlytic alcohols, *s. pl.* [AMYL-ALCOHOLS.]

pén ùlt, **pé nùl-ti ma**, *s.* [Lat. *penultimus*, *penultimus* = last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

pé nùl-tim, *a.* [PENULTIMATE.] The last but one.
"The *penultim* Lord in the last pedigree"—*Fulter Church Hist.*, vi. 324.

pé nùl tim ate, *a. & s.* [PENULT.]
A. *As subst.*: Last but one, applied to the last syllable but one of a word, the syllable preceding it being termed the ant-penultimate.

B. *As subst.*: The last syllable but one of a word; the penult.

pé nùm-bra, *s.* [Lat. *penumbra* = almost, and *umbra* = a shadow.]
Optics: A faint shadow thrown by a luminous body. It is brighter than the true shadow, though less so than the luminous body itself. It is a modification of the true shadow produced by the commingling with it of rays emitted by a portion of the luminous body. In an eclipse of the moon, the rays which have just grazed the edge of the earth are bent inwards by the refraction of the atmosphere, besides having become tinged with a ruddy or copper hue. Falling upon the moon, then in shadow, they often render it faintly visible, and though of a copper hue, yet bright enough to permit markings on its surface to be seen. Yet at this time the moon is so much behind the earth that it cannot be reached by any direct rays from the sun. In an eclipse the periods when the first and the last contact with the penumbra will take place are always carefully noted.

pé nùm-bral, *a.* [Eng. *penumbra* (*a*); *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

"The *penumbral* clouds are highly reflective."—*Herschel*: *Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 396.

pé nÿr-í-ous, *a.* [Eng. *penury*; *-ous*.]
1. Pertaining to or characterized by penury; niggardly, mean; not bountiful or liberal; stingy; sordidly mean.
"Die rather would he in *penurious* pain."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 46.

2. Scant; not plentiful.
"Here creeps along a poor *penurious* stream."
Patt: *Virgil*; *Æneid* iii.

3. Suffering extreme want.
"I have but little gold of late, brave Trion,
The want whereof doth daily make revolt
In my *penurious* hand."
Shakspeare: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

"In Swift's time the word was often misused by ignorant ladies for nice and dainty."
"She's so nice and so *penurious*
With Socrates and Epicurus."
Swift: *Pamphlet on the Debt*

pé nÿr-í-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *penurious*; *-ly*.] In a penurious manner; parsimoniously.

"The place is most *penuriously* empty of all other good outside."—*Ben Jonson*: *Cynthia's Revels*, li. 2

pé nÿr-í-ous-néss, *s.* [Eng. *penurious*; *-ness*.]
1. The quality or state of being penurious; niggardliness, stinginess; sordid meanness; parsimony.
"Mr. Brooke, with his kindly *penuriousness*"—*Bret. Quarterly Review*, li. 427.

2. Scantiness; scanty supply.

pén-u-ry, **pen-u-rie**, *s.* [Fr. *penurie*, from Lat. *penuria* = want, need. From the same root as Gr. *πεινά* (*peínō*) = hunger, *πεινά* (*peínō*) = need.]
1. Extreme want or poverty; indigence.
"In a few weeks he had been raised from *penury* and obscurity to opulence."—*Maccoby*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Penuriousness, niggardliness.
"God sometimes punishes one sin with another; *prod* with adultery, drunkenness with murder, carelessness with treachery, idleness with vanity, *penury* with oppression."—*Taylor*: *Faith & Patience of the Saints*

pén-with-ite, *s.* [After Penwith, West Cornwall; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: An amorphous mineral, occurring with quartz and rhodochrosite. Hardness, 3.5; sp. gr. 2.49; lustre, vitreous; colour,

dark reddish-brown; transparent; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded: silica, 36.40; protoxide of manganese, 37.62; protoxide of iron, 2.52; water, 21.80; sesquioxide of uranium, 0.20 = 98.64. Suggested formula, $MuSiO_3 + 2aq$.

pēn-wom-an, s. [Eng. *pen* (2), and *woman*.] A female writer; an authoress. (*Richardson: Clarissa Harlowe*, i. 329.)

pē-ōn (1), s. [Fr. = a pawn in chess, a foot-soldier; Sp. *peón* = a foot soldier, a day-labourer, a pedestrian, from Low Lat. *pedonarius*, accus. of *pedo* = a foot-soldier, from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] [PAWN (1), s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One travelling on foot; a pedestrian.
2. In the East Indies, a native constable.
3. A day-labourer; a servant; specif. in Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out his debt; a serf.

II. Chess: A pawn.

pē-ōn (2), s. [Penang dialect.] A rough spar cut from the Piny tree (q.v.).

pē-ōn aḡe, s. [Sp. *peonaje*.] The state or condition of a peon; serfdom.

pē-ōn iṣm, s. [Eng. *peon*; -ism.] The same as PEONAGE (q.v.).

pē-ō nŷ, s. [PEONY.]

pēo-ple, **pe-ple**, **poē-ple**, **po-pille**, **po-ple**, **pu-ple**, s. [O. Fr. *peuple* (Fr. *peuple*), from Lat. *populum*, accus. of *populus* = people; Sp. *pueblo*; Ital. *popolo*; Port. *povo*; Ger. *volk*.]

1. A nation; the body of persons composing a nation, community, tribe, or race; a community, a race. (In this sense the word admits of a plural.)

"Prophecy again before many peoples and nations and tongues."—*Revelation* x. 11.

2. *People* is a collective noun, and is generally construed with a plural verb.

2. Persons generally or indefinitely; men.

"People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water."—*Arcturion: On Aliments*.

3. With a possessive pronoun, those who are closely connected with the person or persons indicated by the pronoun, as—

(1) Family, ancestors.

(2) Attendants, followers, domestics.

"You slew great number of his people."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 5.

• *The People:*

1. The commonality, as distinguished from persons of rank; the populace.

2. The uneducated; the rabble; the vulgar.

"The knowing artist may Judge better than the people."—*Wallace: Prof. to Mai's Tragedy*.

pēo-ple, v. t. [PEOPLE, v.] To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Hark! how through the peopled air, The busy murmur flows."—*Gray: Ode on Spring*.

pēo-ple-less, a. [Eng. *people*; -less.] Destitute of people; unpeopled.

"Many crooked and peopled lanes."—*Poe: Works* (1854), ii. 495.

pēo-ple-er, s. [Eng. *people*(e); -er.] An inhabitant.

"Peoplers of the peaceful glen,"—*Blackie: Lays of the Highlands & Islands*, p. 56.

pēo-ple-ish, v. t. [PEOPLED, v.] To fill with people. (*Palsgrave*.)

pēo-ple-ish, a. [Eng. *people*(e); -ish.] Vulgar.

pē-ōr ī, s. [Native name.] A dye obtained by the natives of India from the urine of cattle fed upon mango leaves. It gives a bright yellow colour, but retains an offensive smell.

pē-pās-tic, a. & s. [Fr. *pépastique*; Gr. *πεπαστικός* (*pepasticos*) = to ripen, to mature.]

A. As adj.: Producing suppuration.

B. As subst.: A medicine given to produce proper suppuration and granulation in ulcers and in wounds which are not healed by fomentation.

pep-er, **pep-yr**, s. [PEPPER.]

pēp-ēr-in, s. [Ital. *peperino*; Fr. *pépérite*; Ger. *peperin*.]

Petrol.: A name originally given to the

volcanic tufts of the Albano Mountains, near Rome, but since adopted for similar tufts occurring elsewhere. It consists of a fine ash-gray to reddish-brown ground mass which encloses numerous and sometimes large crystals and crystal-fragments of felspars, hornblende, augite, mica, &c., also fragments of other rocks.

pēp-ēr-ō-mī-a, s. [From Gr. *πέπερι* (*peperi*) = pepper.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Peperomide. It contains many species from the hotter parts of America, &c. Many are small creepers on the trunks of trees or wet rocks. *Peperomia pellucida* is used as a salad.

pēp-ēr-ōm-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *peperomida*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of Piperaceæ (q.v.).

pep-in, **pep-yn**, **pyp-yn**, s. [Fr. *pépin*.] A kernel, a pip; a seed of fruit.

"Grape dried into the pepin."—*Weyliffe: Numbers* vi. 4.

pe-piu-ni-er, s. [PEPIN.] A nursery-garden; a garden for raising plants from seeds.

"To make a good pepiniere or nourse-garden."—*P. Holtzard: Plinie*, bk. xvii.

pe-ple, s. [PEOPLE, s.]

pēp-lis, s. [Gr. *πέπλις* (*peplis*) = purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*.]

Bot.: Water-purslane; a genus of Lythreæ (q.v.). Calyx campanulate, with six large, alternating with six small, teeth; petals six or none; stamens six, style very short, capsule two-celled. Known species three, from Europe, North Africa, and temperate Asia. One, *Peplis Portulacæ*, is British; a small plant, three to eight inches long, with creeping little branched stems and obovate leaves, and minute purplish flowers; solitary and axillary. Found in watery places, flowering in July and August.

pe-plish, a. [PEOPLEDISH.]

pēp-lō-lite, s. [Gr. *πέπλος* (*peplos*) = a mantle, a robe, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

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

pēp-lūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *πέπλος* (*peplos*).]

Anc. Costume: A large, full, upper robe, worn especially by Greek women; a mantle.

pē-pō, s. [Lat. = a pumpkin, from Gr. *πέπων* (*pepon*) = a kind of melon.]

Bot.: A one-celled, many-seeded, inferior, indurated, fleshy fruit, with the seeds attached to parietal pulpy placentæ. The cavity at maturity is often filled with pulp, and sometimes divided by folds of the placenta into spurious cells. Examples, the Cucumber, the Melon, and the Gourd. Lindley places it among his Syucarpi (q.v.).

pē-pōn-i-da, s. [Gr. *πέπων* (*pepon*) [PEPO], and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Richard's name for Pepo (q.v.).

pēp-ō-nite, s. [Gr. *πέπων* (*pepon*) = soft; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft mineral occurring in diverging fibrous masses in a granular limestone at Schwarzenberg, Saxony; a kind of asbestos.

pē-pō-ni-um, s. [Latinised from Gr. *πέπων* (*pepon*).] The same as PEPO (q.v.).

pēp-pēr, **pep-er**, **pep-yr**, s. [A.S. *peper*, from Lat. *piper*, from Gr. *πέπερι* (*peperi*), from Sansc. *pippili* = (1) the holy fig-tree, (2) long pepper.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) The genus *Piper* (q.v.).

(2) [ALLSPICE, PIMENTO.]

2. *Foods*: The dried immature fruit or berry of *Piper nigrum*, used as a condiment, whole or ground. White pepper is the berry deprived of its outer husk. It is imported into this country chiefly from Java, Sumatra, Malacca, and Borneo, and is named after the locality from which derived; thus, Penang, Malabar, Sumatra, Trang, &c. The ground peppers of commerce are generally mixtures of different kinds of berries; e.g., Malabar is used to give weight, Penang or Trang to give strength, and Sumatra to give colour. Pepper contains an alkaloid [PIPERINE], a volatile oil, an acrid resin, together with starch, gum, albumin, &c. The ash in ground black pepper should not

exceed 5 per cent., in white pepper 3 per cent. Long pepper (*Piper longum*), which belongs to the same natural order, and contains almost the same constituents, must be considered a true pepper, although of less value commercially. Pepper has been adulterated, more or less, for the last 200 years, the adulterants being rice and rice-husks, linseed meal, mustard husks, wheat flour, sago flour, ground date and olive stones, bone-dust, chalk, P. D., &c., together with variable quantities of cayenne to restore the pungency. All these adulterants may be readily detected by the microscope.

• (1) *Ceylon Pepper*: [CAVENSII.]

(2) *Tobacco* (or *tobacco*) *pepper in the nose*: (1) To take offence; to be offended.

"Every man took pepper in the nose."—*Idler: Letters*, 1, 579.

(3) *Pepper-and-salt*: A term applied to a cloth or dress fabric of mingled black and white.

"A short tailed pepper-and-salt coat."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

(4) *Pepper-and-salt moth*:

Entom.: The same as PEPPERED MOTH (q.v.).

pepper box, s. A small box or casket for drying pepper on to meat or other food.

"He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a pepper-box."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

pepper brand, s. A kind of blight or mildew affecting corn; blaut.

pepper cake, s. A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

pepper-caster, s. A pepper-box.

pepper-corn, s. [PEPPER-CORN.]

pepper-crop, s.

Bot.: *Sedum acre*. [STONECROP.]

pepper-dulse, s.

Bot.: An algal, *Laurentia pinnatifida*. It is eaten in Scotland, but has a pungent taste.

pepper dust, s.

Foods: The sweepings of warehouses in which pepper berries are stored. It contains a large proportion of sand, clay, and other impurities, and is frequently added to cheap, low-classed black pepper. Known in the trade as P. D.

pepper elder, s.

Bot.: A West Indian name for Peperomia, Euekia, and Artanthe. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pepper-gingerbread, s. Hot-spiced gingerbread. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.)

pepper-grass, s.

Bot.: *Ptilularia globulifera*, called also Pillwort.

pepper-moth, s. [PEPPERED-MOTH.]

† **pepper-plants**, s. pl.

Bot.: Piperaceæ (q.v.).

pepper-pot, s.

1. A pepper-box.

2. A highly-esteemed West-Indian dish, composed of cassareep, with flesh, and dried fish and vegetables, especially the unripe pods of the okra and chilies.

"That most delicate, palate-scorching soup called pepper-pot, a kind of devil's broth."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 215.

pepper-qwern, s. A pepper-mill. [QWERN.]

pepper-rod, s.

Bot.: *Croton humilis*.

pepper root, s.

Bot.: The root of *Dentaria diphylla*, sometimes used in America instead of mustard.

pepper-sauce, s. A condiment made by steeping small red peppers in vinegar.

pepper saxi-frage, s.

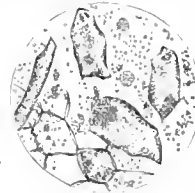
Bot.: The genus *Silene* (q.v.).

pepper shrub, s.

Bot.: *Dracopis diplochloa*, a native of New South Wales.

pepper starch, s.

Chem.: The granules of pepper-starch are



PEPPER-STARCH.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thi**; **sin**, **aḡ**; **expeet**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shān**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = shus**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

extremely minute, and distinctly singular, somewhat resembling, but considerably smaller than the seed of rice. They are enclosed in cells or bags, which are angular in form, longer than broad, and pointed at the ends.

pepper tree, s.

Bot. : *Malpighia piperita*.

pepper vine, s.

Bot. : *Malpighia piperita*.

pepper water, s. A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

pepper wood, s.

Bot. : Either *Limonium guianensis* or *Dioclea leucoxylon*.

pép pèr, s. [Fr. *pépèr*, s.]

A. Transitive :

1. *Tr. s. v.* : To sprinkle or season with pepper.

II. Figuratively :

1. To poll with shot or missiles; to cover with numerous shots.

2. To heat; to serve out; to finish; to make an end of.

"A very peppered warrant for this sort of shooting." *W. & D. Dictionary*, iii. 1.

B. Intransitive :

1. To fire numerous shots or missiles; to keep firing.

"The vessel at which we were now peppered away." *Ames's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 13, 1857.

2. To fall heavily and incessantly, as rain.

"The peppering of the rain on the tent." *Poet.*, iv. 184.

pép per corn, s. [Eng. *pepper*; and *corn*.]

1. *Bot.* : The berry or fruit of the pepper-tree.

2. *Fig.* : A small particle; anything of little or no value.

"Falls from nonwalled cement
Brave landlords *peppercorn* for rent."
Brook's Another Epistle.

peppercorn rent, s. A nominal rent.

pep pered, pt. pres. or pt. [PEPPER, v.]

peppered moth, s.

Ent. : *Aphobus betuleana*, a dingy-white, smoky-speckled Geometrid moth, not uncommon in May.

pep per ér, s. [Eng. *pepper*; see.]

1. A greener, from his dealing in pepper, &c.

2. A person of a hot, peppery, or impetuous temper or disposition.

pep per idgé, s. [PEPPERIDGE]

pép pèr ìng, s. & s. [PEPPER, v.]

A. As adv. : Hot; peppery; angry.

"I eat him a *peppering* letter." *Swift*.

B. As conj. : The act of sprinkling or seasoning with pepper; a hot attack.

pép pèr mìnt, s. [Eng. *pepper*, and *mint*;
Gen. : *Rev.* : 1793.]

Bot. : *Mentha piperita*, a mint with oblong, lanceolate, serrate, glabrous leaves; peduncles and flowers nearly smooth; flowers in cylindrical spikes, interrupted below. Probably a garden form of *Mentha aquatica*. A doubtful native of Britain.

"*Oil of Peppermint* : The oil distilled from the fresh flowers of *Mentha Piperita*. It enters into the composition of peppermint-water, essence of peppermint, and spirit of peppermint. It is stimulant and carminative, and is used to correct flatulence and griping in the intestinal canal, and to mask the nauseous taste of some medicines.

peppermint tree, s.

Bot. : *Essentialia piperita*, a tree about thirty feet high, from New South Wales. The name is also given to other Eucalypti.

peppermint water, s. A liquid composed of fluid drachm and a half of oil of peppermint to a gallon and a half of water.

pép per wòl, s. [Eng. *pepper*, and *wolf*.]

1. *S. v.* : *Lycaon campestris*, a kind of rhesus dog, eleven inches high, found in fields and by roadsides in England, &c.

2. *Fig.* : Lindley's English name for the order Mirtaceae, called by him also *Rhinocarpiaceae*. It likewise applied the name to the order Ericaceae.

pép pèr ý, s. [Eng. *pepper*; see.]

1. *Lat.* : Resembling or having the qualities of pepper; hot, pungent.

2. *Fig.* : Hot-tempered; choleric, irritable, hasty.

"The *peppery* governor promptly refused to see such people." *Athenaeum*, Nov. 25, 1852.

pép sin, s. [Gr. *πέσις* (*pepsis*) = digestion; *-in* (*Chem.*) : *PEPSIN*.]

Chem. : An azotized ferment, related to the proteids, and contained in gastric juice. It possesses the power, in conjunction with hydrochloric acid, of dissolving the insoluble proteids and converting them into peptones. Pepsin is prepared from the stomach of the pig or calf on a commercial scale, and is usually employed in the form of pills or dissolved in wine.

pép sis, s. [Gr. *πέσις* (*pepsi*) = a softening, a concoction.]

Entom. : A genus of Sand Wasps, the largest of the family Pompilidae. Found in America. They are solitary. *Pepsis hirsuta*, from Cuba, is about two inches long, with a black metallic body and red-brown bordered metallic wings.

pép tic, pép tick, s. & s. [Gr. *πεπτικός* (*peptikos*), from *πέπω* (*pepo*) = to digest; *Lat.* : *pepticus*; *Fr.* : *peptique*.]

A. As adjective :

1. Promoting or aiding digestion.

2. Pertaining or relating to digestion; dietetic, as, *peptic* precepts.

3. Able to digest; having good powers of digestion.

"Loving pebulum, tenderly nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*." *Coyle's Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii. ch. vi.

B. As substantive :

1. A medicine, preparation, or substance which promotes digestion.

2. *Plural* :

(1) The science or doctrine of digestion.

(2) The digestive organs.

"Is there some magic in the phrase,
Or do my *peptics* differ?"
Temerson's All Water-proof

peptic cells, s. pl.

Anat. : Large, spheroidal, or ovaloid coarsely granular cells, at the neck of the peptic glands (q. v.).

peptic glands, s. pl.

Anat. : Glands of the stomach seated in the deeper parts of the pyloric glands. They secrete the gastric juice.

pép-tic' i tý, s. [Eng. *peptic*; *-ity*.] The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia.

"Radiant with *peptic*, good humour, and manifold effectuality in peace and war." *Ecceles. xxx. 26*.

pép-tone, s. [Gr. *πένω* (*pepo*) = to digest; *-one* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*) : The products of the action of pepsin, or acid gastric juice on albuminous substances. They are only found in the stomach and small intestines, are highly diffusible, readily soluble in water, and are not coagulated with boiling. They are not precipitated by acids, but corrosive sublimate with ammonia gives precipitates.

Pé pū-zí an, s. [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*) : A name for the Montanists, because the patriarch of the sect lived at Pepusa, a small town in Phrygia, which they sometimes called also Jerusalem.

pép, prep. & *prep.* [Lat., allied to Gr. *πάρα*, *παρ* (*para*, *pari*) = by the side of; Sansc. *para* = away, from, forth; *param* = beyond; Eng. *para*; *Fr.* : *para*, *par*, as a prefix.]

A. As prefix :

1. *Orig. Lat.* : A Latin preposition having the force of, passage through, by, by means of, through, throughout. It is largely used as a prefix in English, generally retaining its original meaning. In some cases it intensifies the signification of the word to which it is prefixed, taking the force of completely, entirely, as in *peroxide*, *peracute*, &c. *Per* in some cases, like the English *fore*, Ger. *vor*, gives a local meaning to the original word, as in *perigee* (cf. *perisaur*), *perihely*, &c. In Middle English the form *per* is usual, owing to French influence. *Per* becomes *per*-before *l* in *pellucid*, and *pil*- in *pilularia* (q. v.). In *perisaur* it has become *per*-, as also in *appetulance*.

2. *Chem.* : A prefix used to denote that the compound is the highest of a certain series, e. g., perchloric acid, HClO₄, peroxide of manganese, MnO₂.

3. *Metrical system of weights, &c.* : It denotes division of the quantity named before it by the quantity named after it. (*Everett's C. G. S. Syst. of Units* (1875), p. 4.)

B. As preposition :

1. By the instrumentality or medium of; as, *per* bearer, *per* rail, *per* post.

2. For each; by the; as, He was paid a shilling *per* hour.

3. *Heb.* : By; by means of.

per accidens, s.

1. *Phil.* : An effect which follows from some accidental circumstance or quality, and not from the nature or essence of the thing.

2. *Logic* : The conversion of a proposition by limiting the quantity from universal to particular.

per annum, plur. [Lat.] By the year; in or for each year; annually.

per capita, plur. [Lat.]

Law : By the heads or polls; applied to succession when two or more persons have equal rights.

per centum, per cent., plur. [CENT. (1).]

per diem, plur. [Lat.] By the day; in or for each day.

per my et per tout, plur. [Norm. Fr.]

Law : By the half and by all; applied to occupancy in joint tenancy.

per pais, plur. [Norm. Fr.]

Law : By the country; by a jury of equals.

per pares, plur. [Lat.]

Law : By one's peers or equals.

per saltum, plur. [Lat.] By, or at a leap or bound; without intermediate steps.

per se, plur. [Lat.] By himself, herself, or itself; in the abstract.

per stirpes, plur. [Lat.]

Law : By families; applied to succession when divided among branches of representatives according to the shares which belonged to their respective ancestors.

pép æt, pt. [Lat. *peractus*, pa. par. of *peracto* = to lead or conduct through.] To perform, to practise.

"Diverse insolences and strange villainies were *peracted*." *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, p. 14.

pép-a-cute', s. [Lat. *peracutus*; *per* = completely, and *acutus* = sharp.] Very sharp, very acute, very violent.

"Madrig, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat." *Harvey on Consumption*.

pép-ád-vôn'ture, 'per-a-ven-ture, 'per-aun-ter, 'per-awn-ter, 'par-aun-ter, adv. [Fr. *pref.* *per* = by, and *aventure* = adventure, chance.] [ADVENTURE, s.] Perhaps, perchance; it may be.

"Yet speaks, and, *peraventure*, may recover." *Shakespeare's King John*, v. 6.

¶ It is sometimes used as a noun.

(1) Doubt, question.

"Though men's persons might not to be hated, yet without all *peraventure* their practices justify may." *South's Sermons*.

(2) Chance.

"A poem by mere *peraventure* lights into company." *South's Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 5.

pép-a-gráte, pt. [Lat. *peragratius*, pa. par. of *pergrato* = to wander or travel through; *per* = through, and *grate* = a field.] To wander over or through; to travel through.

pép-a-grá-tion, s. [Lat. *peragratio*, from *peragratius*.] [PERAGRATE, v.] The act or state of passing through any state or space.

"A month of *peragrations* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the Zodiac, about the same again." *Brownie's Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. 30.

pép-am'bu-láte, pt. & s. [Lat. *perambulator*, pa. par. of *perambulo* = to walk through; *per* = through, and *ambulo* = to walk.]

A. Transitive :

1. To walk over or through.

"They *perambulated* the fields, to implore fertility thereof." *Miller's Gardener's Dictionary*, in v. *Polygaba*.

fáté, fát, fáre, amidst, what, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or. wóre, wólf, wórk, whò, sòn; mûte, cúb, cûre, ùnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. To survey by passing over or round; to inspect.

*Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and perambulate Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same" — *Ireland: An Ireland*

3. To visit or traverse the boundaries of, as a parish.

B. Intrans.: To walk about; to wander; as, He perambulated about the town.

për am-bu lâ-tion, s. [PERAMBULATE.]

1. The act of perambulating, walking, or passing over or through; a wandering about.

"Subject to these ancient removals and perambulations, until it shall please God to fix me again in England." — *Havel*, bk 4, § 1, let. 20.

2. A survey of inspection made by travelling.

"The general entail, made in the last perambulation, exceeded eighteen millions." — *Hovel*

3. A survey of the boundaries of a parish, district, &c., made annually by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners about Ascension week, to fix and preserve the bounds. It is also called *beating the bounds*.

* 1. A district; a limit of jurisdiction.

* *Perambulation of a forest:* A walking over the bounds of a forest by justices or others to fix and preserve its limits.

për am bu lâ-tor, s. [Eng. perambulator; -or.]

1. One who perambulates or wanders about.

2. A machine for measuring a distance travelled; a pedometer or odometer.

3. A child's carriage, propelled from behind.

për a mé-lës, s. [Gr. πήρα (pēra) = a bag, a pouch, and Lat. *melis* = a badger.]

Zool.: Bandicoot, Bandicoot-rat; the typical genus of the family Peramelidae (q.v.). Fore-foot with three middle toes well developed, with long, strong, slightly curved claws. Ears

of moderate or small size, ovate, pointed; tail rather short, with short adpressed hair. Fur short and harsh, pouch opening backwards. They are all small animals living on the ground, and making nests of dried grass and sticks in hollow places. The best known are *P. juscobati*, *gambii*, *muscaris*, *nasuti*, *obesata*, and *percurre* from Australia, and *P. doreyana*, *stirracour*, and *longicauda* from New Guinea.

për a mêl i da, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *peramelus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idar*.]

Zool.: Bandicoots, Bandicoot-rats; a family of Marsupials from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. They form a very distinct family, intermediate between the carnivorous Dasyuridae and the vegetable-feeding Macropodidae. They resemble the former in dentition. L. 2-5 C. 1-1 P. M. 3-3 M. 4-4 = 48, and agree with the latter in the structure of the hind feet. Their fore feet are unlike those of all other Marsupials. They were formerly classed in a single genus (Peramelus), but of late years two others have been discriminated, each with a single species: *Microtis lagotis*, differing in its burrowing habits from the type, and *Chirogaster vicioides*, a beautiful little animal, with something of the appearance of a mouse-deer, having large and pointed ears, and the canines less developed than in Peramelus.

për a mys, s. [Gr. πήρα (pēra) = a pouch, and *mys* (mūs) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of small Marsupialia. Two species in the Middle Purbeck, with *Peras plat* (q.v.), &c.

për a plex a lüm, s. [Gr. πήρα (pēra) = a leather pouch (?), and πεταλον (petalon) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Menzel's name for the filamentous beard of Menyanthes.

për a phyl lüm, s. [Gr. πήρα (pēra) = a leather pouch (?), and φέλλον (phallon) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Menzel's name for appendages to the calyx, as those of Scutellaria, Salsola, &c. They are membranous expansions of the calyx, and may be formed from an early period of the growth, or not till the fruit begins to ripen.

për as-pa-lâx, s. [Gr. πήρα (pēra) = a leather pouch, and ἀσπαλαξ (aspalax), σπαλαξ (spalax) = a mole.]

Palæont.: A genus of small Marsupialia. *Peraspalax talpoides* is from the nearly freshwater beds of the Middle Purbeck, immediately below the cherty freshwater series.

për a thër-i lüm, s. [Gr. πήρα (pēra) = a pouch, and θήριον (thērion) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupials founded for the reception of remains from the Eocene Tertiary of the Paris basin, closely resembling the existing American species of Didelphys, but exhibiting minor peculiarities of dentition.

për-bënd, s. [PERFEND, s.]

* **për-brëak, për-bräke, v. i.** [PAR-URAKE, v.]

për bröm-ic, a. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *bronic*.] Derived from or containing bromine.

perbromic acid, s.

Chem.: BrHO₄. A colourless oil obtained by the action of bromine on perchloric acid. It is not decomposed by hydrochloric, sulphuric, or sulphuric acid.

për-cä, s. [Lat.] [PERCH.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Percidae (q.v.). Villiform teeth on palate and vomer; two dorsal fins, the first with thirteen or fourteen spines; anal with two spines; scales, small; head naked above; branchiostegals seven. *Percis fluviatilis* is the Perch (q.v.). Two other species have been distinguished, *P. genticis*, from Canada, and *P. schrenkii*, from Turkestan. Little is known of them.

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the freshwater deposit at Eningen.

për-cä-lä-bräx, s. [Lat. *perca*, and Mod. Lat. *labrax*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percide, closely allied to *Percis* (q.v.). *Percalabrax japonicus* is extremely common on the coasts of China, Japan, and Formosa.

për-cä-le, s. [Fr.]

Fabric.: Cotton goods, printed or plain, and with a linen finish.

për-cä-linc, s. [Fr.]

Fabric.: Fine French printed cotton goods.

për-cä-rî-na, s. [PERCA.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percide, with one species, confined to the River Danester.

* **për-cäse, për-cas, adv.** [Fr. prof. *per-* = through, by, and *cas* (Lat. *casus*) = chance.] Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.

"In welche he maie *percas* so fallt, That he shall breke his wittes all."

Waver. C. I, vi

* **përçë-a-ble, a.** [PIERCEABLE.]

* **për-cë-ant, për-saunt, a.** [Fr. *perçant*, pr. par. of *percer* = to pierce.] Piercing, penetrating, sharp, acute.

"Wondrous quick and *perçant* was his spright As eagles' eyes." — *Spenser. F. Q., l. x. 47*

për-çëiv-a-ble, për-çëav-a-ble, a. [Eng. *perceive*]; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being perceived or appreciated by the senses; capable of filling under perception; perceptible.

"Jupiter made all things . . . whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind." — *Catworth Intellectual System*, bk 1, ch. iv.

2. Capable of being perceived or understood by the mind.

* **për-çëiv-a-bly, adv.** [Eng. *perceivable*]; *-ly*.] In a perceivable or perceptible manner or degree; perceptibly; so as to be perceived.

* **për-çëiv-ance, s.** [Eng. *perceive*]; *-ance*.] Power of perceiving; perception.

"The senses and common *perceptions* might carry this message to the soul within." — *Milton. Reason's Church Government*, bk in, ch. vi.

për-çëiv, 'par-çëyve, 'per-çëyve, 'për-çëyve, v. t. & i. [Fr. *percevoir* (Fr. *apercevoir*), from Lat. *percipere* = to perceive; from *per* = through, thoroughly, and *capio* = to receive; Sp. *percibir*, *percibir*; Port. *perceber*; O. Ital. *percepere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To have or receive knowledge or cognizance of by the senses; to observe, apprehend, or discover by the organs of sense, or by some sensible effects.

"Consider, When you above *perceive* me like a crow, That it is place which lessens and sets off."

Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra, bk. 3.

2. To apprehend by the mind; to take intellectual cognizance of; to be convinced of by direct intuition; to see, to note, to discern, to understand.

"Jesus *perceived* their wickedness." — *Matt. xxii. 18*

3. To take note or notice of; to pay heed to; to observe.

"Be this known to you, and with eras *perceive* ye my words." — *Wycliffe. John*

* 4. To see through; to have a thorough knowledge of.

"The king in this *perceives* him, how he covets And hedges." — *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*, vi. 2.

* 5. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

"The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below." — *Bacon*

B. Intrans.: To understand; to observe, to apprehend.

për-çëiv-ër, s. [Eng. *perceive*]; *-er*.] One who perceives, observes, or apprehends.

"Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers*." — *Milton. Tetraheon*

* **për-cel, s. & adv.** [PARCEL.]

A. As subst.: A part, a parcel.

B. As adv.: In part; partly; by parts or parcels.

* **për-celle, s.** [PARSLEY.]

për-çënt äge, s. [Lat. *per centum*]; Eng. suff. *-age*.]

1. A proportionate amount or quantity in or for each hundred; a certain or stated rate per cent.

"Whose gains consist in a *percentage* on our losses." — *Milton. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. An allowance, discount, rate of interest, or commission on each hundred.

për-çëpt, s. [Lat. *perceptum* = a thing perceived; neut. sing. of *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive.] The object of the act of perception; that which is perceived.

për-çëpt i bil-i-tÿ, s. [Fr. *perceptibilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being perceptible.

"Say, the very essence of truth here, is this clear *perceptibility* of intelligibility." — *Catworth Intel. System*, bk 1, ch. iv.

2. Perception; power of perceiving.

"The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason." — *More*

për-çëpt-i-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *perceptibilis*, from *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive; Sp. *perceptible*; Ital. *perceptibile*.]

1. Capable of being perceived; such as can be perceived, known, or observed by the senses, or by some sensible effects; perceivable.

"These intrinsic operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling." — *Milton. Trist. of Manhood*

* 2. Capable of perception.

për-çëpt i-bly, adv. [Eng. *perceptible*]; *-ly*.] In a perceptible manner or degree; in a manner or degree capable of being perceived, observed, or noticed.

"Perceived so *perceptibly* that the man himself shall be able to give a particular account both of the time when, and of the manner how it was wrought in him." — *Sharp. Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

për-çëp-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *perceptionem*, accus. of *perceptio* = a perceiving; from *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive (q.v.); Sp. *percepcion*; Ital. *percezione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of perceiving, apprehending, or receiving impressions by the senses, or from some sensible effects; perceptivity.

"The auditory *perception* of the report." — *Mary On Sound*, p. 135.

2. That which is perceived; a notion, an idea.

...by the inventors and their followers that would seem to become too short of the perceptivity of the leaders, they are manifested.—Hale: *Orig. of Manhood*.

3. The state of being affected by, or of receiving impressions from something; the capacity of responding to some stimulus; sensation.

II. *Metaph.*: The reception of knowledge through the senses, and the faculty by which knowledge is so received, and communication maintained between the subject and the external world. Perception differs from conception, in dealing with things that have an actual, not merely a possible existence, and from consciousness, in that it is concerned with objects external to the mind of the perceiver. It is, in brief, the taking cognizance of impressions received by the senses.

The word *Perception* is, in the language of philosophy, previously to being used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibniz, and others it is employed in a sense almost synonymous with a consciousness in its widest extension. By Reid of this word was limited to its ordinary appropriate of knowledge, and to that branch of it for which, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception, he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the name of *Perception* and *Sensation*. He called, perhaps, proper, when employed in its special meaning, for, in the language of other philosophers, *Sensation* was a term which included *Perception*, and *Perception* a term which included his *Sensation*.—*Hamilton's Metaphysics*, Mackenzie, n. 2.

4. (1) *Internal perception*: [PERCEPTION, II.] (2) *Internal perception*: [REPRESENTATIVE FACULTY, SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.]

pèr cèpt ive, *a.* [Fr. *perceptif*, from Lat. *perceptivus*, *pa. par.* of *percipere* = to perceive (q.v.); Sp. *perceptivo*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to perception, or the power of perceiving.

2. Having the power, faculty, or quality of perceiving.

To pour the largess of *perceptive* sense, Sense to perceive, to feel, to mind, to know. That we enjoy. —Brooks: *Universal Beauty*, v.

pèr cèpt tiv i ty, *s.* [Eng. *perceptive* (q.v.); *edu*.] The quality or state of being perceptive; the power or faculty of perception.

...*Perceptivity*, thus, however it may be produced, is that which constitutes an essential difference between an oyster and a tree.—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson*, 1. 2.

pèr cèrh (1), **perche** (1), *s.* [Fr. *perche*, from Lat. *perca*; Gr. *περκα* (*perkà*) = a perch, from its dark colour; *περκα*, *περκα* (*perkos*, *perkno*) = spotted, blackish; Sp. & Ital. *perca*.]

Ichthy.: *Perca fluviatilis*, the River Perch. The upper part of the body is of a warm, greenish-brown tint, becoming golden on the sides, and white on the belly; there are always broad, vertical, dark bands passing down the sides. The perch is generally distributed over Europe, Northern Asia, and North America, frequenting still waters, and sometimes descending into brackish waters. Perch feed on smaller fish, insects, and worms. The female deposits her eggs, united by a viscous matter, in long bands, on aquatic plants. The general weight is about five pounds, though one of nearly double that weight is said to have been taken in the Serpentine; and Yarrell (*British Fishes*, n. 114) quotes a story about a monstrous head nearly a foot long, preserved in the church at Luton, England.

perch backed, *a.* [*Anthrop.*: A term applied by Mr. Evans to certain flat implements, from their resemblance in shape to the back of a perch.]



PERCH-BACKED CELL.

...The handle and *perch-backed* implements, having one side considerably more curved than the other, are very scarce, but have been noted at Norton Downham (Cambs).—*W. G. F. Jones: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 367.

pèr cèrh (2), **pearch**, **pcarche**, **perche** (2). [Fr. *perche*, from Lat. *percha* = a pole, a bar, a measuring-rod; Sp. *percha*, *percha*, *perca* (q.v.); Ital. *perca*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. A pole.
2. A post for birds.
...I should here mention his ways, all sent on his perch. —*Chaucer*, C. T., 14, 38.

3. An elevated seat or position.

4. A candelabrum or bear perchers, or long candles.

...My lord mayer hath a *perch* to set on his perchers.—*Chapman: Ann. to Marcell*, p. 59.

II. *Technically*:
1. *Arch.*: A small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket near the altar of a church; a bracket, a console.

2. *Meas.*: A measure of length equal to 5½ yards; a rod, a pole.

3. *Vehicles*: A pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring-carriage. It has lateral strengthening-bars, called hind bounds, in a waggon. It is strengthened on the under side by the perch-plate. The strap passes from the perch to the foot of the kingbolt.

4. *To tip over the perch*: To die.
...Either through negligence, or want of ordinary solicitude, they both *tip over the perch*.—*Cyphar: Medico*, bk. in. (Prod.)

perch plate, *s.* [PERCH (2), *s.*, II. 3.]

pèr cèrh (1), **pearch**, *v. i. & t.* [PERCH (2), *s.* 1.]
A. Intrans.: To sit or roost as a bird; to settle on a perch.

...Bedford's an eagle *perch'd* upon a tower.—*Dryden: Battle of Agincourt*.

B. Transitive:
1. To set or place on, or as on a perch.
...It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple.—*Mare*.

2. To occupy as a perch; to settle on.
...An evening dragon came, Assault on the *perched* roosts, ... Of time's vilitate bow.—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1, 693.

pèr cèrh (2), **perche**, **persh**, **persch**, *v. t.* [Fr. *percher* = to perceive (q.v.); To pierce.]
...This like beste mighte they in na wyse *perche* with thare speces.—*M. S. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, fo. 20.

pèr cèrh (3), *v. i.* [A corrupt, or contract, of *perish* (q.v.).] To perish.
...Side schal be dyverred withoute *percheryng*.—*M. S. Harl.*, 2, 862, fo. 20.

pèr cèrh çhance, *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *chance* = chance (q.v.).] Perhaps, peradventure, by chance.
...*Perchance* he is not drowned.—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 5.

pèr cèrh ant, *s.* [Fr. *pr. par.* of *percher* = to perch.] A bird tied by the foot for the purpose of decoying other birds by its fluttering. (Wright.)

pèr cèrh ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PERCH (1), *v.*] (See compound.)

perched block, *s.* [Fr. *blow perche*.] *Geol. (Pl.)*: Large angular fragments of rock left by a melting glacier. They are generally found at some elevation around the conical peak of the mountain on which the glacier has been produced. They are not the same as typical erratic blocks, the latter having travelled far from the rock whence they were torn.

pèr cèrh èr, *s.* [PERCH (2), *s.*]
I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. One who or that which perches.
...The lark, not being a *percher*, would alight upon the ground beneath it.—*Barnes: Peepack*, p. 184.

2. A large kind of wax candle, formerly set upon the altar; Paris candles used formerly in England.
...The Master of the Rolls dyd present her torches and *perchers* of wax a good nombre.—*State Papers*, 1, 385.

II. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the order Insectores (q.v.).

pèr cèrh ing, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PERCH, *v.*]

perching bird, *s.* [PERCHER, II.]

pèr chlòr, *perf.* [Compd. *per-*, and Eng. *chlorine*.] (See compound.)

perchlor benzene, *s.* [*Chem.*: C₂Cl₆. Hexachlor-benzene. The last product of the action of chlorine on benzene, but may be prepared synthetically by passing the vapour of chloroform through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, melts at 226°, and boils at 330°.

perchlor ethane, *s.* [*Chem.*: C₂Cl₄. Dicarbon hexachloride. Obtained by the action of chlorine, assisted by

light and heat, on ethylene. It forms colourless rhombic crystals of camphorous odour, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; sp. gr. 2.0, and boils at 182°.

pèr chlòr atc, *s.* [Eng. *perchloric* (q.v.); *ate*.] [*Chem.*: A salt of perchloric acid.]

perchlorate of ethyl, *s.* [PERCHLORIC ETHER.]

pèr chlòr ic a, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *chloric*.] Derived from or containing chlorine.

perchloric acid, *s.* [*Chem.*: ClHO₄. A colourless liquid obtained by distilling potassium perchlorate with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. = 1.782 at 15.5°; does not solidify at -35°. Its vapour is transparent and colourless, but in contact with moist air it forms dense white fumes. When brought in contact with organic substances, it explodes with great violence.

perchloric ether, *s.* [*Chem.*: C₂H₅ClO₄. Ethylic perchlorate. Perchlorate of ethyl. Prepared by distilling a mixture of ethyl-sulphide and barium perchlorate. It is a transparent, colourless liquid, heavier than water, of an agreeable odour, and a sweet, camphor-like taste; insoluble in water, soluble in ether. It is the most explosive of all known compounds, and when dry explodes on being merely poured from one vessel into another.

pèr ich thýs, *s.* [Gr. *περκα* (*perkà*), and *ιχθυς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percida, differing from the type in the number of the fin-spines, which are nine or ten in the first dorsal, and three in the anal fin. Upper surface of head scaly. Two species have been described from Patagonia and one or two from Chili and Peru. (Günther.)

pèr çì da, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perca* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. snail, *alve*.]

I. *Ichthy.*: The typical family of the Perciformes (q.v.). They are marine or freshwater carnivorous fishes, with oblong bodies and toothed scales; all the teeth simple and conical; no barbels. Sixty-one genera and 476 species are known, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions.

2. *Fabonit.*: Several genera have been recognised in the Eocene of Monte Bolca. [PERCA, PARAPERCA.]

pèr çì form, *a.* [PERCIFORMES.] Having the form of a perch; specif., belonging to the division Perciformes (q.v.).

...The type of the *Perciform* division is the Perch.—*Prof. Seeley, in Cressell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 7.

pèr çì form ès, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perca* (q.v.), and *forma* = shape.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygii (q.v.). Body more or less compressed; dorsal fin or fins occupying greater portion of the back; spinous dorsal well developed; ventralis thoracic, with one spine, and with four or five rays. There are ten families: Percide, Spumipennide, Mullide, Sparide, Hoplostethide, Cirrhitide, Scopeloidide, Nandide, Polycentride, and Tenthide. (Günther.)

pèr çip i ençe, **pèr çip i en çý**, *s.* [Eng. *perceptive* (1); *-ce*, *-cy*.] The act, power, or faculty of perceiving; the quality or state of being perceptive; perception.

pèr çip i ent, *o. & s.* [Lat. *percipiens*, *pa. par.* of *percipere* = to perceive (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Perceiving; having the power or faculty of perception.
...Fain as a positive evil which every *perceptive* being must be desirous of escaping.—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson*, 1, 143.

B. As subst.: One who has the power or faculty of perception; a perceptive being.
...Another sense, that of sight, which shall disclose to the *perceptive* a new world.—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxiii.

pèr çis, *s.* [Gr. *περκα* (*perka*) = a perch.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachina (q.v.). Body cylindrical, with small or no scales; dorsal fins more or less continuous. Fifteen species are known; they are small, but prettily-coloured shore fishes, from the Indo-Pacific.

pèr cclose, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *per* = thoroughly, and *clausus*, *pa. par.* of *claudere* = to shut.]

*** 1. Ordinary Language:**

- 1. A conclusion, an end, a termination.
- "By the *percola* of the same verse, yagaloud is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement" — *Idoloth*
- 2. A place enclosed, shut in, or secluded.
- "The other enclosedness were on the feld, and the constant still in his percola. — *Benares. Frouart, Crongh,* vol. 1, ch. xxvii.

II. Technically:

- 1. *Arch.*: An enclosure, a railing, a screen, sometimes used to protect a tomb, or to separate a chapel from the main body of the church; the parapet round a gallery; the raised back to a bench or seat of carved timber-work. [P.VICTROLIS.]
- 2. *Her.*: The lower part of the garter with the buckle, &c. Also called the Demi-garter.

*** pèr-còp - tèt-ùs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. περκοπτερος (*perkopēteros*) = dusky-winged; περκοκος (*perkōkos*) = dark-coloured, and πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for the genus *Nepheon* (q.v.)

pèr-còid, a. & s. [Lat. *perco*]; suff. *-oid*.]

A. *As subst.*: Belonging to the family Percidae (q.v.).

"To complete the list of *Percoid* genera, we have to mention the following" — *Günther. Study of Fishes*, p. 395.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the family Percidae (q.v.).

"Fossil *Percoids* abound in some formations" — *Günther. Study of Fishes*, p. 373

pèr-cò lâte, a. & s. [Lat. *percolatus*, pa. par. of *percolo* = to strain through a sieve; *per* = through, and *colu* = to filter; *colu* = a filter.]

A. *Trans.*: To strain; to cause to pass through small or fine interstices, as of a filter; to filter. [*Lit. & Fig.*]

"The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages." — *Hale. Orig. of Manhood*, p. 12.

B. *Intrans.*: To pass through small or fine interstices; to filter.

"Through these tissues the juices freely *percolate*" — *Monney. Botany*, § 654.

pèr-cò là tion, s. [Lat. *percolatio*, from *percolatus*, pa. par. of *percolo* = to filter through.] [PERCOALATE.] The act, state, or process of percolating, straining, or filtering; the act of passing through small or fine interstices, as of a filter.

"The body is turned into adipocere, and the bones into phosphate of iron from the *percolation* of water charged with salts of iron." — *Darwins. Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

pèr-cò là-tòr, s. [Eng. *percolat*(or); *-or*.] One who or that which filters; a filter. *Spirit*, a French coffee-pot, in which the boiling water is filtered through the ground coffee.

*** pèr-col-licé, s.** [PORCULLIS.]

pèr-cò òph-is, s. [Gr. *πέρεχ* (*perēch*) = a perch, and *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachinina (q.v.), with the characters of the group, from the coast of southern Brazil.

pèr-còp-si-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *percep(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi (q.v.), with a single genus, *Percopsis* (q.v.).

pèr-còp-sis, s. [Gr. *πέρεχ* (*perēch*) = a perch, and *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = outward appearance.]

Ichthy.: *Percopsis guttatus*, the sole species of the genus and family, from the fresh waters of the northern United States. It has the mouth and scales of a Peroid, and the general characters of the Salmonide.

pèr-cu làcéd, a. [A corruption of *portulacoid* (q.v.).]

Her.: Latticed (q.v.).

*** pèr-cul-lis, s.** [PORCULLIS.]

pèr-cùnc-tòr i l'ý, adv. [Pref. *per-* (intrans.); Lat. *curator* = to delay, and Eng. adv. suff. *-ly*.] Lazily, dilatorily. [*Johnson. Works*, ii. 36.]

pèr-cùr-rent, a. [Lat. *percurrens*, pa. par. of *percurrere* = to run through; *per* = through, and *currere* = to run.] Running through from top to bottom. Obsolete, except in botany.

*** pèr-cùr-sòr-ý, a.** [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *cursor* (q.v.).] Cursory, slight, not minute; running over slightly or cursorily.

pèr-cùss, v. t. [Lat. *percussus*, pa. par. of *percussio* = to strike violently, or through and through; *per* = through, and *quatio* (in comp. *-ctio*) = to shake.] To strike against forcibly; to strike upon; to come in collision with.

"The strength of this percussio consisteth as much, or more, in the hardness of the body *percussed*, as in the force of the body *percussing*." — *Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 163.

pèr-cùss-ìon (ss as sh), s. [Lat. *percussio*, from *percussus*, pa. par. of *percussio* = to strike violently. [P.VICTROLIS.]; Fr. *percussion* = Sp. *percusion*; Ital. *percussione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision, specially such as gives a sound or report.

"It is, therefore, the strength of the *percussion*, that is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds." — *Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 163.

2. The state of being struck forcibly together; the shock produced by a forcible collision of two bodies.

3. The effect or impression of the sound of a collision on the ear.

"The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds," — *Shakspeare. Coriolanus*, l. 4

* 4. A stroke. [*Bacon. Essays; Of Envy*.]

II. Technically:

1. Medicine:

(1) A method of physical examination, performed by gently striking some part of the body — especially the chest or the abdomen — with the fingers, or an instrument, to ascertain its healthy or diseased condition. Theory advanced mediate percussio — that is, with a solid body which was a good conductor of sound interposed between the hand of the examiner and the part explored. [P.L.E.N.I.M.I.T.E.L.]

(2) Shampooing, massage (q.v.).

2. *Musie*: An ingenious contrivance whereby a hammer strikes the tongue of a reed and sets it in motion simultaneously with the admission of air from the wind chest, thus securing the rapid speech of the reed. Were it not for the percussio, the reed would be only gradually set in motion by the admission of the current of air, and the sound would not instantly follow the striking of the key. It is commonly used in harmoniums, but has also been applied to the largest reeds of an organ.

* (1) *Centre of percussio*: [CENTRE.]

(2) *Instruments of percussio*: [INSTRUMENT, s., II. 2.]

(3) *Percussio of a discord*:

Musie: The striking of a discord, which takes place after its preparation, and which is followed by its resolution.

percussio bullet, s.

Mil.: A bullet containing an explosive substance; an explosive bullet.

percussio-cap, s. [CAP (I), s., II. I (b).]

percussio fuse, s. A fuse set in a projectile, and fired by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

percussio-grinder, s. A machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a combined rubbing and pounding process.

percussio-lock, s.

Fuzerius: A form of gun-lock in which the cork or hammer strikes a fulminate to explode the charge.

percussio-match, s. A match which is ignited by percussio.

percussio powder, s. An explosive ignited by percussio. [PULMINATE.]

percussio-sieve, s.

Metall.: An apparatus for sorting ores, principally those of lead.

percussio stop, s.

Musie: A stop to the organ, which renders the touch like that of the pianoforte.

percussio-table, s.

Metall.: A form of ore-separating apparatus consisting of a slightly sloping table on which stamped ore or metalliferous sand is placed to be sorted by gravity. A stream of water is directed over the ore, and the table is subjected to concussion at intervals.

pèr-cùs-sive, a. [Fr. *percussif*, from Lat. *percussus*, pa. par. of *percussio* = to percuss (q.v.); Ital. *percussivo*.] Striking, percussive.

pèr-cù-ti-ent (ti as shi), a. & s. [Lat. *percussio*, pa. par. of *percussio* = to percuss (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Striking; having the power or quality of striking; percussive.

B. *As subst.*: That which strikes or has the power of striking.

"Where the air is the *percussive*, part or not part, against a hard body, it never gives an exterior sound." — *Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 160.

pèr-cý-lite, s. [After the metallurgist Dr. John Percy, who analyzed it, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in small cubes, and massive. Hardness, 2.5; colour and streak, sky-blue. Compos. an oxyhydrate of lead and copper, with some water, the suggested formula being (PbO + PbO) + (CuO) + (CuO) + nH₂O. Until recently, represented by one specimen of unknown locality in the British Museum collection; now found at the copper mines of Namaqualand, South Africa.

*** perde, adv.** [PARDE.]

† pèr-diç-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *perdis*, gent. *perdis*(us); tem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Raseses (q.v.), embracing the Partridges and Quails, now replaced by the Perdixes (q.v.).

pèr-di-çi-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *perdis*, gent. *perdis*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonide (q.v.). The legs are bare and the nostrils naked, with a small horny skin on the upper margin. The genera are numerous, and almost world-wide in distribution, being absent only from the Pacific Islands.

*** pèr-die', adv.** [Fr. *perdieu*] The same as PARDE (q.v.).

"Not to move on, *perdie*, is all they can."

Thomson. Castle of Indolence, l. 21.

pèr-di-fòil, s. [Lat. *perdis* = to lose, and *folium* = a leaf.] A plant which periodically loses or drops its leaves; a deciduous plant; opposed to an evergreen.

"The passion flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreen in their native climates, become *perdifolius* when transplanted into Britain." — *J. Bartlett. (Hobster)*.

pèr-di-tion, * pèr-di-ci-on, * pèr-di-çi-oun, s. [Fr. *perdition*, from Lat. *perditio*, accens. of *perditio* = destruction, from *perdis*(us), pa. par. of *perdis* = to lose utterly, to destroy; from *per* = through, and *dis* = to give; Sp. *perdición*; Ital. *perdizione*.]

1. Utter destruction; entire ruin.

"Importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet." — *Shakspeare. Othello*, v. 2.

2. *Spirit.*: The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; eternal death, future misery.

"If one is doomed to life, and another to *perdition*, we are not born that we may be judged, but we are judged before we are born." — *Jortin. Dis.* 2.

* 3. Loss.

"With the *perdition* of their treasure that thou lovest." — *Golden Bole*, let. 2.

* 4. The cause of ruin or destruction.

"Thou lowly *perdition* of the Latin name!"

Rowe. Lucina, s. 94.

*** pèr-di-tion-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *perdition*; *-able*.] Fit for or worthy of perdition.

pèr-dix, s. [Lat., from Gr. *περδίξ* (*perdíx*) = a partridge.]

1. *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Perdixes (q.v.). Bill short or moderate, vaulted, with tip of upper mandible often produced beyond lower. Nostrils basal, partly covered above by a vaulted naked membrane. Region near the eyes naked, papillose. Tarsi moderate or somewhat long, robust, covered in front with a double row of scales. Anterior toes joined at the base by membrane. Tail mostly rounded, short, with fourteen or eighteen feathers. Wings short, with fourth quill mostly (more rarely third, or second and third) longest of all. Wallace estimates the number of species at three, of which one, *Perdix canina*, the Common Partridge, is British.

2. *Palæont.*: [PALLOPERDIX.]

*** pèr-dú, * pèr-dúc, a. & s.** [Fr. *perdre*, fem. *perdue*, pa. par. of *perdre* (Lat. *perdis*) = to lose, to destroy.]

bòil, bôy; pòut, jòwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gcm; thln, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

A. *f. subst.* :
 1. Lost to sight, hidden, concealed, in ambush. (concurrently with the verb to lose.)
 * "Sneak, being *perdue* for a prey." *South. Travels of Hughson*, ii, p. 273.
 2. Lost in character; abandoned, reckless, desperate.
 "A *perdue* captain
 Full of my father's danger."
Beaumont & Fletcher: The Knight of Malta, i, 1.

B. *f. subst.* :
 1. One who is placed on the watch or in ambush.
 "As for *perdue*s,
 Some chance would fish brought nought in a dish,
 Shows how they lie." *Cat's Paw: The Dictionary*, ii, 1.
 2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope [Fr. *perdue* = lost; *perdue* = soldier]; hence, one in a desperate case.
 "To wait he, poor *perdue*,
 With this thin helm." *Shakespeare: Lear*, iv, 7.

pěr dũ el li õn, s. [Lat. *perduellio*, from *perduellus* = an enemy carrying on war; *per* = through, and *duellum*, orig. form of *bellum* = war.]
Card Law: Treason (q.v.).

per du lous, a. [Lat. *perdo* = to lose, to destroy.] Lost; thrown away. [PERDUOUS.]
 "There may be some wandering *perduous* wishes of known impossibilities." *De Quincey*.

per dũr a bil i tũ, s. [PHERDURABLE.] The quality of state of being perdurable; durability, lastingness.
 "Ye seem to getten you a *perdurability*." *Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

per dur a ble, a. [Fr. from Lat. *perdurare* = to last; *per* = through, and *durare* = to last; Sp. *perdurable*; Ital. *perdurabile*.] Very last, long, durable or continuing; everlasting.
 "The love of G-d, and the clearing of the eye, is durable." *Chaucer: Perceval's Tale*.

pěr dũ ra bly, adv. [Eng. *perdurably*; *ly*.] In a perdurable manner; durably, lastingly.
 "Why would he for the momentary trick
 Be *perdurably* blind?"
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iii, 1.

per dur a nçe, per dur a nçe, per dur a tion, s. [Lat. *perdurare* = to last.] Long continuance; durability. [PERDURABLE.]
 "I tate above the *perdurancie* of heavens"
Spenser: Shepheard's Calender, p. 2.

per dure, v. t. [Lat. *perdure*.] To last for a long time; to be perdurable.

pěr-dỹ, adv. [PERDIE.]

pěrc, v. t. [APPEAR.] To appear.
 "The assie mouste *pěrc* agayns." *MS. Laubour's Last*, v, 25, to 26.

pěrc, v. t. [PEER, s.] An equal; a peer.
 "In the world was non her *pěrc*."
Romances of Arthure.

pěr ě gal, pěr ě gall, par-in-galle, a. & s. [Per, *per*, and Fr. *égal* = equal (q.v.).]
A. *f. adv.*: Equal in all points or respects.
 "Whilom thou was *pergal* to the last."
Spenser: Shepheard's Calender; *August*.
B. *f. subst.*: An equal.
 "Whan stronge doth mete with his *pergal*."
Lybarte: Siege of Troy (1558), sig. P v.

pěr ě grâte, v. t. [Lat. *pergrare*, gent. *pergratus* = one who is on a journey; Eng. *suff. -ate*.] To traverse.
 "He had *pergrated* all the world." *Cat's Paw: First part*, *Temp.*, p. 27.

pěr ě grin ģte, v. t. [Lat. *pergrinare*, *per* = par of *pergrare* = to travel in foreign parts, from *pergrinus* = foreign.]
 1. To travel from place to place, or from one country to another.
 2. To live in foreign countries.

per ě grin ģte, a. [PERGRINATE, a.] Foreign; having travelled; foreign in nature or manners. (*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Last*, v, 1.)

pěr ě grin a tion, per ě grin a ci-on, s. [Fr. from Lat. *pergrinationis*, acc. of *pergrinare* = a travelling about, from *pergrinus*, *per* = par of *pergrare* = to peregrinate (q.v.).] *Peregrin*.
 1. A travelling about; a wandering from one place to another, or one country to another.
 "To conceive the true pleasure of *pergrination*."
Howell: Travels, bk. i, ch. 1.
 2. A living or sojourning in foreign countries.

pěr ě grin ģ tũr, s. [Lat. from *pergrinare*, *per* = par of *pergrare*, *grin* = one who travels or sojourns in foreign countries.]
 "He makes himself a great *pergrinator*." *Chaucer: The Canterbury*, p. 136.

pěr ě grine, per ě grina, a. & s. [Fr. *pergrine*, from Lat. *pergrinus* = foreign, from *pergrare* = abroad; Sp. & Ital. = *pergrino*.]
A. *f. subst.*: Foreign; not native; extrinsic; derived from external sources.
 "The received opinion that *pergrination* is caused by cold or *pergrator* and *pergrator* heat is but ignorant." *Bacon: Adv. Part*, 8, 836.

B. *f. subst.*: A pilgrim, pilgrim.
 "Still was the gubans from the *pergrator*."
Brown: Gubans's Pastors, ii, 22.

peregriac falcoa, s. [PEREGRIAC.]
pěr ě grin i tũ, s. [Fr. *pergrinable*, from Lat. *pergrinabile*, acc. of *pergrinatus*, from *pergrare* = foreign; Sp. *pergrinable*; Ital. *pergrinabile*.]
 1. The quality or state of being foreign or strange; foreignness, strangeness.
 "These people . . . may have something of a *pergrinability* in their habit." *Johnson in Rowell: Travels to the Abode of God*, p. 140.
 2. Travel, wandering.
 "A new removal, what we may call his third *pergrinability* had to be abandoned." *Cat's Paw: Travels*, p. 1, ch. vi.

pěr ě grĩ nous, a. [Lat. *pergrinans* = foreign.]
Bot.: Wandering, diffuse. (*Peribol*).

pěr reir ĩne, s. [Braz. *Perreiro*; -*ina*.]
Chem.: An alkaloid occurring in the bark of Pau Pereira (*Follesia umbellata*), an apocynaceous tree growing in the Brazilian forests. It possesses febrifugal properties. (*Halls* v.)

per el, s. [PEREL.]
perre les, a. [PERELANS.]
pěr rėlle, s. [PERELLA.]
per el ous, per ě louse, a. [PERITOUS.]

pěr ěmpt, v. t. [Lat. *peremptio*, *per* = par of *peremptio* = to destroy; *per* = thoroughly, and *emptio* = to take away.]
Law: To kill, to crush, to destroy, to crush.
 "Not is any objection, that the cause of appeal is *peremptio* by the desertion of an appeal." *Ayliffe: Peremptio*.

per ěmption (přident), s. [Lat. *peremptio*, from *peremptio*; Fr. *peremptio*.] [PEREMPT.]
Law: A crushing, a crushing.
 "This *peremptio* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual." *Ayliffe: Peremptio*.

pěr ěmpt tũr i lỹ, adv. [Eng. *peremptory*; -*ly*.] In a peremptory manner; absolutely, positively; in a manner precluding or not admitting of question or hesitation.
 "He . . . some what *peremptory* ordered him to make another." *Cassell's Technical Education*, pt. vi, p. 275.

pěr ěmpt tũr i nęc̣s, s. [Eng. *peremptory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being peremptory; absolute decision; dogmatism, positiveness.
 "Peremptiveness is of two sorts: the one a magistrativeness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact." *Live, of the Tongue*.

pěr ěmpt tũr y, a. [Fr. *peremptoire*, from Lat. *peremptorius* = (1) deadly, (2) final, conclusive, from *peremptio* = a destroyer; Sp. & Ital. *peremptorio*; Port. *peremptorio*.] [PEREMPT.]
I. Optimum Language:
 1. Precluding or not admitting of question, expostulation, or hesitation; absolute, positive, decisive, conclusive.
 "That challenge did too *peremptory* seem."
Spenser: F. Q., iii, ch. vi.
 2. Expressive of positiveness or absolute decision.
 "She desired me to sit still, quite in her old *peremptory* tone." *C. Greville: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.
 3. Fully resolved; determined, resolute.
 "To morrow he is ready to go."
 "Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*."
Shakespeare: Two gentlemen, i, 2.
 4. Positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical.
II. Law: Final, determinate; *vs.* A *peremptory* action or exception; that is, one which can neither be renewed or altered.

peremptory challenge, s. [CHALLENGE, s.]

peremptory day, s.
Law: A precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be spoken to.

peremptory defences, s. pl.
Suits Law: Positive allegations, which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action.

peremptory mandamus, s. [MANDAMUS.]
peremptory paper, s.
Law: A court paper containing a list of all motions, &c. which are to be disposed of before any other business. (*Hibbard*).

peremptory pleas, s. pl.
Law: Pleas which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself.

peremptory writ, s.
Law: A species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim.

pěr rėn -chỹ ma, s. [Gr. *πῖρα* (*pēra*) = a pouch, and *εγγύα* (*enggya*) = an infusion.]
Bot.: The amyaceous granules of a plant tissue.

pěr ěn dũre, v. t. [Fr. *perre*, and Eng. *endure* (q.v.).] To last for ever or for a long time.

pěr rėn nate, v. t. [Fr. *perennuer*.] To continue, to prolong, to renew. (*Money Matters all Things*, 1698, p. 16.)

pěr rėn nĩ alũ, a. & s. [Lat. *perenni(s)* = lasting, from *per* = through, and *annus* = a year; Eng. adj. *suff. -al*; O. Fr. *perenne*; Ital. *perenne*; Sp. *perenne*, *perennial*.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. Lasting or continuing without cessation throughout the year; lasting.
 "The nature of its wells supplied by *perennial* sources." *Estimate Italy*, vol. i, ch. vi.
 2. Continuing without stop or intermission; unceasing, perpetual.
 "The *perennial* existence of bodies incorporate." *Boyle: French Revolution*.

II. Botany:
 1. (See extract.)
 "Perennial plants are such whose roots will abide many years, whether they retain their leaves in winter or not." *Miller: Gardener's Dictionary*.
 2. (*off a leaf*): Evergreen. (*Michx.*)

B. As substantive:
 1. *Lat. & Ital.*: A plant that continues for many years.
 "A plant, as a rule, exhausts itself by the effort of flowering, but trees and shrubs do not flower till they have acquired strength enough to bear this strain. They are perennials, continuing to exist, though they flower every year. Various plants, like *Tropaeolum majus* or *Myosotis alpestris*, annual in English gardens, become perennial in hotter climates."
 2. *Fig.*: Anything that is lasting or enduring.

pěr rėn nĩ al lỹ, adv. [Eng. *perennial*; -*ly*.] In a perennial manner; so as to be perennial or lasting; continually, unceasingly.

pěr rėn nĩ brãñ ěhĩ ģ ta, s. pl. [Lat. *perennia* = enduring, and Mod. Lat. *brachiate* (q.v.).]
Zool.: A group of the sub-order Ichthyoidea (q.v.). There are two families, Sirenidae and Proboscidae; sometimes a third, Menobranchiidae, is doubtfully added. They have long bodies, short limbs, the hinder pair sometimes absent; branchiae and gill-slits persistent in all. Usually there are superior maxillary bones, and the palate is armed with teeth.

pěr rėn nĩ brãñ -ěhĩ -ate, a. & s. [PERENNIBRANCHIATA.]
A. As adj.: Having the branchiae or gills permanent; of or pertaining to the Perennibranchiata.
B. As subst.: Any individual amphibia of the section Perennibranchiata (q.v.).

pěr rėn nĩ tỹ, s. [Fr. *perennitė*, from Lat. *perennitatem*, acc. of *perennitas*, from *perenni* = lasting, *perennial* (q.v.).] The quality

er state of being perennial; an enduring or lasting throughout the year without ceasing; perpetually.

"That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours; I conclude from the perpetuity of divers springs."—Berham, *Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. v.

pêr-êr-râ-tion, s. [Lat. *pererratio*, pa. par. of *pererâ* = to wander over or through; *per* = through, and *erâ* = to wander.] A wandering, rambling, or straying in various places.

"To spend our dayes in a perpetual pererration."—*Ep. Balt.* Ep. ii., dec. 8.

pêr-rês-ki-a, s. [Named after Nicholas Peresk, of Aix-en-Provence, a lover of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pereskidae. The fruit of *Pereskia aculeata*, the gooseberry shrub, or Barbadoes gooseberry, is eaten. The plant is about fifteen feet high, and grows in the West Indies. The leaves of *P. ibo*, the Bleo of New Granada, are used as salad.

pêr-rês-ki-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pereskia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ita*.]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ (q.v.).

pêr-fêct, **par fit**, **par fyt**, **par fitc**, **per fit**, **per fite**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *parfait*, *parfait*, *parfait* (Fr. *parfait*), from Lat. *perfectus* = complete; prop. pa. par. of *perficere* = to do thoroughly, to complete; *per* = through, and *ficere* = to do; Sp. *perfecto*; Ital. *perfetto*; Port. *perfeito*.]

- A. As adjective:**
 - Brought to an end, consummation, or completion; finished, complete; furnished completely with all its parts; neither defective nor redundant.
 - Having all properties or qualities necessary to its nature or kind; of the best, highest, or most complete kind or type; without deficiency, fault, or blemish; finished, consummate; incapable of being improved upon.

"Nor waiting is the brown October, drawn, Mature and perfect, from his dark retreat."—*Thomson* (*Autumn*, 529).

3. Complete in moral excellence; pure, blameless.

"Be ye, therefore, perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—*Matthew* v. 48.

4. Fully informed, fully skilled or accomplished, expert.

"That pretty Welsh I am too perfect in."—*Shakesp.* *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

5. Well-informed, certain, sure.

"Thou art perfect then, our ship hath touch'd upon The deserts of Bohemia?"—*Shakesp.* *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

6. Sound, unimpaired.

"I fear I am not perfect in my mind."—*Shakesp.* *Lea*, iv. 7.

7. Having one's wish or wishes satisfied; happy, contented.

"Might we but have that happiness . . . we should think ourselves for ever perfect."—*Shakesp.* *Timon of Athens*, 3. 2.

8. Full, ripe, mature.

"Sons of perfect age."—*Shakesp.* *Lea*, i. 2.

9. Right, correct.

"Richard might create a perfe 't guess."—*Shakesp.* *2 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: The perfect tense (q.v.).

perfect cadence, s. *Music*: An authentic or plagal cadence. [CADENCE.]

perfect concord, s. *Music*: A common chord in its original position.

perfect consonance, s. *Music*: The consonance produced by the intervals fourth, fifth, or octave.

perfect flower, s. *Bot.*: A flower having a calyx, a corolla, and one or more stamens and pistils.

perfect interval, s. *Music*: One of the purest and simplest kinds of intervals, as fourths and fifths when in their most consonant forms. (C. H. H. *Theory*, in *Music*.) [INTERVAL, s. II.]

perfect number, s. A number in which the sum of all its divisors, or aliquot parts, equals the number itself; thus, 6 is a perfect number, since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6; so also is 28.

perfect tense, s. *Gram.*: A tense which expresses an action completed.

perfect time, s. *Music*: An old name for triple time.

perfect trust, s. *Law*: An executed trust.

pêr-fêct, **per-fit**, **per-fyght**, *v.t.* [PERFECT, *v.*]

1. To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature or kind; to make complete or consummate.

"Our knowledge, which is here begun, Hereafter must be perfect in Heaven."—*Divines* (*Immortality of the Soul*, s. 26).

2. To make fully skilled, informed, or expert; to instruct fully.

"Apollo, perfect me in the characters."—*Shakesp.* *Pericles*, iii. 2.

pêr-fêc-tâ-tion, s. [Eng. *perfect*; *-ation*.] The act or process of bringing to perfection; the state of being brought to perfection.

pêr-fêct-êr, s. [Eng. *perfect*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who makes perfect; one who brings to perfection.

"Looking up unto Jesus, the captain and perfecter of our faith."—*Barnes* (*Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 31).

Pêr-fêc-ti, s. pl. [Lat., nom. pl. of *perfectus*.] [PERFECT, *u.*]

Church Hist.: A name assumed by the stricter Catharists of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They professed to live an extremely strict life, in imitation of Jesus and his disciples.

pêr-fêc-ti-bil-î-an, s. [Eng. *perfectible*; *-ity*.] One who supports or holds the doctrine of perfectibility.

Pêr-fêc-tib-îl-îst, s. [Eng. *perfectibility*; *-ist*.]

1. Church Hist. (P): A generic designation for any Christians holding the doctrine that perfection is attainable in this life. This doctrine is often supported by a reference to 1 Cor. ii. 6; but the *oi teleioi* (= the perfect) are those admitted to the highest grace (*to teleioteo*), the Eucharist. But many divines have held that by contemplation and devotion the soul becomes so united to God that all that is sinful in it is annihilated, and it participates in the divine perfection. This was held by the Molinists, the Jansenists, the German Mystics, from whom it passed to the English Methodists.

"Perfectibilists in theory are very often Antinomians in practice."—*Blount* (*Dict. Sects*, p. 422).

2. Hist. (P): The same as ILLUMINATI, 5. (q.v.).

pêr-fêc-ti-bil-î-tî, s. [Fr. *perfectibilité*, from *perfectible* = perfectible (q.v.); Sp. *perfectibilidad*; Ital. *perfectibilità*.] The quality or state of being perfect; the capacity or power of arriving at a state of perfection, intellectually or morally.

¶ Doctrines of perfectibility: [PERFECTIBILIST].

pêr-fêct-î-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of becoming or of being made perfect, intellectually or morally.

pêr-fêct-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PERFECT, *s.*] **A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of bringing to perfection or completion.

2. Print.: Printing the second side of a sheet.

perfecting machine, s. *Print.*: A machine in which the paper is printed on both sides before its delivery.

pêr-fêc-tion, **per-fec-ci-on**, **per-fec-ci-oun**, s. [Fr. *perfection*, from Lat. *perfectio*, acc. of *perfectus* = a completing; from *perfectus*; Sp. *perfeccion*; Ital. *perfezion*.] [PERFECT, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; a state of completeness or thoroughness, in which nothing is wanting which is necessary; perfect skill, development, or excellence; the highest possible stage or degree of moral or other excellence.

"Perfect happiness . . . results from infinite perfection."—*Pilaton* (*Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 78).

2. One who or that which is perfect; a perfect being.

"That will confess perfection so could err."—*Shakesp.* *Othello*, I. 3.

3. An excellent quality, endowment, or acquirement.

"Ye wonder how this noble diamond! So great perfections did in her compile."—*Spenser* *F. Q.* III. vi. 1.

4. An inherent attribute of supreme or divine excellence.

5. Performance, execution.

"It will grow to a most proportioned perfection."—*Shakesp.* *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

¶ To perfection: Completely; in the highest, fullest, or most perfect degree; perfectly.

"Canst thou find out the Almighty to perfection?"—*Job* xl. 7.

pêr-fêc-tion, *v.t.* [PERFECTION, *s.*] To make perfect; to bring to perfection; to perfect. (*Code*: *The Ordains*, i.)

pêr-fêc-tion-âl, *a.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-al*.] Made perfect; perfect.

"Now this life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as initial, as partial, and as perfecting."—*Peckson* (*In the Creed*, art. 12).

pêr-fêc-tion-âte, *v.t.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ate*.] To make perfect; to perfect.

"He has founded an academy for the progress and perfecting of painting."—*Dryden* (*Art of Painting*), s. 24.

pêr-fêc-tion-â-tion, s. [Eng. *perfection*; *-ation*.] The act of perfecting or making perfect.

pêr-fêc-tion-â-tôr, s. [Eng. *perfecting*; *-or*.] One who makes perfect; a perfecter.

pêr-fêc-tion-îsm, s. [Eng. *perfection*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or teaching of the Perfectionists (q.v.).

Pêr-fêc-tion-ist, *a. & s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ist*.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B. 2.

"A Perfectionist brother in Onida."—*Hepworth* (*From New America* ed. s. 16), p. 354.

B. As substantive:

Eccles. & Church History:

1. One who believes in the possibility of living without sin; a perfectibilist.

"Amongst the highest puritan perfectionists, you shall find people, of fifty, threescore and fourscore years old, not able to give that account of their faith, which you might have had herebefore from a boy of nine or ten."—*South* (*Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1).

2. Any member of an American sect of Antinomian Communists, which was founded about 1854, by John Humphrey Noyes, who had been an independent minister at Yale College, New Haven. He professed to have discovered from the writings of St. Paul that all Christian sects were in spiritual darkness, and determined to establish a church of his own. He founded a community at Oneida Creek, and others subsequently at Wallingford, New Haven, and New York, in order to carry out what he asserted to be a divinely revealed system of society, based on the following principles: (1) Reconciliation with God; (2) salvation from sin; (3) brotherhood of man and woman; and (4) community of labour, and of its fruits. They are called also Bible Communists and Free Lovers. [MARRIAGE, ¶ (2), PRINCEBIE.]

"A Perfectionist knows no law; neither that pronounced from Sinai, and repeated from Gerizim, nor that which is administered from Washington and New York."—*Hepworth* (*From New America* ed. s. 16), p. 353.

pêr-fêc-tion-ment, s. [Eng. *perfection*; *-ment*.] The state of being perfect.

pêr-fêc-tion-ive, *a.* [Eng. *perfective*; *-ive*.] Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection. (Followed by *of*.)

"Consequently the pleasure perfective of those acts are also different."—*Berkeley* (*Alciphron*, dial. ii., s. 14).

pêr-fêc-tion-ive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perfective*; *-ly*.] In a perfective manner; in such a manner as to bring to perfection.

"As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so perfectly in the fancy."—*Greene* (*Cosmo. Ser. i.* bk. ii., ch. vii.).

pêr-fêc-tion-less, *a.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-less*.] Falling short of perfection. (*Sylvester*, day 7, week 1, 183.)

pêr-fêc-tion-ly, **par-fit-ly**, **per-fit-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-ly*.]

1. In a perfect manner or degree; with or

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-îng**. **-cian**, **-tiar** = **shan**. **-ation**, **-sion** = **shùn**; **-tion**, **-çion** = **zhùn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dêl**.

...the highest degree of excellence; in or to perfection.

- A.** As a *verb*: that thou canst know nothing *perfectly*.—*James: From starts of the soul, s. 3.*
- B.** As an *adverb*: Exactly, accurately.
- C.** As an *adjective*: Totally, completely, entirely, altogether, etc.

per fect-ness, s. [Eng. *perfect*; *-ness*.] 1. The quality or state of being perfect; perfection, completeness, consummate excellence.

- How** these elements combine here to express the image of such endless perfection!—*Spenser: Hymn on Heavenly Love.*
- 2. Completion, ripeness, maturity. "In the perfection of time"—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., iv. 3.*
- 3. Acquired skill, dexterity. "Is this our perfection?"—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.*

per fer vid, a. [Lat. *perferendus* = very level of warm; *per*, intens., and *ferendus* = level (q.v.).] Very fervid; very heated, hot, ardent, or impassioned.

Of course it is that *perfered* volume.—*Boyd Quart. Review, vi. 74.*

per fer vid i ty, s. [Fr. *per*, and Eng. *fer*; *-ity*.] Excessive fervor.

We are disposed to regret these manifestations and consequences of the *perferosity* of Birmingham!—*Saturday Review, Nov. 11, 1844, p. 505.*

per fic ient (as sh), a. & s. [Lat. *perfectus*, *pr. par.*, of *perficere* = to do completely, to perfect (q.v.).]

- A. As an *adjective***: Literal, performing, efficient; applied to the endower of a charity. "The *perficience* of bond r. of all elements founda. of s. i. *MacIntosh's Concord, bk. 3, ch. 14.*
- B. As a *substantive***: One who performs or carries out a complete work; the founder or endower of a charity.

per fid i ous, a. [Lat. *perfidiosus*, from *perfidus* = perfidy (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *perfidioso*; Fr. *perfidie*.]

- 1. Guilty of or acting with perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed; acting in violation of good faith; treacherous, faithless, deceitful, false, dishonest. "Men of war, the French would prove *perfidious*."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII., v. 2.*
- 2. Guilty of violated allegiance; as, a *perfidious* citizen.
- 3. Expressive of or characterized by perfidy, treachery, or breach of faith; proceeding or resulting from perfidy. "The hapless crew involved in this *perfidious* fraud."—*Milton: P. L., v. 386.*

per fid i ous ly, adv. [Eng. *perfidious*; *-ly*.] In a perfidious manner; with violation or breach of faith or of trust or confidence reposed; treacherously, traitorously.

- "Thoust broke *perfidiously* thy oath."—*Batter: Hudibras, iii. 1.*

per fid i ous ness, s. [Eng. *perfidious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being perfidious; perfidy, treachery; breach of faith, trust or confidence reposed.

All the world must have heard of his infamous *perfidy* and *perfidiousness*.—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy, ch. vii.*

per fi dy, s. [Fr. *perfidie*, from Lat. *perfidus*, from *perfidus* = faithless, going away from one's faith or word; *per* = away, and *fides* = faith; Ital. & Sp. *perfidia*.] The act of violating faith, trust, or confidence reposed; an act of treachery; the violation of a promise, vow, or allegiance; breach of faith; faithlessness; want of good faith; perfidiousness.

Seldom, indeed, have the audacity and *perfidy* of tyrants produced evils greater.—*Memoirs: Hist. Eng., ch. 3.*

per fixt, a. [Lat. *perfixus*, *pr. par.* of *perfixus* = to fix securely; *per* = through, and *fixus* = fixed, appointed.

And take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel strip off the *perfixt*.—*Twain: Noble Men, ii. 7.*

per fixt ly, adv. [Eng. *perfixt*; *-ly*.] Exactly, definitely.

per fla ble, a. [Fr. *perflable*, from Lat. *perflatus*, *pr. par.* of *perflare* = to blow through.] That may or can be blown through.

per flate, vt. [Lat. *perflatus*, *pr. par.* of *perflare*, from *per* = through, and *flare* = to blow.] To blow through.

It is even winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently. They would dry and refresh our air.—*Hervey: On Consumption.*

per fla tion, s. [PERFLATE.] The act or process of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.—*Woodward: on Metals.*

per fo li ato, per fo li at ed, a. [Lat. *perforatus*; *per* = through; *folium* = a leaf, and Eng. & Fr. *suff. -atus*, *-ated*.]

Bot. (of a stem): So surrounded by the collecting lobes at the base of the leaf as to appear as if it had pierced the stem.

per for a ta, s. pl. [Noun pl. of Lat. *perforatus*.] [PERFORATE, *a.*]

- 1. *Zool.*: Perforate Corals; a group of Madreporaria (q.v.). The walls of the corallum are articulate, porous, open. Families, Madreporide and Poriphe. Genera forty-two, subgenera five. Called also Porosa (q.v.).
- 2. *Botan.*: From the Sibirian onward.

per for a tæ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of *perforatus*.] [PERFORATA.]

Bot.: The sixth order in Linnaeus's Natural System—Genera, Hypericum, Cistus, and Telephium.

per for ate, et. & i. [PERFORATE, *a.* Fr. *perforer*; Sp. & Port. *perforar*.]

A. Trans.: To bore through; to pierce through with a pointed or sharp instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.

And drill in holes, the solid rock is found.—*Campes: Book, l. 25.*

B. Intrans.: To pierce, to bore; to make or drive a hole or holes.

per for ate, a. [Lat. *perforatus*, *pr. par.* of *perforare* = to bore through; *per* = through, and *fora* = to bore.]

- 1. *Arch. Long.*: Bored or pierced through with a hole or holes. "An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., s. 475.*
- 2. *Bot.*: Having the surface pierced with holes of irregular spaces, as in Hypericum.

perforate corals, s. pl. [PERFORATA.]

per for at ed, pr. par. of a. [PERFORATE, *a.*] THE SAME AS *perforate*, *a.* (q.v.).

perforated file, s. A file for sculptors' use, having openings through which the abraded material is allowed to escape.

perforated saw, s. A saw with apertures behind each gum of the teeth, as originally made. These serve to prevent fractures at the bases of the teeth, and lessen the amount of filing required, becoming themselves the gums after each retfiling.

perforated space, s. *Aut. (Pl.)*: Two spaces in the cerebrum, the anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior, forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base.

perforated spot, s. *Aut.*: The anterior perforated space.

per for at ing, pr. par. of a. [PERFORATE, *a.*]

perforating-machine, s.

- 1. *Mining*: [DIAMOND-DRILL.]
- 2. *Paper*: A machine for making perforations on paper, to facilitate the separation of a portion.
- 3. *Telegr.*: A machine for making holes in paper for messages to be sent by the automatic method.

per for a tion, s. [Lat. *perforatus*, *pr. par.* of *perforare* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforation*; Ital. *perforazione*.]

- 1. *Orthology Language*: The act of perforating, boring, or piercing through.
- 2. A hole bored; a hole passing through or into the interior of any substance, whether natural or made with an instrument.

Herein may be perceived slender *perforations*, at which may be expressed a black feculent matter.—*Brown: Vulgar Errors, bk. iii, ch. xvii.*

II. Pathol.: Perforation of various organs, as of the stomach, the intestines, &c. The latter is often the immediate cause of death in aggravated cases of typhoid fever.

per for a tive, a. [Eng. *perforat*(*e*); *-ive*.] Having the power or quality of perforating or piercing.

per for a tor, s. [Lat., from *perforatus*, *pr. par.* of *perforare* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforateur*.] One who or that which perforates or pierces; spear, a cephalopod (q.v.).

per force, par-force, adv. [Fr. *par* (Lat. *per*) = by, and *force* = force.] By force, violently; or necessarily.

He would have taken the king away *perforce*.—*As we were bringing him to Edinburgh: Marlowe: Edward II., v. 1.*

per force, et. [PERFORCE, *adv.*] To force, to compel.

My furious face their force *perforced* to yield.—*Merrill for Magistrates.*

per form, par-forme, par forme, per forme, per form en, et. & i. [Fr. *performer*, from Fr. *per* (= Lat. *per*) = thoroughly, and *formis* = to provide, to furnish.]

A. Transitive:

- 1. To carry through; to bring to completion; to do, to execute, to accomplish. "Let all things be performed after the law of God diligently."—*Estates viii. 21.*
- 2. To carry into execution; to discharge, to fulfil; to act up to. "To perform your father's will."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.*
- 3. To act, to play; to represent, as on a stage.

Bravely the figure of this harp hast thou performed, my Ariel.—*Shakespeare: Tempest, iii. 2.*

1. To play or execute on an instrument; as, To perform a piece of music.

B. Intrans.: To carry out or complete a work; to act a part; special, to act a part, or represent a character on the stage, to play on a musical instrument, &c.

What miseries Shall be the general's fault, though he perform To the utmost of a man.—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, i. 1.*

per form a ble, a. [Eng. *perform*; *-able*.] Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

Several actions are not performable without them.—*Brown: Vulgar Errors, bk. iii, ch. 1.*

per form an ce, per form an ce y, s. [Eng. *perform*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of performing, executing, or fulfilling; completion or execution of anything; a doing or carrying out of any work, plan, &c. "Promises are not binding where the performance is impossible."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy, bk. iii, pt. 1, ch. v.*

2. The state or condition of being performed.

3. That which is performed, done, or executed; a thing done, executed, or carried out; an action, a feat, a deed.

Of my performance.—*Milton: P. L., v. 502.*

4. A literary work, composition, or production.

5. The act of performing or executing on a musical instrument.

6. The acting, exhibition, or representation of a character or characters on a stage; an exhibition of skill; an entertainment provided at a place of amusement; as, the *performances* at a theatre.

per form er, s. [Eng. *perform*; *-er*.]

1. One who performs, does, or executes anything; a doer. "The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact performer."—*Shakespeare: All's Well, iii. 5.*

2. One who acts a part, an actor; one who plays upon a musical instrument; one who shows feats of skill or dexterity.

Feverishness was not abated, after seeing the performer, to send the wretched performer to the gallows.—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

per form ing, pr. par. of a. [PERFORM.]

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

B. As *adjective*:

- 1. Accomplishing, executing, carrying out.
- 2. Executing performances or tricks; as, a *performing* pony.

C. As *substantive*: Performance, execution.

per for i cate, vt. [Lat. *perforicatus*, *pr. par.* of *perforicare*, from *per* = thoroughly, and *foricare* = to rub.] To rub over. (*Butley*.)

per fum a tor y, s. [Eng. *perfum*(*e*); *-atory*.] That which yields perfume. "A perfumatory or incense altar."—*Leigh: Critica Sacra, p. 214. [1656.]*

pĕr-fūmĕ, pĕr fūmĕ', *s.* [Fr. *parfume*; Sp. *perfume*.] [PERFUME, v.]

1. A substance which emits a scent or odour pleasing to the sense of smell; a sweet-smelling substance.

2. The odour or scent emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

"A thousand different odours meet
And mingle in its rare perfume"
Langfellow: Golden Legend, l.

pĕr-fūmĕr, *v.t.* [Fr. *parfumer* = to perfume; lit. to smoke thoroughly; *per* (Lat. *per*) = through, thoroughly, and *fumer* = to smoke; Sp. *perfumar*.] To fill or impregnate with a sweet and grateful odour; to scent. [FUME, v.]

"The sea air, perfumed by the odor of the numerous laurels that flourished along the coast."—*Eustace Italy*, vol. ii, ch. viii.

pĕr-fūmĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perfum(er)*, *v.*; *perf.*]

1. One who or that which perfumes.
2. One whose business is to make or deal in perfume.

"Slam the perfumer's touch with cautious eye"
Guy: Treason, ch. 25.

pĕr-fūmĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perfum(er)*; *perf.*]

1. Perfumes in general.
2. The art or practice of making perfumes.

pĕr-fūmĕr-y, **pĕr-fūmĕr-y**, *u.* [Eng. *perfum(er)-y*; *perf.*] Sweet-smelling, fragrant. [*Mrs. Wigham: Salem Church, ch. xii.*]

pĕr-fūmĕr-tion, *ar-y*, *u.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *perfum(er)* (q.v.).] Perfumatory.

"These [missions to the heathen] if carried on with any thing more than a perfumatory assiduity, were anomalous to the general feeling of Christian."—*Jane Taylor: Enthusiasm*, p. 267.

pĕr-fūmĕr-tōr **i** **lĭy**, *adv.* [Eng. *perfumatory*; *adv.*] In a perfumatory manner; with regard only to external form; carelessly, negligently.

"We can but languidly and perfumatorily perform those [duties] we are less fond of."—*Boyle: Works*, l. 254.

pĕr-fūmĕr-tōr-i-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perfumatory*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being perfumatory; carelessness, negligence.

"The noble perfumatoriness of some commentators that skip over hard places."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 484.

pĕr-fūmĕr-tōr-y, *u.* [Lat. *perfumatorius* = done in a careless manner, done because it must be done, from *perfumatus*, *pa. par.* of *perfumare* = to perform thoroughly; *per* = thoroughly, and *fungere* = to perform; Sp. *perfumatorio*; Ital. *perfumatorio*.]

1. Done in a half-hearted or careless manner; done without interest or zeal; done because it must be done; careless, negligent, listless; characterized by want of interest or zeal.

"Her admonitions were given in a somewhat perfumatory manner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

2. Doing things in a perfumatory manner; careless, listless.

"Negligent, or careless, or slight, or perfumatory in his devotions."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 11.

pĕr-fūmĕr-tu **rāte**, *v.t.* [PERFUMATORY.] To do or perform in a perfumatory or half-hearted manner.

pĕr-fūzĕr, *v.t.* [Lat. *perfusus*, *pa. par.* of *perfundere*, from *per* = over, through, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour, sprinkle, or spread; to overspread.

"These dregs immediately perfuse the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions."—*Hareey: On Consumption*.

pĕr-fū-ſion, *s.* [Lat. *perfusio*, from *perfusus*, *pa. par.* of *perfundere*.] [PERFUSE.] The act of pouring out or over.

perfusion cannula, *s.*

Instruments: A cannula for registering the movements of the ventricle of the heart after death. It is introduced into the ventricle by the auriculo-ventricular orifice. [*Foster: Diseases*.]

pĕr-fū-sivĕ, *u.* [Eng. *perfus(e)*; *iv(e)*.] *s. mch.*: tending to pour, spread, or sprinkle.

pĕr-gā-mĕ-nĕ-ous, *u.* [Lat. *pergameneus* = of or belonging to Pergamum, or to parchment.]

Bot.: Having the texture of parchment. [*Oura*.]

pĕr-gā-men-tā-ccous (cc as sh), *u.* [PERGAMENOUS.] Of the nature or texture of parchment; pergameneous.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gĕm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**: **expçot**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **pa** - **çian**, **-çian** = **shan**. -**tion**, **-sion** = **shun**; -**çion**, **-çion** = **zhun**. -**çious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shus**. **blc**, **dic**, **æc** = **bel**, **çel**

pĕr-gĕt-tĭng, *s.* [PARGETTING.]

pĕr-gŏ-lā, *s.* [Ital. from Lat. *pergula* = a booth, an arbour, a cottage.] A kind of arbour; a balcony.

"Near this is a pergula, or stand, built to view the sports."—*Kestyn: Diary*, July 29, 1664.

pĕr-gu-lār-i-ā, *s.* [Lat. *pergula*.] [PERGOLA.] *Bot.*: A genus of Stapeliæ. They are twining plants, with fragrant flowers, and are well adapted for arbours.

pĕr-gūn-nah, *s.* [Hind.] A circle or territory comprising a limited number of villages.

pĕr-haps, *adv.* (A hybrid from Lat. *per* = through, and Eng. *hap*.) Peradventure, perchance; it may be; by chance.

"He with success perhaps may plead a cause."
But: Volo: Art of Poets.

pĕr-i, *pref.* [Gr.] A prefix used with words of Greek origin, and having the force of around, about, near. It corresponds to the Lat. *circum* (q.v.).

pĕr-i, *s.* [Pers. *pari* = a fairy; lit. winged; *par* = a feather, a wing.]

Pers. Mythol.: An imaginary being of the female sex, like an elf or fairy, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished. With a wand they point out to the pure in mind the way to heaven.

"Like *Peri's* wands, when pointing out the road
For some pure spirit to the best abode."
Moore: Lalla Rookh, Vestal Prophet, v.

pĕr-i-āc-tōs (pl. **pĕr-i-āc-ti**), *s.* [Gr. = turning on a centre; *περιαγω* (*periegō*) = to lead about or around.]

Greek Antiquities:

1. A theatrical machine, consisting of three scenes placed in the form of a triangle on a revolving platform, so that, by simply turning the machine, the scene could be changed.

2. (*Pl.*): The revolving scenes of the theatre. They were placed before those entrances to the stage which were in the returns of the permanent scene.

pĕr-i-a-gŏ-gĕ, *s.* [Gr. from *περιαγω* (*periegō*) = to lead about or around.]

Bot.: A beating about or around a point; a beating about the bush.

pĕr-i-a-guā (u as w), *s.* [Sp. *perigua*.] [PIROGUE.]

pĕr-i-ānth, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *ανθος* (*anthos*) = a flower; *περιανθης* (*perianthis*) = with flowers all round.]

Bot.: The envelope surrounding the reproductive organs in a flower, when the calyx and corolla are not easily discriminated. Example, the petaloid or coloured portion of a lily.

pĕr-i-ān-thi-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] A perianth (q.v.).

pĕr-i-ān-thō-mā-ni-a, *s.* [Eng. *perianth*; *a connect.*, and *mania* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An abnormal multiplication of sepals, bracts, &c. Example, the hose-in-hose primrose. [*Trevis: of Bot.*]

pĕr-i-āpt-s, [Fr. *periapte*, from Gr. *περιπτεον* (*peripton*), neut. sing. of *περιπτεος* (*peripteos*) = hung about, from *περιπτεω* (*periptō*) = to hang about or around; pref. *peri-*, and *απτεω* (*apteō*) = to tie; Ital. *periapta*.] An amulet; a charm worn as a preservative against disease or mischief.

"Now help, ye charming spells, and periapta"
Shakspeare: Henry VI., v. 3.

pĕr-i-ās-tral, *u. & s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *astral* (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Around or among the stars.
B. As subst.: A body passing around or among the stars.

pĕr-i-as-tron, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *αστρον* (*astron*) = a star.]

Astron.: The point of nearest approach of the components of a binary star.

pĕr-i-āu-gĕr, *s.* [PERIGEA.]

pĕr-i-blĕm, *s.* [Gr. *περιβλημα* (*periblema*) = a cloth, a covering; pref. *peri-*, and *βλημα* (*blema*) = a throw, a cast.]

Bot.: Cortical tissue.

pĕr-i-blĕp-sis, *s.* [Gr. = a looking around; pref. *peri-*, and *βλεπω* (*blepō*) = to look.]

Med.: The wild look which accompanies delirium. [*Dunghlison*.]

pĕr-rib ō-lŏs, **pĕr-rib ō-lūs**, *s.* [Gr. *περιβολος* (*peribolos*); pref. *peri-*, and *βαλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.]
Architecture:

1. A court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall.

2. A wall enclosing the atrium, choir, and similar parts of a church.

pĕr-i-bŏs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Lat. *bos* = a ox.]

Palæont.: A genus of Bivalve, from the Pliocene of India.

pĕr-i-car-di-ā, *s. pl.* [PERICARDIUM.]

pĕr-i-car-di-ā-l, **pĕr-i-car-di-ā-n**, [Lat. *pericardium*]; Eng. adj. *suff. -al*. Pertaining or relating to the pericardium; pericardiac.

pĕr-i-car-di-ā-c, **pĕr-i-car-di-ā-c**, *u.* [Lat. *pericardium*]; Eng. adj. *suff. -ous, -an*. Relating to the pericardium; pericardiac; pericardiacal.

pĕr-i-car-di-tis, *s.* [Eng. *pericarditis*; *suff. -itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart, a frequent complication of rheumatic fever, also of chorea, and other kindred diseases.

pĕr-i-car-di-ūm (pl. **pĕr-i-car-di-ā**), [Late Lat. from Gr. *περικαρδιον* (*perikardion*) = *peri-*, *peri-*, and *καρδια* (*kardia*) = the heart; Fr. *pericard*; Ital. & Sp. *pericardio*.]

1. *Lit. & Anat.*: The fibrous membrane enveloping the heart, similar in its structure to the *diaphragm*.

2. *Fig.*: The verge or surroundings of the heart or centre.

pĕr-i-car-p, *s.* [Gr. *περικαρπιον* (*perikarpion*) = the shell of fruit; pref. *peri-*, and *καρπος* (*karpus*) = fruit; Fr. *pericarp*; Ital. & Sp. *pericarpio*.]

Bot.: The seed-vessel of a plant; everything which in a ripe fruit is on the outside of the real integuments except the aril. It may be membranous, fleshy, or bony, and is divided into the epicarp, the sarcocarp, and the endocarp (q.v.).

pĕr-i-car-pi-ā-l, *u.* [Eng. *pericarp*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

pĕr-i-car-pi-c, *u.* [Eng. *pericarp*; *-ic*.] The same as **PERICARPIAL** (q.v.).

pĕr-i-car-pi-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Botany:

1. A pericarp (q.v.).
2. The peridium of certain fungous.

pĕr-i-car-poid-ā-l, *u.* [Eng. *pericarpoid*; *-oid*.]

Bot.: Having the appearance of a pericarp. Used of "overcup" oaks in which the cupule quite surrounds the fruit.

pĕr-i-chæ-ta, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *χαιτη* (*chaitē*) = a bristle.]

Zool.: A genus of Oligochaeta (q.v.), founded by Schmarda, who records four species from Ceylon. It is akin to *Megascolex* in habit, and the whole circumference of the segment is covered with bristles. [*New: Annals of Zool.*, I. ii. 13.]

pĕr-i-chæ-ti-ā-l (or t as sh), *u.* [Mod. Lat. *perichætiacum*]; Eng. adj. *suff. -al*.]

Bot.: A term used of the leaves in a cross surrounding the base of the stalk of a flower, and of a different character from the others.

pĕr-i-chæ-ti-ūm (or t as sh), [Mod. Lat.] [PERICHÆTIA.]

Bot.: A circle of several connate leaves surrounding the archegonium of the Hepaticæ.

pĕr-i-chæ-tous, *u.* [PERICHÆTIA.] Having the whole circumference of the segment covered with bristles, as the genus *Perichæta* (q.v.). [*Colleston: Fauna of Ancestral I.*, p. 21.]

pĕr-i-chôte, *s.* [PERICHAETA.]

pēr i chōn dri tis, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *perichondritis* (q.v.), suff. *-itis*, fr. *perichondrion*, *n.*]

Bot.: Inflammation of the perichondrium.

pēr i chōn dri ūm, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *χόνδρος* (*chōndros*) = cartilage.]

Bot.: The fibrous investment of cartilage; the membrane investing the cartilages.

pēr i cho rē sis, *s.* [Gr.] A going about; a rotation.

pēr i elā di ūm, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *ελαστός* (*elastos*) = a branch; cf. Gr. *περικλάδης* (*periklādēs*) = with branches all round.]

Bot.: A petiole, only the lower part of which sheaths the branch from which it springs. Used of the Umbelliferae.

pēr i elāso, pēr i elā site, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *κλάσις* (*klasis*) = cleavage; Ger. *Perelase*; Ital. *perelasia*.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in cubes and octahedrons, and also in grains, disseminated in blocks of limestone among the volcanic agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius. Cleavage, cubic; hardness, about 6; sp. gr. 2.674; colour, grayish to blackish-green; transparent to translucent. Composes magnesium and oxygen, formula MgO; sometimes containing small amounts of protoxide of iron.

pēr i ele, *s.* [Lat. *periculum*.] A danger; danger.

pēr i eli nal, *n.* [PERICLINE]

Geol.: Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex. (Stud of strata.)

pēr i eline, *s.* [Gr. *περικλίση* (*periklisis*) = much inclined, sloping on all sides; Ger. *periklin*; Sp. *periclina*.]

Min.: A variety of Allate (q.v.), occurring in large, opaque, white, twinned crystals in the Tyrol and the Swiss Alps.

pēr i eli nī ūm, *s.* [Gr. *περικλίων* (*periklions*) = a crouch all round a fable; prof. *peri-*, and *κλίω* (*klion*) = a crouch.]

Bot.: Cassini's name for the involucre of a composite plant.

pēr i eli nōi dēs, *s.* [Gr. *περικλίων* (*periklions*) = a crouch, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A false involucre, formed of paleae, of the receptacle in Compositae surrounding the sides of an elevated receptacle bearing florets at its summit. Example, the genus *Evax*.

pē rie li tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *periclitatus*, pa. par. of *periclitare* = to put in danger, to risk; *periclitare* = danger.] To endanger.

Periclitatus the whole family of yeasts—*Sterea*. *Triton* a shandy, v. 15.

pē rie li tā tion, *s.* [Lat. *periclitatio*, from *periclitatus*, pa. par. of *periclitare*.] [PERICLITATE]

1. The act of endangering or risking; risk, trial, experiment.

2. The state of being endangered or in danger.

pē rie ō pē, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *κοπή* (*kopē*) = a cutting; *κοπώ* (*kopō*) = to cut; Lat. *pericopis*.] An extract, quotation, or selection from a book; specif., in theology, an extract or passage from the Bible to be read in the Communion service or other portions of the ritual, or to serve as a text for a sermon or homily.

pēr i erā nī ūm, pēr i erāne, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *περικρανιον* (*perikranion*), neut. sing. of *περικρανίος* (*perikranios*) = passing round the skull; prof. *peri-*, and *κρανίον* (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Bot.: The living membrane of the bones of the skull; hence, sometimes, as in the example, used for the skull itself.

"Attempt to storn thy pericranie"
D. Cray, Colloquy Walk, i

pēr i erō co tūs, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *κρυστατός* (*krustatos*) = saffron coloured.]

Bot.: A genus of Campophagidae, with twenty-two species, ranging over the Oriental region, extending north to Peking and east to Iandok. *Pericostus chinensis*, the Gray Midgelet, is sometimes found in the eastern portion of the Palearctic region. The plumage of the genus is brilliant; black and a dazzling scarlet being the prevailing colours.

pē rie ū lous, *n.* [Lat. *periculosus*, from *periculum* = danger; Fr. *perilleux*; *perilleux*; Ital. *pericoloso*, *periglioso*; Sp. *periloso*; Port. *perigoso*.] Dangerous, hazardous, perilous.

pē rie ū lum, *s.* [Lat. = danger.]

Socis. Law.: A risk; the general rule with regard to which is that a subject perishes to him who has a right of property in it.

pēr i dērm, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*dērma*) = the skin.]

1. *Bot.*: One of the four layers of bark, the epiphloem or phloem, consisting of several layers of thin sided, tubular cells, rarely coloured green. Mohl draws a distinction between an external and an internal periderm.

2. *Zool.*: The hindcuticular layer developed by certain of the Hydrozoa. (*Nicholson*.)

pēr i din ī i dē, *n. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peridinium* (*peridini*), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idini*.]

Zool.: A family of Cilio-Flagellata, free-swimming, persistent in form, sometimes naked, mostly encased; flagellum usually single; oval aperture distinct; pigment spot frequently developed. Inhabiting salt and fresh water, and often highly phosphorescent. Reproduction by fission. Saville Kent enumerates ten genera.

pēr i din ī ūm, *s.* [Gr. *περιδινω* (*peridinō*) = to turn.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Peridiniada (q.v.); body divided by a transverse elliptical furrow into two equal or sub-equal moieties. They inhabit salt and fresh water. Eight species are known, of which one, *Peridinium tabulatum*, is British. The species *P. squinnum*, from Bombay, colours the water charged with them a deep vermilion. Mr. H. J. Carter (*Ann. Nat. Hist.*, Ap. 1858) suggests that the plague, in which "all the waters that were in the river were turned to blood" (Exod. viii. 19), may be interpreted in connection with an abnormal development of an animalcule allied to this species. (*Saville Kent*.)

pē rid ī ō lum, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *peridium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The membrane immediately covering the spores in an algal. (*Fries*.)

pē rid ī ūm, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *δωω* (*dōō*) = to land.]

Bot.: A covering of sporidia in fungals. It consists of single or double sacs of receptacles.

pēr i dō lyte, *s.* [Eng. *peridot*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A dolomite (q.v.) in which olivine is always present. Sometimes known as Olivine-dolomite.

pēr i dōt ō silent, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but the name can be traced far back.]

Min.: (1) The pale yellowish-green variety of chrysolite (q.v.), used in jewellery; (2) A honey-yellow variety of tourmaline (q.v.) found in Ceylon.

pēr i dō tite, *s.* [Eng. *peridot*, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*)]

Petrol.: A name originally given to certain pre-Tertiary rocks, the essential constituent of which is olivine, those accessory being enstatite, dihalage, augite, magnetite, chromite, picroite, &c. Wadsworth has extended its application to those extra-terrestrial rocks having a similar composition and structure. It also embraces those serpentines which still retain sufficient evidence of their derivation from olivine rocks.

pēr i drōme, *s.* [Gr. *περιδρομος* (*peridromos*) = running round; prof. *peri-*, and *δρομος* (*dromos*) = running; Fr. *peridrome*; Ital. & Sp. *peridromo*.] [PERIDROMIC]

Ancient Arch.: The space of an aisle in a peripterion, between the columns and the wall, used for walks by the Greeks.

pēr i ē cian, *s.* [PRUETIAN]

pēr i ēr, *s.* [Fr.]

Founding: A metal founder's iron rod for holding back the sand in the ladle.

pēr i ēr gū, *s.* [Gr. *περιεργία* (*periergia*), from *περιεργος* (*periergos*) = careful; prof. *peri-*, and *εργον* (*ergon*) = work.]

* 1. *Oral. Tong.*: Need-less caution or diligence; over-carefulness.

2. *Rhet.*: A laboured or bombastic style.

pēr i gas tric, *a.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Lat. *gastria* (q.v.).] Surrounding the belly.

perigastric fluid, *s.*
Comp. Anat.: A clear fluid, containing solid particles in suspension, and filling the perigastric space (q.v.). A kind of circulation of this fluid is kept up by means of cilia lining the endocyst.

perigastric space, *s.*
Comp. Anat.: A cavity surrounding the stomach and other viscera in the Polyzoa, and corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals. In this space the products of generation are discharged, and fecundation takes place; but the manner in which the impregnated ova escape is not yet known.

pēr i gō an, *n.* [Eng. *perigee* (v); *an*.] Pertaining or relating to the perigee.

pēr i gōō, pēr i gōō ūm, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth; Fr. *perige*; Ital. & Sp. *perigeo*.]

Astron.: The point in the moon's orbit at which she is nearest the earth. [APOGEE.]

pēr i glōt tis, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Eng. *glottis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

pēr ig nāth ic, *a.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *γνάθος* (*gnathos*) = the jaw.] Surrounding the jaws.

perignathic girdle, *s.*
Comp. Anat.: A name proposed by Prof. Martin Duncan for the structures which protrude and retract the jaws of the Echinoid.
"He suggests the substitution of the term *perignathic girdle*."—*Atkeston*, Dec. 4, 1855, p. 526.

pēr i gōō, pēr i gō nī ūm, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *γενε* (*gene*) = a birth, a seed.]

Botany:
1. The interior glume in the flower of a grass; more commonly called perianthium (q.v.).
2. An envelope of perianth leaves surrounding the antheridia in mosses.
"The divisions of the *perigone* in the bud opened to display their most attractive forms."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 281

pēr i gōō i mūs, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *μοῦσος* (*mousos*) = productive.]

Zool.: A genus of Eudendridæ, having the medusa-buds sometimes disposed round the perisosome. *Perigonimus vestitus* is found in the Firth of Forth.

Pēr i gord (*d* silent), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a district in France.

Perigord pie, *s.* A pie, much esteemed by epicures, in which truffles are the principal ingredients.

pēr i grāph, *s.* [Gr. *περιγραφή* (*perigrāphē*); prof. *peri-* = around, and Gr. *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a writing.]

* 1. *Oral. Lang.*: A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.

2. *Anat.*: The name given by Vesalius to certain white lines and impressions on the *rectus abdominis* muscle.

pēr i gūn ī ūm, *s.* [Prof. *peri-*, and Gr. *γενε* (*gene*) = a woman.]

Bot.: The name given by Nees von Esenbeck to the hypogynous setæ at the base of the ovary in *Cypripedium*; the membranous covering of the pistil in these plants.

pē rig ūn ōs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *perigynus* (*in*), Eng. suff. *-ans*.]

Bot.: Growing upon some body that surrounds the ovary; specif.:

1. (*Of stamens*): Inserted into the calyx or corolla, especially the former, those on the corolla being generally called epipetalous.

2. (*Of a disc*): Having contracted an adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in *Antygdalis*.

perigenous exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A sub-class of Exogens, containing those with perigenous stamens, growing to the side of either the calyx or the corolla; ovary superior, or nearly so. Lindley divides

it into ten albaues: Ficoidales, Daphnides, Rosales, Saxifragales, Rhamnales, Gentianales, Solanales, Cortusales, Echinales, and Bignoniales.

pēr i hē li ōn, pēr-i hē li ūm, s. [Pref. *pēr-*, and Gr. *ἥλιος* (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Astron.: The part of a planet's or comet's orbit where it is nearest the sun, as opposed to aphelion (q.v.). One of these is said to be in perihelion when it is at the extremity of the major axis of the elliptical orbit nearest the focus occupied by the sun.

pēr i hēp a ti tis, s. [Pref. *pēr-*, and Eng. *hepatitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Hepatitis, in which the coats of the liver and the capsule of Gisson become inflamed.

pēr i hēr mē ni al, a. [Pref. *pēr-*, and Gr. *ἑρμηνεία* (*hermēneia*) = interpretation.] Pertaining to explanation or interpretation.

pēr-i jōve, s. [Pref. *pēr-*, and *Jove* (q.v.).]

Astron.: The point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter in which it is as near the planet as it can go.

pēr il, per-el, per ill, per ille, s. [Fr. *peril*, from Lat. *periculum*, *periculum* = danger; lit. = a trial or proof, from *pēris* = to try, an obsolete verb seen in the pt. *pēritus* = skilled, and the compound verb *pericorari* = to try, whence *periculum* (q.v.); Ital. *pericolo*, *periglioso*; Sp. *peligro*; Port. *perigo*.]

1. *Urb. Lang.*: Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

"Direct her onward to that peaceful shore,
Where *peril*, pain, and death prevail no more."
—*Balcaner*: *Shipwreck*, iii.

"Preceded by *at, in, out,* or *to* = at the hazard or risk of; with *danger or risk*, as, To do a thing of one's *peril*.

"On *peril* of a curse let go the hand."
—*Shakespeare*: *John*, iii. 1.

2. *Law*: The accident by which a thing is lost. (*Bouvier*.)

"Perils of the sea."
Law: Dangers from wind, water, and fire, from pirates and from collisions, in which no blame is attributable to those managing the unperiled ship.

peril-less, peril lesse, a. Free from danger. (*Sales*: *Little Boats*, 311.)

pēr il, et. & i. [PERIL, s.]

† **A. Trans.**: To put in peril or hazard; to risk; to endanger.

† **B. Intrans.**: To be in danger or risk.

"Any soul, wherewith it may *peril* to stain itself."
—*Milton*: *Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

pēr il-la, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Menisperm. *Perilla ochroides*, wild in the Himalayas, affords an oil used with the food of the hillmen; the leaves and seed are also eaten. The buds of *P. aphylla* are eaten in the Punjab and Sindh, in the arid parts of which it grows.

per-ille, per-ylle, s. [PEARL, s.]

pēr il-ōus, per-el-ouse, per il lous, per-lous, et. [Fr. *perilleux*, from Lat. *periculosus* = dangerous, from *periculum* = peril (q.v.).] [PERICULOUS, s.]

1. Full of peril or danger; attended with danger, hazard, or risk; dangerous, hazardous, risky. (*Cowper*: *Tish*, iii, 212.)

2. Dangerous; to be feared.

"This John answered: 'Albin, axise thee:
The miller is a *perilous* man,' he sayde."
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 4, 119.

3. Smart, witty, sharp.

"'Tis a *perilous* beg,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, equalde."
—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, iii. 1.

pēr i lous lŷ, adv. [Eng. *perilous*; *lŷ*,] In a perilous or dangerous manner or degree; dangerously; with danger, hazard, or risk.

"Al be it so that *perilously* she be wounded"
—*Chaucer*: *Tale of Melibee*.

pēr-i lous nēss, s. [Eng. *perilous*; *nēss*,] The quality or state of being perilous; danger, hazard, riskiness.

pēr-i lŷmph, s. [Pref. *pēr-*, and Eng. *lymph*.]

Anat.: A clear fluid in the osseous labyrinth of the ear. Called also *Liquor Cochlearii*.

pēr i lym phān gŷ al, a. [Eng. *lymph*, *pēr-*, and Gr. *ἄγγειον* (*anggeion*) = a vessel.]

Anat.: The epithelium applied by Klem to certain of the lymphatic nodules.

pē rim ē-tēr, s. [Lat. *perimetros*, from Gr. *περιμετρος* (*perimētros*); pret. *pēr-*, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *perimètre*, Ital. and Sp. *perímetro*.]

Geom.: The bounding line of a plane surface, or the sum of all the sides.

"If it [a circle] be perfect, all the lines, from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter*, must be exactly equal." —*More*: *Antidote against Atheism*, bk. 1, ch. vi, § 4.

pēr-i mēt-rie-al, a. [Eng. *perimeter*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the perimeter.

pēr i mē tri tis, s. [Gr. *περιμετρον* (*perimētron*), or *περιμετρος* (*perimētros*) = the circumference; s. suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: The name given by Virchow to pelvic cellulitis. It is sometimes applied also to pelvic peritonitis. Dr. Matthew Duncan limits the term to inflammation of the uterine peritoneum.

pēr i mor-phōus, a. [Gr. *περιμορφόομαι* (*perimorphōomai*) = to be changed all round.] (See the compound.)

perimorphous-crystals, s. pl.

Chem.: Crystals having an envelope of one mineral, with a nucleus of another, the external form of crystal being that of the envelope.

pēr i mŷs i-ŷm, s. [Pref. *pēr-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mŷs*) = a muscle.]

Anat.: The outward investment or sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.

pēr i-næ ŷm, pēr-i nē ŷm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *peritonium*, *peritonium*; Gr. *περιτοναίον* (*peritonaiōn*), *περιτονεόν* (*peritoneōn*) = the peritonium. (See def.)]

Anat.: The soft external floor of the pelvis from the rectum to the vagina in the female, and to the root of the penis in the male. It plays an important part in primiparous labour, being frequently ruptured, unless great care is taken to prevent it; its elasticity, however, renders this of less importance in subsequent parturitions, if it has escaped injury in the first instance.

pēr i-nē-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *perineum*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or belonging to the perineum.

† There are a *perineal* fascia, a *perineal* artery, and a *perineal* nerve.

pēr-i-nē phrit ic, a. [Pref. *pēr-*, and Eng. *nephritic* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to perinephritis (q.v.).

perinephritic-abscess, s.

Pathol.: Inflammation and suppuration of the adipose and areolar tissues around one of the kidneys. It may arise from a blow or a fall upon the back, or from some derangement of the general health.

pēr i-nē phri tis, s. [Fr. *perinephritis* (*perinephritis*) = lit. about the kidneys; s. suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the tissue around one of the kidneys. It may be resolved, or may end in perinephritic abscess (q.v.).

† **pēr i-neūr i um, s.** [Pref. *pēr-*, and Gr. *εἶσρον* (*neurōn*) = a tendon, a sinew.]

Anat.: The coarser sheathing of the nerves and nervous cords of a muscle; the neuroma.

pēr-i ōd, s. [Fr. *période*, from Lat. *periolus*; Gr. *περιόδος* (*periodos*); a going round, a well-rounded sentence; pref. *pēr-*, and *ὄδος* (*hōdos*) = a way; Ital. Sp. & Port. *período*.]

1. A circuit.

2. *Specific*: The time taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body; the duration of the course of a heavenly body till it returns to that point of its orbit where it began.

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning, and the same course is to be begun again.

"We stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of *period*." —*Baldwin*: *On Time*.

1. Any specified portion of time, expressed in years, months, days, &c.; as, A *period* of a hundred years.

5. A revolution, or series of years by which time is measured; an age, an epoch; as, the Dionysian *period*, the Julian *period*.

6. Length of duration, existence, or permanency.

"Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*, as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year."
—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*

7. An indefinite portion of time, or of any continued state, existence, or series of events.

"There is time."
Periods of time —*Melville*: *P. T.*, ii, 607.

8. A termination, end, or completion of a cycle or series of events; hence, an end, a conclusion, a bound, a limit.

"Time is at his *period*."
Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, iv, 14.

9. A stop, a pause.

"Make *periods* in the midst of sentences."
Shakespeare: *Mobianer Nights Dream*, v.

10. An end to be obtained or attained; an object.

"This is the *period* of my ambition."
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii, 3.

11. A sentence. [II, 5.]

"With a lack lustre dead blue eye,
Develv'd his *periods*."
—*Templeton*: *A Character*.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: One of the largest divisions of geological time. In this sense there are at least three periods, the Primary, the Secondary, and the Tertiary periods, to which a fourth, or Quaternary one is sometimes added; also their sub-divisions; as, the Glacial *period*.

2. *Math.*: A number of figures considered together; one of two or more sets of figures or terms marked off by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, or in the extraction of roots.

3. *Music*: Two or more phrases ending with a perfect cadence.

4. *Pathol.*: An interval more or less fixed in point of time at which the paroxysms of a fever, &c., recur.

5. Popularly used in the plural = Cata-mena (q.v.).

6. *Print.*: The full stop (.) which marks the end of a sentence in punctuating, or indicates an abbreviation, as Mr., Jan., &c., &c.

"A *period* is the distinction of a sentence, in all respects perfect, and is marked with one full prick, over against the lower part of the last letter thus (.)"
—*Ben Jonson*: *The English Grammatick*, ch. ix.

7. *Print.*: A complete sentence from one full stop to another; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent.

† **pēr i ōd, et. & i.** [PERIOD, s.]

A. Trans.: To put an end to.

"He desires
To those have shut him up, which falling to him,
Perils his conduct."
—*Melville*: *P. T.*, i, 1.

B. Intrans.: To finish, to conclude.

"For you may *period* upon this, that where there is the most pity from others; that is the greatest misery in the party pitied."
—*Edithan*: *Revolves*, p. 92.

† **pēr i ōd-ic (1), pēr i ōd-ic-k, a.** [Fr. *périodique*; Ital. & Sp. *períodico*.] [PERIODICAL, s.]

"In their *períodico* motion."
Dehonian: *Astronomy*, bk. iv, ch. ix.

periodic fever, s.

Pathol.: Intermittent fever; ague (q.v.).

periodic function, s.

Math.: A function in which equal values recur in the same order, when the values of the variable is uniformly increased or diminished.

periodic inequalities, s. pl.

Astron.: Inequalities in the movements of the planets recurring at fixed intervals. They are caused by the perturbation of other heavenly bodies.

pēr i ōd ic (2), a. [Pref. *pēr-*, and Eng. *acid* (q.v.).] Derived from or containing selenic acid.

periodic acid, s.

Chem.: HIO₄. Produced when a current of chlorine is passed through a solution of sodic iodate. The sodic periodate formed is converted into a silver salt, which crystallizes out, and is then decomposed by water into the free acid and basic periodate. At a high temperature it is resolved into iodine and oxygen.

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; eat, çell, ehorus, çhin, bençh; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; çion, şion = çhūn. -cious, çious, sious -şūs. -ble, die, &c. = bēl, çēl.

por i ód ic al, *a. & s.* [Eng. *periodic*; *al.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to a period or periods, or to divisions by periods.

The *periods* of the *periodical* times of all the celestial bodies being to each planet. [*Herbald*: *De rebus astris*.]

2. Pertaining to a period or regular revolution, proceeding in a series of successive circuits.

The moon is periodically reflected from the planet Jupiter, and Saturn, coinciding with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun. [*Watts*: *In the Mind*.]

3. Returning, recurring, or happening in a certain period of time; happening or appearing at fixed intervals: as, *periodical* visits.

4. Happening or returning at intervals; recurring.

5. Regular; performing some action at stated times.

These *periodical* mountains in Switzerland, which in a day of such particular hours of the day. [*Johnson*: *Monthly*.]

6. Pertaining to or connected with a periodical or publication appearing at regular intervals, as a magazine, &c.

B. *Is. abstr.*: A publication, as a magazine, review, or newspaper, which appears at stated intervals.

These *periodicals* seem to be intended to be a foundation for a new system of agriculture. [*Magazine*: Mar. 1833, p. 300.]

The precursors of modern English periodicals were news letters (q.v.) in the fifteenth century, and newsbooks in the sixteenth. The first genuine English news paper appeared in 1622. [News-venter.] After this, in 1711, came the first Magazine (q.v.). The *Monthly Review*, in 1749, established another type of periodical, the Reviews (q.v.). These three are the leading types of periodicals.

periodical comets, s. pl.

Is. abstr.: Comets returning at fixed periods.

periodical discases, s. pl.

Pathol.: Diseases of which the paroxysms or other changes recur at stated intervals, sometimes lunar periods.

periodical meteors, s. pl.

Astron.: Meteors entering the earth's atmosphere at stated periods of the year. [Melloni.]

periodical stars, s. pl.

Astron.: Stars which appear or exhibit periodical changes of brilliancy. [VARIABLE STARS.]

periodical winds, s. pl.

Meteor., *etc.*: One of three classes of winds, being those which blow regularly in the same direction, at the same seasons, and at the same hours of the day; as the monsoon, and the land and sea breezes.

* per i ód ic al ist, *s.* [Eng. *periodicalist*]

Met.: One who publishes or writes for a periodical.

per i ód ic al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *periodical*]

Met.: In a periodical manner, at fixed or stated intervals, at intervals.

The dire consequences of to dawdling are *periodically* trotted out for inspection. [*Body*: *Telegraph*, 8 (1871), 158.]

per i ód ic al ness, *s.* [Eng. *periodical*]

Met.: The quality of state of being periodical; periodicity.

per i ód ic it y, *s.* [Fr. *periodicité*.]

The quality of state of being periodical; the tendency or nature of things to return or recur at stated intervals.

The *periodicity* of the moon's phases appears to be subject to a law of *periodicity* and habit. [*Worcester*: *U. S. Geol. Surv. Rept.*, p. 22.]

* per i ód ize, *vt.* [Eng. *period*; *ize*.] To make periodic.

per i ód íc ó gý, *s.* [Gr. *περίοδος* (*períodos*) = a period, and *γενήσθαι* (*genēsthai*) = to be born, to beget. (*Periódos*)]

The doctrine of periodicity in health of the body. [*Dr. Ross*.]

per i ó don tal, *s.* [Gr. *περί* (*peri*) = about, and *δόντος* (*dontos*) = *περιστατικός* (*peristatikos*) = a tooth.] A term applied to the membrane lining the orbit of a tooth.

per i ód ó scope, *s.* [Gr. *περίωδος* (*períodos*) = a period, and *σκοπεῖν* (*skopein*) = to see, to observe.]

Surg.: An instrument for determining the date of menstruation, labour, &c., and for other calculations.

per i ó c í, *s. pl.* [Gr. *περιόχοι* (*períochoi*): *perí*, *peri*, and *οίχομαι* (*oichomai*) = to live.]

1. The name given to the original Achaean inhabitants of Laconia by their Dorian conquerors.

2. *Geog.*: The inhabitants of such parts of the earth as are in the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

per i ó c ían, *s.* [Plur. of *períochoi*.] One of the Periochi.

per i óph thal mus, *s.* [Prob. *perís*, and Gr. *ὀφθαλμῶς* (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Zool.: A genus of Gobiidae, from the coasts of the Indo-Pacific, remarkable for their prominent retractile eyes, which enable them to see in the air as well as in the water, and for their strong ventral and pectoral fins, by the aid of which they can hop freely over the ground, when they leave the water, as is their habit at low tide, to hunt small crustaceans. The species are few in number, but *Periophthalmus kalobatus* is one of the common fishes of the Indian Ocean.



PERIOPHTHALMUS KALOBATUS.

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per i ós té al, per i ós té ous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *periosteum*]; [Eng. *adj.*, *suff.*, *adj.*, *adv.*.] Of or pertaining to the periosteum; constituted by the periosteum.

per i ós té um, *s.* [Gr. *περιόστεον* (*períosteon*), neut. of *περιόστρος* (*períostros*) = round the bones; *perís*, and *οστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Anat.: A dense lining membrane covering the whole surface of bone, except the articulations, which have a thin cartilaginous layer. As long as a single portion of periosteum remains alive, bone is capable of being reproduced.

* *Inferior periosteum*:

Anat.: The medullary membrane.

per i ós tí tis, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *periostium*], and *suff.*, *itis*.]

Med.: Inflammation of the periosteum.

per i ós to sis, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *periostium*]; *suff.*, *osis*.]

Med.: A tumour of the periosteum.

per i ós tra cal, *a.* [Eng. &c. *periostium* (*ost*); *suff.*, *alis*.]

Comp., *Anat.*: Noting the periosteum; investing the shell of a mollusc.

per i ós tra eum, *s.* [Prob. *perís*, and Gr. *στράκων* (*strakon*) = a shell.]

Comp., *Anat.*: The horny layer that covers the shell of most molluscs.

per i ó tic, *a. & s.* [Prob. *perís*, and Gr. *οἶκος* (*oikos*), gent. *οἴκος* (*oikos*) = the en.]

A. *Is. abstr.*: Surrounding the en; spec., of or belonging to a portion of the temporal bone thus situated.

E. *Is. substantive*:

Anat., (*Pl.*): The petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone, the first including the Eustachian and *musculus mastoideus externus*. [*Quain*.]

per i pa té cian, per i pa té tian, *s.* [PERIPATÉTIC.] A peripatetic.

* Well, I will watch and walk up and down, and be a *peripatetic*. [*R. Brown*: *U. S. Geol. Surv.*]

per i pa tét ic, per i pa tét iek, *a. & s.* [Lat. *peripateticus*, from Gr. *περιπατητικός* (*peripatētikos*) = given to walking about; *περιπατῶν* (*peripatōn*) = to walk about, *περί* (*peri*) = about, and *πάτω* (*patō*) = to walk; *πατός* (*patos*) = a path. Fr. *peripatétique*; Ital. & Sp. *peripatético*.]

A. *Is. adjective*:

1. Walking about; itinerant; perambulating.

2. Pertaining to the system of philosophy taught by Aristotle, or to his followers; Aristotelian.

He set up his own school in the covered walks (*peripatēton*) round the temple of the Lycæan Apollo. [*See* Philosophy, and the appellation of *Peripatetic*.] — [*Emper.* *Med.*, ed. 1564, n. 34.]

B. *Is. substantive*:

* *Is. adverbial locution*:

1. One who walks about, or cannot afford to ride; a pedestrian.

* We *peripatetic* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage. — [*Tatler*: No. 141.]

2. An itinerant teacher or preacher. [*Ironical*.]

II. *Philos.* (*Pl.*): The name given to the followers of the Aristotelian philosophy. Aristotle, partly adopted the results of Plato, and made them available for the world, partly he dissented from the Platonic doctrines and carried on war against them. Both parties admitted that science could only be formed from Universals, but Aristotle took the view afterwards called Nominalist (q.v.), and contended that such Universals were nothing more than inductions from particular facts. He thus made experience the basis of all Science. In the middle ages, Albertus Magnus (1223-1280) did much to spread the Peripatetic philosophy, as well as the ethical and physical writings of Aristotle, and his pupil, St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274), the greatest of the Scholastics, was much influenced by them. The study of the works of Aristotle has been greatly revived in the present century, and those of St. Thomas Aquinas have been specially recommended to clerical students by Pope Leo XIII.

per i pa tét ic al, *a.* [Eng. *peripatetic*; *suff.*] THE SAME AS PERIPATÉTIC (q.v.)

* As described in the *peripatetic* philosophy. — [*Moss*: *Journal of the Soc.*, 16 (1), ch. 3.]

per i pa tét í çism, *s.* [Eng. *peripatetic*; *ism*.] The doctrines or system of philosophy of the peripatetics.

* An elaborate attack on *Peripateticism*. — [*Saturday Review*, Sept. 26, 1885, p. 415.]

per i pa tid é a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peripatēs*]; Lat. neut. pl. *adj.*, *suff.*, *-idea*.]

Zool.: In Huxley's classification, a group of Arthropoda, equivalent to Grube's Mynapod order Onycophora (q.v.).

per i pa tūs, *s.* [Gr. *περίπατος* (*peripatos*) = a walking about.] [PERIPATÉTIC.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the group Peripatēta or the order Onycophora. They are vermiform animals, indistinctly segmented, with soft integuments. On each side of the body there are a number of short legs, terminated by a rudimentary jointed part, and a pair of hooked claws. The head bears a pair of simple annulated antennae, and a pair of simple eyes. They are viviparous, nocturnal in habit, and are found in decaying wood. The genus was made known by the Rev. L. Gudding, who discovered *Peripatēs californis* in the island of St. Vincent. Several species are known from the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, South America, and New Zealand. The chief authorities are Grube (*Zeitsch. für Anat.*, 1853), Moseley (*Phil. Trans.*, 1874), and Huxley (*loc. cit.*).

* Whether we consider the appendages, the respiratory and excretory systems, or the development of the embryo, *Peripatēs* is a true Arthropod, apparently nearly allied to the suctorial Mynapoda. — [*Huxley*: *Anat. Journ.*, Ann., p. 327.]

per i pét a loūs, *a.* [Prob. *perís*; Gr. *πετάλω* (*petalō*) = a leaf, and Eng. *suff.*, *-ous*.]

Bot.: Surrounding or situated about the petals. (Included of some nectarines.)

per i pé tí a, *s.* [Gr. *περιπέτεια* (*peripēteia*) = a turning about, from *περιπέτης* (*peripētes*) = falling round; *perí*, *peri*, and *πέτεια* (*petēia*) = to fall.]

Old Drama: The sudden reversal or disclosure of circumstances on which the plot in a tragedy hinges; the denouement of a play.

per i ph é r al, *a.* [Eng. *periphery*]; *al.*] Pertaining to, constituting, or of the nature of a periphery; periphery.

peripheral resistance, s.

Physiol.: The resistance offered in the

iate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there: pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, work, who, sōn; mūte, cub, cure, unite, eur, rūle, full; trý, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

capillaries to those portions of the blood which move along the periphery of the vessel rather than to its centre. (*Foster*.)

* **pēr íph èr al lý**, *adv.* [*Eng. peripheral; -ly*]. In a peripheral manner; so as to be peripheral.

pēr íphér-ic, pēr íphér-ic al, *a.* [*Eng. peripheral(-ity); -ic, -ial; Fr. périphérique*].

I. Ordinary Language:
1. Pertaining to, constituting, or of the nature of a periphery.
2. Around the outside of an organ; external.

II. Bot.: Around the circumference. (Used specially of the endosperm with respect to the embryo of a seed.)

* **Peripheric type of animals:**
Zool.: Von Baer's name for Radiata.

peripheric paralysis, s.

Pathol.: Progressive muscular atrophy (q.v.).

* **pēr íphér-ic al lý**, *adv.* [*Eng. peripheral; -ly*]. Round, so as to form a circle.

* I have been clipping for some years *Cedrus periphericolly*—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 404, p. 402.

pēr íphér-ic ó, *pref.* [*PERIPHERIC*]. Connected with the periphery.

peripherico terminal, s.

Bot.: . . . Of or belonging to the circumference and the apex of a body.

pē riph èr ý, **pe rif e-ric, s.** [*Lat. periphery; -ia*]. From *Gr. περιφέρεια (periphēreia)* = the circumference of a circle; *pref. peri-*, and *φέρω (phērō)* = to carry. *Fr. périphérie; Ital. & Sp. periferia*.

I. Ord. Lang.: The outside or superficial parts of a body; the surface.

* By the apposition of new cells of the yolk to its periphery. —*Lill & Bennett: Physiol. Anat.*, ii, 522.

2. Geom., &c.: The bounding line of a plane figure; the perimeter; the circumference.

pēr íphō rān thi-um, s. [*Pref. peri-*; *Gr. φέρω (phērō)* = bearing, and *άνθος (anthos)* = a flower].

Bot.: The Perichinium (q.v.). (*Richard*.)

pēr íphrāse, s. [*PERIPHRASTIC*].

* **pēr íphrāse, et. & i.** [*Fr. périphrase*]. [*PERIPHRASTIC*, s.]

A. Trans.: To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

B. Intrans.: To use circumlocution.

pē riph rā sis, s. [*Lat., from Gr. περιφρασις (periphra-sis)*; *pref. peri-*, and *φρασις (phrasis)* = a phrase (q.v.)]. *Fr. périphrase; Ital. & Sp. perifrasi*.

Rhet.: The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea desired to be conveyed; a figure employed to avoid a common and trite manner of speaking; circumlocution.

* He [the dead] must be mentioned among the Abibites, as 'the man, who does not now exist,' or some such periphraze. —*Figlio: Early Hist. Sketch*, ch. vi.

pēr íphrās-tic, *pēr íphrās-tic al, *a.* [*Gr. περιφραστικός (periphra-stikos)*, from *περιφρασις (periphra-sis)* = periphra-sis (q.v.); *Fr. périphrastique*]. Having the nature or character of periphra-sis; characterized by periphra-sis; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; circumlocutory.

periphra-sis, s.

Gram.: A term borrowed from Latin grammarians to express a verbal combination as distinct from a direct formation from the infinitive or its stem; e.g., *Lat. dicturus sicut* = I am going (or about) to speak; *abstemp-erandum est homini* = The laws must (or are) to be obeyed; *Fr. J'ai été* = I have been; *Je viens de parler* = I have just spoken.

pēr íphrās-tic al lý, *adv.* [*Eng. peripheral; -ly*]. In a periphra-sis manner; with periphra-sis or circumlocution.

pēr íphýl-lí a, s. pl. [*Pref. peri-*, and *Gr. φύλλον (phýllon)* = a leaf].

Bot.: Lindl.'s name for the squamule in the flower of grasses.

pēr íplā nē-tā, s. [*Pref. peri-*, and *Gr. πλαγήτης (plagētēs)* = a wanderer].

periscope, s. [*Gr. περισκόπειν (periskopein)* = to look, to observe]. A general view, a comprehensive summary.

pēr íscóp-ic, pēr íscóp-ic al, *a.* [*PERISCOPE*]. Viewing all round or on all sides.

periscopeic lens, s.

Optics: A lens invented by Woodaston for microscopes. It consisted of two plano-convex lenses, ground to the same radius, and having

Entom.: An approximate synonym of *Blatta* (q.v.).

pēr íplast, s. [*Gr. περιπλασσω (periplassō)* = to smear one thing over another, to form a mould. *pref. peri-*, and *πλασσω (plassō)* = to form a mould].

Physiol.: The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded.

pē ríp-lō eā, s. [*Gr. περιπλοκή (periplo-kē)* = a twining round, from the habit of the plants].

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Periploceae. The very acid milk of *Periploca graveolens* is used in the East to poison wolves. The fragrant flowers of *P. paphlata* are eaten by the Hindus. The fibre, mixed with that of *Lopholena Spartea*, makes good cordage.

pēr íplō cē-æ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. periplota*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ*].

Bot.: A tribe of Actinobolales.

* **pēr íplūs, s.** [*Lat., from Gr. περιπλους (periplous)*; *pref. peri-*, and *πλους (plous)* = a sailing; *πλεύω (plēō)* = to sail]. A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation.

pēr íp-neū-mō-ni-a, s. [*Pref. peri-*, and *Eng. pneumon* (q.v.)]. The same as *PNEUMONIA* (q.v.).

pēr íp-neū-mō-ni-cā, s. [*Gr. περιπνευμονικός (peripneumonikos)*, from *περιπνευμονία (peripneumonía)* = *peripneumonia* (q.v.); *Fr. péri-pneumonique; Ital. & Sp. peripneumonico*]. Of or pertaining to *peripneumonia*.

pēr íp-neū-mō-ni-y, s. [*PERIPNEUMONIA*].

pēr íp-lyg-ōn-al, a. [*Pref. peri-*, and *Eng. polygonal* (q.v.)].

Crysolit.: Having a great number of sides or angles.

pēr íp-tēr-al, a. [*PERIPTEROS*].

Greek Arch.: Surrounded by a row of columns; applied espec. to a temple in which the cells is surrounded by columns, those on the flank being distant one intercolumniation from the wall.

pē ríp-tēr-ōs, s. [*Gr., from περι (peri)* = around, and *περσος (perōs)* = a row; *Fr. periptère; Ital. & Sp. periptero*].

Greek Arch.: A peripteral building.

* **pēr íp-tēr-ōus, a.** [*PERIPTEROS*].

I. Ord. Lang.: Feathered on all sides.

II. Technically:

1. *Greek Arch.:* Peripteral.

2. *Bot.:* Surrounded by a wing-like expansion.

pē ríp-tēr-y, s. [*PERIPTEROS*].

Greek Arch.: The range of insulated columns round the cells of a temple.

* **pēr ípyr-íst (yr as ír)**, *s.* [*Pref. peri-*, and *Gr. πύρ (pyr)* = fire]. A sort of cooking apparatus.

pēr ísarc, s. [*Gr. περισάρκος (perisarkos)* = surrounded with flesh; *pref. peri-*, and *σαρξ (sark)*, genit. *σαρκος (sarkos)* = flesh].

Zool.: Prof. Allman's name for the chitinous envelope secreted by many Hydrozoa.

* **pē ríse-i-an (se as sh)**, *a. & s. [*Gr. περισκίος (periskios)* = throwing a shadow all round; *pref. peri-*, and *Gr. σκία (skia)* = a shadow; *Fr. periscieu*].*

A. As adj.: Having the shadow moving all round in the course of the day.

B. As subst.: One of the Perisciei (q.v.).

Pē ríse-i i (se as sb), *s. pl.* [*Lat.*] [*PERISCIAE*]. The inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round, and at certain periods of the year describe a complete circle in the course of the day.

* **pēr íscōp-ic, s.** [*Pref. peri-*, and *Gr. σκοπέω (skopēō)* = to look, to observe]. A general view, a comprehensive summary.

pēr íscōp-ic, pēr íscōp-ic al, a. [*PERISCOPE*]. Viewing all round or on all sides.

periscopeic lens, s.

Optics: A lens invented by Woodaston for microscopes. It consisted of two plano-convex lenses, ground to the same radius, and having

between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with a circular aperture one fifth of the focal length. The central aperture was filled up with a cement of the same refractive power as the lens. Subsequently the lens was made of one solid piece of glass, in the periphery of which a groove was cut and filled with black cement.

periscopeic spoetacles, s. pl.

Opt.: Spectacles having concavo-convex lenses, with their curvature in the same direction as that of the eye, for increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely. They were invented by Woodaston. Brewster says that they give more imperfect vision than common spectacles, as they increase the aberration both of figure and of colour.

pēr-ish, *per isch, per-issch en, per ysh, perch, persch, persch. *v. & t.* [*Fr. périr*, root of *per, par, of perir* to perish, from *Lat. perire* = to perish, to come to naught, from *per* = through, thoroughly, and *eo* = to go; *Sp. & Port. morir*; *Ital. morire*].

A. Intrans. v.:

1. To be destroyed, to come to naught, to decay.

* "So feels the fulness of our heart and eyes,
When all of Genes which an *perish* dies."
Agnes: Death of Sheridan.

2. To die; to lose life or vitality in any way.

* "I *perish* with hunger." *Luke* vi, 17.

3. To waste away gradually; to decay, to wither or fall away.

* "Like as wax melted before the fire, so let the wicked *perish* at the presence of God." —*Psalm* lxxv, 2.

4. To be lost eternally.

B. Transitive v.:

1. To cause to perish; to destroy, to ruin.

* "The thirty heart
Might in thy palace *perish* Mairaret"
Shakspe. 2 Henry VI, ii, 2.

2. To perish; to go or pass through.

* "Almighty God shewed to him his syde, branches, and feet *perished* with the spere and moles." —*Life of Joseph of Arimathea*, p. 31, l. 28.

pēr ish a bil-i-tý, s. [*Eng. perishable; -ity*]. The quality or state of being perishable; perishableness.

* "Heracles was the first to proclaim . . . the mutability and *perishability* of all individual things." —*Lenox: History of Philosophy*, l. 74.

pēr-ish a ble, a. [*Fr. périssable*]. Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration; not lasting or enduring.

* "A chance at hand, and an overwhelming doom
To *perishable* beings." *Byron: Heaven & Earth*, l. 2.

pēr-ish a ble nēss, s. [*Eng. perishable; -ness*]. The quality or state of being perishable; liability to decay or destruction.

* "Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perish-ability* fit to supply the place of money." —*Locke: Civil Government*, ch. v, § 48.

pēr-ish a blý, adv. [*Eng. perishably; -ly*]. In a perishable or perishing manner.

* **pēr-ish mēnt, s.** [*Eng. perish; -ment*]. The act or state of perishing.

* "So to beglow life is no *perishment*, but advantage!" —*Chad: John* xv.

pēr-i-somc, s. [*Pref. peri-*, and *Gr. σωμα (sōma)* = the body].

Zool.: The cartilagenous or calcareous integument of the Echinodermata.

pēr íspērm, pēr-í-spērm-i-um, s. [*Pref. peri-*, and *Gr. σπέρμα (spermā)* = seed].

Botany:

1. (*Of the form perisperm*). The name given by Richard to the testa of a seed; a portion of the tissue of the albumen remaining in some plants when the seed is developed.

2. (*Of the form perispermium*): Jussieu's name for the albumen of a seed.

pēr íspērm-ic, a. [*Eng. perisperm; -ic*].

Bot.: Characterized by perisperm.

* "The name *perispermium* albumen, or perisperm, is from a tract of that name in the cells of the nut-cells of the . . ."
Bridow: Botany, 3, 87.

pēr ísphē-ic, pēr ísphē-ic al, a. [*Pref. peri-*, and *Gr. σφαιρα (sphaera)* = a ball, a sphaere]. Round, globular.

pēr íspō-rān-gi-um, s. [*Pref. peri-*, and *Eng. & Gr. σποράριον (spōrion)*].

Bot.: The indusium of ferns when it surrounds the sori.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwí; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cions, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, die, &c. = bcl, del.

per i spore. [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *σπώρα* (*spora*) = seed.]
The outer covering of a spore.

per i spor i a cę i. [*pl.*] [Mod. Lat. (*perisporia*), Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]
A suborder of Ascomycetes Fungi, distinguished by Ellis. The perithecia in the fruit are closed till they begin to decay, when they are opening into gelatinous masses, generally large; sporidia indefinite in number, generally parasites.

per i spor i um. [Perisporium.]
The typical genus of Perisporiaceae.

pe ris sō dac tŷl a. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περισσολάκτος* (*perissolaktos*) = having a superfluous number of fingers or toes; *περισσός* (*perissos*) = superabundant, and *δάκτυλος* (*daktylos*) = a finger or toe.]

1. Bot.: In Owen's classification a section of Ungulata. The hind feet are odd-toed in all, and the fore feet in all but the Tapiridae and the Brontotheriidae. Dorsolumbar vertebrae never less than twenty-three. Femur with a third trochanter. Hoofs, if present, of a pair, except in the extinct Theriophagina. Usually there is but one horn; if two are present, they are in the median line of the head, one behind the other, not supported by bony horn-cores. Stomach simple; caecum large and capacious. The section is now usually divided into seven families: Coryphodontidae, Brontotheriidae, Padocheriidae, Macrauchenidae, Rhinocerotidae, Tapiridae, and Quagga, of which the first four are extinct.

2. Palaeontol.: They were differentiated from the Artiodactyla (q.v.) as early as the Eocene tertiary. [TELEOSTACTYA.]

pe ris sō dac tŷlc. [*pl.*] [PERISSODACTYLA.]

A. Ascol.: Any individual of the unguulate section Perissodactyla (q.v.).

1. Ascol.: Those mammals resemble in some respects, the Perissodactyla. [Meth. Introduction & Succession of Next Ed.]

B. Ascol.: Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Perissodactyla.

No living Perissodactyle Ungulate possesses the odd or first digit on either fore or hind feet. — *Nicholson*, *Paleontol.* ii, 221.

pe ris sō lōg ic al. [*pl.*] [Eng. *perissologic* (*perissologic*), *a.*.]
Redundant or excessive in words.

per is sol ō gŷ. [*pl.*] [Fr. *perissologie*, from Gr. *περισσολογία* (*perissologia*), from *περισσός* (*perissos*) = excessive, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word; Ital. & Lat. *perissolatio*; Sp. *perissolatio*.] Superfluous or excessive words or talk; much talk to little purpose; maculogy.

per i stach ŷ ūm. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *στάχυς* (*stachys*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Panzer's name for the glumes of grasses.

per is ta lith. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*; Gr. *στήμα* (*stema*) = to stand, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Archaeol.: A series of standing stones surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial mound.

per i stāl tic, per i stāl tick. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιστάτικος* (*peristaltikos*), from *περιστάλλω* (*peristallo*) = to surround; pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *στάλλω* (*stallo*) = to place; Fr. *peristaltique*; Ital. & Sp. *peristaltico*.]

Physiol.: Of or belonging to the venidular contraction and motion of vascular canals, as the alimentary, the circulating, and the generative tubes. (*Physiol.*)

peris tal tic motion.

The motion of the circular fibres of the alimentary canal, occurring in successive waves from above downwards, and forcing the food before them, as a fluid may be driven along a tube by squeezing it. The motion is most obvious in the small intestine.

per i stāl tic al ly. [*adv.*] [Eng. *peristaltic* (*peristaltic*), *adv.*.]
In a peristaltic manner.

per is ter i a. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιστήριον* (*peristhērion*), from *περιστέρα* (*peristhēra*) = a wing.]

Bot.: A genus of Myricaceae. *Peristhērion* is the Tawee, or Holy Ghost-plant, so called because the glumes of the involucre of its flower are like a covering dove.

per is ter i on. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιστήριον* (*peristhērion*) = (1) a dovecot, (2) a kind of verbena; *περιστέρα* (*peristhēra*) = a pigeon.]

Bot.: The herb verbena.

per ist er ite. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιστήριον* (*peristhērion*) = a pigeon; suff. *-ite* (*ite*), *a.*.]

Min.: An indurated, whitish variety of Albite (q.v.), the colours of which were supposed to resemble those of the neck of a pigeon. Found in Canada.

per i stē thus. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *στέθος* (*stethos*) = the breast.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipoda (q.v.), family Caprellidae. Head parallel-sided, upper surface and sides long; each pleurostomal prolonged into a flat process, projecting beyond the snout. One continuous dorsal, or two dorsals, of which the second is the more developed. Two free peroral appendages; no teeth; barbels on lower jaws. Ten species are known; one, *Peristhēs cataphractus*, from the Mediterranean; eight from the Atlantic, and one from the Pacific.

per i stō māt ic. [*pl.*] [Eng. *peristomat* (*peristomat*), *a.*.]
Of or pertaining to peristome; of the nature of a peristome. (*Balpony*, *Balpony*, § 51.)

per i stome, per i stō mi ūm. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιστομα* (*peristoma*) = round a mouth or aperture; pref. *peri-*, and *στομα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

1. Bot.: The interior apparatus surrounding the margin of the sporangium of a moss. It is just inside the annulus, and normally consists of two rows of cilia or teeth, multiples of four, and varying in number from four to eighty.

2. Zool.: (1) The margin of the aperture in a univalve shell.

(2) The projecting rim or border surrounding the edge of the calyx in *Vorticella*.

(3) The peristomal space (q.v.).

per i-stō mi al. [*pl.*] [Eng. *peristomal* (*peristomal*), *adj.*.]
Of or pertaining to a peristome.

peristomial space.

Zool.: A space between the mouth and the circumference of the disc in *Actinia*.

per-i-stō mi ūm. [PERISTOMIUM.]

per-i strēph ic. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *στρέφω* (*strophō*) = to turn.]
Turning round; revolving, rotatory; applied to the paintings of a panorama.

per is trō phē. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιστροφή* (*peristrophē*) = a turning round; pref. *peri-*, and *στροφή* (*strophē*) = a turning, from *στρέφω* (*strophō*) = to turn.]

Bot.: A genus of Dileptereae. *Peristrophe tinctoria*, a bushy plant, common in woods around Calcutta, is largely cultivated in Malabar for the dye. *P. bivalvulata*, indicated in rice, is given in India in snake-bites.

per i-stŷle. [*pl.*] [Lat. *peristylum*, from Gr. *περιστύλιον* (*peristylion*); pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *στύλος* (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column; Fr. *peristyle*; Ital. & Sp. *peristillo*.]

Arch.: An open court within a house, having a colonnade around it, by which the principal apartments were reached; the exact reverse of the peripteros, though the same in character, the one being inside, the other outside a building.

per i-sŷs tō lc. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *stole* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The interval that subsists between the systole and diastole of the heart. It is only perceptible in the diaphragm.

per ite. [*pl.*] [Lat. *peritus*]. [EXPERIENCE, S.]
Skilled, skilful, experienced.

*That gives our most *perite* and dextrous artists the greatest trouble.* — *Levy*, *Sculpture*, ch. iv.

per i thē ç i ūm. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιθήκη* (*perithēkē*) = a lid, a cover.]

Bot.: (1) The part of a lichen in which the asci are immersed.

(2) The part which contains the reproductive organs of Sphæria and its allied fungi; the small, flat receptacles in which asci are formed in the Pyrenomycetous fungi.

per i tion. [*pl.*] [PERITH.]
Perishing, annihilation. (*Jip. Hall*: *Works*, vi, 411.)

pē rit ō mōus. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιτομα* (*peritoma*) = cut off all round, abrupt, steep; pref. *peri-*, and *τομα* (*toma*) = a piece cut off.]
Geol.: A *M.*: = having in more directions than one, parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

pēr i tō nē al, pēr i tō nē al. [*pl.*] [Mod. Lat. *peritonæum* (*peritonæum*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]
Of or pertaining to the peritonæum.

pēr i tō nē um, pēr i tō nē ūm. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιτοναίον* (*peritonaiōn*); pref. *peri-*, and *τενω* (*tenō*) = to stretch.]

1. Anat.: A serous membrane, enveloping the whole of the abdominal viscera, except the open ends of the Fallopian tubes in the female, where it becomes continuous with their mucous lining.

2. Zool.: The third tunic in the cloaca of the Tunicata (q.v.).

pēr i tō nī tis. [*pl.*] [Eng. *peritonium* (*peritonium*), suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the peritonæum, including meta-peritonitis or purulent peritonitis, chronic peritonitis, suppurative peritonitis, tubercular peritonitis, and adhesive peritonitis, with engorged inflammatory actions and local adhesions of opposed parts. Treatment must be extremely active and early to be of any avail.

pēr i trē mā. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and *τρήμα* (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: The raised margin which surrounds the breathing-holes of Scorpions. (*Owen*.)

pē rit rich a. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *τριχ* (*trich*), genit. *τριχός* (*trichos*) = a hair.]

Zool.: An order of Chilata, inhabiting salt and fresh water, by some authorities considered the most specialised group, a view in which Saville Kent does not concur, for he thinks the Hypotrichida should occupy the highest place. He enumerates eight families: Tonquistellida, Dietyocystida, Artinobolida, Haldenida, Gyrocampa, Urculellida, and Utrypocleida, in which the animals are free-swimming; and Vorticellida, in which they are sedentary or attached.

pē rit rich an. [*pl.*] [Mod. Lat. *peritricha* (*peritricha*); Eng. suff. *-ana*.]
Any individual of the order Peritricha (q.v.). (*Saville Kent*: *Man. Infusori*, i, 621.)

pē rit rich ous. [*pl.*] [Mod. Lat. *peritricha* (*peritricha*); Eng. suff. *-ous*.]
Belonging to the Peritricha (q.v.). (*Saville Kent*: *Man. Infusori*, ii, 620.)

pēr i trō ch i ūm. [*pl.*] [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *περιτροχόν* (*peritrochon*), from *περι* (*peri*) = about, around, and *τροχός* (*trachos*) = a wheel.]

Mech.: A wheel or circle concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable together with it about an axis. [AXIS, s. 3.]

pēr i trōm i dæ. [*pl.*] [Mod. Lat. *peritromus* (*peritromus*); Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Hypotrichous Ciliata, combining the characters of the Chlamydomonade and the Oxytrichide. There is a single genus Peritromus (q.v.).

pē rit-rō mŷs. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *τρομος* (*tromos*) = a quivering; *τρομεω* (*tromeō*) = to quiver.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Peritromide (q.v.). There is but one species, *Peritromus minor*, resembling *Kerria polydorum*, but uniformly ciliated on the under surface.

pē rit rô pal, pē rit rô pouš. [*pl.*] [Gr. *περιτροπος* (*peritropos*), from *peri-*, and *τροπέω* (*trōpō*) = to turn.]

1. Od. Lang.: Rotatory, circuitous.

2. Bot.: (*Of the embryo of a seed*): Directed from the axis to the horizon.

pēr i tŷph li tis. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *typhitis*.]

Pathol.: The extension of inflammatory typhitis (q.v.) to the peritonæum of the adjacent intestine and abdominal wall.

pēr i ū-tēr ine. [*pl.*] [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *uterine*.]

Anat.: Surrounding the uterus. There is a *peritricar* hematocoele and a plegmon.

fāt, fat, fare, amidst, what, fāl, father; wē, wet, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; go, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mutc, eub, cure, unite, cur, rŷle, fŷll; trŷ, Sŷrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

për i vās-cu lar, *n.* [Phyl. *peris*, and Eng. *vascular*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to any structure surrounding a blood vessel. There are *perivascular* canals and lymphatics.

për i vīs çër al, *n.* [Phyl. *peri*, and Eng. *visceral* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Applied to the space surrounding the viscera. It is often divided into compartments by vertical lamellæ between the body walls and the digestive sac of the Actinozoa.

për i wig, per e wig, per re wig, per ri wig, per wick, per wicke, per-wig, per-wigge, *s.* *n.* [Dut. *perwijk*, from Fr. *perwijck* = a peruke (q.v.). A peruke, a wig. [Wig, s.]

periwig-pated, *a.* Wearing a periwig of wig.
"A relationships *periwig-pated* fellow" — *Shaksp. Hamlet*, iii. 2.

për i wig, r.t. [PERIWIG, s.] To dress in a wig or anything resembling a wig.
"Ner with Dukats bridle up the floods,
And *perwig* with wool the baldpate weeds." — *Brydton. Art of Poetry*, i.

për-i wînke, s. [PERIWIG, s.]

për i-wîn kle (l), pèr ri-wîn kle, pèr-i-wîn cle, *s.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *perwincle*, perhaps from Lat. *pinna*, *pinna* = a muscle, and A.S. *wincela* = a wrinkle.]

Zoology:
1. *Sing.*: The genus *Littorina* (q.v.). *Littorina littorea* is the common periwinkle.
"The *periwinkle*, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp" — *Brydton. Polyglotton*, s. 25.
2. *Pl.*: The family Littorinidæ.

për i wîn kle (2), per-venke, per-venke, *s.* [A.S. *perwinc*, from Lat. *perwincia*, *vinciperwincia*, from *vincia* = to bind; Fr. *pervenche*.]

Bot.: The genus *Vinea* (q.v.).
"Through primrose tufts, in that sweet flower,
The *perwincle* trail'd its wreaths." — *Wordsworth. In Every Spring*.

për i-wînk-liîng, *n.* [Eng. *periwinkle* (c); -ing.] Winding; as the periwinkle twines round plants.
"The *periwinkling* perch that winding leads
From my close chamber to your lordships cell" — *Bowser. Tongue*, iv. 2.

per-jen etc, per element, per-i-on etc, *s.* [A.S. *perwinc*, from Lat. *perwincia*, *vinciperwincia*, from *vincia* = to bind; Fr. *pervenche*.]

Bot.: The genus *Vinea* (q.v.).
"Through primrose tufts, in that sweet flower,
The *perwincle* trail'd its wreaths." — *Wordsworth. In Every Spring*.

për ju-rā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *perjury* (c); -ation.] Perjury. (For, in *Matthioli: Essays on Reform*, p. 533.)

për jure, par-jure, per-jewre, *r.t.* [Fr. *perjurer*, see *perjure* = to forswear one's self, from Lat. *perjuro* = to forswear; *perjurus* = a perjured person, from *per-*, used in a lead sense (as Eng. *for* in *forswear*), and *juro* = to swear; cf. Fr. *perjurer*; Sp. & Port. *perjurador*; Ital. *pergiuratore*.]

1. To cause to swear falsely; to make perjured or forsworn.
"I want will *perjure*
The ne'er touch'd vestal." — *Shaksp. Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 12.
2. To swear falsely.
"That suck'd Rome too deeply did as us,
The recompence of their *perjur'd* oth." — *Spenser. F. Q.*, II. xi. 10.
3. *Reflex.*: To forswear; to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings; as, He has *perjur'd* himself.

4. To make a false oath; to swear falsely to. (cf. *Fletcher*.)

per-jure, s. [O. Fr. (Fr. *perjurer*); Sp. & Port. *perjuro*, from Lat. *perjurus*.] [PERJURE, v.] A perjured person.
"Why, he comes in like a *perjure*, wearing papers." — *Shaksp. Love & Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

për jured, *pt. jur, & a.* [PERJURE, v.]

A. As *pt. jur, & a.* (See the verb).
B. As *adjective*:
1. Having sworn falsely; forsworn.
2. Sworn falsely.

"From my forehead wipe a *perjur'd* note;
For none offend where all alike do bite." — *Shaksp. Love & Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

për jured-ly, per jured lie, *adv.* [Eng. *perjured*; -ly.] In a perjured manner.

"So cruel and so confident he say ye than, and so impudently, so rashly, so *perjur'd*ly, so wantonly and so unawfully." — *Hp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, To the Reader.

për jür er, per jur our, *s.* [Eng. *perjurer*, v.; -er.] One who perjures himself; one who wilfully and knowingly takes a false oath lawfully administered.

për jür i-ous, per jur ous, *a.* [Lat. *perjuriosus*, from *perjurus*.] [PERJURE, v.] Guilty of perjury; perjured; containing perjury.

"Puffing their souls away in *perjurous* air." — *Ben Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour*. (Induct.)

për jür y, *s.* [Lat. *perjurium*, from *perjuro* = to perjure, to forswear; Fr. *perjuro*; Sp. & Port. *perjuro*; Ital. *pergiurium*.] The act of swearing falsely, or of violating an oath; specif., in law the act or crime of wilfully making a false oath or affirmation in judicial proceedings.

"The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edw. Coke, to be a crime committed, when proceeding to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question." — *Blackstone. Comment*, bk. iv, ch. 39.

pèrk (1), *s.* [A variant of *perch* (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. A pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, &c., are hung to dry, also a peg for similar purposes. (For,.)

2. A measure of 3½ yards. (In this sense pron. *perk*.)

pèrk (2), *s.* [PARK.]

pèrk, pèark, pèrke, *a.* [Welsh *perch* = compact, trim; *perch* = to trim, to smarten; *perkus* = smart; *perch* = smart, spruce; *perch* = to smarten. Skeat connects it with Prov. Eng. *spruck* = smart, lively; Fr. *springe* = sprightly; Ital. *sparked* = lively.] [PERT, s.] Pert, smart, brisk, trim, spruce, airy, jaunty, perky.
"They went in the wimple wags their wriggle tangles,
Perkus as peacocks; but twa at a while." — *Spenser. Shepherds Calendar*, Feb.

pèrk (1), *r.t.* [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.] To peer; to look sharply and closely.

pèrk (2), *c.t. & i.* [PERT, s.]

A. Trans.: To make smart or trim; to prank; to dress up.

B. Intrans.: To act saucily or jauntily.
"If, after all, you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's nose thus *perks* it in your face." — *Keats. Epistle to Jane Shore*.

pèrk (3), perke, *c.t. & i.* [Prob. a variant of *perch* (1), v., or of *perch*, v.]

A. Trans.: To prick up; to hold up.
"The squirrel, . . . there walks his brush,
And *perks* his ears." — *Cowper. Task*, vi. 315.

B. Intrans.: To perch.
"And, with an awkward briskness not its own,
Looking around, and *perking* on the throne,
Triumphant seem'd." — *Chapman. The Rivalind*.

pèrk-èt, *s.* [Eng. *perk* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -et.] A little perk or pole.

pèr kin, *s.* [For *perkykin*, from *perky*, and dimin. suff. -kin.] A kind of weak petty.

pèr ki-ness, *s.* [Eng. *perky*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perky; jauntiness, sauciness.

"The unconceal'd audacity of the whole face, even the *perkiness* of the whiskers." — *Evening Standard*, Nov. 14, 1855.

pèrk îng, *a.* [PARK (1), v.] Sharp, keen, acquisitive.

Per-kin-ism, s. [See def.]

Hist. & Med.: The system of treating disease and removing local pain by means of metallic fractors (q.v.), advocated by Dr. Elisha Perkins.

Per kin ist, s. [PERKINISM.] One who supports or practises Perkinism.

per kin ist-ic, a. [Eng. *Perkinist*; -ic.] Relating to or belonging to Perkinism.

pèrk y, *a.* [Eng. *perk*, a.; -y.] Pert, perk, trim, jaunty, saucy.

pèr-la, *s.* [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Perlidæ (q.v.). *Perla caudata*, the Stone-fly, is brown in colour, and appears in April. It is an excellent bait for trout.

per lâ ecou(s) (ec-as sh), *n.* [P. *perla* ecou(s).]

pèr lâs tès, [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.]

Perlod.: A genus of Marnipridæ. Two species are known from the Middle Parkers.

pèr li dæ, *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perla* (q); Lat. *perla*, *pl. perlæ*.]

Entom.: Stone flies; the only family of the suborder Plecoptera (q.v.). Head large, quadrate; antennæ many jointed, tapering; three ocelli generally present, wings with elongated cells divided by cross-veins, the hinder part broader than the anterior ones, and in repose so folded as closely to envelop the abdomen.

Body long, abdomen often ending in two-jointed filaments; legs powerful; tarsi three-jointed; the larvæ are like the adults except in wanting wings. They live in running water. The perfect insect is found on plants near streams; they are inert, and allow themselves to be readily captured. Several species are British.

perl ite, *n.* [Ger. *perle* = pearl; suff. -ite (Pérol).]

Pérol.: A variety of obsidian (q.v.) with an enamel-like lustre and a gray colour. Structure, usually granular, fine to coarse-grained, occasionally spherulitic. Sub-transparent to opaque. Under the microscope it exhibits numerous more or less elliptical or spheroidal cracks, which are due to the contraction of the rock while cooling.

pèr lit-ic, *a.* [Eng. *perlitic* (c); suff. -ic.]

Pérol.: Of the structure of perlitic; having somewhat concentric and approximately spheroidal or elliptical figures developed from numerous minute cracks of varying curvature, observed not only in perlitic (q.v.) but in Trachyte (q.v.). (Ridley.)

pèr loüs, *a.* [PARLOUS, PERILOUS.]

pèr-lüs trā tion, *s.* [Lat. *perlostus*, *per*, *part. of perlostus* = to wander through, *per* = through, and *lostus* = to wander.] The act of viewing or inspecting all over.

"By the *perlostation* of such famous cities." — *Bowell. Listonist, for Trachyte*, p. 169.

pèr ma, *s.* [Ital. *perma*; Fr. *perme*; Turk. *perma*, from Gh. *perma* (*perma*) = a place for crossing, a ferry; Ger. *perma*; Prov. Eng. *permat*, *perma*, *perma* = a flat-bottomed boat.] A small Turkish boat. (Barley.) [PRAAM.]

per ma gey, *s.* [Turk. *perma gey*.] A man who rows or manages a perma, or small Turkish boat. (Barley.)

per-man-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *permanere* = to remain, to endure.] Permanent.

pèr ma nençe, per-ma nen çy, *s.* [Fr. *permanence*, from *permanere* = permanent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *permanencia*; Ital. *permanenza*.] The quality or state of being permanent; continuance or fixedness in the same state, place, or duration.

"Neither was there ever any of the ancients before Christianity, that held the soul's future *permanence* after death, who did not likewise assert its *per* existence." — *Barthol. Intellectual System*, v. 2.

¶ For a *permanency*: For a fixed time; not temporarily.

pèr ma nent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *permanere*, *per*, *part. of permanere* = to remain, to endure; *per* = through, throughout, and *nentus* = to remain; Sp., Port., & Ital. *permanente*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Continuing in the same state, place, or condition; durable; not temporary or changing; lasting, abiding, fixed; remaining unaltered or unmoved.

2. Of long continuance.

II. Bot.: The same as PERSISTENT (q.v.). Used chiefly of leaves.

permanent ink, s. A solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap-green or cochineal, used for marking linen.

permanent way, s.
Arch. Eng.: The finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches. The term is used in contradistinction to a temporary way, such as is made in construction, for removing the soil of cuttings and making fillings.

permanent white, s.

Chem.: Baric sulphate; it is used as a

boi, boý; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün. -tious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

water, and permeant, and in the manufacture of iron and copper.

per ma nent ly, *adv.* [Eng. *permanent*.] In a permanent state or manner; lastingly; indelibly; indelible; in a fixed state.

per man ga nate, *s.* [Eng. *permanganate* (q.v.).] *chem.* A salt of permanganic acid.

permanganate of potash, *s.* [*chem.*] *KMnO₄*. The principal ingredient in the preparation known as Gandy's Fluid. It is a powerful antiseptic and deodorizer.

për man gån ic, *adj.* [Phyl. *peris*, and Eng. *manic*.] Derived from or containing manganese.

permanganic acid, *s.* *chem.* *H₂MnO₄*. Hydrogen permanganate, obtained by dissolving potassium permanganate in dilute sulphuric acid, and distilling the solution at 60° F. It passes over in violet-coloured vapours, and condenses to a dark green liquid, having a metallic lustre. When exposed to the air it absorbs moisture freely, and acts as a powerful oxidizing agent.

'per mau sion, *s.* [Lat. *permissio*, from *permittere* = to permit.] Continuance; permission; tolerableness. [Perron; *On the Coast*, ant. 10.]

për mē a bil i tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *permeabilité*, from *permeable* (q.v.).] The quality of something being permeable.

për mē a ble, *adj.* [Lat. *permeabilis*, from *permeare* (q.v.); Fr. *permeable*; Sp. *permeable*; Ital. *permeabile*.] Capable of being permeated or passed through without rupture or displacement of parts; admitting or capable of permeation; yielding passage; permeating; used especially of substances which allow the passage of fluids.

chem. *permeable* and *non-permeable* differe into the masses *substantive* (q.v.).

për mē a biÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *permeably*; *Adv.*] In a permeable manner; so as to be permeable.

'për mē ant, *adj.* [Lat. *permeatus*, pa. par. of *permeare* = to permeate (q.v.).] Passing through; permeating. [Bacon; *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. v.]

për mē ate, *v.t.* [Lat. *permeatus*, pa. par. of *permeare* = to pass through; *per* = through, and *meare* = to pass; Ital. *permeare*.]

1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; to permeate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement of the parts of the substance passed through; applied especially to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture, as, Water *permeates* sand.

2. To penetrate and fill; to pervade.

"That *permeate* every substance, which *permeates* and *pervades* the whole world." *Centuri* *Interl. Seder*, p. 66.

për mē a tion, *s.* [PERMEATE.] The act of permeating or passing through the pores or interstices of any substance.

"A natural *permeation* and *permeation* of one another." *Combineth* *Interl. System*, p. 52.

Përm i an, *adj.* [See A. 1.]

A. 1. *adj.* *substantive*: 1. Of or belonging to Perm, a province of Russia, divided into two parts by the Ural Mountains.

2. Of or belonging to the rocks described under B.

B. 1. *adj.* *substantive*: 1. The name given by Sir Roderick Murchison in Oct. 1841, to a series of strata previously noted upon as the base of the New Red Sandstone, but which have greater affinity to the carboniferous deposits. The two strata are now classified apart, and it is generally held that between them runs the great boundary separating the Paleozoic from the Secondary strata. Mr. Hill thus divides the English Permian strata

N.W. N.E. of Eng. of Eng. Feet thick.

Lower Permian	Red and Variegated	100-150	100-250
Middle Permian	Blue and Green	100-150	100-250
Upper Permian	Red sandstone and shales	10-50	100

The Lower Permian consists of the Permian sandstone. The Labyrinthine footprints in Corncockle Quarry, near Dumfries, were of this age. There are also angular breccias, attributed by Sir Andrew Ramsay to the action of floating ice. The Middle Permian is best seen upon the coast of Durham and Yorkshire, between the Wear and the Tyne. [MAGNETAN-LAND STONE.] The Upper Permian attains its chief thickness at St. Bos's Head, in Cumberland. In Germany two types of strata, a Rothliegendes and a Zechstein group, exist in the Permian, hence called by us to v.l. In Russia the Permian rocks occupy an area twice the size of France. The Permian rocks contain a fauna and flora of 110 genera and 225 species, viz. plants, 18 genera and 26 species. Among animal remains are Echinodermata, 2 genera and 2 species; Crustacea, 4 genera and 20 species; Brachiopoda, 15 genera and 35 species; Conchifera, 20 genera and 37 species; Gastropoda, 11 genera and 25 species; Cephalopoda, 1 genera and 1 species; Fishes, 11 genera and 26 species; Reptiles, 9 genera and 17 species. No birds or mammals. [Eldredge.] Among the plants are Psaronius, among the fishes, Palaeoniscus, and among the reptiles, Proteroniscus (q.v.); the former are but few compared with those of the immediately preceding Carboniferous system. Mr. Eldredge believes that the Permian rocks in general were deposited in isolated basins, probably of fresh water, which underwent extreme concentration and chemical precipitation. Some salt springs rise in or through the formations. There are traces of extinct Permian volcanoes in Dumfries and Ayrshire. The former are in the northern half of the Thornhill basin, where there exists a series of interstratified beds of porphyritic and lavas associated with beds of tuff. In the latter county rocks of volcanic agglomerates, marking the sites of extinct volcanoes, are S.E. of Lymington, east of Irvine, near Stevenston, &c. [Seely.]

Permian period, *s.* *Geol.* The period during which the Permian strata were being deposited.

Permian rocks, *s. pl.* [PERMIAN, B.]

Permian system, *s.* [PERMIAN, B.]

për-mis çï ble, *adj.* [Lat. *permiscere* = to mix thoroughly; *per* = thoroughly, and *miscere* = to mix.] Capable of being mixed; admitting of mixture.

"Fire catchers *permiscible* to be." *Ascholar* *Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 58.

për-miss, *s.* [Lat. *permissio*, neut. sing. of *permissus*.] [PERMISSIO.] A permitted choice or selection; specif., in rhetoric a figure in which the thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent.

për mis-si bil i tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *permissible*; *Adj.*] The quality or state of being permissible; allowableness.

për mis-si ble, *adj.* [Lat. *permissus*.] [PERMISSUS.] That may be permitted or allowed; allowable.

për mis-si-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *permissibly*; *Adv.*] In a permissible or allowable manner; allowably.

për miss-iôn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *permissio*, from *permissus*, pa. par. of *permittere* = to permit (q.v.); Fr. *permissio*; Sp. *permissio*; Ital. *permissione*.] The act of permitting or allowing; liberty, leave, or licence given; authorization, allowance.

"The *miss* will And high *permissio* of all things heaven Let him *miss* at large." *Milton* *P. L.*, l. 212.

për mis-sive, *adj.* [Lat. *permissus*, pa. par. of *permittere* = to permit (q.v.).] 1. Permitting; granting liberty, leave, or permission; allowing; not hindering or forbidding.

2. Granted, permitted, or allowed without hindrance.

"West *permissive* glory since his fall Was left him." *Milton* *P. L.*, l. 431.

Permissive Bill, *s.*

Parliament: A bill giving two-thirds of the ratepayers of a parish the right to refuse licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor within its limits. The great advocate of this measure was Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P. Motions in its favour were seven times defeated between 1841 and 1876. In 1877, at the suggestion of the

Right Hon. John Bright, it was withdrawn, and Local Option (q.v.) advocated instead.

permissive laws, *s. pl.* Laws which permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.

permissive-waste, *s.* *Law*. - The neglect to do necessary repairs.

për mis sive lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *permissive*; *Adv.*] In a permissive manner; by permission; without hindrance or prohibition.

"Concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it." *Bacon* *Holy War*.

për mist iôn (i as y), 'për mix-tion (x as k), *s.* [Lat. *permistio*, *permistio*, from *permiscere*, *permiscere*, pa. par. of *permiscere* = to mix thoroughly; Fr. *permettion*.] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed; mixture.

për mit, 'per-my, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *permittere* = to let pass through; *per* = through, and *mittere* = to send, Fr. *permettre*; Ital. *permettere*; Sp. *permitir*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To allow by silent consent, or by not offering opposition or hindrance; to suffer or allow without prohibition or interference; to look on at and allow a person to act, or a thing to be done; to tolerate.

"Shall we thus *permit* A base and a scandalous leach to fall On him so young as?" *Shakspeare* *Measure for Measure*, v. l.

2. To allow by express consent given; to give permission, leave, licence, liberty, or authority to; to authorize.

"Thou art *permitted* to speak for thyself." *Acts* *xxvi*.

3. To resign; to give over; to refer; to leave.

"Love well; how long, how short, *permit* to heav'n." *Milton* *P. L.*, xl. 534.

B. *Intransitive*: To give leave, licence, or permission; to allow; to suffer; as, To act in circumstances *permit*.

për-mit, *s.* [PERMIT, B.] Permission, leave, warrant, licence; specif., a written warrant of authority given by officers of the customs or excise, or other competent authority, for the removal of dutiable goods, as spirits, wines, tea, &c., from one place to another.

për mit-tance, *s.* [Eng. *permit*; *ance*.] The act of permitting or allowing; permission; allowance; leave.

"When this system of air comes, by divine *permissio*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havoc is made in all living creatures!" *Dehavan* *Phyco-Theology*.

për mit-tê, *s.* [Eng. *permit*; *ete*.] One to whom permission is granted; one to whom a permit is granted.

për mit-tër, *s.* [Eng. *permit*, v.; *ete*.] One who permits or allows.

"The *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin." *Edwards* *Freedom of the Will*, pt. iv, § 9.

për mix, *v.t.* [Lat. *permiscere*, pa. par. of *permiscere* = to mix thoroughly.] To mix together; to mingle.

"The wound from *mix* gives out blood black *Permit* with *bone*." *Flower*; *Virgil*; *Eneid*, iv.

për mix-tion (x as k), *s.* [PERMISTION.]

Për mō, *pref.* [PERMIAN.] Related to the Permian (q.v.).

Permio carboniferous rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol. The transitional beds connecting the Carboniferous with the Permian in cases where the boundary line between the two is not obvious. The name arose in connexion with American strata, but instances of the same transition occur in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. In the basins of Pilsen and Rakowitz, in Bohemia, they have yielded forty three species of Amphibians, some with the gills still visible. Other Amphibians occur at Autun in France.

për müt-a ble, *s.* [Fr.] Capable of being permitted or exchanged; exchangeable.

për müt-a ble nêss, *s.* [Eng. *permutabile*; *nêss*.] The quality or state of being permutable.

për müt-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *permutably*; *adv.*] In a permutable manner; interchangeable.

fäto, fät, färe, amidst, what, fäll, father; wê, wet, hère, camel, her, thère; pînc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wore, wöf, work, wö, sönn: müte, eüb, eüre, unite, eür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = è; ey = ä; qu = kw.

për-mu-tā-tion, *per-mu-ta-cion, s. [Fr. permutation, from Lat. permutatōnem, acc. of permutatio = a changing, from permutatus, pa. par. of permuto = to permute (q.v.). Sp. permutación; Ital. permutazione.]

1. *Anal. Lang.*: The act of exchanging one thing for another; mutual change; interchange; intermixture.

"A permutation of number is pregnant in languages." - *B. Allen*.

2. *Math.*: Change or combination of any number of quantities. The different arrangements which can be made of any number of given quantities, when a certain number, or the whole of them, are taken together; thus the permutations of a, b, and c, taken two together, are ab, ac, ba, bc, ca, and cb. The number of permutations of n things taken two together is n(n-1); of n things taken three together, n(n-1)(n-2), and so on.

permutation lock, s.
Locksmith.: A lock in which the moving parts are capable of transposition, so that, being arranged in any concerted order, it becomes necessary, before shooting the bolt, to arrange the tumblers. [LETTLER-LOCK.]

per-müte, v.t. [Lat. permutō, from per = through, completely, and muto = to change; Sp. & Port. permutar; Ital. permutare.]

1. To interchange.
2. To exchange; to barter; to traffic.
"Where it shall chance the same to be bought, tucked, permuted, or given." - *Backslap. Voyages*, i. 225.

për-müt-ër, s. [Eng. permut(e); -er.] One who exchanges.

përn, s. [PERNIS.] The Honey-buzzard.

***përn, v.t.** [Norm. Fr. perner (O. Fr. perner, perner, v.t. perner) = to take.] To turn to profit; to sell.

"Pera their profession, their religion whose" - *Sylvester: In Bartus*, IV, v. 2.

për-na, s. [Lat. = (1) a ham, (2) a mollusc, a panga. From Gr. περα (pera) = a ham.]

Zool.: A *Palaemon*. A genus of Aviculidae. Shell more or less nearly oviplicate, compressed, subquadrate, right valve with a byssal sinus. Known species eighteen recent, all from the tropics of the two hemispheres; fossil thirty, from the Trias onward. *Perna multica* characterizes the Athertfield Clay in the Upper Neocomian.

Për-nâm-bú-cô, s. [See ð. f.]
Geog.: A province of Brazil.

Pernambuco wood, s.
Bot.: *Cassipouira cchinata*. [BRAZIL (1).]

***për-an-çy, s.** [O. Fr. perance, from perare, perre; Fr. perçoir; Lat. prendo = to take.] [PEEK, c.]

Law: The act of taking or receiving.
"The actual perancy of the profits (that is, the taking, perception, or receipt of the rents and other advantages arising "hieroficial," - *Blackstone. Comment.*, bk. II, ch. II.

***për-náv-i-gâte, v.t.** [Lat. pernavigo.] [NAVIGATE.] To sail over or across.

***për-nël, s.** [PIMPERNEL]
1. The pimpernel.
2. A soft, effeminate fellow.
"These tender pernels must have one gown for the day, another for the night." - *Pilkington. Works*, p. 56.

***për-nic-iôn (c as sh), s.** [Lat. pernicities.] [PERNICIOUS.] Destruction.

"Ralpho Looking about, beheld pernicion Approaching knight." - *Batter: Hudibras*, i. 2.

për-ni-cious (1), a. [Fr. pernicieux, from Lat. perniciosus = destructive, from pernicios = destruction; per = thoroughly, and nic, gent. = death; Sp., Port., & Ital. pernicioso.]

1. Destructive; having the power of destroying, killing, or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; noxious, hurtful.

"The pernicious effects of the injustice which evil advisers were now urging him to commit." - *Macaulay Ital Eng*, ch. XI.

2. Harboursing evil designs; malicious, wicked, mischievous.
"This pernicious entiff deputy." - *Shakep. Measure for Measure*, v.

***për-ni-cious (2), a.** [Lat. pernix, genit. pernicus.] Quick, swift, ready.
"Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire." - *Milton. P. L.*, v. 520.

për-ni-cious-ly, adv. [Eng. pernicious (1); -ly.] In a pernicious, destructive, or hurtful manner; noxiously, mischievously, maliciously.

"All the commoners Hate him perniciously" - *Shakep. Henry VIII*, v. 1.

për-ni-cious-nëss, s. [Eng. pernicious (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being pernicious; injuriousness; hurtfulness.

***për-nic-i-ty, s.** [Fr. pernicite, from Lat. pernix, genit. pernicis = swift.] [PERNICIOUS (2).] Swiftness of motion; celerity.

"Endued with great swiftness of pernicity" - *Riley On the Creation*, pt. 1.

për-nic-kët-ty, a. [Perhaps from Fr. per = through, and niguet = a trifle.] Particular or precise in trifles; fastidious.

për-ni-i-dæ, s. pl. [PERNIS.E.]

për-ni-næ, përn-ni-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. perna (fem. pl. adj. suff. -næ); also i connect., and suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Aviculidae. Cartilage in a series of transverse furrows. Anterior muscular sem generally very small. [*Tub.*]

për-ni-ô, s. [Lat., from perna (q.v.).] A kite upon the foot; a chilblain.

për-nis, s. [Etyim. doubtful; Cuvier, who introduced this name, does not explain why.]

Oreth.: A genus of Aquilina (q.v.) with three species, from the Palearctic, Oriental, and Ethiopian regions. Beak moderate, bore covered with serrated feathers; tarsi moderate, semi-plumed; acetabula reticulated; third quill longest. *Pernis apivorus* is the Honey-buzzard (q.v.).

për-nôc-tâ-li-an, s. [Lat. pernoctō = to pass the night.] [PERNOCTATION.] One who watches or keeps awake all night.

për-nôc-tâ-tion, s. [Lat. pernoctatio, from pernoctō = to pass the night; per = through, and noc, genit. noctis = night.] The act or state of passing the whole night; the act of watching all night.

"By the effusion of alms, or pernoctations or abodes in prayers" - *Up. Taylor Holy Living*, ch. vi, § 2.

për-nor, s. [Norm. Fr. perner, from perner = to take; Fr. perner.] [PEEK, v, PERNAS V.]

Law: One who receives the profits of lands, tithes, &c.

për-ô-dic-ti-cus, s. [Gr. πρῶς (pōros) = named, and δεκτικός (dēktikos) = able to show.]

Zool.: A genus of Nyctebine (q.v.), with a single species, *Perodicticus polli*, from Sierra Leone. The index finger is reduced to a mere tubercle, to which fact the scientific name has reference. [PORTO.]

për-ôf-skine, përn-ôw-skine (w as f), s. [After Von Perofski of St. Petersburg; suff. -ine (Min.); Russ. & Ger. perofskina.]

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

për-ôf-skite, s. [After Von Perofski of St. Petersburg; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. perofskit.]

Min.: A mineral originally regarded, because of its cubic habit, as isometric in crystallization, subsequently supposed to be rhombohedral, and now shown by Bammhaer and others to be orthorhombic. Dana suggests that it may be dimorphous. Habit of crystals markedly isometric. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 4.017 to 4.039; lustre, metallic to adamantine; colour, varying shades of yellow, brown to black; transparent to opaque. Compos.: titanic acid, 59.4; lime, 40.6 = 100. From Arhatnatofsk, Ural, where the finest crystals have been obtained, and subsequently from several other localities.

pë-rô-guc, s. [PERROUCE.]

***për-ô-nâte, a.** [Lat. peronatus = wearing bands of untanned leather, from pero = a kind of boot made of raw hide.]

Bot. (Of the stipes of *Juncus*): Laid thickly over with a woolly substance ending in a substance like mead.

për-ô-në, s. [Gr. περὶον (perōion) = the tongue of a hawk or hawk; the small bone of the arm or leg.]

Anat.: The fibula (q.v.).

për-ô-në-a, s. [PERONÆ.]

Latona.: The typical genus of the Peroneidae (q.v.). *Peronæ castaneus* is a brown moth, about three-quarters of an inch in the expansion of its wings, found in Epping Forest, the New Forest, &c.

për-ô-në-al, a. [Lang. peronæ; suff.] Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula. There are a *peroneal* muscles, also a *peroneal* nerve and vein.

peroneal bone, s.
Anat.: The fibula (q.v.).

për-ô-në-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. peron(i); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. Anterior wings rather broad, usually having some tufts of raised scales. Larva feeding between united leaves. British species twenty-one. [*Stenobota*.]

për-ô-nôs-pô-ra, s. [Gr. περὶον (perōion) [PERONE], and σπόρα (spōra), or σπυρος (spuros) = a seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Peronosporæ (q.v.). *Peronospora infestans* is the Potato blight, causing the potato disease (q.v.).

për-ô-nô-spôr-ë-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. peronosporæ (f), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of fungals, subtribe Phycosmycetæ. The species live within the tissue of flowering plants, the branches of the mycelium penetrating between the cells, and thence deriving their nourishment by means of haustoria.

për-ô-nô-spô-rî-tës, s. [Mod. Lat. peronosporæ (f); suff. -ites.]

Palæobot.: A genus believed to be one of the Peronosporæ, a species of which, *Peronospora outcroparia*, was detected by Mr. Worthington Smith in a Lepidodermion.

pë-rôph-ôr-a, s. [Gr. ρῆμα (pōra) = a wallet, and φῶπος (phōpos) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Clavellinidae (q.v.). The animal is stalked, somewhat flattened, and united by pedicels to creeping, root-like tubes, part of the common tube through which the blood circulates. *Perophora listeri* was discovered at Brighton, and is here common on the British coast.

pë-rôp-tër-ÿx, s. [Gr. ἄπλος (pōros) = named, and πτερόν (pteron) = a wing.]

Zool.: A synonym of Saccopharyx (q.v.).

***për-ô-râte, v.i.** [Lat. peroratus, pa. par. of peroro = to speak from beginning to end, to close a speech; per = through, and oro = to speak.] To make a peroration; to speakly, to orate, to harangue.

"Perorating on the ballist results that had come from this measure of organic removal." - *Geol. Chron.*, Oct. 10, 1855.

për-ô-râ-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. peroratio, accus. of peroratio, from peroratus, pa. par. of peroro = to perorate (q.v.); Sp. peroracion; Ital. perorazione.] The concluding part or winding up of an oration; a final summing-up, review, and re-arranging of the principal topics, arguments, or points of an oration or speech.

"The animated peroration in which he implored heaven to bless the royal pair" - *Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

për-ô-tis, s. [Gr. πῶπος (pōros) = named, some parts of the flower being absent.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Andropogoneæ. *Pennisetum latifolium* is considered in the West Indies to be diuretic.

për-ox-ido, s. [Prof. per, and Eng. oxid.]

Chem.: A term applied in mineral chemistry to certain oxides in which the second atom of oxygen is held in a state of weak combination, as in the case of barium peroxide, BaO₂. By the action of strong sulphuric acid, barium sulphate is formed and oxygen set free. In organic chemistry, it applies to certain peroxides of organic radicals produced by the action of barium peroxide on the anhydride of the radical. Acetic anhydride is by this means converted into peroxide of acetyl, C₂H₃O₂ (C₂H₅O)₂.

* Peroxide of Cobalt = *Cobalt*; Peroxide of Iron = *Hematite*; Peroxide of Manganese = *Manganite*.

per ox i dize, v. [Per. *oxi-*, and Eng. *-dize* (S.V.).] To oxidize to the utmost degree.

By using salts in process of peroxidation and reacting hydrogen.—*Athenaeum*, April 1, 1877.

per pënd, v. [Lat. *perpendere* = to weigh carefully, to consider; *per* = thoroughly, and *pëndo* = to weigh.]

A. Trans.: To consider or weigh in the mind carefully.

Perpend my word.—*Shakspeare*, *Henry 4*, i, 4.

B. Intrans.: To consider carefully; to take thought.

"Heredote, perpend, my process, and give ear."—*Shakspeare*, *The 10th Night*, i, 1.

per pënd, s. [Fr. *perpendre*, *pendre*, from *per* = through, and *pëndre* = the side of a wall.]

Arch.: The same as PERPENDICULAR (S.V.). Also written *perpend*.

• *Keep out the perpendicular.*

Arch.: A phrase used to denote the occurrence of the vertical joints over each other.

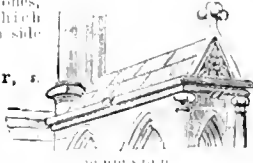
perpend stone, perpend course, s. [PERPENDICULAR.]

perpend wall, perpyn wall.

Mason.: A wall formed of perpend, that is, of ashlar stones, each of which reaches from side to side.

per pënd ér, s. [Eng. *perpend*, *perpend*, *er*.]

Mason.: A stone going through from side to side of a wall, and acting as a binder; called also perpend-stone, through-stone, through-binder. (See *er* in cut.) A course of such is called a perpend-course.



PERPENDICULAR

per pënd i cle, s. [Fr. *perpendiculaire*, from Lat. *perpendere* + *clivus*.] [PERPENDICULAR.] Anything hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

per pënd dic u lar, * per pënd dic u ler, n. & s. [Fr. *perpendiculaire*, from Lat. *perpendere* + *clivus*.] [PERPENDICULAR.] A plumb-line. [Fr. *perpendiculaire*, from *perpendere* + *clivus*.] [PERPENDICULAR.]

A. As adjective:

I. Gen. Term.: Perfectly upright or vertical; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point towards the centre of the earth.

"That the walls be most exactly perpendicular to the ground work."—*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, p. 20.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: At right angles with some other body.

2. Mason.: When one straight line meets another straight line, so as to make the two angles formed equal to each other, the lines are said to be perpendicular to each other. (NORMAN.)

B. As substantive:

I. Gen. Term.: A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line; a body standing vertically or perpendicularly.

II. Technically:

1. Geom.: A line which falls upon or crosses another line or plane at right angles, or making the angles on each side equal.

2. Tool.: A small instrument for finding the centre line of a piece of ordnance, in the position of pointing it at an object.

3. Persp.: A straight line perpendicular to the perspective plane. A perpendicular may be drawn through any point, and every such perpendicular vanishes at the centre of the picture.

perpendicular lift, s.

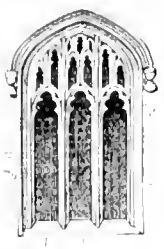
Hydro.: A small lift.

perpendicular style.

Arch.: The third period of Painted Architecture. It originated at the end of the fourteenth century, and continued until the close of the sixteenth, when it was succeeded by the Revival, or Debased Classic, known as the Elizabethan. It is also known as the Flood, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of ornamental detail, and its more

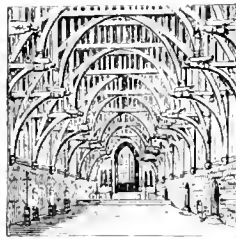
general name, Perpendicular, is derived from the nullions of the windows and the divisions of ornamental panel-work running in straight or perpendicular lines, which was not the case in any earlier style.

The pointed arches are constructed from almost every radius. The most common doorway is the depressed four-centred arch (almost peculiar to this style) with a square head, having generally a hood-moulding over, the spandrels being filled with quadrifolds, penning, roses, foliage, small shields, or other sculptured ornaments. Fan shaped roofs, ornamented with dependent pendants resembling stalactites, are also peculiar to the Perpendicular style. Richly decorated roof-trusses, which are left clearly visible, are also of frequent occurrence. In these roofs the spaces between the highly ornamented and moulded beams



PERPENDICULAR WINDOW.

are filled with rich tracery, whilst the intersections and junctions of the woodwork are enriched with dependent carving and representations of foliage and figures. Westminster Hall is an instance of this description of roof. The roofs, when they are plain, are sometimes overlaid with boarding, and divided by ribs and panels.



ROOF-TRUSSES, WESTMINSTER HALL.

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per pënd dic u lar' i tÿ, s. [Eng. *perpendicularity*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

"The perpendicularity of these lines is the difference of a right angle."—*Bates*, *Logic*, pt. 1, ch. iv.

per pënd dic u lar ly, adv. [Eng. *perpendicularly*; *-ly*.] In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular; vertically.

"To descend perpendicularly downwards."—*Bacon*, *Remarks*, p. 36.

per pënd sion, s. [Lat. *perpensus*, pa. par. of *perpendo* = to perpend (S.V.).] The act of considering or weighing carefully in the mind; careful consideration.

"Unto reasonable perpendens it hath no place in some sciences."—*Brown*, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. 1, ch. vii.

per pënd-si-tÿ, s. [Lat. *perpensus*, pa. par. of *perpendo*.] Consideration; pondering. (*Swift*: *Tale of a Tub*, § 9.)

per pënd, s. [PERPEND, S.]

per pen-tine, s. [PERPETINE.]

per pëss-iôn (ss as sh), s. [Lat. *perpassio*, from *perpassus*, pa. par. of *perpasso* = to suffer patiently; *per* = through, and *passio* = to suffer.] Suffering; endurance.

"A perpetual perpassion and duration in misery."—*Poorean*, *On the Cross*, act 12.

per pë-tra-ble, n. [As if from a Low Lat. *perpetrabilis*.] Capable of being perpetrated. (*Noth*: *Etyma*, p. 128.)

per pë-träte, v. [PERPETRATE, n. Fr. *perpetrer*; Sp. & Port. *perpetrar*; Ital. *perpetrare*.] To do, to execute, to perform; now only in a bad sense; to commit, to be guilty of; as, To perpetrate a crime; also humorously of something shocking or bad; as, To perpetrate a pun.

per pë-trä-tion, s. [Lat. *perpetratio*, from *perpetus*, pa. par. of *perpeto* = to perpetrate (S.V.); Fr. *perpetration*; Sp. *perpetrocion*; Ital. *perpetrazione*.]

1. The act of perpetrating or committing, as a crime.

"A person who, although perhaps not the perpetrator of these butcheries, must have been in some measure implicated in their perpetration."—*Two Murders in the Rue Morgue*.

2. A wicked action, a crime.

"The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend iniquitous perpetration."—*King Charles*, *Fiction*, *Itzehake*.

per pë-trä-tör, s. [Lat., from *perpetratus*, pa. par. of *perpeto* = to perpetrate (S.V.).] One who perpetrates or commits.

"A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute perpetrator of the crime."—*Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 3.

per pët u a ble, n. [PERPETUAL.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

"Varieties are perpetuable, like species."—*Asa Gray*, in *Whittier*.

per pët u al, * per pët-u-all, * per-pe-tu-el, per pët u ell, n. [Fr. *perpetuel*, from Lat. *perpetuus* = universal, perpetual, from *perpetuo* = to perpetuate (S.V.); Ital. *perpetuale*; O. Sp. *perpetual*.]

1. Never ceasing; continuing for ever in future time; unending, eternal, everlasting.

2. Not suffering or subject to cessation or interruption; uncessing, uninterrupted, unending, perennial, constant.

"And in their service woe perpetual was."—*Coltner*, *Talk*, vi, 84.

perpetual annuity, s. An annuity which goes on for ever. [TERMINABLE-ANNUITY.]

perpetual canon, s.

Music: A canon so constructed that it may be repeated constantly without a break in the time or rhythm.

perpetual curacy, s. (See extract.)

"There are what are called perpetual curacies, where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed, but instead thereof, such perpetual curate is appointed by the appropriator."—*Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, bk. 1, ch. 13.

perpetual curate, s. A clergyman who holds a perpetual curacy.

perpetual injunction, s.

Law: An injunction which is indefinite in point of time, and finally disposes of the suit. It is opposed to an injunction *ad interim*.

perpetual motion, s.

1. A motion, which, once generated by mechanical means, should have the power of perpetuating itself.

"As the result of the vain search after the perpetual motion there grew up the greatest of all the generalizations of physical science, the principle of the conservation of energy."—*Engels*, *Brit. and For.*, xviii, 325.

2. A machine, which, according to the hopes of its inventors, after it has been once set in motion, will go on doing useful work, without drawing on any external source of energy. Such a machine would entirely controvert the established principle of the conservation of energy, and since the establishment of that principle the search for a perpetual motion has been judged visionary. So early as 1775 the Academie des Sciences of Paris placed the problem in the same category with the duplication of the cube and the quadrature of the circle, and refused to receive schemes claiming to have overcome the difficulty—in reality, to have performed the impossible. The overbalancing wheel was a favourite contrivance with the seekers after a perpetual motion. It appears as early as the thirteenth century, and was adopted by the Marquis of Worcester (*Cent. Inventions*, art. 56) and by Orflyous. Perpetual motions have been founded on the hydrostatic paradox, on capillary attraction, on electricity and magnetism, but in every case the result has been the same. (The subject has been fully treated by Mr. Henry Dicks, in his *Perpetua Mobile*.)

"Briefly, a perpetual motion usually means a machine which will create energy."—*Engels*, *Brit. and For.*, xviii, 325.

perpetual-screw, s. [ENDLESS-SCREW.]

per pët u al ly, per pët u al lic, per pët u el ly, adv. [Eng. *perpetual*; *-ly*.] In a perpetual manner; constantly, unceasingly, continuously, incessantly.

per pët u al tÿ, s. [Eng. *perpetual*; *-ty*.] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual.

"And yet scriptures for great elder, so been defaced, that no perpetuall rule in here been judged."—*Chaucer*, *Treatise of the Signe*, bk. 1.

*pèr pèt-ù ançe, s. [Eng. perpetuity; -ance.] Perpetuity. (Newt's Unshame, ii, 1.)

*pèr pèt-ù ate, a. [Lat. perpetuus, pa. par. of perpetuo = to perpetuate, from perpetuus = continuous, perpetual, from perpes, genit. perpētis = lasting, continuous.] Perpetual, made perpetual; continued for eternity, or for an indefinite time; continually repeated.

"The trees and flowers remain By Nature's care perpetual and self sown." Southey, in Annals of the

pèr-pèt-ù ate, v.t. [PERPETUATE, a.; Fr. perpetuer, Sp. perpetuar, Ital. perpetuare.]

1. To make perpetual; to continue from extinction or oblivion; to eternalize.

2. To continue without cessation or interruption.

"The power of perpetuating our property in our families." Burke's French Revolution

pèr-pèt-ù à-tion, s. [Fr. perpétuation, from perpetuer = to perpetuate (q.v.); Sp. perpetuacion; Ital. perpetuazione.] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving from extinction or oblivion to eternity or for an indefinite period.

"Which tends the most to the perpetuation of society itself." Burke's French Revolution

¶ Perpetuation of Testimony:

Law: The taking of testimony in certain cases, in order to preserve it for future use. If, for instance, witnesses to a disputable fact are old and infirm, a bill may be filed to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses, although no suit is depending; for, it may be, a man's suit against only waits for the death of some of them to begin his suit.

"By statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 68, a bill in chancery may be filed by any person who would, under the circumstances allegedly to exist, become entitled, upon the happening of any future event, to any honours, titles, estates, &c., praying the perpetuation of any testimony, which may be material for establishing such claim or right." Blackstone Comment, bk. iii, ch. 17.

pèr pèt-ù i tÿ, per-pe tu y tie, s. [Fr. perpétuité, from Lat. perpetuitas, acc. of perpetuus, from perpetuus = perpetual (q.v.); Sp. perpetuidad; Ital. perpetuità.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; duration to all futurity; endless duration or continuance; uninterrupted continuance or existence for an indefinite period.

"A path to perpetuity of fame." Byron's Childe Harold, iii, 68.

2. Something which will last for ever, or for an indefinite time.

"A mass of putrage for a bath-right, a present request for a perpetuity." Southey's Sermons.

II. Technically:

1. Annuities: The number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue for ever; also a perpetual annuity.

2. Law:

(1) Duration to all futurity; exemption from cessation or interruption.

(2) An estate so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.

"Neither real nor personal property can be tied up in perpetuity by deed or will."

¶ Perpetuity of the King: (See extract.)

"A third attribute of the king's majesty is his perpetuity. The law attributes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality; the king never dies... for immediately upon the decease of the reigning prince in his natural capacity, his kingship or imperial dignity, by act of law, without any intermedium or interval, is vested at once in his heir, who is, ex instanti, king to all intents and purposes." Blackstone Comment, i, ch. 7.

*pèr-plant, v.t. [Pref. per-, and Eng. plant, v. (q.v.)] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

"His excellent taste and confidence was perpetuated in the hope of their children." Hutcheson's Letters, p. 27.

pèr plèx, v.t. [Fr. perplexer = perplexed, intricate, entangled, from Lat. perplexus = entangled, interwoven; per = completely, and plectus, pa. par. of plecto = to plait, to braid.]

1. To make intricate, complicated, or involved; to complicate, to involve; to make difficult to understand or to unravel.

"Their way Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear world." Milton's Comus, 37.

2. To puzzle, to embarrass, to bewilder, to confuse; to make anxious.

"Being greatly perplex'd in his mind, he determined to go into Persia." Marvell's in. 31.

* 3. To plague, to vex, to torment. (Coleridge's Rill.)

pèr plèx, a. [Fr., from Lat. perplexus.] [PERPLEX, a.] Intricate, complicated, difficult, involved.

"How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exergies, is perplex'd in the theory." Dehaen's Sermon, ch. 10.

pèr plèxèd, pa. par. or a. [PERPLEX, v.]

pèr plèx-èd lÿ, adv. [Fr. perplexé; -ly.]

1. In a perplexed, complicated, or intricate manner.

"He handles the question very perplexedly which yet is very easily resolved upon the grounds already laid." Bp. Hall's Works, iii, 1085.

2. In a perplexed, puzzled, or bewildered manner; with perplexity.

"Perplexedly surveying the surroundings." Daily Telegraph, Sept. 4, 1885.

*pèr plèx-èd nèss, s. [Eng. perplexed; -ness.]

1. Intricacy, difficulty, complication.

"The necessities and perplexities of all human events." Northey's Sermons, vol. 1, ser. 1.

2. Embarrassment, bewilderment, perplexity.

pèr plèx-ìng, a. [PERPLEX, v.] Puzzling, embarrassing, bewildering, confusing.

pèr-plèx-ì tÿ, per-plex-i tee, s. [Fr. perplexité, from Lat. perplexitas, acc. of perplexus, from perplexus = perplex (q.v.); Ital. perplessità.]

1. The quality or state of being intricate, complicated, or involved; intricacy.

2. The quality or state of being perplexed, puzzled, or embarrassed; distraction or bewilderment of mind.

"By their own perplexities involved, They revel more." Milton's Seasons Agonistes, 20.

pèr plèx-ive nèss, s. [Eng. perplex; -ive, -ness.] The quality or state of being perplexed; tendency to perplex.

"If the perplexiveness of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe mathematical demonstration." More's Innocent's Soul, bk. 1, ch. 11.

pèr plèx-ly, adv. [Eng. perplex; -ly.] Perplexedly.

"Set down so perplexly by the saxon annalist." Milton's Hist. Eng., v.

pèr pò-lite, a. [Lat. politus, pa. par. of polito = to polish well, to refine.] Very polished. (Hervey; To Mr. John Horner.)

pèr pòn-dèr, v.t. [Pref. per-, and Eng. ponder.] To ponder well. (Neshe; Lenten Stuff.)

pèr pò-tà-tion, s. [Lat. perpetatio, from perpeto = to keep on drinking.] The act of drinking largely or heavily; a drinking bout.

pèr quìrè, v.t. [Lat. perquirere.] [PERQUISITE, v.] To search into. (Coleridge; Divine Glimpses (1859), p. 73.)

pèr quìs-ìte, s. [Lat. perquisitum, neut. sing. of perquisitus, pa. par. of perquirere = to ask after diligently; per = thoroughly, and quiro = to seek.]

1. Ital. Lang.: Something gained or obtained from a place or office over and above the regular wages or salary.

"One fisherman observed that he gave them as a perquisite to the workers." Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. Law: Whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his own money, as distinguished from things which come to him by descent.

*pèr quìs-ìt-èd, a. [Eng. perquisit(e); -ed.] Supplied with perquisites.

"Perquisite'd varlets frequent stand, And each new walk must a new tax demand." Savage.

pèr quì-sì-tion, s. [Lat. perquisitus, pa. par. of perquirere.] [PERQUISITE.] A thorough or close enquiry or search.

"To escape all the filtrations and perquisitions of the most nice observers." Berkeley's Serms, § 127.

pèr quìs-ìt-òr, s. [Lat., from perquisitus, pa. par. of perquirere.] One who searches or examines closely.

pèr-riè, s. [Fr. pierrierie = jewels, from pierre = a stone.] Jewels; precious stones.

"And not in tressled here and gay pierrie." Asperles. Chaucer's T. 7, 5026.

pèr-ri-èr, s. [O. Fr. pierriers, from pierre

= a stone.] A military engine for casting stones.

"There were six great gunnies cannons, per rocks of brass, that shot a stone of three foot and a half." Hookley's Voyages, ii, 79.

pèr ron, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. perrons.]



PERRON.

Arch.: A staircase outside of a building, or the steps in front of a building leading up to the first storey.

pèr rò-quèt, par-rò-quèt (q as k), s. [PERROQUET.]

pèr rò-tine, s. [See definition.] A kind of French electro-printing machine, named after the inventor.

per rour, . [PERURE.]

pèr rùque (que as k), s. [Fr.] A peruke (q.v.).

pèr rù-qui-èr (qu as k), s. [It.] A wig-maker.

pèr rÿ (1), per ric (1), s. [Fr. ruy, from ruyr = to pour (q.v.).] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is prepared in the same way as cider.

"Perry is the next liquor in esteem after cider, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some -artful pears, the mixing of a few lewds in the grinding is of great advantage, making perry equal to the best cider." Hortensius's Husbandry

per-ry (2), per ric (2), s. [Fr.]

*per sant, per saunt, a. [Fr. perçant, fr. par, of percer = to pierce (q.v.).] Piercing.

pèrs berg-ìte, s. [After Persberg, Sweden, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).] Min.: A mineral related to the Plumbifer group (q.v.), pseudomorphous after Dolite. Occurs in a chloritic schist.

*pèr serù-tà-tion, s. [Lat. perscrutatio, from perscrutatus, pa. par. of perscrutare = to examine thoroughly; per-, and scrutari = to examine.] A searching thoroughly; a minute or close search or scrutiny. (Gardley; Post a Present, bk. ii, ch. viii.)

pèr serùte, v.t. [Lat. perscrutare.] [PERSCRUTATION.] To examine closely or minutely. (Burd.)

perse, pers, s. [Fr.]

1. A sky, or bluish-gray colour.

"In succum and in perse he clad was all." Chaucer's C. T., 41.

2. A kind of cloth.

*perse, v.t. [PERRE.]

pèr-sè-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. persia (persa) = an Egyptian tree with the fruit growing from the stem. Not the modern genus.]

Lat.: A genus of Lauraceæ with a six-ribbed calyx. Two-lye stamens in four series. Trees with flowers in panicles. Persa gratissima is the Avocado pear. The pulp furnishes an oil used for burning, soap-making, &c. The wood of Persa Natalis is used in China for coffins. A coarse mullberry is obtained in Madaga from P. indica.

persea oil, s.

Cham.: An oil obtained from the pulp of the ripe Avocado pear (Persa gratissima) by exhausting with ether, or by cold pressure. It contains 70 per cent. of olein and 30 per cent. of palmitein.

pèr-sè-còt, s. [PERSEUT.]

pèr-sè-cùte, v.t. [Fr. persécuter, from Lat. persecutus, pa. par. of persequor = to pursue, to follow after; Sp. perseguir; Ital. perseguire.]

1. To harass with repeated acts of enmity or annoyance; to afflict, with suffering or loss of life or property, for adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c.

"[He] spoke as it becomes men to speak who are de-fending persecuted genius and virtue." Maudslayi's Hist. Eng., ch. xxx.

2. To harass, worry, or annoy with importunity; to importune overmuch.

pèr-sè-cù-tion, per-se-cu-ti-oun, s. [Fr., from Lat. persecutio, acc. of per-

persecution, a persecuting; Sp. *persecución*, It. *persecuzione*.

1. The act or practice of persecuting; specif., the act of afflicting with suffering or loss of life or property for adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c., either as a penalty, or in order to compel the sufferers to renounce their principles.

Persecute a profusion to signify coercion, not any real change of opinion. - *Daily Moral Philosophy*, 12, 13, etc.

2. The state or condition of being persecuted.

The gospel frequently declares that the true disciples of Christ must endure persecution. - *Book of Letters concerning Toleration*.

3. A carrying on, prosecution. (*Abol.*)

* The word first became current in Christian circles in connection with ten persecutions of Christians under the Roman emperors. The first was the persecution under Nero, A.D. 64; the second, that under Domitian, A.D. 91; the third, that under Trajan, A.D. 106; the fourth, that under M. Aurelius, A.D. 160; the fifth, that under Septimius Severus, A.D. 193; the sixth, that under Maximian I., A.D. 303; the seventh, that under Diocletian, A.D. 303; the eighth, that under Valerian, A.D. 258; the ninth, that under Aurelian, A.D. 272; and the tenth, that under Diocletian, A.D. 303. The arrangement is not perfect. If only persecutions general through the empire are counted, the number is fewer than ten; if local ones are taken into account, they are more numerous. When Christianity became dominant in portions of the Roman empire, it used the civil power for the overthrow of heathenism. The medieval church persecuted all whom it considered heretics, and the Reformation in England and elsewhere had to struggle against persecution. When it became powerful enough, it also became indifferent to those who differed from it, passing and carrying out penal laws against Roman Catholics, dissenters, and unbelievers. Whilst Great Britain and America have made great strides towards religious liberty, they are not as yet fully free from the spirit which prompts to persecution.

per sé cu tive, *a*. [Eng. *persecutive*; -*ive*.] tending to persecute or persecuting.

* They are tempted, and often effectively tempted to *persecution*. - *Roberts' Antiquiparacelsus*, ch. 1, p. 17.

per sé cu tor, *s*. [Lat., from *persecutus*, pa. par. of *persequi* = to persecute (q.v.); Fr. *persecuteur*.] One who persecutes, one who has power and authority to others unjustly on account of adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c.

"I will not, he now said, lay myself under any obligation to be a persecutor." - *Walden*, *Hot Eng.*, 13, 140.

per sé cu tor y, *a*. [Eng. *persecutive*; -*y*.] *Persecuting*, involving persecution. To check Magyar persecutory tendencies. - *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 15, 1874.

per sé cu tréss, *s*. [Eng. *persecutor*; -*er*.] The same as **PERSICATRIX** (q.v.). (*Synonym*: *Arrendi*, vi, 1). (*Note*.)

per sé cu trix, *s*. [Lat.] [**PERSICATRIX**.] A female who persecutes. "That fierce persecutor of the Catholic religion." - *Carleton*, *Religious Policy*, ch. vi.

Per sé idz, † **Pèr sè i dèz**, *s*, *pl*. [Ital. *Perseidi* (q.v.); suff. *-ids*, *-ids*.] [See def.] *Perseids*: The August meteors, the radiant point of which is in Perseus. They are seen between the 9th and 11th of the month. Their orbit coincides with the path of a comet.

perse lee, *s*. [Pars.-*lee*.]

Per sé pól i tan, *a*, & *s*. [See def.] *A. As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Persepolis, the capital of ancient Persia.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

Pèr séus, *s*. [Gr.]

1. *Perseus*: The son of Zeus and Danaë, and the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa. He was said to be the founder of Mycenæ.

2. *Perseus*: One of the twenty ancient northern constellations. It is situated in the Milky Way, north of Læmus and the Pleiades, south of Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, east of Triangulum and Andromeda, and west of Auriga and Camelopardalis. It contains about sixty stars visible to the naked eye. Of these

a Perseus is Mirak, and β Perseus, Algol. [VARI. METASTARS.] There are also several microscopic star-clusters.

pèr sèv èr, *v*, *et*. [Fr. *perseverer*, from Lat. *perseverare*.] To persevere.

My love as it begins, shall *persevere*. - *Shakspeare*, *All's Well*, iv, 2.

pèr sè ver anç, *v*, *et*. [Fr., from Lat. *perseverantia*, from *per* + *severans*, pa. par. of *perseverare* = to persevere (q.v.).]

1. *Indefinite Longitude*:

1. The quality or state of being persevering; the act or habit of persevering; persistence in any design, attempt, or undertaking; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress.

"Perseverance was not one of their military virtues." - *Macaulay*, *Hot Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. *Determination*.

"For his diet hecr Amstot was very temperate, and a great enemy of excess and suffering, and carelessness of delicacies as though he had no *perseverance* in the taste of meats." - *Sir J. Harrington*, *Life of Amstot*, p. 45.

3. *Invasion, attack, increase*.

"The Emperor Paulus suddenly fell into a ravine without any *perseverance* of excess and suffering, and carelessness of delicacies as though he had no *perseverance* in the taste of meats." - *Sir J. Harrington*, *Life of Amstot*, p. 45.

II. *Theol.*: The Calvinistic doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost, called more fully the perseverance of the saints. It is founded on Matt. xxiv, 24, John x, 27-29, Rom. viii, 29-30, Phil. i, 6, &c.

per sé ver ant, *a*, *et*. [Fr., from Lat. *perseverantia*, pa. par. of *perseverare* = to persevere (q.v.).] Persevering, persistent, constant, steadfast.

"Under conditions of dependence and perseverant faith." - *Whitby*, *Five Points*, ch. i, § iii, diss. 4.

pèr sè ver ant ly, *adv*. [Eng. *perseverant*, -*ly*.] In a persevering manner; perseveringly, steadfastly.

"And to believe in God stable, and to trust to his mercy steadfastly & to come to perfect charity on time therein *perseverantly*." - *Fox*, *Martyrs*, p. 167.

pèr sè verç, *v*, *et*. [Fr. *persévérer*, from Lat. *perseverare* = to adhere to or persist in a thing, from *perseverans* = very strict, severe; Sp. & Port. *perseverar*; Ital. *perseverare*.] To persist in any undertaking, design, enterprise, or course; to follow or pursue steadily and persistently any design or purpose; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

"Whoever shall faithfully and constantly persevere in the duties of a pious Christian life." - *Southey*, *Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 42.

pèr sè vèr iñg, *pr*, *part*, & *n*. [**PURSEVERE**.]

A. As pr, part.: (See the verb).

B. As adv.: Persisting in any undertaking, enterprise, or course; perseverant; not to be turned away from the pursuit of anything undertaken.

"Of the persevering few, Some from hopeless lack withdrew." - *Scott*, *Lord of Inverness*, v, 28.

pèr sè vèr iñg ly, *adv*. [Eng. *persevering*; -*ly*.] In a persevering manner; with perseverance; persistently.

"Those who believe in Christ, and perseveringly obey him." - *Walden*, *Universalist System*, p. 508.

Pèr sian, *a*, & *s*. [See def.; Fr. *Persia*.]

A. As obj.: Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language; Persie.

B. As substantiv.:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language spoken in Persia. It has two ancient representatives, the Old Persian, or Achaemenian Persian, of Darius, and his successors; and the language of the Avesta, the so-called Zend (q.v.). The former, of indeterminate date (by variations &c.), is read in the cuneiform inscriptions, recently deciphered; of the other, the date is unknown. Modern Persian is almost more Arabic than Persian. (*Abtahaq*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: A male figure draped after the ancient Persian manner, and serving to support an entablature, after the manner of a column or pilaster.

2. *Costume*: A thin silk, now used principally for lining coats. In the seventeenth cen-

tury it was also employed to line ladies' dresses. (*Straw*: *Frisium Shandy*, ii, 115.)

Persian apple, *s*. The peach.

Persian berry, *s*. [AYBIGNON BERRY.]

Persian blinds, *s*, *pl*. Jealousies, venetian blinds.

Persian carpet, *s*. A carpet made in the same manner as the Turkey carpet; usually the whole piece is set up; that is, the carpet warp is the whole width of the piece. The web of the carpet has a warp and weft of linen or hemp, and the tufts of coloured wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the loom. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.

Persian deer, *s*.

Zool.: *Cervus pygæus* (Hardwicke), the Maral. It resembles the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) in appearance, but exceeds it in size.

Persian fallow deer, *s*.

Zool.: *Dama mesopotamica*, first known in England in 1875. It is somewhat smaller than the common fallow deer, and the palmation is at the base of the antlers, instead of at the extremities.

Persian fire, *s*.

Fathol.: The same as ANFURAN (q.v.).

Persian gazelle, *s*.

Zool.: *Gazella subgutturosa*. (*Tristram*.)

Persian greyhound, *s*.

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, slenderer than the English breed, and with hairy ears. It is much prized by the Bedouin Sheiks, and is used for hunting the gazelle. (*Tristram*: *Flora of Fauna of Palestine*.)

Persian horse, *s*.

Zool.: A variety of *Equus caballus*, closely allied to the Arabian variety, and possessing great powers of endurance.

Persian lily, *s*.

Bot.: *Fritillaria persica*, a brown fritillary brought from Persia in 1596, and still cultivated. There is a dwarf variety of it, *F. minor*.

Persian powder, *s*. A preparation made from the flowers of *Pycnanthemum onosmodium*, and reduced to the form of a powder. It is used as an insecticide.

Persian silk, *s*. [PERSIAN, II. 2.]

Persian sun's-eye, *s*.

Bot.: *Hyacinthus persicus*, a tulip of a reddish blue colour brought from Italy, and now cultivated in gardens.

Persian tick, *s*.

Zool.: *Argas persicus*, a parasitic mite, found in houses in some parts of Persia, and producing serious effects in those whom it attacks at night.

Persian trident-bat, *s*.

Zool.: *Trochymys persicus*, a horseshoe bat, about two and a quarter inches long, and of a pale buff, from Shiraz. Its nearest ally is the Orange-bat (q.v.).

Persian wheel, *s*. The name given to two forms of water-raising wheels:—

- 1. [Noria].
- 2. A wheel with chambers formed by radial or curved partitions, dipping water as their edges are submerged, raising it, and discharging it near the axis.

* **Pèr -sic**, *a*, & *s*. [Lat. *Persicus*.]

A. As adjective:

- 1. Of or pertaining to Persia; Persian.
- 2. *Arch.*: Having figures of men instead of columns to support an entablature.

B. As subst.: The Persian language.

pèr -sic -a, *s*. [Fem. of Lat. *Persicus*, from Gr. *Περσικός* (*Persikos*) = of or belonging to Persia.] [PEAN (1), s.]

Bot.: (1) *Amygdalus persica*; (2) A synonym of *Amygdalus* (q.v.).

pèr -sic -a -ry, **pèr -sí -câr -i a**, *s*. [Ital. *persicaria*, from Low Lat. *persicarius* = a perch-tree.]

Bot.: *Polygonum persicaria*, and the genus *Polygonum* itself.

për-si cõt, pèr-sè cõt, s. [Fr. *persicot*, fr. Lat. *persica* = a peach, a nectarine.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit.

për si flage (ge as zh), s. [Fr., from *persifler* = to quiz.] Banter; idle humour or talk; a frivolous treatment of any subject serious or otherwise; light raillery.

"Baudouin could not be drawn out either by Chou-hill's *persiflage* or flattery."—*Miss Edgeworth's Helen*, ch. xvi.

për si fleur (è long), s. [Fr.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer, a quizz.

për sim môn, pèr sim òn, s. [A Virginian Indian word.]

Bot.: *Diospyros virginiana*, a tree sixty feet or more in height, with ovate, oblong, taper-pointed, shining leaves, pale yellow flowers, and an orange-coloured succulent fruit an inch or more in diameter; very astringent when green, but eatable when blighted. It grows in the Southern States of the American Union. The fruit is brewed into beer, and yields an ardent spirit on distillation. [Diospyros.]

për sis, s. [Gr. *Ἰσσις* (*Ipsis*) = Persian (?).] A kind of colouring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than aichil. (*Semouads*.)

për-sism, s. [Eng. *Persian*]; *-ism*] A Persian idiom.

për-sist, v.t. [Fr. *persister*, from Lat. *persisto* = to continue, to persist; *per* = through, and *sisto* = to make to stand (q.v.); Sp. *persistir*; Ital. *persistere*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. To continue steadfast, firm, and constant in the carrying out or pursuit of any design, business, or course commenced or undertaken; to persevere; to continue steadfast and determined in the face of opposition or hindrance.

"They obstinately persisted in their former conduct."—*Tillotson's Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

2. To remain; to be obstinate in continuing a state or condition.

"But they persisted deaf, and would not seem to admit them things worth notice."

Milton's Seneca Agonistes, 249.

II. Physics (Of an effect): To continue to operate after the cause producing it has ceased. [PERSISTENCE, II.]

për-sist-ence, pèr-sist-èn çy, s. [Fr. *persistence*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. The quality or state of being persistent; perseverance in a design, business, or course undertaken. (Generally used in a bad sense.)

"The love of loud better can consist with the moderate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed persistence in any one."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. Obstinacy, obduracy, contumacy.

"Thou thinkst me as far in the devil's back, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and persistence."—*Shakspeare's Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

II. Physics: The continuance of an effect when the cause which originated it ceases to act; as, the persistence of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn; the persistence of light on the retina after the luminous body is withdrawn.

për-sist-ent, a. [Lat. *persistens*, pr. part. of *persisto* = to persist (q.v.); Fr. *persistant*; Ital. *persistente*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Persisting, inclined to persist, persevering, firm.

"These have, with persistent malignity, propagated falsehood."—*C. H. Scott's The Bully*, ch. xiv.

II. Bot.: Not falling off, but remaining green until the part which bears it is wholly matured. Used specially of the leaves of evergreen plants, and of calyces which remain after the corolla has fallen.

persistent fever, s.
Pathol.: A regular intermittent fever, i.e., one in which the paroxysms return at regular intervals.

për-sist-ent-ly, adv. [Eng. *persistent*]; *-ly*.] In a persistent manner; perseveringly, constantly.

"The North *persistently* violating the compact."—*President F. Pierce's Message to Congress*, Dec. 2, 1856.

për-sist-ing, pr. part. & a. [PERSIST.]

për-sist-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *persisting*]; *-ly*.] In a persisting manner; persistently, perseveringly.

per-sist-ive, a. [Eng. *persist*]; *-ive*.] Persistent, persevering, steady in pursuit.

"To find *persistive* constancy in men."

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night, i. 2.

për-solve, v.t. [Lat. *persolvō*.] To pay completely or thoroughly; to pay in full.

"To be *persolved* & paid within the time of London, by the space of six years."—*Hall's Henry IV.*

për-sôn, 'per soon, per sone, 'per sun, s. [Fr. *personne* = a person, from Lat. *personā* = a mask, espce. one worn by physicians; *per* = through, and *sona* = to sound; Sp. *persona*; Ital. *persona*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. That part in life which one plays.

"No man can long put on *person* and act a part but in evil manners will peep through the corners of his white lace."—*Jeremy Taylor's Types of Satan*.

2. Archbishop French points out that when this old sense of the word is remembered, greatly increased force is given to the statement that God is no respecter of persons. The signification is that God cares not what part in life a person plays—in other words, what office he fills—but how he plays it. (*Select Glossary*.)

2. A human being represented in fiction or on the stage; a character.

"These tables (Cicero pronounced, under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers."—*Baker's On Learning*.

3. External appearance; bodily form or appearance.

"If it assume my noble father's *person*."

Shakspeare's Hamlet, I. 2.

4. Human frame; body; as, cleanly in *person*.

5. A human being; a being possessed of personality; a man, woman, or child; a human creature.

"A fair *person* he was, and fortunate."

Chaucer's C. T., 10, 339.

6. A human being, as distinguished from an animal, or inanimate object.

7. An individual; one; a man.

"This was then the church which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it."—*Person's On the Creed*.

8. A term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead.

"The whole three *persons* are co-eternal together, and co-equal."—*Athanasius's Creed*.

9. The parson or rector of a parish.

II. Gram.: One of the three relations pertaining to a noun or pronoun, and thence also to a verb of which either may stand as the subject, as in the first person the noun represents the speaker, the second that which is spoken to, and the third that which is spoken of.

1. (1) Artificial person:

Law: A corporation or body politic.

(2) *In person*: By one's self; with bodily presence; not by deputy or representative.

për-sôn, v.t. [PERSON, s.] To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to imitate, to personify.

për-sôn a ble, a. [Eng. *person*]; *-able*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. Handsome, graceful; of good appearance.

"Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind."

Spenser's F. Q., III. iv. 5.

2. Fit to be seen.

"The king, his father, so visited with sickness, was not *personable*."—*Hall's Henry VI.*, fo. 13.

II. Law:

1. Able to maintain pleas in court.

2. Having capacity to take anything granted or given.

për-sôn âge, s. [Fr. *personnage*; O. Fr. *personageum* = a dramatic representation.]

1. A character represented.

2. A character assumed.

"The Venetians, naturally grave, have to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*."—*Addison's On Italy*.

3. An individual, a person; espce. a person of note or distinction.

"A comely *personage* of stature tall."

Spenser's F. Q., II. III. 46.

4. External appearance, figure.

"Of what *personage*, and years in he?"—*Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*, I. 5.

për-sôn al, 'per son all, 'per son ell, a. & s. [Fr. *personnel*, from Lat. *personalis*, from *persona* = a mask, a person; Sp. *personal*; Ital. *personale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a person or persons, as distinct from a thing.

2. Of or pertaining to an individual; relating to or affecting an individual; affecting one's own person; affecting one individually.

(Case system *personal* autonomy.—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.)

3. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; pertaining to the body or figure; corporeal; as, *personal* charms.

4. Applied or relating to the person, character, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual, generally used in a disparaging sense; as, *personal* remarks.

5. Using language reflecting on the person, character, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual; as, He is very *personal* in his remarks.

6. Done in person; effected or done by one's self, not through a representative or medium.

"He brought them to *personal* communication."—*Fabian's Chronicle*, vol. ii. (Jan. 1497)

7. Present in person.

"When he was *personal* in the Irish war."

Shakspeare's Henry III., iv. 3

8. *Gram.*: Having the regular modifications of the three persons; denoting or pointing to the person; as, a *personal* verb, a *personal* pronoun.

B. As substantive:

Law: Any movable thing, living or dead; a movable.

1. *Personal Act of Parliament*: An act confined to a particular person or persons; as an act authorizing a person to change his name.

(2) *Personal actions*: [ACTION, s., II. 4. (d)(i)].

personal bond, s.

Sole's Law: A bond which acknowledges the receipt of a sum of money and binds the grantor, his heirs, executors, and successors, to repay the same at a specified term, with a penalty in case of failure, and interest on the sum, while the same remains unpaid.

personal chattels, s. pl.

Law: Goods or movables.

personal diligence or execution, s.

Sole's Law: A process which consists of arrestment, pawning, and imprisonment.

personal equation, s. The correction of personal differences between particular individuals as to exactness in observations with astronomical instruments.

personal-estate, s. Personal property; personality.

personal-identity, s. [IDENTITY, §. (1)]

personal pronoun, s.

Gram.: One of the pronouns denoting a person, as, I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they.

personal property, s.

Law: Movable, chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, furniture, &c., as distinguished from real estate, in land and houses. [REAL.]

personal representatives, s. pl. The executors or administrators of a person deceased.

personal tithes, pl. Tithes paid out of such profits as arise from personal labour, as by trading, handicraft, &c.

personal verb, s.

Gram.: A verb which has, or may have, a person for its nominative.

për-sôn al-ism, s. [Eng. *personal*]; *-ism*.]

The quality or state of being personal; personality.

"The law of libel which curbs the licence and *personality* of the press."—*Jenyngh's Curiousities of Criticism*, p. 58.

për-sôn al i ty, s. [Fr. *personalité*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being personal; direct application or applicability to a person; specific, application or applicability of remark;

bõil, bõy; põt, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün. -tion, -şion = zhün. -cions, -tious, -sions = şhus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

to the person, conduct, manners, or habits of some individual.

There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to comb, which is *personality*. He does not mean to point at individuals—*otherwise*. See 1.

2. A remark reflecting on the person, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual, personal remarks.

He expressed regret that *personality* had been introduced. —*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1855.

3. That which constitutes individuality, that which constitutes an individual a distinct person, existence as a thinking being.

These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought. —*Paley Natural Theology*, ch. XXII.

1. Application limited to certain persons, or classes of persons.

3. Personal qualities, or characteristics. —*Those qualities and personalia in Lovelace*. —*Richardson's Letters*, II, 108.

1. 6. A personage, a person. —It adds to the House of Commons a distinctly original and interesting *personality*. —*Observer*, Dec. 26, 1855.

7. Person, body. —The rest of his *personality* consisted of well evident cast-off bodily clothing. —*Harpers Monthly Rev.*, 1854, p. 7.

II. Law; Personality (q.v.).

• *Personality of laws*: That quality of a law or laws which concerns the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as distinguished from the *validity of laws* (q.v.).

• *për sôn al i za tion*, *s.* [Eng. *personality*; *actus*.] The act or state of personification.

The *personification* probably beginning, every where, in the tradition of some immortally famous for. —*Spencer's Principles of Society*, I, 240.

• *për sôn al ize*, *v.t.* [Eng. *personify*; *act*.] To make personal. —Lichten-braun says they *personify* death. —*Spencer's Principles of Society*, I, 254.

• *për sôn al ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *personally*; *ly*.]

1. In a personal manner; in one's own person; in bodily presence, not by representative or substitute.

He being cited *personally* came not himself, but sent another for him. —*Corston Henry II.*, 1103.

2. With respect to an individual; particularly. —She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. —*Bacon Henry VII.*

3. With regard to personal existence or individuality. —The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal sense. —*Repeal*.

4. As regards one's self; as, *personally* I have no feeling in the matter.

• *për sôn al tÿ*, *s.* [Eng. *personality*; *ty*.]

Law: Personal property, as distinguished from realty (q.v.).

• *Actus in personality*:

Law: An action brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

• *për sô nâ tæ*, *s. pl.* [From pl. of Lat. *personatus*.] [PERSONAL.]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's Natural System, He included under it Figwort, Sesamum, Justicia, Bignonia, Verbenæ, &c. The order was adopted, but with narrower limits, by DeCandolle.

• *për sôn ate*, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *personatus*, pa. ppn. of *persono* = to sound through.] [PERSONATE.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

• 1. To celebrate loudly.

—In folk hymn, or song, so *personating* their gods and idols. —*Milton P. R.*, IV, 341.

2. To represent under a character.

3. To represent by way of similitude; to personify, to typify.

—The English *personate* as a sea-monster. —*Warton's Polyglot*, II, 2, 311 (1).

1. To assume the character, part, or appearance; to act the part of. [H.]

—This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle. —*Bacon Henry VII.*

5. To counterfeit, to feign; to represent or assume falsely or hypocritically.

—Thus have I played with the deities in a person and *personate* with them. —*See personate*.

• 6. To represent falsely, to put on. (With a reflexive pronoun.)

—It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects, in order to —*Seeff*.

7. To act, play, or perform.

—If self, while she lives only, and makes ready to *personate* mortal part. —*Corston*.

8. To describe.

—He shall find him if most fondly *personated*. —*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

II. *Law*: Falsely to represent one's self as another person entitled to a vote at an election, and to vote, or attempt to vote, as such other person.

—Second voter had *personated* other. —*British Telegraph Nov. 7, 1855*.

B. *Latin* *s.*: To play or assume a character or part.

• *për sôn ato*, *v.* [Lat. *personatus* = masked; *persono* = to mask.]

Bot.: The same as MASKED (q.v.).

• *për sôn at er*, *s.* [PERSONATOR.]

• *për sôn a tion*, *s.* [PERSONATION.]

1. *Ord. Law*: The act of personating or counterfeiting falsely the person or character of another.

—This being one of the strongest examples of *personation*, that ever was in order of later times. —*British Henry VII.*, p. 114.

2. *Law*: The act or crime of falsely representing one's self as another person entitled to a vote at an election, or the act of voting, or attempting to vote, in the name or character of another.

—*Personation* is a felony punishable with two years imprisonment, and exposes the voter to be taken into custody on the spot on the information of one of the candidate's personation agents. —*Law Journal*, N. Y., 1855.

• *personation agent*, *s.* A person employed by a candidate at an election to detect cases of attempted personation.

• *për sôn ât or*, *për sôn ât èr*, [Eng. *personate*]; *person*.

1. One who acts or performs.

—Commonly the *personators* of these actions. —*St. John's Miscopos, Hymns*.

2. One who assumes or counterfeits the person or character of another.

• *per sone*, *s.* [PERSON; *s.*]

1. A person.

2. A person.

• *për sôn ê i tÿ*, *s.* [Eng. *personality*; *ty*.] Personality.

—To meditate on the *personality* of God. —*de Witt's Webster*.

• *për sôn èr*, *s.* [PERSON; *s.*] A person; a person.

• *për sôn i fi ant*, *v.* [Eng. *personify*; *ant*.] Personifying. (*Rushan*.)

• *për sôn i fi cã tion*, *s.* [Eng. *personification*; *ctive* and *suff. affix*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of personifying.

2. An embodiment, an impersonation.

—A choice assemblage of rare and splendid scenery and *personifications*. —*Knight's Port. Hist. Eng.*, II, 574.

II. *Rhet.*: A figure of speech, or a species of metaphor which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; personification, as, Confusion heard his voice (*Milton*).

• *për sôn i fy*, *v.t.* [Eng. *personify*; *fy*; Fr. *personifier*, Sp. *personificar*; Ital. *personificare*.]

1. To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being; to represent or treat as endued with life and action, or as possessing the attributes of a living being.

2. To impersonate; to be a personification or embodiment of.

• *për sôn ize*, *v.t.* [Eng. *personize*; *ize*.] To personify.

—Milton has *personized* them and put them into the court of Chaos. —*Richardson*.

• *për sôn nêl*, *s.* [Fr. from *personne* = a person (q.v.).] The persons collectively employed in some service, as the army, navy, civil service, &c., in contradistinction to the *material* of stores, outfit, equipment, &c.

• *për sôo ni ã s*, [Named after C. H. Persoon, author of *Synopsis Plantarum*, &c.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Personiidae (q.v.). Sepals four, with a stamen on the middle of each; style bifidum; fruit a one- or two-celled drupe. There are many species, from Australia and New Zealand. The flowers of *Persoonia persicostachya* treated with boiling water, impart to it a brilliant yellow colour, and might, in the opinion of Lindley, perhaps be utilized as a dye.

• *për sôo ni ãj s*, *pl. adj.* [Mod. Lat. *personatus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -idus*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Proteaceæ, section Nymphetæ.

• *për spêc tive*, *n. & s.* [Fr. *perspectif*, fem. *perspective*, from Lat. *perspectiva* (*vis*) = (the art of) thoroughly inspecting, from *perspicere*, pa. ppn. of *perspicio* = to see through or clearly; *per* = through, and *spicio* = to see; Sp. *perspectiva*.]

A. *As adjective*:

• 1. Pertaining to the science of vision; optic, optical.

• 2. Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optic.

—A *perspective* glass whereby was shewed many strange sights, &c. —*Backlog's Voyages*, II, 277.

3. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A telescope; a glass for viewing objects through.

—But if it tend to danger or dishonour They turn about the *perspective* and show it so little. —*Ben Jonson's Satire*, I, 1.

2. A representation of objects in perspective.

3. A view, a vista.

—The *perspective* of life brightens upon us. —*Goldsmith's Public Learning*, ch. vi.

II. *Rhet.*:

1. The science of representing appearances, and as such is opposed to geometry, which is the science of representing facts. It is founded upon such rules as can be deduced from the facts, which are discovered by looking at objects through a sheet of glass or other transparent medium placed upright between the object and the observer. This is indicated in the etymology of the word. It is found when objects are so looked at that their apparent form is very different from their real one, both as regards shape and distinctness. The portion of the subject which deals with the changes in form is absolutely scientific; it is called Linear Perspective. The changes in distinctness are effected by distance and atmosphere, and differ constantly with different conditions of light and atmosphere. It is the purely artistic side of the science which is called Aerial Perspective, and success in its application depends upon the individual ability of the artist. The chief point with which Linear Perspective has to deal is the apparent diminution in size of objects as they recede from the spectator, a fact which any one can test by observing a long straight stretch of railway. The cross sleepers and the telegraph poles diminish in apparent size to the point of invisibility when they are far off on the horizon. It is the rules which govern such changes as these which are dealt with by Linear Perspective; while the fact that the same telegraph poles, black and brown and yellow when seen close, gradually put on a blue hazy colour as they become more distant is one of the facts dealt with by Aerial Perspective. A practical knowledge of the science is absolutely a necessity for a successful artist.

2. A kind of painting designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like.

• (1) *Isometric perspective*: [ISOMETRIC].

(2) *Oblique (or oblique) perspective*: Where the plane of the picture is supposed to be at an angle to the side of the principal object in the picture, as, for instance, a building.

(3) *Parallel perspective*: Where the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object in the picture.

(4) *Perspective plane*: The surface upon which the objects are delineated, or the picture drawn. It is supposed to be placed vertically between the eye of the spectator and the object. Also termed the plane of projection, or the plane of the picture.

fate, fât, fare, amidst, what, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hère, emcêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pît, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôť, or, wore, wolf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, eüb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê: ey = â: qu = kw.

perspective-glass, *s.* A telescope.

perspective-instrument, *s.* A mechanical contrivance to assist persons in drawing in perspective.

për-spêc-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perspective*; *-ly*.]

1. As through a perspective, or some optical arrangement.

"Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*."—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. According to the rules of perspective.

për-spêc-tô-grâph, *s.* [Eng. *perspectiva*; *-a* connect, and *suff. -graph*.] An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective. The object is placed in front of the eye, which is applied to a small hole. A movable hinged bar is so adjusted as to bring a point between the eye and a certain part of the object. The bar is then folded down and the mark transferred to the paper. A series of such marks affords data for the drawing of the object.

për-spêc-tôg-ra-phÿ, *s.* [PERSPECTOGRAPH.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

për-spêc-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *perspicabilis*, from *perspicere* = to see through, to see clearly.] Discernible, visible.

"The sea . . . without any *perspicable* motion."—*Sir J. Bevelin, Travels*, p. 155.

për-spêc-i-cious, *a.* [Lat. *perspicax*, genit. *perspicatus*, from *perspicere* = to see through, to see clearly.]

1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Quick or sharp of discernment; acute.

"It is as nice and tender in feeling, as if you were *perspicuous* and quick in seeing."—*South, Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 12.

për-spêc-i-cious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perspicacious*; *-ly*.] In a perspicacious manner; with quick sight or discernment.

për-spêc-i-cious-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *perspicacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment; perspicacity.

për-spêc-i-tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *perspicacité*, from Lat. *perspicacitas*, accens. of *perspicacitas*, from *perspicax*, genit. *perspicatus* = sharp-sighted, perspicacious (q.v.); Sp. *perspicacia*; Ital. *perspicacità*.]

1. Sharpness or acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

"Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light."—*Brownie, Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. II.

2. Acuteness or quickness of discernment; sagacity, penetration.

për-spêc-i-cÿ, *s.* [Lat. *perspicax* = perspicacious (q.v.).] Perspicacity, sagacity, acuteness.

"It was a very great mistake in the *perspicacity* of that animal."—*Brownie, Vulgar Errors*, bk. VII, ch. XVIII.

për-spêc-i-ençe (c as sh), *s.* [Lat. *perspicentia*, from *perspicens*, pr. par. of *perspicere*.] [PERSPECTIVE.] The act of looking sharply or closely.

për-spêc-il, **për-spêc-ill**, *s.* [Low Lat. *perspicillum*, from Lat. *perspicere* = to see through.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optical glass; a telescope.

"Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heaven.

With this I'll read a leaf of that small *liber*.

That in a walnut-shell was *descried*, as plainly.

Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate."—*Albion*, l. 3.

për-spêc-i-tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *perspicacité*, from Lat. *perspicacitas*, accens. of *perspicacitas*, from *perspicax* = perspicacious (q.v.); Sp. *perspicacia*; Ital. *perspicacità*.]

1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent; transparency, diaphaneity.

"As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity*, it enjoyeth that most eminently."—*Brownie, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; easiness to be understood; plainness of language; lucidity.

"The *perspicuity* and business of his style have been praised by Prior and Addison."—*Meredith, Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVI.

3. Sharpness or acuteness of discernment; sagacity, perspicacity.

për-spêc-u-ôus, *a.* [Lat. *perspicuus* = transparent, clear, from *perspicere* = to see through; Sp. & Ital. *perspicuo*.] [PERSPECTIVE.]

1. Capable of being seen through; transparent, diaphanous; not opaque.

"From sacred truths *perspicuous* emerge."—*Beaumont, Bonwell's Field*.

2. Clear to the mental vision; easily understood; free from obscurity or ambiguity; lucid, plain.

3. Using plain or lucid language; not obscure or ambiguous.

"The artist, to give vivid perceptions, must be *perspicuous* and concise."—*Goldsmith, Polite Conversation*, ch. vii.

për-spêc-u-ôus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perspicuous*; *-ly*.] In a perspicuous manner; clearly, plainly, lucidly; without obscurity or ambiguity; in a manner easy to be understood.

për-spêc-u-ôus-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *perspicuous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

për-spêr-a-bil-i-tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *perspirable*.] The quality or state of being perspirable.

për-spêr-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.); Sp. *perspirable*; Ital. *perspirabile*.]

1. Capable of being perspired, or emitted by the pores of the skin.

"The annus is a general investment, containing the ambrosial or thin serosity *perspirable* through the skin."—*Brownie, Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. XXI.

2. Perspiring, emitting perspiration.

"Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*."—*Bacon*.

për-spêr-â-te, *v.t.* [Lat. *perspiratus*, pr. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] To perspire.

"I *perspire* from head to heel."—*Thackeray, Carmen Lilliane*.

për-spêr-â-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perspirationem*, acc. of *perspiration*, from *perspiratus*, pr. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.); Ital. *perspirazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. The act of breathing out; the act of emitting breath.

"Our spirits leisurely pass away by insensible *perspiration*."—*Moré, Treatise of the Soul*, bk. III, ch. IV.

2. The act or state of perspiring. [II.]

"[H] very soon throws the person exposed to its action into a violent *perspiration*."—*Encyc. Italy*, vol. II, ch. XI.

3. That which is perspired or emitted by the pores of the skin.

II. *Physiology*:
1. *Human*: Watery matter "breathed out," or made to expire from the system by means of the pores in the skin. It is more copious than the matter sent forth from the lungs by respiration, averaging eleven grains per minute against seven from the lungs. The quantity varies greatly, and is affected by the amount of heat or dryness in the atmosphere, by the fluid drunk, by the exercise taken, by the relative activity of the kidneys, by medicine, &c. The relative proportions of sensible and insensible perspiration also vary; and sometimes, when, seeing drops on our skin, we believe that we are perspiring copiously, the increase is chiefly in the sensible kind, not in the total amount. Less than two per cent. of solid matter is contained in the watery vapour. The chief ingredients are: sodium chloride, formic, acetic, butyric, and perhaps propionic, caproic, and caprylic acids; neutral fats, cholesterine, nitrogen, &c. In acute Bright's disease urea is also present, and imparts a urinous odour to the vapour passing off from the system. Besides keeping the skin in a healthy, moist condition, and acting as a refrigerator, perspiration takes its share in carrying off superfluous or noxious matter from the system. If stopped, morbid consequences are sure, sooner or later, to ensue.

2. *Compar.*: The horse perspires freely all over the body; the pig does so on the snout; the cat chiefly on the sole of the feet; the dog from the same part, but not to the same extent. Rabbits, and the Rodentia generally, appear not to sweat at all. (*Foster, Physiol.*)

3. *Vegetable*: Used also of the transudation of water through pores of plants. According to Hales, the perspiration of plants is proportionately seventeen times as copious as that of animals.

për-spêr-a-tive, *a.* [Lat. *perspiratus*, pr. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] Pertaining to perspiration; employed in perspiration; causing perspiration; perspirative.

"The air that gets through the *perspiratory* ducts into the blood."—*Cheyne, Health & Long Life*, § 6

perspiratory glands, *s. pl.* [SWEATGLANDS.]

për-spêr, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *perspire* = to breathe or respire all over; *per* = completely, and *spira* = to breathe.]

A. *Intransitive*:
1. To breathe or blow gently through.

"What gentle winds *perspire*?"—*Herbert, Respiration*, p. 219.

2. To be evacuated or excreted through the cuticular pores.

"A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*."—*Brownie, Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. VII.

3. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the cuticular pores; to sweat, as, He *perspires* freely.

B. *Trans.*: To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to excrete through pores.

"Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine."—*Smollett*.

për-spêr-ô-lic, *a.* [Etim. doubtful; per haps from pref. *per-*; Mod. Lat. *spiratus*.] Eng. (*hydrô*)(*o*), and *suff. -lic*.] (See compound)

perspiroylie acid, *s.* [SALICYLIC ACID.]

për-spêr-â-tion, *v.t.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *stand*.] To understand.

"Say what is your will, that I may *perstand*."—*Poole, Cyprian & Chrysost.*, l. 1.

për-strêp-êr-ôus, *a.* [Lat. *perstreperus* = to make a great noise; *per* = thoroughly, and *strepeo* = to make a noise.] Noisy, obstreperous.

"You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box."—*Ford*.

për-stric-tive, *a.* [Lat. *perstringens*, pr. par. of *perstringo* = to perstringe (q.v.).] Compressing, binding.

"They make no *perstringent* or invective stroke against it."—*Gooden, Tears of the Church*, p. 33.

për-string-e, *v.t.* [Lat. *perstringo* = to land, to graze, or touch upon.]

1. To graze; to touch lightly.

2. To touch upon; to criticize.

"Judiciously both observed and *perstringed*, by the learned author."—*Cadworth, Intellectual System*, p. 144.

për-suad-a-ble (u as w), *a.* [Eng. *persuadable*; *-able*.] Possible to be persuaded.

për-suad-a-ble-nêss (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuadable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being persuadable; a compliant disposition.

"Showing her *persuadableness*."—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. XVIII.

për-suad-a-ble (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *persuadably*; *-ly*.] In a persuadable manner; so as to be persuaded.

për-suad-e (u as w), **per-swade**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *persuader*, from Lat. *persuadere* = to advise thoroughly, to persuade; *per* = thoroughly, and *suadeo* = to recommend; Sp. *persuadir*; Ital. *persuadere*.]

A. *Transitive*:
I. *Of things*:
1. To commend (as an opinion or statement) to reception; to urge as true; to accredit.

"Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the Kingdom of God."—*ACTS*, viii.

2. To commend (as an action, line of conduct, &c.) to adoption; to recommend, to advise, to advocate.

"Letters are but feeble instruments to *persuade* so great a thing."—*Norment, Church of our Father*, p. 194.

3. It was formerly followed by *to* or the dative of the person advised.

"That it should be *persuaded* your majesty, that we have not that care that becometh."—*Burton, Hist. Brit.* (ed. 1855), v. 277.

II. *Of persons*:
1. To move or influence by appeals to one's feelings or imagination; to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation. (The idea of success, complete or partial, is implied.)

"Reasoning with him, or *persuading* him, or *treating* him."—*Mull, Liberty*, p. 9.

bôil, bôy; pèut, jôvl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. Ing. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhùn; -çion, -çion = çhùn. -cious, tious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, dle, &c. -bel, del

- 2. To induce; to gain over (to an action or line of conduct).
"Mr. Tryon might be persuaded to lodge with you."
Book of the Court of the King's Bench
- 3. With *from* or *against*: To dissuade.
"Persuade him from any further act."
Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI., v. 3
- 4. With *into*: To gain over to an act or course.
"To persuade the lady into a private marriage."
Miss M. Barrington, I, 121
- 5. With *out of*: To win over from an opinion or belief.
"We would persuade her out of these notions."
Lady Eulster, in Ellen Middleton, I, 131
- 6. To convince; to plead with.

- 7. *E. perswade, sp. come, &c.* being suppressed: To draw, to entice.
"Persuading my clients away from me."
6. Elot's Court Life, I, 222
- 8. *To give or possess*: To feel assured; to believe firmly; to be convinced.
"She is persuaded I will marry her."
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1

B. Intransitive:

- 1. To use persuasion; to reason or plead in favour of anything.
"Well she can persuade."
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1
- * **C** It was formerly followed by *with*.
"Twenty merchants . . . have all persuaded with him."
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2
- * 2. To prevail; to have influence or weight.
"This style would persuade with them."
Letter in Bushy Park, Hist. Coll., v. 19

*** per suade (u as w), s.** [PERSTADE, v.] An appeal to the feelings or interests; a persuasion of persuading.
"Won by thy persuades."
Soliman & Perseda, iv.

per suad-ed (u as w), pa. part. of **A.** [PERSTADE, v.]
* **per suad-ed-ly (u as w), adv.** [Eng. *persuaded*; *-ly*.] In a persuaded manner; assuredly.
"In our own, surely, lay most *persuadedly*."
Ferd. (Amintola)

* **per suad-ed-ness (u as w), s.** [Eng. *persuaded*; *-ness*.] The state of being persuaded; a feeling of certainty.
"From a *persuadateness* that nothing can be a greater happiness."
R. Hoyle, Seraphic Love, v.

per suad-er (u as w), s. [Eng. *persuader*]; *-er*.
1. One who or that which persuades.
"Hunger and thirst at once,
Powerful *persuaders*, quickened at the scent."
Milton, P. L., ix. 587- 2. (*Pl.*) A slang term for spurs or pistols.
"All right," replied Toby "The *persuaders*!"
Ingleton, Oliver Twist, ch. xxii

* **per suad-er (u as w), s.** Lat. *persuadus*, pa. part. of *persuadere* = to persuade (q.v.). A persuading; a persuasion.
"What say you unto my *persuaders*?"
Two Angry Women, in Dodsley, vii. 37

* **per suad-ibil-ity (u as w), s.** [Eng. *persuadible*; *-ity*.] Capability of being persuaded; persuadability.
"Persuadability or the act of being persuaded is a work of men's own."
Baldyorth, Saving of Souls, p. 39

* **per suad-ible (u as w), a.** [Fr. from Lat. *persuadibilis*, from *persuadus*, pa. part. of *persuadere* = to persuade (q.v.); Ital. *persuadibile*.]
1. Capable of being persuaded; open to persuasion or reasoning.
"It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuadible*."
Government of the Tongue- 2. To be commanded for acceptance; credible, plausible.
"The latter opinion is in itself *persuadible*."
Jackson, On the Creed, ix. 36
- 3. Capable of persuading; having power to persuade; persuasive.
"Persuadible reasons of man's wit."
Bate, Works, p. 39

per suad-ible-ness (u as w), s. [Eng. *persuadible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being persuadable; persuasibility.
* **per suad-ible-ly (u as w), * per-swaad-ible-ly, adv.** [Eng. *persuadible*]; *-ly*.
1. Persuasively.
"This man did not speak under reformation as many there did, but . . . *persuasively* and *persuasibly*, as ever I heard any."
Fox, Martyrs, iii. 1553- 2. So as to be open to persuasion.

per suā-šion (u as w), per swā-šion, s. [Fr. *persuasion*, from Lat. *persuasionem*, acc. of *persuasio* = a persuading, from *persuadere*, pa. part. of *persuadere* = to persuade (q.v.); Sp. *persuasión*; Ital. *persuasione*.]
1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing or pleading with any one by appealing to their feelings or imagination, or by reasoning of arguments; advice.
"One woman by the inconstant waked *persuasions* of these perverse counselors."
Joyce, Expansion of Daniel, ch. vi.- 2. The power or quality of persuading; persuasibleness.
"Is it possible that my deserts to you can lack *persuasion*?"
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4
- 3. The inducement presented for a belief or course of action; a persuasive.
"A sufficient *persuasion* to all that the prince was murdered."
Hist. of Persians, I, 42

1. The quality or state of being persuaded.
"Conviction denotes the beginning, and *persuasion* the continuance of assent."
Tucker, Light of Nature, l. 136- 2. That of which one is persuaded or convinced; a settled or firm belief or conviction.
"My firm *persuasion* is, at least sometimes,
That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes."
Cooper, Hope, 365
- 6. A creed or belief; a party belonging or adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions.
"He was of the Hebrew *persuasion*."
A. Trollope, Orley Farm, ch. xii.

per suā-šive (u as w), v. & s. [Fr. *persuasif*, fem. *persuasive*, as if from a Lat. *persuasivus*, from *persuadere*, pa. part. of *persuadere* = to persuade (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *persuasivo*.]
A. As adj.: Tending to persuade; having the power or quality of persuading; having influence on the passions; winning.
"And steel well-temper'd, and *persuasive* gold."
Pope, Homer, Iliad vi. 62

B. As subst.: Anything employed to persuade; that which persuades or influences the feelings, mind, or passions.
"Deduce a strong *persuasive* to carry us along."
Waxemetry, Blind Guide Forsaken, p. 45

* **per suā-šive-ly (u as w), adv.** [Eng. *persuasive*; *-ly*.] In a persuasive manner; in such a manner as to persuade; convincingly.
"The serpent wise . . . with me
Persuasively both so prevail'd that I
Have also tasted."
Milton, P. L., ix. 673

* **per suā-šive-ness (u as w), s.** [Eng. *persuasive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being persuasive; power to persuade or influence the mind by arguments, entreaty, &c.
"The *persuasiveness* of his battery."
Fuller, Church Hist., iii. 11

* **per suā-šor-y (u as w), v.** [Low Lat. *persuasorius*, from Lat. *persuadere*, pa. part. of *persuadere* = to persuade (q.v.).] Having power to persuade; persuasive.
"Neither is this *persuasory*."
Brownie, Valpar Errours, bk. iv. ch. v.

* **per-sue', s.** [PERSUITE, a track].
"By the great *persue* which she there perceiv'd."
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 28

per-sul-phide, s. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphide* (q.v.).]
Chem. (Pl.): Bodies having the composition of carbonic ethers in which the oxygen is either wholly or partly replaced by sulphur, e.g., diethyl-trithiocarbonate = (C₂H₅)₂S₃.

per-sul-pho-cy-ān-ic, a. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphocyanic*.] Derived from or containing sulphocyanic acid.
persulphocyanic acid, s.
Chem.: C₂H₂N₂S₃ = C₂H₂S₃. An acid discovered by Wöhler in 1821, and prepared by mixing a saturated aqueous solution of potassium sulphocyanate with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow crystalline powder, inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether. The persulphocyanates are very unstable, being gradually changed into the sulphocyanates.

per-sul-pho-cy-ān-ō-ğen, s. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphocyanogen*.]
Chem.: C₂N₂HS₃ = C₂HS₃. Cyanogen sulphide. An orange-yellow powder produced by the action of chlorine or boiling dilute nitric acid on aqueous potassium sulphocyanate. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in strong sulphuric

acid, from which it is precipitated, unchanged, by water. When heated it gives off sulphide of carbon and free sulphur, leaving a residue of hydromellone.

* **per-sul-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *persultatus*, pa. part. of *persultare* = to leap through; *per* = through, and *sulto* = to leap.]
Med.: Exudation, as of blood in the form of dew on the surface of the skin; sweating of blood.

* **per-sway, v. t.** [Prob. formed in imitation of *essayer* (q.v.).] To soften, to mitigate, to allay, to assuage.

per't, * peart, perte, v. & s. [Apparently two words appear under this form: one = Fr. *ouvert* (Lat. *apertus*) = open, evident; the other = Wel. *perl* = smart, spruce, pert; *per* = trim, *perca* = to trim, to smarten.] [Perk, a.]

- A. As adjective:**
 - 1. (From Fr. *ouvert*): Open evident, plain.
"Or give or pert if any be."
Spenser, Shepherds Calendar, Sept
 - 2. Spiritly, lively, brisk, alert.
"Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth."
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, l. 3
 - * **Pert** is still in use in many parts of England = lively, brisk; applied both to persons and things. Cider, when bright and sparkling, is said to be *perit*.
 - 3. Saucy, forward, bold, impudent.
"Soon see your wish fulfill'd in either child,
The pert made penter, and the tame made wild."
Cooper, Two Years, 345
 - * 4. Of good appearance.
- B. As subst.:** A saucy, pert, or forward person.

* **per't, v. i.** [PERT, a.] To behave with pertness or sauciness; to be saucy or pert.
"Hagar perted against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superior."
Bishop Gauden

per-tain, * par-tene, * per-tein, * per-teyne, v. i. [O. Fr. *partenir* = to pertain, from Lat. *partineo* = to be thoroughly, and *teneo* = to hold; Ital. *partenere*; Sp. *partenecer*; Port. *partenecer*.]
1. To belong; to be the property, right, privilege, or appurtenance of; to appertain. (Followed by *to* or *unto*.)
"Honours that *pertain* unto the crown of France."
Shakespeare, Henry V., v. 4- 2. To be the duty of.
- 3. To have relation to; to relate to; to have bearing on or reference to; to refer.
"It imports this general notion of *pertaining* to or being affected with."
Wilkins, Real Character, pt. iii, ch. 1

per-te-liche, adv. [PERTLY.]
* **per-ter-ē-brā-tion, s.** [Lat. *per* = through, and *terebatio* = a boring; *terebro* = to bore.] The act of boring through.
perth-ite, s. [Named after Perth, Canada, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A flesh-red variety of Orthoclase (q.v.), with an aventurine play of colour caused by the inclusion of innumerable minute crystalline scales of Goethite (q.v.). It is interlaminate with grayish-white Albite.

per-tin-ā-cious, a. [Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = very tenacious; *per* = thoroughly, and *tenax* = tenacious (q.v.); Fr. & Ital. *pertinax*; Sp. & Port. *pertinaz*.]
1. Adhering firmly and stubbornly to any opinion or design; persistent and resolute in the carrying out of any thing begun; obstinate, persevering.
"The government had far more arduous and more *pertinacious* enemies."
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xii.- 2. Resolute, constant, steady, persevering.
"Their *pertinacious* and incurable obstinacy."
Milton, Apol. for Smectonius
- 3. Unceasing, constant, lasting.
"Consumes the hours in *pertinacious* woe,
Which sheds no tears."
Gloucester, The Athenian

* **per-tin-ā-cious-ly, adv.** [Eng. *pertinacious*; *-ly*.] In a pertinacious manner; obstinately, persistently, stubbornly.
"Disputes with men, *pertinaciously* obstinate in their principles, are, of all others, the most irksome."
Hume, Principles of Morals, §. 1

* **per-tin-ā-cious-ness, s.** [Eng. *pertinacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pertinacious; pertinacity.
"Feeling lest the *pertinaciousness* of her mistress's sorrows should cause her evil to revert."
Taylor, Holy Dymph, ch. v., §. 7

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sīrc, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mute, eub, cure, unite, eūr, hēr, fūll; try, Sýrian, æ, ø = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

për-tin-âc-î-tî-y, * per-tin-ae-i-tie, s. [Fr. *pertinacité*, from Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = pertinacious (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinate or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy, stubbornness, persistence. His asperity and his pertinacity had made him conspicuous. —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI. 2. Resolution, constancy.

*për-tin-a-cý, *per-tin-a-cie, s. [Lat. *pertinacia*, from *pertinax* = pertinacious (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *pertinacia*.] The quality or state of being pertinacious, pertinacity. "An I. with a pertinacity unmatched. For new recruits of danger watch'd." —Butler: *Reduèct*, II, 3.

*përt-in-ate, n. [PERTINACIOUS.] Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate. "Oh how *pertinate* and *stye* are the nosogly flowers and set makers in their own wycked laves to be censured." —Joye: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. VI.

*përt-in-ate-lý, adv. [Eng. *pertinate*; -ly.] Pertinaciously, obstinately. "When they defended *pertinaciously* of the enemies of the gospel." —Joye: *Exp. of Daniel*, ch. XII.

përt-in-ençe, përt-in-en-cý, s. [Eng. *pertinent*(s); -er, -cy.] The quality or state of being pertinent, apposite or suitable; appositiveness, fitness. "To produce many [testimonies] which evidently have no force or pertinency." —Barrow: *On the Pope's Supremacy*, sup. 1.

përt-in-ent, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *pertinens*, pr. par. of *pertinere* = to pertain (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *pertinente*.] A. As adjective: 1. Regarding, belonging, concerning, appertaining. "Anything *pertinent* unto faith and religion." —Hooker: *Eccles. Polity* 2. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just or apposite to the purpose; appropriate, fit, suitable, not foreign. "Their *pertinent* and plain manner of discourse." —North: *Plutarch*, p. 950. B. As substantive: *Suits Law*. A part of anything; a term used in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts*; as, lands are disposed with *parts* and *pertinents*.

përt-in-ent-lý, adv. [Eng. *pertinent*; -ly.] In a pertinent or apposite manner; appositely; to the purpose. "If we speak *pertinently* to their case." —Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 14.

*përt-in-ent-nëss, s. [Eng. *pertinent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pertinent; pertinency; appositiveness.

*përt-ing-ent, a. [Lat. *pertingens*, pr. par. of *pertingo* = to touch, to reach to; *per* = completely, and *tango* = to touch.] Reaching to, or touching completely.

përt-lý, *përt-liche, adv. [Eng. *pert*, a.; -ly.] 1. Openly. (*Morte Artour*, fo. 84.) 2. Briskly, smartly. 3. Saucily, forwardly. "Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town." —Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, IV, 5.

përt-nëss, s. [Eng. *pert*; -ness.] 1. Briskness, smartness, liveliness, sprightliness; without force or dignity. "His natural humour turns to *pertness*, and for read will be obliged to substitute vivacity." —Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 1. (Introd.) 2. Sauciness, forwardness. "She never knew the city damsel's art Whose frothy *pertness* charms the vacant heart." —Fletcher: *The Shipwreck*, I.

*përt-tran-si-ent, a. [Lat. *pertrensans*, pr. par. of *pertrenso* = to cross over; *per* = through, and *tranko* = to cross.] [TRANSIENT.] Passing over or through.

*per-triehe, s. [PARTRIDGE.]

*per-tuis-ane, s. [PARTIZAN.]

për-turb, *per-turbe, v.t. [Fr. *perturber*, from Lat. *perturbare* = to disturb greatly; *per* = thoroughly, and *turbo* = to disturb; Sp. & Port. *perturbar*; Ital. *perturbare*.] 1. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate; to cause trouble. "So that none should issue out from thence to *perturbe* and vraye out byn his realme or people." —Hall: *Henry VII.*, (an. 17.)

2. To confuse; to put out of order or regularity; to disorder. "The accession or accession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibrium of either hemisphere." —Browne.

*për-turb-a-bil-î-tý, s. [Eng. *perturbable*(s); -ity.] The quality or state of being perturbable, or liable to disturbance.

*për-turb-a-ble, a. [Eng. *perturb*; -able.] Liable to be perturbed, disturbed, or agitated.

*për-turb-ançe, s. [Lat. *perturbans*, pr. par. of *perturba* = to perturb (q.v.).] Disturbance; perturbation. "By war and general *perturbation* in the our realme." —Grafton: *Chronicle*, Henry III, (an. 47).

*për-turb-ate, v. [Lat. *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturba* = to perturb (q.v.).] Perturbed, disquieted, agitated.

*për-turb-ate, v.t. [PERTURBATE, a.] To perturb; to disturb; to agitate. "Hath then no force his bliss to *perturbate*." —Milton: *Immort. of the Soul*, III, l. 14.

për-tür-bā-tion, *per-tur-ba-cion, *per-tür-bā-cy-on, s. [Lat. *perturbationem*, acc. of *perturbatio* = a disturbing, from *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.); Sp. *perturbacion*; Ital. *perturbazione*.] I. Ordinary Language: 1. The act of perturbing, disturbing, or agitating. 2. The state of being perturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation; espec. agitation or restlessness of mind; loss or absence of peace of mind. "It hath its original from much grief; and *perturbation* of the brain." —Shakespeare: *2 Henry IV.*, l. 2. 3. A cause of disquiet or agitation. "That wretched Anne, thy wife." —Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, v. 2.

II. Astron.: Any disturbance or irregularity in the movement of a planet in its orbit. Every heavenly body, by the law of gravitation, possesses an attractive power over every other one. When, therefore, the orbits of any two approach, each causes a *perturbation* in the movement of the other. (NEPTUNE.)

III. Magnetic *perturbation*: Irregular deflection of the magnetic needle. This may be produced by earthquakes, by volcanic eruptions, by the aurora borealis, &c.

†për-tür-bā-tion-al, a. [Eng. *perturbation*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the perturbation of the planets. "That very delicate and obscure part of the *perturbation* theory." —Herschel: *Astronomy* (ed. 1850), p. viii.

për-tür-bā-tive, a. [Eng. *perturbat*(s); -ive.] Tending to disturb, or make irregular; disturbing. "The *perturbative* action on Uranus." —Herschel: *Astron.* (ed. 1850), p. viii.

*për-tür-bā-tör, s. [Lat., from *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturba* = to perturb (q.v.); Fr. *perturbateur*.] One who causes perturbation, disturbance, or commotion.

*për-tür-bā-trix, s. [Lat.] A woman who causes perturbation, disturbance, or commotion.

*per-turbe, v.t. [PERTURB.]

për-türbed, p.t. par. or a. [PERTURB.]

për-türb-éd-lý, adv. [Eng. *perturbed*; -ly.] Restlessly; in an agitated or perturbed manner. "It wanders *perturbedly* through the halls and galleries of the memory." —Lytton: *Zanoni*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

*për-türb-ër, s. [Eng. *perturb*; -er.] The same as PERTURBATOR (q.v.). "The *perturber* of him and his whole realme." —Hall: *Henry VII.*, (an. 13).

për-tü-sār-î-a, s. [Lat. *pertus(us)* = perforated; fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.] Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Endocarpei. Several perithecia are stuck together in wart-like processes. *Pertusaria communis* is very common on the trunks of trees.

për-tü-säte, a. [Lat. *pertus(us)*; Eng. suff. -ate.] Bot.: Pierced at the apex.

për-tüse, përt-üséd, a. [Lat. *pertusus*, pa. par. of *pertundo* = to beat through, to bore through; *per* = through, and *tundo* = to beat.]

*1. *Upl. Lang.*: Bored, punched, pierced with holes. 2. *Bot.*: Having slits or holes, as a leaf.



*për-tü-sion, s. [PERTUSED-LEAF.] 1. The act of piercing, boring, or punching; perforation. 2. A hole made by punching or perforation. "An empty pot, without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusious* be made in the pot." —Barrow: *Nat. Hist.*, § 170.

për-tüs-säl, a. [Med. Lat. *pertussis*(s); Eng. suff. -al.] Pathol.: Of or belonging to the whooping cough. There is a *pertussis* glycosuria. (*Linnæus: Pract. of Med.*, 1, 207.)

për-tüs-sis, s. [Lat. *per*, intens., and *tussis* = a cough.] Med.: The whooping cough (q.v.).

pë-rü-ke, s. [Fr. *peruque*, from Ital. *perucca* (O. Ital. *perucca*); Sp. *peruca*; Port. *peruca* = a wig, from Lat. *peru* = hair.] [PERU WIG.] A wig; a periwig, a peruke. "she determined how a gentleman's coat must be cut, how long his *peruke* must be." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

*pë-rü-ke, v.t. [PERUKE, s.] To wear a peruke; to dress with a peruke.

për-üle, s. [Lat. *perula* = a little bag, dimin. from *pera* = a bag, a wallet.] Botany: 1. A scaly covering of a leaf bud. 2. A projection formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals in the flowers of orchids.

*për-ü-quer-î-an (qu as k), a. [Eng. *peruke*; -erian.] Of or pertaining to perukes or wigs.

pë-rü-ric, a. [Eng. *Peru*; r connect., and suff. -ic.] Derived from *peru* from Peru. **peruric-acid, s.** Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}N_{2}O_{8}H_{2}O$ (?). Obtained by gently heating guanine with a mixture of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is inodorous and tasteless, and crystallizes in shortened prisms with rhombic base.

pë-rüş-al, pë-rüş-al, s. [Eng. *perus*(s); -al.] 1. Careful examination or view. "The jury after a short *perusal* of the staff declared their opinion . . . that the substance of the staff was British oak." —Titter. 2. The act of reading over or perusing.

pë-rüşe, pë-rüşe, v.t. [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it a compound of *per* and *use*. Woodcock refers it to Lat. *peruso*, intens. of *peruso* = to see through; *per* = thoroughly, and *uso* = to see.] 1. To examine, to survey; to observe carefully. "March by us: that we may *peruse* the men." —Shakespeare: *2 Henry IV.*, IV, 2. To read over or through; to read with care or attention. "Peruse this writing here, and then shalt know The treason." —Richard III., v. 3.

pë-rüş-ër, pë-rüş-ër, s. [Eng. *perus*(s); -er.] One who peruses; one who reads or observes. "Fit the variety of phrases and gusts of *perusers*." —Gilbert: *Lily's Grammar*, (Pref.)

*Pë-rü-sine, s. [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Peru; a Peruvian. "The American, the *Peruvians*, and the very famous ball." —Pittouhan: *English Poets*, bk. 1, ch. v.

Pë-rü-vi-an, a. & s. [Fr. *Péruvien*; Sp. *Peruviano*.] A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Peru, or country in South America. B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Peru.

Peruvian-balsam, s. 1. Bot. & Comm.: The balsam flowing from incisions in the trunk of *Myrtilloperon Peruv.* It is a thick, viscid, almost opaque, balsam.

... with a reddish line, and translucent ... than layers; its odour fragrant, ... but aromatic. It is brought from ... Savador, in South America.

2. *P. ...* It is used as a stimulant and expectorant in chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, also to arrest excessive discharges from the urethra, and as an external application to stimulate bedsores and unhealthy ulcers. (P. 10.)

Peruvian bark, s. [CINCHONA-BARK.]

Peruvian cinnamon, s. [*C. ...*] Cinnamon obtained from *C. ...*

Peruvian province, s.
One of the provinces established as a guide in dealing with the Mollusca. It consists of the coasts of Peru and Chili, from Callao to Valparaiso, and the island of Juan Fernandez.

pē rû vin, s. [Eng. *Peruvia*; -in (*Chem.*), [RUSSE: ALCOHOL, SYRONE].]

pēr vādē, v.t. [Lat. *pervado*, from *per* = through, and *vado* = to go; allied to Eng. *void* (v.).]

1. To go or pass through; to permeate.
The disorderly style *pervades* the pores in all the arterial perforated shews. — *Blackmore: Creation*
2. To pass or spread throughout the whole extent of; to extend or be diffused throughout; to permeate.
"The bliss of heavenly soul *pervades*." — *Cooper: Louis, from fiction*

***pēr vā ſion, s.** [Lat. *pervasio*, from *per* = through, pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.).] The act of pervading or passing through or throughout a thing.
By the *pervasion* of a foreign body — *Boyle: Works*, i. 252.

***pēr vā sive, u.** [Lat. *pervasus*, pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.).] Tending or having the power or quality to pervade.
"That exquisite something, that style, ... everywhere *per vasa* and nowhere emphatic" — *Lowell: Young man's looks*, p. 175.

***pēr vēnē, v.t.** [Lat. *pervenio*; *per* = through, and *venē* = to come.] To happen, to arise, to result.

pēr vēt, u. [Fr. *perverts*, from Lat. *pervertis*, pa. par. of *pervertis* = to overturn, to turn *per* = thoroughly, and *vertis* = to turn; Sp. *pervertis*; Ital. *pervertis*.]

1. Turned aside from the right; distorted; turned to evil; perverted.
"The only riches in a world *pervertis*." — *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 70
2. Unbriely, unpropitious, unfortunate, untoward.
In the *pervertis* vent that I foresaw — *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1: 7
3. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn, untractable.
"But that haughty and *perverse* nature could be content with being, but absolute dominion — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. *Verb.* Against the weight of evidence, or contrary to the direction of the judge.
"The chief defendant was driven to ask the jury to disregard all the evidence, and find what is commonly called a *perverse* verdict, in accordance with sentiment" — *Standard*, Nov. 9, 1855.

perverse verdict, s.
Verb. A verdict in which the jury refuse to follow the direction of the judge on a point of law. (*Wharton*.)

***per-versed, *per-ver-sid, u.** [Lat. *pervertis*, pa. par. of *pervertis*.] Turned away (v.).
With *reverted* eyes beheld the wayward road about — *Boyer: Argyl.*, *Scand.*

***pēr vēs-ēd lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *perversely*; *ly*.] In a perverse manner; perversely.

pēr-verse-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *perverse*; *ly*.] In a perverse manner; with perverseness; stubbornly, obstinately.
"Perversely by folly beguiled" — *Cooper: Guyon, Scenes Favourable to Meditation*

pēr vērsē nēss, s. [Eng. *perverse*; *nēss*.] 1. The quality or state of being perverse; obstinacy, stubbornness, perversity.

"Virtue hath some *perverse* course; for she will Neither believe her good nor others ill" — *Shakespeare: To the Countess of Bedford*

2. Pervasion, corruption.

pēr vēr slon, s. [Lat. *pervertis*, from *per* = through, pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.); Fr. *pervertis*; Ital. *pervertis*.]

1. The act of perverting or turning from the right or the truth; a diverting from the proper or true intent, obj. et. or use; a turning or applying to an unauthorized or improper end or use.

2. *Sp.*: The act of forsaking the true for a false religion; the act or state of becoming a convert from the truth.
"Before his *pervertis* to Rome (he) built, at his own cost, several churches which now belong to the Establishment" — *Barry: Chronology*, Feb. 5, 1865

3. Perverseness, perversity; obstinate persistence in what is wrong.
"Then shall you prove my *pervertis* first, before you condemn me on your own suspicion" — *Fox: Martyrs*, p. 132.

pēr vēr sŷ tŷ, s. [Fr. *pervertis*, from Lat. *pervertis*, accus. of *pervertis*, from *pervertis*, pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.).] The quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.
"Some strange *pervertis* of thought, That sway'd him onward with a secret guide" — *Baron: Lays*, i. 17.

***pēr vēr-sive, u.** [Lat. *pervertis*, pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.).] Tending to pervert, corrupt, or distort.

pēr vērt, v.t. & i. [Fr. *pervertis*, from Lat. *pervertis* = to overturn, to turn; Sp. *pervertis*; Port. *pervertis*; Ital. *pervertis*.] [PERVERSE.]

- A. Transitive:**
1. To turn aside; to turn another way; to avert, to divert.
"Let's follow him and *pervert* the present wrath He hath against himself" — *Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, ii. 4
 2. To turn from the right; to lead astray; to corrupt.
"He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve, Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit" — *Milton: P. L.*, v. 3
 3. To distort from the true end or purpose; to turn from the proper use; to misapply; to put to improper use.
"Perverts best things To worst abuse, or to their meanest use" — *Milton: P. P.*, iv. 26
- B. Intransitive:** To become a convert; to go wrong; to take a wrong course.

pēr vērt, s. [PERVERT, v.] One who has been perverted; one who has forsaken the true for a false religion; the opposite to *convert*. It is a relative term, and, of course, implies that the creed or doctrine of the speaker is right, and that adopted by the pervert wrong.
"That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France" — *Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, v.

pēr vērt-ēr, s. [Eng. *pervert*; *ēr*.] One who perverts; one who turns things from their true or proper use, intent, or object; one who distorts, misapplies, or misinterprets.
"The Pyrrhonists and the egoists, and other philosophical *perverters* of the truth." — *Stewart: Philos. Essays*, essay ii, ch. 1.

***pēr vērt-i ble, u.** [Eng. *pervert*; *ible*.] Capable of being perverted; liable to be perverted.
"Aristes ... *pervertible* to faction." — *Diceman: Gundbert*, (Pref.)

***pēr vēs-tŷ gātē, v.t.** [Lat. *pervestigatus*, pa. par. of *pervestigare* = to trace or track out thoroughly; *per* = thoroughly, and *vestigare* = to trace; [VESTIGE.] To find out by careful search or enquiry; to investigate thoroughly.

***pēr vēs-tŷ gā tion, s.** [Lat. *pervestigatio*, from *pervestigatus*, pa. par. of *pervestigare* = to investigate (q.v.).] Diligent enquiry; thorough search or investigation.
"The *pervestigation* of true and genuine feet ... more firm or certain to be relied on." — *Chillingworth: Tr. of Protestants*.

***pēr-vŷ al, u.** [Lat. *pervisus* = pervious (q.v.), admitting of passage.] Pervious, transparent, clear.
"And yet all *pervis* enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them." — *Happian: Boomer*; *Real* xiv.

***pēr vi al lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pervis*; *ly*.] In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently.

"Which he doth, regarding his understanding reader's eyes may, sharp than not to see *pervis*ly through them." — *Boyer: Boomer*, *Real* xiv.

***pēr vi cā cious, u.** [Lat. *pervisus*, gent. *pervisus*.] Very obstinate or stubborn; wilfully contrary or perverse.

"Why should you be so *pervisious* now, Pug?" — *Boyer: Lumbach*, vi. 1.

***pēr vi cā cious lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pervis*; *ly*.] In a pervicious manner; stubbornly, perversely; with wilful obstinacy.

***pēr-vŷ cā cious nēss, s.** [Eng. *pervisious*; *nēss*.] The quality or state of being pervicious; stubbornness; wilful obstinacy.
"Tis *pervisiousness* to deny that he created matter also." — *Boyer: Sermon*, ser. 1.

***pēr-vŷ cāc-ŷ i tŷ, pēr-vŷ vic-a cŷ, s.** [Lat. *pervisus*, from *pervisus*, gent. *pervisus* = pervicious (q.v.).] Perviciousness; wilful obstinacy or perversity.
"The Independents at last, when they had refused with sufficient *pervis* to associate with the Presbyterians, did resolve to show their proper strength" — *Sutcliffe: Life of Richard Baxter*, p. 104.

***pēr viġ il ā tion, s.** [Lat. *pervigilatio*, from *pervigilare* = to watch all night; *per* = through, and *vigilare* = to watch.] [VIGIL.] Careful watching.

***pēr-vŷnke, s.** [PERWINKLE (2)]

pēr-vŷ-ōūs, u. [Lat. *pervisus* = admitting of passage, passable *per* = through, and *ōūs* = a way; Ital. *pervis*.]

1. Admitting of passage; capable of being penetrated; penetrable, permeable.
"The cloisters, *pervis* to the wintry showers" — *Byron: Newstead Abbey*
2. Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.
"God, whose secrets are *pervis* to no eye" — *Jerem: Taylor*.
3. Pervading, penetrating, permeating.
"What is this little globe *pervis* free, This fluttering motion which we call the mind" — *Keats*.

pēr vi-ōūs nēss, s. [Eng. *pervis*; *nēss*.] The quality or state of being pervious, or of admitting passage.
"Facilitate the *pervisness* we above observed in glass." — *Boyle: Works*, ii. 727.

per vis, s. [PARVIS.]

per-y, s. [PEAR.] A pear-tree; a pear.

pes, s. [PEACE.]

pēs-sādē, s. [Fr. from *peser* = to weigh.] *Metonym.* The motion of a horse when, raising his fore-quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing. Also written Pesate or Pesate.

pēs-āġē, s. [Fr. from *peser* = to weigh.] [PESSE.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise.

pesane, *pusane, s. [O, Fr.]
Anc. Arm.: A gorget of mail or plate attached to the helmet. (*Monte Athlun*, 3, 458.)



PESANE.

***pēs-ant ēd, u.** [Fr. *pesant* = heavy.] Heavy; hence, dull, stupid, de-based. (*Mars ton*.)

pe-sate, s. [PESATE.]

Pē-shŷ-tō, Pē-shŷ-tō, s. [Syriac, from Aramaean *ܫܘܬܐ* (*pe-shŷ-to*) = simple, single; referring to the freedom of the version from glosses and allegorical interpretations.]

Biblical Literature: The old Syriac version of the Scriptures, made probably about A.D. 200. The Old Testament, as well as the New, seems to have been translated by one or more Christians, not by Jews. The former was made apparently from the Hebrew, the latter from the Greek. The second and third Epistles of John, Second Epistle of Peter, Jude, and the Revelation are wanting. The apocryphal

books were not in the original edition, but they were added at an early date. The Peschito is of great value for critical purposes.

*pese, s. [PEACE.]

*pesc, v.t. [PEASE, C.]

*pes-cn, s. pl. [PEAS.]

*pes-i-ble, a. [PEASIBLE.]

pēs il lite, s. [After Pésillo, Piedmont, where found; suff. -il (Mitt.).]
Min.: An altered variety of Rhodonte, which had lost all but 68 per cent. of its silica. Named by Iluot

*pěsk, s. [PEACH, S.]

pěsk' -i-ly, adv. [Eng. psky; -ly.] Very, extremely, confoundedly. (American.)

pěsk' -y, a. & adv. [Prob. for psky, from psk (q.v.).]
A. As adj.: Plaghy, troublesome, annoying; very great. (Scribner's Magazine, Nov. 1878, p. 75.)
B. As adv.: Annoyingly, exceedingly; very much. (Harper's Monthly, May 1882, p. 872.)

pě-šō, s. [Sp.] A dollar. (South American.)

*pe-son, s. [Fr. peser = to weigh.] An instrument in the form of a staff with balls or crochets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

pēs-sar' -y, s. [Lat. pessarium; Fr. pessaire.]
1. Surg.: An instrument in the form of a staff, ring, or ball, made of elastic or rigid materials, and introduced into the vagina to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus. They are sometimes medicated.
2. Med.: Medicine introduced along with the pessary.

pēs-si mīsm, s. [Lat. pessim(us) = worst; Eng. -ism; Fr. pessimism; Ger. pessimismus.]
I. Ital. Lang.: That mental attitude which induces one to give preponderating importance to the evils and sorrows of existence; the habit of taking a gloomy and desponding view of things.
II. Hist. & Philos.: The name given to the system of philosophy enounced by Schopenhauer (1788-1860) in Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung (of which the first volume was published in 1819, and the second some five-and-twenty years after), and by Von Hartmann in his Philosophie des Unbewussten (1860), though the feelings to which these writers gave utterance had previously a wide range both in time and space. The belief that "the times are very evil" has found expression in almost every philosophic and religious system at one period or other of its existence. But it was at the beginning of this century that Pessimism began to create a literature of its own, and to impart a sombre hue to the writings of men not avowedly its disciples. As examples may be cited Byron's Ethionissa and Heine's Fragen. The adherents of this philosophy have for the most part belonged to the German races, Leopardi (1798-1837) being the sole Latin writer of note who has advocated pessimist theories. (For an account of Schopenhauer and his writings, see his Life, by Miss Zimmer.)

"In their special and technical employment, optimism and pessimism denote specific theories elaborated by philosophers - the latter [to show] that existence, when summed up, has an enormous surplus of pain over pleasure, and that man in particular, recognizing this fact, can find real good only in abnegation and self-sacrifice." - Engr. Brit. (ed. 9th), xviii, 684.

pēs-si-mist, s. & a. [PESSIMISM.]
A. As subst.: One who advocates or holds the doctrine of pessimism. Opposed to optimist (q.v.).
B. As adj.: Holding the doctrine of pessimism.

"Let our pessimist friends go there." - Daily Telegraph, Oct. 16, 1882.

pēs-si-mist-ic, pēs-si-mist-ic-al, a. [Eng. pessimist; -ic, -ial.]
1. Pessimist.
2. In the later times of Israel, which were heard like those of the writer of Ecclesiastes, giving utterance to pessimist doubt. - Engr. Brit. (ed. 9th), xviii, 686.

2. Taking a gloomy or unfavourable view of matters or events.
"There is one telling fact that goes in favour of their pessimist forecasts." - Daily Telegraph, Sept. 4, 1883.

bōil, bōy; pōit, jōwl; cat, cell, choros, chin, hench; go, gcm; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.

-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun. -cious, -tious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, -e, -el, del.

*pēs sim ize, v.t. [PESSIMISM.] To hold or advocate the opinion or doctrine of pessimism.

*pēs-sō mǎn cŷ, s. [Gr. πεσῶς (pessos) = a small oval-shaped stone, used for playing a game like our draughts, and κάρρα (karrā) = prophecy, divination.] DIVINATION by means of pebbles.

pes sur a ble, pes-tar ble, pes-tar a ble, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]
Naut. (off no chalouze): Taking up a good deal of room in a ship. (French.)

pěst, s. [Fr. peste, from Lat. pestem, accus. of pebis = a deadly disease, a plague; prob. connected with peribō = to destroy; Sp., Port., & Ital. peste.]
1. A plague, a pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease; specif., the plague (q.v.).
2. Anything very troublesome, annoying, or hurtful; a nuisance.
3. "When first arose the noise in my breast 'Of England's sufferings by that scourge, the pest.'" - Cooper: Death of the Bishop of Winchester.
4. "To be a pest where he was useful once." - Cooper: Task, ix, 657.

pest house, s. A hospital for persons suffering from the plague, or other infectious disease; a lazaretto.
"Which Christians should abhorre, ven feare, and feare as much, may more than any pest-house." - Pygmalion: A Doctor's House, iii, 1.

Pēs-talōzz' -i-an (zz as tz), a. & s. [See def. A.]
A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the system advocated by Jean Henri Pestalozzi (1746-1827), a Swiss educational reformer.
B. As subst.: An advocate or follower of Pestalozzianism (q.v.).

"The Pestalozzi arithmetic was introduced at a very early period into the Dublin Model School." - Engr. Brit. (ed. 9th), xvii, 472.

"The scandals which arose out of the discussions of the Pestalozzians." - E. H. Quirk: Educational Reformers, p. 118.

Pēs-talōzz' -i-an-ism (zz as tz), s. [Eng. Pestalozzian; -ism.]
Hist. & Education: The system of education introduced by Pestalozzi. It brought no new principle to bear upon the subject, but put in practice one already established, that education is rather a developing of the faculties than an imparting of knowledge. In his book, How Gertrude teaches her children, Pestalozzi lays down the following dicta:—

- 1. Demonstration is the foundation of teaching.
2. Instruction should begin with the simplest elements, advancing step by step to the more difficult.
3. The lesson should be mastered before attempting a second.
4. The true end of education to be kept in view.
5. The relation between teacher and scholar should be that of love.

To Pestalozzi is due the introduction of object-lessons; and Frobel, the founder of the Kindergarten system, who was one of Pestalozzi's pupils, probably obtained the first germs of his own method from his early preceptor.

pēs-tēr, v.t. [O. Fr. empestrer (Fr. empestrer) = to pester, to hobble a horse, from Low Lat. pesterium = a hobble for horses, from Lat. pester, sup. of pester = to feed.] [PESTERS.]
1. To overload, to encumber.
2. They that, though pestered with their own numbers, stand to it like men. - Milton: Hist. Eng., bk. ii.
3. To crowd; to confine closely.
4. Confidit, and pester'd in this pinfold here. - Milton: Comus, 7.
5. To overcrowd, to fill to excess.
6. The calendar is filled, and to say pestered, with them, pestering one another for room, many holding the same day in co-partnership of festivity. - Fuller: Worthies, ch. iii.
7. To vex, to annoy; to harass with petty vexations.
8. With such sort of disturbers I must needs say this age into which we have fallen, hath been and is above all that have gone before us, most miserably pestered. - By. Hall: Three Mystical, § 28.

pēs-tēr-er, s. [Eng. pester; -er.] One who pesters, annoys, or disturbs.

pēs-tēr-mēt, s. [Eng. pester; -ment.] The act of pestering; the state of being pestered; vexation, worry.

pēs-tēr-ōus, a. [Eng. pester; -ous.] Pestering, burdensome, cumbersome.
" 'In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of madding them, as that which was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example.' - Bacon: Henry VII, p. 126.

*pěst' fūl, a. [Eng. pest; -ful.] Pestiferous.
" 'After long and pestful calms.'" - Coleridge: Deities of Nations.

*pěst' i-duct, s. [Lat. pestis = a pest, and ductus = a leading, a duct (q.v.).] That which conveys contagion.

"Instruments and pestiferous, the infection of others." - Donne: Devotions, p. 9.

pēs-tif' -ēr-ōus, *pēs-tyf-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. pestiferus, from pestis = a pest, a plague, and ferre = to bear, to carry; Fr. pestifère; Ital. & Sp. pestífero.]
1. Pestiferous, noxious to health, contagious, infectious.
2. Hurtful or noxious in any way; mischievous, troublesome.
3. "This cowardly mule and pestiferous dunition long contained in the harness of those two primes." - Grayton: Library II, (iv, 13).

pēs-tif' -ēr-ōus-ly, adv. [Eng. pestiferous; -ly.] In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially, noxiously.

pěst' -i-łence, s. [Fr., from Lat. pestilentia = a pestilence, from pestilens = unhealthy, pestilent (q.v.); Sp. pestilencia; Ital. pestilenza.]
1. Any contagious disease, that is epidemic and mortal; espec. the plague or pest.
2. "Ours the tempest's unbridled wrack, Pestilence that wastes by day." - Scott: Rival of American, iii, 21.
3. Pestiferous or pestiferous quality.
4. " 'Methought she purged the air of pestilence.'" - Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I, 1.
5. That which is morally pestiferous, noxious, or hurtful.
6. " 'I'll pour this pestilence into his ear.'" - Shakespeare: Othello, II, 3.

pestilence-weed, s. Bot.: Tussilago Petasites, so called from its supposed efficacy in the plague.

pěst' -i-lent, *pest-i-lente, a. [Fr. pestilent, from Lat. pestilens = unhealthy; Port. & Ital. pestilente.] [PEST.]
1. Pestiferous, pestiferous.
2. "Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot, Corrupt and pestilent." - Milton: P. L., x, 695.
3. Hurtful or noxious to morals or society; mischievous, pernicious.
4. Unlucky, unpropitious.
5. "By the influence of a pestilente planet." - Golding: Justice, l. 24.
6. Troublesome, mischievous.
7. "A pestilent complete knave." - Shakespeare: Othello, II, 1.
8. Most pestful to the hearing. - Shakespeare: Henry VIII, i, 2.

pēs-ti-len' -tial (ti as sh), *pēs-ti-len-ci-al, a. [Fr. pestilenciale; Sp. & Port. pestilencial; Ital. pestilenziale.]
1. Pertaining to or having the nature or qualities of a pestilence or plague; contagious.
2. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or contagious disease; pestiferous.
3. "Sends the pestilential vapours." - Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.
4. Mischievous, noxious to morals or society, pernicious.
5. "So pestilential, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters one poison of its health to all the neighbourhood." - Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 3.
6. Pestiferous cholera, s. Pathol.: Asiatic cholera.

*pēs-ti-len' -tial-ly (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. pestilential; -ly.] In a pestilential manner; pestilently.

*pēs-ti-len' -tial-něss (ti as sh), s. [Eng. pestilential; -ness.] The quality or state of being pestilential.

*pēs-ti-len' -tious, a. [Eng. pestilent; -tious.] Pestilential.
"Such a pestiferous influence poisoned the time of my activity." - Sateley: Aesop, bk. II.

pěst' -i-łent-ly, adv. [Eng. pestilent; -ly.]
1. In a pestilent manner; perniciously, mischievously.
2. "The smell nevertheless increased, and became above all measure pestilently noxious." - Mrs. A. A. de Quincey: Miscell., bk. III, ch. ix.
3. Excessively; in or to a very high degree.

*pěst' -i-łent-něss, s. [Eng. pestilent; -ness.] The quality or state of being pestilent.

*pēs til i tŷ, *pes til i tie, [Lat. *pēs* = foot, *til* = *pet-*, pestilent] A pestilence or plague.

† Pliny and later and other Latin writers also make mention of the word *pestilentia*. [See *Medicines*, p. 27.]

*pēs til lā tion, *pis til lā tion, [Lat. *pēs* = foot, *til* = *pet-*, pestile (q.v.).] The act of poisoning or burning, or mortar.

† They submit unto *pestilencia* and resort to an ordinary pestle = *fronsca*. [*Waldy's* *Arms*, bk. ii, ch. 5.]

pēs tie (or tie as ch), *pes tel, *pes tell, *pes till, [O. Fr. *pet*, *petel*, from Lat. *pēs* = foot, from *pet-*, sup. of *pesco* = to pound.]

- 1. An implement used in braying substances in a mortar. [*See* *Hand*, p. 10.]
- 2. The vertically moving bar in a stamping-mill; a stamp.
- 3. The pounder in a fulling-mill.
- 4. The leg and log-bone of an animal, generally of a pig; a *pestle* of pork is still in common use. [*Ep. Hall's* *Sotires*, iv. 1.]
- 5. A constable's or bailiff's staff. [*Chapman's* *May Day*, v. 1.]

*pestle-head, s. A blockhead.

pestle pie, s. A large standing pie, containing a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a hen's tongue.

*pēs tie (or tie as ch), *pl.* & *v.* [*P*-*til*-*er*-*s*.]

A. Trans. To beat, pound, or pulverize in a pestle. [*Benjamin's* *Medic*, I. 1. 44.]

B. Intrans. To use a pestle.

† It will be such a *pestle* device, Sir Amorous! It will pound all your enemies' practices to powder. — *Ben Jonson's* *Silent Woman*, iii. 5.

*pēst ure, s. [Eng. *pest*; *ure*.] Hurt, injury, ailment, cure.

† To the great *pesture* and disturbance of that people — *Bunuel* *Hut* *Knor*, p. 25.

pēt, *pett, *peat, s. & *v.* [*P*-*pet* = a pet, petted; Gael. *petai* = a pet.]

- A. As substantive:**
 - 1. A ewe-lamb. [*Cyde* (2), s.]
 - 2. Any animal foaled and milked.
 - 3. A favourite child, a darling; one who is foiled and milked to excess.

† The bre of ewes, *pet*, and favourites — *Dutton*, No. 256.

4. A slight fit of peevishness or fretfulness.

† At first she may frown in a *pet*. — *Byron's* *Reply to some Verses*.

B. As *adj.*: Petted, milked, favourite; as, a *pet* child, a *pet* theory.

† To take the *pet*, To take *pet*; To take offence, to get into a *pet*.

pet cock, s.

1. *Steam-engine*: A little fancet at the end of a steam-cylinder, to allow the escape of water of condensation. It is kept open until the engine is fairly under way, and is then shut.

- 2. A test-cock.
- 3. A valve or tap on a pump.

pēt, *v.* & *v.* [*P*-*til*, s. & *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To treat as a pet; to make a pet of; to indulge, to fondle.

† The *petted* favourite both of nature and of a man — *Moxley's* *Brit. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To put into a pet; to make ill-humoured or peevish.

† I was *petted* at their neglect of us. — *Herrick's* *Foot of Quality*, v. 46.

B. Intransitive: To take offence; to get into a pet; to be peevish.

† Most *pet* and puke at such a trivial circumstance. — *Fletcher's* *Revolutions*, v. 2.

pēt-al, [Gr. *πεταλον* (*petalon*), pl. *πεταλα* (*petala*) = a leaf, from *πεταλος* (*petalos*) = spread out, flat, broad, Fr. *petals*; Ital. & Sp. *petala*.]

Bot. One of the divisions of a corolla consisting of several distinct pieces. It is a modification of a leaf. It is generally larger than the calyx, and, unlike it, is as a rule brightly coloured, i.e., white, red, blue, yellow, or some of the hues produced by their intermixture. Sometimes the margins of the petals unite. [*GARDEN*, *PLANTS*.]

petal like, *a.* [*P*-*til*-*er*-*li*-*ke*.]

pēt-aled, *v.* [Eng. *petal*; *ed*.] HAVING PETALS. Used in composition, as many *petaled*, &c.

pēt-al if er ous, [Eng. *petal*, to connect, and Lat. *fer* = to bear.] Bearing or having petals.

pēt tal i form, *v.* [Eng. *petal*, to connect, and *form*.] Petaloid (q.v.).

pēt al inc, *v.* [Eng. *petal*.] **Bot.** Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal, resembling a petal; petaloid.

pēt al ism, *pet al isme, *v.* [Gr. *πεταλίσμος* (*petalísmos*) = a leaf; from *πεταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf; Fr. *petalisme*.]

Great Britain: A practice amongst the ancient Sarcenians, corresponding to the ostracism of the Athenians. By it any citizen suspected of wishing or plotting to overthrow the State was condemned to banishment for five years. The votes were given on olive-leaves, whence the name. [*STRABO*, vi.]

† By means of this *petalísmos*, the lords banished one another. — *North* *Plutarch*, p. 243.

pēt a lite, *v.* [Gr. *πιταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf; suff. *-it* (*Μουσ.*), Gr. *petalítē*.]

Min. A monocline mineral, rarely occurring in crystals, but mostly in cleavable masses. Hardness, 6.95; sp. gr. 2.33 to 2.5; lustre of principal cleavage-face, pearly, elsewhere vitreous; colour, white, reddish, gray; fracture, when obtained, conchoidal. Compos. : silica, 7.77; alumina, 17.8; lithia, 3.3; soda, 1.2 = 100. The crystallized form is the *castoreo* (q.v.). Found on the Isle of Uto, Sweden, and at a few other localities. Related to Spodumene (q.v.).

pēt tál ò dont, s. & *a.* [*P*-*ref* *petal*, and *δόντος* (*odontos*), *dent*, *δόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

A. As *subst.*: Any individual of the genus *Petalodus* (q.v.).

† The *Petalodonts* are characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks. — *Nicholson's* *Palaontology*, ii. 91.

B. As *adj.*: Having teeth resembling those on which the genus *Petalodus* is founded.

pe-tál-ò-dūs, s. [*P*-*etal*-*odont*.]

Palæont. A genus of Cestruphori, from the Coal-measures, founded on teeth, which are concentrically wrinkled round their bases, transversely elongated, with a compressed petal-shaped expansion above, the summit of which forms a serrated cutting edge.

pēt tál ò dŷ, s. [Eng. *petal*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot. The change of stamens or other organs into petals.

pēt-a-lôid, *v.* [Eng. *petal*; *oid*.] Having the form or appearance of a petal; resembling a petal in texture and colour.

pēt-a-lôid-è-æ, s. *pl.* [Eng. *petaloid*; Lat. fem. *adj.*, pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot. A division of Monocotyledons. Perianth usually petaloid; more or less brightly coloured, rarely green. It comprises the *endogenus*, with the most highly developed flowers, as distinguished from those which are glumaceous.

pēt-a-lô-mā-ni-â, s. [*P*-*ref* *petalo*, and Eng. *mania*.]

Vegetable Pathol. A morbid multiplication, repression, or alteration of petals. Double flowers, or flowers with many rows of petals, though prized by the florist, are unhealthy growths, diminishing or destroying the fertility of the plant. [*Beckley*.]

pēt-a-lô-môn-âs, s. [*P*-*ref* *petalo*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *monis* (q.v.).]

Zool. A genus of Paramonadidæ, with four species, founded by Stein on the *Caclidianus abyssinicus* of Burgrün. Cyclophora, however, had been previously employed by Ehrenberg, and therefore cannot be retained among the Flagellata. [*Sveclb* *Reut.*]

pēt-al-öp-tër-yx, s. [*P*-*ref* *petalo*, and Gr. *πετρούξ* (*petroux*) = a hill.]

Palæont. A genus of Acanthoporygia, family Cataphracti, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

pēt-a-lôs-tieh-a, s. *pl.* [*P*-*ref* *petalo*, and Gr. *στεχος* (*stehos*) = a row, a line.]

Zool. An order of Echinoudea (elevated to a class). There are three genera, *Spatangus*, *Bryssus*, and *Pourtalesia*.

pēt a lôt-rieh a, [P-*ref* *petalo*, and Gr. *θηξ* (*thex*), *gent*, *τρικλος* (*triklos*) = hair.]

Zool: A genus of Pentrichous Ciliata, family Dietycoxystæ, instituted by Saville Kent for the provisional reception of two species referred by Pol to the genus *Tutimus* (q.v.). The animals are free swimming, and inhabit salt-water. The cilia are restricted to the distal region.

pēt al ou, *v.* [Eng. *petal*; *-ous*.] **Bot.** Having petals; petaled.

*pēt a rar-ò, s. [*P*-*VALERIO*.]

*pē tard, *pē tar, *pe tarre, s. [O. Fr. *petard*, *petard* (Fr. *petard*), from *petar* = to break wind; *pet* = a breaking wind, a slight explosion, from Lat. *petatum* = a breaking wind, from *petitus*, *pa*, par. of *peto* = to break wind; Ital. & Sp. *petardo*.]

Mil. A machine formerly used for blowing open gates or barriers in fortifications. It was bell-shaped, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. The mouth of the machine was placed against the obstacle, and kept in place by struts or by being hung on a hook driven into the woodwork. The petard has quite fallen into disuse.

† Hoist with his own petard: Caught in his own trap, or in the danger or destruction intended for others.

† For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard. — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

*pē tar-diër, *pē tar-deër, s. [Eng. *petard*; *-ier*, *-eer*.] One who manages or lays a petard.

pēt-a-site, s. [See def.]

Chem. A resin extracted from the dried root of *Tussilago Petasites*, whence its name. It is unaltered by caustic soda, but its alcoholic solution becomes emerald-green when mixed with a mineral acid.

pēt-a-si-tè-æ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petasit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. *adj.*, suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot. A sub-tribe of Eupatoriaceæ.

pēt-a-si-tès, s. [Gr. *πετασίτης* (*petasítēs*), from *πετασός* (*petasos*) = a broad-brimmed hat, or a broad, unlabelled leaf, like one.]

Bot. Butter-bur. The typical genus of *Petasiteæ*. Perennial herbs, with great broad leaves developing after the flowers. Heads purplish or white; subdeciduous; corolla tubular; pappus of soft, slender hairs; limb in the male five cleft; fruit cylindrical, glabrous. Known species ten; one, *Petasites vulgaris*, the *Tussilago Petasites* of Linneus, is British. The stem is purplish below; the leaves are sometimes three feet in diameter, white, and as if covered with cobwebs beneath. Flowers from March to May. *P. albus* is an escape found in shrubberies.

pēt-a-sôph-òr-a, s. [Gr. *πετασός* (*petasos*) = a hat with a broad brim, and *φορος* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

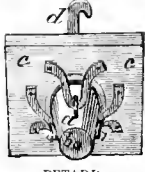
Ornith. Violet-ears; a genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.), inhabiting the whole of Central America, and extending southward to Bolivia and Peru. The bill is longer than the head, and quite straight, and the nostrils are covered by the forehead plumes. (*B. B. Sharpe*.)

pēt-a-sūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *πετασός* (*petasos*) = a broad-brimmed hat, from *πετασσι* (*petasissin*) = to spread out.]

I. Greek Antiquities:

1. The winged cap or hat of Mercury.

2. A common felt hat worn by horsemen and ephra; in shape resembling an unlabelled flower reversed, having a low crown and broad brim. It was adopted by the Romans



PETARD. a. The petard; b. Spot to which slow match was applied; c. Main driver; d. Hook by which the whole was suspended against the obstacle to be removed.



PETASUS.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wore, wolf, work, whô, sôl; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

from Greece, and worn in both countries as a protection against the sun and weather.

II. Arch.: A cupola having the form of a broad-brimmed hat.

petate, *s.* [See def.] The Central American name for dried palm-leaves or grass, used for planting into hats.

pēt-ân-rîst, *s.* [PETAURISTA.] Any individual of the odd genus PETAURISTA, which was formerly much more extensive than it is at present.

"The parachute fold of skin on the flanks of the *Petaurus*," Prof. F. M. Duncan, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 209.

pēt-âu-ris-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πεταύριος* (*petauristos*) = a rope-lancer.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalangistinae (q.v.), with one species, *Petaurista carolincoludus*, from New South Wales. A broad flying membrane stretches from the elbow to just below the knee; ears large and hairy; tail bushy, round, and non-prehensile.

pēt-ân-rûs, *s.* [Gr. *πέταρον* (*petaron*) = a perch, a spring-board.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalangistinae (q.v.), ranging from New Ireland to South Australia; absent from Tasmania. Flying membrane stretching from outside of tip of anterior fifth toe to ankle; tail bushy; ears large and nearly naked. There are four, or perhaps five species; the best known is *Petaurus scincus*, the Spurred Flying Phalanger. *P. australis* is the Yellow-bellied, and *P. brevicauda* the Short-headed Flying Phalanger. [PHALANGERA.]

pēt-têch-î-æ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *petechia*, from Low Lat. *petecia*; Fr. *petechies*; Ital. *petecchia*; Sp. *petequio*, from Lat. *petigo* = a scab, an eruption.]

Pathol.: Spots formed by extravasated blood, as in typhoid, putrid and malignant fevers, hæmorrhagic small-pox, &c.

pēt-têch-î-aj, *o.* [PETECHE.]

Med.: Having livid spots of petechiæ.

petechial-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever characterized in an advanced stage by having spots on the skin. [TYPHOID.]

PĒ-tēr (1), *s.* [Lat. *Petrus*; Gr. *Πέτρος* (*Petros*) = Peter, a piece of rock, a stone; cf. also *πέτρα* (*petra*) = a rock. See def.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A kind of cosmetic.
- "Dry up their peter to soot"
Buckingham's The Debeursat, p. 17.
2. A portmanteau; a cloak-bag.
3. The same as PETER-SEE-ME (q.v.).

II. New Test. Biog.: The Greek surname of an apostle of Jesus. It is the rendering of the East Aramaean ܩܦܬܐ (*kēphā*), a corruption or derivation from Heb. ֶפֶז (*kēph*) = a rock (Job xxx. 6; Jer. iv. 29), and was given by Jesus (John i. 40-42). Translated into Greek, with a termination, it became *Κηφᾶς* (*Kēphās*) (Gal. ii. 9). Peter's real name was Simon (Matt. xvii. 25; Luke iv. 38, v. 3, 5, &c.), his father's Jonas (John xxi. 15), his brother's Andrew (Matt. iv. 18). Peter was born at Bethsaida (John i. 44), but had removed to Capernaum, where he had a house, being a married man (Matt. viii. 14; Mark i. 30; Luke iv. 38; 1 Cor. ix. 5). For his call to be an apostle, see Matt. iv. 18; Mark i. 16-18; Luke v. 1-11; John i. 35-42. Three of the twelve were selected on three occasions by Jesus for special honour (Mark v. 37; Matt. xvii. 1, xxvi. 37). Peter's name standing first, though John was the disciple whom Jesus loved (John xii. 26, xx. 2, xxi. 20, 24. [PILLAR-APOSTLES.]) The Power of the Keys was first bestowed on him (Matt. xvi. 13-20), though afterwards also on the other apostles (cf. xviii. 1 with 18). Peter was of an impulsive temperament, generous, but too forward in speech (xvi. 22, 23), and rash in action (John xviii. 10). It was not natural cowardice, but because through his rashness he had committed himself, and was in danger of arrest, that made him deny his Lord (Matt. xxvi. 51-75). After the Ascension, he was for a time the most prominent of the apostles (Acts i. 15, ii. 14, &c., iii. 1-26, iv. 8, 9, v. 1-16), and though specially sent to the Jews (Gal. ii. 8), yet had the privilege of being the first to admit Gentiles into the church

(Acts x. 1-18). Afterwards he was somewhat cast into the shade by the entrance of St. Paul, and on one occasion dissembling his liberal views when in narrow Judine company, was withstood by St. Paul to the face "because he was to be blamed" (Gal. ii. 11). Tradition makes him die as a martyr at Rome, about A.D. 64, crucified with his head downwards. Roman Catholics claim him as the first Bishop of Rome, and consider that the authority delegated him by Jesus appertains also to his successors, the Popes of Rome.

* (1) *The First Epistle General of Peter* :

New Test. Canon: An epistle which claims to have been written by the Apostle Peter (i. 1), apparently from Babylon (v. 13), "to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia" (i. 1), all places in Asia Minor. These strangers were obviously Christian converts, the majority apparently Gentiles (ii. 14, ii. 19, iv. 3). Their churches were in charge of elders (v. 4). They were in suffering (i. 6), which the apostle foresaw would deepen into severe persecution (iv. 12-18). He exhorts them to steadfastness, to careful avoidance of crime and scandal (ii. 12, iv. 15), to humility (v. 5-6), and the proper observance of their duties of subjects, servants, husbands or wives, brethren in a natural or spiritual sense (ii. 13-iii. 8), office-bearers, or members in Christian churches (v. 1-5). The epistle was probably carried by Silvanus (v. 12). St. Mark seems to have been with Peter when it was written (v. 13). Its date is uncertain, probably between A.D. 60 and A.D. 64. There is strong evidence for its authenticity, which has rarely been doubted.

(2) *The Second Epistle of Peter* :

New Test. Canon: Another epistle claiming to have been penned by the Apostle (i. 1), the author also referring to the transfiguration scene as one which he personally witnessed (i. 17, 18), and to a previous epistle (iii. 1). In this second letter he seeks to establish Christians in the faith, warns them against false teachers, and predicts the general conflagration of the world. Its style is different from that of the first. The language and sentiments of ch. ii. and part of iii. resemble Jude. When it was published, the epistles of St. Paul had been collected, and formed part of New Testament Scripture (iii. 15-16). The evidence for its authenticity is much less strong than that for the first epistle. Clement of Alexandria seems to have known it. It is not in the Peschito (q.v.); Cyprian ignored it; Origen and Eusebius placed it among the controverted writings, but it gradually obtained acceptance before the close of the fourth century.

Peter-boat, *s.* A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be propelled either way.

Peter-gunner, *s.* A sportsman.

Peter-man, *s.* A fisherman.

"'T would make good boots for a *peter-man* to catch salmon in."—*Easton's Diet.*

Peter-pence, Peter's pence, *s.*

1. *Law & Hist.:* A tax of a penny on each house throughout England, which commenced in Saxon times as an occasional voluntary contribution, but was finally established as a legal tax under Canute, Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. From being sent to Rome it was called by the Saxons *Rome-feoh*, *Rome-seot*, and *Rome-pennyng*. The name Peter-pence arose from its being collected on St. Peter's Day. From being levied on every private and every religious house, the Abbey of St. Albans only excepted, it was called also *Hearth-money*. At first it was used chiefly for the support of an English college at Rome, then the Pope shared the gift with the college, and finally appropriated the whole. Edward III. forbade its being paid; but it was soon restored. The Act 21 Henry VIII. c. 21, passed in 1534, swept it away.

"The occasional aids and tallages, levied by the prince on his vassals, gave a handle to the Pope to levy, by the means of his legates a *peter-pence* and other taxations."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv. ch. 5.

2. A voluntary contribution raised among Catholics, and sent to the Pope for his private use.

Peter see-me, *s.* [A corruption of *Petro* (Peter) *Siemeus*.] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the M. flag wines. (*Middleton's Spanish Gipsy*, iii. 1.)

Peter's fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The haddock (q.v.).

Peter's pence, *s.* [PETER-PENCE.]

pē-tēr (2), *s.* A corrupt. of *re-peter* (q.v.) (For def. see ETYM.)

* *Blas Peter*; [BLESSED.]

pēt-ēr-ēl, *s.* [PETER.]

pet-ē-rēr-o, * **pēt-a-rār-o**, *s.* [PETER-RETO.]

pē-tēr-sham, *s.* [After Lord Peter-sham, by whom the fashion was set.]

1. A name given to a kind of great-coat formerly worn.
2. A heavy and fine cloth for men's overcoats, the face being rolled so as to present the appearance of little tufts.

Pē-tēr-wort, Pē-tērs-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *Peter*, *Peter's*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Ascyron hypericoides*.

pēt-in-inc, *s.* [ETYM. NOT APPARENT.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₁N. An alkaloid isomeric with tetryllamine found in the most volatile portions of bone-oil.

† **pēt-î-ô-lâ-ceous** (cc as sh), † **pēt-î-ô-lâ-çé-ous**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *petiolaceus*, from Lat. *petiolus*.] [PETIOLE.] Petiolar (q.v.)

pēt-î-ô-lâ-né-ous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *petiolaneus*, from Lat. *petiolus*.] [PETIOLE.]

Bot.: Consisting only of a petiole. (*Trous. of Bot.*)

pēt-î-ô-lar, pēt-î-ô-lar-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *petiole*; *ar*, *ary*.]

1. **Arch. (Of ducts):** Supported or suspended by a slender stalk.
2. **Bot.:** Pertaining to or proceeding from a petiole; growing on or supported by a petiole.

pēt-î-ô-lâ-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *petiolatus*.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hymenoptera. The abdomen is supported on a slender foot-stalk of greater or less length. There are two tribes, Entomophaga and Aculeata.



pēt-î-ô-late, *a.* [Eng. *petiole*; *ate*.]

Bot.: Having a petiole as, a *petiolate* leaf.

pēt-î-ô-lât-éd, *a.* [PETIOLE LEAF.]

petiolated-hymenoptera, *s. pl.* [PETIOLEATA.]

pēt-î-ôle, *s.* [Fr. *petiole*, from Lat. *petiolum*, accus. of *petiolus* = a little foot, from *petiolus*, dimin. from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Bot.: The leaf-stalk of a plant, the part connecting the blade with the stem. It is generally half cylindrical, often channelled above, but in some monocotyledons it is cylindrical, and in others it is a sheath. [COMMON-PETIOLE.]

* In a compound leaf the secondary and tertiary petioles, if the last named exist, are called the partial petioles.

pēt-î-ôled, *a.* [Eng. *petiole*; *ed*.]

Bot.: Having a petiole; petiolate.

pēt-î-ôl-u-late, pēt-î-ôl-u-lar, *a.* [Eng. *petioloides*; *ate*, *ar*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a petiole.

pēt-î-ôl-ÿle, *s.* Dimin. from *petiole* (q.v.).

Bot.: A secondary petiole of stalklet supporting a leaflet.

pēt-î (mal t silent) **pēt-ite**, *a.* [T.] Petty, small; inconsiderable, inferior.

"By what small *petit* fruits does the mind catch hold of and recover a vanishing notion?" *South's Sermons*, vol. 4, ser. 8.

petit baume, *s.* The name given in the West Indies to a liquor obtained from *Croton balsamiferum*.

petit coco, *s.* [Coco, *s.* (2).]

petit-constable, *s.* An inferior civil officer, subordinate to the High Constable.

pettit grain, *s.* An essential oil obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Citrus Bipolaris*.

petit jury, *s.* [PEY-ty-JY-ry.]

petit lareeny, *s.* [PEY-ty-LAR-ny.]

petit maitre, *s.* [Fr. = a topy.] A fellow who hangs about ladies, a fop, a coxcomb.

He suffered here, who affects the bay of "Loo" — *The Petit Maître*, who would be a man at the head of the *Bois de Vincennes*, &c.

petit serjeant, *s.*

The tenure of lands of the crown by the annual tendering of some implement, cow, or formerly, used in war, as a bow, an arrow, a flag, &c.

"The Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington hold the estates granted to their ancestors for their public service by the tenure of *petit serjeanty*, and by the annual tendering of a small flag." — *Historical Tracts*, p. 10, n. 10.

petit treason, *s.*

The crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection; as for a servant to kill his master, a wife her husband, &c. The name is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.

pe-ti-tion, pe-ti-ci-on, s. [Fr. *petition*, from Lat. *petitionem*, accus. of *petitio* = a seeking, a suit, from *petitis*, pa. par. of *peto* = to seek, to ask; Sp. *petición*; Ital. *petizione*.]

1. An entreaty, a request, a supplication, a prayer; a solemn, earnest, or formal prayer of entreaty addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power.

"Her petition for the wrongs she feels," — *David*; *Coal Wars*, viii.

2. A single article, or several, in a prayer, as the several *petitions* of the Lord's Prayer.

3. A formal written request or application made to one vested with authority, or to a legislative or administrative body, soliciting a favor, grant, right, or act of mercy.

4. The paper or document containing such request or application; especially applied in legal language to an application to a court or judge; as, a *petition* for a divorce.

petition of right, *s.*

1. *Lat.*: A petition for obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, where the sovereign is in full possession of any hereditaments or charters, and the petitioner suggests such a right as contravenes the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself; in which case, upon this answer being endorsed by the sovereign, *sed dicit facti ad petite* (let right be done to the party), a commission shall issue to inquire of the truth of this suggestion.

2. *Eng. Hist.*: A declaration of the rights of the people, put forward by parliament in the third year of the reign of Charles I., and assented to by him. They are:

- (1) That no man be compelled to pay any moneys to the State without common consent by act of parliament.
- (2) That no person be imprisoned for refusing the same, nor any Freeman be imprisoned without any cause showed, to which he might make answer.
- (3) That soldiers and marines be not quartered in the houses of the people.
- (4) That commissions be no more issued for punishing by the summary process of martial law.

pe-ti-tion, pē-ti-ti-on, s. [PETITION, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To solicit, to beg, to supplicate, to make supplication or prayer to; to entreat; to ask from.

All *petitioners* the king for my restoration, I presume" — *Antiquaries*; *Rev.*, No. 4.

2. To address a petition of formal supplication or application to, as to a sovereign or a legislative or administrative body for some grant, favour, or right.

The King of Siam in 1877 *petitioned* the English Government to annex the islands. — *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1887.

3. To solicit, to beg.

B. Intransitive: To present a petition; to make application; to solicit.

"Petition may be *petitioned* for." — *South. Ser.*, viii, 12.

pe-ti-tion ar-ly, pē-ti-ti-on-er-ly, s. [Eng. *petitionary*;

By way of begging the question.

Thus doth but *petitionerily* under a dexterity in the heavens. — *Bronne*; *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. v.

pe-ti-tion ar-y, pē-ti-ti-on-er-y, s. [Eng. *petition*; *supp.*]

1. Offering or making a petition; supplicatory.

To pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countryman. — *Shakspeare*; *Coriolanus*, v.

2. Containing or of the nature of a petition or entreaty.

By way of speech or argument, itself by, in all *petitionary* addresses, a petition in respect to the person addressed to. — *South. Sermons*, vol. D, ser. 4.

pe-ti-tion-er, pē-ti-ti-on-er, s. [Eng. *petition*; *er*.] A petitioner cited to answer or defend a petition.

pe-ti-tion-er, pē-ti-ti-on-er, s. [Eng. *petition*; *er*.]

1. *Ord. Lav.*: The one who presents or makes a petition; a suppliant.

"O vain *petitioner*," beg a great matter" — *Shakspeare*; *Jones*; *Volunteers*, vol. 2.

2. *Eng. Hist.*: An opponent of the Court party in the reign of Charles II.; an addresser (q.v.).

pe-ti-tion-ing, pē-ti-ti-on-ing, s. [PETITION, *v.*]

petitioning creditor, *s.*

Lat.: A creditor who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his trading debtor.

pe-ti-tion-ist, pē-ti-ti-on-ist, s. [Eng. *petition*; *-ist*.] A petitioner. (*Lamb.*)

pē-ti-ti-o-prin-cip-i-i (ti as shi), pē-ti-ti-o-prin-cip-i-i, s. [Lat. = a begging of the principle or question.]

Logic: A vicious mode of reasoning, popularly called *begging the question*, which consists in tacitly taking for granted as true the proposition to be proved, and drawing conclusions from it as though proved.

pē-ti-tōr, pē-ti-tōr, s. [Lat., from *petitor*, pa. par. of *peto* = to seek.] One who seeks; a seeker.

"The bishop himself being never a *petitor* to the place." — *Folter*; *Chivalry*, II, xi, n. 48.

pē-ti-tōr-y, pē-ti-tōr-y, s. [Lat. *petitorius*, from *petitor* = one who seeks or begs; Fr. *petiteur*; Ital. & Sp. *petitorio*.] Petitioning; begging; supplicating.

petitory actions, s. pl.

Scots Law: Actions by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property, or a right of credit in the pursuer. All actions on personal contracts by which the grantee has become bound to pay, or to perform, are *petitory actions*.

pē-ti-vēr-ī-a, pē-ti-vēr-ī-a, s. [Named by Linnaeus after J. Petiver, F.R.S., a London apothecary.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Petiveriaceæ (q.v.) Known species four, from tropical America. In Brazil *Petiveria allimona*, the Guinea-weed, is put into warm baths to be used in paralysis.

pē-ti-vēr-ī-ā-çæ, pē-ti-vēr-ī-ā-çæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *petiveria*(æ); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: Petiveriads (q.v.): an order of Hypogynous Exogous, alliance Sapindales. Under shrubs or herbs, with an alliacious odour; leaves alternate, entire, stipulate, sometimes dotted; sepals several; corolla none; stamens either induplicate, or as many as in the sepals; ovary superior, one celled, with one erect ovule; fruit indurulent, dry, wingless, or samaroid. Tropical American plants. Known genera three, species ten. (*Lindley*.)

pē-ti-vēr-ī-ād, pē-ti-vēr-ī-ād, s. [Mod. Lat. *petiveria*(æ); Eng. suff. *-ād*.]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the Petiveriaceæ (q.v.).

pē-tōng, pē-tōng, s. [Chinese.] The same as PAK-TONG (q.v.).

pē-trāl-ō-gy, pē-trāl-ō-gy, s. [PETROLOGY.]

pē-trā-ry, pē-trā-ry, s. [Sp. *petraria*, from Lat. *petra*; Gr. *πετρα* (*petra*) = a stone.] A machine in use among the ancients for casting stones. (*Plinarius*.)

"The *petrary* and two mangonels." — *Archæologia*, iv, 94.

pē-tre (tre as tēr), pē-tre, s. [Gr. *πετρα* (*petra*) = a stone.] Nitre; salt-petre (q.v.).

pē-trē-an, pē-trē-an, s. [Lat. *petreus*, from *petra* = a stone, a rock; Gr. *πετραίος* (*petraios*).] Of or pertaining to rock or stone.

pēt-rel (1) pēt-er-el, s. [Fr. *petrel*, *petrel*, from *Peter* = Peter, the allusion being to the action of the bird, which seems to walk on the sea, like St. Peter (Matt. xiv, 29); cf. Ger. *Petersvogel*, lit. = Peter's fowl, Peter's bird.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any indil-

vidual of the family Procellariidæ (q.v.), small oceanic birds of dusky plumage, nocturnal in habit, widely distributed, but most abundant in the southern hemisphere. They are considered by sailors as the harbingers of stormy weather, in which they seem to delight. Many of them niditate in holes, and the majority lay but one egg, usually white. Some apparently come to land only for nidification, but nearly all are liable to be driven on shore by storms. *Diomedea hesitata*, the Capped Petrel, whose habitat is the West Indian Islands, has been met with in Hungary. (*Ibis*, 1884, p. 202). *Procellaria* (*Thalassidroma*) *pelagicus* is Mother Carey's Chicken, or the Storm Petrel; *Caenophora haureriana* is the Fork-tailed, or Leach's Petrel; and *Thalassidroma* is Wilson's Petrel. In this work the most important species are described under their popular names.

pet-rel (2), s. [PEY-RELL.]

pē-trēs-çence, pē-trēs-çence, s. [Eng. *petrescent*(l); *-er*.] The state or condition of being petrescent; the process of changing into stone.

pē-trēs-çent, pē-trēs-çent, s. [Lat. *petra*; Gr. *πέτρα* = a stone, a rock.] Changing into stone, or stony hardness; petrifying.

"By springs of *petrescent* water." — *Boyle Works*, iv, 55.

pē-trē-ō-lā, pē-trē-ō-lā, s. [Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *colō* = to inhabit.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Veneridæ (q.v.). Shell oval or elongated, thin, tumid, anterior sash short; hinge with three teeth in each valve, the external often obsolete; pallial sinus deep. Recent species thirty, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil twenty, commencing in the Chalk.

pē-tri-fac-tion, pē-tri-fac-tion, s. [A contracted form of *petrification* (q.v.).]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of petrifying or changing into a stone; the state of being petrified; conversion of any organic matter, animal or vegetable, into stone, or a substance of stony hardness. [FOSSILIZATION.]

"So sudden a *petrification* and strange induration." — *Bronne*; *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. v.

2. That which is petrified or converted into stone; organic matter petrified; a fossil.

"Inspecting its *petrifications* and its mineral fountains." — *Evans*; *Italy*, vol. i, ch. vi.

II. Fig.: The state of being morally petrified or paralyzed, as by fear, astonishment, &c.

"Mortification or *petrification* of the soul." — *Endeavour*; *Latul System*, p. 120.

pē-tri-fac-tive, pē-tri-fac-tive, s. [Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *facio* = to make, *v.*]

1. Having the power or quality of petrifying or converting organic substance into stone; petrifying.

2. Of or pertaining to petrification.

"The lapidescences and *petrification* mutations of hard bodies." — *Bronne*; *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. vi.

pē-tri-fi-able, pē-tri-fi-able, s. [Eng. *petrify*; *-able*.] Capable of being petrified.

pē-trif-ic, pē-trif-ic, s. [Fr. *petrifique*; Ital. & Sp. *petrifico*.] Having the power or quality of petrifying; having power to petrify; petrificative.

"Death with his nose *petrificic*, cold and dry.

As with a trident snout." — *Milton*; *P. L.*, x, 294.

pē-trif-i-cate, pē-trif-i-cate, s. [PETRIFICATION.] To petrify; to convert into stone.

"Though our hearts *petrified* were.

Yet couldst thou thy less be given there." — *J. Hall*; *Poems* (ed. 1690), p. 96.

pē-tri-fi-cā-tion, pē-tri-fi-cā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *petrificacion*; Ital. *petrificazione*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of petrifying; the state or condition of being petrified; petrification.

"We have also with us the visible *petrification* of wood in many waters." — *Bronne*; *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. v.

2. That which is petrified; a petrification; a fossil.

II. Fig.: Obduracy, callousness, hardness of heart.

pē-tri-fy, pē-tri-fic, pē-tri-fic, v. & i. [Fr. *petrifier*, from Lat. *petra* = a stone, a rock, and

facio = to make; Sp. petrificar; Ital. petrificare.

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To convert or change into stone of stony substance.

" Moss petrified with branching corallines. Mason. Kewishgarden, v.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make obliterate, callous, or hardened.

Blush if thou canst; not petrified, thou must. Cooper. Expedition.

2. To paralyze or stupefy, as with fear, astonishment, &c.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become converted into stone or a stony substance, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.

" When wood and many other bodies do petrify. — Browne. Vulgar Errors, bk. ii. ch. 1.

2. Fig.: To become hardened, lifeless, or callous.

" Like Niobe we marble grow, And petrify with grief. Dryden.

pēt-ri-lite, s. [Gr. πετρα (petra) = a rock, and λιθος (lithos) = a stone; Ger. petrilith.]

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

Pē-trine, n. [Lat. petrinus = of stone.] Of or pertaining to St. Peter; as, the Petrine epistles.

Petrine epistles, s. pl. [PETER, 4.]

Petrine liturgy, s. [LITURGY, 3.]

pēt-rō, prof. [Gr. πέτρος (petros) = stone, rock.] Pertaining to or consisting of stone or rock.

petro occipital, n.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the occipital bone, and to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petro-occipital suture.

Pē-trō brū-ši-an, s. [From Petrosus, the Latinised form of the name of the founder.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of Peter de Bruys, who, about A.D. 1110, attempted religious reform. He was burnt by an angry populace, at St. Giles's in 1130. The tenets attributed to him by Peter, Abbot of Cluny, who in 1141 wrote to confute him, were that persons should not be baptised till they reached years of discretion; that there should be no churches built, and that those already erected should be pulled down; that crosses should be abolished; that the sacred elements in the communion are only signs of the body and blood of Christ, and that the oblations, prayers, and good offices of the living do not profit the dead. Peter is regarded with much respect by some Protestants, who claim him as a reformer before the Reformation. His followers continued till the sixteenth century.

pēt-rō-çin-cla, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. κινκλος (kingklos) = a water-ouzel.]

Ornith.: According to Vigors, a genus of Ternidae. Bill moderate, with tip curved; points of wings produced beyond half the tail. It contains the Rock-thrushes found in India and elsewhere.

pēt-rō-drōme, s. [PETRODROMUS.]

Zool.: A jumping shrew from Mozambique. As its name implies, it lives among the rocks, thus differing from other members of the family. It is insectivorous, and soon becomes familiar in captivity.

pē-trōd-rō-mūs, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. ἔρομος (eromus) = a race, running.]

Zool.: A genus of Macroscelididae (q.v.), with a single species, Petrodromus triadactylus. It is larger than the rest of the family, and has only four toes on each hind foot. [PETRODROME.]

pēt-rō-dūs, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. δούς (dous) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustrophora, with one species from the Derbyshire Coal-measures.

pē-trōg-a-lē, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. γαλή (galē) = a weasel.]

Zool.: A genus of Macropodidae, in some classifications considered as a sub-genus of Macropus (q.v.). Petrogale penicillata is the Bush-tailed, and P. xanthopus, the Yellow-footed Rock Kangaroo.

pēt-rō-glyph-ic, n. [Eng. petrograph(ia); -ic.]

Pertaining to or characterized by petrography.

pē-trōg-lyph-ŷ, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. γλυφία (glyphia) = to carve.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

pē-trōg-ra-phēr, s. [Eng. petrograph(ia); -er.] One who studies or is versed in petrography; a petrologist.

pēt-rō-grāph-ic, pēt-rō-grāph-ic-al, n. [Eng. petrograph(ia); -ic, -ial.] Of or pertaining to petrography.

pē-trōg-ra-phŷ, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. γραφία (graphia) = to write.]

1. The art of writing on stone.

2. The study of rocks; a scientific description of or treatise on rocks; that branch of geology which deals with the constitution of rocks; petrology.

" Another point of novelty in this text-book is the prominent place assigned to microscopic petrography. — Athenæum, Oct. 28, 1882.

pēt-rōl, s. [PETROLEUM.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₆. A hydrocarbon occurring in the petroleum of Schinde, near Hanover. It has not yet been isolated, being always found mixed with olefines and homologues of marsh-gas, but by treatment with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, it is converted into a crystalline compound, trinitro-petrol, C₁₁H₃(NO₂)₃.

pēt-rō-lēnc, s. [Eng. petrol(um); suff. -ene (Min.).]

Min.: An oil obtained by Boussingault from asphalt, and announced by him as the liquid constituent of all asphalt. He assigned it the formula C₁₄H₁₂. Subsequent investigation tends to show that this is a mixture of oils.

pē-trō-lē-ŷm, s. [Lat. petra = a rock, and oleum = oil.]

Chem.: Earth oil, naphtha, mineral oil, paraffin oil. A term applied to a variety of inflammable liquids found naturally in many parts of the earth, and formed by the gradual decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface. These liquids vary in colour from a faint yellow to a brownish-black, and in consistency from a thin transparent oil to a fluid as thick as treacle, and their specific gravities range from 7 to 11. They are found in abundance in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States, and in Canada. Pelonze and Colours have shown that these oils consist mainly of homologues of marsh-gas, and they were able to isolate by fractional distillation twelve members of the series [PARAFFIN, I. (2)], gaseous, liquid, and semi-solid. A light petroleum oil is used all over the world for lubricating purposes, and a heavy oil for lubricating machinery. The former should, according to the Petroleum Act of 1871, have a sp. gr. 810 to 820, and should not evolve inflammable vapour until heated to 55°. If an oil gives off inflammable vapour below this temperature it is considered unsafe for domestic use. Paraffin oil is the commercial name for an oil obtained by direct distillation from American petroleum. It is also applied to an oil produced by the dry distillation of boghead coal, shale, &c., at a temperature considerably lower than that employed in the manufacture of gas.

petroleum benzin, s.

Chem.: The portion of petroleum which distils over at from 70-120°. It has a sp. gr. of 680 to 700, and a boiling-point of 60-80°. It dissolves oils, fats, camphene, and turpentine, and has been used for skin diseases, gastric pains, and in the preparation of lacquers and varnishes.

petroleum burner, s. A burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it by a reservoir.

petroleum ether, s.

Chem.: That portion of native petroleum which distils over at 45-60°. It is a clear colorless oil, having a faint odour of petroleum, a sp. gr. of 665, and boiling between 50° and 60°. It is very inflammable, and has been used as a remedy for rheumatism, and as an anæsthetic.

petroleum furnace, s. A steam-boiler furnace constructed for burning jets of petroleum, or a spray of petroleum mixed with a proportioned stream of air, sometimes accompanied by a steam jet.

petroleum spirit, s.

Chem.: The portion of petroleum which distils over between 120 and 170°. Sp. gr. 740 to 774. It does not dissolve resin, and is used for diluting linseed oil varnishes, and for cleaning printers' type.

petroleum spring, s.

Geol.: A spring consisting of, or largely impregnated with, petroleum. They are often found in connection with mud volcanoes.

petroleum still, s. A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, &c., in the order of their volatility.

petroleum tester, s. An instrument for determining the inflammability of illuminating oils, or of inflammable matter in compound liquids, by means of a thermometer and a flame, the thermometer being applied to the liquid while the heat is imparted to the latter, and the vapour generated by the heat being directed to the flame, so as to take fire when the heat rises to the point at which the liquid gives off explosive vapours.

pēt-rō-leuse, s. [Fr.] A female incendiary, especially one belonging to the communist party in Paris in 1871.

" The communist, the petroleuse, and the free colourist smoked friendly cigarettes together. — Field, Jan. 2, 1886.

pēt-rō-lith-ō-ide, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. λιθος (lithos) = a stone; suff. -ide (Min.).]

Min.: The same as PORTLAND-SPAR (q.v.).

pēt-rō-lize, v. t. [Eng. petrol(um); -ize.] To burn or set fire to with petroleum.

" The Communists petrolized clubs and palaces. — M. Collins: Thoughts on my bedstead, 1. 136.

pēt-rō-lōg-ic-al, n. [Eng. petrolog(ia); -ical.] Of or pertaining to petrology.

" The value of the instrument as an auxiliary to petrological work is beyond question. — Athenæum, Oct. 28, 1882.

pēt-rō-lō-gist, s. [Eng. petrolog(ia); -ist.] One who studies or is versed in petrology.

pē-trōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. πέτρος (petros) = a stone, a rock; suff. -ology.]

Nat. Science: The study of the mineralogical and chemical composition of rocks; including the various changes they have undergone through physical and chemical agencies, either combined or separate. Microscopic and macroscopic examination, together with chemical analysis, are the methods pursued. If the rock is of sufficiently coarse texture, an examination by an ordinary lens suffices, but in rocks of the grain a thin section is prepared, and, under the microscope, the individual mineral constituents are recognized by their specific structural and optical characters. The chemical analysis is performed either on the rock as a whole, or the mass is pulverised, and the mineral species of which it consists separated by certain fluid chemical compounds of known density, and the products of this separation separately analysed.

" He has included in his text-book an excellent outline of the present state of microscopic petrology. — Athenæum, Oct. 28, 1882.

pēt-rō-mās-tōid, n. [Eng. petros, and mastoid.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid and to the petrous bone.

pēt-rō-mŷs, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. μῦς (mys) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Rock rat; a genus of Octodontiæ, or, in some classifications, of Echymidiæ. There is but one species, Petromys typicus, from South Africa.

pēt-rō-mŷ-zōn, s. [Pref. petro-, and Gr. μῦζο (myzō) = to suck.]

Ichthy.: Lamprey; the typical genus of the family Petromyzontidæ. Dorsal fins two, the posterior continuous with the caudal; lingual teeth serrated. The genus is confined to the northern hemisphere. Three species are British: Petromyzon marinus, the Sea-lamprey; P. fluviatilis, the River Lamprey or Lampern; and P. borchardis, the Prolæ, Sand-piper, or Small Lampern.

pēt-rō-mŷ-zōn-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. petromyzon, gent. petromyzontid(æ)s; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: Lampreys; a family of Cybostomata. Body eel-shaped, naked; subject to a

pēt-u lançe, *pēt-u-lan-gy, s. [Fr. *petulance*, from Lat. *petulantia*, from *petulans* = forward, pert, petulant (q.v.); Sp. *petulancia*; Ital. *petulanza*.] The quality or state of being petulant; peevishness, pettishness, fretfulness.

"Vice, indolence, faction, and fashion produce many philosophers, and more petulants than a few."—*W. Berkeley, Acrophon*, dial. viii, § 31.

pēt-u lant, n. [Fr. from Lat. *petulant*, pr. par. of *petulo*, a dimin. of *peto* = to seek; Ital. & Sp. *petulante*.] Characterized by petulance; peevishness, or pettishness; perverse, pettish, saucy, forward, capricious.

"Restraint has bitter and petulant tongue."—*Maccanus, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

pēt-u lant lÿ, *pēt-u lent lÿ, adv. [Eng. *petulant*; *lÿ*.] In a petulant manner; with petulance; peevishly, pettishly.

"Be no less petulantly than profanely applied to himself that text of the holy prophet."—*Bowell Letters*, bk. iii, let. 3.

***pēt-ül-çi tÿ, s.** [PETULOUS.] Wantonness; friskiness.

"I do therefore much blame the petulancy."—*W. Fr. on the Rpt. of Convoy*.

***pēt-ül-cous, n.** [Lat. *petulosus* = butting with the horns.] Wanton, frisking, zombolling.

"The Pope whistles his petulous rams into order."—*Cane, Fiat Lux*, p. 151.

***pe tun, s.** [Brazil. = tobacco.] [PETUNIA.] Tobacco. (*Taylor, The Water-pipe*.)

pēt-ü ni ä, s. [Latinised from *petunia* (q.v.).] *Bot. & Hort.*: The typical genus of the Petuniaceæ (q.v.). They are solanaceous plants, with viscid leaves, and white, violet, or purple flowers, cultivated in gardens.

pēt-ü ni-ë-ä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *petuniæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ, or if that order be divided, as it is by Myers into two, then of Atropaceæ.

pēt-ün tzē, s. [From the Chinese, *Pektun-tsz.*]

Min.: A rock consisting largely of quartz, with some felspar, used in China for mixing with kaolin in the manufacture of porcelain.

pēt-wood, s. [Eng. *pet*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: *Beryza mollis*, one of the Tilliaceæ.

Pēt-wörth, s. [See def.]

† *Geog.*: A market-town and parish in the county of Sussex, thirteen miles N.E. of Chichester.

Petworth-marble, s. [*Patrol. & Comm.*: A marble of Wealden age, occurring about a hundred feet below the top of the Weald Clay. It is used for architectural decoration, especially of churches. Called also Sussex marble, Paludina marble, and Paludina limestone.

pēt-z-ite, s. [After the German chemist, Petz; suff. -ite (*Mon.*).]

Min.: A mineral which is referable to the species Hesseite (q.v.) in which the silver is replaced in varying amounts by gold. Stated by Schrauf and others from measurements of gold crystals to be isometric in crystallization, though regarded by Becke as triclinic. Found in several localities, but lately in good crystals at Botes, Transylvania.

peū-çē, s. [Lat., from Gr. *πευκή* (*peukē*) = the fir.]

Botan.: A fossil coniferous tree described by Witham. Etheridge enumerates one species from Carboniferous, one from Jurassic, and one from Eocene strata.

peū-cē-dän-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *peucedanum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of Umbellifera.

peū-çē-dä-nin, s. [Mod. Lat. *peucedanum*]; -in (*Chem.*).] [IMPERATORIN.]

peū-cē-dä-nüm, s. [Lat. *peucedanum*, *peucedanum*; Gr. *πευκεδάρον* (*peukēdaron*), *πευκεδάρος* (*peukēdaros*) = the hog's tunnel.]

Bot.: Hog's Fenel, the typical genus of Peucedaneæ. Umbels compound; flowers white or pink; petals obovate or orbiculate, with an inflexed point. Fruit flat, with a brown, thin border with five ribs, the two

lateral ones obsolete, with one to three in each interstice. Found in tropical and temperate regions. Known species a hundred. *Peucedanum officinale*, *P. palustre*, and *P. sativum*, wild in Britain, and *P. Ostræthum* naturalised. The root of *P. maritimum* yields a white, bitter, foetid juice, used in Carthage against epilepsy.

peū çÿl, s. [Gr. *πευκή* (*peukē*) = the fir; -çÿl.] [TERBITHENE.]

peur mi-can, s. [PEMIGAN.]

peū tin çēr-i-an, n. [See def.] An epithet applied to a patchmap or table of the roads of the ancient Roman Empire, found in a library at Speyer in the fifteenth century, and made known by Conrad Peutinger, of Augsburg. It was constructed in the time of Alexander Severus, about A.D. 236.

pew, pewe, *puc, *puwe, s. [O. Fr. *peu*, *puje* = an elevated place, a gallery set on the outside with rails to lean on, from Lat. *pedium* = an elevated place, a balcony, espice, the balcony next the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat; from Gr. *πεδών* (*pedion*) = a little foot, from *πεδός* (*pedos*), gent. *πεδός* (*pedos*) = a foot; Dnt. *puje*; Ital. *puggio* = a hillock; Sp. *puyo* = a stone-bench near a door.]

1. A fixed seat in a church, inclosed and separated from those adjoining by partitions. Pews, originally square, are now generally long and narrow, to seat several persons.

"Pews in the church may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence) from the ancestor to the heir."—*Blackstone, Commentaries*, bk. iii, ch. 25.

2. A wooden erection, in the shape of a square or parallelogram, used by lawyers, money-lenders, &c., as a bench.

"From the pews of most wicked judges."—*Old Play of Tonn*, p. 12.

3. A box in a theatre.

"My wife sat in my Lady Fox's pew with her."—*Pepys Diary*, Feb. 15, 1665.

4. A pen, a sheepfold.

"As the sheep in their pevatat Smithfield."—*Milton Means to remove Harlots*.

pew-chair, s. A seat affixed to the end of a pew so as to occupy a part of the aisle upon occasion when seats in excess of the pew accommodation are required. (*Amer.*)

pew-opener, s. An attendant in a church, whose duty is to open the pews for the congregation.

pew, v.t. [PEW, s.] To furnish with pews.

pē-wēt, s. [PEWIT.]

***pew-fel-lōw, *pue-fel-low, s.** [Eng. *peir*, and *felow*.] One who sits in the same pew in church; hence, a companion, an associate.

"And makes her *peefellow* with others' man."—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, W. 4.

pē-wit, pē-wēt, peē-wit, s. [From the cry of the bird.]

1. The lapwing.
2. The laughing gull or mire-crow.

pewit-gull, s. The same as PEWIT, s., 2.

pew-tēr, *pew-tir, *pew-tyr, s. & v. [O. Fr. *peutir*, *peutira*, *peutire*; Ital. *pellire*; Sp. *pellire*.] [SPELTIN.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Metall.*: The finer pewter is an alloy of twelve parts tin, one part antimony, and a small quantity of copper; the coarser, of eighty parts tin and twenty of lead. The same ingredients as the finer pewter, but in different proportions (nine of tin to one of antimony) constitute Britannia metal. Pewter is specially used for making the drinking-vessels called pewter pots. It was formerly employed more extensively than now.

2. A polishing material used by marble-workers and derived from the calcination of tin.

3. A pewter tankard. —us, Give it to me in a pewter.

4. Vessels or utensils made of pewter, as plates, beer-pots, tankards, &c.

"Pewter and brass, and all things that belong to house or housekeeping."—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

B. As adj.: Made of or relating to pewter.

"So I gave him a steel glass, two pewter spoons, and a pair of velvet sheathed knives."—*Hackluyt Voyages*, i. 259.

pew tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *pewter*, -er.] A smith who works in pewter; one who makes vessels or utensils of pewter.

"He shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer."—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, iii, 2.

The Pewterers are a London Company incorporated A.D. 1478.

pew tēr wort, s. [Eng. *pewter*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Lupinus albus*.

pew tēr y, n. [Eng. *pewter*, -er.] Belonging to or resembling pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

pew y, n. [Eng. *pew*; -y.] Enclosed by fences, fenced in so as to form small fields. (*Spelling-book*.)

"Sixty or seventy years since the lands were stronger the enclosures smaller, the country more *pewy*, and the fences a higher and better than is now the case."—*Baily's Geography*, Dec. 4, 182.

pēx-i ty, s. [Lat. *parabis*, from *paris* = woolly, *ty*, pr. par. suff. of *ty* = to comb.] The nap of cloth.

Peÿ-cr, s. [For def. see compound.]

Peyer's glands, s. pl.

Anat.: Aggregate, small circular patches, surrounded by simple follicles, with flattened villi occupying the interspace. They are situated near the lower end of the ileum, and their ulceration is the pathognomonic characteristic of enteric or typhoid fever, hence their importance. They were discovered and described in 1677, by John Conrad Peyer, a Swiss anatomist.

***peynat, v.t. & i.** [PAINT.]

***pey-trel, pet-rel, pet-trel, s.** [POITREL.]

pē-zī-za, s. [Lat. *peziza*, *peziza* (pl.), from Gr. *πέζιζα* (*pezizos*), *πέζιζα* (*pezizos*) = mushroom without a stalk and without a root.]

Bot.: A large genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. The species at first appear as closed sacs, bursting at the top and spreading out, resemble a cup, containing acid and parapsylls. Many are brightly coloured. They are found on dead wood, on the ground among leaves, &c.

pēz-i-zoid, n. [Mod. Lat. *peziza*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling a fungus of the genus *Peziza* (q.v.).

***pezle mezle, adv.** [PELL-MILL.]

pēz-ō-phāps, s. [Gr. *πέζος* (*pezos*) = on foot, walking, and *φαφ* (*phaps*) = a dove.]

Ornith.: Solitaire; an extinct genus of Ibis-like, with a single species, *Pezophaps solitaria*, from the Island of Rodriguez. It was described by Lequat in 1798 from personal observation, and probably survived till 1761. It was allied to the Ibis (q.v.), but the neck and legs were longer, and the bird was more slightly built. They were formerly very abundant, and, being excellent eating, the early voyagers destroyed great numbers of them. The introduction of swine, which ran wild in the forest, and fed on the eggs and the young birds, completed their extermination. The Solitaire was provisionally described and figured (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1865, pp. 193, 200, pl. viii.) as *Ibidus nazarianus*, and its osteology is discussed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1869, pp. 327-32.

pēz-ō-pō-rī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pezopores*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ornith.: A sub family of Psittacide, comprehending the True Parakeets.

pē-zōp-ōr-ūs, s. [Gr. *πεζοπορος* (*pezoporos*) = going by land, *πέζος* (*pezos*) = on foot, and *πορος* (*poros*) = a passage.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the *Pezopornina* (q.v.). The upper mandible has the margin arched and entire; the lower is much thicker and stronger. Tail long, uncaudate; tarsus longthumbed; claws very slender. [PARAKEET.]

pfāf-ite, s. [After M. Pfaff; suff. -ite (*Mon.*)]

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

pfahl bau ten (au as ōn), s. pl. [Ger. *pfahl* = a stake, and *bau* = dwellings, from *bauen* = to build.] The name given by German archaeologists to lakedwells (q.v.).

pfēn nig, pfēn ning, s. [Ger.] A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany and the neighbouring States. The

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ew = ū. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, sious = shüs. ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ph. *ph.* of the German Empire as the 14th part of the mark (q.v.). [P. 885.]

phā cā, (Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = the lentil; φακος (*phakos*) = its fruit)

Bot.: A large genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Astragalini. Now reduced to Astragalus (q.v.).

phā cid i ā cē ī, (Mod. Lat. *phacidiaceae*)

Bot.: A suborder of Ascomycetous Fungi. Receptacle conical, the disc ultimately exposed by the rupture of its outer coat. British genera about eight.

phā cid i ūm, (Mod. Lat., dimin. from *phacis*)

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phacidi (q.v.). The depressed receptacles burst above by a few angular laminae. Found on living and dead oak-leaves, raspberry-leaves, &c. The commonest is *Phacidium coronatum*, having a yellow disc surrounded by black teeth.

phāc ô chère, phāc ô chœre, s. [Phyc. = nothos.] Any individual of the genus *Phacochortis* (q.v.).

phāc ô chœr ūs (œr as œr), s. [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = a wart, and χαιρος (*chaïros*) = a leg.]

Zool.: Wart-hog; a genus of Suidæ, distinguished by a fleshy wart under each eye, large sharp recurved canines, and the peculiar formation of the last molars. There are only two species: *Phacochorus africanus* (Eliasi's Wart hog), from the north, and *P. africanus* (the Ethiopian Wart hog) from the south of Africa. Their food consists almost principally of roots.

phāc ôid, a, (Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = a bean, a lentil, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.) Resembling a lentil; lenticular.

phāc ô lite, s. [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = a bean, and λιτός (*litos*) = stone; Ger. *phalolit*.]

Min.: A variety of Chlorite (q.v.), occurring in nodular form arising from twinning. First found at Leipa, Bohemia.

phāc ô nin, s. (Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = anything shaped like a lentil; *n* connect, and *no* (*no* =))

Chem.: An albuminous substance constituting the inner portion of the crystalline lens of the eyes of fishes. (Watts.)

phā cōp i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phacops*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera. Head well developed, the globella broad in trout, with three lateral grooves; eyes large, and having facets; four instead of the three normal pairs of gnomes; body-rings eleven. Lower Silurian to the Devonian inclusive.

phāc ôps, s. [Gr. φακος (*phakos*), or φακή (*phakē*) = a lentil, and ὄψ (*ops*) = eye, to v., comitative.] [Phyc.]

Botan.: The single genus of the Phacopidae (q.v.).

phā cō scope, phā kō scope, s. [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = anything lenticular, and σκοπεῖν (*skopein*) = to look.]

Optics: An instrument devised by Helmholtz for observing the reflected images seen in the human eye when it is being accommodated to a near object. It is made by a dark room with a candle inside and apertures for the observed and observing eyes.

phāc ac tin ite, s. [Gr. φαῖος (*phaios*) = dusky; ἄκτις (*aktis*) = a ray, genit. ἀκτίος (*aktios*), and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*ite*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in Nassau, Germany. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2.297 to 3.067; colour, greyish-brown. Analysis yielded: silica, 37.5; alumina, 16.2; sesq. oxide of iron, 27.4; protoxide of manganese, 1.4; magnesia, .5; lime, .72; water, 8.1 = 98.8. Found in a rock called Iselite, and is probably an altered hornblende.

phāc nô car pous, a. [Gr. φακιστός (*phaktistos*) = not to adhere, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts.

phāc nô gām, (Gr. φακός (*phakos*) = to show, and γαμός (*gamos*) = marriage; Gr.

phakothos.) A phanerogamous plant, as opposed to a cryptogam (q.v.).

phāc nô gā mi ā, s. pl. [PHANEROGAMIA.]

phāc nô gām ic, a. [PHANEROGAM.]

Bot.: Having visible sexual organs. The same as PHANEROGAM (q.v.). (*J. D. Hook.*, in *Linnæus's Trav. K.* (vol. 304), p. 94.)

phāc nôg a mous, a. [Eng. *phanerogam*; *ous*.]

Bot.: Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

phāc nôm ê non, s. [PHENOMENON.]

phāc ô cyst, (Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = dusky gray, and Eng. *-cyst* (q.v.).)

Bot.: Decaisne's name for Cytoblast (q.v.).

phāc ô læ mæ, s. [Prof. *pharynx*, and Gr. λαίμος (*laïmos*) = the throat.]

Death.: Laryngeal throats; a genus of Trochilidae, with two species, *Phacelia cubanoides*, from Columbia, and *P. ayacuathoides*, from Ecuador. Bill straight, and longer than the head. The metallic colours are confined to the crown of the head and a conspicuous metallic blue spot on the throat.

phāc ô rêt in, (Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = gray, and ῥητινῆ (*rhētina*) = resin.)

Chem.: C₁₆H₁₆O₂. A brown resinous substance extracted from the bark of a tree of about 60-80 per cent. It is insoluble, tasteless, insoluble in water and ether, very soluble in alcohol, in the alkalies, and in acetic acid. Heated on platinum foil, it melts, gives off a faint odour of turpentine, and burns away without leaving a trace of ash.

phāc ôs ic, a. [Eng. *pharosic*]; *-ic*. (See compound.)

phāc ôs ic acid, s. [PHAROSIC.]

phāc ô sôn, s. [Gr. φαῖος (*phaios*) = gray; suff. *-son*.]

Chem.: Phaeosic acid. A name given to a brown substance extracted from the petary of the bay-berry, by a solution of sodium carbonate.

phā-ê-thôn, phā ê tôn, s. [PHALTON.]

Ornith.: Tropic-bird (q.v.), Boatswain-bird; the sole genus of the family Phaltonidae (q.v.). Bill as long as the head, gently curved above, edges notched, nostrils partly closed by a membrane; two middle feathers of the tail very long and narrow. They species are known, all from tropical seas.

phā-ê-thôn ti dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phalton*, genit. *phaltonis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Steganopodes (q.v.), with the single genus *Phalton* (q.v.).

phā êth or nis, s. [Gr. φαεθω (*phaethō*), and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: Long-tailed Hermits; a genus of Trochilidae, with about twenty species from tropical America. They are distinguished by their strongly graduated tails, the middle feathers being the longest, and in most of the species all the tail-feathers are conspicuously tipped with white. The male and female are alike in coloration.

Phā ê-tôn, s. [Fr. *phaeton* = a phaeton, from Lat. *Phaeton*; Gr. φαεθω (*phaethō*) = son of Helios.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The son of Helios and the ocean nymph Clymene, who, having extracted an oath from his father that he would grant him whatever he asked, demanded permission to drive the chariot of the sun for one day. His inexperience would have caused a total conflagration had not Jupiter lamed his thunder, and huddled Phaeton into the river Eridanus.

2. *Fabrics*: An open four-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses.

3. *Ornith.*: [PHALTONS.]

phā ê-tôn-ic, a. [Eng. *phaeton*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or like a phaeton. (*Lamb.*)

† phā ê-tôn-ic, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phacton*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of the unstricted Pelecanidae (q.v.), co-extensive with Phaltonidae.

phāg ê dē nā, phāg-ê-dæ-nā, s. [Lat. *phagelena*, from Gr. φαγέλαινα (*phagelaina*), from φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat; Fr. *phagelene*.]

1. A spreading obstinate ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

2. A canine appetite.

phāg ê dēn ic, phāg ê dæn ic, a. & s. [Lat. *phagelanicus*, from Gr. φαγέλαϊκος (*phagelainikos*)]

A. & s. adj.: Of or pertaining to phagelena; of the nature or character of phagelena; phagelanic.

B. & s. subst.: A preparation or application which causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

phāg ê dēn ic al, phāg ê dæn ic al, a. [Eng. *phagelanic*; *-al*.] The same as PHAGELANIC (q.v.).

phāg ê dē nous, phāg ê dæn-ous, a. [Lat. *phagelana* (a); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Phagelanic.

phāl ac ri dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phalerus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Clavicorn Beetles. They are short and convex, have their antennae eleven-jointed; wing-cases covering the abdomen; five-jointed tarsi, the first three with bush-like palpi, the fourth very short. They fly well, and are found on flowers. British genera, Phalerus and Olibrus; species fourteen. (*Dollfus*.)

phāl a crōc-ô-râc i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *phalacrocorax*, genit. *phalacrocoracis*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Illiger's Steganopodes, approximately co-extensive with the Pelecanidae as unrestricted.

phāl a crōc-ô-râx, s. [Lat., from Gr. φαλακροράξ (*phalacrokorax*); φαλακρός (*phalacro-*) = bald, and *κόραξ* (*korax*) = a crow.]

Ornith.: Cormorant (q.v.); a genus of Phalacrocoracidae, or, according to modern ornithologists, of the Pelecanidae as unrestricted. The four toes are all connected by a web; tail long and stiff; no exterior nostrils in adult. Species thirty-five, universally distributed.

phāl a-crō sis, s. [PHALACRUS.]

Med.: Baldness of the head; calvities.

phāl a-crūs, s. [Gr. φαλακρός (*phalacro-*) = bald-pated.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Phalacridæ. Four species are British.

† phā læ-nā, s. [Gr. φάλαινα (*phalaina*), φάλασσα (*phalassa*) = (1) a whale, (2) a moth.]

Entom.: A vast genus of Lepidoptera founded by Linnaeus, who included under it all the moths. It is now broken up into groups, families, and genera.

phā læ nī-dēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phalena*]; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A name formerly given to the Moths.

phāl æ noi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phalena*]; Gr. εἶδος = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Nocturna. Antennae pubescent or ciliated; abdomen slender, not crested; posterior wings brightly coloured; larva smooth, elongated, with sixteen legs. Two British species. (*Stratman*.)

phāl-æ-nōp-sis, s. [Mod. Lat. *phalena*]; Gr. ὄψ (*ops*) = appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Sarcenanthidae; beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from the Indian Archipelago. Cultivated in English greenhouses.

*** phā lāng al, a.** [Eng. *phalangic*]; *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to the phalanges or small bones of the fingers and toes.

phāl-ānge, s. [PHALANX.]

phā lān-gē-al, phāl-ān-gē-an, a. [Eng. *phalangic*; *-al, -an*.] Phalangeal (q.v.).

phāl-ān-gēr, s. [Fr., from *phalange*, one of the small bones of the fingers or toes.] (See extract, after def., on next page.)

fāte, fat, farc, amidst, what, fāll, father, wē, wēt, here, camēl, hēr, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; go, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, work, wōh, sōn; mūtē, cub, cūc, unīc, cūr, rīlc, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

Zool.: The popular English name for any individual of the sub-family Phalangistinae (q.v.). Phalangiers are small woolly-coated marsupials, with opposable great toes, which are destitute of a nail. They are, for the most part, vegetable feeders. Though some are insectivorous, and in confinement many of them will readily devour small lards of other animals. They may be grouped in two classes, those with, and those without, a patagium or flying-membrane. The most important will be found in this dictionary under their popular names.



SOOTY PHALANGER.

"Buffon gave to a pair of opossums examined by him the name that bears this article, *Phalangia*, on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin up to the nail."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 2th), VIII, 77.

pha-lân-gêç, *s. pl.* [PHALANX.]

pha-lân-gi-ai, pha-lân-gi-an, *a.* [PHALANGIAN, PHALANGLAN.]

phâl-ân-gi-i-dæ, pha-lân-gi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangium*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Spiders; a family of Huxley's order Arthrogastra. Eyes, two; maxillary palpi bifurcate, terminated by simple hooks; cephalothorax and abdomen distinct, nearly of equal breadth, the latter divided into segments; legs long; no metamorphosis. It contains the Harvest-men, or Harvest Spiders. They are very active. Several are British. Various eccentric forms occur in Brazil.

pha-lân-gi-ous, *a.* [Lat. *phalangium*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to spiders of the genus Phalangium.

phâl-ân-gis-ta, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *phalanger*.] [PHALANGER.]

Zool.: True Phalangians, the Opossums of the Australian colonists; the typical genus of the sub-family Phalangistinae. Feet normal; tail long and bushy, naked only for a few inches along the under side of the tip. Four or five species, of which the best known is *Phalangista vulpulina*, the Vulpine Phalanger, common in zoological gardens. It is a native of Australia, and is replaced in Tasmania by *P. fuliginosa*, the Brown Phalanger. *P. verna* is the Dormouse Phalanger. [PHALANGER.]

phâl-ân-gis-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangistæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Huxley's Metatheria (= Dibelphia or Marsupialia). Animals of small or moderate size and arboreal habits, feeding on vegetable or mixed diet, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands. There are three sub-families, Phalangistinae, Phascogasterinae, and Tarsipelineae. [TRYLACOLEA.]

phâl-ân-gis-ti-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangistæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Phalangistinae (q.v.), a numerous group, varying in size from that of a mouse to a large cat. Habits arboreal. Distributed abundantly in the Australian region. Ten genera are recognised, Phalangista, Cuscus, Pseudocheirus, Petamista, Dactylopsala, P. tarsus, Gymnobelides, Dromelia, Disolochurus, and Acrotaria. [PHALANGER.]

phâl-ân-gite, *s.* [Lat. *phalangites*, from Gr. *φαλαγγίτης* (*phalangitês*), from *φαλαγγίς* (*phalangis*) = a phalanx (q.v.); Fr. *phalangite*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

pha-lân-gi-um, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φαλαγγίον* (*phalangion*) = a venomous spider, from *φαλαγγίς* (*phalangis*) = (1) a phalanx, (2) a spider.] [PHALANX.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phalangida (q.v.).

phâl-ân-stère, *s.* [Fr.] A phalansterium (q.v.).

"To live at his ease in a phalansterium."—*Lytton. Mr. B. tel. bk.* s. ch. 111.

phâl-ân-stêr-i-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *phalanstery*; *-ian*.]

A. As subst.: Pertaining or relating to phalansterianism.

B. As subst.: A supporter or advocate of phalansterianism; a Phalanster.

phâl-ân-stêr-i-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *phalansterianism*; *-ism*.] [FOURLETISM.]

phâl-ân-stêr-i-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangistæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata Discostomata. Animals more or less ovate, bearing a single terminal flagellum, the base of which is encircled by a membranous collar. Two genera: Phalansterium and Protospongia.

phâl-ân-stêr-ism, *s.* [Eng. *phalansterium*; *-ism*.] The same as PHALANSTERIANISM (q.v.).

phâl-ân-stêr-i-um, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PHALANSTERIUM.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phalansteriidae. There are two species, *Phalansterium consociatum* and *P. digitatum*, both freshwater.

phâl-ân-stêr-y, *s.* [Fr. *phalanstère*, from Gr. *φαλαγγίς* (*phalangis*) = a phalanx (q.v.).]

1. A community of persons living together according to the system of Fourier. [FOURIERISM.]

"A phalanstery of all the friends."—*C. Kingsley. Alton Locke*, ch. viii.

2. The building occupied as a dwelling by phalansterians.

phâl-ân-x, phâl-lân-x (pl. **pha-lân-gêç, phâl-ân-x-êç, or pha-lân-x-êç**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φαλαγγίς* (*phalangis*) = a line of battle, a battalion; Sp. *falange*; Ital. *falange*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as H. I.

"Moretime they had their battalions thick and close together like the Macedonian phalanges."—*P. Holland's. Livy*, p. 246.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A body of troops or men formed in close array, or any number of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.

"But at present they formed a united phalanx."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(2) A society or association of members organized upon the plan of Fourier, and having a common dwelling. [PHALANSTERY.]

II. Technically:

1. *Greek Antiq.*: The close order of battle in which the heavy-armed troops of a Grecian army were usually drawn up. There were several different arrangements of the phalanx peculiar to different states; but the most celebrated was that invented by Philip of Macedon.

"The Macedonians were the most famous for this way of marching: their phalanx is described by Polybius to be a square battalion of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front; the soldiers standing so close together, that the pikes of the fifth rank were extended three feet beyond the front of the battalion."—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. *Anat. (Pl.)*: The small bones of the fingers and toes, so called from their regular disposition. Normally each digit has three phalanges. Called also internodes.

3. *Bot. (Pl.)* (*Of the form phalanges*): A number of stamens joined by their filaments.

† 4. *Zool.*: A sub-family.

phâl-ân-xed, phâl-lân-xed, *a.* [Eng. *phalanx*; *-ed*.] Formed or drawn up in a phalanx; in close array.

"Though now one phalanxed host should meet the foe."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, l. 90.

phâl-a-rid-ê-æ, phâl-lâ-ê-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phalaris* (is), or gent. *phalarid* (is); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ê-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Gramineæ, series Cisanthere. The spikelets are compressed, generally dorsally, and are deciduous, the lowest empty glume is small or absent, the second larger, the third with a palea, and sometimes with a male flower; the fourth with a palea and bisexual flower hardening round the fruit.

pha-lâr-is, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φαλαρίς* (*phalaris*), *φαλαρίς* (*phalaris*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phalarideæ (q.v.). The flower glumes are three, the upper bisexual, the two lower ones rudimentary. Known species sixteen; one, *Phalaris arundinacea*, a grass two to six feet high, growing in

rivers, lakes, &c., is British. *P. arundinacea* furnishes Canary seed. It is naturalized in Britain.

phal a rôpe, *s.* [PHALANGIENS.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any individual of the genus Phalaropus (q.v.). Two species are British, extending throughout Northern Europe and Northern Asia. The Red or Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobophorus*), about the size of a Sandpiper, has the upper parts blackish-gray, the 4tharies edged with red, sides of the neck chestnut; throat, breast, and belly white. The Gray Phalarope (*P. fulvicornis*) is so called from the prevailing hue of its winter plumage; in summer the upper parts exhibit a mixture of black, white, and yellow; breast and under parts reddish chestnut. It is rather larger than the first species. Wilson's Phalarope (*P. vilsomii*) is a North American bird; the lobes of the toes have a narrower border, and the legs are longer and slenderer than in the other two species. They feed on minute crustacea, and their flesh is oily and unpalatable.

pha-lâr-ô-pi-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalaropinus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sceloporidae (q.v.).

pha-lâr-ô-pûs, *s.* [Gr. *φαλαρίς* (*phalaris*) = a foot, and *πούς* (*pus*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the sub-family Phalaropinae (q.v.), with three species. Bill rather long, weak, straight, depressed; nostrils basal; legs rather short, slender, three toes in front, one behind; the anterior toes furnished with an extension of membrane laterally, forming lobes, slightly separated at the edges. Wings, long, pointed. [PHALAROPE.]

phâl-li, *s. pl.* [PHALLUS.]

phâl-li-c, *a.* [Gr. *φαλλικός* (*phallicos*), from *φαλλός* (*phallos*) = the phallus (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallism.

phâl-li-çism, *s.* [Eng. *phallic*; *-ism*.] The same as PHALLISM (q.v.).

"They must necessarily have manifested sensual tendencies of the very nature of phallicism."—*McClintock & Strong, Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii, 56.

phâl-liçm, *s.* [Eng. &c. *phallic*]; *-ism*.]

Compar. Relig.: The worship of the fertilizing power of nature under the symbol of the phallus (q.v.). The idea that natural productions were engendered in a manner akin to the propagation of man and the lower animals is poetically expressed by Virgil (*Georg.* ii, 321-327) and Lucretius (i, 257, 599). Phallicism appears to have been at first an independent cult, but was afterwards adopted into other forms of worship, or it may have been the germ whence other forms sprang. Its origin is unknown. The Phœnicians ascribed its introduction into their worship to Adonis; the Egyptians to Osiris, the Phrygians to Atys, and the Greeks to Dionysos, but such a belief may well have arisen in many places in the infancy of the human race. [ASHFORTH, BVAL, BEL, GROVE, & H. I., LINGA, SERPENT-WORSHIP, YONI.]

"The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of phallicism," which the Jews too often imitated.—*McClintock & Strong, Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii, 56.

phâl-lô-dê-i, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phallos* (is) (q.v.), and Gr. *ἔδος* (*edós*).]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gastromycetes-Fungi, having a large clavate, columnar, subulate body, or globular, hollow, latticed framework, protruded from the summit of the matured peridium.

phâl-lûs (pl. **phâl-li**), *s.* [Lã from Gr. *φαλλός* (*phallos*).]

1. *Compar. Relig.*: The representation of the male organ of generation as a symbol of the fertilizing power in nature. According to Westrup (*loc. cit.*, p. 31), three phases in its representation should be noted: (1) when it was the object of reverence and religious worship; (2) when it was used as a protection against malign influences, and especially against the evil eye; and (3) when it became the emblem of mere licentiousness (*Lawson*, ii, 95).

"The Jews did not escape this worship; and we see their women ornamenting *phallos* of gold and of silver, as we find in Ezekiel xvi. 17.—*Westrup's. Waken. Acad. and Symbol. Workshops*, p. 87.

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the Phalloideæ (q.v.). Large terrestrial fungus, some times

hôi-l, hây, pôi-t, jôi-vl: cat, cell, chorus, çin, beñç; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -sion = zùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dçl.

21. Wood on rotten wood and very poisonous. *L. cornu-caprae*, s. the Stinkhorn, growing to woods and hedges, is very fetid. *L. cornu-caprae* scentless.

phallus worship, *s.* The same as PHALLUS (q.v.).

Phallus *in scypho*, *s.* widely spread among the rest of the Entomoidea must have arisen out of an idea of the universality of the generative principle. — *Ann. Entom. Soc. Lond.* (ed. Stålbyliss) 3: 213 (1876).

phā nē ūs, *s.* [Gr. φαειός (*phaineios*) = shining or bringing light.]

Phaeon: A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles, subfamily Coprinae. The males have a cephalic horn. One almost as large exists in the female. *Phaeon* *in scypho*. They are large, splendid beetles from the warmer parts of America.

phāne, *s.* [FANE (2), *s.*] A temple, or any place, public *phane*, and more every day. — *Expositio* (Daniel), ch. ix.

phān er ô, *prof.* [Gr. φαειρός (*phaineiros*) = visible; φαεινός (*phaineinós*) = to bring to light.] Visible, manifest.

phān er ô gām, *s.* [PHANEROGAMIA.]

Phanerogamia: A plant belonging to the Phanerogamia (q.v.).

phān er ô gā mi a, *s. pl.* [Prof. *phanerogamia*, and Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Phanerogamia: A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, containing all flowering plants. Opposed to Cryptogamia (q.v.).

phān er ô gā mi an, *a.* [Eng. *phanerogamia*; Gr. *phanerogamia*.] Phanerogamiae (q.v.).

phān-er ô gām-ic, **phān er ô gā mous**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phanerogamia* (n); Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Phanerogamic: Having visible sexual organs; of or belonging to the Phanerogamia (q.v.).

phān er ô glōs sa, *s. pl.* [Prof. *phanerogamia*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Phanerogamic: A division or sub-order of the Batrachian order Anura, in which a tongue is present. They are divided into two groups, Discodactyla and Oxydactyla (q.v.).

phān er ô pleū ri dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phanerogamii* (n) (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Phanerogamii: A family of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Dipnoi. Caudal fin diphycecal; vertical continuous; gular plates, scales cycloid; jaws with a series of minute conical teeth on the margin. (*Quoy*.) It corresponds to the Phanerogamium of Huxley.

phān er ô pleū ri ni, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phanerogamii* (n); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.] PHANEROGAMIIDÆ.]

phān er ô pleū ron, *s.* [Prof. *phanerogamia*, and Gr. περισσόν (*perissón*) = 3 (th).]

Phanerogamia: The typical genus of the family Phanerogamie (q.v.). It is of Devonian age. The Carboniferous genus *Trionchis* is probably generally identical with Phanerogamium. (*Quoy*.)

phān si gar, *s.* [Hind. = a strangler.] An herbivorous strangler; a Thug (q.v.).

phān tā scōpe, **phān tāš ma scōpe**, [Gr. φατασμα (*phantasma*) = an image, and σκοπεῖν (*skopein*) = to view, to observe.] An instrument invented by Dr John Locke of Chinnath, to illustrate some phenomena of binocular vision.

Phān tāš i āst, *s.* [Gr. φαταστικός (*phantastikos*) = to cheat with vain appearances.]

Phanast: A *Ecchid.* (Pl.) A division of the Monophysite sect in the sixth century, who followed John of Haliarnassus in believing that the Divine nature had so insinuated itself into the body of Christ from the very moment of his conception that it became incorruptible. Nor did it feel real hunger, thirst, fatigue or pain, but only semblances. Called also Aphthartodocetæ, Docetæ, and Manicheans. (*Mosheim*.)

A dim shadow that rests The soul of the Phanastian; Longed for: Wayward Fan. — *Interlude* (1)

phān tāšm, **phān-tāš-mā**, *s.* [Gr. φατασμα (*phantasma*), Fr. *phantasme*.] PHANTOM.]

1. A creation of the fancy; an apparition.

a phantom, an optical illusion; an imaginary existence which seems to be real.

"A phantom like a dream of night" — *Wooden* (1876) *White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

2. A fancy, a notion, an idea.

phān tāš ma gor i a, *s.* [Gr. φατασμα (*phantasma*) = a phantasm, and ἀγορά (*agora*) = an assembly, a collection; ἀγειρῶ (*ageirō*) = to collect.]

1. *Phantasia*: An optical effect produced by a magic lantern. The glass is painted black on all parts except that occupied by the figures, which are painted in transparent colours. The image is thrown upon a transparent screen placed between the spectators and the lantern. By moving the instrument towards or from the screen, the figures are made to diminish or increase in size, which is equally true if the figure be a skeleton of producing startling effects.

2. The apparatus by which such effect is produced.

II. *Phant.*: A mixed gathering of figures; a medley.

"The man was a phantasmagoria in himself." — *Agnes Vernon's Judgment*, lxxvii.

phān tāš ma gor i al, *a.* [Eng. *phantasmagoria* (n); *al*.] Pertaining or relating to phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

phān tāš ma gor ic, **phān-tāš ma-gor ic al**, *a.* [Eng. *phantasmagoric* (n); *ic*, *al*.] Phantasmagorial; varied.

Genus and its works were as phantasmagoric as the rest. — *Lowell's Anna's Day Books*, p. 172.

phān-tāš-ma-gor-y, *s.* [PHANTASMAGORIA.]

phān tāš mal, *a.* [Eng. *phantasia*; *al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral, illusive.

A wide circle of a transitory phantasmal character. — *Coyle* (Webster)

phān tāš māl i an, *a.* [Eng. *phantasmagoria*.] Pertaining or relating to phantasms; phantasmal. (*Lytton*.)

phān tāš ma scōpe, *s.* [PHANTASCOPE.]

phān-tāš-māt-ic al, *a.* [Eng. *phantasmagoria*.] Phantasmal.

Whether this preparation be made by grammar and rhetoric, or else by phantasmagoria, or real and true motion. — *Mace's Def. Phœnix* (Cobbett), ch. viii. (App.)

phān tāš ma tōg ra ph-y, *s.* [Gr. φατασμα (*phantasma*) = a phantasm, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

phān-tās-tic, **phān-tās-tic-al**, *a.* [PHANTASTIC.]

phān tāš tr-y, *s.* [PHANTASM.] Fantasy; fancy.

"Poetic fiction and phantasmagoria." — *Cudworth's Intellectual System*, p. 381

phān tā š-y, *s. & f.* [FANTASY, *s. & f.*]

phān tikc, *a. & s.* [FANATIC.]

phān-tōm, **fān tōme**, **fān-tum**, *s.* [O. Fr. *phantasma*, *phantome*, from Lat. *phantasma*; Gr. φατασμα (*phantasma*) = a phantasm; φατασμός (*phantasmós*) = to display, to appear; φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show; Ital. *fantasma*.]

1. A phantasm; something which has only an apparent existence; an apparition, a spectre; a fancied vision.

"I must—I will—Pate phantom cease." — *Scott's Rokeby*, iv. 19.

2. An illusion.

"Phantom which had haunted the world through ages of darkness fled before the light." — *Mary's Day* (Hart), ch. iii.

3. The same as MANIKIN, 2.

4. A kind of artificial bait for fishing.

"We must try what phantoms and spoons would do." — *Piehl*, Jan. 2, 1856.

phantom corn, *s.* Light or lank corn.

phantom ship, *s.* [FLYING DUTCHMAN.]

phantom-tumour, *s.* [MUSCULAR-TUMOUR.]

phān-tō-māt-ic, *a.* [Eng. *phantom*; *-atic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom.

phān tōm ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *phantom*; *-ize*.] To make, render, or represent as a phantom.

phā pi nāe, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phaps* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-iæ*.]

Phaethon: In some classifications a sub-family of Columbidae.

phāps, *s.* [Gr. = a dove.]

Phaethon: Bronzo-wings; a genus of Columbidae, with three species, from Australia and Tasmania.

Phar-aoh, *s.* [Gr. Φαραώ (*Pharao*); Heb. פַּרְעוֹ (*Par'oh*), from Egyptian *Pra*, *Phra* = the sun.]

1. The name of the ancient monarchs of Egypt.

2. A game at cards; faro.

"The dear delight of breaking a Pharaoh bank" — *The Way to Keep Home*, 3.

3. A kind of strong ale.

Pharaoh's chicken, *s.* The Egyptian vulture.

Pharaoh's ponce, *s. pl.* The coin-like nummules in the rock of which the pyramids, the steps of the Citadel of Cairo, &c. are built.

Pharaoh's rat, *s.* The ichneumon (q.v.).

Pharaoh's serpent, *s.* A somewhat dangerous chemical toy or firework, first made in Paris in 1865, and subsequently introduced into London and the rest of Britain.

phār-ā-ōn, *s.* [FARO.]

Phār-ā-ōn-ic, **Phār-ā-ōhn-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *Pharaoh*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Pharaohs, or ancient monarchs of Egypt.

"This gorgeous refinement consummated the theory of the Pharaonic dynasty." — *Cooper's Egypt and the Pentateuch*, p. 25.

phār-bi-tis, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Pharbitis: A genus of Convolvulaceæ. *Pharbitis carthagenia*, a St. Domingo plant, furnishes a resin like scammony. The seeds of *P. corulea*, given in doses of thirty to forty grains, are cathartic.

phāre, *s.* [PHAROS.]

1. A watch-tower, a beacon, a lighthouse standing at the mouth of a harbour.

2. Hence, a harbour.

"About the dawn of the day we shot through Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the phare of Messina." — *Bowdell*, bk. 1, § 1, l. 26.

3. A top, a summit.

"How care If lower mountains light their snowy phares At thine effulgence." — *Browning's Paracelsus*, v. 387.

phār-i-ān, *s.* [PHARAOH.] Egyptian.

"Faced from Pharian field to Canaan land." — *Milton's Paraphrase on Psalm cxiv*.

phār-i-sā-ic, **phār-i-sā-ic al**, *a.* [Lat. *pharisæus* from *pharisus*, *pharisus* = a pharisee (q.v.); Gr. φαρισσαίος (*pharisaios*); Fr. *pharisien*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees or their teaching and manner of life.

"The phariseic sect amongst the Jews." — *Cudworth's Intellect. System*, p. 6.

2. Adhorted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion; formal, hypocritical.

phār-i-sā-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pharisaical*; *-ly*.] In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically; with outward show of religion.

phār-i-sā-ic-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *pharisaical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pharisaical; pharisaism.

"There are many kinds of superstitions, and pharisaicalness." — *Fidler's Mod. Church of Eng.*, p. 458.

phār-i-sā-ism, *s.* [Fr. *pharisaïsme*.]

1. The doctrines, tenets, or manners of the Pharisees as a sect.

"These notions of religion wherever they are found, are but a branch of the old pharisaism." — *Strapp's Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 17.

2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

"The well-meaning pharisaism of the Church could injure the Church alone." — *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1858.

phār-ī-sē-an, *a.* [Lat. *pharisæus*; Gr. φαρισσαίος (*pharisaios*).] Pertaining to or

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, cr wore, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūt, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rule, fūll; tr-y, S-yrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

following the teaching and manners of the Pharisees; pharisaie.

Phar i see, s. [Lat. Phariseus, Pharisæus; Gr. Φαρισαῖος (Pharisaios), from Aramaic emphatic plural פְּרִישָׁיִם (perushayim), post-Biblical Heb. פְּרִישִׁים (perushim) or פְּרִישָׁיִם (perushim), literally, the separated ones, the equivalent of Hebrew חֲבֵרֵי הַבְּרִית (Chaberei ha-Brit), (Abolition) (Ezra vi. 21; Neh. ix. 29).]

1. Ordinary Language:

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

2. Fig.: A conceited and self-righteous religionist like the Pharisee described by Jesus, in Luke xviii. 10-14

II. Judaism (J): The most numerous of the three divisions or orders of Judaism in the time of Christ, the other two being the Essenes and the Sadducees. They were so called because they kept aloof from Levitically unpure food, separated themselves from the lawless people of the land, and aimed to keep the Mosaic law in accordance with Ezra vi. 21, ix. 1, x. 11; Neh. ix. 2, x. 28. They arose immediately after the return from the Babylonian captivity. As all the students of the law naturally joined this association, the appellation Member, Associate, חַבֵּר (chaber), or Pharisee, פְּרִישִׁי (parishi), became synonymous with student, disciple, lawyer, scribe. Accordingly, they represented the national faith of orthodox Judaism. Having to expound, to adapt to the vicissitudes of the commonwealth, and to administer such an extensive and gorgeous ritual as that of the Mosaic law, some of the Pharisees fell into extravagances, and laid more stress on trifling and petty formulae than on the spirit of the law. Hence, the Rabbin itself divides the Pharisees into seven kinds: (1) (D) The shoulder Pharisee, who carries, as it were, his good works on his shoulders to boast of them openly, and is weighed down by his innumerable virtues; (2) the time-wasting Pharisee, who, when you ask for anything, always says, 'Let me go first to do a goodly work;' (3) the seducting Pharisee, who says, 'Deduct from my many virtues the few vice I commit;' (4) the saving Pharisee, who says, 'I save from my small means to be able to spend it on good works;' (5) the Pharisee who says, 'Would that I knew what sin I committed that I might atone for it by doing a good work;' (6) the land-floating Pharisee, and (7) the God-loving Pharisee (Jerusalem Berachot, ix. 14; Babylon Seta, 22 b), the last two of which alone are to be commended." It is the first five kinds to whom the rebukes of Christ refer, and who have given rise to the term Pharisee being used as synonymous with a strict observer of external forms of religion without the spirit of it. [SABBATEE.]

phar-i-sec-ism, s. [PHARISAISM.]

Phar. M. [See def.] Master of Pharmacy. An American degree.

phar-ma-ceu-tic, phar-ma-ceu-tic-al, a. [Gr. φαρμακευτικός (pharmakēutikos), from φαρμακευτής (pharmakēutēs) = a druggist; from φαρμακεύω (pharmakēuō) = to administer drugs; φαρμακός (pharmakos) = a druggist; φάρμακον (pharmakon) = a drug; Fr. pharmaceutique; Ital. & Sp. farmacéutico.] Of or pertaining to pharmacy, or the art of preparing medicines.

pharmaceutical chemist, s. A person who, after passing a certain examination, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

pharmaceutical chemistry, s. The department of chemistry which inquires into the composition of the several substances used as medicine.

Pharmaceutical Society, s. A society which was commenced in London, June 1, 1841, and obtained a royal charter on February 18, 1842. The Acts 15 and 16 Viet., c. 56, and 21 and 22 Viet., c. 121, empower it to institute examinations for those who desire to practise pharmacy.

phar-ma-ceu-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. pharmaceutic; -ly.] In a pharmaceutical manner; in the manner of pharmacy.

phar-ma-ceu-tics, s. [PHARMACEUTIC.] The science of pharmacy (q.v.).

phar-ma-ceu-tist, s. [Eng. pharmaceutic; -ist.] One who is skilled in pharmacy; one who prepares medicines or drugs; an apothecary.

phar-ma-co-, pref. [Gr. φάρμακον (pharmakon) = a drug.] Relating to chemistry or to drugs.

phar-ma-co-chal-cite, s. [Pref. pharmaco- and Gr. χαλκός (chalkos) = brass; Ger. pharmachalzit, pharmachalzit.]

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

phar-ma-co-dy-nam-ics, s. [Pref. pharmaco-, and Eng. dynamis (q.v.).] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the power or effects of medicine.

phar-ma-co-gno-sis (of silent), s. [Pref. pharmaco-, and Eng. gnosis (q.v.).] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines or simples. Also termed Pharmacography and Pharmacomathy.

phar-ma-cog-ra-phy, s. [Pref. pharmaco-, and Gr. γραφή (graphē) = to write.] The same as PHARMACOGNOSIS (q.v.).

phar-mac-ô-lic, s. [Pref. pharmaco-, and Gr. λίθος (lithos) = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in delicate silky fibres, mostly in stellar groups, rarely in crystals. Crystallization monoclinc. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 2.64 to 2.73; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, sometimes tinted red by cobalt arsenate; translucent to opaque. Compos.: arsenic, 51.4; lime, 24.9; water, 24.0 = 100; corresponding to the formula, (5CaO + 11O)AsO₃ + 5H₂O. Found with arsenical ores at various localities.

phar-ma-co-lô-gi-a, s. [PHARMACOLOGY.]

phar-ma-cô-lô-gist, s. [Eng. pharmaco- (q.v.); -ist.] One who is skilled in pharmacology; one who writes upon drugs and the composition or preparation of medicines.

"The pharmacologist is more satisfied with the direct supply from nature."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 29, 1855.

phar-ma-cô-lô-gy, s. [Gr. φάρμακον (pharmakon) = a drug; suit. -logy.]

1. The science or knowledge of drugs and medicines; the art of preparing medicines.

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

phar-ma-côm-a-thy, s. [Pref. pharmaco-, and Gr. μάθησ (mathos), 2nd acc. infin. of μαθαίνω (mathainō) = to learn.] The same as PHARMACOGNOSIS (q.v.).

phar-ma-côn, s. [Gr.] A medicine, a drug.

phar-ma-co-pœ-i-a, s. [PHARMACŒIA.]

phar-ma-cô-pœ-i-a, s. [Gr. φαρμακοποιία (pharmakopoiia), from φάρμακον (pharmakon) = a drug, and ποίω (poiō) = to make; Fr. pharmacopée.]

Chemistry:

1. An official publication containing a list of the articles of the Materia Medica, with their characters, tests for determining their purity, and doses to be administered. Previous to 1878, the right of publishing the pharmacopœias for England, Scotland, and Ireland was vested in the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, but in that year an Act was passed ordaining that "the General Medical Council shall cause to be published, under their direction, a book, containing a list of medicines, &c., to be called the British Pharmacopœia, which for all purposes shall be deemed the Pharmacopœia of Great Britain and Ireland."

2. A chemical laboratory.

phar-ma-côp-ô-list, s. [Gr. φαρμακοπώλης (pharmakopōlēs) = a druggist, from φάρμακον (pharmakon) = a drug, and πωλέω (pōlō) = to sell.] One who sells medicines or drugs; an apothecary.

phar-ma-cô-sid-êr-ite, s. [Pref. pharmaco-, and Eng. siderite; Ger. pharmakosiderit.]

Min.: A mineral occurring principally in cubes associated with copper ores, in various names in Cornwall, rarely in other localities. Cleavage cubic. According to Bertrand it is

pseudo-isometric. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 2.9 to 3.1; lustre, somewhat adamantine; colour, green, of varying shades, rarely yellow or brown; streak, varying with colour; sub-translucent. Compos.: arsenic acid, 39.6; phosphoric acid, 27.5; sesquioxide of iron, 30.9; water, 17.4 = 100; corresponding with the formula, Fe₂O₃.As₂O₅ + Fe₂O₃.3H₂O + 12H₂O.

phar-ma-çy, fer-ma-çy, s. [Fr. pharmacie - (Fr. pharmacie), from Lat. pharmacia, from Gr. φάρμακον (pharmakon), from φάρμακον (pharmakon) = a drug.]

1. The art or practice of preparing, compounding, and preserving medicines, and of dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist.

2. A chemist's shop.

3. The preparing and administering of medicines; the art of medicine.

"Such as sage Chlorin, sire of pharmacy, Once taught Achilles, and Achilles' time."— Pope Homer, Iliad xi. 966.

* 4. A dispensary.

phar-ô (1), s. [FARO.]

phar-ô (2), s. [PHAROS.]

pharoh, s. [Egypt. doubtful.] A shout in use among the Irish soldiery.

"That barbarous Pharaoh and outcry of the soldiers."—P. Balfour, Candia, v. 75.

phar-ô-lô-gy, s. [Gr. φάρος (pharos) = a lighthouse; suit. -logy.] The art or science of lighting lighthouses.

phar-ô-ma-crûs, s. [Gr. φάρος (pharos) = a mantle, and μακρός (makros) = large.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trigonidae, Pharmacurus macrus is the Long-tailed Trigon or Quail (q.v.).

phar-ôs, s. [Gr. (See def. 1); Lat. pharos; Fr. phare; Ital. & Sp. faro.]

1. A small island in the Bay of Alexandria, upon which was erected a celebrated tower called the Tower of Pharos, on the top of which fires were kept to direct sailors in the bay.

2. A lighthouse, a beacon.

"The roar that breaks the pharos from its base."—Lycianus, Pharos, v. 312.

pha-ryn-gal, a. [PHARYNGEAL.] Of or pertaining to the pharynx, formed by the pharynx.

"Laws of chance as regards these pharyngeal modifications."—Sweet, Hist. Eng. Sounds, p. 9.

pha-ryn-gê-al, a. & s. [Gr. φάρυγγ (pharynx), gent. φάρυγγος (pharyngos) = the pharynx (q.v.); Eng. adj. suit. -al.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or affecting the pharynx.

* There are a pharyngeal artery, vein, nerve, and plexus.

B. As subst. (Pl.): The parts around the pharynx. (Dunglison.)

phar-yn-gî-tis, s. [Low Lat. pharynx, gent. pharyngitis; -itis (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pharynx.

pha-ryn-gô-, pref. [Gr. φάρυγγ (pharynx), gent. φάρυγγος (pharyngos) = the pharynx.] Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

pharyngo laryngeal, a.

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging both to the larynx and to the pharynx. There is a pharyngolaryngeal membrane, which may be affected with a tubercular disease.

pha-ryn-gô-brân-chi-i, s. pl. [Pref. pharyngo-, and Mod. Lat. brachia (q.v.).]

Ichth.: An order (Huxley) or sub-order (Owen) of Fishes, coextensive with Muller's sub-class Leptoceini. It contains one family, Cirrostrani, with a single genus, Branchiostoma (for this name, being two years older, should replace Amphioxus). [LAWSON.]

pha-ryn-gô-gnâ-thi, s. pl. [Pref. pharyngo-, and Gr. γνάθος (gnathos) = a jaw.]

Ichth.: An order of Fishes established by Muller. Part of the rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins are non-articulated spines; the lower pharyngeals coalesced; air-bladder without pneumatic duct. As at present restricted it contains four families, Poma-centræ, Labridæ, Emblo-tondeæ, and Chiro-centræ.

boil, béy; pout, jow!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şun: -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şus. -hic, -dic, &c. = bei, del.

phar yn gog ra phŷ. [Pref. pharyngo-, and Gr. γράφω (gráphō) = to write.] An anatomical description of the pharynx.

phar yn gel ô gŷ. s. [Pref. pharyngo-, and Gr. ἄγος (ágos) = a word.] *Ant.*: That part of the science which treats of the pharynx.

pha ryñ gô tomc. s. [Pref. pharyngo-, and Gr. τομή (tomē) = a cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument to scarify inflamed tonsils and open abscesses in the parietes of the pharynx.

phar yn got ô my. s. [PHARYNGOTOMY.] *Surg.*: The act of operation of making an incision into the pharynx for the purpose of removing a tumour, or other obstruction.

phar yñx. s. [Low Lat., from Gr. φάρυγξ (pharyngis).]

1. *Ant.*: The dilated commencement of the gullet.

2. *Pathol.*: There may be a diffused erysipelatous inflammation, an ordinary or a syphilitic ulcer of the PHARYNX, or foreign bodies may become imbedded in it.



VERTICAL SECTION OF HUMAN THROAT. 1. Pharynx, a. Tongue; b. Epiglottis; c. Uvula; d. Larynx; e. Uvula; f. Upper part of pharynx; g. The mouth.

phās cā cē-æ. s. pl. [Mod. Lat. phas-cia], Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. -acia.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Mosses, order Bryozoa. The roundish theca ruptures the calyptra laterally, without raising it up in a cap; operculum none.

phās cōg a lē. s. [Pref. phas-cia(-lo), and Gr. γαλή (galē) = a vessel.] *Zool.*: Banded Weasels; a genus of Dasyuridae, with three species from New Guinea and Australia.

phās cōl arc-ti næ. s. pl. [Mod. Lat. phas-collatus(-es); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina(-e).] *Zool.*: A sub-family of Phalangistidae (q.v.), with a single genus Phascocollatus (q.v.).

phās cōl arc-tōs. s. [Pref. phas-cia(-lo), and Gr. ἄρκτος (arktos) = a bear.] *Zool.*: The sole genus of the sub-family Phascocollinae. There is but a single species, *Phascocollatus emeryi*, the Koala, or Native Bear. Clerk pouches are present, but no external tail. The ribs are eleven, two less than are usually present in Marsupials.

phās cōl-ō. pref. [Gr. φάσκαλος (phascolos) = a leather bag.] Having a marsupium (q.v.).

phās cō lō my i dæ. s. pl. [Mod. Lat. phascolum(-a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina(-e).] *Zool.*: Wombats; a family of Marsupials, with a single genus Phascobius (q.v.).

phās cōl-ō mys. s. [Pref. phascido-, and Gr. μῦς (mys) = a mouse.]

1. *Zool.*: Wombat (q.v.), the sole genus of the family Phascomyidae. Tail rudimentary; stomach simple; everted very short, wide, and with a peculiar vermiform appendage. Three species are known; they may be divided into two groups: (1) *Phascobius Wombat* and *P. platycheirus*, the Common and Broad-nosed Wombats; and (2) *P. bifrons*, the Hairy-nosed Wombat. They are terrestrial, burrowing animals, vegetable feeders, from the south of Australia, Tasmania, and the islands of Bass's Straits.

2. *Palaont.*: An extinct species, as large as a Tapir, has been found in the Australian Pliocene deposits. (Wallace.)

phās cōl-ō thēre. s. [PHASCOOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the genus Phascotherium (q.v.). (Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals, p. 67.)

phās cōl-ō thēr i ūm. s. [Pref. phascido-, and Gr. θήρ (thēr) = a wild beast.] *Palaont.*: A genus of insectivorous Marsupials, from the Stonefield Slate (of Lower Chalk age), and having its nearest living ally in Didelphys (q.v.).

phās cūm. s. [Gr. φασκόν (phascon) = a kind of beehive on trees.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of Phascaceae.

Minute mosses, some of them scarcely visible to the naked eye, growing on moist banks, clay fields, &c.

phāse, phā-sis. [Lat. phasis (pl. phases), from Gr. φαῖος (phaios) = an appearance, from the same root as φαῖος (phaeos) = to show; φαῖος (phaeos) light. F. phā(-); Ital. & Sp. fase.]

1. *Ant.*, *Logic.*: An appearance or aspect exhibited by anything; especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind; a turn, a stage, a state.

"At in its most obvious phase."—See B. Scott. Proc. Books XI, s. 8.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: One of the gradual changes undergone by the moon in passing from an unilluminated state (new moon) through that of a continually broadening crescent to a complete orb (full moon), and back to new moon again. Similar phases are undergone by the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, though, owing to their small size and the excessive brightness of the latter planet under the telescope, the phenomenon is not so easily seen. Mars, though a superior planet, has slight phases; when in opposition his disc is circular, at all other times it is gibbous. So also have Saturn's rings.

2. *Min.*: Transparent green quartz.

3. *Physic.*: Any one point or portion in a recurring series of changes, especially when contrasted with another point, as, the phases in the waves of vibration, in the tubes, in the motion of a pendulum, &c.

4. *Physiol.*: The several changes which the human and other organisms undergo in the progress from birth to maturity, and thence again to decline and death. For details see DENTITION, PULSE, &c.

phās el. s. [Lat. phaselus(-us)]. [PHASCELES.] The French bean or kidney-bean.

phāse lēss. n. [Eng. phase; -less.] Without a phase or visible form.

"A phaseless and increasing gloom."—Proc. Books (1844), v. 31.

phās ē-ō lē-æ. s. pl. [Lat. phaselus(-us); Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. -ina(-e).] *Bot.*: A tribe of papilionaceous plants.

phā-sē-ō līte. s. [Gr. φασκόλος (phascolos), φασκόλος (phascolos) = a bean, and ἄθος (athos) = a stoeac.] A fossil leguminous plant.

phā-sē-ō lūs. s. [Lat. = a kind of bean with an edible legume; dimin. of Lat. phaselus; Gr. φασκόλος (phascolos) = a kidney bean.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of the Phasceidae (q.v.). Herbaceous or suffruticose plants, with pinnately trifoliate leaves; the leaflets with partial stipules; axillary flowers, with their keel spirally twisted and cylindrical; many-seeded legumes, with partitions. *Phascolus vulgaris* is the kidney-bean; *P. multiflorus*, the Scarlet-runner (q.v.). The former, *P. Mungo*, with the var. *radiatus*, *P. calcaratus*, *P. acutilobus*, *P. lunatus*, and *P. trilobus*, are cultivated in India for food or fodder. The leaves of the last are considered by Indian doctors to be cooling, sedative, antibilious, and tonic, and useful for sore eyes. The roots of *P. calcaratus*, and *P. multiflorus* are narcotic. Those of *P. Mungo*, var. *radiatus*, are used in India in paralysis, rheumatism, fever, &c.

phā šī a nēl la. s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from phasianus (q.v.).] *Zool.*: Pheasant-shell; a genus of Turridae. Shell elongated, polished, richly coloured; aperture oval; inner lip callous, outer thin; operculum shelly. Recent species, twenty-five; small species from Britain, India, the West Indies, &c.; large ones from Australia. Fossil seventy, from the Devonian onward.

phā-šī ān i dæ. s. pl. [Lat. phasian(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina(-e).] *Ornith.*: A family of Gallinae or Game-birds, for the most part of brilliant plumage, crested, or with tufts, widely distributed, but most abundant in Eastern Asia. Elliot recognises eight sub-families: Pavoninae, Lophophorinae, Meleagrinae, Phasianinae, Eupodinae, Gallinae, Agelastinae, and Numidinae.

phā šī a nī nē. s. pl. [Lat. phasian(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina(-e).]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Phasianidae (q.v.). Body graceful; legs rather long; tail much lengthened, the two central feathers overlapping those next. Head crested or provided with lateral tufts. Genera, Phasianus and Thaumalea. (F. W. L.)

phā šī ā nūs. s. [Lat.] [PHASISANT.]

1. *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Phasianinae (q.v.). Bill strong, elevated at base, curved at tip; nostrils partly hidden by a membrane, wings rounded, fourth and fifth quills longest; tail much lengthened, emarginate; tarsi same length as middle toe; the male spurred. Toes strong, outer longer than the inner; claws short, curved. Head without a crest; two tufts of feathers project behind the ears. Twelve species are known, from Western Asia to Japan and Formosa. *Phasianus colchicus*, the Common Pheasant, is naturalised in Britain. (Elliot.)

2. *Palaont.*: From the Upper Miocene at Pikermi, near Athens, and the Post-Pliocene of France.

phā šī dūs. s. [Lat. Phasis, genit. Phasidos = a river in Colchis.] [PHEASANT.] *Ornith.*: A genus of Agelastinae. Bill strong, curved at tip; wings moderate, fifth and sixth primaries longest. Tarsi stout, with rounded scales in front, armed with small spur; toes long; head naked. There is but one species, *Phasidus nigra*, discovered by Du Chaillu, in Western Africa. (Elliot.)

phā sis. s. [PHASE.]

phāsm, phās-mā. s. [Lat. phasma; Gr. φάσμα (phasma), from φαῖος (phaeos) = to show.] An appearance, an apparition; a phantasm, a phantom.

phās mā. s. [Gr. φάσμα (phasma) = an apparition, a spectre, from the strange appearance of some of the species.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of the Phasmiidae (q.v.). The body is filiform or linear, like a stick.

phās mi dæ. s. pl. [Mod. Lat. phasm(-i); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina(-e).] *Entom.*: Stick and Leaf Insects; a family of Curculion Orthoptera. Antennae, thread-like; ocelli, three or none; legs all of equal length, the first not prehensile, thus distinguishing them from the allied Mantidae; aspect like that of a brown, or of a green and withered twig, this disguise affording them protection from their foes. Habitat, the warmer countries, especially those of the Eastern Hemisphere. A few are from temperate regions. Two are from the South of Europe, the best known being *Evallus rossi* (Ross's Stick-insect), two to two and a half inches long, from Italy and the South of France. None are British. Two, *Acrophylla abata*, from Australia, and *Dieteria australis*, from Brazil, each ten inches long, are the largest known insects. In some the wings and elytra perfectly resemble leaves (PUNCTATE), others are apterous.

phās sa châte. s. [Gr. φάσσα (phassa) = the wood-pigeon, and ἀγάγος (agagos) = an agate (q.v.).] The lead-coloured agate.

phās tine. s. [Gr. φαίστος (phaistos) = shining; suff. -ina (Min.); Ger. phastin.] *Min.*: A foliated mineral with a pearly lustre; colour, yellowish-gray; feel, greasy. Found at Kupferberg, Bavaria. Probably an altered enstatite (q.v.). Not analyzed.

phāt-a-gin. s. [Gr. φαττάγος (phattagos).] *Zool.*: An animal mentioned by Elian (Nat. Hist. xvii. 6), but not clearly identified. It was probably *Mivris brachyura* (pentadactylus), the Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin. (MUSIS, PANGOLIN.)

phēas-ant, fēs-ant, fēs-aun, fēs-aunt. s. [Formed with excreescent t (as in tyrant, anent, &c.), from Mid. Eng. fēasun, from O. Fr. fēisan, phāisan (Fr. fāisan), from Lat. phasianus (avis) = the Phasian (dimin. from Phasianus = (a.) of or pertaining to Phāsīs, a river in Colchis (s.) a pheasant, from Gr. φασκίος (phasiskos) = (a.) of or pertaining to the river Phasis, (s.) a pheasant; Sp. fāsisa, fāsisa; Ital. fāsiana. The birds were said to occur in great numbers near the mouth of the Phasis, now the Pioni.)

Ornith.: *Phasianus colchicus*, and, more widely, any bird of the sub-family Phasianinae

The Common Pheasant, now naturalised in Britain, probably had its original home in the East. Martial (xiii, 72) says that it was brought from Colchis in the Argo. It was esteemed by epicures, but was then only within reach of the wealthy (*Mart.*, xiii, 74). It is one of the most highly prized game-birds, and is strictly preserved in the United Kingdom. It has a close time from February 1 to September 30. The adult male pheasant is a beautiful bird, about three feet long. Head and neck deep steel-blue, shot with greenish-purple and brown; eye surrounded by a patch of scarlet skin, speckled with blue-black; ear-coverts brown; back a light golden-red, the feathers of the upper part tipped with velvet-black, of the lower part marked with brown. Quill feathers brown, of various shades; tail-feathers oaken-brown, barred with a darker shade and with black. Breast and front of the abdomen golden-red with purple reflections, feathers edged with black; rest of abdomen and under tail-coverts blackish-brown. The female has yellowish-brown plumage, and is about two feet in length. Other species are *P. shawi*, *P. insignis*, *P. mongolicus*, *P. torquatus*, *P. formosanus*, *P. aequalatus*, *P. versicolor*, *P. elegans*, *P. adalichi*, *P. reevesi*, and *P. semouringi*, known respectively as Shaw's, the Yarkand, the Mongolian, the Ring-necked, the Formosan, the Kingless Chinese, the Japanese, the Green-backed Golden, Wallich's, Reeves's, and Semouring's Pheasant. *Thaumalon picta* is the Golden and *T. amherstiae* Lady Amherst's Pheasant. The Silver Pheasant is *Empidonax ophtherurus*. (Elliot.)

pheasant-shell, s. [PHASIANELLA.]

pheasant-tailed jacana, s.

Ornith.: *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scop.), *Petra sacristis* (Gmel.), a handsome bird, confined to south-eastern Asia. Top of head, face, throat, and neck white; back of neck pale yellow; upper plumage, shining dark olive-brown, with purple reflections; beneath, deep brownish-black. It lays, in July or August, four to seven eggs of a fine bronze green. (Jerdon.)

pheasant wood, s.

Bot.: The same as PARTRIDGE-WOOD (q.v.).

pheasant's eye, s.

Bot.: *Adonis aestivalis*, *A. autumnalis*, and the genus *Adonis* itself (q.v.).

phēās' ant rī's, s. [Eng. *phœnix*; -ry.] A place where pheasants are reared and kept.

phēer', phēere, s. [FERE (2), s.]

phēese, phēeze, v.t. [Ety. doubtful.] To heat; to chastise; to pay out.

"An he be proud with ure, I'll phēeze his pride."
Shakesp. *Troilus & Cressida*, a. 3.

phēese, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A fit of fretfulness; peevishness.

phēēs-ŷ, a. [Eng. *phœces* (c), s.; -y.] Fretful; peevish; querulous.

phē-gōp tēr-is, s. [Gr. *φῆγος* (*phēgos*) = oak, and *περίς* (*peris*) = a kind of fern.]

1. *Bot.*: A sub-genus of Polypodium, containing *Polypodium Phœgopteris*, *P. Dryopteris*, and *P. alpestris*, &c.

2. *Palæobot.*: Two species from the Eocene. (*Etheridge*.)

phēl i pæ-a, s. [Named by Tournefort, after the Phœnix family, patrons of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Orobanchaceæ, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker, to a sub-genus of Orobanchæ. Stem simple or branched; flowers with three bracts; calyx tubular, three to four lobed; valves of the capsule free above. One species *Phellipora (Orobanchæ) cœrulea* is British, being found on *Achillea millefolium*. The ropes made in Egypt from the fibres of the Doon palm are dyed black by *Phellipora lutea*. Dr. Stewart says that the bruised stem of *P. subteropilis* is applied in India to sores in horses.

phēl lô plās ties, s. [Gr. *φελλός* (*phellos*) = cork, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] The art of modelling in cork.

phēl-ŷil, s. [Gr. *φελλός* (*phellos*) = a cork-tree; -yl.]

Chem.: C₇H₇(OH). The hypothetical radical of phenylalcohol.

phellyl alcohol, s.

Chem.: C₇H₇O. Stewart's name for a white crystalline neutral substance, extracted by alcohol from cork.

phēl-sū mā, s. [Mod Lat.]

Zool.: A genus of lizards, containing several species, inhabiting the islands of the Indian Ocean. The head is rather elongate, and the snout obtusely conical; limbs stout, digits unequal in size; body depressed, and covered with small, subequal, granular scales; tail somewhat depressed, tapering, and formed of more or less marked segments.

***phēn-a çışm**, s. [Gr. *φειασμός* (*phēniasmos*) = deceit; *φειάς* (*phēnas*) = a cheat.] The act of conveying false impressions; deceit.

phēn-a çite, phēn-a kite, s. [Gr. *φείραξ* (*phēnax*) = a deceiver; suff. -ite.]

Min.: A mineral which at one time was taken for quartz, hence its name. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 7.5-8; sp. gr. 2.96-3; lustre, vitreous; colourless, occasionally wine-yellow; transparent. Compos.: silica, 54.2; alumina, 45.8 = 100, yielding the formula 2BeO, SiO₂.

phēn-a cōn-ic, a. [Eng. *phenol* (d), and *aconitic* (f)] Derived from or containing phenyl and acetic acid.

phenaconic acid, s.

Chem.: C₆H₅O₂. An isomer of acetic acid, prepared by heating trichlorophenomaic acid with baryta water, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in small prisms or needles, slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. The crystals effloresce on exposure to the air.

phēn-a kis tō scōpe, s. [Gr. *φειασμός* (*phēniasmos*) = deceit; *ἵλησιον*, and *σκοπεῖω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument depending, like the thaumatrope and zoetrope (q.v.) upon the persistence of visual impressions on the retina.

phēn-ām-einc, s. [Eng. *phenol* (d) and *naphthoquinone*.]

Chem.: A name given to aniline-violet by Scheurer-Kestner, who regards it as related to aniline in the same manner as naphthamine (oxynaphthylamine) is to naphthylamine. (Watts.)

phēn-ām-ŷil-ōl, s. [Eng. *phenol* (d); *amyl*, and *suff. -ol*.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₆O = C₆H₅(C₅H₁₁)O. Amylic phenate. A colourless oil lighter than water, obtained by heating amylic iodide with potassium phenate to 120° in a sealed tube. It has a pheasant aromatic odour, boils at 224-225°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a red liquid which gives no precipitate with water.

phēn-ān-thrā-quin-ōnc, s. [Eng. *phenyl* (d), and *anthraquinone*.]

Chem.: C₁₄H₈O₂ = $\begin{matrix} | & & | \\ C_6H_4 & & CO \\ | & & | \\ C_6H_4 & & CO \end{matrix}$ Obtained by mixing hot solutions of twenty-two parts of chromic acid, and ten parts phenanthrene in fifty parts of glacial acetic acid. On adding water, phenanthraquinone is precipitated, and may be recrystallized from alcohol. It forms tufts of orange-yellow needles, melts at 198°, and is soluble in hot alcohol, in benzene, and in glacial acetic acid. Heated with soda-lime, it is converted into diphenyl.

phēn-ān-thrēnc, s. [Eng. *phenyl* (d), and *anthracene*.]

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₀. A hydrocarbon isomeric with anthracene, obtained from crude anthracene and from the liquid portion of coal-tar oil which boils above 300°; and also formed by passing stilbene through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in colourless plates, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, soluble in hot alcohol, ether, benzene, acetic acid, and carbon disulphide, melts at 99-100°, and boils at 349°.

phenanthrene sulphonic acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₄H₈SO₂OH. Obtained by heating for some time a mixture of phenanthrene and concentrated sulphuric acid. It forms a crystalline mass very soluble in water.

phēn-ān-thrōl, s. [Eng. *phenanthro* (c), and *suff. -ol*.]

Chem.: C₁₄H₈(OH). Prepared by fusing

ammonic phenanthrene sulphonate with potassic hydrate. It crystallizes in laminae, having a bluish fluorescence, melts at 112°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

phēn-āte, s. [Eng. *phenol* (d); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of phenol.

phēn-ēt-ōl, s. [Eng. *phenol* (d); *ethyl* (d), and *suff. -ol*.]

Chem.: C₆H₅O = C₆H₄(C₂H₅)O. Ethylic phenate. A colourless mobile liquid, lighter than water, obtained by the dry distillation of anhydrous barium ethyl-sulphate, and purifying by washing with warm alkaline ley. It has an agreeable aromatic odour, boils at 172°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and is not altered by potash. With chlorine and bromine it forms crystallizable compounds.

phenetol sulphuric acid, s.

Chem.: C₆H₄(OC₂H₅). An acid formed when phenetol is heated with an equal weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in lance-shaped crystals insoluble in cold water, but slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol.

phēng-īte, s. [Gr. *φειγγος* (*phēngos*) = lustre; *suff. -ite*; Ger. *phengit*.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as MUSEOVITE (q.v.); this name has lately, however, been adopted by Tschermak for certain muscovites which approach, in their composition, to Lepidolite (q.v.). (*Ber. Akad. Wien*, 1877-8.)

2. The same as PREVIOUS TOPAZ (q.v.).

3. The same as ANHYDRITE (q.v.).

phēn-ic, a. [Eng., &c. *phenyl* (d); -ic.] Derived from or containing phenyl.

phenic acid, s. [CARBOLIC-ACID.]

phē-nī-cian, a. & s. [PHENICIAN.]

phēn-ī çine, s. [Eng. *phenic*; and -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: A brown amorphous powder produced by the action of nitrosulphuric acid on crystallized phenylic alcohol. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, and when slightly heated melts and turns black. Like the aniline colours, it dyes silk and wool without the intervention of a mordant.

phē-nī-cious, a. [Lat. *pheniceus*, from Gr. *φαινεός* (*phainēos*).] [PHENICINE.] Pertaining to phenicine; of the colour of phenicine.

***phē-nī-cōp-tēr**, s. [PHENICOPTERIS.]

phēn-ix, s. [PHENIX.]

phē-nō-gām, s. [Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show, and *γάμος* = marriage.] The same as PHANEROGAM (q.v.).

phē-nō-gā-mī-an, a. [PHENOGAM.] The same as PHANEROGAM.

phē-nō-gām-ic, **phē-nōg a mōus**, a. [PHENOGAM.] The same as PHANEROGAM (q.v.).

phē-nō-ic, a. [Eng. *phenol* (d); -ic.] Derived from or containing phenol.

phenole acid, s.

Chem.: C₆H₄O₂. An isomer of collinic acid, obtained by heating a solution of benzene in fuming sulphuric acid to 100°, and gradually adding small pieces of acid potassic chromate; or it may be prepared by distilling coal tar with dilute nitric acid. It has an acrid taste, is slightly soluble in cold, more soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol, and melts at 60°. From a saturated hot solution it separates as a heavy oil, which solidifies immediately on cooling. It forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

phē-nōl, s. [Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show; [CARBOLIC-ACID].]

phenol blue, s.

Chem.: Aniline. A blue dye obtained by heating five parts of prussian with six or eight parts of aniline for several hours. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōvl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şūn**; -**çtion**, -**çsion** = **zūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **şūş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bçl**, **dçl**.

a little alcohol. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. Fused with potash it gives off aniline.

phenyl-phthalimide, s.

Chem.: $C_{11}H_9NO_2 = (C_6H_5O_2) \frac{1}{2} N$. Obtained by melting a mixture of aniline and phthalic acid, and dissolving out impurities from the cold pulverised mass by boiling alcohol. It forms beautiful colourless needles, insoluble in water, and melts at 205°.

phenyl-sulphide, s.

Chem.: C_6H_5S . Formed by the dry distillation of sulphobenzolate of sodium, that portion of the distillate boiling at 202° being further rectified in presence of hydrogen. It is then nearly colourless, with a slight yellow tinge, and faint allicious odour. It is highly refractive, has a specific gravity of 1.09, is insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, and miscible in all proportions with ether and benzene. A disulphide of phenyl is formed from phenyl mercaptan by oxidation, $(C_6H_5)_2S_2$.

phenyl-tolylamine, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{11}(C_6H_5)HN$. Formed by digesting a mixture of acetate of rosaniline and toluidine in a flask for some hours, distilling the liquid, and adding to the distillate hydrochloric acid and water; phenyl-tolylamine separates as an oily liquid, which solidifies to a crystalline mass. It melts at 87°, boils at 534.5°, and is converted into a blue compound by nitric acid. Its compounds with acids are easily decomposed by contact with water.

phenyl-triamine, s.

Chem.: Bases derivable from a triple molecule of ammonia, H_3N_3 , by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equal number of hydrogen-atoms, and of a polyatomic radical for a number of hydrogen-atoms corresponding to its atomicity. (Watts.)

phē nyl am ic, a. [Eng. phenyl, and amic.] Derived from or containing phenyl and ammonia.

phenylamic-acid, s. [ANILIC-ACID.]

phē nyl-a-mide, s. [Eng. phenyl, and amide.]

Chem. (Pl.): Anilides, Amides in which one-third of the hydrogen is replaced by phenyl. They are formed by the dry distillation of aniline salts, or by the action of acid anhydrides on aniline—e.g., aniline benzoate, $C_7H_5O_2.C_6H_5N + H_2O =$ phenyl-benzamide, $C_{13}H_{11}NO$.

phē nyl-a-mine, s. [Eng. phenyl, and amine.]

Chem. (Pl.): Organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of hydrogen by one or more atoms of phenyl. Phenyl diamines are diatomic ammonias, having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl, and two or more atoms by a diatomic radical—e.g., ethylene-di-phenyl diamine = $(C_2H_4)(C_6H_5)_2H_2N_2$.

phē nyl-am-mō-ni-um, s. [Eng. phenyl, and ammonium.]

Chem. (Pl.): Compounds derivable from ammonia by the substitution of phenyl, &c., for equivalent quantities of hydrogen. The iodides of these compounds are obtained by treating a tertiary phenylamine with an alcoholic iodide in a sealed tube; as diethylamine treated with iodide of ethyl yields iodide of triethyl-phenylammonium = $(C_2H_5)_3C_6H_5N$.

phē nyl-ān-i-line, s. [Eng. phenyl, and aniline.] [DIPHENYLAMINE.]

phēn-yl-ātē, s. [Eng. &c. phenyl; ate (Watts).]

Chem. (Pl.): The metallic derivatives of phenol, corresponding to the alkylates, and derived from phenol by the action of basic oxides and hydrates. They are very unstable, being decomposed even by carbonic acid.

phēn-yl-ēnc, s. [Eng. phenyl; enc.]

Chem.: C_6H_5 . A liquid found by Church among the products of the distillation of a mixture of phenylic chloride and sodium amalgam. It boils at 91°.

phenylene-diamine, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4N_2 = (C_6H_4) \frac{1}{2} N_2$. A base produced by the action of reducing agents on

nitraniline. When freshly distilled it is a heavy oil, but it gradually solidifies to a mass of crystals; melts at 63°, boils at 287°, distilling without decomposition, and is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It is a di-acid, and forms salts which crystallize easily.

phē nyl ic, a. [Eng. phenyl; -ic.] Derived from or containing phenyl.

phenylic-acid, s. [PHENOL.]

phenylic-alcohol, s. [CARBOLIC-ACID.]

phenylic-oxide, s.

Chem.: C_6H_5O . A colourless oil obtained by Linpricht, by subjecting benzoate of copper to dry distillation. It has an odour of geranium, boils at 200°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, it yields a white crystalline body resembling phenyl.

phēn-yl-ide, s. [Eng. phenyl; -ide.]

Chem.: A salt of phenylic acid.

phenylide of benzoyl, s. [PHENYL-BENZOYL.]

phē ōn, s. [Etym doubtful.]

1. *Oril. Lang.*: The barbed head of a dart, arrow, or other weapon.

"Canst thou his kin with barbed Phœnax pierce?"

Shakespeare. Job. Treason, act. iv. 388.

2. *Her.*: A charge in heraldry representing a broad, barbed arrow or head of a javelin, which, being carried like the modern mace before royalty by the serjeant-at-arms, became a royal mark, and is still used to denote Crown property, and termed the Broad R, or broad arrow.



PHÉON.

phē ō spōr-ē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. φαός (phaios) = gray, and σπορος (sporos), or σπορα (spora) = seed.]

Bot.: A name proposed by Thuret for a primary section of Zoosporous Algae, comprehending those which have the spores brown or olive. Tribes Ectocarpæ, Myriophyceæ, Chloariæ, Sparoclineæ, Punctariæ, Dictyosporoneæ, Sarcytophoneæ, Laminariæ, and Cutleriæ.

phē-rū-sa, s. [Gr. Πέρωνια (Pherousa) = the daughter of Nereus and Doris.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pherusidae.

phē-rū-si-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pherusa;] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Annelids, sub-order Errantia. Body long, cylindrical; head with two strong forked tentacles; buccal papillæ, and branchial filaments retractile.

phī-al, s. [Fr. phiale, from Lat. phiala, from Gr. φιάλη (phiala) = a broad flat, shallow cup or bowl; Ital. fiaba.] [VIAL.] A small glass vessel or bottle; esp. a bottle used for medicines; a vial.

"Take thou this phial, being then in bed,"

Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

¶ *Phial* of four elements:

Physics: A long, narrow, glass bottle containing mercury, water saturated with carbonate of potash, alcohol coloured red, and naphtha. When shaken they mix, but when left at rest they arrange themselves according to their relative densities: the mercury lowest, the water next, then the alcohol, and the naphtha highest of all. The instrument is used to show that liquids tend to arrange themselves according to their relative densities, and that till they do so no stable equilibrium can be established.

phī-al, v. l. [PHIAL, s.] To put or keep in or as in a phial.

"Full on my fenceless head its phial'd wrath,

My fate exhaust." *Shelton. Love & Honour.*

Phī-gā-lī-an, Phī-gā-lē-an, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pingalia, an ancient town in the Peloponnesus.

Phigalian-marbles, s. pl. A collection of twenty-three sculptured marbles in alto-relievo, found among the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epicurus, in what is supposed to be the ancient town of Pingalia, now preserved in the British-Museum. They originally

formed the frieze of the temple, and are in slabs of about four feet five inches in length, and two feet one inch in breadth. They represent the battles of the Centaurs and Amazons.

phil., prof. [PHILO.]

phil-a-bég, s. [FILLIBEG.]

phil-a-dēl-phā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. philadelphus;] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æa.]

Bot.: SYRINGIS: an order of Epiphytic Exogens, alliance Grossales. Shrubs with deciduous leaves, opposite, and without dots or stipules. Flowers in tubulose cymes, calyx with four to ten divisions, petals four to ten, white or pink; stamens indefinite, styles distinct or united, capsule half inferior, with four to ten many seeded cells. Found in the South of Europe, India, Japan, and North America. Known genera three, species twenty-five. (*Leadley*.)

Phil-a-dēl-phi-ān, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *Asubjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to Philadelphia.

2. Of or pertaining to Protony Philadelphia.

B. *Asubstantive*:

1. *Oril. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Philadelphia.

2. *Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A society of Theosophical Pietists, founded in 1693, under the title of "The Philadelphian Society for the Advancement of Pity and Divine Philosophy." It originated with an old lady named Jane Lead (1623-1704), a close student of the works of Jacob Boehme, and herself a voluminous writer, who professed to hold intercourse with spirits. The influence of the Philadelphian Society may be traced in the works of William Law (1686-1764), and it left its impress on early Methodism.

Philadelphian Church, s. [SOUTHCOTTIAN.]

phil-a-dēlph-ite, s. [From Philadelphia;] suff. -ite (*Moss*.)

Min.: A mineral with micaceous structure. Hardness, 1.5; sp. gr. 2.80; colour, brownish-red; greasy. Very hygroscopic, on heating exfoliates, a small fragment raising 50,000 times its own weight. Analysis: oxidised silica, 35.73; alumina, 15.77; sesquioxide of iron, 12.46; protoxide of iron, 2.18; magnesia, 11.59; lime, 1.46; soda, 0.90; potash, 6.81; water, 4.34; titanate acid, 1.0; vanadic acid, 0.7; protoxide of manganese, 0.50; protoxides of nickel and cobalt, 0.66; protoxide of copper, 9.08; phosphoric acid, 0.11; traces of lithia, chlorine, sulphuric acid, &c. = 100.26. Related to Vermiculite (q.v.).

phil-a-dēl-phūs, s. [Gr. φιλadelphός (philadelphos) = a sweet flowering shrub, perhaps the jasmine.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Philadelphaceæ (q.v.). *Philadelphus coronarius*, a Himalayan shrub, is often planted in India for ornament. Its flowers are sweet-scented; formerly they were believed to be tonic, but they are principally used for adulterating oil of jasmine.

phil-æ-tēr-ūs, s. [Prof. phil., and Gr. αἰτήρ (aitēr) = equality. (*Lawson*.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Pterocles (q.v.). [Gr. ἄβρακ, WEAVER-BIRD.]

phil-a-lē-thist, s. [PHIL, phil., and Gr. ἀληθής (alēthēs) = true.] A lover of the truth.

"To the generous, ingenious, and judicious phil-a-lēthist, Thomas Dale, Esquire." *By Phœnix. Nature's Emboss.* (Advertisement.)

phī-lān-dēr, s. [PHILANDER, s.] A DIVER.

"Fill haste you together, you and your Philander"

Compend. Voyage to the World, &c.

phī-lān-dēr, v. l. [Elym. doubtful;] *phī-lān* *Phī-lān* (dissid. from Gr. φιλία (philia) = to love, and ἀνδρ (andr), genit. ἀνδρός (andros) = a man), a character in Beaumont & Fletcher's *Lovers of the City*, who is represented as passionately in love with Erotia. According to others, from Philander, a lover in Aristophanes (*Thesmoph. Fuzias*). To make love to (class. & thirt. cl. *Ellis*; *Dioclet. Terentia*, ch. xxxv.)

phī-lān-dēr-er, s. [Eng. phiala;] *phī-lān*, A diver, one who hangs about women.

"Perfurbid the spirit of the Oxford phiala-er."

Amossey. The B. (tr. 1749), ch. xi.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs, sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn: -tion sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

phil an thi dæ, *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philanthia* (Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-anthia*)]

Bot. (Pl.): An old family of Sand-wasps, now merged in Cynipidae.

phil an thrōpe, *s.* [PHILANTHROPY.] A Philanthropist.

"He may be deservedly styled a philanthropist."—*Worth's Life of Lord Bradford*, p. 127.

phil an thrōp ic, **phil an thrōp ic al**, *adj.* [Gr. *φιλανθρωπικός* (*philanthropikos*), *an* (φιλανθρωπος (*philanthropos*) = loving mankind; *ic*, *anthropos*.)] [PHILANTHROPY.]

1. Full of love to one's fellow men; possessing or distinguished by philanthropy or general benevolence; loving mankind.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from philanthropy; pertaining to philanthropy.

Philanthropic Society, *s.* A society for reclaiming criminal boys. It was founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1806.

phil an thrōp ic al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *philanthropic*; *-ly*.] In a philanthropic manner; with philanthropy.

phil an thrōp in, *s.* [Ger. *philanthropin*, *philanthropium*, from Gr. *φίλειον* (*phileion*) = to love, and *ἀνθρώπιον* (*anthropion*) = belonging to man.]

Hist. of Education: The name given to a school founded at Dessau, in 1774, by J. H. Basedow (1723-90), or to any school conducted on similar principles. The object was to give children an education founded on philanthropy, cosmopolitanism, and natural religion. Every boy was taught a handicraft. Of the twenty-four hours eight were allotted to sleep, eight to meals and recreation, and of the remaining eight the children of the rich were to study six and give two to manual labour, the proportions being reversed in the case of the children of the poor. Great results were expected from this attempt to place education on what was called a natural basis. But Basedow was unaided for the post of director, and the Philanthropin, though protected by the Duke of Dessau, was never numerously attended, and was dissolved in 1793.

phil an thrōp in ism, *s.* [Eng. *philanthropism*; *-ism*.] The principles which Basedow sought to carry out in the Philanthropin (q.v.).

phil an thrōp in ist, *a. & s.* [Eng. & *philanthropist*; *-ist*.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or connected with the Philanthropin (q.v.).

"It would soon be seen what was the value of philanthropic Latin."—*E. H. Quick, Educational Reformers*, p. 15.

B. *As subst.*: A pupil in a Philanthropin; one educated on Basedow's natural system.

"Philanthropists, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their fellow creatures."—*E. H. Quick, Educational Reformers*, p. 156.

phil an thrōp ism, *s.* [Eng. *philanthropism*; *-ism*.] The same as PHILANTHROPY (q.v.).

"The more cultivated philanthropism of England results to the formation of charitable societies."—*A. H. Clough, Remains*, i. 303.

phil an thrōp ist, *s.* [Eng. *philanthropist*; *-ist*.] One who acts with or evinces philanthropy; one who wishes well to and endeavours to benefit and improve the position of his fellow-men; a person of general benevolence.

"Thou great Philanthropist!
Father of angels, but the friend of man."
Waring, Night Thoughts, iv.

phil an thrōp ist ic, *a.* [Eng. *philanthropist*; *-ic*.] Becoming, or characteristic of, a philanthropist; proceeding from or relating to philanthropy.

"More darkness with philanthropic phosphorescence."—*Wright, Life of Sterling*, ch. v.

phil an thrōp y, **phil an thrōp ic**, *s.* [Lat. *philanthropus*, from Gr. *φιλανθρωπία* (*philanthropia*) = benevolence, from *φιλανθρωπος* (*philanthropos*) = loving mankind, from *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving, and *ἀνθρώπος* (*anthropos*) a man; *ic*, *anthropos*; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *philantropia*.] Love to mankind; general benevolence to one's fellow-men; universal good-will; willingness and desire to do good to others.

"A philanthropist and love to all mankind."—*Rp. Taylor, Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

phil an thus, *s.* [Prof. *phi*, and Gr. *ἀνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Entom.: A genus of Crambidae. One species, *Philanthus triangulum*, or *apivorus*, is British. It provisions its nest, which is in a sandy burrow, with hive and solitary bees.

phil ar gu rous, *a.* [PHILARGYRIA.] Money-loving, avaricious.

"The doctor was philargyrous."—*Barnard, Life of Beilby*, p. 194.

phil ar gu ry, **phil ar ger y**, *s.* [Prof. *phil*, and Gr. *ἀργύριον* (*argyrium*) = money.] Love of money; avarice. (*Money Masters of All Things*, 1698, p. 499.)

phil a tēl ic, *a.* [Eng. *philately*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to philately.

"Both prominent members of the Philatelic Society of London."—*Daily News*, Sept. 8, 1981.

phil lāt ē list, *s.* [Eng. *philately*; *-ist*.] One versed in philately; one who collects postage-stamps for curiosity or study.

phil lāt ē lŷ, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful, said to be from Gr. *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving, and *ἀλευσία* (*aleusia*) = freedom from tax; or, the second element may be *τελος* (*telos*) = a tax, and regarding the stamp as the symbol of a tax or toll paid, *philately* = a love of stamps.] The collection of postage-stamps, espice, those of foreign issues, as objects of curiosity or study.

"The authors speak of the science of philately with the utmost gravity."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 1, 1981.

phil a tōr ŷ, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *philately* (q.v.).]

Ecclcs.: A transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four feet, and used to exhibit relics of saints, &c. Sometimes it is made of metal, with figures representing the event in a saint's life by which he is chiefly remembered. The top is ornamented.

phil au tŷ, **phil au tic**, **phil au ti a** (t as sh), *s.* [Gr. *φιλαντία* (*philantia*), from *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving, and *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self.]

1. Self-love; the love of what is personal to one; selfishness.

"Venturous, ever-welting philanthy"
Beaumont, Psyche, vii. 269

2. Philosophy.

"Texts of logic, of natural philanthy."—*Tyndale Works*, i. 157.

phil a zer, **phil i zer**, *s.* [FILAZER, FILAZER.]

Phil ē mōn, *s.* [Gr. *φίλημα* (*philema*), apparently from *φιλέω* (*phileo*) = a kiss.]

Scritp. Bing.: A member of the Colossian church (cf. Col. ii. 7; iv. 9, 11, 14, with Phil. 2, 10, 23, 24). [S.]

¶ *The Epistle of Paul to Philemon*:

New Test. Canon: An epistle of Paul, in conjunction with Timothy (i. 1), to Philemon, whose runaway slave, Onesimus, had come to Rome, and been converted by the Apostle, while the latter was a prisoner (i. 10), and advanced in years (9). Onesimus was most useful to his spiritual father (13), who, however, would not retain him, unless with his master's permission (14). He, therefore, sent him back, carrying the epistle with him, and counselling Philemon to receive him back, not now in a servile capacity, but as a brother beloved (16). Anticipating his speedy release, he also requested Philemon to prepare him a lodging (22). The epistle seems to have been written in A.D. 63 or 64, and to have been sent with the Epistle to the Colossians. Its genuineness is generally admitted.

phil ē si a, *s.* [Gr. *φιλῆσις* (*philēsis*) = the act of loving affection. So called from the beauty of the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Philisidæ (q.v.). The only species, *Philēsis hirsutifolia*, a small evergreen shrub, is from the southern part of South America.

phil ē si ā cē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philēsi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-œ*.]

Bot.: Philisidæ; an order of Dietyogens. Twining or upright stems, with coriaceous, deciduous, reticulated leaves. Flowers large, showy, solitary, sealy at the base, tripetaloid or hexapetaloid; stamens six; ovary one-celled, superior, with three parietal placenta; ovules indefinite; fruit succulent. Natives of Chili. Known genera two, each with one species. (*Lindley*.)

phil ē si ad, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *philēsi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's English name for the Philisidæ (q.v.).

phil har mōn ic, *a.* [Prof. *phil*, and Eng. *harmony*.] Loving music; fond of harmony.

Philharmonic Society, *s.* Two London Societies, the original one established in 1813; the other, the New Philharmonic Society, commenced in 1852.

Phil hēl lēnc, *s.* [Prof. *phil*, and Eng. *Helles*; Fr. *philhellén*.] A Philhellénist.

Phil hēl lēn ic, *a.* [Prof. *phil*, and Eng. *Helles*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Philhellénists; loving Greece or the Greeks.

Phil hēl lēn ism, *s.* [Prof. *phil*, and Eng. *Hellesism*.] The principles of the Philhellénists; love of Greece.

"The European Philhellénism of sixty years ago."—*Standard*, Oct. 13, 1888.

Phil hēl lēn ist, *s. & a.* [Prof. *phil*, and Eng. *Hellesist*.]

A. *As subst.*: A friend of Greece or the Greeks; a supporter of the cause of Greece; espice, a supporter of the Greeks in their struggle for independence against the Turks.

B. *As adj.*: The same as PHILHELLENIC (q.v.).

phil hŷ dri dā, *s. pl.* [PHILHYDRUS.]

Entom.: A synonym of Palpeornia (q.v.).

phil hŷ drūs, *s.* [Gr. *φιλιδρος* (*philidros*) = loving water.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Philhydrida. Six or eight.

phil i bég, *s.* [FILLIBE.]

Phi lip pi an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Philippi, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of Thrace, north-east of Amphipolis, in the immediate vicinity of Mount Pangæus. It was founded by Philip of Macedonia, on the site of an old Thasian settlement called Crenides.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Philippians*:

New Test. Canon: An epistle addressed by St. Paul, in conjunction with Timothy, "to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons." Shortly after Paul had passed for the first time from Asia to Europe, he reached Philippi, then a Roman provincial capital and colony (Acts xv. 12). It lay about nine miles inland. His first convert, Lydia, was from Thyatira, in Asia Minor (Acts xv. 14; cf. Rev. i. 4, 11); his next was a certain dæmned possessed with a spirit of divination (16-18), in connection with whom rioting occurred, followed by Paul's imprisonment, and the conversion of his jailor (19-40). Thus Paul was the founder of the Philippian church. Timothy was subsequently sent into Macedonia, and doubtless to Philippi (xix. 22). Paul himself following (xx. 1-6). (Compare with the facts regarding Timothy, Philippians i. 1, ii. 19-23). The Philippians had offered, than once sent, the apostle pecuniary contributions (iv. 10-18), long being the only church which had done so. Epaphroditus had brought these gifts (i. 25, iv. 18), and afterwards, falling very dangerously sick (ii. 26, 27), Paul had sent him back that the Philippians might be assured of his recovery, apparently requesting him to carry with him the epistle (ii. 28). The apostle when he sent the epistle was a prisoner in Rome (i. 7, 13; iv. 22). He expected release (i. 25; ii. 24), though martyrdom was by no means impossible. He expresses intense affection for the Philippians (i. 8), and thankfulness for their Christian character (i. 4). He counsels them to avoid strife, vainglory, quarrels, controversies (ii. 3, 14), points to the Son of God as the exemplar of humility and self-sacrifice (ii. 5-11), and warns his readers against Judaizing teachers (iii. 2-11), and immoral and self-seeking men (ii. 18, 19). The Christians sending salutations to the church at Philippi were chiefly of Cæsar's household (iv. 22). The genuineness of this epistle is generally admitted, though Bar (1845), and Schwieger (1846), held the contrary view. Its date was probably early in A.D. 63.

phi lip pie, s. [Lat. Philippica = (Uranus), s. 120] the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; Gr. Φιλιππικός (Philippikos) = pertaining to Philip of Macedonia; Fr. philippique.]

1. Orig.: One of a series of celebrated orations spoken by Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, against Philip of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great, in which he endeavored to arouse the Athenians from their inaction. "That philippic fatally divine, Which is inscribed the second." Dryden's Jacobus, act 4, p. 100. 2. Any discourse, declamation, or speech full of acrimonious invective.

phil ip pize, v. t. [PHILIPPIC.] 1. To write or deliver a philippic; to declaim with invective. "With the best intentions in the world he naturally philippizes."—Burke's French Revolution. 2. To side with or support the cause of Philip of Macedonia.

Phil lis' tēr, s. [Grec. = Philistine.] A cant name given to townsmen by students of German universities; hence, a person of limited culture, taste, or ideas. [PHILISTINE, B. U. I. C.]

Phī-lis' tī an, n. & s. [PHILISTINE.] Phil'is tine, Phil is tine, n. & s. [Lat. Philistinus; Fr. Philistin.] [PALESTINE.]

A. As adjective: 1. Lit.: Of or pertaining to the Philistines. "A sonnet to Philistine revelry." Longfellow's Warning. 2. Fig.: Commonplace, uncultured, prosaic. "The Philistine outside of art, and the Philistine inside of art have lately been referred to here."— Scribner's Magazine, June 1877, p. 285. B. As substantive: 1. Lit.: A native or inhabitant of Philistia, a low part of Syria. 2. Figuratively: 1. The same as PHILISTINE; a person of narrow views or ideas; one who is deficient in liberal culture, and, therefore, wanting in sentiment and taste; a prosaic person. "It is as one of the traits of the educated Philistine that he never finds out his mistakes."— Scribner's Magazine, June 1877, p. 285. 2. A buffoon. "I am told for certain you had been among the philistines."—Swift's Polite Conversation.

Phil'is tin' ism, s. [Eng. Philistin(e); -ism.] The manners, habits, character, or modes of thinking of a Philistine. "Philistinism, as one learns from experience, is something barren, and has little or nothing to do with currentness." In fact, the more a Philistine is educated, the more his Philistinism becomes apparent. It is he who gives two or three very learned and excellent reasons for liking some very silly book or picture."— Scribner's Magazine, June 1877, p. 285.

phil horse, s. [See def.] A corrupt of PHILIBRISTE (q.v.).

phil lip pē na, s. [FILLIPEN.] phil lip ite, phil lip pite, s. [EYIM, uncertain, but probably after one Phillip or Philippi; suff. -ite (Mitr.).] Mta.: A compact, granular mineral, sometimes with fibrous structure, in veins in copper pyrites. Lustre, vitreous; colour, sky-blue; translucent; astringent. Analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 28.96; sesquioxide of iron, 9.80; iron sub-sulphate, 2.28; protoxide of copper, 14.30; magnesia, 0.85; water, 43.72; alumina, a trace = 100. Found in the province of Santiago, Chili.

phil lip' sī a, s. [Named after Prof. John Phillips, author of many geological books and papers.] Palæont.: A genus of Trilobita. One species is noted by Etheridge in the Middle and one in the Upper Devonian beds of South and North Devon. They are of small size, the trilobite type of crustacean then approaching extinction.

phil lips ite, s. [After the English mineralogist J. Phillips; suff. -ite (Mitr.).] Mineralogy: 1. A mineral belonging to the group of Zeolites, formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but now ascertained to be monoclinic in crystallization. Crystals always twinned. Hardness, 4 to 4.5; sp. gr. 2.2; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; translucent to opaque. Compos.: silica, 47.9; alumina, 20.5; lime, 7.4; potash, 0.3; water, 17.9 = 100, corresponding to

the formula 48O₂.Al₂O₃.3(CaO+K₂O).H₂O. Occurs in vesicular cavities in old igneous rocks, and also of recent formation in the walls of the hot baths of Plombières, France. 2. The same as BOKSITE (q.v.). 3. The same as HERSCHLETT (q.v.).

phil lyg' en in, s. [Eng. phylly(e)n; Gr. γερρα (gera) = to beget, and suff. -in.] Chem.: C₂H₂O₄. A resinous substance formed by the action of boiling hydrochloric acid on phyllirin. It crystallizes readily in a white mucous mass, slightly soluble in boiling water, but easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

phī lŷr' ē a, phŷl lŷr' ē a, s. [Gr. φιλύρα (philŷra).] Bot.: A genus of Oleæ (q.v.). Ornamental evergreen shrubs, with oblong, serrated, opposite leaves, and axillary clusters of small, greenish-white flowers. Introduced into Britain from the shores of the Mediterranean to be planted in shrubberies. There are many varieties.

"The rushing of a little dog . . . through the phyllirea hedges."—Richardson's Clarissa, iii. 111. Chem.: C₂H₂O₄. Extracted from the bark of Phyllyrea latifolia by treating the aqueous decoction with lime, evaporating the filtrate and leaving it to crystallize. It is white, inodorous, and bitter, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It melts at 160° to a colourless mobile liquid, and is converted into phyllygenin and dextrose by the action of hydrochloric acid.

phī lŷr' in, s. [Mod. Lat. phyllin(e); -in (Chem.).] Chem.: C₂H₂O₄. Extracted from the bark of Phyllyrea latifolia by treating the aqueous decoction with lime, evaporating the filtrate and leaving it to crystallize. It is white, inodorous, and bitter, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It melts at 160° to a colourless mobile liquid, and is converted into phyllygenin and dextrose by the action of hydrochloric acid.

phī lŷse, phŷl' lis, v. t. [From Phyllis, a name frequently given to nymphs in pastorals and romances.] To woo. "In madrigals, and phyllysing the fair."—Gaird's Dispensary, 4.

phī lō , phil , pref. [Gr. φίλος (philos) = loving.] Fond of, affecting, cultivating.

phī lōc' a list, s. [Pref. philo-, and Gr. κάλος (kalos) = beautiful.] A lover of the beautiful.

phī lō dŷrŷ ās, s. [Pref. phil-, and Gr. δρῦς (Dryas) = a Dryad.] Zool.: A genus of Colubridæ, sub-family Dryadinae, from America and Madagascar. Philodryas viridissimus is the All-green Tree Snake of South America.

phī lō fē list, s. [Pref. philo-, and Lat. fœlis = a cat.] A lover of cats. "Dr. Southey, who is known to be a philofœlist."—Southey's Doctor; Frag of Interceptor.

phī lōg' a list, s. [Pref. philo-, and Gr. γάλα (gala) = milk.] A lover of milk. "You are a philogalist, and therefore understand eat nature."—Southey's Letters, iii. 240.

phī lō g' ar' lie, n. [Pref. philo-, and Eng. garlie.] Loving garlie; fond of garlie. "These philogarlic men."—De Quincey's Spanish Snuff, § 3.

phī lōg' ŷn' ist, s. [PHILOGENSY.] A lover or friend of women.

phī lōg' ŷ nŷ, s. [Pref. philo-, and Gr. γυνή (gynē) = a woman.] Fondness for women; womanishness. "Because the Turks so much admire philogyny."—Byron's Beppo, lxx.

phī lō hēl' lēn' i an, s. [PHILHELENIST.] phil lōl'ō gēr, s. [PHILOLOGY.] A philologist.

"But it behoved the philologist never to be satisfied until he come to a verb as that from which the other parts of speech are deduced."—Key's Philological Essays (1868), p. 198.

phī lō lō' gŷ an, s. [Eng. philology; -an.] A philologist.

phī lō lōg' ic' al, phī lō lōg' ic, n. [Eng. philology; -ic, -al; Fr. philologique.] Of or pertaining to philology, or the study of languages. "We have remaining but two volumes left of his philological performances."—Goldsmith's Polit. Essays, ch. iii.

The Philological Society of London was founded on May 18, 1842.

phī lō lōg' ic' al lŷ, adv. [Eng. philological; -ly.] In a philological manner; according to the rules of philology. "A parent speech which is philologically late."—Sage's Comparative Philology, p. 72.

phī lōl'ō gŷst, s. [Eng. philology; -ist.] One who is skilled or versed in philology or the study of languages. "Learned philologists, who chase A panting syllable through time and space."—Conger's Retirement.

phī lōl'ō gŷze, v. t. [Eng. philology; -ize.] To alter etymology; to practice philology.

phī lō lōg' ŷue, s. [Fr.] A philologist. [PHILOLOGUE.]

"The pangloss of all philologists."—L'epicure; Robe l'ave, bk. 1. (Author's proof.)

phī lōl'ō gŷ, phī-lol'ō gŷic, s. [Lat. philologia, from Gr. φιλολογία (philologia) = love of talking, love of learning and literature; φιλόλογος (philologos) = fond of talking, a student of language and history; φίλος (philos) = loving, fond of, and λόγος (logos) = a word, a discourse; Fr. philologie; Ital. & Sp. filología.] 1. A love of learning and literature; the study of learning and literature. 2. Criticism; grammatical learning. 3. The study of languages, in connection with the whole moral and intellectual action of different peoples. It is sometimes made to include rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities. 4. The science of language; linguistic science (in this sense more properly termed Comparative Philology).

phī lōm' a chŷs, s. [Gr. φιλομαχός (philomachos) = loving fight, warfare; φάος (phaios) = loving, and μάχη (machē) = battle, fight.] Orath.: A synonym of Machetes (q.v.).

phī lō m' a math, s. [Gr. φιλομαθής (philomathēs), from φίλος (philos) = loving, and μάθη (mathē) = learning.] [MATHÉMATIC.] A lover of learning; a scholar. "To recommend to you some weighty philomath."—Chesterfield's Letters.

phī lō m' a math' ē māt' ic, s. [PHILOMATH.] A philomath.

phī lō m' a math' ic, phī lō m' a math' ic al, n. [Eng. philomath; -ic, -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to philomathy or the love of learning. 2. Having a love of learning or letters.

phī lōm' a thŷ, s. [Gr. φιλομαθία (philomathia).] [PHILOMATHIC.] The love of learning or letters.

Phī lō m' ēl, Phī lō m' ēl a, s. [Lat. philomela; Gr. Φιλομελα (Philomela) (see d. l. c.).] 1. Gr. Mythol.: (Of the fœna Philomela.) The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed by the gods into a nightingale. 2. (Of both fœnas.) A nightingale. "And by Philomel's annual note To measure the life that she leads."—Conger's Calibanus.

3. Orath.: (Of the fœna Philomela.) A genus of Sylviinae. The Nightingale, now Dend. luscinia luscinia, was formerly called Philomela luscinia.

phī lō m' ēncē, n. [PHILOMELIC.] The nightingale. "To understand the note of philomela."—Conger's Complaint of Philomela.

phī lō m' ot, n. [A corrupt of Fr. feuille morte = a dead leaf.] Of the colour of a dead or faded leaf. "One of them was white, another yellow, and another phanot."—Spectator, Nov. 26.

phī lō m' ŷic al, n. [Pref. philo-, and Eng. musical.] Fond of music; philomonic.

phī lōn' thŷs, s. [Pref. philo-, and Gr. αἶθος (aitchos) = dim.] Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ. Fifty-five or more are British.

phī lō pē na, s. [PHILIPPA.]

phī lō pō lēm ic, phī lō pō lēm ic al, n. [Gr. φιλοπατρις (philopatris) = fond of war, from φίλος (philos) = loving, and πατρις (patris) = war.] Ruling over opposite or contrary names—an epithet of Minerva.

phī lō prō gēn' i tive, n. [Pref. philo-, and Eng. parentic.] Having the quality of philoprogenitiveness.

phī lō prō gēn' i tive nēss, s. [Gr. φίλος (philos) = loving, and Eng. noun participial s.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhtn, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xcnophon, exist, İng. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

Phrenol.: The love of offspring, in the way of natural affection; fondness for children. Its organ is located above the middle of the cerebellum.

phi lop tēr-ī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philopoli* (φίλοι), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Mallophaga. Antennæ thread-like, with three or five joints; maxillary palpi wanting. Those with five-jointed antennæ infest birds, and those with the antennæ three-jointed are parasitic on mammals.

phi lop tēr-ūs. [Pref. *phil.*, and Gr. *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Philopteridæ (q.v.).

phi los ô-phās-tēr, *s.* [Formed from *philosophy* on the model of *poetaster*, &c.] A pretender to philosophy.

"Let inconsiderate *philosophasters* resort and delude as much as their follies please."—*Morc. Journal*, of Sand. bk. I, ch. xv.

phil ôs ô-phātoe, *v. i.* [Lat. *philosophatus*, 3rd. par. of *philosophari*, from *philosophus*, a philosopher (q.v.).] To treat the philosopher; to moralize, to philosophize.

"No, for there be, that, with Epictetus, can *philosophate* in slavery."—*Burton's Sermons*, vol. II, ser. II.

phi los ô-phā-tion, *s.* [PHILOSOPHY.] Philosophical speculation or discussion; philosophizing.

"The weak being to be the basis of many future inferences and *philosophations*."—*Petty's Advice to a Daughter*, p. 18.

phil ô sophic, *s.* [Fr.] A philosopherster, a philosopher (q.v.). (Used in contempt.)

phil ô sophic dôm. [Eng. *philosophic* (*-dôm*).] The realm of philosophy.

"They cut-rain their special domains abt in *Philosophic dôm*."—*Cavale's Miscell.*, 10, 246.

phi los ô-phême, **phi los ô-phêma**, *s.* [Fr. *philosophème* (*philosophème*), from *philosophos* (philosopher) = to discuss.] [PHILOSOPHY.] A principle of reasoning, a theorem.

phi los ô-phêr, **phi los ô-fre**, **philos ô-phêr**, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*, from Lat. *philosophus* = (a) fond of learning or knowledge, (s) a philosopher, from Gr. *φιλόσοφος* (*philosophos*) = loving, *philos* and *σοφία* (*sophia*) = learning, skill; *σοφός* (*sophos*) = wise, skilled; Sp. & Ital. *filosofio*.]

1. One who studies or devotes himself to philosophy; one who is versed in or studies moral and intellectual science. Formerly it was applied to one who was versed in or studied natural science or natural philosophy.

"Certain *philosophers* of the Emperors and of the Stouckers departed with glory."—*AG xvii*, 18, (1559).

2. One who practises in life the precepts or principles of philosophy, especially those of the stoical school; one who meets or views things in a philosophical manner.

"The patriotic *philosophers*, and poet have often looked with disdain on *idleness* and *laziness*."—*Giddings's Poetic Lectures*, ch. vi.

philosopher's egg, *s.* The name of a medicine for the pestilence. It was compounded of the yolk of an egg, saffron, and other ingredients.

philosopher's game, *s.* An intricate game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united.

philosopher's stone, *s.* An imaginary stone sought for by the alchemists, which should transmute everything it touched into gold.

phi los ô-phêss, *s.* [Eng. *philosophic* (*-s*).] A female philosopher.

"There were philosophers and *philosophesses*."—*Mortimer's History*, Blacksmith & Scholar, ii, 222.

phil ô soph ic-al, **phil ô soph ic-æ**, *a.* [Lat. *philosophicus*, from *philosophus* = a philosopher (q.v.); Fr. *philosophique*; Sp. & Ital. *filosofico*.]

1. Pertaining or according to philosophy; proceeding from or in accordance with the principles and rules of philosophy; as, a philosophical argument.

2. Skilled in philosophy.

"We have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and *causless*."—*Shakspeare's All's Well that Ends Well*, ii, 3.

3. Characteristic of or suitable to a practical

philosopher; calm, cool, temperate, unimpassioned.

"With cold disgust, in *philosophic pride*."—*Cooper's Espartero*, 691.

4. Frugal, abstemious, temperate.

"What early *philosophic hours* he loses."—*Cooper's Retribution*, 129.

philosophical lamp, *s.* [DORREINER'S-LAMP.]

philosophic wool, *s.* [STIBIL-ALBUM.]

phil ô sôph ic al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *philosophical*, *-ly*.]

1. In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, To argue *philosophically*.

2. Like a philosopher; calmly, coolly, without heat or passion, temperately.

"He was resolved for the future to love *philosophically*."—*Br. Taylor's Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 7.

phi lô sôph ic al-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *philosophical* (*-ness*).] The quality or state of being philosophical.

phil ô sôph ic al-çis, *s.* [PHILOSOPHY.] An examination in philosophy; the study of philosophy.

"Hon. Stratslein, a Minorite, who had spent several years here, and at Cambridge, in *philosophic*, and theological."—*Wood's East Ocean*, vol. I.

phil ôs ô-phîsm, *s.* [Fr. *philosophisme*, from *philosophie* = a philosopher (q.v.).] The affectation of philosophy; sham or would-be philosophy.

"Among its more notable anomalies may be reckoned the relations of French *philosophisme* to foreign crowned heads."—*Cavale's Miscellany*, iii, 276.

phi los ô-phîst, *s.* [Fr. *philosophiste*.]

1. A philosopher.

"This benevolent establishment did not escape the rage of the *philosophists*."—*Lutace's Italy*, vol. IV, ch. v.

2. A sham or would-be philosopher; one who practises sophistry.

phi los ô-phîst-ic, **phi los ô-phîst-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *philosophist*; *-ic*, *-nal*.] Of or pertaining to the practice of sophistry or sham philosophy.

phi los ô-phîze, *v. i.* [Eng. *philosoph* (*-ize*).] To act the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects; to form or attempt to form a philosophical school or system.

"The rules of *philosophizing*, however, even in physics, have never yet been laid down with a sufficient degree of precision, minuteness, or method."—*Stewart's Of the Human Mind*, introd. pt. II, s. 2.

phi lês ô-phîz er, *s.* [Eng. *philosophic* (*-er*).] One who philosophizes.

phi los ô-phÿ, **fi los ô fic**, **phi los o-phic**, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*, from Lat. *philosophus*, from Gr. *φιλόσοφος* (*philosophos*) = love of wisdom, from *φιλόσοφος* (*philosophos*) = a philosopher (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *filosofia*.]

1. The term is said by Diogenes Laertius (Proem) to have been suggested by Pythagoras [B.C. 570-504 (?)], who, on being complimented on his wisdom, said that he was not wise but a lover of wisdom, the Deity alone being wise. Philosophy, while earnest in amassing knowledge, aimed chiefly at penetrating to the principles of things. Popularly, it is divided into Natural and Mental Philosophy, the former investigating the physical laws of nature, the latter those regulating the human mind. The term philosophy is now generally restricted to the second of these. Even as thus reduced it has a very wide sphere. Thus, there is a philosophy of history. [HISTORY.] The Hindus have six orthodox schools of philosophy, the Nyaya, the Vaisheshika, the Sankhya, the Yoga, the Purva Mimansa, and the Uttara Mimansa or Vedanta. All the nations of antiquity had a philosophy, that of the Greeks being specially celebrated. The chief schools were: the Pythagorean, commenced about 500 B.C.; the Platonic, B.C. 374; the Peripatetic, B.C. 334; the Sceptic, B.C. 334; the Cynic, 330; the Epicurean, B.C. 306; the Stoic, B.C. 280; the Middle Academy, B.C. 278; the New Academy, B.C. 160; the New Platonists, A.D. 200 (C). Of modern systems the perceptive and sensational philosophy of Locke arose about 1690; the idealistic of Berkeley and Hume, 1710; the common-sense philosophy of Reid, &c., 1750; the transcendental of Kant, &c., 1770; the scientific philosophy of Fichte, 1800; the idealistic philosophy of

Hegel in 1810; the positive philosophy of Comte in 1830; and the evolutionary philosophy of Herbert Spencer in 1852, or more decidedly in 1855. [PESSIMISM.]

"He thought to become happy by *philosophy*, giving his heart, as he tells us, to seek and search out all the things that come to pass under the sun; yet upon trial, he found all this to be vanity and vexation of spirit."—*Sharp's Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 2.

2. An hypothesis or a system upon which natural effects are explained; a philosophical system or theory.

3. Reasoning, argumentation.

"Of good and evil much they argued then."

"Vain wisdom all and false *philosophy*."—*Milton's P. L.*, li 565.

4. Calmness and coolness of temper; fortitude, practical wisdom, stoicism; as, To meet troubles with *philosophy*.

5. The course of sciences read in the schools, and required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the universities of Germany, &c., and corresponding to Arts in this country.

phil ô-stor-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *φιλοστοργία* (*philostorgia*), pref. *philos*, and *στοργή* (*storgē*) = natural affection.] Natural affection, as that of a mother for her child.

phil ô-têch-nic, **phil ô-têch-nic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *philos*, and Eng. *technic*, *technical*.] Fond of the arts.

phil ô-zô-ô-ism, *s.* [Pref. *philos*; Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōion*) = an animal, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Fondness for animals; kind feeling towards animals. (*Spectator*, April 9, 1881, p. 478.)

phil-tër, **fil tre**, **phil tre** (*tre as tër*), *v.* [Fr. *philtra*, from Lat. *philtrum*; Gr. *φίλτρον* (*philtroon*), from *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving; Sp. & Ital. *filtra*.] A love-potion; a love-charm; a potion supposed to have the property of power of exciting love in the person to whom it is administered.

"But Anthony himself was quite besotted with *Cheraph's* sweet speeches, *philtres*, charms, *tricks*."—*Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 42.

phil-tër, **phil-tre** (*tre as tër*), *v. t.* [PHILTRE, *s.*]

1. To charm to love; to excite to love by a love-potion.

"Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this."—*Goswain's of the Tongue*.

2. To impregnate or mix with a love-potion.

phil-trûm, *s.* [Lat.] A philtre (q.v.).

"Lucretius, a Roman of very eminent parts, which yet were much abated by a *philtro* that was given him."—*Catwain's Light of Nature*, ch. xvii.

phil-y-dra-cê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philydrum* (*philydrum*), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: Waterworts; an order of Endogens, alliance Xyridales. Roots fasciated, fibrous; stem erect, simple, leafy, often woolly. Leaves ensiform, equidistant. Flowers alternate, solitary, sessile; bracteate, yellow, scentless; calyx abortive; corolla two-leaved, withering; filaments three, the two lateral ones petaloid and sterile, capsule superior, three-celled, three-valved, seeds numerous; minute horizontal or narrow perianth or axil placentae. Plants with the habit of Sedges and the flowers of Spiderworts. Natives of Australia, Cochinchina, and China. Known genera two, species two. (*Lindley*.)

phil-y-drûm, *s.* [Gr. *φιλύδρος* (*philudros*) = loving water or watery things, pref. *phil-*, and *δρῶν* (*udrōn*) = water.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Philydreae (q.v.). *Philydrum longiansum*, a pretty species with hairy leaves and bright yellow flowers, is cultivated in British greenhouses.

phi-mô-sis, *s.* [Gr. from *φίμος* (*phimos*) = a muzzle.]

Pathol.: A condition of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the *glans penis*.

phi-noe, *s.* [Celt.] The young of the bull-trout; the whiting (q.v.).

phiph, *s.* [FIFE.]

phiph-cr, *s.* [FIFER.]

phîs-îke, *s.* [PHYSIC, *s.*]

phis-nô-mÿ, *s.* [O. Fr. *phisnomie*.] Physiognomy (q.v.).

"His *phisomy* is more hotter in France, than there."—*Shakspeare's All's Well that Ends Well*, v, 5.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fáll, father: wê, wet, hère, camêl, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôê, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cub, cure, unite, eür, rule, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

* **pni-ton**, s. [PYTHON.]

* **phi-ton-esse**, s. [PAMBORRESSE.]

phiz, s. A contract of *physiognomy* (q.v.). A humorous or contemptuous name for the face of visage.

"Then Thomas arose with his risible phi:
Tubalca. *Amazoon in Heaven.*

phlæ-ô my-i næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phlebomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*omy*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Murex, with a single genus, *Phlebomya* (q.v.).

phlæ-ô mys, s. [Pref. *phlæos*, and Gr. *μῆς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The snake genus of the sub-family *Phlebomyinae*. There is but one species, *Phlebomya stansfeldi*, from the Philippine Islands. The incisors are broad, and the molars are divided by transverse plates of enamel.

phlêb, **phlêb ô**, *prof.* [Gr. *φλέβη* (*phlêbê*), genit. *φλεβός* (*phlêbos*) = a vein.] Relating to, connected with, or resembling a vein or veins.

phlêb ên tēr ism, s. [Prof. *phlêb*, and Gr. *ἐντέρον* (*entéron*) = an intestine.]

Zool.: The state of having the alimentary canal hanging loosely and free in the thoracic cavity, as in the *Pyenoglossa*.

phlê bi tis, s. [Gr. from *φλέβη* (*phlêbê*), genit. *φλεβός* (*phlêbos*) = a vein.]

Med.: Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

phlêb ô, *prof.* [PHLEB.]

phlê-bôg-rah-phÿ, s. [Pref. *phlêbo*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphô*) = to write.] A description of the veins.

phlêb ô litc, s. [Pref. *phlêbo*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*litos*) = a stone.]

Pathol.: A calculus (q.v.) occurring in a vein.

phlê-bôl ô-gÿ, s. [Prof. *phlêbo*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise or discourse on the veins.

phlêb ô mor-pha, s. [Prof. *phlêbo*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphê*) = form.]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungi.

phlê bop tēr-is, s. [Prof. *phlêbo*, and Gr. *πτερίς* (*ptêris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of ferns described by Brongniart. The veins on each side are separated from the midrib by a venous space. Etheridge enumerates eight species from the Lower and one from the Upper Oolite. Under distributes the species among various genera.

phlêb ôr rha-ê, s. [Prof. *phlêbo*, and Gr. *ρῆγμα* (*rêgma*) = a rupture.] A rupture of a vein; venous hemorrhage.

phlê-bôt ô-mist, s. [Fr. *phlébotomiste*.] [PHLEBOTOMY.] One skilled in phlebotomy; one who opens a vein; a bloodletter.

* **phlê-bôt ô-mize**, *c.t.* [Fr. *phlébotomiser*.] [PHLEBOTOMY.] To let blood from, as a vein; to bleed by the cutting of a vein.

"The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be phlebotomized."—*Hewell: English Treats.*

phlê-bôt ô-mÿ * **phle-hot-o mic**, s. [Fr. *phlébotomie*, from Lat. *phlebotomia* from Gr. *φλεβοτομία* (*phlebotomia*), from *φλέβη* (*phlêbê*), genit. *φλεβός* (*phlêbos*) = a vein, and *τομή* (*tomê*) = a cutting.] The act or practice of opening a vein for the letting of blood; bloodletting.

"Let's should I be, e'en as my own anatomy
By more cathartics and by phlebotomy."
Saunders: Epilogue spoken by Mr. Shuter. (1755).

phlêgm (a silênt), * **flegme**, s. [Fr. *phlegme*, from Lat. *phlegma*, from Gr. *φλέγμα* (*phlegma*) = (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phlegm, from *φλέγω* (*phlegô*) = to burn; Ital. *flegma*, Port. *flegma*; Sp. *flegma*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Cold animal fluid; watery matter, forming one of the humours of the body.

"Phlegm amongst the ancients signified a cold viscus humor, contrary to the etymology of the word. But amongst them there were two sorts of phlegm, cold and hot."—*Arbuthnot: On Ailments, ch. vi.*

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

2. *Fig.*: Coldness, indifferency, want of absence of ardour, passion, or interest.

"The hard and worldly phlegm
Of those whose eyes are only turned below."
Byron: Child Harold, m. 75.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: [PHLEGMIA.]

2. *Med.*: Strictly speaking, the mucus secreted by the air passages, but popularly used for all matter coughed up from the lungs.

phlêg ma, s. [PHLEGM.]

Chem.: An old name for the watery residue left in the distillation of acid or spirituous liquids. [Watts.]

* **phlêg-ma gôgue**, s. [Fr., from Gr. *φλέγμα* (*phlegma*) = phlegm, and *ἀγωγός* (*agôgos*) = leading, drawing; *ἀγω* (*agô*) = to lead, to draw.] A medicine or preparation intended and supposed to expel phlegm.

phlêg-ma-și-a, s. [Gr. *φλέγω* (*phlegô*) = to burn.]

Med.: Inflammation.

phlegmasia dolens, s.

Pathol.: Milk-leg or white-swelling, a brawny, non-odematous, painful swelling, usually of the lower extremities, very common after parturition. It may arise from spontaneous coagulation of the blood in the veins.

phlêg-mat-ic, **phlêg-mat-ic-al**, **phlêg-mat-iek**, *ad.* [Lat. *phlegmaticus*, from Gr. *φλεγματικός* (*phlegmatikos*), from *φλέγμα* (*phlegma*), genit. *φλεγματός* (*phlegmatos*) = phlegm (q.v.); Fr. *phlegmatique*; Port. *flegmatico*; Ital. *flegmatico*; Sp. *flegmatico*.]

I. Literally:

* 1. Watery.

2. Abounding in phlegm; suffering from phlegm.

"Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for phlegmatic people."—*Arbuthnot: On Ailments.*

3. Generating or productive of phlegm.

"Transferred into cold and phlegmatick habitations."—*Boerhaave (Toib).*

II. Fig.: Dull, listless, indifferent, heavy; not easily excited into action; as, a *phlegmatic* disposition.

"You dull phlegmatick souls are taken with the dulness of sensible doctrines."—*Atterdell: Vanity of Humankind, ch. xiii.*

phlêg-mat-ic-al-ly, **phlêg-mat-iek-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *phlegmatical*, *phlegmatic*; *Jn.*] In a phlegmatic manner; coldly, heavily, dully.

"All the rest of the story is phlegmatically passed over."—*Warburton: On Prejudice, p. 55.*

phlêg-môn, s. [Lat. *phlegmona*; Gr. *φλεγμονή* (*phlegmonê*) = inflammation below the skin, an inflamed tumour.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. Peritineuric phlegmon is the same as PELVIC CELLULITIS (q.v.).

phlêg-môn-oid, *ad.* [Eng. *phlegmon*; *-oid*.] Resembling phlegmon; phlegmonous.

phlêg-môn-ous, *ad.* [Eng. *phlegmon*; *-ous*; Fr. *phlegmonique*.] Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; resembling a phlegmon. [Erysipelas.]

phlêg-mô-rrhâ-gi-a, s. Gr. *φλεγμονή* (*phlegmonê*), and *ῥάγας* (*rhagas*) = a rent; *ῥαγναι* (*rhagnai*) = to break.]

Pathol.: A discharge of thin phlegm from the nostrils. [Fever.]

phleme, s. [FLEAM.]

phlê-um, s. [Gr. *φλέως* (*phlêws*), *φλέως* (*phlêws*), *φλοῖς* (*phlois*) = a marsh- or water-plant, *Arundo acicledonum* (?). Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Cat's-tail grass; a genus of *Phalaris*, Panicle spiked, spikelets laterally compressed; empty glumes equal, longer than the flowering ones; lower glumes three- to five-nerved; palea small. Known species ten, four of which are British. One, *Phleum pratense*, the Common Cat's-tail or Timothy-grass, is very common in meadows and pastures, flowering from June to October. It is an excellent fodder-grass, and is especially adapted for heavy moist soils, being early and productive.

phlôb-a-phênc, s. [Gr. *φλοῖός* (*phloios*) = bark, and *βαφή* (*bahphê*) = dye, colour.]

Chem.: A name given to a brown substance

obtained from the bark of certain trees, and said to have the formula $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$. More recently the name has been employed to describe the brown oxidation products of tannins and similar vegetable principles. It is of indeterminate composition, slightly soluble in water, but largely dissolved by dilute mineral acids.

phlô-êm, s. [Gr. *φλοῖός* (*phloios*) = bark.] [PHLOEM.]

Bot.: The name given by Nægel to one of two portions of the intra-vascular bundles in the stem of plants. It is the bast portion. Opposed to Xylem (q.v.).

phlê-um, s. [ΕΡΕΘΙΣΜΟΣ.]

phlô-gis ti-ân, s. [Eng. *phlogistic*; *-ant*.] A body or of supporter of the existence of phlogiston.

phlô-gis-tic, *ad.* [Eng. *phlogistic*; *-ic*, *It.* *phlogistico*.]

1. *Old. Lat.*: Pertaining, belonging, or relating to phlogiston.

2. *Med.*: Of or belonging to inflammations and fevers with a hard pulse and topical pain.

phlô-gis-tic-câte, *c.t.* [Eng. *phlogistic*; *-ate*.] To combine phlogiston with.

phlô-gis-tic-cât-ed, *part. pres. or p. p.* [PHLO-GISTICATE.]

* By old writers on chemistry nitrogen was called *phlogisticated* air or *phlogisticated* gas, and Prussiate of Potash, *phlogisticated* alkali.

phlô-gis-tic-câ-tion, s. [PHLO-GISTICATE.] The act or process of combining phlogiston with.

phlô-gis-tôn, s. [Gr. *φλογιστός* (*phlogistos*) = burnt, set on fire, from *φλέγω* (*phlegô*) = to burn, to set on fire, from *φλόξ* (*phlox*), genit. *φλόγος* (*phlogos*) = a flame, a blaze; *φλέγω* (*phlegô*) = to burn.]

Chem.: A substance supposed by the earlier chemists to exist in all combustible matters, and to the escape of this principle from any compound the phenomenon of fire was attributed. The views held regarding it were, however, abandoned by chemists some time after the researches of Lavoisier on combustion.

phlô-goph-or-a, s. [Gr. *φλόξ* (*phlox*), genit. *φλόγος* (*phlogos*) = flame, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing; *φέρω* (*phêrô*) = to bear.]

Entom.: A genus of Hæmélidoi. *Phlogophora melivola* is the Angleshades Moth, *P. empyra*, the Flame Brocade.

phlôg'ô-pite, s. Gr. *φλογώπιος* (*phlogôpios*) = fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*Mên*).

Min.: A member of the *Mica* (q.v.) group of minerals, formerly regarded as orthoclase, but now referred to the monoclinic system of crystallization. Tschermak refers it to his division of the micas in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry. It is a magnesian mica, and is almost peculiar to serpentine and dolomitic limestone rocks.

phlô-gô-sis, s. [Gr. *φλόγωσις* (*phlogôsis*) = a burning.]

Pathol.: Inflammation.

phlô-gôt-ic, *ad.* [Mod. Lat. *phlogotivus*, from *phlogotus* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Of or pertaining to phlogosis.

phlô-mis, s. [Lat., from Gr. *φλόμις* (*phlomis*), *φλόμος* (*phlomos*) = mullein.]

Bot.: A genus of *Radiolide*. Very handsome herbs or shrubs, with wrinkled leaves and labiate flowers, yellow, white, or purple. Many are cultivated in Britain.

phlôr-a-mine, s. [Eng. *phloroglucine*, and *amino*.]

Chem.: $(C_6H_5O_2)_2H_2N$. Prepared by passing dry ammonia gas over phloroglucin, the resulting crystalline mass being dissolved in warm water which yields phloramine in the form of thin mucous laminae. It has a slightly astringent taste, is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. In presence of moist air it decomposes and turns brown. It forms crystalline salts with acids which are all soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, $C_6H_5NO_2HCl$, separates from its aqueous

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cât**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shàn**. **-tion**, **-sion = shùn**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhun**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sions = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

solutions in white needles or lamina, which turn yellow on becoming anhydrous.

phlôr êt am ic, a. [Eng. *phlorctam*]; *am* (as -ol, and suff. -in.) Derived from or containing phlorctamic acid and ammonia.

phlorctamic acid, .

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₁₀. Formed by the continued action of strong ammonia on ethyl phlorctic acid. It crystallizes from hot water in slender, shining prisms, dissolves in alcohol and ether, melts at 110, and is coloured blue by ferric chloride. It is a very feeble acid.

phlôr rêl -ic, a. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; *rel* Derived from or containing phlorctin.

phlôrctic acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O₈. Produced by the action of caustic potash on phlorctin. The potash salt is extracted with alcohol, and, after concentration, the phlorctic acid is precipitated by hydrochloric acid and several times re-crystallized from alcohol. It forms monoclinic prisms, having an astringent taste, melts at 128, dissolves in water and alcohol, and strikes a green colour with ferric chloride. The salts formed by the alkalis and metals are highly crystalline.

phlôrctic ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Compounds formed by the substitution of one atom of an organic radical for one atom of hydrogen in phlorctic acid. Ethylic phlorctate is prepared by heating ethylic iodide with silver phlorctate in a sealed tube to 100. It is colourless, boils above 267, has an irritating taste, and dissolves in alcohol and ether.

phlôr êt in, s. [Etyim not apparent.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₄O₈. Prepared by heating a mixture of phlorctin and dilute acid to a temperature of 90°. The phlorctin separates and crystallizes in small white lamina, sparingly soluble in boiling water, but easily in boiling alcohol and acetic acid. It melts at 180, has a saccharine taste, and its alkaline solutions absorb oxygen from the air, forming an orange-coloured substance.

phlôr êt ôl, s. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; suff. -ol.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O₈. A compound metameric with phenol, and produced by distilling over an open fire a mixture of baric phlorctate and caustic lime. The only distillate is colourless, strongly retracting, and boils at 190-200; sp. gr. 1.037. It has an aromatic odour and burning taste, is only slightly soluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether, and coagulates albumen like phenol.

phlôr êt yl, s. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; suff. -yl.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O. The hypothetical radical of phlorctic acid and its derivatives. It appears to exist as a chloride, C₁₂H₉OCl, when phlorctic acid is acted upon by pentachloride of phosphorus.

phlôr riz -ein (z as dz), s. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; suff. -ein.]

Chem.: C₂₁H₃₀N₂O₁₂. Produced from phlorctin by the combined action of an and ammonia, and purified by precipitation with alcohol acidulated with acetic acid. It is a brown, uncrystallizable solid, of slightly bitter taste, dissolving easily in boiling water, but nearly insoluble in alcohol and ether.

phlôr riz in (z as dz), s. [Gr. *φλοισ* (*phlois*) = bark, and *ραίν* (*raïn*) = root.]

Chem.: C₂₁H₃₄O₁₀. A substance ready formed in the root-bark of the apple, pear, and other trees, and extracted by weak alcohol. The solution, when decolorized and concentrated, deposits crystals of phlorizin on cooling, in the form of long silky needles, having a bitter taste, and dissolving readily in boiling water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. By the prolonged action of mineral acids it is converted into phlorctin and glucose. Anhydrous phlorizin melts at 100, and decomposes at 200.

phlôr ô-glû 'cin, s. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; *o* connect., and *glûcin*.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O₈. Phlorctin. Formed from phlorctin by the action of potash lye. The phlorctate of potash produced is removed by alcohol, and the residue, for neutralizing with sulphuric acid and evaporation, deposits crystals of phlorctin, which may be purified by re-

crystallization. The hydrated crystals belong to the trimetric system, are sweeter than cane sugar, neutral, permanent at common temperatures, and melt at 220°. They dissolve in water, alcohol, and ether, strike a violet-red colour with ferric chloride, and reduce copper salts, like deoxyrose. Phlorctin forms several substitution products, of which trihydro-phlorctin is a type—C₁₂H₁₀O₈.

phlôr ô glû côi, s. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; *o* connect., and *glûcin*.] [PHLORCTIN.]

phlôr ôl, s. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; *ol*.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O - C₁₂H₁₄(C₂H₅O)₂. Phloral alcohol. A colourless oily liquid, one of the constituents of beech-bark creosote, obtained by repeated fractional distillation of that portion, boiling between 217-220°. On exposure to the light it gradually turns red.

phlôr -onc, s. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; suff. -onc.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O₈. A compound obtained by distilling two parts coal-tar creosote with three parts oil of vitriol, and adding peroxide of manganese from time to time. It comes over in yellow drops, which quickly solidify, and it forms, when re-crystallized, fine yellow needles, soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It melts at 60, smells like quinine, and, like that body, is turned brown by potash.

phlôr 'yl, s. [Eng. *phlorctin*]; -yl. (See compound.)

phloryl-alcohol, s. [PHLOROL.]

phlôx, s. [Lat., from Gr. *φλωξ* (*phlôx*) = a flame, which the flower resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of Polemoniaceæ. They are generally perennials with silver-shaped white, blue, red, or variegated corolla, and one-seeded capsular fruit. Natives of North America. Many species are cultivated in Britain, *Phlox Drummondii* being one of the finest.

phlôx wört, s. [Eng. *phlox*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the order Polemoniaceæ (q.v.).

† phlyc -tê -na, phlyc tæ -na, s. [Gr. *φλυκταρα* (*phlykktara*) = a pimple, a pustule.]

Pathol.: A tumour formed by the accumulation of the serous fluid under the epidermis.

phlyc -tên -u la, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *phlyctem* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A small transparent tumour of the eyelids.

phlyc -tên -u lar, a. [Mod. Lat. *phlyctenul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Of or pertaining to phlyctenula.

† phlyctenular ophthalmia, s.

Pathol.: Ophthalmia, attended by phlyctenula.

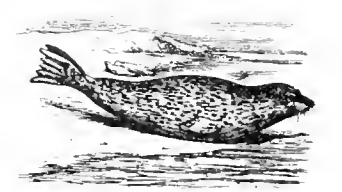
phô bán thêr pÿ, s. [Gr. *φοβος* (*phobos*) = fear, and *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthropos*) = a man.] Fear of men; dread of mankind.

Phôb' ôs, s. [Gr. *φοβος* (*phobos*) = fear; also fear personified, the son of Ares.]

Astron.: One of the two satellites of Mars, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877. It revolves round Mars three times whilst that planet turns once round on its axis, a fact unique in the solar system.

phô -ca, s. [Lat., from Gr. *φωκῆ* (*phôkê*).]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the subfamily Phocine (q.v.). Head round and short;



PHO A VITULINA.

fore feet short, with five very strong sub-equal claws, which are narrow on hind feet. The number of species is variously stated by different authorities. Gray multiplied genera,

on grounds now scarcely deemed valid. *Phoca vitulina* is the Common Seal, *P. groenlandica*, the Greenland, *P. barbata*, the Bearded, and *P. hispida*, the Ringed Seal. *P. caspica* and *P. sibirica* (or *brillobasis*) are often discriminated, but Van Beneden considers them both identical with *P. hispida*. [SEAL.]

2. *Palæont.*: A species of Phoca is said to have been found in the Miocene of the United States. (*Phalloe*.)

phô câ çê an (ô ç as shê), s. [Lat. *phoc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -an(a)] A mammal belonging to the genus Phoca.

phô çæ na, s. [Lat., from Gr. *φωκάνα*.]

Zool.: *Porpoise*; a genus of Delphinidae with two species, from the North Sea. Head short, moderately rounded in front of the blowhole; dorsal fin (in typical species) near middle of back, triangular, its anterior edge frequently furnished with one or more rows of conical horny tubercles. A closely allied species, *P. marmorata*, from Japan (the genus *Neomeris* of Gray), wants the dorsal fin.

phô çal, a. [PHOCINE.]

Phô-çê a, s. [Gr. *Φωκαία* (*Phôkaia*) = a city in Ionia.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 25.]

phô çê -nic, a. [Mod. Lat. *phocarin(a)*; Eng. suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

phocenic acid, s. [DELPHINIC ACID; VALERIC ACID.]

phô -çên -il, phô çên in, s. [Mod. Lat. *phocin(a)*; -il, -in.] [DELPHIN.]

phô -çi dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *phoc(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -dæ.]

1. *Zoology*;

(1) True Seals; a family of Pinnipedia (q.v.). Progression on land is by jumping movements, effected by the muscles of the trunk, aided, in some species, by the fore limbs only. Palms and soles hairy; no pinna to the ear; testes abdominal. Fin depressed and thick, without woolly under fur. There are three sub-families: Phocina, Stenorrhynchina, and Cystophorina. Widely distributed in polar and temperate regions.

(2) A family founded by Mr. H. N. Turner (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1848, p. 63), embracing the whole of the Pinnipedia, and divided into three sub-families: Arctocephalina, Trichechima, and Phocina.

2. *Palæont.*: Probably appeared first in the Miocene. [TRISTIPHOCÆ.]

† phô çî -na, s. pl. [Lat. *phoc(a)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.] [PHOCIDÆ, 1. (2).]

phô çî -næ, s. pl. [Lat. *phoc(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Phocidæ (q.v.). All feet with five well-developed claws. Toes on hind feet sub-equal, with the interdigital membrane extending beyond the toes. Two genera, *Phoca* and *Halicætorus*.

phô -çine, phô çal, a. [Lat. *phoc(a)* = a seal; Eng. adj. suff. -ine, -al.] Pertaining to the genus Phoca; seal-like.

phô -cô dôn, s. [Lat. *phoc(a)* = a seal; suff. -odon.] [ZALOPHON.]

phôc -bê, a. [See compound and extract.] An epithet derived from the cry of the bird.

phœbe-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Sayornis fusca* (Baird), *Muscivora fusca* (Gmel.).

"The Pewee or Phœbe bird, a well-known harbinger of early spring, is a common species throughout the whole of eastern North America. . . . Their well-known and melodious, though not unobscuring note of pewee, or, as some hear it, phœbe, is uttered with more force and frequency in early spring than later in the season."—*Ibid.*, Brewer, & Ridgway: *North Amer. Birds*, ii. 444, 345.

Phœ -bus, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Φαίβος* (*Phaibos*).]

1. *Lit. & Gr. Mythol.*: One of the names of Apollo.

2. *Fig.*: The sun.

"*Phaebus* ignis arsit." *Shaksper.*: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3. 1

phœ nic -ê ôus (e as sh), a. [Lat. *phœnicæus*; Gr. *φοινικεός* (*phoinikæos*) = purple red.]

Bot.: Pure, lively red, with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.

Phœc nîc-î-ân (c as sh), a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adv.*: Of or pertaining to Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia.

phœc nîç-î dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *phœnicia*, genit. *phœnicis*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] *Bot.*: A family of palms, tribe Corypheæ.

phœc nî çîn, s. [Gr. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; suff. -*in* (*Chem.*).] [SULPHURO-SIACIACIACI.]

phœc nî çite, s. [Gr. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).] [PHLESCROPHOTE.]

phœc nî çî-çêç, s. [Lat. *phœnicia*, genit. *phœnicis*]; suff. -*itæ*.] *Palæobot.*: A genus of fossil palms, akin to the recent Phœnix (q.v.). Species occur in the Middle Eocene at Bourne-mouth.

phœc nî cò ehro-îte, s. [Gr. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; *χρῶμα* (*ehroma*) = colour, and suff. -*ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *phorakochroit.*]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring at Beresowsk, Urals, associated with crocoite, vanadinite, &c. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 3 to 3.5; sp. gr. 5.75; lustre, adamantine; colour, between cochineal and hyacinth-red, both lustre and colour changing by exposure to light; streak, brick-red. Compos.: chromic acid, 25.1; protoxide of lead, 76.9 = 100, corresponding to the formula 3 PbO, 2CrO₃.

phœc nî cò phæ-î-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phœnicophoræ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.] *Ornith.*: A sub-family of Cuculidæ. It contains the Bush-neckos; they have often beautiful plumage. Found in India, Australia, and Africa.

phœc nî cò phæ-ûs, s. [Gr. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*), *φαικός* (*phoinikos*) = purple-red, and *φαιός* (*phaios*) = gray.] *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the Phœnicophæina (q.v.). The bill is very large, thick, and smooth, resembling that of a toucan.

phœc nî còp-ter-î-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *phœnicoptera*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] *Ornith.*: Flamingoes (q.v.); a family which has been variously placed by different authorities, now usually ranked under Herodiasæ. Prof. Huxley considers them "completely intermediate between the Anserine Birds on the one side, and the Storks and Herons on the other;" while Nitzsch holds that their pterylosis is "completely stork-like." There is a single genus, Phœnicopterus (q.v.).

phœc nî còp-ter-ûs, s. [Lat. from Gr. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*) = red-feathered, from *φαικός* (*phoinikos*), genit. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*) = purple-red, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.] *Ornith.*: Flamingo; the sole genus of the family Phœnicopteridæ (q.v.). Bill very long, deplumated; upper mandible suddenly bent and curved on the lower, which is the larger of the two. Nostrils longitudinal in the middle of the bill. Legs and feet very long; three toes in front; hind toe very short; anterior toes united by a imated membrane. Wings moderate. Peculiar to the Ethiopian and Neotropical regions, ranging from the former into India and the south of Europe. Eight species, of which four are American.

phœc nî cûr-a, s. [Lat. *phœnicurus*; Gr. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*) = the redstart; *φαικός* (*phoinikos*) = purple-red, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = the tail.] *Ornith.*: A genus of Sylviidæ. Bill very straight and slender, gape nearly smooth, the fourth and fifth quills of the wings equal and the longest. *Phœnicurus ruficilla*, is the Redstart (q.v.).

phœc nîx, phœ nîx, fê-nîx, s. [Lat. *phœnicus*, from Gr. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*); Fr. *phœnic*.] I. *Ordinary Usage*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as H. 4.

2. *Fig.*: A paragon; a person or thing of extreme rarity or excellence.

"For Gods love let him not be a phœnix, let him not be alone, let him not be an hermit closed in a wall."—*Lutwiler*, Ser. 1, *Before King Edward*.

phœ nîç, phœ nîç, fê-nîç, s. [Lat. *phœnicia*, from Gr. *φαικός* (*phoinikos*); Fr. *phœnic*.] I. *Ordinary Usage*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as H. 4.

2. *Fig.*: A paragon; a person or thing of extreme rarity or excellence.

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II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, north of the bright star Achernar in Eridanus.

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family Phœnicidæ (q.v.). Umbrous trees with pinnate leaves; calyx three-toothed; petals three, stamens six, rarely three or nine; filaments very short, ovaries three, only one coming to perfection. Habitat, Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Known species about twelve. *Phœnicia dactylifera* is the Date Palm (q.v.). *P. sylvestris* is the Wild Date, a tree thirty or forty feet high, very common, both wild and cultivated, in India. The umbrous leaflets and the fibres from the petioles are manufactured into mats, ropes, and baskets; sugar is made from the sap of the tree, which, moreover, yields gum. The juice of *P. fœticifera*, a small species in sandy parts of India, yields sago, its leaves are used in mat-making, and those of *P. paludosa* which grows in the Sunderbunds, for rough ropes and thatching. The fruit of *P. aculeata*, a stemless species from the Sub-Himalayas and Central India, is eaten by the natives, and the pith is made into sago.

3. *Entom.*: *Caduria ribesaria*, a geometer moth, the larva of which feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

4. *Mythol.*: A fabulous female bird of Arabia, which was feigned to live for five or six hundred years in the desert, when she built for herself a funeral pyre of wood and aromatic gums, to which she set fire by the fanning of her wings, and so consumed herself; but from the ashes she sprang up again in youth and freshness. Hence the Phœnix is frequently found depicted as an emblem of immortality. In heraldry the bird is represented in coat-armour in flames.

phœnix clubs, s. pl. *Hist.*: Treasonable clubs established in Ireland in 1898. The members met at night to drill. A year or two later the Government succeeded in putting them down.

phœ lād-î-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pholus*, genit. *pholusis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] *Zool. & Palæont.*: A family of Conchiferæ (q.v.); shells opening at both ends, thin, white, brittle, and very hard, with rasp-like imbrications in front; no hinge or ligament, but accessory valves; pallial sinus very deep. Animal clavate or vermiform, with a short and truncated foot. They perforate various substances, living in the tubes thus formed. Genera: Pholas, Teredo, &c.

† phœ la-dite, s. [Mod. Lat. *pholus*, genit. *pholusis*]; suff. -*ite* (*Palæont.*).] A fossil pholas (q.v.).

phœ la dô-mÿ-a, s. [Mod. Lat. *pholus*, genit. *pholusis*, and *mya* (q.v.).] *Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of Anatinidæ. Shell oblong, equivaue, ventricose, gaping behind, thin and translucent, with radiating ribs on the sides; ligament external; hinge with one obscure tooth on each valve; pallial sinus large. Animal with a single gill on each side, mantle with a fourth (vertical) orifice. Recent species one, from tropical Africa; fossil 160, from the four continents; from the Lias onward. (*Queen*, S. P. *Woodward*.)

phœ-las, s. [Gr. *φολῆς* (*pholês*) = a mollusc which makes holes in stones; Lithodomus (?).] *Zool. & Palæont.*: Piddock; the typical genus of the Pholadidæ (q.v.). Shell long, cylindrical, accessory valves protecting the dorsal margin. Animal with a large, truncated foot, body with a fan-like termination. They live in symmetrical vertical burrows. Recent species thirty-two, from most seas; fossil twenty-five, from the Upper Lias onward.

phœ lër-ite, s. [Gr. *φολῆς* (*pholês*) = a scale; or connect, and -*ite* (*Min.*).] *Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in distinct crystal-scales, also compact massive. Hardness, 1 to 2.5; sp. gr. 2.55 to 2.57; lustre of scales, pearly; massive forms, waxy; colour, white, grayish, greenish, brownish, violet. Compos.: silica, 29.7; alumina, 45.0; water, 15.7 = 100, which yields the formula 2Al₂O₃, 3SiO₂ + 4H₂O. Not satisfactorily differentiated from kaolinite (q.v.).

phœ lid-er-pœ-tôn, s. [Pref. *pholid* (-), and Gr. *ἔπικρον* (*epikron*) = a reptile.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Labyrinthodontia, from the Middle Coal-measures of Belgium and the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland.

pho lid ô, s. [Pref. (*Gr.* *φολῆς* (*pholês*), genit. *φολῆος* (*pholêos*) = a hoary scale.] Furnished with hoary scales.

pho lid ô gâs tcr, s. [Pref. *pholido*, and Gr. *γαστήρ* (*gaster*) = the belly.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Labyrinthodontia, from the Lower Coal-measures of Belgium, and the Carboniferous rocks of Yorkshire.

pho lid ôph or us, s. [Pref. *pholido*, and Gr. *φοσός* (*phosôs*) = bearing.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Ganoid Fishes, family Sauridæ (*Sauridæ*). According to Eth. bridge there are twelve species; ten from the Lias, and two from the Lower Jurassic.

pho lid ô sau' rûs, s. [Pref. *pholido*, and Gr. *σαυrops* (*sauros*) = a lizard.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Amphibio-lan-Crocodylles from the estuarine deposits of the Wealden.

phôn, pho nô, s. [Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = the voice.] Pertaining to or connected with the voice.

phôn'al, a. [Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = the voice.] Of or pertaining to the voice. "The Thibetan is near in phonic structure" *Max Müller*; *Selected Essays*, 3, 74

phôn'âs cêt' ies, s. [Gr. *φωνασκῆω* (*phônaskêô*) = to practise the voice; pref. *phôn*, and Gr. *ασκῆω* (*askêô*) = to practise.] Systematic exercise for the strengthening of the voice; treatment for restoring or improving the voice.

phô-nâ-tion, s. [Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = the voice; Eng. suit. -*ation*.] *Physiol.*: The physiology of the voice. (*DuRoi*.)

phôn'âu-tô-grâph, s. [Pref. *phon*, and Eng. *autograph*.] 1. The same as PHONOGRAPH (q.v.). 2. The same as MUSIO-RECORDER (q.v.).

phôn'âu-tô-grâph-ic, a. [Eng. *phonograph* + *ic*.] Of or pertaining to the phonograph.

phôn'ci-dô-scope, s. [Pref. *phon*; Gr. *κύβος* (*kybos*) = form, and *σκοπεῖω* (*skopeô*) = to look at.] An instrument invented by Mr. Sudley Taylor in 1877 for observing the colour figures of liquid films when acted on by sonorous vibrations.

phô-nê't-ic, phô-nê't-ic-al, a. [Gr. *φωνητικός* (*phônêtikos*) = pertaining to speaking.] [PHON-] 1. Of or pertaining to the voice or sound. "Those who are not able to appreciate minute phonetic distinctions."—*Sweet*, *Dict. Eng. Sounds*, p. 4.

2. Representing sound; pertaining to the representation of sounds; a term applied to alphabetic or literal characters which represent sounds, as *a, b, c*, as opposed to *allographic*, which represent objects or symbolize abstract ideas, as in Egyptian hieroglyphs.

"The ideal of a phonetic notation is a system in which every single sound would have a simple sign, bearing some definite relation to the sound it represents."—*Sweet*, *Dict. Eng. Sounds*, p. 2.

phonetic-spelling, s. A system of spelling in which the words are spell exactly as they are pronounced, the sounds being represented by characters each of which represents a single sound. Phonetic printing was first suggested by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Pitman, of Bath, and reduced to a system by him in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., in the years 1832-35. Since that time many schemes of phonetic spelling have been proposed as improvements on the phonotype of Pitman, the latest and most scientific being that of Mr. H. Sweet, M.A. (to which he has given the name of *Phonotype*), and that of Mr. A. J. Ellis (known as *Glossic*).

pho-nê't-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *phonetic*; *-ly*.] In a phonetic manner; according to the rules or principles of phonetics.

phô-nê't-ics, s. [PHONETIC.] The science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and of the art of representing combinations of such sounds by signs; the doctrine of sounds, the representation of sounds.

"Even those who have had no training in phonetics have been able to read the writing correctly and with great facility."—*Schroeder's Magazine*, Dec. 1857, p. 70.

phôl bôç; pòut, jòwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Êng. -çian, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -çion, -çion = zhùn. -çious, -tious, -sious = shùs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bcl, çcl.

hòil bôç; pòut, jòwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Êng. -çian, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -çion, -çion = zhùn. -çious, -tious, -sious = shùs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bcl, çcl.

***phôn êt ism.** [PHONETIC.] Sound.
The two Somersetshire varieties differ, both in articulation and phonetic. —*Franc. Philol. Soc.* (1856, p. 28).

phôn êt ist, s. [Eng. *phonetic*(ic); -ist.] The same as PHONETICIST (q.v.).
"The phonetist is never able to put himself in a proper position. —*Whitney. Life & Growth of Living Groups*, ch. 11.

***phô nôt i ză tion, s.** [Eng. *phonetic*(ic); -ation.] The act or art of representing sounds by phonetic signs.

***phôn êt ize, v.t.** [Eng. *phonetic*(ic); -ize.] To represent, as sounds, by phonetic signs.

phôn ie, a. [Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = sound.] Pertaining or relating to sound.

phôn ies, s. [PHONIC.]
1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonetics.
2. The art of combining musical sounds.

phôn ite, s. [Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = a sound; suff. -it (*Phon*)]
Met.: The same as ELIOLITE (q.v.).

***phô nô câmp tic, *phô nô câmp-tick, s.** [Prof. *phono*, and Gr. *καμπτικός* (*camphticos*) = bent; *καμπτή* (*camphtê*) = to bend.] Having the power or quality of in-bending sound, or turning it from its direction and thus altering it.
"The manufacturing the sound by the polyphonsism or repetition of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects." —*Dehaen. Phys. Theol.*, bk. IV, ch. 11.

phô nô grâm, s. [Prof. *phono*, and Gr. *γραμμα* (*gramma*) = a letter.]
1. A written letter or character indicating a particular sound or modification of sound.
2. The record sound of the human voice, or of a musical instrument, as reproduced by the phonograph (q.v.).

phô nô grâph, s. [Prof. *phono*, and Gr. *γραφω* (*grapho*) = to write.]
1. A character used in phonography; a type or character used for expressing a sound.
2. An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. It consists of a cylinder of brass, mounted axially upon a steel screw, the pitch of which corresponds with that of a spiral groove on the outside of the cylinder. Attached to the base bound by a movable arm is a mouthpiece with a diaphragm, from the centre of the under surface of which projects a steel point. To use the instrument, the cylinder is wrapped round with tin-foil, and the arm so adjusted that when the axle is revolved, the whole of the groove on the cylinder will pass in succession under the point. On speaking into the mouthpiece, at the same time turning the cylinder, every vibration of the diaphragm causes the point to make a corresponding mark upon the tin-foil. The arm being temporarily turned back, the cylinder can now be set back to its original position, and on turning it with the mouthpiece over the indentations in the type-laden tin-foil, causes the diaphragm to vibrate as before, thus producing the original sounds.



phô nô grâph ic, *phô nô grâph ic-al, a. [Eng. *phonograph*(y); -ic, -ical.]
1. Of or relating to phonography.
2. Pertaining or relating to the phonograph.

phô nô grâph ic-al lý, adv. [Eng. *phonograph*(y); -ally.]
1. In a phonographic manner; according to phonography.
2. By means of a phonograph.

***phô nôg-ra phist, s.** [Eng. *phonograph*(y); -ist.] One who is versed or skilled in phonography; a phonographer.

phô nôg-ra phý, s. [PHONOGRAPH.]
1. The description of the sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. The representation of sounds by certain characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound. Its special application is to alphabetic writing, in which sounds or articulations are represented by signs or letters, as opposed to the system in which the representation is by symbols or cipher. Specifically, the method of graphically representing language invented by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Pitman, of Bath. [SHORTHAND.]
"Whether the new phonography will meet with any better popular success remains to be seen." —*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 722.

3. The art of using, or registering by, the phonograph; the construction of phonographs.

phôn-ô lite, s. [Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = a sound, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *phonolith*.]
Petrol.: A name given to a group of volcanic rocks which give out a ringing sound when struck by the hammer. The structure is mostly somewhat slaty, or thin tabular-jointed. Texture usually compact, though sometimes vitreous, feld-spar crystals are visible, but sparsely distributed. Sometimes vesicular, the vesicles containing zeolites. As essential constituents it contains sanidine and nepheline; those accessory being hornblende, augite, oligoclase rarely, magnetite, olivine, haüyne, mica, biotite, and nosenum. (See these words.) [CLINKSTONE.]

phonolite conglomerate, s.
Petrol.: Phonolite fragments with pieces of other rocks enclosed in a pulverulent phonolitic cement.
phonolite tuff, s.
Petrol.: An earthy friable deposit, consisting of phonolitic materials with fragments and crystals of sanidine, hornblende, biotite, olivine, magnetite, &c.
phonolitic wacke, s.
Petrol.: An amygdaloidal phonolite which has been altered, so that the ground mass has become quite earthy.

phô nô lit-ic, a. [Eng. *phonolitic*(ic); -ic.] Composed of, or resembling phonolite (q.v.).

phô nô lôg-ic-al, *phô nô lôg-ic, a. [Eng. *phonology*(y); -ical, -ic.] Of or pertaining to phonology.
"Phonological misconception is the error of the grammarians." —*Sage. Comparative Philology*, p. 45.

phô nôl-ô-gist, s. [Eng. *phonology*(y); -ist.] One who studies or is versed in phonology.

phô nôl-ô-gý, s. [Prof. *phono*, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The doctrine of sound; specifically, the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice, showing their functions and changes and the distinctions and relations between them; phonetics.
"Phonology is of the highest importance for getting at the laws of speech, since it ascertains the relation of sounds one to another." —*Sage. Comparative Philology*, p. 44.

phô nôm-ê-têr, s. [Prof. *phono*, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given space of time.

phô nôm-ô-tor, s. [Prof. *phono*, and Eng. *motor*.] An instrument to illustrate the motive power of sound. (*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878.)

phôn or-gă-nôn, phôn or-gă-nûm, s. [Prof. *phono*, and Gr. *ὄργανον* (*organon*) = an organ.] An instrument designed to imitate vocal sounds of speech; a speaking machine.

phô nô seope, s. [Prof. *phono*, and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeo*) = to see, to observe.]
1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by Koenig.
2. A combination of an induction coil and battery with a rotating vacuum-tube, for translating vibrations of sound into visible figures. For the contact-breaker of the coil is substituted a diaphragm, so adjusted that every vibration of it will break the primary circuit, and cause a spark to pass along the tube. As this is rotated rapidly in the direction of its length, illuminated figures like the spokes of a wheel are produced, which, provided that the rate of rotation is always the same, are constant for any given sound.

phô nô týpe, s. [PHONOTYPY.] A type or character used in phonetic printing.

phô-nô-týp-ic, *phô-nô-týp-ic-al, a. [Eng. *phonotypic*(ic); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to phonotypy.

phô-nô-týp-ic-al lý, adv. [Eng. *phonotypic*(ic); -ally.] According to phonotypy; in phonotypic characters. (*Ellis: Early English Pronunciation*, iv. 1182.)

phô-nô-týp-ist, s. [Eng. *phonotypy*(y); -ist.] One who is versed or skilled in phonotypy.

phô-nô-týp-y, s. [Prof. *phono*, and Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = a mark, a type.] The art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; the style of printing in accordance with this art; phonetic printing.

"Mr. Isaac Pitman, in January, 1842, started the notion of *phonotypy*, or phonetic printing, for general use." —*Ellis: Early Eng. Pronunciation*, iv. 1182.

phôr-a, s. [Gr. *φωρᾶ* (*phôra*) = theft.]
Entom.: The typical genus of Phoridae.

phôr-a-dên-drôn, s. [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, and *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]
Bot.: An extensive genus of Loranthaceae, containing various American mistletoes.

phô-rân-thi-ûm, s. [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, and *ἄρθος* (*arthos*) = a flower.]
Bot.: Richardson's name for the receptacle of a composite plant.

-phô-re, suff. [Gr. *φορος* (*phoros*) = bearing.] Having, bearing, furnished with.

phôr-î-dês, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phorid*(a); masc. or fem. pl. *idês* suff. -idês.]
Entom.: A sub-family of Muscidae, containing small flies feeding on fungi and decaying vegetable matter.

phôr-minc, s. [Eng. *morphine* transposed.]
Chem.: Pelletier's name for a base which he found in the aqueous extract of an opium, containing a large proportion of narcotine. Now supposed to be pseudo-morphine.

phôr-mînx, s. [Gr.] An ancient Greek lyre or lute.

phôr-mi-ûm, s. [Gr. *φορμιον* (*phormion*) = a plant, dimin. from *φορμιος* (*phormios*) = anything plaited of rushes, a mat.]
Bot.: A genus of Hemerocallidæ. *Phormium tenax* is New Zealand Flax. It is cultivated in India, St. Helena, Algiers, the south of France, and even the Orkney Islands. The fibre is stronger than either flax or hemp, and the root is a substitute for sarsaparilla.

phôr-ô-dês-mă, s. [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*), and *δέσμα* (*desma*) = a bond, a fetter.]
Entom.: A genus of Geometridæ. *Phorodesma bayularia* is the Blotched Emerald Moth.

phôr-ô-dôn, s. [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing; suff. -odon.]
Entom.: A genus of Aphidæ. *Phoradon huwanti*, or *Aphis huwanti*, is the Hop-fly (q.v.).

phô-rônê, s. [Etym. not apparent.]
Chem.: C₆H₁₄O. Formed from acetone by the action of dehydrating agents, such as gaseous hydrochloric acid, and after-treatment with potash. It crystallizes in large yellow prisms, melts at 28°, and boils at 196°. By the action of dilute sulphuric acid it is again resolved into acetone.

***phôr-ô nô-mi-a, s.** [PHONONIMICS.]

***phôr-ô nôm-ics, s.** [Gr. *φορέω* (*phoreô*) = to carry, to bear, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law.] Kinematics (q.v.).

***phôr-rôn-ô mý, s.** [PHONONIMICS.]

phôr-ûs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *φορεῖς* (*phoreis*) = a bearer.]
Zool.: Carrier-shell (q.v.); a genus of Littorinidæ, with a trochiform shell generally bearing shells, stones, &c., adhering to it. Animal with a long proboscis.

phôs, s. [Gr. *φῶς* (*phôs*) = light.]
Zool.: A genus of Buccinidæ, akin to *Nassa*. Thirty species, from the warmer regions.

phôs-gên, phôs-gêne, a. [Gr. *φῶς* (*phôs*) = light, and *γενναω* (*gennao*) = to generate.] Generating light.

phosgen-gas, s. [CARBON-OXYCHLORIDE.]

fate, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fall, father: wê, wêt, hêrc, camêl, hêr, thêre: pinc, pît, sîre, sîr, marine: gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn: mûtc, eüb, cüre, nûite, eür, rûle, fûll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

phōs-gēn-īte, *s.* [Gr. φως (*phōs*) = light; γεννάω (*gennāō*) = to generate, and suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: A very rare mineral, occurring only in crystals, associated with galena. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 2.75 to 3; sp. gr. 6 to 6.31; lustre, adamantine; colour, white, gray, yellow; streak, white; somewhat sectile; transparent to translucent. Compos.: carbonate of lead, 49; chloride of lead, 51 = 100, corresponding with the formula $PbO \cdot CO_2 + PbCl_2$. Found at Cromford, Derbyshire, and of late years in large crystals in lead mines in Sardinia.

phōsph-, phōs-phō-, *pref.* [PHOSPHORUS.] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

phōs-phā-çēt-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *acetic*.] Derived from phosphoric and acetic acid.

phosphacetic acid, *s.*

Chem.: One of the acids which Zeise obtained by the action of phosphorus on acetone.

phōs-phām, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *amide*.]

Chem.: PHN_3 . The nitrile of phosphoric acid obtained by passing ammonia gas over phosphorus pentachloride, and heating the product in a stream of carbonic anhydride. When dry it is a white powder, but it soon changes to a reddish, or yellow-red colour. Heated with water, it is decomposed, forming ammonia and phosphoric acid.

phōs-phām-īc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphoric*; suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid and ammonia.

phosphamic acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids, described by Dr. Gladstone as being derived from pyrophosphoric acid by the substitution of one, two, or three atoms of anhydrogen for hydroxyl. They are pyrophosphamic, pyrophosphodiamic, and pyrophosphotriamic acids.

phōs-phām-īde, *s.* [Eng. *phosphatyl*, and *amide*.]

Chem. (Pl.): Compounds formed from one or more molecules of ammonia, by the substitution of phosphatyl, PO, for three atoms of hydrogen.

phōs-phām-mō-nī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *ammonium*.]

Chem. (Pl.): Bases formed on the mixed type $mH_2N^+ \cdot nH_4P^+$; for example, ethylene-trimethyl-triethyl-phosphammonium $(C_2H_5)_3(C_2H_5)_3N^+ \cdot (C_2H_5)_3P^+$ (Watts).

phōs-phā-nīl-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *nitric*.] Derived from phosphoric and nitric acid.

phosphanilic acid, *s.* [PHENYL PHOSPHAMIC-ACID.]

phōs-phān-il-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *nitric*.]

Chem.: $(C_6H_5)_3P^+ \cdot N_3^-$. This body has not yet been isolated, but its hydrochloride is formed by the direct combination of aniline and phosphorus trichloride, thus: $3C_6H_5 \cdot N + PCl_3 = C_6H_5 \cdot PN_3 \cdot 3HCl$. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals.

phōs-phān-tī-mōn-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *antimonic*.] Derived from or containing phosphoric and antimonic acids.

phosphantimonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by dropping antimonic pentachloride into aqueous phosphoric acid. It precipitates morphine, narcotine, nicotine, and other alkaloids. Its true composition is unknown.

phōs-phār-sō-nī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, Eng. *arsenic*, and *ammonium*.]

Chem.: Bases formed on the mixed type $mH_2P^+ \cdot nH_3As^+$; e.g., ethylene-hexethyl-phospharsonium, $(C_2H_5)_6(C_2H_5)_3P^+ \cdot (C_2H_5)_6As^+$ (Watts).

phōs-phāte, *s.* [Eng. *phosphoric*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of phosphoric acid.
 • Phosphate of ammonia is useful in some urinary diseases, and phosphate of iron in diabetes and rickets.
 • Phosphate of Copper = *Libethenite* and

Pseudomalachite; Phosphate of Iron = *Triuranite*; Phosphate of Iron and Manganese = *Triphlite*; Phosphate of Lead = *Pyromorphite*; Phosphate of Lime = *Apatite*; Phosphate of Uranium and Copper = *Torbernite*; Phosphate of Yttria = *Xenotime*.

phosphate - nodules, phosphatic nodules, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A loose bed of brown nodules, first observed by Professor Henslow at the foot of the Red Crag. They contain a large percentage of earthy phosphates, there being occasionally as much as sixty per cent. of phosphate of lime; hence they are much used for manure. Formerly they were considered to be coprolites. Remains of *Mastodon americanus*, *M. tapirides*, *Elephas meridionalis*, *Hyena antupa*, those of whales, a walrus, &c., occur. There is a similar bed at the base of the Older White Crag at Sutton. (Lyell.)

phosphate of soda, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: $PO(NaO)_2 \cdot 10H_2O$. Orthophosphate. Common tribasic phosphate. Prepared by treating bone ash with sulphuric acid, and then adding carbonate of soda in slight excess to the acid filtrate. On evaporation the phosphate of soda crystallizes in oblique rhombic prisms, which dissolve in four parts of cold water. It is bitter, purgative, and alkaline to test paper. $NaPO_3$ = metaphosphate of soda. Monobasic phosphate. Formed by the action of heat on acid tribasic phosphate, or microcosmic salt. It is obtained as a transparent, glassy substance, very soluble in water. $Na_2P_2O_7$ = pyrophosphate of soda. Dibasic phosphate. Obtained by strongly heating common phosphate of soda. The residue is dissolved in water and recrystallized. It forms brilliant crystals, which are less soluble than the original phosphate. The meta- and pyrophosphates can be again converted into orthophosphates by fusion with excess of carbonate of soda.

2. *Pharm.*: In large doses it is a saline purgative, in smaller doses a diuretic.

phosphates of calcium, *s. pl.*

1. *Chemistry*:
 (1) Monocalcic salt, $CaH_2P_2O_7$. Obtained in crystalline lumps when di-calcic phosphate is treated with phosphoric acid. Easily soluble in water.

(2) Dicalcic salt, $Ca_2H_2P_2O_7$. Obtained in crystals by precipitating chloride of calcium with an alkaline orthophosphate.

(3) Tricalcic salt, $Ca_3H_2P_2O_7$. The chief inorganic portion of bones; it is obtained by the action of trisodic phosphate on calcic chloride; separates as rectangular plates or prisms; insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves easily in nitric and hydrochloric acids, and less easily in acetic acid.

2. *Geol.*: Phosphate of calcium forms the larger part of the earthy matter of the bones in vertebrates, and exists also in lesser amount in the skeletons of some invertebrates. Found in abundance in the Greensand near Farthing in Surrey, and used by agriculturists to fertilize lands. It is found also in considerable beds in the Laurentian.

phōs-phāt-īc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphatic*; -ic.] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.

phosphatic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hypophosphoric acid. A name applied to the styptic mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced when phosphorus is submitted to slow combustion in moist air. It is a mixture of four atoms of phosphoric acid, and one atom of phosphorous acid.

phosphatic beds, *s. pl.* The chief phosphatic beds in Britain, six in number, are in the Bala series of North Wales, in the Upper Neocomian, Gault, Upper Greensand, Coraline Crag, and Red Crag of the south-east of England. Formerly they were supposed to be Coprolites (q.v.), but Prof. Seeley considers that they arose from the decay of plants containing phosphates.

phosphatic diathesis, *s.*

Pathol.: A morbid tendency in the constitution to deposit phosphates of calcium, magnesium, ammonium, &c., which sometimes form calculi or are deposited from the urine.

phōs-phōcne, *s.* [Gr. φως (*phōs*) = light, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.]

Optics (Pl.): Luminous images produced in darkness by pressure on the eyeball, by severe coughing, or other causes.

phōs-phēn-yl, *s.* [Pref. *phos-*, and Eng. *phenyl*.] Containing phosphorus and phenyl.

phosphoryl chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $Cl_2H_2PO_2$. Formed when a mixture of the vapour of benzene and phosphorus trichloride is passed through a red-hot tube. It is a fuming, strongly refractive liquid. Density = 1.549 at 20°; boiling point = 122°.

phōs-phēth-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*; Eng. *ethic*, and suff. -ic.] Derived from phosphorus and ether.

phosphethic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given by Zeise to an acid which he obtained by the action of finely divided phosphorus on ether. (Watts.)

phōs-phē-thyl, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *ethyl*.] Containing phosphorus and ethyl.

phosphethyl trimethylium, [PHOSPHOETHYL.]

phōs-phē-thyl-ī-ūm, *s.* [Eng. *phosphethyl*, and *ammonium*.] [PHOSPHOETHYL.]

phōs-phīde, *s.* [Eng. *phosphoric*; suff. -ide.] [PHOSPHINE.]

Phosphate of Iron and Nickel: [SCHILLERITE.]

phōs-phīne, *s.* [Eng. *phosphoric*; suff. -ure.]

Chem. (Pl.): Phosphides. Compounds of phosphorus with hydrogen, or with metallic or organic radicals, e.g., phosphuretted hydrogen, H_2P_2 ; phosphate of calcium, Ca_3P_2 ; triethyl-phosphine, $(C_2H_5)_3P$. They are constructed on the type of ammonia, H_3N , and the organic compounds are prepared by the action of the alcoholic solutions on the typical phosphine, H_3P . The bodies formed are treated with potash, which liberates the phosphine of the alcoholic radicals.

phōs-phīte, *s.* [Eng. *phosphoric*; suff. -ite.]

Chem.: A salt of phosphorous acid.

phosphate of calcium, *s.*

Chem.: Neutral salt, $CaHPO_4$. Separates as a crystalline crust when an ammonium salt is mixed with chloride of calcium. It is sparingly soluble in water. The acid salt, $CaH_2P_2O_7$, is obtained in the form of needle-shaped crystals when marble is acted upon by phosphorous acid. It is soluble in water.

phōs-phō-, *pref.* [PHOSPH-]

phospho-glyceric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $PO(OH) \cdot C_2H_4(OH) \cdot O$. Contained in the yolk of eggs and in the human brain. Prepared by mixing glycerin with phosphoric acid, adding carbonate and then hydrate of barium, and filtering, decomposing the filtrate with sulphuric acid, again filtering, and evaporating *in vacuo*. It is a styptic liquid, having a very acid taste. Soluble in water and alcohol.

phospho molybdic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The product of the action of molybdic tetroxide on phosphoric acid. It is first yellow and insoluble, and then dissolves, on the addition of more acid, to a colourless liquid. When evaporated, it is a non-crystalline, tenacious mass, having a rough acid taste, and dissolving in water and alcohol.

phōs-phō-çē-rite, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *cerite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute tetragonal octahedrons and prisms, as a grayish-yellow powder in the cobaltine ore of Tunaberg, Sweden. Sp. gr. 4.78. Analysis yielded: phosphoric acid, 29.66; protoxide of cerium and dihydrous, 67.28; sesquioxide of iron, 2.95 = 100.00. Probably the same as CRYTO-LITE (q.v.).

phōs-phō-chāl-çite, **phōs-phōr-ō-chāl-çite**, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, Gr. χαλκος (*chalcos*) = brass, and suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: THE SAME AS PSEUDOMALACHITE (q.v.)

phōs-phō-chrōm-īc, **phōs-phōr-ō-chrōm-īc**, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *chromite*.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **stn**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

M. : A mineral occurring in rounded pieces, the exterior of which are encrusted with small crystals. Sp. gr. 5.89. Analysis yielded: chromic acid, 10.14; phosphoric acid, 9.94; protoxide of lead, 88.33; protoxide of zinc, 7.97; protoxide of iron, 2.80; water, 1.96. 3972. Found at Bermanow, Ural, and apparently related to Lavrenskite (q.v.).

phôs phô ãm ide, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *diatomic*.]

Chem.: $(PO)^2$. Obtained by saturating phosphorus pentachloride with ammonia gas, and boiling the product with water. It is a white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and oil of turpentine, and resists the action of most oxidising agents.

phôs phô môn am ide, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *ammoniacal*.]

Chem.: $N(PO)$. Prepared by heating phosphodiamide or phosphotriamide without access of air. It is a pulverulent substance very difficult to decompose.

phôs phô nĩ um, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *ammonium*.]

Chem.: A phosphorus compound, constructed on the ammonium type.

phosphonium bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of phosphorus with basic radicals. They are constructed on the type of ammonium, H_4N , and are obtained by the action of alcoholic iodides on triphosphines, or by heating to 180° phosphonium iodide with alcoholic iodides, *ca.*, $PH_3I + 4C_2H_5I = 4HI + (C_2H_5)_3PI$ (tetraethylphosphonium iodide) or phosphotriethylin iodide. They form a very numerous class, many of them containing mixed organic radicals, as when iodide of ethyl is added to an ethereal solution of trimethylphosphine. Crystals of ethyl-trimethylphosphonium iodide are obtained, $(C_2H_5)(C_2H_5)_3PI =$ phosphotri-trimethylum.

phôs phôr, *s.* [PHOSPHORUS.]

1. Phosphorus.

"Of lumbent flame you have whole fleets in a handful of phosphor." *Widdow.*

2. The morning-star, or Lucifer (q.v.).

"Bright Phosphor, fresher for the night"
Terrenour, To Moorillon, lxxv.

phosphor bronze, *s.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus capable of being made tough and malleable, or hard, according to the proportion of the several ingredients.

phosphor-cacodyl, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2(C_2H_5)_4$. Triphosphor-tetramethyl. A thick oily liquid formed by the action of methyle chloride on calcium phosphide at high temperatures. It boils at 270°, and inflames on exposure to the air.

phôs phôr-âte, *v.t.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ate*.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

phôs phôr at éd, *pa. par. & a.* [PHOSPHORATE.]

phosphorated oil, *s.*

Pharm., *etc.*: Phosphorus and oil of almonds. Sometimes used in minute doses, but is not always safe.

phôs phôr-ê-ous, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ous*.] The same as PHOSPHORESCENT (q.v.).

phôs phôr-êşçe, *v.t.* [Eng. *phosphor*; incept. verbal suff. -*şçe* (Lat. *-scire*).] To shine as phosphorus; to be phosphorescent; to give out a phosphoric light.

phôs phôr êş çençe, *s.* [Eng. *phosphorescence*.]

1. The property which many substances and organic beings possess of emitting light under certain conditions.

2. A phosphoric light.

"A large number of substances emit in darkness a phosphorescence." *Watson, Physics, § 625.*

Becquerel traces five causes of phosphorescence: (1) Spontaneous action; (2) Elevation of temperature; (3) Mechanical action, as friction, percussion, or cleavage; (4) Electricity; and (5) Insolation. Examples of No. (1) may be seen among plants in certain fungi; also at times in decaying wood. Among animals, some of Cuvier's sub-kingdom Radiata have the power of emitting light to the dark, especially if they are disturbed,

and the phosphorescence of the sea in tropical, and even at times in temperate climates, is attributed to a small infusorial animalcule, *Noctiluca milhoris* (NOCTILUCA), noted by *Physcia antillarum*, and other *Morida*, *Tinnida*, *Amphibis*, &c. Many small Crustaceans are also luminous. On land, some millipedes, the female glowworm, the fireflies, and (perhaps) some bugs, emit light. In the glowworm the light is from the under-side of the terminal segments of the abdomen. In the case of various Elateride the phosphorescence is from a small, white, oval spot on each side of the thorax. Darwin considers that the phosphorescence of insects has been correctly explained by Mr. Belt to be a signal that they are unpalatable. The well-known phosphorescence of decaying fish is due to the presence of a luminous bacillus. Illustration of No. (2) may be seen in certain diamonds and in fluor spar, which heated to 300-400 become luminous. Illustrations of No. (3) may be observed in phosphorescence when two crystals of quartz are rubbed together, or when a lump of sugar is broken.

phôs phôr êş çent, *a. & s.* [PHOSPHORESCENT.]

A. As adj.: Emitting light under certain conditions. [PHOSPHORESCENT.]

"We found the rock all phosphorescent." *Feldt, Dec. 6, 1884.*

B. As subst.: A phosphorescent substance.

"The best phosphorescences are the following: diamonds, fluor spar, &c." *Watson, Physics, § 625.*

phôs-phôr êş téd, *a.* [PHOSPHORATED.] Combined with phosphorus, containing phosphorus.

phosphoretted-hydrogen, *s.*

Chem.: Phosphide of hydrogen. Obtained in three forms, gaseous, liquid, and solid. The gaseous phosphide, H_2P , is prepared by heating hydrated phosphorus acid in a small retort. It has a highly disagreeable odour of garlic, is slightly soluble in water, and burns with a brilliant white flame. Sp. gr. 1.24. Liquid phosphide, H_3P , is obtained in small quantities when phosphide of calcium is treated with water. The gas evolved is passed through a tube surrounded with a freezing mixture, which condenses this compound as a colourless and highly refractive liquid. In contact with air it inflames instantly. Solid phosphide, HP_2 , formed by the action of light on the liquid phosphide, $5HP_2 = 3H_3P + HP_2$ (solid phosphide).

phôs phôr-gũm-mĩte, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *gummate*.] [GUMMITE.]

phôs phôr-ic, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ic*; Fr. *phosphorique*.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; derived or obtained from phosphorus; resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

"Around the waves' phosphoric brightness broke." *Byron, Corsair, l. 17.*

phosphoric acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: H_3PO_4 . Ortho-phosphoric acid. A tribasic acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon phosphorus, or by the hydration of phosphoric anhydride. The product in each case is fused to redness in a platinum vessel. On cooling, it is obtained as a transparent solid mass, in which state it is called glacial phosphoric acid. It is very deliquescent, has an intensely sour taste, and reddens litmus paper. It is not poisonous.

2. *Pharm.*: It is given in a very dilute state in diabetes and serofula.

phosphoric bromide, *s.*

Chem.: PBr_3 . Prepared by adding bromine in excess to tribromide of phosphorus. It has a lemon-yellow colour, and forms rhomboidal crystals after fusion, and needles when sublimed. It melts at a moderate heat to a red liquid.

phosphoric chloride, *s.*

Chem.: PCl_5 . Pentachloride of phosphorus. Prepared by the action of chlorine in excess on phosphorus or trichloride of phosphorus contained in a Wolf's bottle, and the product purified by redistillation in a stream of chlorine. It forms a straw-yellow compact mass, but can be obtained in rhombic crystals, sublimed at 100°, and under pressure, melts at 148°. Potassium burns in its vapour with a brilliant light.

phosphoric-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alcoholic phosphates. Phosphoric acid is capable of yielding three forms of

ethers, mono-, di-, and triphosphoric compounds, *ca.*: (1) Mono-, or phosphotriethyl acid (phosphoric acid) = $(C_2H_5)_3HP_4$. Prepared by the action of 95 per cent. alcohol on syrupy phosphoric acid, treating the product with barium carbonate, and adding sulphuric acid to the crystals formed, and filtering. After concentration, it is obtained as a colourless viscid oil, having a sharp sour taste. It mixes in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. (2) Diethyl phosphoric acid = $(C_2H_5)_2HP_4$. Formed when absolute alcohol in the gaseous state is brought into contact with phosphoric anhydride. It is obtained as a syrup, and yields on heating phosphoric ether, which may be recognised by its colour. (3) Triethyl phosphate = $(C_2H_5)_3PO_4$. Obtained by heating phosphate of silver with iodide of ethyl to 100°. It is a limpid liquid, having a characteristic odour, sp. gr. 1.072, and boiling at 215°. Soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

phôs-phôr-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *phosphoric*; *-al*.] The same as PHOSPHORIC (q.v.).

phôs phôr ite, *s.* [Eng. *phosphor(ous)*; suit. -*ite* (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A fibrous, concretionary, and scaly variety of Apatite (q.v.), found at Estremadura, Spain.

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

phôs-phôr-it-ic, *a.* [Eng. *phosphorit(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phosphite; resembling or of the nature of phosphite.

phôs-phôr-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *phosphur*; *-ize*.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; to phosphorate.

phôs phôr ô-gên-ic, *a.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. *γενεω* (*genéo*) = to generate.] Generating phosphorescence.

"The phosphorene rays have the property of rendering certain objects self-luminous in the dark, after they have been exposed some time to the light." *Watson, Physics, § 565.*

phôs-phôr-ôs-a-mĩde, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-* (*phospho-*), and Eng. *amides*.]

Chem. (PL.): Amides is which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one atom or phosphorus. Phosphoro-triamide, $N_3H_3P^3$, formed by the action of ammonia on trichloride of phosphorus, is obtained as a white mass, and yields on heating a mixture of phosphoro-diamide, $N_2H_2P^2$, and phosphoro-monamide, NP^1 .

phôs-phôr-ô-scôpe, *s.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeo*) = to see, to observe.]

1. A philosophical toy, consisting of glass tubes arranged in a box and containing phosphorescent substances, as the sulphides of lime, strontium, barium, &c. When this is exposed to the sun's rays or to the light emitted by a gas-burner or burning magnesium, and then removed to a dark place, each tube appears to glow with light of a different colour, as red, blue, green, &c.

2. An instrument devised by Becquerel for measuring the duration of phosphorescence in different substances.

phôs phôr-ô-sô, *pref.* [As if from a Mod. Lat. *phosphorus*.] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

phôs-phôr-ous, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ous*; Fr. *phosphoreux*.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; of the nature of or obtained from phosphorus; phosphoric.

phosphorons acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_3PO_3 . Prepared by adding water to the trichloride of phosphorus, $PCl_3 + H_2O = H_3PO_3 + 3HCl$. The solution is evaporated to a syrup to expel the HCl, when the phosphorons acid crystallizes on cooling. It is very deliquescent, and readily attracts oxygen, passing into phosphoric acid. Heated in a close vessel, it forms phosphotriethyl hydrogen and phosphoric acid.

phosphorous bromide, *s.*

Chem.: PBr_2 . Prepared by adding small pieces of phosphorus to anhydrous bromine. To avoid a dangerous explosion, the phosphorus should be added in pieces of not more than a quarter of a grain. The product is purified from excess of phosphorus by distillation. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, very volatile, and emits white fumes in the air. Does not freeze even at -12° .

fae, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôrc, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mũte, cũb, cũre, unũte, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

phosphorous chlorides, s. pl.

Chem.: PCl₃. Prepared by passing dry chlorine gas over phosphorus in a tubulated retort gently heated on a sand bath. The trichloride condenses in the receiver, from which it can be obtained by rectification. It is a thin, colourless liquid, boiling at 78°, and having a sp. gr. of 1.61. It acts upon alcohols, ethers, and acids, forming chlorides of the radicals, and nitrous acid decomposes it with violent explosion.

phosphorous chloronitride.

Chem.: P₂N₂O₅. Prepared by saturating pentachloride of phosphorus with dry ammonia-gas, and distilling the white mass produced with water. The crystals which condense in the receiver are recrystallized from hot ether. It separates in trimetric crystals, which melt at 110°, boil at 240°, dissolve easily in alcohol, ether, and benzene, but are insoluble in water.

phosphorous ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Phosphites of the alcohol radicals. Phosphorous acid is capable of forming mono-, di-, and tri-phosphorous ethers. (1) Ethyl-phosphorous acid, (C₂H₅)₂HP₂O₃. Prepared by the action of trichloride of phosphorus on alcohol. It is scarcely known in the free state, but its barium salt can be obtained in crystals, (C₂H₅)₂HP₂O₃. (2) Ethyl-diethyl-phosphite, (C₂H₅)₂HP(C₂H₅)₂O₂, is not known in the free state. Its potassium salt, (C₂H₅)₂KP(C₂H₅)₂O₂, can be obtained by adding one atom of hydrate of barium to two atoms of diethyl-diethylphosphite and decomposing the barium salt with potassic sulphate. (3) Diethyl-ethylphosphite, (C₂H₅)₂PC(C₂H₅)₂O₂. Prepared by the action of trichloride of phosphorus on ethylate of sodium. It is a neutral, oily liquid of very offensive odour. Sp. gr. 1.975, and boiling-point = 139°. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and water.

phōs phōr ūs, phōs phōr, s. [Lat., from Gr. φως (phōs) = bringing or giving light; φάος (phāos) = light, and φάρος (phāros) = bringing; φάρος (phāros) = to bring; Fr. phosphore; Sp. & Ital. fosforo.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The morning-star; Phosphor (q.v.)

2. *Chem.*: Symbol P; at. wt. = 31. A non-metallic pentad element. Found in a state of combination in the unstratified rocks, the soil, the organism of plants, and the bodies of animals. Discovered by Brandt in 1669. It is prepared from powdered calcined bones by treating them with two-thirds of their weight of sulphuric acid diluted with water, evaporating the liquid portion, and, after mixing with charcoal, desiccating by heating in an iron vessel. The dry mass is then introduced into a stone retort, heated, and the phosphorus evolved collected under water. It resembles imperfectly bleached wax, is soft and flexible at common temperatures; sp. gr. 1.77; vapour density, 4.35; melts at 42.2°, and boils at 287°. On cooling, it sometimes forms dodecahedral crystals. It is insoluble in water, and is kept in that liquid, but dissolves in native naphtha and bisulphide of carbon; is very inflammable, and sometimes takes fire from the heat of the hand. A remarkable modification exists under the name of amorphous phosphorus, prepared by exposing common phosphorus to 250° for fifty hours. It is a reddish-brown infusible substance, insoluble in bisulphide of carbon; sp. gr. 2.089 to 2.106. It is not luminous in the dark, and can be reconverted into ordinary phosphorus when heated to 260°. Used on a very large scale in the preparation of safety matches. [BIOLOGIA-PHOSPHORUS.]

3. *Pharma.*: It has been given in small doses in intercostal and trigeminal neuralgia, psoriasis, eczema, and gonorrhoe; but even in minute doses it is dangerous. In larger ones it produces jaundice, vomiting, hemorrhage, and death.

4. *Cantou's Phosphorus*: Chem.: CaS. Calcium sulphide. A white amorphous substance, obtained, by heating in a close vessel, a mixture of three parts oyster-shells and one part sublimed sulphur. It is luminous in the dark. Named from John Cantou, F.R.S. (1718-1772), an electrician and physicist.

phosphorus oxides, s. pl.

Chem.: Compounds of phosphorus with oxygen. Phosphorus sub-oxide, P₂O, is formed

by passing a current of air through melted phosphorus kept under water. It is solid, orange coloured, and is rapidly converted into phosphorous acid. Phosphorous anhydride, P₂O₅, is obtained as a white powder by burning phosphorus in a limited supply of dry air. Phosphoric anhydride, P₂O₆, formed when dry atmospheric air is passed over burning phosphorus contained in a suitable apparatus. It is obtained as a snow-like powder, having a great attraction for water. When thrown into the latter, it combines with explosive violence. It is readily volatilized.

phosphorus paste, s. A poisonous compound for the destruction of rats, mice, cockroaches, &c.

phosphorus pill, s. *Pharm.*: Phosphorus two grains, balsam of Tolu 120 grains, yellow wax 60 grains. Dose, three to six grains. [PHOSPHORUS.]

phosphorus poisoning, s. *Chem.*: Phosphorus, especially when finely divided, is highly poisonous. Fatal effects are sometimes produced by very small doses, the use of .11 grain having ended fatally. Some hours often elapse before the worst symptoms appear, consisting generally of a burning pain, vomiting, and, after two or three days, jaundice, and large effusion of blood. It is not very amenable to antidotes unless they are applied at an early stage, but an emetic should at once be administered, in the form of 10 grains sulphate of zinc or 30 grains of powdered ipecacuanha, or, if these are not at hand, some mustard in hot water. One dram of French oil of turpentine should then be given floating on water, and repeated in half-dram doses every half-hour for some time.

phōs phō trī am īde, s. [Pref. phōsphōr, and Eng. triamib.]

Chem.: (PO)₃N₃. Obtained by passing dry ammoniac gas into a solution of phosphorus oxychloride, and treating the product with water. It is a snow white, amorphous substance, insoluble in boiling water, potash-ley, or dilute acids, and very slowly decomposed by boiling with nitric or hydrochloric acid.

phōs phū rān' ŷ līc, s. [Eng. phosphorons; aris(iam); y connect., and Gr. λίθος (lithos) = stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring as microscopic rectangular tables, forming an encrustation on a granitic rock, in Mitchell Co., North Carolina. Colour, lemon-yellow. An analysis yielded: phosphoric acid, 11.30; protoxide of uranium, 71.73; protoxide of lead, 4.40; water, 10.48 = 97.91. Deducing the lead as cerussite, the formula is (CO₂)₂P₂O₅+6 aq.

phōs-phū rēt tēd, a. [PHOSPHOR-ETTED.]

phōt ē rŷth rīne, s. [Pref. phōt, and Eng. erythrine.]

Chem.: A soluble red colouring matter, obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of phococyanine with chlorine, bromine, or iodine, and then with reducing agents; or by exposing phococyanine to strong sunlight. It is unaltered by dilute alkalis, but changed to violet by dilute acids.

phō tī cīte, phō tī zīte, s. [Gr. φωτίζω (phōtizō) = to give light; suff. -ite; Ger. photizit.]

Min.: An altered Rhodonite (q.v.), containing 11.14 per cent. of carbonic acid, and some water. Found at Ellingerode, Hartz.

phō-tics, s. [Gr. φῶς (phōs), gen. φωτός (phōtos) = light.]

Nat. Science: That department which treats of light. The term originated in the United States Patent Office, and as there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing illuminating apparatus generally.

phō-tin' ī a, s. [Gr. φωτεινός (phōteinós) = shining; referring to the bright, glossy leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ. Handsome shrubs, with corymbs of white flowers, from Nepal, China, and California. The bark of *Photinia dubia* is used in Nepal to dye scarlet.

phō-tō, prof. [Gr. φῶς (phōs), genit. φωτός (phōtos) = light.] Pertaining or relating to light.

photo-aquatint, s. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

phō to. A contract, of *photograph*, (q.v.) A photograph; a photographic picture.

"Did you say my phōt' my second self?" - *Prod. Telen. ph. 8*, pt. 1, 182.

phō to chēm ic al, a. [Pref. phōt, and Eng. chemist.] Pertaining to the chemical action of light.

phō to chēm is trŷ, [Pref. phōt, and Eng. chemist.] The department of chemistry which treats of the action of light on solid substances.

"Photochemistry of the retina." - *Foster's Physiol.* (ed. 1864), 325.

phō tō chrō māt ic, a. [Pref. phōt, and Eng. chromist.] Fr. *photochromatique*. Of or belonging to the attempted production of colours by means of photography.

phō tō chrom ŷ, s. [Pref. phōt, and Gr. χρώμα (chrōma) = colour.] Photography in colours. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

phō to cōl lô tŷc, s. [Pref. phōt, and Eng. collotype.] A process of printing from the surface of a film of gelatine, based upon the fact that gelatine, exposed to light, in the presence of an alkaline bichromate, loses its power of absorbing water. A piece of plate-glass is coated thickly with a solution of gelatine and potassium bichromate, dried in the dark, and exposed to light under a reversed positive. It is then turned over and exposed, through the glass, to diffused light for a short time to diminish the swelling caused by the subsequent wetting. After well washing to remove the superfluous bichromate, it is rolled with greasy ink, which only adheres perfectly to the parts which have not absorbed water, and to the others in proportion to their dryness. The subsequent manipulations are as in lithography.

phō tō cŷ a nine, s. [Pref. phōt, and Eng. cyanine.]

Chem.: A blue colouring matter, produced by the action of oxidizing agents in sunshine on cyanine. It is very unstable, being readily decomposed by acids and alkalis.

phō tō ē lēc trīc, a. [Pref. phōt, and Eng. electric (q.v.).] Acting by the combined operation of light and electricity; producing light by means of electricity. Applied to apparatus for taking photographs by electric light, and to a lamp whose illuminating power is produced by electricity.

photoelectric microscope, s. A microscope illuminated by the electric light so that the image of the magnified body can be thrown on a screen in a darkened room.

phō tō ē lēc trō tŷc, s. [Pref. phōt, and Eng. electrotype (q.v.).] A block made mainly with the aid of photography and of the electrotyping process, and which can be printed with type like a woodcut. A photographic negative of the subject required is printed on a film of gelatine which has been treated with bichromate of potash, to render it sensitive to the action of light. Those parts on which the light has not acted are soluble in water, and are washed away, leaving the printed parts that are insoluble in relief. From this relief a mould in wax is taken, and an electrotype made in the usual way. Unless special means are taken to translate the half-tones of the photograph into line or stipple, this process is only available for reproducing drawings, &c., in black and white.

phō tō cŷn grav īng, s. [Pref. phōt, and Eng. engraving (q.v.).]

A term applied to processes for producing printing blocks or plates by photography. The most commonly employed process is to coat a metal plate with a thin film of asphaltum, and expose it to light under a reversed positive. The picture is next developed by dissolving away the parts of the asphaltum not acted upon by the light, and the plate is subsequently etched in the usual way. This process is sometimes called Photo-aquatint. The second method is more elaborate. A film of bichromatized gelatine, on a sheet of glass or a copper plate, is exposed under a photographic negative, and the unprinted portions which are soluble in water washed away, leaving the printed parts in relief. The plate with the relief is next coated with a film of

silver by electro-deposition, and placed in an ordinary electro-typing bath, in which it is allowed to remain until a shell of copper from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch thick (according to size of plate) is formed. This, after the rough excesses have been removed by filing, becomes the printing plate. It can be worked upon by an engraver, if necessary, to remove photographic defects, and is printed at a copper-plate press. When a relief block is required, a reversed negative is used to print from, and the etching is carried to a much greater extent. For half-tone blocks a glass screen engraved with very fine lines is placed between the subject and the camera, and the photograph produced is broken up by the screen into lines and dots. The plate is then etched, leaving the lines and dots in relief for printing.

2. The process of making photoelectric types. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

phô tô étch ìng, s. [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

phô tô gâl vãn ô grâph, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Eng. *galvanograph* (q.v.).] [PHOTO-ELECTROTYPING.]

phô tô gâl vãn ôg ra-phỹ, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Eng. *galvanograph*.] The process of making photoelectrotypes.

phô tô gên, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Gr. γενεα (*genéa*) = to produce.]

Chém.: A term applied to the light hydrocarbon oils obtained by distilling coal, shale, peat, &c., at low temperatures; and used for burning in lamps. (Holtz.)

phô tô gênc, s. [PHOTOGEN.] The generation of a more or less continued impression or picture on the retina, and the delay in the obliteration of it.

phô tô gên ê sis, s. [PHOTOGENESIS.]

phô tô gên ic, s. [Eng. *photogena* (q.v.); -ic.] Of or pertaining to photogeny, or to photogenesis.

phô tôg ên y, s. [PHOTOGEN.] The same as PHOTOGRAPHY (q.v.).

phô tô glyph ic, s. [Eng. *photoglyphic* (q.v.); -ic.] Of or pertaining to photoglyphy.

photoglyphic engraving, photoglyphic engraving, s. A process of photo-etching invented by Fox Talbot, in which a metal plate, coated with gelatine sensitized with bichromate of potash, is exposed to light under a negative. It is then dusted with finely-powdered copper, and warmed until this is melted. When cold, it is covered with a suitable etching fluid, which soaks through the portions of the film not acted upon by light and attacks the plate underneath.

phô tôg lỹ phỹ, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Gr. γραφειν (*graphēin*) = to engrave.] The same as PHOTOGRAPHY-ENGRAVING (q.v.).

phô tô gỹp-tic, n. [PHOTOGLYPHIC.]

phô tô grâm, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Gr. γραμμα (*gramma*) = a letter, a drawing.] A photographic picture; a photograph.

phô tô grâph, s. [PHOTOGRAPHY.] A representation of picture of an object obtained by means of photography.

"In the hope of finding many a sweet little spot to a photograph."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

"There is a copyright in photographs which is regulated by 25 & 26 Viet., c. 68.

phô tô grâph, s. & n. [PHOTOGRAPH.]

A. Transitive. To take a picture or likeness of by means of photography.

"They landed in the hope of photographing some of the ancient tombstones."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

B. Intransitive. To practise photography; to take photographs.

phô tôg ra phêr, s. [Eng. *photographer* (q.v.); -er.] One who takes pictures by means of photography.

"Who has lately come out as a most enthusiastic photographer."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

phô tô grâph ic, phô tô grâph ic al, s. [Eng. *photographic* (q.v.); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to photography; obtained by means of photography; used in photography.

"A dark place in which to change the photographic plates."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

photographic micrometer, s. A system of graphic or transparent lines for use in the focus of the eye glass of a telescope or micrometer (q.v.), reduced by photography from a large and well defined drawing.

photographic printing, s.

Photog.: The process of obtaining proofs from negatives.

phô tô grâph ic al lỹ, s. [Eng. *photographic* (q.v.); -ly.] By the means or aid of photography.

"The employment of photographically produced slides."—*Cassell's Technical Etymology*, pt. II, p. 276.

phô tôg ra phist, s. [Eng. *photograph*; -ist.] A photographer.

phô tô grâph om ê têr, s. [Eng. *photograph*; a connective, and Eng. *meter*.]

Photog.: An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation. (*Linné*.)

phô tôg-râ phỹ, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Gr. γραφειν (*graphēin*) = to write; Fr. *photographique*.]

The art of producing pictures by the action of certain sensitive substances, under the influence of light. It may be said to have sprung from the discovery, some three hundred years ago, that the luna cornua of the alchemists—i.e., fused silver chloride—would darken on exposure to light. Nothing more was known until in 1777 Scheele, the Swedish chemist, noticed that the power which produced this darkening resided chiefly in the violet end of the solar spectrum. In 1802 Thomas Wedgwood published his method of taking profiles, upon paper or white leather treated with nitrate of silver, and exposed to the light of the sun under the object to be represented. For many years no method was known of fixing the picture, i.e., of dissolving away the unaltered sensitive salt; but the difficulty was eventually overcome by Sir John Herschel, when he suggested the use of hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of soda, a salt now used for the same purpose in hundreds of tons. M. Niepce was the first worker with bitumen of Judaea, which loses its solubility in certain media when exposed to the light, and his method has since been unanimously developed as the basis of photoetching, and many other processes. The year 1839 was one of paramount importance in the history of photography, for then Henry Fox Talbot published his calotype process, in which paper, having on its surface chloride of silver, was exposed in a camera obscura (q.v.), and the image developed by a solution of gallic acid. The discovery of this kind of development, which marks an epoch in the history of photography, is due to the Rev. J. B. Reade. The pictures so produced were negatives (q.v.), and from them positives were obtained by exposing to light, under them, another sensitive sheet. The substitution, in the next year, of silver iodide for chloride, greatly improved the process, which was now thoroughly workable, and by its means many beautiful results have been obtained. In the same year, Mungo Ponton observed the sensitiveness to light of paper containing bichromate of potash. This phenomenon, the true nature of which was explained by Becquerel in 1840, has given birth to the carbon process, the Woodburytype (q.v.), and many others. The world-famous Daguerreotype process was also published in 1839, a film of silver iodide on a plate of silvered copper, being the sensitive material, the pictures on which were developed by the vapour of mercury. This process is still used for making photographs from which accurate measurements are to be taken. In 1850 the art of photography was greatly advanced by the introduction of Mr. Scott Archer's process, in which the sensitive iodide and bromide of silver are held in a film of collodion, on glass, the image being developed with pyrogallie acid, or a ferrous salt. The next great step forward was the adoption of alkaline development for dry plates. The collodion process (q.v.) still holds its own for many purposes, and was universally employed until a few years ago, when it was once more completely revolutionised by the introduction of gelatine, which may be spread either upon glass or paper, as a medium for holding the sensitive salts. The sensitiveness of these gelatine plates is so great that photo-

graphs of express trains in motion, leaping horses, and birds on the wing are of every day occurrence. The application of photography to astronomy has been attended, of late years, with truly remarkable results, for we have now pictures of every object in the heavens, from the nebula in Orion to the spots upon the face of the sun himself. Photographs in colour, upon silver chloride, have been exhibited. [CALOTYPE, CAMÉROGRAPH, CARBON-PRINTING, COLLODION-PROCESS, HELIOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE, POSITIVE, SILVER-PRINTING, STANNOTYPE, WOODBURYTYPE.]

phô-tô gra-vũre, s. [Fr.] A term applied to methods of producing, by photography, plates for printing in a copper-plate press. The processes are kept secret; but, in one of them, the translation of photographic half-tones into the corresponding grain required for printing, is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light, the size of the crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed under a negative, will give a surface, the grain of which will exactly correspond with the lights and shades of the picture, and from which an electrotype can be made for printing purposes.

phô tô gra-vũre, s. & n. [PHOTOGRAPHURE, s.] To produce by the method of photographure.

"These will be photographured and issued later in the year."—*Literary World*, July 31, 1855.

phô tô hê-li-ô grâph, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Eng. *heliograph* (q.v.).] An instrument made for the British government by Dallmeyer, for photographing transits of Venus. It consists of a telescope mounted to photography on an equatorial stand, and actuated by suitable clockwork. It is about eight feet in length, and has an object-glass of four inches in diameter and five feet long.

phô-tô hê-li-ô-grâph-ic, s. [Eng. *photoheliograph* (q.v.); -ic.] Pertaining to or made by means of the photoheliograph.

photointaglio (as phô tô in-tâl-yô), s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Eng. &c. *intaglio*.] (See compound.)

photointaglio engraving, s. [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

phô tô lĩtê, s. [Gr. φωτισμός (*phōtízō*) = to give light, and λιθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *photolith*.]

Min.: A name given to Poebolite (q.v.), by Brønhaupf, because it sometimes emits light when broken in the dark.

phô-tô lith-ô-grâph, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Eng. *lithograph* (q.v.).] A picture produced by photolithography.

"Joseph Dixon, 1854, was the first to use organic matter and bichromate upon stone to produce a photo-lithograph."—*Knight's Dict. Mechanics*.

phô-tô lith-ô-grâph-ic, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Eng. *lithographic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or obtained by photolithography.

"All successful photolithographic work being dependent upon the transfer process."—*Knight's Dict. Mechanics*.

phô-tô li-thôg-râ-phỹ, s. [Pref. *phô tô*, and Eng. *lithographic* (q.v.).] A mode of producing by lithographic means designs upon stones, from which impressions may be obtained in the ordinary lithographic press. A sheet of suitable paper is coated with gelatine containing bichromate of potash, and exposed under a negative. The surface is then inked with lithographic transfer ink. The paper is next floated, face upwards, in hot water, until the unaltered gelatine swells; then the superfluous ink and soluble gelatine are removed by gentle sponging with hot water. The resultant image is transferred to stone and printed by lithography (q.v.). There are other methods in some the stone itself is coated with sensitive gelatine; or an exposed sheet of potash may be damaged and transferred to the stone at once. The gum not rendered insoluble by the action of light adheres to the stone. The ink subsequently applied only adheres where there is no gum. Proofs are taken by lithography.

phô tô lôg-ic, phô tô lôg-ic al, s. [Eng. *photology* (q.v.); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to photology or the doctrine of light.

phô tôl ô gĩst, s. [Eng. *photologist* (q.v.); -ist.] One who studies or is versed in photology.

phō-tōl-ō-gy, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The doctrine or science of light; optics.

phō-tō-māg-nēt-ism, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *magnetism* (q.v.).] The relation of magnetism to light.

phō-tō-mē-chān-ic al, n. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *mechanical*.] A term applied to methods of printing from blocks or plates made by photography. [PHOTODUPLICATION, PHOTOENGRAVING, PHOTOGRAPHY.]

phō-tō-mē-tēr, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *meter*.]

1. A contrivance for computing the relative intensities of lights. In Bunsen's photometer a screen of white paper, having a spot of grease in the middle, is placed between the two lights to be compared, which are then moved backwards or forwards until the transparent spot is invisible from either side. The intensities of the two lights differ as the squares of their distances from the screen. Another method of photometry depends upon comparing the intensity of two shadows cast by different lights.
2. An actinometer.

phō-tō-mēt-ric, phō-tō-mēt-ric al, n. [Eng. *photometry* (q.v.), *-ic, -al*.] Pertaining to or obtained by a photometer.

phō-tō-mē-tri-cian, s. [Eng. *photometry*; *-ian*.] One engaged in the scientific measurement of light.

phō-tō-mē-tri-cy, s. [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

"Photometry of stars."—*Chambers' Astron.* (ed. 1861) p. 271.

phō-tō-mi-crō-grāph, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *micrograph* (q.v.).] A photograph of an object as seen under the microscope.

phō-tō-mi-crōg-ra-phy, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *micrograph* (q.v.).] The art of producing photographs of objects under the microscope.

phō-tō-phō-bi-a, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *φοβος* (*phobos*) = fear.]

Pathol.: Dread or intolerance of light.

phō-tō-phōne, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound, a voice.] An instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of a beam of light. It depends upon the fact that the resistance offered by the metal selenium to the passage of a current of electricity varies in proportion to the intensity of the light which may be falling upon it. A parallel beam of powerful light is reflected from a silvered diaphragm, and received in a paraboloidal mirror in the focus of which is a selenium "cell," connected with a battery and Bell telephone. Any sounds which cause the diaphragm to vibrate produce a corresponding variation in the reflected light, which in its turn alters the resistance of the selenium cell to the current from the battery, and so reproduces in the telephone the original sounds. The instrument, which is due to Prof. Graham Bell and Sumner-Tainter, is only workable over short distances.

phō-tō-phōn-ic, n. [Eng. *photophone* (q.v.); *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.

phō-tōph-ō-ny, s. [Eng. *photophone* (q.v.); *-y*.] The art, practice, or operation of using the photophone.

phō-tōp-sy, phō-tōp-si-a, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = sight.]

Pathol.: An affection of the eye, causing the patient to see lines, flashes of light, &c.

phō-tō-ré-liéf, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *relief* (q.v.).] A photograph in which the lights and shades are represented by elevations or depressions of its surface.

phō-tō-sān-tō-nin, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *santonin*.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₁O₃. A neutral substance produced by the prolonged action of light on an alcoholic solution of santonin. It is transparent, colourless, odourless, and crystallizes in square plates, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions having a bitter taste.

phō-tō-scope, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs.

phō-tō-sculp-turc, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *sculpture* (q.v.).] A process for producing statuettes by the aid of photography, invented by M. Villème, a French sculptor. The model stands, in a studio of special construction, in the centre of a circle of twenty-four cameras, all of which he is photographed at the same moment. The twenty-four negatives are then projected in succession upon a screen by means of an optical hubbin, and the artist goes over the outline of each with the tracer of a pantograph, a cutting tool acting upon a lump of modelling clay, mounted upon a turntable, being substituted for the usual pencil. After each photograph is gone over, the clay is turned through fifty degrees, and when a complete revolution has been effected, it is removed and finished by hand.

phō-tō-sphēre, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *sphere* (q.v.).]

Astron.: A luminous envelope believed to completely surround the sun within an outer environment of a dense atmosphere. It is from the photosphere that light and heat are radiated. Used more rarely of the fixed stars.

phō-tō-type, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *type*.] A block produced by any phototypographic process.

phō-tō-ty-pō-grāph-ic, n. [Eng. *phototypography* (q.v.), *-ic*.] Pertaining to phototypography.

phō-tō-ty-pōg-rāph-y, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *typography*.]

Photog.: A general term for processes in which sun-pictures, or light-pictures, as the name indicates, are made printing-surfaces and thus become the means of multiplying pictures. [PHOTOZLECTROTYPE.]

phō-tō-ty-py, s. [Eng. *phototype* (q.v.); *-y*.] The art or process of producing phototypes.

phō-tō-vit-rō-type, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *retotype* (q.v.).] A light-picture printed on glass.

phō-tō-xy-lōg-ra-phy (xaz), s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *xenography* (q.v.).] The process of producing an image of an object on wood, by photography, for the use of the wood engraver.

phō-tō-zīn-cōg-grāph-ic, n. [Eng. *photozincography* (q.v.); *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained by photozincography.

"A transfer obtained by the photozincographic process."—*Knight's Dict. Mechanics*.

phō-tō-zīn-cōg-ra-phy, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *zincography* (q.v.).] A process of photolithography in which a zinc plate is substituted for a lithographic stone. [PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.]

†phrāc-tō-mys, s. [Gr. *φρακτός* (*phraktos*) = fenced, protected, verb. adj. from *φράσσω* (*phrasō*) = to fence in, and *μῦς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Peters' name for *Lophomys* (q.v.).

phrāg-mā, s. [Gr. *φράγμα* (*phragma*) = a fence; *φρασσω* (*phrasō*) = to enclose.]

Botany:
1. A spurious dissepiment not formed by the edges of carpels in fruits.
2. Any partition.

phrāg-mā-cōne, s. [PHRAGMOCONE.]

phrāg-mā-tō-bi-a, s. [Gr. *φράγμα* (*phragma*), genit. *φραγματός* (*phragmatos*) = a fence, and *βίωσις* (*biosis*) = to live. (*Apistis*.)]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Cheloniidae. *Phragmatobita jaliscoana* is the Ruby Tiger Moth (q.v.).

phrāg-mi-tēs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *φραγματός* (*phragmatos*), as adj. = of or for a fence, growing in hedges; as subst. = *Phragmites communis*. (See del.)]

1. *Bot.*: Reed; a genus of grasses, tribe Arundineae. Spikelets pumpled, four to six flowered; those above perfect, the lower one with stamens only; all enveloped in silky

hairs; panicle short, two nerved. Known species live. One, *Phragmites communis*, the Common Reed, is British. It is from six to ten feet high, and occurs on the margins of lakes, in rivers, &c., flowering in July and August. The hard seeds of *P. arundinacea* and *P. Calamagrostis* were once believed to be strengthening and durable. Their roots hold together the soil of river banks. In Kashmir the first species is given to cattle, and sandals are made from its stems.

2. *Paludot.*: Occurs in the Mæcene.

phrāg-mōc-ēr-ās, s. [Gr. *φραγμός* (*phragmos*) = a shutting, a blocking, a hedge, and *κερας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Botany: A genus of Orthocentridae, with a curved and laterally compressed shell; siphuncle very large. Known species fifteen, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

phrāg-mō-conc, phrāg-mā-cone, s. [Gr. *φραγμός* (*phragmos*) = a hedge; *ανκυστήρ* (*ankystēr*) = a cone.]

Compar. Anat.: The chambered cone of the shell of a belemnite.

phrāg-mō-tri-chā-cē-ī, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *Phragmotrichum* (nom.), Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: A suborder of Concomycetous Fungi. Conceptacles horny, rarely membranous, consisting of little globular, or cup-shaped bodies lined with filaments, terminating in simple or septate spores. Found on bark of trees, on dry twigs, or leaves. Eight genera are British.

phrāg-mōt-ri-ch-ūm, s. [Gr. *φραγματός* (*phragmos*) = a hedge, and *ἔρις* (*thēis*), genit. *ἔριδος* (*erichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phragmotrichaceae (q.v.). The species grow on the spuce-fir, the poplar, the maple, &c.

phrāse, v. i. [Etyim. doubtful, but prob. the same as phrase, v.] To use coaxing, wheedling, or cajoling language; to coax. (*Siedek.*)

"It was a blitherin' phrasin' chieft."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. XXII.

phrās-al, n. [Eng. *phrasal* (q.v.); *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phrase; consisting of a phrase.

"We are obliged to translate a flexional Greek adverb by a phrasal English one."—*Erb: English Philology*, § 440.

phrāsē, s. [Fr., from Lat. *phrasis*; Gr. *φράσις* (*phrasis*) = a speaking, speech, a phrase; *φραζέω* (*phrazō*) = to speak.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A brief expression or part of a sentence; two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a part of a sentence.

"The two phrases really meant the same thing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. VI.

2. An idiom; a peculiar or characteristic expression.

"Would you forgetful of your native tongue."

In foreign words and broken phrases speak?—*Crævus: Horace, Satires*, l. 10.

3. Manner of language; style of language or expression.

"Thou speakest."

In better phrase and manner than thou didst?—*Shakspear: Lear*, iv. 6.

II. *Music*: A short part of a composition occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars, but sometimes extended to five, and even more. Two phrases generally make up a sentence closed by a perfect cadence.

phrase-book, s. A book in which the phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained.

"To write from a model, not from dictionaries of phrase books."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 36.

phrāse, n. s. c. [PHRASE, S.]

A. Trans.: To style, to call; to express in words of a phrase.

"As Homer has phrased it, he look'd like a god!"—*Byron: Epistle to G. Leigh*, Eng.

B. Intrans.: To:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make use of peculiar phrases or expressions.

"So Saint Cyprian phraseth, to express effeminate, wanton, wanton dishonest, uncial gestures."—*Wright: 2 Histroy-Mystic*, v. 2.

2. *Music*: To render music properly with reference to its melodic form; to bring into due prominence the grouping of tones into figures, phrases, sentences, &c.

"The same coarseness, slovenliness in phrasing."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 18, 1882.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

phraseless, *a.* [Eng. *phrase*, *s.*; *-less*.] Indescribable; beyond description.

"O then advance of yours that *phraseless* hand"
—*Shakesp. Lear's Complacent*, 26.

phrase man, *s.* [Eng. *phrase*, and *man*.] A user of phrases; a phraseologist; one who habitually uses mere unmeaning phrases, sentences, or the like. (*Coleridge: Fears in Solitude*.)

phrase-gram, *s.* [Eng. *phrase*; *a* connective, and *suff. -gram*.]

Phrasing: A combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.

phrase-logic, *s.* [Eng. *phrase*, and *logic*.] *a.* [Eng. *phraseology*(y); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a peculiar form of words.

"This verbal or *phraseological* answer may not seem sufficient."—*Peirson (in the Creed)*, 211.

phraseologist, *s.* [Eng. *phraseology*(y); *-ist*.]

1. A coiner of phrases; one who uses peculiar phrases or forms of words.

"The author is but a mere *phraseologist*."—*Cicero*, *De Orat.*, No. 29.

2. A collector of phrases.

phraseology, *s.* [Eng. *phrase*; *-ology*.]

1. Manner of expression; diction; words or phrases used in a sentence.

"Their *phraseology* was grotesque, as is always the *phraseology* of those who think in one language and express their thoughts in another."—*Meredith Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. A collection of the phrases or idioms in a language; a phrase-book.

phrase-tribe, *s.* [Gr. *φρατρία* (*phratría*)]

Greek Antiq.: A subdivision of the phyle or tribe among the Athenians.

phrenesiac, *s.* [Gr. *φρενής* (*phrenés*), *a.* [Lat. *phrenesis* = frenzy] The same as *PHRENETIC* (q.v.). (*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*.)

phrenetic, *s.* [Gr. *φρενικός* (*phreniktos*), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *phreneticus*, from Gr. *φρενικός* (*phreniktos*), *Fr. phrenétique*; *Sp., Ital., & Port. frenético*.]

A. As adj.: Suffering from frenzy; having the brain disordered; frenzied, frantic.

"Guilt of a colossal and almost *phrenetic* intoxication of vanity and arrogance."—*Fairfax Life of Christ*, v. 78.

B. As subst.: One whose brain is disordered; a frantic or frenzied person.

"Sicke persons, *men excommuniante, phreneticus*, and mad men."—*For. Martyrs*, v. 1, 950.

phreneticism, *s.* [Eng. *phrenetic*; *-ism*.] The same as *PHRENETIC* (q.v.).

phreneticism, *s.* [Eng. *phrenetic*; *-ism*.] The same as *PHRENETIC* (q.v.).

phrenic, *s.* [Fr. *phrénique*, from Gr. *φρήν* (*phrén*) = the midriff or diaphragm.]

A. Pertaining to or belonging to the diaphragm; as, the *phrenic* arteries.

phrenic, *s.* [*PHRENIC*.] A mental disease; a medicine or remedy for such a disease.

phrenics, *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrén*) = the mind.] That branch of science which relates to the mind; metaphysics.

phrenitis, *s.* [*PHRENITIS*.]

Mental Pathol.: Inflammation of the brain, or of its investing membranes. (*Quain*.)

phrenitis, *s.* [Gr., from *φρήν* (*phrén*) = the mind.]

1. The delirium which so frequently arises in the course of, or towards the termination of, some diseases.

2. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the brain, or of the brain itself.

phrenology, *s.* [Eng. *phrenolog*(y); *-er*.] A phrenologist (q.v.).

phrenologist, *s.* [Eng. *phrenolog*(y); *-er*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to phrenology.

phrenologist, *s.* [Eng. *phrenolog*(y); *-ist*.] In a phrenological manner; according to the rules or principles of phrenology.

phrenology, *s.* [Eng. *phrenolog*(y); *-ist*.] One versed in phrenology.

phrenology, *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrén*) = the bodily seat of the mental faculties; *suff. -ology*.] *Fr. phrenologie*; *Sp. & Ital. frenologia*.]

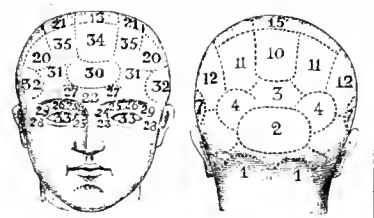
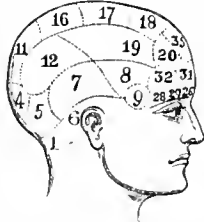
Science: The theory or doctrine which teaches that a relation exists between the several faculties of the human mind and particular portions of the brain, the latter being the organs through which the former act. That the brain, taken as a whole, is the part of the human body through which the mind operates, had been from ancient times the general belief; but the localization of the several faculties was first attempted by Dr. Franz Joseph Gall, who was born at Tiefenbrunn in Styria, March 9, 1757; first promulgated his views in a course of lectures in his house at Vienna in 1796; gained, in 1804, a valuable assistant in Dr. Spurzheim; journeyed with him in 1807 to Paris, where a commission appointed by the Institute reported very unfavorably of his system; and died Aug. 22, 1828. When Spurzheim visited Edinburgh, he met Mr. George Combe who adopted his views, and in 1819 published *Essays on Phrenology*, ultimately developed into his *System of Phrenology* which became very popular. Gall enumerated nearly thirty, Spurzheim thirty-two, mental faculties which he considered as primitive. These Spurzheim divides into moral, or affective, and intellectual. The affective faculties are subdivided into propensities producing desires or inclination, and sentiments, which along with this excite some higher emotion. The intellectual faculties are similarly divided into perceptive and reflective. They were then localized on the brain, or rather on the skull, for phrenology during life can observe only the skull of an individual, and even that with flesh, skin, and hair intervening; and there is not always a correspondence between the form of the skull and that of the brain. The phrenological charts will show the localities of the various organs.

I. Affective propensities—

- 1. Amativeness; 2. Philoprogenitiveness; 3. Inhabitiveness; 4. Adhesiveness; 5. Combattiveness; 6. Destructiveness; 7. Self-defence; 8. Veneration; 9. Constructiveness; 10. Subtlety.

II. Sentiments—

- 1. Self-esteem; 11. Love of approbation; 12. Cautionness; 13. Benevolence; 14. Veneration (situated on the crown, between 13 and 15); 15. Firmness; 16. Conscientiousness; 17. Hope; 18. Marvellousness; 19. Ideality; 20. Mirthfulness; 21. Imitation; 22. Individuality; 23. Configuration; 24. Size; 25. Weight and Extensiveness; 26. Colour; 27. Locality; 28. Calculation; 29. Order; 30. Eventuality; 31. Time; 32. Melody; 33. Language; 34. Comparison; 35. Causality.



PHRENOLOGICAL CHARTS.

In constructing these terms Spurzheim says: "I have employed the term *-ise* as indicating the quality of producing, and *-ness* as indicating the abstract state; I have therefore joined *-ness* to different roots or fundamental words."—*Phrenological System* (1815), p. ix.

Spurzheim seems to have considered the most unassailable point in phrenology to be the connection between amativeness and the cerebellum. He says:

"Indeed, it is impossible to unite a greater number of proofs to demonstrate any natural truth, than may be presented to determine the function of this organ."—*Ibid.*, pp. 27, 28.

Dr. Wm. Carpenter brings many facts from comparative anatomy to show that this cannot be the exclusive use of the cerebellum, though he does not commit himself to the view that it is not the function of the central lobe, the two others being connected with the locomotive function. Since that time (1823) Phrenology has been losing ground, and its place is now taken by the local-

ization of brain functions based on investigation.

phrenomancy, *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrén*), *genit. φρενός* (*phrenos*) = the mind, and *Eng. magyia*.] The power of exciting the organs of the brain through mesmeric influence.

phrenomania, *s.* or *f.* [*FRENZY*, *s.* or *f.*]

phrenetic, *s.* & *a.* [*PHRENETIC*.]

- A. As subst.*: One who is frenzied.
- B. As adj.*: Phrenetic.

phreneticism, *s.* [Gr. *φρενικός* (*phreniktos*), *genit. φρενότης* (*phrenotés*) = to think, from *φρήν* (*phrén*) = the mind.] A school or seminary of learning. (*Corah's Duom*, p. 136.)

• Wieland considers the Greek word was coined by Aristophanes (*Nub.*, 94, 128), to throw ridicule on the Socratic school. T. Mitchell makes it = thinking-shop, and the trans. of Suvern's essay on the *Clouds*, subtlety-shop.

phryganism, *s.* [Gr. *φρυγανία* (*phrygania*), *dimin.* from *φρύγανος* (*phryganos*) = a dry stick, referring to the case in which the larva is enveloped.]

1. *Entom.*: Caddis-worm; the typical genus of the Phryganeæ. *Phryganea grandis* is four-fifths of an inch in length, and more than two inches in the expansion of its wings.

2. *Faloot*: Found in Britain in the Purbeck strata and the Wealden. [*ISTHIAL LIMESTONE*.]

phryganism, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phrygane(a)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae*.]

1. *Entom.*: Caddis-worms; a family of Trichopteran Insects, division Inaequipalpia. Maxillary palpi of the male four-jointed, not very pubescent; those of the female five-jointed. They are the largest of the order. The larva make for their habitation cylindrical cases of leaves, &c., arranged in a more or less spiral form. They are found in tranquil ponds, &c., and are from the Northern Hemisphere.

2. *Faloot*: Fossil species of two genera seem to exist in the Carboniferous rocks.

phryganism, *s.* [Gr. *φρύγανος* (*phryganos*) = a dry stick, and *πρωσις* (*prōsis*) = a falling.] [*PROSIS*.]

Fig. Pathol.: A morbid disarticulation of vine-shoots after a cold and cloudy summer.

Phrygia, *a.* & *s.* [*See def.*]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Phrygia, a country in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Phrygia.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: The same as *MONTANIST* (q.v.).

Phrygian cap, *s.* The red cap of Liberty worn by the leaders of the first French Republic. It was similar in shape to those worn by the ancient Phrygians.

Phrygian mode, *s.*

Anc. Music: One of the ecclesiastical modes or scales. It commenced on *e*, and differed from the modern *e* minor, in having for its second degree *f* flat instead of *f* sharp.

Phrygian stone, *s.* An aluminous kind of stone, said by Dioscorides to be used by dyers.

phryganism, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phrygan(us)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Spiders, order Arthogastera. The claws somewhat resemble those of scorpions, but the ocelli are eight, and the abdomen does not terminate in a poison-bag. They are about an inch long, and inhabit the tropics. Genera *Thelyphonus* and *Phrynus*.

phryganism, *s.* [Lat. *phryganus*; *Gr. φρύγανος* (*phryganos*) = a plant, *Astrogalinus creticus*. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Marantaceæ. Perennials from tropical Asia and America. *Phryganium dichotomum* yields a tough fibre.

phryganism, *s.* [Gr. *φρύγανος* (*phryganos*) = a toad, and *Mod. Lat. rhombus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Pleuronectidae, differing from *Rhombus* in having no vomerine teeth. *Phrynorhombus uniaquilatus* is the Topknot (q.v.).

late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wé, wét, hère, eamel, hér, thère: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wolf, work, whò, sòn: mütè, cüb, cure, unite, eür, rùle, füll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

phr̄y-nō-sō-ma, s. [Gr. φρύνος (*phrynos*), φρόνη (*phronō*) = a kind of toad, and σώμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool. : A genus of Agamidae. *Phrynosoma cornutum* is the Horned Lizard of Texas. *P. orbiculare* is the Tapayaxiu of Mexico.

phr̄y-nūs, s. [Gr. φρύνος (*phrynos*) = a kind of toad.]

Zool. : The typical genus of the Phryniidae (q.v.). The hinder extremity of the abdomen is rounded, and the second pair of palpi are in some cases three times the length of the body.

¶ In the following words from the Greek, *ph* is silent.

phtha-lām-ic, a. [Eng. *phthal(ic)* and *amic*.] Derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia.

phthalamic acid, s.

Chem. : $C_8H_7NO_3 = (C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ O_2 \end{matrix}) \begin{matrix} N \\ | \\ O \end{matrix}$. A crys-

falline body produced by the action of ammonia on phthalic anhydride. It forms a mass of silky flexible needles soluble in water, melts at 130°, and sublimes at a higher temperature.

phthāl-a-mine, s. [Eng. *phthal(ic)* and *amine*.]

Chem. : $C_8H_9NO_2$. An oily body heavier than water, produced by the action of ferrous acetate on nitronaphthalene, treating the crude product with sulphuric acid, and precipitating by ammonia.

phthāl-dē-hyde, s. [Eng. *phthal(ic)* and *aldehyde*.]

Chem. : $C_8H_6O_2 = C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} (CH_2) \\ | \\ CO \end{matrix} O$. Obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of phthalic chloride with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small rhombic plates which melt at 65°, is slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water, and is readily oxidized to phthalic acid, by an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate.

phthāl-ic, a. [Eng. (*no*)*phthal(ene)*; -ic.] Derived from or contained in naphthalene.

phthalic acid, s.

Chem. : $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_4(COOH)_2$. Alizaric acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalene, alizarin, purpurin, &c., crystallizing in shining, colourless tables or prisms, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; it melts at 182°, and at higher temperature decomposes into water and phthalic anhydride. The phthalates are all crystalline, and, with the exception of the alkali salts, difficultly soluble in water. The baric salt, $C_8H_4(COO)_2Ba_2$, crystallizes in plates. Dimethyl and diethyl phthalates, both colourless oily liquids, are obtained by the saturation of solutions of the acid in the respective alcohols.

phthalic anhydride, s.

Chem. : $C_8H_4O_3 = C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} CO \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} O$. Phthalide. Pyroalizaric acid. Obtained by distilling phthalic acid, or by treating phthalic acid, with one molecule of phosphoric chloride. It crystallizes in fine shining needles, melts at 120°, boils at 277°, and dissolves in alcohol and ether. With boiling water it is slowly resolved into phthalic acid.

phthalic ethers, s. *pl*.

Chem. : The ethyl-, amyl-, and phenyl-ethers, $C_8H_4(C_2H_5)_2O_2$, &c., are heavy oily liquids produced by the action of the corresponding alcohols on phthalyl-chloride. (*H. Muller*.)

phthāl-ī-de, s. [Eng. *phthal(ic)*; -ide.] [PHTHALIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

phthāl-ī-dine, s. [Eng. (*no*)*phthal(ene)*; -id(e), and -ine.]

Chem. : $C_8H_9N = C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ N \end{matrix}$. A crystalline body produced by heating, in a water-bath, a mixture of an alcoholic solution of nitro-phthalene and ammonium sulphide, evaporating almost to dryness, extracting with dilute hydrochloric acid, and saturating with potash. It forms beautiful needles of the colour of realgar, melts at 22°, boils at 260°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in warm alcohol and ether. Its salts are mostly soluble in water and in alcohol.

phthāl-ī mide, s. [Eng. *phthal(amic)* and *imide*.]

Chem. : $C_8H_5NO_2 = (C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} O \\ | \\ N \end{matrix}) \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ O \end{matrix}$. A colourless, inodorous, and tasteless body, obtained by heating phthalate or phthalamate of ammonia. It crystallizes in six-sided prisms, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in hot water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether. It is not attacked by chlorine or by weak acids, but on boiling with an alcoholic solution of potash it evolves ammonia and forms potassium phthalate.

phthāl-ō-sūl-phūr-ic, a. [Eng. *phthal(ic)*; o connect., and *sulphuric*.] Derived from or containing phthalic and sulphuric acids.

phthalosulphuric acid, s.

Chem. : $C_8H_6SO_7$. Formed by heating phthalic acid to 100-105°, for some time, with excess of sulphuric anhydride, and leaving the product exposed to moist air. Its salts are uncrystallizable, and their aqueous solutions decomposed by boiling.

phthāl-yl, s. [Eng. *phthal(ic)*; -yl.]

Chem. : The hypothetical radical of phthalic acid.

phthalyl-chloride, s.

Chem. : $(C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} O_2 \\ | \\ Cl_2 \end{matrix})$. A heavy, oily liquid of peculiar odour, produced by heating phthalic acid with phosphorus pentachloride. It distils at 265° without decomposition, and does not solidify on cooling. It is very unstable, and if kept in imperfectly closed vessels, decomposes, depositing large crystals of phthalic anhydride.

phthān-īte, s. [Gr. φθάνω (*phthanō*) = I foresee, and suff. -ite (*Petrol*).]

Petrol. : A very compact micaceous or talcose quartz-grit, occurring in numerous thin beds in the Cambrian and Silurian formations.

phthān-yte, s. [Gr. φθάνω (*phthanō*) = to come before another; suff. -yte (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Jasper (q.v.), having a schistose structure, sometimes passing into an ordinary siliceous schist.

phthī-rī-a-sis, s. [Gr. φθειρίασις (*phtheiri-sis*), from φθειρ (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Pathol. : A disease produced by the attacks of a louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*. It consists of a pruriginous rash on the shoulders, the base of the neck, the back, the legs, and the upper part of the socket of the arm, and ultimately of the whole body. Persons are said to have died of this disease. Possibly it was the malady of which Herod Agrippa I. died. (Acts xii. 23). The pediculi live in the clothes and not on the skin. Warm baths are prescribed, and the clothes must be disinfected by heat.

phthīr-ī ūs, s. [Gr. φθειρ (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Entom. : A genus of Pediculidae. *Phthirus inguinalis* or *pubis* is the same as *Pediculus pubis*. [PEDICULUS.]

phthīs-ic, ***phthīs-ick** (th as t), ***tis-sick**, ***tiz-ic**, ***tys-yke**, ***tiz-zic**, s. [Lat. *phthisicus*; Gr. φθισικός (*phthisikos*) = consumptive; Ital. *tisica*; Sp. *tisis*, *tisis* = consumption; Lat. *phthisis* = phthisis (q.v.); Fr. *phthisique* = consumption.]

1. The same as PHTHISIS.
2. A person suffering from phthisis.

***phthīs-ic-al** (th as t), ***ptiz-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *phthisic*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to phthisis; of the nature of phthisis; as, *phthisical dyspepsia*.
2. Affected by phthisis; wasting, like consumption; as, *phthisical patients*.

***phthīs-ick-y** (th as t), ***ptis-ic-ky**, a. [Eng. *phthisic*; -y.] The same as PHTHISICAL (q.v.).

"Phthisicky old gentlewomen"

Colman. The Spleen, i.

phthīs-ī-ōl-ō-gy (th as t), s. [Eng. *phthisis*(s); suff. -ology.] A treatise on phthisis.

phthī-sip-neū-mō-nī-a, **phthī-sip-neū-mōn-y** (th as t), s. [Eng. *phthisis*(s), and *pneumonia*.]

Med. : Pulmonary consumption.

phthī-sis (th as t), s. [Lat., from Gr. φθίσις (*phthisis*) = consumption, decay, from φθειρ (*phtheir*) = to waste, to decay; Fr. *phthisic*.]

Pathol. : Originally a generic word signifying wasting, decay. Under it were several species, one being *Phthisis pulmonalis* - pulmonary consumption - to which the word is now limited. [CONSUMPTION.]

***phthō-ē**, s. [Gr.] Phthisis.

phthōn gōm ē tēr, s. [Gr. φθονγός (*phthong-gos*) = the voice, a sound, and Eng. *water* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring vocal sounds.

phūn-da-īto, s. [Mossian *phoudu* = a grille; from a grille which they wore.]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist. : The same as BOGOMILIAN (q.v.). (Schlegel.)

phy-ēic, a. [Eng. *phyc(ite)*; -ic.] (See the compound.)

phyec acid, s.

Chem. : A crystalline body extracted from *Protozoococcus vulgaris* by alcohol. It forms stellate groups of colourless needle-shaped crystals which are unctuous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, and melt at 136°; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetone. Ammonia has no action on phyec acid, but potash and soda dissolve it, forming salts which crystallize in needles, and are soluble in water and alcohol. Most of the other salts are insoluble.

phy-ēi dæ, s. *pl*. [Lat. *phyco*(is) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom. : A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. Antennae of the male simple, but sometimes with a tuft of scales in a curve at the base. Larva with sixteen legs, often spanning silken galleries. British species thirty-five. It contains the Knot-horns.

phy-ēis, s. [Gr. φυκίς (*phukis*) = the female of a fish living in seaweed.]

I. Ichthy. : A genus of Gadidae, with six spines from the temperate parts of the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean; one, *Phycis blennoides*, is occasionally found on the British coasts. Body of moderate length, covered with small scales; fins enveloped in a loose skin, ventrals reduced to a single long ray; small teeth in the jaws and on the vomer; palatine bones toothless; chin with a barbel.

2. Entom. : The typical genus of the family Phycide (q.v.). Antennae ciliated.

phy-ēite, s. [Gr. φύκος (*phukos*) = seaweed, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Chem.*).] [ERYTHRIL. ERYTHROMANNITE.]

¶ The term phycite has lately been extended by Carus to the series of tetraatom. alcohols $(C_2H_5)_2 \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ O \end{matrix}$, homologous with natural phyecite. He has obtained by an artificial process a 3-carbon alcohol, having the composition $(C_3H_5)_2 \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ O \end{matrix}$, and prepared several of its derivations; but whether this alcohol is really homologous in constitution with native phyecite cannot be determined till the 4-carbon compound, $C_4H_{11}O_4$, has also been obtained by a corresponding process, and its properties and reactions compared with natural phyecite. (*Watts*.)

phy-ēō, *pref.* [Gr. φύκος (*phukos*) = sea-weed.] Pertaining to seaweed; contained in or derived from seaweed.

phy-cō-ēy-ān, s. [*Pref. phycō*, and Gr. κύανος (*kyanos*) = dark blue.]

Chem. : A name applied by Kützing to a blue colouring matter, existing in several red sea-weeds. To a red colouring matter apparently of the same composition, found with Phycocyan he gives the name of Phycocerythrum (q.v.).

phy-cō-ē-ryth-rin, s. [*Pref. phycō*, and Eng. *erythrin*.] [PHYCOCYAN.]

phy-cōg-ra phy, s. [*Pref. phycō*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing, a delineation.] A delineation or description of sea-weeds.

phy-cō-hæ-ma-tin, s. [*Pref. phycō*, and Eng. *haematin*.]

Chem. : A red colouring matter obtained from *Rutiplsea tinctoria* by maceration in cold water and precipitation by alcohol. It separates in flocks, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. By exposure to sunlight the colour is entirely destroyed.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çcm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **çhan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **çhun**; -**tion**, -**çion** = **çhün**. -**çious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **çhus**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **çpl**, **çcl**.

phy cōl-ō gŷ, s. [Gr. φῆκος (phēkos) = seaweed; suff. -ology.]

Bot.: That department of botany which treats of the algae or seaweeds.

phŷ cō mā, s. [Gr. φυκομα (phukōma) = a cosmetic.]

Bot.: The whole mass of an algal, including its thallus and its reproductive organs.

phŷ cō mā tēr, s. [Gr. φῆκος (phēkos) = seaweed, and Lat. mater = mother.]

Bot.: The gelatine in which the sporules of *Bryosoa* first vegetate. (Fros.)

phŷ co stem ō nēs, s. pl. [Pref. phŷco-, and Gr. στήμιος (stēmios), pl. of στήμιον (stēmion) = a warp, a thread.]

Bot.: Turpin's name for Perigynium (q.v.).

phŷk ēn-chŷ mā, s. [Gr. φῆκος (phēkos) = a s. wood, and ἔγχυμα (engchuma) = an infusion.]

Bot.: The elementary tissue of an algal.

phŷ-la, s. pl. [PHYLUM.]

phŷ lac tēr, s. [Fr. phylactère.] A phylactery (q.v.).

phŷ lac tēred, a. [Eng. phylacter; -ed.] Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. (Green: *The Spleen*.)

phŷ lac tēr ic, phŷ lac tēr ic al, a. [Eng. phylactery(-y); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to phylacteries. (Addison: *Christian's Devotion*, p. 128.)

phŷ lac tēr y, phi lat-er ic, filat-er ic, s. [Fr. phylactère, phylactere (Fr. *phylactère*), from Lat. phylacterium, phylacterium, from Gr. φυλακτήριον (phulaktērion) = a preservative, an amulet, from φυλάκτω (phulaktō) = to watch, to guard, to defend; Sp. *phylacteria*, Ital. *phylacteria*.]

(1) A charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative against disease or danger. (Cl. *Records of the Past*, iii, 142. Note.)

"After having washed it a phylactery, steeped in oil, wrote over it magically, 'My heart is my mother.'" — *Elementary Cabalistic Magic* (Eng. ed.), p. 21

(2) Judaism: Heb. פְּתִילִים (*phylillim*) = prayer-lets. Small square boxes, made either of parchment or black calf-skin, in which are enclosed slips of vellum inscribed with passages from the Pentateuch and which are worn to this day on the head and on the left arm by every orthodox Jew on week-days during the daily morning prayer.

(3) The box of which the phylactery worn on the arm is made consists of one cell where-



PHYLACTERY FOR THE ARM.

in the following four sections written on it in four columns, each column having seven lines.

IV. Deut. xi 1-21	III. Deut. xi 4-9	II. Exod. xiii 11-16	I. Exod. xiii 1-3
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These are the passages which are interpreted as enjoining the use of phylacteries.

(2) The box of which the phylactery for the head is made consists of four cells in which are deposited four separate slips of parchment on which are written the same four passages of Scripture.

On the outside of this phylactery to the right is impressed the regular three-pronged letter shin (שׁ), and on the left side is the same letter consisting of four prongs (שׂ), which are an abbreviation for *Shaddai* (שׁדַּי) = the Almighty. The phylacteries are generally made an inch and a half square, and have long leather straps attached to them, with which they are fastened to the head and arm. They are worn during prayer and sacred meditation. The hypocrites among the Pharisees made them more than ordinarily large, so that they might be visible at a distance, to indicate that they were pray-



PHYLACTERY FOR THE HEAD.

ing or engaged in holy meditation. Hence the rebuke of our Saviour (Matt. xviii, 25).

3. A case in which the early Christians enclosed the relics of their dead. (Loud. *Encyc.*)

phŷ lac tō lac mā ta, s. pl. [Gr. φυλακτόν (phulaktōn) = φυλακτήριον (phulaktērion) (PHYLACTERY), and λακός (lakos) = the gullet.]

Zool.: A division or order of Polyzoa (q.v.), having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth with an epistome. It is subdivided into Lophophora (containing freshwater animals) and P-dicelina (marine). (*Albana*)

phŷ-larch, s. [Gr. φυλαρχος (phularchos), from φυλή (phulē) = a tribe; and αρχω (archō) = to rule.]

Class. Litig.: In the Athenian constitution the chief of a phyle or tribe; in war he had the command of the cavalry.

phŷ lar chy, s. [Gr. φυλαρχία (phularchō), from φυλαρχος (phularchos) = a phylarch (q.v.)] The office or dignity of a phylarch; command of a tribe or clan.

phŷ lē, s. [Gr. φυλή (phulē).] A tribe; one of the divisions into which the ancient Athenians were divided. They were at first four in number, afterwards ten.

phŷ lēt ic, a. [Gr. φυλετικός (phuletikos), from φυλή (phulē) = a tribe.] Pertaining or relating to a tribe or race. [PHYLUM.]

phŷ li-ca, s. [Gr. φυλλικός (phullikos) = leafy.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnceae. Ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope. Many are cultivated in Britain.

phŷll-, pref. [PHYLLO-]

phŷll lac-ti-nē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. phyl-lact(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inē.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Actinida, containing Anemones having some of the tentacles branching or compound.

phŷllac-tis, s. [Pref. phŷll-, and Gr. ακτίς (aktis) = a ray.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Phyllactina (q.v.). The simple tentacles form an inner row, and the compound, leathery ones, an outer crown.

phŷll-lāde, phŷll-lād, phŷll-lō-dī-a, s. [Pref. phŷll-, and Gr. εἶδος (eidos) = form.]

Bot.: A petiole so much developed that it assumes the appearance of a leaf and discharges all the functions of one in a leafless plant. Example, many *Acacias*.

phŷll-lēs-çī-tān-nin, s. [Pref. phŷll-; Mod. Lat. *asculus*], and Eng. *winin*.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₂₂O₁₃ H₂O. A tannin existing in the small leaflets of the *h-rise-chestnut*, as long as they remain enclosed in the buds.

phŷll-lān-thē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phyllanthus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. Ovary in pairs; stamens in the centre of the flowers.

phŷll-lān-thī-dæ, s. pl. [Pref. phŷll-; Gr. άνθος (anthos) = a flower, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ.

phŷll-lān-thūs, s. [Pref. phŷll-, and Gr. άνθος (anthos) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phyllanthææ. Piceous plants, herbs, shrubs, or trees, with small green flowers in the axils of the leaves. Species numerous. The bruised leaves of *Phyllanthus Conoid* are used to inebriate fish. *P. urtica* is a strong diuretic. The root, leaves, and young shoots of *P. Niruri* are regarded in India as deobstruent, diuretic, and healing; the very bitter leaves are a good stomachic. *P. Emblica* or *Emblia officinalis*, the Emblic Myrobalan, and *P. distichus*, two small trees, bear edible fruits. The first yields a gum, and is a dye plant. The leaves are used in tanning, as is the bark of *P. nepalensis*. The wood of the former is durable under water and used in India for well-work, and for furniture. It makes good charcoal.

phŷll-lar-ŷ, s. [Gr. φυλλάριον (phullarion) = a little leaf.]

Bot.: A leaflet constituting part of the involucre of a composite flower.

phŷll-lid-i-a, s. [Plural of dimin. from φύλλο (phullon) = a leaf.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phyllidiada (q.v.). Known species five, from the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and India.

phŷll li dī a dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phyl-lidum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Tetrabranchiate Gastropods. Animal shell-less, covered by a mantle; branched laminae arranged in series on both sides of the body between the foot and the mantle. Sexes united. Genera four.

phŷll lid i an, a. & s. [PHYLIDIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Phyllidiada.

B. As subst.: One of the Phyllidiada (q.v.).

phŷll li lē çī a, s. [Pref. phŷll-, and Gr. λησις (lisis) = forgetting, oblivion (?).]

Fea. *Pathol.*, &c.: The curling of a leaf, either naturally or produced by aphides, &c.

phŷll lir hō ē, phŷll-lir-rhō ē, s. [Pref. phŷll-, and Gr. ῥοή (rhoē) = a river, a flood.]

Zool.: The single genus of the Phyllirhoïda (q.v.). Known species six; from the Mediterranean, the Moluccas, and the Pacific.

phŷll-li-rhō-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phyllirhoey*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Tetrabranchiate Gastropods. Animal pelagic, without a foot, compressed, swimming freely, with a fin-like tail; tentacles two, dorsal; lingual teeth in a single series; sexes united. (S. P. Woodward.)

phŷll-lis, v.t. [PHYLLESE.]

phŷll-lite, s. [Gr. φύλλον (phullon) = a leaf; suff. -ite (Min).]

1. *Min.*: A mineral occurring in small shining scales or plates in a clay-slate. Crystallization probably monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; colour, greenish-gray to black. Compois: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and potash. The analyses differ very widely, probably owing to the difficulty of separating the mineral from the matrix. Hunt and Des Cloizeaux point out its close resemblance to Chloritoid (q.v.). Found in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

2. *Petrol.*: A name given to some sandy rocks of cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline texture, apparently intermediate between mica-schist and ordinary clay-slate, and which have been shown to result from the latter rock being metamorphosed by chemical and mechanical action under great pressure.

phŷll-li-ūm, s. [Gr. φύλλιον (phullion), dimin. from φύλλον (phullon) = a leaf.]

Entom.: A genus of Phasniidæ, resembling a leaf. The head and anterior part of the thorax resemble the stalk; the dilated abdomen is covered in the female by tegmina, the two together resembling a leaf with midrib, diverging veins, and reticulated cells. The female has no proper wings, the male possesses them; the latter has long, the former short antennæ. Some species are green like leaves when living, and yellowish brown when dead. The best known is *Phyllium sicciifolium*.

phŷll-lō, pref. [Gr. φύλλον (phullon) = a leaf.] Pertaining or relating to a leaf or leaves.

phŷll-lōh-rŷ-ōn, s. [Pref. phŷll-, and Gr. βρων (brōn) = mossy sea-weed.]

Bot.: The contracted pedicel of an ovary, as in some peppers.

phŷll-lō chāl-çite, s. [Pref. phŷll-; Gr. χαλκός (chalkos) = brass, and suff. -ite (Min).]

Min.: A name given by Glocker to a division of his family of Halochalcite. It includes antinite, torbernite, tyrochite, and chalcophyllite (see these words)

phŷll-lō chlōr, s. [CHLOROPHYLL.]

phŷll-lō-clāde, phŷll-lō-clā-dūs, s. [Pref. phŷll-, and Gr. κλάδος (klados) = a young slip or shoot of a tree.]

Botany: 1. (*Of the form phylloclade*): A leaf-like branch, as that of *Ruscus aculeatus*.

2. (*Of the form phyllocladus*): A genus of Taxaceæ. The fruit of *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* yields a red dye.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sirc, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, nūite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

phyl-lô-cy̅-a-nin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *cyanin*(c).]

Chem.: Fremy's name for the blue colouring matter existing in chlorophyll, and separated from it, by agitating with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and ether, the phyllocyanin dissolving in the former. It may also be prepared by boiling chlorophyll with strong alcoholic potash, neutralizing with hydrochloric acid, and filtering. On evaporating the filtrate, a dark blue mass of phyllocyanin is obtained.

phyl-lô-cyst, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A cavity within the hydrophyllia of certain oceanic Hydrozoa.

phyl-lô-dâc-tyl-ûs, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *dactylus* = a finger or toe.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidae, with eight species, widely scattered in tropical America, California, Madagascar, and Queensland. The digits are webbed, like those of a tree-frog.

phyl-lô-de, phyl-lô-di-ûm, phyl-lô-dî-a, *s.* [Gr. *φυλλώδης* (*phullôdês*) = like leaves.]

Bot.: A petiole so much developed that it assumes the appearance of a leaf, and discharges all the functions of one in a leafless plant. Example, many Acacias.

phyl-lô-dêr-ma, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *δερμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominae, group Vampyri, closely allied to *Phyllostoma* (q.v.). There is but one species, *Phyllosternus stenops*, from the Brazilian sub-region. (Dobson.)

phyl-lô-din-ê-ous, *a.* [Eng. *phyllod*(c); suff. *-eous*.]

Bot.: (Of a branch, &c.): Resembling a leaf.

phyl-lô-din-i-â-tion, *s.* [Eng. *phyllodin*(-ous); *-ation*.]

Bot.: The act or state of becoming phyllo-dimeous, resemblance to a leaf. (Brown.)

phyl-lô-di-ûm, *s.* [PHYLLODE.]

phyl-lô-d-ê-cê, *s.* [Lat., the name of a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. (Virg.: *Georg.* iv. 336.)]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Heaths, family Aulro-mediceæ. Small shrubs with scaly buds; evergreen, scattered leaves; five sepals; an uncreolate or campanulate corolla; ten stamens, and a five-celled, many-seeded fruit. *Phylloce* (or *Menziesia corymba*) is British, being found in the North, but very rarely on heathy moors. Occurs also in Scandinavia, and on hills in both hemispheres.

2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Phylloceidæ (q.v.). *Phylloce viridis* is the *Palato* (q.v.).

phyl-lô-d-ôg-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phyllodoc*(e); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Leaf-bearing Worms; a family of Errant Annelids. The body is furnished with a series of foliaceous lamella, somewhat resembling elytra, on each side.

phyl-lô-d-ô-çî-tê-s, *s.* [Lat. *phyllodoc*(e); *-ites*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Errant Annelids, founded on tracks in the Silurian slates of Wurzbach.

phyl-lô-d-ûs, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *οὖς* (*oulos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labridæ, first represented in the cretaceous formations of Germany (Güther). Etheridge notes thirteen species from the Lower Eocene and two from the Red Crag.

phyl-lô-dy̅, *s.* [PHYLLODE.]

Bot.: The transformation of a leaf into a phyllode (q.v.).

phyl-lô-gên, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *γεννᾶω* (*gennâô*) = to generate.] [PHYLLOPHORE.]

phyl-lô-g-ô-ni-â-cê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllogoni*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Pleurocarpous Mosses. Leaves in two opposite rows, inserted horizontally, or imbricated vertically; clasping; with narrow parenchymatous cells.

phyl-lô-g-ô-ni-ûm, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *γωνία* (*gonio*) = an angle.]

Bot.: The only known genus of the Phyllocyanaceæ (q.v.).

phyl-lô-grâp-tûs, phyl-lô-grâp-sus, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *γραπτός* (*graptos*) = jointed, written; *γραψω* (*grapshô*), fut. *γραψω* (*grapsô*) = to delineate, to write.]

Zool.: A genus of Graptolites, from the upper part of the Middle or the base of the Upper Cambrian onward to the Lower Silurian.

phyl-lôid, *a.* [Gr. *φύλλοι* (*phullon*) = a leaf; suff. *-oid*.] Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf.

† phyl-lôid-dê-ous, *a.* [Eng. *phylloid*(-eous).]

Bot.: Folioaceous (q.v.).

phyl-lô-ma, *s.* [Gr. *φύλλωμα* (*phullôma*) = foliage.]

Bot.: The leaf-like thallus of Algae. Example, Ulva.

phyl-lô-mâ-ni-a, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *mania*; cf. Gr. *φυλλομανής* (*phullômanês*) = running wildly to leaf.]

Bot.: A morbid development of leafy tissue; the production of leaves in unusual numbers, or in unusual places.

phyl-lô-mê-dû-sa, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*; Lat., &c. *medusa*.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Phyllomedusidæ (q.v.). The digits are opposable, so that the hands and feet are capable of grasping. There are three species, *Phyllomedusa bicolor*, from Cayenne and the Brazils, is blue above, and has the sides and legs spotted with white.



PHYLLOMEDUSA BICOLOR.

phyl-lô-mê-dû-si-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllomedusa*(æ); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Tree-frogs, approximately contemporaneous with Pelodyadæ (q.v.).

phyl-lô-mor-phô-sis, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *μόρφωσις* (*morphôsis*) = shaping, moulding.]

Bot.: The study of the succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. It has been carried on by Schleiden, Braun, Rossman, &c.

phyl-lô-mor-phý, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphê*) = form.]

Bot.: The same as PHYLLODY.

phyl-lô-nyc-têr-is, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominae, group Glossophagæ. The erect portion of the nose-leaf very short; intermembral membranes very narrow; calcaneum short or wanting. Two species; *Phyllostonycteris poeyi*, from Cuba, and *P. szekorni*, from Cuba and Jamaica. The validity of the latter species is questionable.

phyl-lô-ph-a-ga, phyl-lô-ph-a-gi, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *φαγεῖν* (*phageîn*) = to eat.]

Entomology: (1) (Of the form Phyllophaga): A tribe of Hymenopterous Insects, sub-order Securifera. It contains the Saw flies. [SAWFLY.]

(2) (Of the form Phyllophagi): Latreille and Cuvier's name for a division of Lamellicorn Beetles, feeding on leaves, &c. Genera *Melolontha*, *Serica*, &c.

phyl-lô-ph-a-gan, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllophaga*(æ); suff. *-an*.] Any individual of the Phyllophaga.

phyl-lô-ph-a-g-ôus, *a.* [PHYLLOPHAGA.] Leaf-eating; living on leaves.

phyl-lô-ph-ôr-a, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *φορος* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

† *Zool.*: A synonym of *Schizostoma* (q.v.)

2. *Entom.*: A tropical genus of Locustidæ, having their wing-cases green, and marked with leaf-like veins and reticulations.

phyl-lô-phore, *s.* [PHYLLOPHORA.]

Bot.: The terminal bud or growing point of a palm.

phyl-lô-ph or -ous, *a.* [PHYLLOPHORA.] Leaf-bearing.

phyl-lô-pôd, *s. &c.* [PHYLLOPODA.]

A. *As. Abst.*: One of the Phyllopo-da (q.v.).

B. *As. Adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Phyllopo-da; resembling a phyllopod; having the extremities flattened like a leaf.

Associated with the skeletons of the fishes are the remains of some new phyllopod and decapod crustaceans. — *Times*, Nov. 2, 1861, p. 8

phyl-lôp-ô-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *πους* (*pus*), genit. *podês* (*podês*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of Crustacea, division Branchiopoda. The feet are never less than eight pairs, and are leafy in appearance. The first pair oar-like, the others branchial, and adapted for swimming. Carapace not always present. They undergo a metamorphosis when young, being called Nauplii. They are of small size, somewhat akin to the ancient Trilobites. Families two, Apodida and Branchiopodidæ. Genera, Lamnadia, Apus, Branchipus, Estheria, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Silurian onward

† phyl-lôps, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ὤψ* (*ops*) = the face.]

Zool.: Peters' name for the genus *Stenoderma* (q.v.).

phyl-lôp-ter-ÿx, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *πτερυξ* (*pteryx*) = a wing.]

Ichth.: A genus of Syngnathids (q.v.), with three species, from the coasts of Australia. Body compressed; shields furnished with prominent spines or processes, some with cutaneous filaments, on the edges of the



PHYLLOPTERYX.

body. A pair of spines on the upper side of the snout and above the orbit. Pectoral fins. Ova embedded in soft membrane on lower side of tail; no pouch. Protective resemblance is developed in this genus to a high degree. Their colour closely approximates to that of the seaweed which they frequent, and the spine-appendages seem like floating fragments of funus. (Güther.)

phyl-lôp-tô-sis, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *phôsis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The fall of the leaf.

phyl-lô-r-ê-tin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ρετινὴ* (*retinê*) = resin.]

Min.: A hydrocarbon closely related to Kœnigite (q.v.). Fusing point, 80° 57'. Analyses yielded: carbon, 90.22, 90.12; hydrogen, 9.22, 9.26. It formed the more soluble portion of a resin from pine trees found in the marshes near Hottengard, Denmark.

phyl-lô-rhî-na, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ρῆς* (*rhês*), genit. *rhinos* (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: Horseshoe Bats, a genus of Rhinolophidæ (q.v.). The nose-leaf is complicated, consisting of three portions. Many species have a peculiar frontal sac behind the nose-leaf; it can be everted at will, and the sacs secrete a waxy substance. Two points only in all the toes. Dobson enumerates and describes twenty-two species, from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of Asia, Malaya, Australia, and Africa.

phyl-lor-nis, *s.* [Pref. *phyll*-, and Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Phylloornithidæ (q.v.), with twelve species, ranging from India to Java.

phyl-lor-nith-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phylloornithis*, genit. *phylloornithis*(os); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Utricularia: Green Bulbuls; a family of Passeres, ranging over the Oriental region with the exception of the Philippine Islands. Three genera: Phyllosoma, Iota, and Erporus. (Wallace.)

* **phyl lô sô ma**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *σώμα (sôma)* = the body.]

Zool.: Formerly regarded as the typical genus of the family Phyllosomata (q.v.).

* **phyl lô sô ma ta**, * **phyl lô sô mî dæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *σώματα (sômata)* = bodies; or *σώμα (sôma)* = body, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-ata*.]

Zool.: Formerly considered a family of Stomapoda, now known to be the larva of other Crustacea

phyl lô stâ chys, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *stachys* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Bambusidae, chiefly from China and Japan. *Phyllostachys nigra* is believed to furnish the Whangee canes used as walking sticks.

phyl lôs tô ma, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *στόμα (stoma)* = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostominae (q.v.), group Vampyrin. The genus, next to Vampyrus, includes the largest species of the family. In all a gular glandular sac is present, well developed in males, rudimentary in the females. Three species are known, from the Brazilian sub-region.



PHYLLOSTOMA BASTATIUM

phyl lôs tôm a ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *phyllostoma* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Peters' name for the Phyllostomida.

phyl lôs tôme, *s.* [PHYLLOSTOMA.] Any individual of the family Phyllostomida, and especially of the genus Phyllostoma.

"I have never found blood in the stomach of the *Phyllostoma*"—W. S. Dallas, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 52.

phyl lôs tôm-î dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllostoma(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Microchiroptera, consisting of bats with cutaneous processes surrounding or close to the nasal apertures; moderately large ears, and well-developed tragi. They are found in the forest-clad districts of the neotropical region, and may be readily distinguished by the presence of a third phalanx in the middle finger. There are two sub-families, Lobostominae and Phyllostominae.

phyl lôs tô mî-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllostomina(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Phyllostomida (q.v.). Distinct nose-leaf present; chin with warts. It is divided into four groups: Vampyrin, Glossophaga, Stenodermata, and Desmodontes.

phyl lô tâc-tic, *a.* [PHYLLOTAXIS.] Of or pertaining to phyllotaxis (q.v.).

phyl lô tâx is, **phyl lô tâx ý**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *τάξις (taxis)* = an arrangement.]

Bot.: The arrangement of the leaves on the stem of a plant. The three common positions are alternate, opposite, and verticillate. Called also, but rarely, botanometry.

phyl lô thê-ca, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *theca* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants, placed by Unger in his *Astrophyllite*, of which the type is *Astrophyllites* (q.v.). Stem simple, erect, jointed, and sheathed. Leaves verticillate, linear. From rocks of Carboniferous (?) Age in New South Wales, the Trias (?) of Central India, the Karoo beds of Southern Africa, and the Jurassic rocks of Italy. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xvii 335, 356.)

† **phyl lô-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *ὄτις (otis)*, genit. *ωτός (otos)* = an ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, founded by Gray (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1866, p. 81). It is now included in *Rhinolophus* (q.v.).

phyl lô trê-ta, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *τρῆσις (trêsis)* = bored through.]

Entom.: A genus of Haliidae. Fourteen

are British. *Phyllosticta* or *Halieta nemorosa* is the Turnip-fly (q.v.). [HALLICA.]

phyl lôx ân thin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *axthin*.]

Chem.: The yellow colouring matter existing in chlorophyll. It may be obtained by adding alumina to an alcoholic solution of chlorophyll, filtering, and treating the alumina lake formed with carbon disulphide, in which the phylloxanthin is very soluble.

phyl lôx êr a, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ἔρανος (eranos)* = dry.]

Entom.: A genus of Aphidæ. *Phylloxera vastatrix* lays waste the vine, and it did much damage to the crops in France in 1865, 1876, &c. *P. quercus* infests the oak, the egg being deposited in *Quercus coccifera*, while the perfect insect, on acquiring wings, removes to *Q. pubescens*.

phyl lu la, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *ὄλη (ole)* = a scar, a cicatrix.]

Bot.: The scar left on a branch or twig after the fall of a leaf.

phyl lô-gên-ê sis, *s.* [PHYLOGENY.]

phyl lô-gê nêt ic, **phyl lô-gê nêt ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *genetic*, *genetic-al*.] Pertaining to phylogenesis; dealing with the ancestral history of an organism or organisms. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 44.)

phyl lô-gê nêt-ic-al lý, *adv.* [Eng. *phylogenetical*; *-ly*.] With reference to the ancestral history of an organism or organisms; in the course of development of a genus or species. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 695.)

phyl lôg-ên-ist, *s.* [Eng. *phylogeny* (y); *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in phylogenesis or phylogeny.

"Phylogenists have agreed on a few main points—*Gardner's Chronicle*, No. 305, p. 361. (1881.)

phyl lôg-ên-ý, **phyl lô-gên-ê sis**, *s.* [Gr. *φύλη (phulê)* = a tribe, and *γενναίω (gennaio)* = to bring forth.]

Biol.: Tribal history, or the paleontological history of evolution. Phylogeny includes paleontology and genealogy. (*Huxley*)

"A genealogical investigation, the prosecution of which pertains to the science of 'phylogeny.'"—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. v. § 13.

phyl lûm (pl. **phyl-ly**), *s.* [PHYLE.]

Biol.: A term essentially synonymous with TYPE, s. II. 2 (1). Haeckel (*Hist. Creation*, ii. 42) defines a phylum as consisting of "all those organisms of whose blood-relationship and descent from a common primary form there can be no doubt, or whose relationship, at least, is most probable from anatomical reasons, as well as from reasons founded on historical development."

phyl mã, *s.* [Gr. from *φύω (phuo)* = to produce.]

Med.: An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess; a tubercle on any external part of the body.

phyl mô-sis, *s.* [PHIMOSIS.]

phyl ô-gêm-mâr-î-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *φύος (phuos)* = a plant, and Lat. *gemma* = a bud.]

Zool.: Numerous small gonoblastidea, resembling polypites, occurring in *Veleva* (q.v.).

phyl sa, *s.* [Gr. *φύσα (phusa)* = a pair of bellows.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Limnæidæ (q.v.). Shell sinistral, ovate, spiral, thin, polished, aperture rounded in front. Animal with long slender tentacles, the eyes at their bases; margin of the mantle expanded and fringed, with long filaments. Recent species twenty, found in North America, Europe, South Africa, India, and the Philippines. Five are British, the best known being *Physa fontinalis*, common on the under side of aquatic plants in stagnant ponds. Fossil forty-three, from the Wealden onward.

phyl sâ-lê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceæ. (*Miers*.)

phyl sâ-lî-a, *s.* [PHYSALIS.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Physalidæ (q.v.). It consists of a large oblong air-bag, raised above into a crest, with pendulous tentacles. Many individuals swim together at the surface of the ocean. About 120 species

are known. *Physalis verticillata*, so called because when touched it stings like a nettle, is the Portuguese Man-of-War (q.v.).

phyl sâ lí dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Physogrida (q.v.). Vesicular gelatinous bodies, having beneath them vermiform tentacles and suckers, intermingled with long tubiform tentacles.

phyl sa-lin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(is)*; *-in* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{16}O_5$. A yellow, amorphous, bitter powder, extracted from the leaves of *Physalis Alkekengi*, by agitating with chloroform. It is slightly soluble in cold water and ether, very soluble in alcohol and chloroform, softens when heated to 180°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. When dry it becomes strongly electric by friction.

phyl sa-lis, *s.* [Gr. = a bladder, from the inflated sac.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Physaleæ. Herbs, rarely shrubs, with a five-toothed calyx, a campanulate, rotate, five-lobed corolla, and a two-celled berry enveloped in the angular, membranous, inflated calyx. *Physalis*, or *Hibiscus somnifera*, is narcotic, diuretic, and alexipharmic, and is believed to be a soporific plant mentioned in Dioscorides. The leaves, steeped in oil, are applied to inflammatory tumours in India and Egypt. The Winter-cherry (*P. Alkekengi*, a casual in Britain) is a diuretic, as are *P. pubescens*, *P. viscosa*, and *P. angulata*. The berries of *P. minima* are eaten by the natives of India; so are those of *P. peruviana*, a native of tropical America, by both Europeans and natives. *P. minima* and *P. indica* are tonic, diuretic, and purgative.

phyl sa-lite, *s.* [Gr. *φύσάω (physaō)* = to blow, to puff up, and *λίθος (lithos)* = a stone; Gr. *physalith-*.]

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

phys eo ní a, *s.* [Gr. *φύσκων (phuskōn)* = a fat paunch.]

Pathol.: A tumour occupying a portion of the abdomen, gradually increasing, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating.

phyl sê-têr, *s.* [Gr. *φυστήρ (phustêr)* = a pair of bellows, from *φύσσω (phusō)* = to blow; Fr. *physétère*; Lat. *physeter*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

"1. A large whale.
"The ork, whirlpool, whale, or huffing *physeter*."
Sylvestor: Du Bartas: First Week, 5th day, 109.

2. A pressure-filter (q.v.).

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: Cachalot, or Sperm Whales; the typical genus of the sub-family Physeterinae. Lower jaw with from twenty to twenty-five teeth on each side. Head about one-third the length of the body; one blowhole, longitudinal; pectoral fin short, broad, and truncated; dorsal rudimentary.

2. *Palæont.*: Found in the Crag and the Pliocene. (*Etheridge*.)

phyl sê-têr-î dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Odontoceti, or Toothed Whales, with no functional teeth in the upper jaw. There are two sub-families, Physeterinae and Ziphiinae.

phyl sê-têr-î næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Physeteridæ, with two genera, Physeter and Kogia.

phyl sê-têr-ôid, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; suff. *-oid*.] Any individual of the family Physeteridæ.

"Almost all the other members of the sub-order range themselves under the two principal heads of Ziphioids (or Physeteroids) and Delphinoids."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 323.

phyl sê-tô-lê-ic, *a.* [Eng. *physic* (r), and *-ic*.] Containing oleic acid, derived from the whale.

physeteleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$. A fatty acid, isomeric, if not identical with hypogecic acid obtained from sperm-oil. It is inodorous, crystallizes in stellate groups of colourless needles, melts at 30°, and re-solidifies at 28°.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marîno; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, eûb, cure, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrlan. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

phý sê-û má, s. [Cf. Gr. φύσις (phúsis) = able to produce seed, and φύσιμα (phúsima) = a bubble.]

Bot.: The branch of a Chama.

*phýs í-án thròp pý, s. [Gr. φύσις (phúsis) = nature, and ἀνθρώπος (anthròpos) = a man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of mankind, and their remedies.

phýs íc, *fis íkc, *phis íkc, s. [O. Fr. phisique, phisike (Fr. physique), from Lat. physica, physice = natural science, from Gr. φυσική (phusiké) = fem. sing. of φυσικός (phusikos) = natural, physical, from φύσις (phúsis) = nature; φῶ (phō) = to produce; Sp. & Ital. física.]

1. The science or art of healing; the science of medicines; the medical art or profession; medical science, medicine.

"In all this world there was there non had like To speake of phisike" Chaucer: C. T., 413

2. A remedy or remedies for a disease; medicine or medicines.

"Throw phisic to the dogs, I'll none of it." Shakespeare: Macbeth, ii. 3

3. A medicine that purges; a purge, a cathartic.

*4. A physician. (Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.)

*physic garden, s. A botanic garden.

physic nut, s. [O. FRA.]

phýs íc, v.t. [PHYSIC, s.]

1. To administer physic to; to treat with physic; to purge.

2. To cure, to remedy; to act as a remedy for.

"The labour we delight in physicks pain" Shakespeare: Merchant, ii. 3.

phýs íc al, *phýs íc all, a. [Gr. φυσικός (phusikos) = pertaining to nature; natural.] [PHYSIC, s.]

1. Of or pertaining to nature; pertaining or relating to that which is material and perceptible by the senses; relating to natural and material things, as opposed to mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; natural, material; in accordance with or obeying the laws of nature.

"A society sunk in ignorance, and ruled by mere physical force." Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. 1.

2. External; obvious to or cognizable by the senses; perceptible through a bodily or material organization; as, The physical characters of a mineral; opposed to chemical.

3. Pertaining or relating to physics or natural science; as, physical science.

*4. Pertaining or relating to the art of healing; used in medicine.

"A cargo of poison from physical shops." Fielding: Mock Doctor, 1. 19.

*5. Medicinal; acting as a cure or remedy.

"Is Brutus sick? and is it physical To walk unbraced?" Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

*6. Having the power or quality of purging or evacuating the bowels; purgative, cathartic.

*[Physical Society of London: A society for the prosecution of physical research, the institution of which was proposed by Prof. Guthrie in 1873, and was consummated at a public meeting held Feb. 14, 1874.]

physical-astronomy, s. [ASTRONOMY.]

physical-break, s.

Geol.: A break in the strata, when there is unconformity. It indicates lapse of time between the dates at which the two beds are deposited. (Lyell.)

physical-education, s. That branch of education which relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system.

physical-geography, s. [GEOGRAPHY.]

physical-optics, s.

Optics: That branch of optics which treats of the nature of light and its phenomena, with their causes.

physical-point, s. [POINT, s.]

physical-science, s. [SCIENCE.]

phýs íc al íst, s. [Eng. physical; -íst.] One who holds that human thoughts and actions are determined by man's physical organization.

phýs íc al lý, adv. [Eng. physical; -lý.]

1. In a physical or natural manner; accord-

ing to the laws of nature or natural philosophy; naturally, not morally.

"The contrary is at least physically possible." Herschel: Astronomy, § 306 (1868.)

*2. According to the art or rules of medicine.

*phýs íc al nêss, s. [Eng. physical; -ness.] The quality or state of being physical.

phý sic ían (c as sh), *fis í-ci-an, fis í-ci-en, *fis í-ci-on, *phy-si-ci-on, a. [O. Fr. physicien = a physician; Fr. physicien = a natural philosopher. As if from Lat. physicanus, from physica = physic (q.v.)]

1. A student of nature in general and not simply of man's physical frame in health and disease, a natural philosopher.

2. One who is skilled in or practises the art of healing; one who, being duly qualified, prescribes remedies for diseases; specif., one who holds a licence from a competent authority, such as the Royal College of Physicians of London, to practise physic. Strictly speaking, a physician differs from a surgeon in that the former prescribes remedies for diseases, while the latter performs operations.

"Physician . . . became in England at least, synonymous with a heap of diseases, because, until a comparatively late period, medical practitioners were the naturalists." J. S. Mill: System of Logic, pt. III., ch. V., § 4.

*3. One who holds moral diseases; as, a physician of the soul.

phý sic íaned (c as sh), a. [Eng. physician; -ed.] Educated, licensed, or practising as a physician.

"One Dr. Lucas, a physicianed apothecary." Walpole.

phý sic ían shíp (c as sh), s. [Eng. physician; -ship.] The individuality, character, or office of a physician.

"I shall bind his physicianship over to his good behaviour." Fielding: Mock Doctor, 1. 7.

phýs í çîsm, s. [Eng. physic; -ism.] The ascribing of everything to merely physical or material causes, excluding spirit.

phýs í-çîst, s. [Eng. physic; -íst.] One who studies or is versed in physics or physical science; a natural philosopher.

phýs í-cò, pref. [PHYSIC.] Of or, pertaining to nature or physics.

physico-chemical, a. Pertaining at once to chemistry and to physics.

physico-logic, s. Logic illustrated by physics.

*physico-logical, a. Of or pertaining to physico-logic (q.v.).

physico-mathematics, s. Mixed mathematics. [MATHEMATICS.]

physico-philosophy, s. The philosophy of nature.

physico-theology, s. Theology or divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

phýs ícs, s. [PHYSIC, s.]

Science: A study of the phenomena presented by bodies. It treats of matter, force, and motion; gravitation and molecular attraction, liquids, gases, acoustics, heat, light, magnetism, and electricity. Called also Natural or Mechanical Philosophy.

phýs í-ò crăt, s. [Fr. physico-rate, from Gr. φυσικός (phusis) = nature, and κράτος (kratos) = force.]

Hist.: A name given to the followers of Quesnay, who in the second half of the eighteenth century did much to lay the foundations of economical science on a firm basis.

"The Physiocrats, or believers in the supremacy of Natural Order, went much beyond this." John Morley, in Fortnightly Review, Feb., 1879, p. 132.

phýs í-ò ç-en ý, s. [Gr. φύσις (phúsis) = nature, and γένος (genos) = race.]

Biol.: The germ-history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities, in the individual. (Haeckel: Evolution of Man, i. 24.)

*phýs í-ò ç-en ò-mör (g silent), s. [Eng. physiognomy(g); -er.] The same as PHYSIOGNOMIST (q.v.).

"Now that sanguine was the complexion of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any physiognomer." More: In Lullabour, § 37.

phýs í-ò gnóm íc, *phýs í-ò gnóm íc al, phýs í-ò gnóm íc (g silent), a. [Gk. φυσιογνωμικός (physiognomikós); Fr. physiognomonique; Ital. fisiognomico, fisiognomo; Sp. fisiognómico.] [PHYSIOGNOMY.] Of or pertaining to physiognomy.

*phýs í-ò gnóm íc al lý (g silent), adv. [Eng. physiognomical; -lý.] According to the rules or principles of physiognomy.

phýs í-ò gnóm ícs (g silent), s. [PHYSIOGNOMY.] The same as PHYSIOGNOMY, I. 1 (q.v.).

phýs í-ò gnóm íc al míst (g silent), s. [Fr. physiognomiste; Ital. & Sp. fisiognomista.]

1. One who is skilled in physiognomy; one who is able to judge of the temper or qualities of the mind by the features of the face.

2. One who tells fortunes by inspection of the face.

"A certain physiognomist, or teller of fortune, by looking only upon the face of men and women." P. Holland: Plaine, bk. XXXV., ch. 5.

*phýs í-ò gnóm íc al míze (g silent), v.t. [Eng. physiognomy(g); -ize.] To observe the physiognomy of; to practise physiognomy on.

phýs í-ò gnóm íc al mōn íc (g silent), a. [PHYSIOGNOMY.]

phýs í-ò gnóm íc al mō-mý (g silent), *fis no mie, *fis na-my, *fys na-my, *phis na-mí, *phis no-my, *phy-si-og-no-mie, *phys no-my, *vis no-mie, s. [O. Fr. physionomie, physionomie, physionomie, physionomie.] From Lat. physionomia, or physionomía, from Gr. φυσιογνωμία (physiognomía), φυσιογνωμία (physiognomía) = the art of reading the features, from φυσιογνωμορ (physiognomōr) = skilled in reading features, lit. = judging of nature; φυσίς (phusis) = nature, and γνωμορ (gnōmōr) = an interpreter; Ital. fisiognomia, fisiognomia; Sp. fisiognomía.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The art of discovering or reading the temper and other characteristic qualities of the mind by the features of the face.

"Mr. Evelyn studied physiognomy, and found dissimulation, boldness, cruelty and ambition in every touch and stroke of Fuller's picture." Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II., ch. 1. (Note.)

*2. Lavater's great work on Physiognomy which he published "for the promotion of knowledge and the love of mankind," appeared in 1775.

2. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features.

"She taught them . . . the arte magick, phisomy, palmistry." Bale: English Voyages, pt. 1.

3. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast or expression of countenance. [PHIZ.]

"Certes by her face and phisomy Whether she man or woman mily were That could not any creature wyl deery" Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 5.

4. Appearance, look, form.

"I can recall yet the very look, the very physiognomy of a large birch tree that stood beside it." Burroughs: Tejon, p. 234.

II. Bot.: The general faces, habit, or appearance of a plant without reference to its botanical character. More rarely used of the general character of the vegetation occurring in a particular region.

"The changes produced in the physiognomy of vegetation on ascending mountains." DeCair: Botany, § 1, 138.

phýs í-ò gnóm íc al týpe (g silent), s. [Eng. physiognomy(g); and type.] An instrument for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

*phýs í-ò ç-ò ný, s. [Gr. φυσίς (phusis) = nature, and γένος (genos) = birth.] The birth or production of nature.

phýs í-ò ç-ò grăph íc al, a. [Eng. physiography(g); -ic(al).] Of or pertaining to physiography.

"The fifth book is paleontological . . . and the seventh physiographical." Athenæum, Nov. 28, 1892.

phýs í-ò ç-ò ç-ă-phý, s. [Fr. physiographe, from Gr. φυσίς (phusis) = nature; suff. -graph.] That branch of science which treats of the physical features of the earth, and the causes by which they have been modified, and also of the climates, life, &c., of the globe; physical geography.

*It was first mentioned in the Directory

bôil, bôy, pòut, jóvîl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, hençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist, -îng. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -hle, -dle, &c. = hel, del.

of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education in 1877, and was said to be the external relations and conditions of the earth, which form the roman-basis of Nautical Astronomy, Geology, and Biology

phýs i ol a try, s. [Gr. φύσις (phýsís) = nature, and λατρεία (latreía) = worship.] Nature worship; the cult of the powers of nature.

*phýs i ol ó gér, *phis i ol o ger, s. [Eng. physiologist, -er.] The same as PHYSIOLOGIST (q.v.). (Probably used in contempt or disparagement.)

*phýs i ol ó lóg ic al, *phýs i ó lóg ic, a. [Eng. physiologist; -ic, -eal.] Of or pertaining to physiology.

phýs i ó lóg ic al lý, u/v. [Eng. physiological; -ly.] In a physiological manner; according to the rules or principles of physiology.

phýs i ól ó gíst, s. [Fr. physiologiste.] One who studies or is versed in physiology; one who writes or treats on physiology.

*phýs i ól ó gíze, n.i. [Eng. physiologist(y); -ize.] To reason or discourse of the nature of things.

*phýs i ól ó gý, *phis i ol o gic, s. [Fr. physiologie, from Lat. physiológia, Gr. φυσιολογια (physiología) = an enquiry into the nature of things: φύσις (phýsís) = nature, and λόγος (lógos) = a word, a discourse; Sp. & Ital. fisiologia.] The science which brings together, in a systematic form, the phenomena which normally present themselves during the existence of living beings, and classifies and compares them in such a manner as to deduce from them their general laws or principles which express the condition of their occurrences, and investigates the causes to which they are attributable. (H. B. Carpenter.) It is divided into human, animal, and vegetable physiology. For the functions of the different organs, see in this dictionary the names of the organs themselves.

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phomophora. Jelly-fishes having a vesicular organ full of air, which buoy's them up and enables them to float on the ocean. Families two: Physalida and Duplydidae.

phý-şó-gráde, s. [PHYSOCERA.] Any individual of the Physograda.

phý-şó-ló-bi-um, s. [Pref. physo-, and Gr. λοβός (lobos) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Kennedyeae. They have scarlet flowers. Introduced from the south-west of Australia into English gardens.

phý-şó-mé-tra, s. [Pref. physo-, and Gr. μετρα (métra) = the womb.]

Pathol.: Tympany of the womb.

phý-şó-mý-çé-tés, s. [Pref. physo-, and Gr. μυκήσ (mukés), genit. μυκήτος (mukétos) = a fungus.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, cohort Sporidiféri. Microscopic Fungi of very humble organization, the mycelium constituting a byssoid or flocculent mass, bearing simple sporanges full of minute spores. Sub-orders Antennariæ and Mucorini, the former with sessile, the latter with stalked peritheles.

phý-şóph-òr-a (pl. phý-şóph-òr-æ), s. [Pref. physo-, and Gr. φορός (phoros) = bearing.]

Zoology:

1. Sing.: The typical genus of the Physophoride. They float by means of many air vesicles. Physophora hydrostatata is found in the Mediterranean.

2. Pl.: A sub-order of Siphonophora.

phý-şó-phòr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. physophora; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: The typical family of the sub-order Physophoræ. [PHYSOPHORA.]

phý-şóp-ò-da, s. pl. [Pref. physo-, and Gr. πούς (pous), genit. ποδός (podos) = a foot.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera. Mouth resembling a rostrum; antenna with eight or nine joints; mandibles bristle-like; two compound eyes, and generally three ocelli. Tarsi two-jointed, terminating in a bladder or sucker. Small insects seen in summer on the petals, &c., of plants. Larvæ in most respects like the adults. Tribes or families two: Tubulifera and Terebrantia. Called also Thysanoptera. Best known genus Thiaps (q.v.).

phý-şóp-spèr-mũm, s. [Pref. physo-, and Gr. σπέρμα (sperma) = seed.]

Bot.: Bladder-weed; a genus of Umbellifers. Physospermum coranthense, a plant, one to two feet high, with ten to twenty umbel-rays, and didymous bladder fruit, is found in the rocks near Tavistock.

phý-şó-stig-ma, s. [Pref. physo-, and Eng. stigma (q.v.).] So named from a great oblique hood covering the stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminosæ, tribe Phaseoleæ. Physostigma venenosum is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a water solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnia, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane. [ORDEAL-BEAN.]

phý-şó-stig-mine, s. [Mod. Lat. physostigma; -ine.] [ESERINE.]

phý-şó-stóm-a-ta, s. [PHYSOSTOM.]

phý-şós-tóm-e, s. [PHYSOSTOM.] Any individual of the order Physostomi (q.v.).

*Physostomes... are likewise well represented. - Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 196.

phý-şós-tó-mi, s. pl. [Pref. physo-, and Gr. στόμα (stoma) = the mouth; so named because the air-bladder, if present, is connected with the mouth by a pneumatic duct, except in the Scombroseoridæ (q.v.).]

1. Ichthy.: An order of Fishes established by Muller, and divided by him into two sub-orders, with fourteen families. As at present constituted, the order consists of thirty-one families. (Günther.) It is practically co-extensive with Owen's Malacopteri (q.v.).

2. Paleont.: From the Chalk onward.

phý-sur-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. physura; -æ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Neottieæ.

phý-sür-üs, s. [Pref. phys(-us), and οἰρά (oira) = the tail.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Physuridæ (q.v.).

*physy, . [FUSEL.]

phýt-, p.-f. [PHYTO-]

phýt-él-é-phán-té-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. phytelaphus, genit. phytelaphant(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æc.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants established by Von Martius. He placed it under the Palmaeæ, from which it differs in having indefinite stamens. Hence some have elevated it into an order.

phýt-él-é-phás, s. [Pref. phyt-, and Gr. ελεφας (elephas) = an elephant, ivory.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phytelaphantæ (q.v.). Phytelaphus macrocarpa furnishes Vegetable-Ivory. [IVORY, ¶.]

phý-tei'-ma, s. [Lat., from Gr. φύτεμα (phutema) = a plant, spec. Reseda phyturma. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Rampion; a genus of Campanuleæ. Corolla rotate; segments long, linear; anthers distinct. Known species thirty-five; two, Phytum orbiculare and P. spicatum, are British; the first has blue, and the second greenish-white flowers. The roots of P. spicatum are sometimes eaten. These, with the roots of other species, are deemed anti-syphilitic.

phý-tiph'-a-ganş, phý-tiph'-a-ga, s. pl. [PHYTOPIAGAN, PHYTOPIAGA.]

*phý-tiv'-òr-òus, a. [Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, and Lat. voro = to devour (q.v.).] Phytophagous (q.v.).

*Halcy animals, with only two large foreteeth, are all phytivorous, and called the bare kind. - Ray, on the Creation.

phý-tò-, pref. [Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant.] Pertaining or relating to plants.

phý-tò-chém'-ie-al, a. [Pref. phyt-, and Eng. chemical (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to phytochemistry.

phý-tò-chém'-is-try, s. [Pref. phyt-, and Eng. chemistry.] The chemistry of plants.

*phý-tòch-i-mý, s. [PHYTOCHEMISTRY.]

phý-tò-chlòre, s. [Pref. phyt-, and Gr. χλωρος (chlōros) = pale-green.]

Bot.: Green colouring matter; chlorophyll.

phý-tò-cól-lite, s. [Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant; κόλλα (kolla) = glue, and suff. -ite (Mén).]

Min.: A name suggested by T. Cooper, under which all the jelly-like hydrocarbons might be grouped.

phý-tò-còr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. phytocoris; Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: Plant-bugs; a family of Geocoreæ. The outer apical angle of the corium is separated from the rest by a transverse suture so as to form a triangular piece called an appendix. The species are numerous, and some are British.

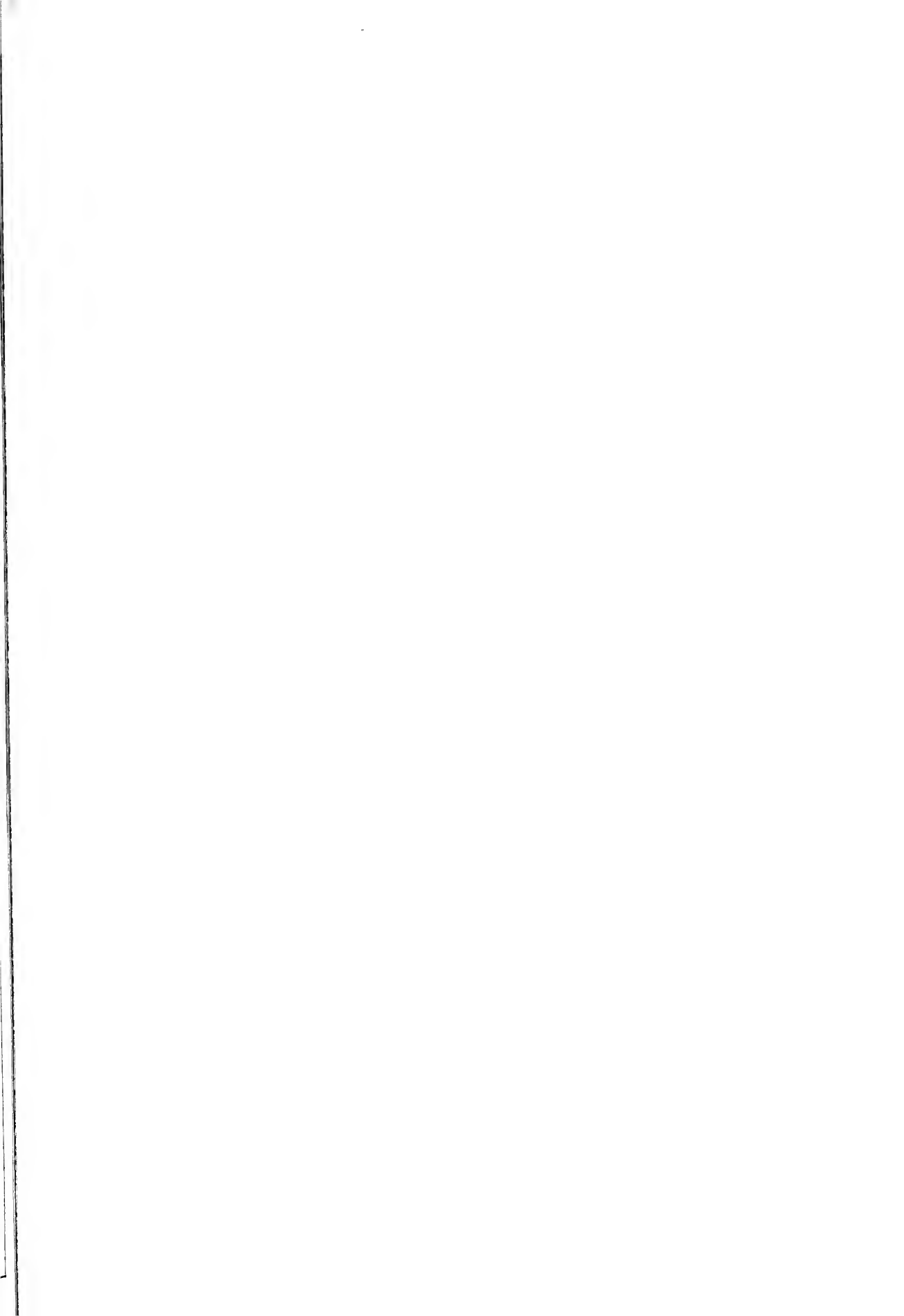
phý-tòc-òr-is, s. [Pref. phyt-, and Gr. κορίς (koris) = a bug.]

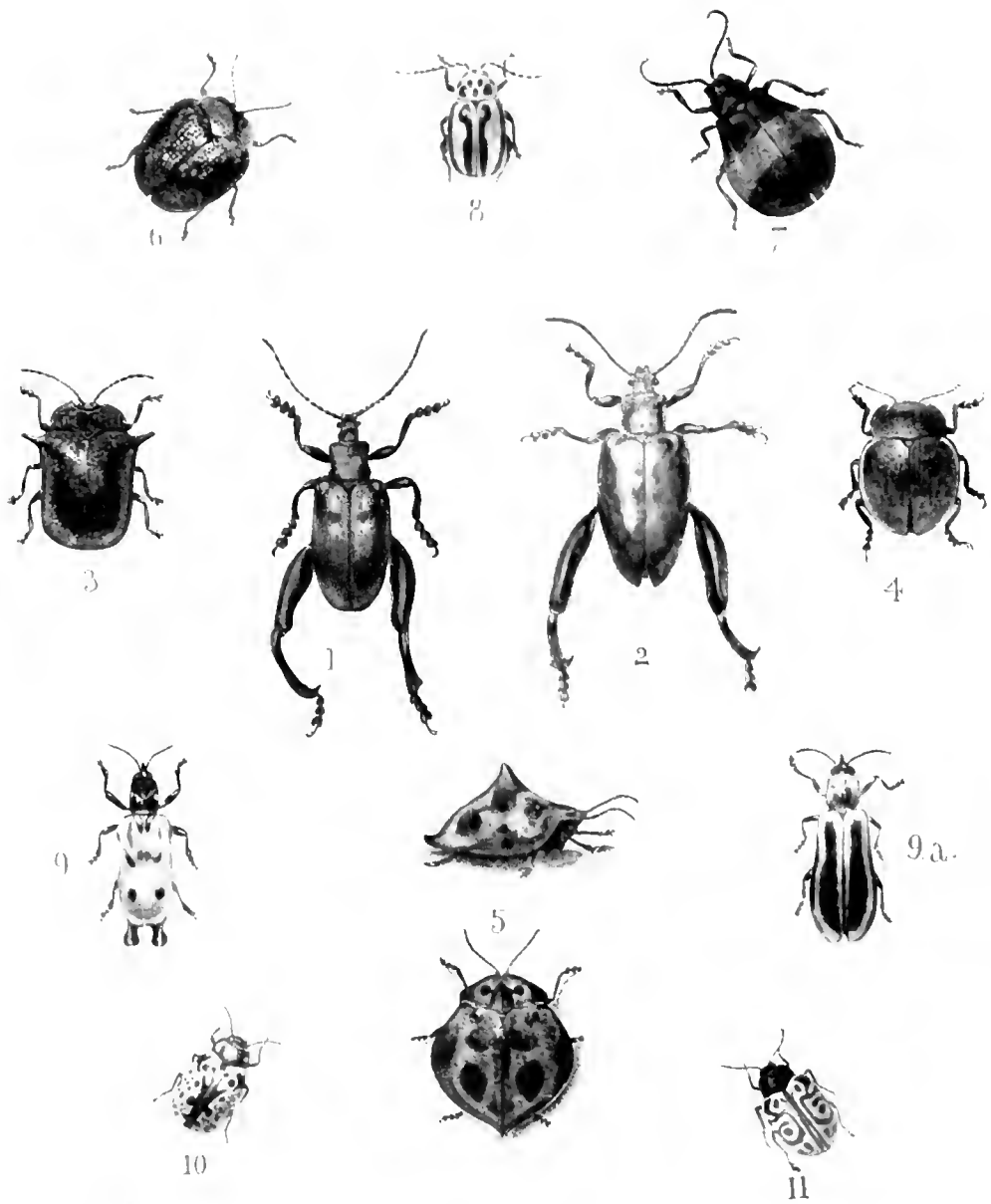
Entom.: The typical genus of the family Phytocoridae (q.v.). Phytocoris tripustulatus is very common on nettles. The hemelytra are nearly black; outer margin with three orange spots.

phý-tò-crè-ná-çé-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. phytocrenæ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æcæ.]

Bot.: A doubtful order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Urticales. Climbing shrubs, having strong medullary rays and intermedial bundles of open ducts. Leaves petioled, entire or palmately lobed. Flowers small, unisexual; the males in axillary panicles or glomerated spikes, the females in clusters; sepals four to five, petals and stamens thimble; ovary, on a gynophore, style thick, columnar; stigma large; drupes distinct or many, agglomerated on a fleshy receptacle. Genera four, species eight. (Miers.)

fáce, fat, fare, amidst, whát, fáll, father: wč, wét, herc, camél, hér, thérc: pine, píe, síre, sír, marine: gó, pót, ør, wore, wolf, work, whó, sôn: mûte, eüb, cure, unice, cùr, rùle, fáll: trý, Syrian. æ, ø = é: ey = á: qu = kw.





PHYTOPHAGA

- 1 *Sagra superba*. 2 *Sagra speciosa*. 3 *Taurocoma bicornis*. 4 *Doryphora flavo-cincta*. 5 *Mesomphalia denudata*
 (profile and dorsal view) 6 *Desmonosa variolosa*. 7 *Monocesta batesi*. 8 *Diamphidia vittatipennis*. 9 *Arescus monoceros* (male);
 9a. female. 10 *Calligrapha vigus*. 11 *Calligrapha serpentina*

phỹ-tô crê nê, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *κρήνη* (*krênê*) = a fountain.]
Bot. : The typical genus of the Phytocrenaceae (q.v.).

phỹ-tôg-ê-l-in, s. [Pref. *phyto*; Lat. *gelu* = frost, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*)] [GELATINE.]
Bot. : The gelatinous matter of Algae.

phỹ-tô-gên-ê-sis, phỹ-tôg-ên-y, s. [Gr. *φύσις* (*phúsis*) = a plant, and *γενέσις* (*genesis*), or *γενος* (*genos*) = a birth, an origin.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

phỹ-tô-gê-ô-grăph-ic-ăl, a. [Pref. *phyto*, and Eng. *geographical*.] Of or pertaining to phytozoography.
"The phytozoographical division of the globe." - *Balfour* : *Botany*, § 1, 132.

phỹ-tô-gê-ôg-ra-phỹ, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Eng. *geography*.] The geographical distribution of plants.

phỹ-tô-glyph-ic, a. [Pref. *phyto*, and Eng. *glyphic*.] Of or pertaining to phytoglyphy (q.v.).

phỹ-tôg-lỹph-ỹ, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *χαλφω* (*chalphô*) = to engrave.] Nature-printing (q.v.).

phỹ-tô-grăph-ic-ăl, a. [Eng. *phyto-graphy*; *-ic-ăl*.] Of or pertaining to phytozoography.

phỹ-tôg-ra-phỹ, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphô*) = to write, to describe.] A description of plants; the science of describing and naming plants systematically.
"Phytography is certainly subordinate to taxonomy or systematic botany." - *Henslow*. *Prin. of Botany*, p. 267.

phỹ-tôid, a. [Gr. *φύσις* (*phúsis*) = a plant; suff. *-oid*.] Plant-like; specif. applied to animals having a plant-like appearance.

phỹ-tô-lăc-ă, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Mod. Lat. *lăca* = lac (q.v.).] Named from the crimson colour of the fruit.
Bot. : The typical genus of the tribe Phytolacceae and the order Phytolaccaeae (q.v.). Calyx six pointed, with membranous edges; corolla none; stamens five to twenty; styles five to twelve. Tropical and sub-tropical herbs. Known species about ten. The leaves of *Phytolacca decandra*, the Virginian poke-weed, or pocum, are very acrid, but after being boiled they are used in the United States for asparagus. A tincture of the ripe berries has been given against chronic and syphilitic rheumatism; but a spirit distilled from them is poisonous, and the leaves produce delirium. Deemed useful in cancer. Externally, it has been used in psora and ringworm. The pulverised root is emetic and purgative. The leaves of *P. acinosa* are eaten in Nepal in curries, but the fruits produce delirium. *P. druseica*, a native of Chili, is a strong purgative.

phỹ-tô-lăc-ă-ă-ă, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phytolacceae*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ă-ă*.]
Bot. : Phytolaccaeae; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Cheimopodales. Under shrubs or herbs, with alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves, sometimes with pellucid dots. Sepals four or five, in some species petaloid; stamens often indefinite; carpels one or more, each with an ascending ovule; fruit baccate or dry, indehiscent. Natives of America, Africa, and India. Genera twenty, species seventy-seven. (*Lindley*.)

phỹ-tô-lăc-ă-ă, s. [Mod. Lat. *phytolaccea*; Eng. suff. *-ă-ă*.]
Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Phytolaccaeae (q.v.).

phỹ-tô-lăc-ă-ă-ă, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phytolaccea*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ă-ă*.]
Bot. : A tribe of Phytolaccaeae (q.v.).

phỹ-tô-lit, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil plant.

phỹ-tô-lith-ês, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] [CARPOMANIA.]

phỹ-tô-li-thôl-ô-gist, s. [Eng. *phytolithology*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in or treats of fossil plants.

phỹ-tô-li-thôl-ô-gỹ, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Eng. *lithology*.] That branch of science which deals with fossil plants.

phỹ-tô-lôg-ic-ăl, a. [Eng. *log*; *-ic-ăl*.] Of or pertaining to phytozoology or plants; botanical.

phỹ-tôl-ô-gist, s. [Eng. *phytologist*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in phytozoology; one who writes on plants; a botanist.
"As our learned phytologist, Mr. Bay, has done Evelyn's Sylva."

phỹ-tôl-ô-gỹ, s. [Gr. *φυσις* (*phúsis*) = a plant; suff. *-ology*.] The science of plants; a treatise on plants; botany.
"We pretended not . . . to erect a new phytology." - *Brown*. *Encyclopaedia*. (Bipis. Oct.)

phỹ-tô-mê-t-ră, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]
Entom. : A genus of Pezomachidae. *Phytometra wana*, the small Purple-barred Moth, is the only British species of the family.

phỹ-tôn, s. [Gr. *φύσις* (*phúsis*)]
Bot. : According to Gaudichaud, a rudimentary plant from which a plant develops; a cotyledon.
"The dicotyledonous embryo is composed of two leaves or two bifoliar phytóns, united together so as to form one axis." - *Balfour*. *Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.

phỹ-tôn-ô-mỹ, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *νομος* (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

phỹ-tô-pă-thôl-ô-gist, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Eng. *pathologist*.] One who is versed in phytopathology.

phỹ-tô-pă-thôl-ô-gỹ, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Eng. *pathology*.] The science of the knowledge of the diseases of plants; an account of the diseases to which plants are subject.

phỹ-tôph-ă-gă, s. pl. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *φαγείν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]
Entomology :
 1. A sub-tribe of Tetramerous Beetles. They have no spout like that of weevils, the antennae are shorter than in the Longicorns, to which they are closely akin. Larvae short, convex, leathery; colour sometimes metallic. Sections four, Eupoda, Campptosoma, Cycelia, and Cryptosoma.
 2. A tribe of Hymenoptera, with two families, Croceridae and Pentherinidae.

phỹ-tôph-ă-gôus, a. [PHYTOPHAGA.] Eating or living on plants; herbivorous.
"This phytophagous celacean . . . is found only in tropical waters." - *Wilson*. *Prehistoric Man*, t. 374.

phỹ-tôph-ă-gỹ, s. [PHYTOPHAGA.] The eating of plants.

phỹ-tôph-thư-ỉ-ă, s. pl. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *φθίσω* (*phthisô*) = a louse.]
Entom. : A tribe of Homoptera. Wings four or wanting; rostrum springing apparently from the breast; tarsi two-jointed, with two claws. It contains the Aphides or Plant Lice.

phỹ-tô-phỹs-ỉ-ôl-ô-gỹ, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Eng. *physiology*.] The same as VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

phỹ-tô-său-rũs, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *σαύρος* (*saurus*) = a lizard.]
Palaont. : The same as HYLEOSAURUS (q.v.).

phỹ-tôt-ô-mă, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomé*) = a cutting.]
Ornith. : Plant-cutter; the sole genus of the family Phytotomidae, with three species—one from Chili, one from the Argentine Republic, and one from Bolivia. There are numerous teeth in the cutting edge of the mandibles, and in the interior of the upper mandible, and a strong tooth near the extremity of the bill; wings short; tail rather long, and equal.

phỹ-tôt-ô-m-ỉ-dă, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phytotomae*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]
Ornith. : Plant-cutters; a family of Songless Birds, with a single genus, Phytotoma (q.v.).

phỹ-tôt-ô-mist, s. [Eng. *phytotomist*; *-ist*.] One skilled in phytotomy or vegetable anatomy.

phỹ-tôt-ô-mỹ, s. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomé*) = a cutting.] Vegetable anatomy.

phỹ-tô-zô-ă, s. pl. [Pref. *phyto*, and Gr. *ζῷον* (*zôion*) = an animal.]
Zool. : Zoophytes, animals that resemble plants in form.

phỹ-tô-zô-ă, a. & s. [PHYTOZOA.]
 A. *As subst.* : Of or belonging to the Phytotozoa.
 B. Any individual of the Phytotozoa.

pi-ăc-ă-hă, [PIASAVA.]

pi-ă-cle, s. [Lat. *poenitentia* = a sin-offering, or expiation for crime, from *po* = to expiate (q.v.).] A heinous crime, a sin.
"Which I hold to be a very bold crime, and no less than a parricide to infringe it." - *Boswell*. *Letters*, bk. 1, § 1, let. 2.

pi-ăc-u-lar, **pi-ăc-u-lar-ỹ**, a. [Lat. *particularis*, from *particularis*.] [PIACET.]
 1. Expiatory, atoning; making expiation or atonement.
"The peculiar rites of the Hottentot family." - *Leaves*. *Crest. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. vi, § 14.
 2. Requiring or calling for expiation or atonement; atrociously bad.
"This was his peculiar berry." - *Wacker*. *Life of William*, t. 102.

pi-ăc-u-lăr-ỉ-tỹ, s. [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being peculiar; criminality.

pi-ăc-u-lous, a. [Eng. *peciale*; *-ous*.]
 1. Peculiar, expiatory, atoning.
 2. Requiring expiation; criminal, wrong, sinful.
"Unto the ancient Britons it was peculiar to taste a goose." - *Brown*. *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xxiv.

pi-ă-mă-têr, s. [Lat. *lil*, = pious mother.]
Anat. : A delicate fibrous, and highly vascular membrane, immediately investing the brain and the spinal cord. (*Quain*.) Hence, sometimes used for the brain itself, as in the example.
"For here he comes, one of thy kin, has a most weak pea water." - *Shakespeare*. *Twelfth Night*, t. 5.

pi-ăn, s. [Littre considers it English. Perhaps of negro origin.]
Pathol. : The yaws (q.v.).

pi-ă-nêt, s. [Lat. *picus* = the woodpecker.]
 1. The lesser woodpecker.
 2. The magpie. (*Seotch*.)

pi-ă-nêttê, s. [Fr., dimin. from *piéno* (q.v.).] The same as PIASINO (q.v.).

pi-ă-ni-nô, s. [Ital., dimin. from *piano* (q.v.).] A small pianoforte.

pi-ă-nis-si-mô, adv. [Ital.]
Music : Very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest possible manner; usually abbreviated to *pp.* or *ppp.*

pi-ă-nist, s. [Fr. *pianiste*; Ital. & Sp. *pianista*; *-ista*.] A performer on the pianoforte.
"There were things to admire, to wit, the skill of the pianist." - *Weekly Telegraph*, Sept. 19, 1855.

pi-ă-nô, adv. & s. [Ital. = soft, smooth.]
 A. *As adverb* :
Music : Soft; a direction to execute a passage softly, or with diminished volume of tone. Usually abbreviated to *p.*
 B. *As subst.* : A pianoforte (q.v.).

piano stool, s. Music-stool. (*Amer.*)

pi-ăn-ô-fôr-tê, or **pi-ăn-ô-fôr-tê**, s. [Ital. *piano* = soft, and *forte* = strong, so called from its producing both soft and loud effects.]
Music : A musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by blows from hammers, acted upon by levers called keys. This is probably the most widely-known and generally-used musical instrument in the world. Although slight improvements are from time to time made in its mechanism, it may be described as the perfected form of all the ancient instruments which consisted of strings struck by hammers. Originally the strings were placed in a small and portable box, and struck by hammers held in the hands. In this early shape, known as the "Dulcimer," the instrument can be traced in nearly every part of the globe, and it now survives, almost in its original form, both in Europe and Asia. The dulcimer was also called psaltery, santur, or sawry. The name given to the first instrument with keys acting on hammers was clavichorium, or keyed-cithara, which was introduced in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth, century; next came the clavichord, or clarrichord, sometimes called monochord, in which quills plucked the strings; the

bôi, **bôy** : **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **hench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this** : **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**, **-cian**, **-tian** : **shăn**, **-tion**, **sion = shün**. **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

angular soon followed, which was an oblong instrument with an improved form of jack containing the quill; this was soon followed by the spinet, of similar construction but generally triangular in shape; then came the harpsichord, a vast improvement on its predecessors, having a more extended compass and often two manuals. The earliest form of pianoforte, early in the eighteenth century, was, perhaps, in some respects, inferior to a fine harpsichord, but it possessed the elements of expansion, as now exhibited in a modern grand in-hood pianoforte of seven octaves compass, with every gradation of sound, from pianissimo to a splendid fortissimo, and the most sensitive and delicate mechanism between the finger and the hammer.

pí an ó gráph, s. [Eng. *piano*; -*graph*.]

Music: A machine which, on being attached to a pianoforte, inscribes what is played.

pí ar hæ mi a, s. [Gr. *παρ* (*pára*) = fat, and *αἷμα* (*háima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Fatty blood.

Pi ar-ist, s. [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The regular clerks of the *S. de Pie* (religious schools), founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasancius, towards the end of the sixteenth century, for the work of secondary education. They were sanctioned by Paul V., in 1617, as a congregation with simple vows, and became a religious order in 1621, under Gregory XV.

The Piarists appear to have never entered France or Great Britain, or any country outside the limits of Europe. — *Adler & Arnold, Cath. Dict., v. 601.*

pí as sa ba, pí as sa va, pí aq a ba, s. [Port. *piçaba*.] A stout woolly fibre obtained from the stalk of *Albida fufifera*, a native of Bahna, &c.

* *Pira piçaba*: A finer fibre, obtained from the stem of *Leopoldium Pissaba*.

pí as tèt, pí as tre (tre as tèt), s. [Fr. *piastre*, from Ital. *pietra* = a plate or leaf of metal; Sp. *piastro*.] The word is a variant of *piastre* (q.v.).

Numis.: A coin of various values. The gold piastre of Turkey = 216*l.*; the silver piastre = 214*l.*; the Egyptian piastre = 245*l.*; the Spanish piastre is synonymous with the dollar or duro = about 4*s.* The old Bahian piastre was equivalent to about 5*s.* 7*d.*

* **pí a tion, s.** [Lat. *piatō*, from *piatō*, pa. par. of *pio* = to expiate (q.v.).] The act of making atonement; expiation.

pí au zite (au as ów), s. [After Piauz(e), Carniola, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A massive substance resembling asphalt; texture, slaty; colour, brn.ish-black; streak, light to amber-brown. Characterized by its high melting point, 315°. Occurs in a bed of lignite. Dana makes it a subspecies of his Asphaltum.

pí az za, s. [Ital. = a market-place, the broadway in a town, from Lat. *piatō* = a broadway, an open space, from Gr. *πιαζία* (*piatō*) = a broadway, prop. fem. sing. of *πιαρός* (*piatōs*) = flat, wide. *Piazza* and *plaza* are thus doublets.] A square open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades; popularly, but improperly, applied to a broadway under cover, or an arched or colonnaded walk, and even to a verandah.

* *He stepped from the low piazza into the darkness.* — *Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 186.

* **pí az zí an, a.** [Eng. *piazzo*(*o*); -*ina*.] Pertaining to a piazza or arcade.

* *Mulcher's colubus gleam in for piazza line.* — *Kraits: F. com.*

pib eorn, s. [Wel. *B.* *pipe-icorn*.]

Music: A wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end. (*B.ish.*)

pí bröch (ch guttural), s. [Gael. *piobair breich* = the art of playing on the bagpipe, piping, a tune on the bagpipe; *piobair* = a piper; *piob* = a pipe, a bagpipe.]

Music: A series of variations, or a sort of fantasia, played on a bagpipe, descriptive of some scene or of a poetic thought. The *piobrach* is the most characteristic form of national music, and can only be learnt by personal instruction, as the scale of the bagpipe contains sounds unrepresented by any notation.

* *Piobrach* is sometimes used figuratively for the bagpipe itself. (*Byron: Lochin-gair*)

pie. [Turk.]. A Turkish cloth measure varying from 18 to 28 inches.

pí ea, s. [Lat. *piea* = a magpie.] [Pie, s.]

* 1. An alphabetical catalogue of things and names in rolls and records.

2. *Eccl.*: The same as Pie (2), s., 11.

3. *Med.*: A vitiated appetite, which causes the person affected to crave for things unfit for food, as coal, chalk, &c. [Pier (1), s., 2.]

4. *Print.*: A name given to a size of type, 71 ems to the foot. It is the standard of measurement in printing.

This is Pica type.

5. *Ornith.*: A genus of Corvinae (in older classifications, of Corvinae), with nine species from the Palearctic region, Arctic America, and California. Bill entire, with cutting edges, furnished at the base with scateous feathers lying forward; tail very long, graduated. *Pica caucasi*, the Magpie, is British.

pí e a dor, s. [Sp., from *piea* = a pike or lance.] In Spanish bull-fights, a horseman, armed with a lance, with which he picks the bull, so as to madden and excite him for the combat, but without disabling or injuring him.

pí e a mār, s. [Lat. *pie*, genit. *pie(s)* = pitch, and *maris* = bitter.]

Chem.: An oily body, one of the products of the distillation of wood-tar, sp. gr. 1.10. It is unctuous to the touch, has a burning taste, and boils at 270°. With alkalis it forms crystallizable compounds.

pí e a nin ný, s. [PIERANINSKY.]

pí e ard, s. [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (Fl.): A sect of Adamites (q.v.), founded by Picard, a native of Flanders, who were exterminated by Zisca, the Hussite leader.

* **pí e a rēscue' (que as k), a.** [Fr., from Sp. *picarona* = a picaroon (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or treating of, rogues or robbers; specif., applied to books dealing with the fortunes of rogues or adventurers, such as *Gil Blas*.

pí ear i æ, s. pl. [Lat. *pie(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. ad]. suff. -*aræ*.]

Ornith.: Picarian Birds; an order of Carinate, including the Scansores and Fissirostres of older authors. They vary much in outward form, but nearly all possess one common osteological character — a double notch in the hinder margin of the sternum. Some authors divide the order into Zygodactyle and Fissirostres, calling the former Scansorial, and the latter Fissirostral, or Gressorial, Picaria, and including the Parrots, now often treated as a separate group, under Zygodactyle. [PSITTACI.]

pí ear i an, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *picari(e)*; Eng. ad]. suff. -*an*.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to the order Picaria (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the order Picaria.

picarian birds, s. pl. [PICARIA.]

pí e a roón, s. [Sp. *picarona*, *picarona*.]

1. A rogue, a cheat, a sharper, an adventurer; one who lives by his wits.

2. A robber; espec. a pirate, a corsair.

* *Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of picarons.* — *Temple: Masdollar.*

pí e a yūnc', s. [From the language of the Caribs.]

1. The name of a Spanish half real in Florida, Louisiana, &c.

2. A small American coin of the value of 6*¢* cents.

pí e a yūn' ish, a. [Eng. *picayune*(*o*); -*ish*.] Petty, paltry, small, mean. (*Am. c.*)

pí e ca dil, pí e ca dil' lý, pí e kar dil, pí e ca dell, pí e ca dill, pí e ca del, pí e ka dil, pí e a dill, s. [Fr. *picardille*, *picardille*, from Sp. *picudo* (pa. par. of *picar* = to peck, to pierce), with dimin. suff. -*illo*; *piea* = a pike, a lance.]

1. A high collar, or a kind of ruff, formerly worn, the precise character of which is not exactly known. According to Blount, it was

"the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing, also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

* *"With great cut-work bands and picardillies" — Wilson: Life of James I.*

* The street in London known as *Piccadilly* is said to take its name from an ordinary so-called near St. James, built by one Huggins, a tailor, who made most of his money by picardillies. (*Blount: Glossographia* (1681), p. 495.)

* 2. The name of a game.

* *"To loose it at picardilly." — Flecknoe's Epigrams*

pí e e age, pí e aq' aq, s. [Low. Lat. *picconium*, from Fr. *picquer* = to pick.] [Pick, s.] Money paid at fans for breaking ground for booths. (*DeFoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, iii. 188.)

pí e ca líl' lí, s. [Native name.] An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

pí e eó, s. [See the compound.]

picco pipe, s.

Music: A small pipe, having two ventages, above and one below. It is blown by means of a mouth-piece like a *flûte a bec* or whistle; and in playing, the little finger is used for varying the pitch by being inserted in the end. The player, *Picco*, after whom it was named, produced a compass of three octaves from this primitive instrument.

pí e eó ló, s. [Ital. = small.]

Music:

1. A small flute, having the same compass as the ordinary orchestral flute, but its sounds are one octave higher than the notes as they are written. Called also an octave-flute.

2. An organ stop of two feet length, the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. A small upright piano, about three feet and a half high. Used for certain brilliant effects.

pí e e, s. [Hind. *paisa*.] A small East Indian coin, value about $\frac{1}{4}$ sterling. It is the fourth part of an anna.

pí e e a, s. [Lat. = the Norway spruce.]

Bot.: A subgenus of Abies, sometimes made a genus of Coniferae. The cones are erect and cylindrical, with thin scales. *Abies Picca*, or *Picea pectinata*, is the Silver-fir; the twigs and leaves of *P. Webbiana* are used for fodder in the Punjab.

pí e eouš (e as sh), a. [Lat. *picceus*, from *pie*, genit. *pieis* = pitch.] Of or pertaining to pitch; resembling pitch.

pí e i ç' a gó, s. [Sp. American.]

Zool.: *Chlamyphorus truncatus*, an edentate animal about six inches long, the whole body covered with hair and protected by a shell, loose except at the point of attachment, which is in the back, near the spine. Found in Bolivia.

pí e iy, s. [Sp. American.]

Zool.: An armadillo, *Dasypus minutus*. Found in sandy dunes and other dry places on the coast of Chili.

pí e ó line, s. [Fr. Named from an Italian, Picholin, who first discovered the art of pickling olives.] A kind of olive, the finest of the prepared fruits.

pí e u ric, a. [Eng., &c. *picurim*(*m*); -*ic*.] Derived from pichurim beans.

pí e uric acid, s. [LAURIC-ACID.]

pí e u rim, s. [Native South American name.] (See compounds.)

pí e urim bean, s.

Bot. & Conif. (*Pl.*): The cotyledons of *Nectandra Pichurim*, one of the Lauraceae. They have the flavour of nutmegs of inferior quality.

pí e urim camphor, s.

Chem.: According to Bonastre, pichurim oil is resolved by cold alcohol into a strong-smelling eleoptene and a nearly odorless camphor, which separates in white-shining micaceous laminae. (*Haffs*.)

pí e urim oil, s.

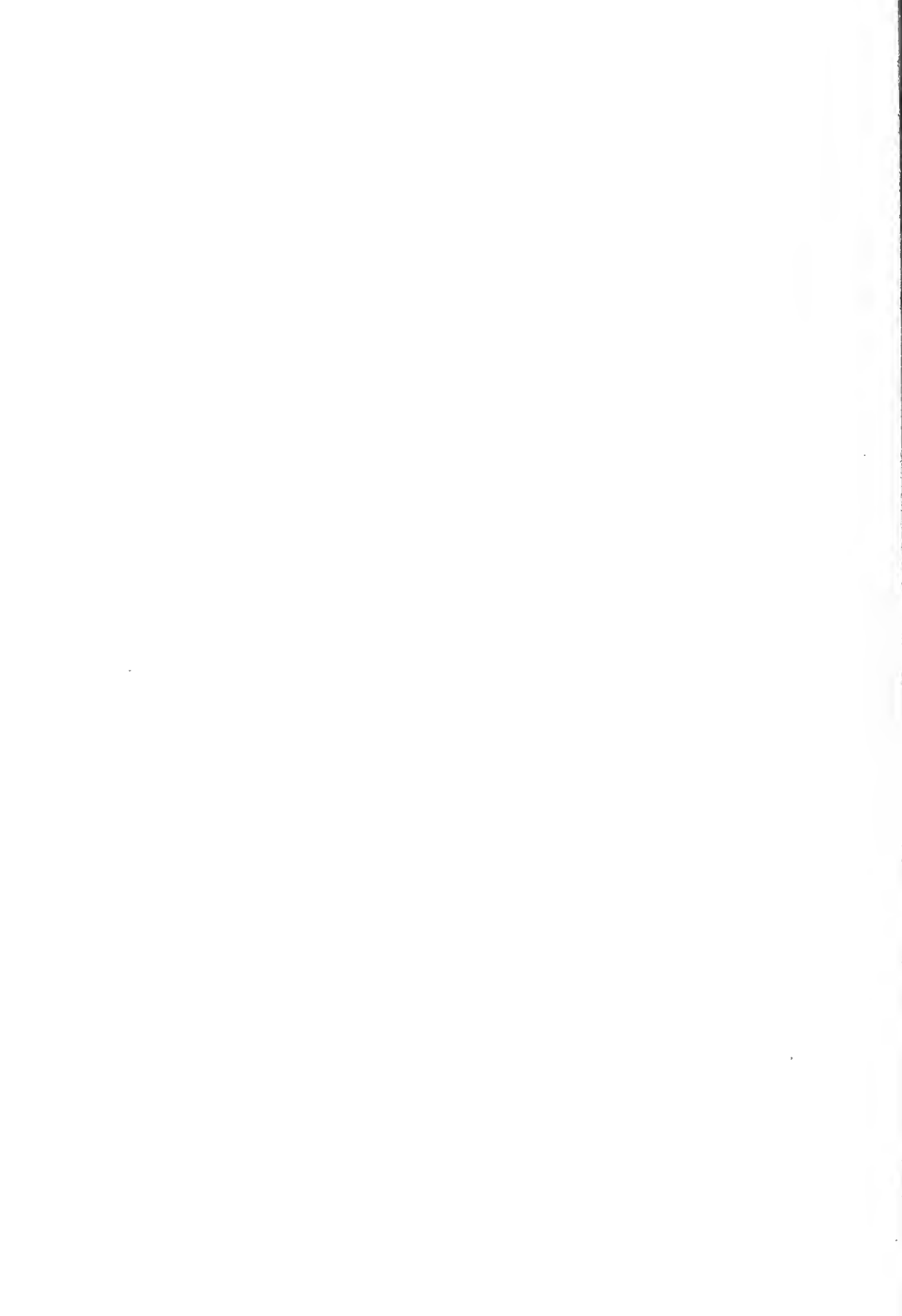
Chem.: A yellowish-green oil, having the

fate, fát, fare, amidst, whát, fáll, fathér: wē, wēt, here, camēl, hēr, thérce: píne, píe, síre, sír, maríne; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wēlf, work, whó, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, únite, cūr, rúle, fūll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



PICIDÆ

1. *Campylorhynchus niger* (Mexican Horned Woodpecker) 2. *Melanerpes formicivorus* (Yellow-bellied Woodpecker) 3. *Geopelia striata* (Dwarf Woodpecker) 4. *Geopelia striata* (Dwarf Woodpecker) 5. *Geopelia striata* (Dwarf Woodpecker) 6. *Thalassidroma* (a three-toed species of Woodpecker).



odour of sassafras, obtained by the distillation with water of pichurum leaves. It is soluble in absolute alcohol, and in ether. By repeated fractional distillation it may be resolved into a number of oils having boiling points varying from 150° to 260°.

piçh u-rô stê-âr ic, *n.* [Eng. *pichurum*]; *a connect., and, stearic.*] Containing pichuric and stearic acids.

pichurostearic acid, *s.* [LATINIC-VERB.]

pi-ç-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pic*(ns); Lat. fem. *pl.* adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith. : Woodpeckers; a family of Zygoclaetyla Picarian birds, with, according to Wallace, thirty genera and 320 species, almost universally distributed, being only absent from the Australian region beyond Celebes and Flores. Bill more or less straight; toes in pairs. They are insectivorous; the tongue is extensible, barbed at the point, and covered with a viscid solution to assist them in catching their prey. Tail-feathers hard and stiff, terminating in points, enabling the bird to run up the trunks of trees with facility.

pick (1) * **pieke**, * **pik en**, * **pik ken**, **pyk-en**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *piccan* = to pick, to use a pike (q.v.); Ital. *picca* = to pick, to prick; Dut. *pijken* = to pick; Ger. *pieken* = to pick, to peck, all from *pr.* *picuim* = to pick, to pluck, to nibble; Gael. *piuc* = to pick, to nibble; Wel. *piço* = to pick, to peck, to choose; Corn. *piya* = to pick, to sting, all ultimately from the subst. which appears in Eng. as *peak* and *pike* (q.v.). *Peck* (v.) and *pitch* (2) (v.) are doublets of *pick*; Fr. *piquer*; Sp. & Port. *picar*; Ital. *picare*.]

A. Transitive :

- 1. To strike or pick at with something pointed; to act upon with a pointed instrument; to peck at, as a bird with its beak. "Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep."—*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- 2. To open, originally by means of a pointed instrument. "Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast. Yet love breaks through, and picks them all at last."—*Shakesp.*; *Venus & Adonis*, 576.
- 3. To clean by removing that which adheres with the teeth, fingers, claws, or any instrument.

"He picks clean teeth, and busy as he seems With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet."—*Cowper's Task*, ii. 627.

* 4. To fix.

"A squire that is *pickt* into the earth"—*Mantuanella Travels*, p. 183.

5. To pluck, to gather, as flowers, fruit, &c. "All the little green berries may be *pickt* from the fruit trees."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1880, p. 355.

6. To choose; to select from a number or quantity; to cull.

7. To gather from various sources; to collect together; to get hold of or acquire here and there (generally with *up*): as, *To pick up information*.

8. To select; to take with care.

"*Picking* their way along the muddy road."—*Barroughs' Popcorn*, p. 47.

9. To take in theft; to steal the contents of; as, *To pick a pocket*.

10. To play, as a banjo or guitar. (*Amer.*)

B. Intransitive :

1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble, to peck. "Why standst thou *picking* I is thy palate sore?"—*Dryden*.

2. To do anything nicely, slowly, or busily, or by attending to small things.

3. To choose, to make a choice, to select; as, *You can pick and choose, as you like*.

4. To pilfer; to steal.

"To keep my hands from *picking* and stealing."—*Church Catechism*.

¶ 1. *To pick acquaintance*: To make acquaintance; to make friends.

2. *To pick a quarrel*: To quarrel intentionally with a person; to find occasion for quarrelling.

"Some peevish *quarrel* straight he strives to *pick*."—*Dryden's Persius*, sat. iii.

* 3. *To pick a thank, to pick thanks*: To act so civilly, or with mean and servile obsequiousness, for the purpose of gaining favour. "By slavish *thank* or by *picking* thanks."—*Walter's Britain's Remembrance*.

4. *To pick a bone with one*: [BONE, *s.*, A. 3. (2).]

5. *To pick a hole in one's coat*: [COAT (1), *s.*, ¶].

6. *To pick oakum*: To make oakum by unpicking or unwinding old ropes.

7. *To pick in*:

Paint.: To correct any unevenness in a picture by using a small pencil.

8. *To pick off*:

(1) To separate by the fingers or a sharp instrument; to detach by a sharp, sudden movement.

(2) To aim at and kill or wound—as, *Sharpshooters pick off an enemy*.

* 9. *To pick one's teeth*: To beat, to thrash, to drub.

"I faith, Barber, I will *pick your teeth* straight!"—*Whetstone's Promos & Cassandra*, v. 5.

* 10. *To pick up one's crumbs*: To recover health; to improve in health.

"I have passed the brunt of it, and am *recovering*, and *picking up my crumbs* again."—*Bowdell's Letters*, p. 65.

11. *To pick out*:

(1) To draw out with anything pointed; to peck out. "The eye that *picketh* at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out."—*Proverbs* xxx. 17.

(2) To select from a number or quantity.

(3) To make or variegate, as a dirk back-ground, with figures or lines of a bright colour.

12. *To pick to pieces*: To find fault with.

13. *To pick up*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To take up with the fingers or otherwise.

(b) To take or gather here and there.

(c) To obtain by repeated efforts: as, *To pick up a living*.

(d) To put in order—as, *To pick up a room*.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To recover one's health; to improve in health.

(b) To get one's things ready for a journey. (*Amer.*) "As the rain had abated I *picked up* and continued my journey."—*Harrington's P-paction*, p. 42.

pick-me-up, *s.* Anything taken to restore the tone of the system after excessive drinking. (*Colloq.*)

* **pick** (2), * **pycke**, * **picche**, *v.t.* [The older form of *pick*, v. (q.v.).] To throw; to juggle. "As high as I could *pick* my lance."—*Shakesp.*; *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

pick (1), *s.* [Fr. *pic* = a pickaxe (q.v.).] [PIKE, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. A tool with a bent iron head, which has a point at each end and an eye in the middle, through which the handle is inserted perpendicularly. It is the tool of the quarryman, road-maker, and excavator.

* 2. A toothpick, or perhaps a fork.

"Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*."—*Bacon & Flet.*; *John Thomas*, v. 2.

* 3. A pike, a spike; the sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

"Take down my buckler And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on't."—*Boswell & Flet.*; *Cupid's Geomery*, iv. 1.

* 4. A diamond at cards; according to others, a spade.

* 5. A pip on a card. [PIP, *s.*]

"Those *picks* or diamonds in this card."—*Herbeck's Hesperides*, p. 177.

6. Choice, selection; power or right of selection. "France and Russia have the *pick* of our stables."—*Lytton. What will he do with it?* bk. vi., ch. vii.

7. That which would be picked or chosen first; the best. "He was considered the *pick* of the two year-olds."—*Indy Telegraph*, Oct. 29, 1885.

II. Technically :

1. *Cloth-making*: A thread; the relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch. (*Amer.*)

2. *Masonry*: A sharp hammer used in dressing millstones.

3. *Paint.*: That which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil.

4. *Print.*: Foul matter and hardened ink collecting on type; also little drops of metal on stereotype plates.

5. *Weaving*: The blow which drives the

shuttle. The rate of a loom is estimated at so many picks a minute.

* (1) *A pick of land*: A narrow strip of land running into a corner.

(2) *The pick of the basket*: The very best; the pick.

"It cannot be pretended that we have there far on cooked in obtaining the *pick of the basket*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 26, 1885.

pick hammer, *s.* A hammer with a pointed peen, used in cobbling.

pick maw, *s.* The black-headed gull, *Larus rabularius*. (*Swedch.*)

"The very *pickmaw* and white breast-outby yonder."—*Scott. Brev. of Linnæus's*, ch. xxx.

pick up, pick up dinner, *s.* A dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals; a make-up dinner. (*Amer.*)

pick wick, *s.* A pointed instrument for picking up the work of a lamp.

* **pick** (2), *s.* [A.S. *pic*.] Pitch, tar.

pick-a-häck, * **pick a päck**, * **pick-päck**, * **pick-back**, *adv. & s.* [A redupl. of *pick*.]

A. As adv.: On the back or shoulders, like a pack.

B. As subst.: A ride on the back or shoulders.

* **pick-ägc** (*ägc* as *ig*), *s.* [PICAGE.]

pick-ä nin ny, **pic-ä nin ny**, *s.* [Sp. *pequeno niño* = little infant; A negro or mulatto infant, a child. "The plucky negroes and their *pequeno* ones."—*Hood's Black Job*.]

pick-ä päck, *adv.* [PICABACK.]

pick-äxe, * **pick ax**, * **pick eyes**, * **pick-oys**, * **pick ois**, * **pick-oys**, * **pykke axe**, * **pyk eys**, *s.* [A popular corrupt, of O. I. *piois*, *piois*, *piois*, from *piquer* = to prick, pierce, or thrust into, from *pic* = a pickaxe, a pick, from Bret. *pic* = a pick; Welsh *pic* = a point; Irish & Gael. *picéid* = a pickaxe.] [PEAK, PICK, PIKE.] An implement resembling a pick, except that one end of the head is broad and sharp, so as to cut.

* **pick-bäck**, *adv. & s.* [PICABACK.]

pickéd, * **pickéd**, *pt. par. & a.* [PICK, *v.*]

A. As pt. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

* 1. Pointed, sharp, sharpened to a point. "Let the stake be made *pickéd* at the top, that the joy may not settle on it."—*Martiner's Husbandry*.

2. Selected, chosen, choice. "The youth was attended by a *pickéd* body-guard."—*Meredith's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. Smart, spruce. "Tis such a *pickét* fellow, not a hair About his whole bulk, but it stands in print."—*Chapman's All Fools*, v. 1.

* 4. Affected, nice, particular, dainty. "The age is grown so *pickéd*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heels of our courtier, he galls his knee."—*Shakesp.*; *Hamlet*, v. 1.

pickéd dog-fish, *s.*

Ichthys: *Acanthias vulgaris*, the smallest and most abundant of the British sharks. Length eighteen inches to two feet. Called in Kent and Sussex the Bone-dog; in Cornwall the Skittle-dog, and in Orkney the Hoe.

pické de vant, * **picke de vaunt**, *s.* [Eng. *pickel*, and Fr. *de vant* = in front.] A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle under the chin.

"You have many toys with such *Pickede vanta*, I am sure."—*Fanning of a Shreeve*, p. 124.

* **pick-éd lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pickel*; *ly*] Smartly, spruce, finely. "People *pickel* and *pickel*ly arrayed."—*Ever's* *Indruct of a Christian Woman*, bk. 1, ch. xvi.

pick éd nêss, *s.* [Eng. *pickel*; *nêss*.]

1. The state of being pointed or sharp at the end; pointedness.

2. Smartness, spruceeness, fineness, daintiness, foppishness. "Too much *pickédness* is not mainly."—*Edw. Jones's Introspectives*.

* **pick cör**, * **pick car**, * **pi quercr**, *v.t. & n.* [Ital. *piccare*; Fr. *puer* = to plunder, orig. = to steal cattle, from Lat. *pecus*, genit. *pecoris* = cattle.] [PICAROUS.]

böil, **höy**; **pöüt**, **jöwl**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şün**: -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**eious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **şhüs**. -**ble**, -**dic**, &c. = **bçl**, **dçl**

A. To plumb, to pillage.

B. To plunder.

1. To pillage; to plunder; to maraud.

"To plunder and to pillage" — *London Field*. — *London's bk. III.*

2. To skimish.

"The Scotch horse *pickering* a while close by." — *Tullie, Surge of Orkney, p. 5.*

***pick oer er,** *v.* [Eng. *pick*; *er*.] A marauder, a plunderer, a robber.

pick er, *v.* [Eng. *pick*, *v.*; *er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which picks or peeks; a pick, a pickaxe.

"With an iron *pick* clear away all the earth out of the hills." — *Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.*

2. One who or that which picks, culls, or gathers. (Frequently in composition, as *hup-pickers*, a cotton-picker.)

3. One who picks or chooses.

4. One who picks or steals.

"If he be a *picker* or cut-purse, as there be very many." — *Wright's Voyages, I. 21.*

II. Technically:

1. *Cloth*: A machine or an implement for birling cloth.

2. *Cotton-manuf.*: A cotton-cleaner.

3. *Foundry*: A light steel rod, with a very sharp point, used for picking out small, light patterns from the sand.

4. *Mudge*: An instrument for dislodging a stone from the crease between the frog and the sole of a horse's foot, or between the heel of the shoe and the frog.

5. *Ordn.*: A pruning-wire for clearing the vent.

6. *Print*: A person whose duty it is to repair electro and stereo plates.

7. *Weaving*: The upper or striking portion of a picker-staff which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. Raw-hide is frequently used.

picker-motion, s.

Weaving: The system of parts involved in impelling the shuttle through the shed. [PICKER, II. 7.]

picker-staff, s.

Weaving: The bar which imparts motion to the shuttle.

pick-cr-él, s. (Formed from *pike*, with double dimin. suff. *-er, -el*, as *cockrel*, from *cock*.) A small pike, a young pike. Also applied to several species of Esox.

"Bet is, quod he, 'a pike then a *pickrel*.'" — *Chaucer, C. T., 929.*

pickler-weed, s.

Botany:

1. Pond-weed. [POTAMOGETON.]

"The line or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred from by generation, and some sort as of a weed called *pickler-weed*, unless Gesner be mistaken." — *Wilson's Angler.*

2. The genus *Pontederia* (L.V.).

pick-ér-idge, v. [Prob. from *pick* and *ridge*.] A tumour on the back of cattle, a woull.

pick-ér-íng-íte, s. [After Mr. John Pickering; suff. *-ite* (M.A.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in masses of long fibres or acicular crystallizations. Monocline (?). Hardness, 1; lustre, silky; colour, white; taste, bitter to astringent. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 37.3; alumina, 12.0; magnesia, 4.6; water, 46.1 = 100, corresponding with the formula, MgO.S₂O₃ + Al₂O₃.3SO₃ + 2H₂O. Found near Iquique, Peru.

***pic-kér-oon, s.** [PICAROON.]

***pick-er-yí, s.** [Eng. *pick*; *er-yí*.]

1. A thief, a thieving, the stealing of trifies.

"Here are forty brudies and *pickeries* done about this town more in any one day." — *Scripps, Fleetwood in Ellis Orr's Letters, ser. v. vol. III., p. 59.*

"It is possible *pickery* here may be for *bickery* = bickering.

2. A place where cotton is picked. (*Amer.*)

pick-ét, *piquet, s. [Fr. *piquet*, dimin. of *pie* = a pichon; Sp. *piquete*; Ital. *piechetto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stake to which a horse is tethered.

2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale of a fence.

"The measy boards and *pickets* have long since lent their essence to nourish the growth of weeds." — *Harper's Monthly, May, 1854, p. 262.*

3. Two or more men, belonging to a trades-union, set to watch, intimidate, or annoy, the men working in a shop not belonging to the union.

"The strikers have posted *pickets* at all stations." — *Evening Standard, Dec. 12, 1885.*

"4. A game at cards. [PIQUET.]

"5. A form of punishment consisting in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

II. Technically:

1. *Fortification*:

(1) A stake with a sharpened end, used in laying off ground for fortifications.

(2) A stake sharpened at both ends; one driven into the ground and the other acting as an obstacle to the advance of the enemy.

2. *Military*:

(1) A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy; an outlying-picket.

(2) A body or detachment of troops kept fully equipped and ready in a camp for immediate service in case of alarm or of the appearance of an enemy; an inlying-picket.

(3) A guard or detachment of men sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

3. *Surveying*:

(1) A staff used with a surveying chain by the leader and follower, being passed through the end rings.

(2) A marking stake to indicate positions or stations.

picket-clamp, s. A device to hold pieces while being dressed to shape.

picket-fence, s. A fence made of pickets or pales.

picket-guard, s. A guard or detachment of men always in readiness in case of alarm.

picket-pin, s.

Manege: An iron pin about fourteen inches long, used for picking horses.

picket-pointer, s. A machine for dressing the heads of fence-pickets or pales.

pick-ét, v.t. [PICKET, s.]

1. To fortify or protect with pickets or pointed stakes.

"The old *picketed* and bastioned forts are disappearing." — *Evening Standard, Nov. 4, 1885.*

2. To inclose or fence in with narrow-pointed boards or pales.

3. To fasten or tether to a picket or stake.

4. To post or set a watch on, as on workmen. [PICKET, s., I. 3.]

"They *picketed* the men coming to and going from Mr. K's shops." — *Daily Telegraph, Oct. 21, 1885.*

"5. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

***pick-é-tê, s.** [PIQUETE.]

***pick-fault, *picke-fault, s.** [Eng. *pick*, and *fault*.] One who is ready to find fault; a censorious person.

"Believe and correct *pickfaulters*." — *Vines, Instruction of a Christian Worker, bk. III., ch. vi.*

pick-íng, pp. part., v., & s. [PICK, v.]

A. As pr. part.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Pecking.

2. Choosing, selecting, gathering.

"3. Sought out industriously; far-fetched. (*Shakesp.*; 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.)

"4. Nice, leisurely.

"He was too warm on *pickings* work to dwell." — *Tryple, Abandon and Ichtophel, li. 418.*

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of pecking or breaking with a pick or other sharp instrument.

2. The act of choosing, selecting, gathering, &c.

"Get rid of those who persist in endless *pickings* as soon as possible." — *Scribner's Magazine, April, 1880, p. 34.*

3. That which is picked up or gleaned. (Used in both senses of the best or *pick* of anything, and the refuse of anything.)

4. Perquisites. (Generally used of something not too honestly obtained.)

"Lawyer Jerryon had his *pickings* out of the estate." — *George Eliot, Felix Holt, (Introd.)*

"5. (*Pr.*): Pulverized oyster-shells, used for making walks.

6. A hard-burned brick.

II. Technically:

1. *Cloth Manuf.*: One of the finishing processes of cloth. It is subjected to a strong light, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Spots which have escaped the action of the dye are touched with dye by a camel's-hair brush.

2. *Fibre*: A process in which devilled wool is examined for foreign matters and impurities.

3. *M-tall*: Rough sorting of ore.

pickíng-pcg, s.

Weaving: The piece which strikes the shuttle and drives it through the shed.

pickíng-stick, s.

Weaving: The picker-staff for driving the shuttle of a power-loom.

pic-kle (1), *plik-il, *pyk-yí, s. [Dut. *pekel* = pickle, brine; Low Ger. *pekel*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A solution of salt and water in which fish, flesh, vegetables, &c., are preserved; brine.

"Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in *pickle*." — *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

(2) Vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved.

(3) Vegetable or other substances preserved in pickle.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A position of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable or embarrassing position; a plight, a fix.

"How cam't thou in this *pickel*?" — *Shakesp., Tempest, v. 1.*

(2) A troublesome child. (*Colloq.*)

II. Founding:

1. A bath of dilute sulphuric acid to remove the sand and impurities from the surface.

2. The pickle for brass castings previous to lacquering is dilute nitric acid.

"3. To have a rod in *pickle* for any one: To have a beating or scolding in reserve for one.

pickle-herring, s.

1. *Lit.*: A pickled herring.

2. *Fig.*: A merry-andrew, a buffoon, a jaunty. (*Cf. Addison; Spectator, No. 47.*)

"The first [competitor] was a ploughman. The *pickle-herring*, however, found the way to shake him." — *Addison; Spectator, No. 178.*

pic-kle (2), s. [A dimin. of *pick*; as much as a bird would pick up at once.] A small quantity of anything; a grain. (*Scotch.*)

"But what's the use o' looking see glutin and glutin about a *pickle bunnet*?" — *Scott; Antiquary, ch. ix.*

pic-kle (3), s. [PICKLE.]

pic-kle (1), v.t. & i. [PICKLE (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To preserve in pickle or brine; to treat with pickle; to soak in brine.

"They use to *pickle* them with vinegar and salt." — *Buckley's Voyages, li. 110.*

"2. To imbue thoroughly with any quality.

3. To subject to the action of chemicals in the process of manufacture. (PICKLE (1), s., II.)

4. To give an antique appearance to; to prepare and make up an imitation and sell it as genuine. (Said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.)

B. Intrans.: To preserve vegetable or other substances by pickling.

***pic-kle (2), v.t. & i.** (Eng. *pick*, v.; frequent. suff. *-le*.)

A. Trans.: To pick frequently.

"His teeth he *pickles*." — *Sylvester*

B. Intrans.: To eat merrily or squaciously.

"3. To *pickle* in one's ain *pick-neuk*: To supply one's self from one's own means. (*Scotch.*)

"*Pickle* in your ain *pick-neuk*." — *Scott; Rob Roy, ch. XXXII.*

pic-kled (le as el), pp. part. & a. [PICKLE, s.]

A. As pr. part.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Preserved in pickle or brine.

fâte, fát, farc, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pinc, pit, sirc, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; cy = â; qu = kw.

* 2. *Fig.*: Thoroughly imbued with bad qualities; roguish.

"A pickled dog—shall never forget him"—*Farragut: Recreating Officer*.

pick-lock, * **pick-löcke**, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, *v.*, and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which a lock is opened or picked without the key.

"We have found upon him, sir, a strange picklock"—*Shakesp. Measure for Measure*, II, 2.

2. A person who picks or opens locks: a thief.

"He was a picklock, and a false varlet"—*Wilson: Act of Rivalry*, fol. 111.

* 3. Any means of obtaining admission on entrance.

"An office key: a picklock to a place"—*Coeper: Expatriation*, 372.

* **pick-nick**, *s.* [PICNIC.]

* **pick ois**, **pick oys**, *s.* [PICK AXE.]

* **pick-pén-ny**, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *penny*.] A miser, a skinflint, a sharper.

"Sending out and dispersing these birds of his to be his hungry pickpenies throughout . . . the empire"—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. III, ch. ix. § 7.

pick-pök kët, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *picklet*.] One who picks pockets; one who steals from the pockets of others.

"That halfguilty affectation of indifference with which the pick-pocket walks past the policeman"—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

* **pick-pök-kët-ışm**, *s.* [Eng. *pick-pocket*, and *ışm*.] The act or practice of picking pockets.

"Subject to the charge of pickpocketism"—*E. J. Fox: Marjandut*, cxxxviii.

* **pick-pürse**, **pycke purse**, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *pick*, and *purse*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Oral Lang.*: One who steals the purse, or from the purse, of another.

"At hand, quoth pickpurse."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, II, 1.

2. *Bot.*: *Capsella Bursa-Pastoris*.

B. *As adj.*: Mercenary, fraudulent.

"That pickpurse authority must be borne with all."—*Ep. Gardner: Of True Obedience*, fol. 37.

* **pick-quar-rel**, * **pycke-quar-rel**, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *quarrel*.] One ready to pick quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

"All his life a pyckequarrel and a cruel and unrighteous bloushinder."—*Tyndal: Works*, p. 343.

* **pick-thänk**, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *pick*, and *thank*.]

A. *As subst.*: An officious person who does what he is not asked to do for the sake of carrying favour; a flatterer, a toady.

"Smiling pickthanks, and base newsmongers."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, III, 2.

B. *As adj.*: Flattering, toadying, officious, cringing.

"Base pickthank flattery."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, II.

pick-tooth, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *tooth*.]

* 1. *Oral Lang.*: An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth; a toothpick.

"He gave him his case of pickteeth."—*Sp. of St. Asaph*, in *Four Centuries of English Letters*, p. 116.

2. *Bot.*: *Anni V. usnago*.

Pick-wick, *s.* [From the chief character in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.] A small, cheap cigar.

Pick-wick-i-an, *a.* & *s.* [PICKWICK.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Mr. Pickwick, the hero of the *Pickwick Papers*. Used espec. in the phrase, a *Pickwickian sense*, that is, a merely technical, parliamentary, or constructive sense.

"He had used the word in its *Pickwickian* sense."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. I.

B. *As subst.*: A member of the Pickwick Club.

"That honourable *Pickwickian* whose voice he had just heard."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. I.

pic-le (le as el), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps a form of *pinde* (q.v.).] A small piece of land enclosed with a hedge; an inclosure, a close. . Written also *picke* and *pihtel*.

pic-nic, * **pique-nique**, * **pick-nick**, *s.* & *a.* [Etyim. doubtful; the first element is prob. *pick*, *v.* = to eat.]

A. *As subst.*: Originally an entertainment to which each guest contributed his share; now a pleasure party the members of which carry with them provisions on an excursion into the country, &c.

"A most delightful water picnic."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 3, 1885.

B. *As adj.*: Engaged in a picnic; used at or for a picnic: as, a *picnic party*.

picnic-biscuits, *s. pl.* A kind of small sweet biscuit.

pic-nic, *v. i.* [PICNIC, *s.*] To attend or go to a picnic; to have a picnic.

pic-nic-ër, **pick-nick-ër**, *v.* [Eng. *picnic*; -*er*.] One who goes on or joins in a picnic.

"Astomish the other picknickers by laughing rather wildly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

pi-co, *s.* [Sp.] A peak; the top of a mountain.

pic-ô-line, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *picra* = made of pitch; *o(lean)* = oil, and suff. -*ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: C_8H_7N . A volatile base, isomeric with aniline, discovered in 1846 by Anderson in coal-naphtha and in bone-oil, and readily obtained by the dry distillation of acrolein-ammonia. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, which does not freeze at 0, sp. gr. 761 at 0, is miscible with water, and boils at 135°. The salts of picoline are crystalline, very soluble, and readily decomposed by fixed alkalis, with separation of the base.

pic-öt, *s.* [Fr.] A little loop or lob used to ornament needle-made laces of all kinds, and often introduced into embroidery.

pi-cö-tah, *s.* [Hind.] A kind of sweep used in India to raise water for irrigation, the beam having a stepped foot-way, along which the operator walks to oscillate the beam.

pic-ô-teë, *s.* [Fr. *picole* = pricked, marked.]

Bot.: A hardy garden variety of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. It is smaller than the Carnation. The margins of the petals are serrated; the colours principally yellow and white spotted.

pic-ô-tite, *s.* [After Picot de Lapeyrouse, who first described it; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Spinel (q.v.), containing over 7 per cent. of sesquioxide of chromium. Sp. gr. 4.08; colour, black; lustre, brilliant. Represented by the formula, $(MgOFeO)Al_2O_3.Fe_2O_3.Cr_2O_3$. Occurs in minute crystals and grains disseminated in Lherzolite (q.v.).

pic-quët (qu as k), *s.* [PIQUET.]

pic-ra, *s.* [Lat. = a medicine made of aloes; Gr. *πικρα* (*pickra*) = an antilote, from *πικρός* (*pickros*) = sharp, bitter, pungent.]

Med.: An official powder, containing four parts of aloes and one of caustic. Used in Europe as an electuary, and in America as a cathartic.

pi-cræ-nä, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πικραινα* (*pickraino*) = to make sharp, or bitter.]

Bot.: A genus of Sumarubiaceæ, tribe Ailanthæ. *Picroena cælesta* is a tree fifty or sixty feet high, with unequally pinnate leaves, common in Jamaica. It furnishes Jamaica quassia and the quassia chips of commerce. [QUASSIA.]

pi-cräm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *picric*; *am(onia)*, and suff. -*ic*.] Derived from or containing picric acid and ammonia.

picramic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_5N_3O_5 = C_6H_3(NH_2)(NO_2)_2O$. Dinitro-picramic acid. Produced by passing sulphydric gas through a saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid neutralised with ammonia, and decomposing the ammonium-picramate with acetic acid. It crystallizes in beautiful red needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 165°, and solidifies to a crystalline mass on cooling. It unites readily with bases, forming salts which are mostly crystalline.

pic-ra-mide, *s.* [Eng. *picric*, and *amid*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_5(NO_2)_2NH_2$. Trinitraniline. Obtained by the action of ammonia on picryl-chloride. It forms dark green or violet crystals, which melt at 188°.

pic-ram-mö-ni-üm, *s.* [Eng. *picric*, and *ammonium*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_5N_3 = (C_6H_3)^{III}N_3$. A tri-ammonium, the iodide of which is obtained by the action of hydroiodic acid on picric acid. It deliquesces and becomes resinous on expo-

sure to light, is soluble in water and alcohol, and from the latter solution is precipitated in the resinous state by ether. Perammonium has not yet been isolated.

pi-cräm-ni a, *s.* [Gr. *πικρος* (*pickos*) = bitter, and *βασικός* (*thanasos*) = a shrub.]

Bot.: A large genus of Ailanthæ, natives of tropical America. Tall shrubs with unequally pinnate leaves and large racemes of red flowers. The bark of *Picramnia elæata*, a small Brazilian tree, is subacrid, and, according to Martius, is given as a substitute for cascarella. An infusion of *P. antabonensis* furnishes the major bitter of the West India negroes.

pic-ram-yl, *v.* [Eng. *picra*, and *amid*.]

Chem.: The name applied by Berzelius to stibicene or hydrate of stibyl. (Water.)

pic-ra-näl-çime, *s.* [Pref. *picro*, and Eng. *quarrel*.]

Med.: A variety of Anademe (q.v.) which yielded Bech (as a mean of two analyses) upwards of 10 per cent. of magnesia. Found in the rocks of Monte Catini, Tuscany.

pic-ra-nis-ic, *a.* [Eng. *picra*, and *anic*.] Derived from or containing picric and anisic acids.

picranisic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Cahou's name for picric acid.

pi-cräs-mä, *s.* [Gr. *πικρασιός* (*pickrasios*) = bitterness.]

Bot.: A genus of Simarubiaceæ, tribe Ailanthæ. *Picrosma quassoides*, formerly called *Nimæ quassoides*, a large scrambling shrub with small red drupes, is bitter and is used in the North of India as a febrifuge.

pic-rate, *s.* [Eng. *picra*; -*ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of picric acid.

pic-ric, *a.* [Eng. *picra*; -*ic*.] Having an intensely bitter taste.

picric acid, *s.* [CARBAZOIC-ACID.]

pic-rin, *s.* [Gr. *πικρός* (*pickros*) = bitter; -*in* (Chem).]

Chem.: A slightly bitter substance obtained by Radig from foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. It has a yellowish-brown colour, is crystalline, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

pic-ris, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πικρίς* (*pickris*) = succoty, endive.]

Bot.: A genus of Cichoraceæ, tribe Scorzonereæ. Involucere of many compact, upright, equal scales, with several small external linear ones. Receptacle naked. Pappus and the inner hairs feathery. Achenes transversely striate, with scarcely any beak. Species about twenty, from Europe and temperate parts of Asia. One, *Picris hieracoides*, is British. It is two or three feet high, has yellow flowers, appearing from July to September, and is found at road sides and in the corners of fields.

pic-rite, *s.* [Gr. *πικρός* (*pickros*) = bitter; suff. -*ite* (Min.); Ger. *pickrit*.]

Petrol.: A name given by Tschermak to a rock, consisting principally of olivine and augite, with sometimes hornblende, felspar, and magnetite. First found at Teschen, Silesia.

pic-rö, *pref.* [PICRIC.]

pic-rö-äl-lü-mö-gëne, *s.* [Pref. *picro*; Ital. *allumina*] = alumina, and Gr. *γεννᾶ* (*gennā*), base of *γεννᾶω* (*gennāō*) = to produce.]

Min.: A mineral approaching in composition to Pickeringite (q.v.). Crystallization monoclinic or triclinic; colour, white, sometimes tinted rose-red; streak, white; semitranslucent; taste, acid, bitter. Compos. sulphuric acid, 36.80; alumina, 9.18; magnesia, 7.36; water, 46.36 = 100, yielding the formula, $2MgSO_4 + [Al_2(S_2O_7)_2 + 28H_2O]$. Fuses in its water of crystallization. Occurs in stalaectitic forms, also as nodular masses with a fibrous radiating structure, with native sulphur, &c., in the Vigneria mine, Elba.

pic-rö-çy-än-ïo, *a.* [Pref. *picro*, and Eng. *cyanic*.] Derived from or containing picric and cyanic acids.

picrocyanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_5N_3O_6$. Isopyruvic acid, Picrocyanic acid. Unknown in the free state, but its potassium salt, $C_8H_4KN_3O_6$, is obtained by heating to 60 a mixture of two parts of

potassic cyanide and one part picric acid. It forms brownish-red scales of metallic green lustre, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot water and in alcohol. In the dry state it explodes violently when heated.

pic-ro-ē-ryth-rin, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Eng. *erythrin*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{16}O_6$. A bitter crystalline body produced, together with orsellinic acid, by the action of boiling water on erythrin. It is soluble in water and alcohol, sparingly in ether, and when boiled with lime water is converted into carbonic acid, orcin, and erythrite.

pic-ro-fū-ite, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-; Eng. *fluor*]; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, with a dull, greasy lustre. Two analyses yielded varying amounts of silica, with protoxide of iron, magnesia, lime, water, and fluorine. Found at Luopajoki, Finland. Dana suggests that it is probably a mixture.

pic-ro-gly-ēn, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-; Eng. *glycerine*], and suff. *-ion*.] [DULCIFICANS.]

pic-ro-lī-chēn-in, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Eng. *lichenin*.]

Chem.: A colourless, crystalline substance extracted from *Paribolaria unara* by alcohol. It is inodorous, very bitter, permanent in the air, sp. gr. 1.176, and melts at 100°; is insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, volatile oils, and carbon disulphide. The alcoholic solution has an acid reaction.

pic-ro-lite, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *picrolit*.]

Min.: A variety of Serpentine (q.v.), occurring in masses of columnar fibres, somewhat rigid, and not easily flexible. Colours various.

pic-ro-mēr-īde, *s.* [PICROMERITE.]

pic-ro-mēr-ite, **pic-ro-mēr-īde**, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Gr. *μερως* (*meros*) = a part, and suff. *-ite*, *-idē* (*Min.*); Ger. *picromerit*.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring as crystals and crystalline encrustations. Hardness, 2.5; colour, white. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 39.8; magnesia, 9.9; potash, 23.5; water, 26.8 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $K_2O \cdot 2MgO \cdot 2As_2O_5 \cdot 6H_2O$. Found in the crater of Vesuvius with other sublimed products after the eruption of 1855. Also occurs at the Staßfurt salt mine.

pic-ro-phar-māc-ō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Eng. *pharmacolite*.]

Min.: A mineral resembling Pharmacoelite (q.v.), from Riechelsdorf, Silesia. It contains, however, arsenic acid, 46.97; lime, 24.65; magnesia, 3.22; oxide of cobalt, 1.0; water, 23.98 = 98.82, thus yielding the formula, $(CaO \cdot MgO)_2 \cdot 2As_2O_5 \cdot 12H_2O$. It is probably, as Dana suggests, a mixture.

pic-ro-phyll, **pic-ro-phyll-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phallon*) = a leaf; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pterophyll*; Sp. *picrofla*.]

Min.: An altered pyroxene, found at Sala, Sweden.

pī-crō-rhiz-ā, *s.* [Gr. *πικρός* (*pikros*) = bitter, and *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceae, tribe Digitalaceae. The bitter roots of *Picrochloa kurroa*, a small plant with blue flowers, are used in India as a febrifuge and powerful tonic.

pic-rōs-minc, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-(o); Gr. *ὄσμη* (*osmē*) = smell, and suff. *-inc* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in cleavable or fibro-columnar masses. Hardness, 2.5 to 3; sp. gr. 2.66; lustre, cleavage faces pearly, elsewhere vitreous; colour, greenish-white, dark-green, gray; streak, white, when moistened gives out a bitter argillaceous smell. Compos.: silica, 55.1; magnesia, 36.7; water, 8.2 = 100; hence the formula, $Mg_2O \cdot Si_2O_5 \cdot 2H_2O$. Found associated with magnetite, near Pressnitz, Bohemia.

pic-rō-tā-nite, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-(o); prob. Eng. (*tin*) (*tin*), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Menaecanite (q.v.), which contains from 10 to 15 per cent. of magnesia, the formula being $(FeO \cdot MgO) \cdot TiO_2$.

Sp. gr. 4.293 to 4.313. Found at Warwick, New York.

pic-rō-tēph-rō-ite, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Eng. *tephrite*.]

Min.: A variety of Tephroite (q.v.), in which part of the protoxide of manganese is replaced by magnesia.

pic-rō-thōm-sōn-ite (th as t), *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Eng. *thomsomite*.]

Min.: A variety of Thomsomite (q.v.), found in magnesium rocks in Tuscany, in which the soda constituent is replaced by magnesia. Compos.: silica, 40.35; alumina, 31.25; magnesia, 6.26; lime, 10.39; soda and potash, 0.29; water, 10.79 = 99.94, yielding the formula, $(CaO \cdot MgO)_2 \cdot SiO_2 + 2\frac{1}{2} Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2 + 4\frac{1}{2} H_2O$.

pic-rō-tōx-īc, *a.* [Eng. *picrotoxin*]; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from picrotoxin.

picrotoxic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. (*Watts*.)

pic-rō-tōx-in, *s.* [Pref. *picro*-, and Eng. *toxin*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$. The poisonous principle of *Coenthus indicus* (q.v.), and extracted from that berry by means of hot alcohol. It is inodorous, intensely bitter and neutral to test-papers, crystallizes in stellate groups of needles, difficultly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and in warm fixed oils. With barista, lime, and lead oxide it forms uncrystallizable compounds which are difficult to purify.

pic-ryl, *s.* [Eng. *pieric*]; *-yl*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$. The hypothetical radical of picric acid.

picryl chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3Cl$. A yellow substance, possessing an agreeable odour, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on picric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but is decomposed on heating.

Pict, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *Picti* = painted people, *pictus*, pa. par. of *pingo* = to paint, Trench is of opinion that it is more probably an alteration of a Celtic word, since the Romans saw painted and tattooed savages before they penetrated as far north as Britain.]

1. One of a race of people who anciently inhabited the north-east of Scotland. Their origin is doubtful.

2. One who paints his body or any part of it. (*Steele*.)

pict-ar-nic, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The great term. (*Scott*)

"It's a pictarnie, sir," said Edie. — *Scott: Antiquary*, ch. XXIX.

Pict-ish, *a.* [Eng. *Pict*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling the Picts.

"The Gothic monarch and the Pictish peer." — *Byron: Curse of Minerva*.

pict-īte, *s.* [After a M. Piet(-t), who first described the rock which contained it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Delametherie to some small reddish crystals, which were found in the protogine of Pormenaz and Chamouli, but which proved to be Titanite (q.v.).

† **pic-tō-graph-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *pictus* = painted, and Eng. *graphic*.] Expressing ideas by means of pictures or hieroglyphics.

"They . . . were accustomed constantly to employ the ancient pictographic method." — *Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. v.

pic-tōr-ī-āl, *a.* [Lat. *pictorius*, from *pictor* = a painter.] Of or pertaining to a picture or pictures; forming pictures; of the nature of a picture; illustrated by or represented in pictures.

"Mere pictorial inventions, not any physical shapes." — *Brunne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xxiv.

pictorial-lichen, *s.*

Bot. (*PL.*): The tribe Graphidei (q.v.).

pic-tōr-ī-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pictorial*; *-ly*.] In a pictorial manner; by means of pictures or engravings.

pic-tōr-īc, **pic-tōr-īc-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *pictor* = a painter; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pictorial.

Picts, *s. pl.* [Pict.]

Picts' house, *s.*

Archeol. (*PL.*): Small stone houses built underground in Scotland, probably as places of concealment during war or other dangers. [*Barron*.]

pic-tur-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *pictur*(e); *-able*.] Capable of being pictured or painted.

pic-tu-ral, *a. & s.* [Eng. *pictur*(e); *-al*.]

A. *s. vly.*: Pertaining to relating to pictures; represented by pictures; pictorial.

"Horace Walpole . . . has traced the history of gardening in a pictorial sense." — *Scott: Prose Works*, xvi. 88.

B. *As subst.*: A picture, a representation. "Painted face . . . with picturals of magistrates." — *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 53.

pic-ture, *s.* [Lat. *pictura* = the art of painting, a painting; prop. fem. sing. of *picturus*, fut. par. of *pingo* = to paint; Fr. *peinture*; Sp. & Port. *pintura*; Ital. *pittura*, *pittura*.]

1. The art of representation by drawing or painting.

"Picture is the invention of heaven." — *Ben Jonson: Discourses*.

2. The work of a painter; painting.

"Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief either in picture or in sculpture, would usually weep." — *Watson: Remains*.

3. A painting or drawing exhibiting the likeness of anything; a painted representation of any natural scene or action; a likeness drawn in colours; a likeness generally; a drawing, a portrait.

4. A representation in any way; a figure, a model.

"The young king's Picture was found in her Closet in virgin wax." — *Howell: Letters*, p. 29.

5. Any resemblance or representation either to the eye or to the mind; an image.

"Still she heard him, still his picture formed." — *Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine*, 368.

6. A representation in words; a vivid description.

"Mr Howard, we can well believe, does not intend to overcharge his picture." — *Evening Standard*, Oct. 23, 1885.

picture-book, *s.* A book ornamented with pictures.

picture-cleaner, *s.* One whose business is to clean and restore the brightness of colours in old paintings; a picture-restorer.

picture-documents, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The name given by Tylor to records either entirely pictorial, or consisting of a mixture of pictures and Spanish and Aztec words in ordinary writing, which continued in use in Mexico, even in legal proceedings, for many years after the arrival of Cortez, and for the interpretation of which special officers were appointed.

"It is to this transition-period that we owe many, perhaps most, of the picture-documents still preserved." — *Tylor: Early Hist. Man* (ed. 1878), p. 95.

picture-frame, *s.* A border, more or less ornamented, set round a picture.

picture-gallery, *s.* A gallery or large room in which pictures are hung or exhibited.

"In this great picture-gallery of Death." — *Longfellow: Golden Legend*, v.

picture-restorer, *s.* [PICTURE-CLEANER.]

picture-writing, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. The art of recording events and sending messages by means of pictures representing the things or actions in question. (*Tylor*.) It differs from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, in that none of the pictures are phonetic.

2. The record of an event, or a message sent, by a pictorial representation.

"The picture-writings are not only similar to our own, but are like what children make untaught, even in civilized countries." — *Tylor: Early Hist. Man* (ed. 1878), p. 88.

pic-ture, *v. t.* [PICTURE, *s.*]

1. To paint or draw a picture, likeness, or representation of; to represent by painting; to represent pictorially.

"Where your true image pictured lies." — *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 21.

2. To bring or form before the mind's eye; to form an ideal representation of; to imagine.

3. To describe in a vivid manner; to depict vividly.

"The frolics of the bear-garden most vividly pictured." — *Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, li. 873.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there: pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, ōure, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

4. To represent, to describe.

"Justice indeed is pictured blind."—*South Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

5. To draw or form pictures or representations of things on.

"The pictured arras of Lombardy decorated the walls."—*Lytton: Ivanhoe*, bk. 1, ch. 19.

pic-ture-like, *a.* [Eng. picture; -like.] Like a picture; after the manner of a picture

"It was no better than picture-like to hang by the wall."—*Shaksp.: Coriolanus*, 1. 3.

pic-tur-rer, *s.* [Eng. pictur(e); -er.] A painter.

"Let me goe to the pictureers, I see goodly faces and am never the fayerer."—*Jay: Hall: Contempl.*, *Zachus*

pic-tur-résque (**que** as **k**), *a.* & *s.* [Ital. pittoresco, from pittura = a picture; Fr. pittoresque.]

A. As adjective:

1. Forming, or suited for, a pleasing picture; having that quality which comprises the materials for a good picture, natural or artificial.

"You have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most picturesque and noble one can imagine."—*Gray: Letter from Rome*, April, 1740.

2. Abounding with vivid and striking imagery or ideas; graphic, vivid; as, picturesque language.

B. As subst.: That which is picturesque; that which comprises the materials for a good picture, natural or artificial, consisting of such objects as present a variety of colours, and an agreeable diversity of light and shade, and are found in what is termed romantic scenery.

"The lovers of the picturesque still regret the woods of oak and arbutus."—*Meredith: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

pic-tur-résque'ly (**quo** as **k**), *adv.* [Eng. picturesque; -ly.] In a picturesque manner.

pic-tur-résque'ness (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Eng. picturesque; -ness.] The quality or state of being picturesque.

"Clear and unadorned picturesqueness of language."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1888.

pic-tur-résque'uish (**q** as **k**), *a.* [Eng. picturesque; -ish.] Pertaining or belonging to the picturesque.

"That waked a picturesque thought."—*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, 1. 16.

pic-tur-rize, *v.t.* [Eng. picture(e); -ize.] To picture; to represent in or by a picture; to form into a picture.

pi-cùl, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese weight of 133½ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1,600 taels. Also called Tan.

pic-u-lét, *s.* [Eng. dimin., from Lat. picus (q.v.).]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.*: The genus Picumnus.

2. *Pl.*: The sub-family Picumninae (q.v.).

pi-cùm-ni-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. picumnus]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Piculets; a sub-family of Picidae. Bill short, straight, compressed; wings rounded; tail short, feathers broad, rounded at the extremity. Found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres.

pi-cùm-nûs, *s.* [A Latin deity, the personification of the woodpecker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the Picumninae (q.v.). Habitat, Tropical Asia. More usually a genus of Picidae (q.v.).

pi-cûs, *s.* [Lat. = a woodpecker.]

1. **Ornith.**: Woodpecker (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Picidae (q.v.) with forty-two species, ranging over the Palaearctic, Oriental, Neartic, and Neotropical regions. Bill uncinate, cylindrical; culmen, from which the lateral ridges are removed, straight. *Picus viridis*, the Green, *P. major*, the Greater Spotted, and *P. minor*, the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, are British.

2. **Palaont.**: From the Miocene (?) onward.

pid-ding-tôn-ite, *s.* [After Mr. Piddington, who first described it; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral constituting the ash-gray mass of the Shalka meteoric stone. Hardness, 6.5; sp. gr. 3.412; fracture resinous; contains small grains of chromite. Analysis yielded: silica, 57.66; protoxide of

iron, 20.65; magnesia, 19.0; lime, 1.53, with a trace of alumina = 98.84. Dana makes it a sub-species of Anthophyllite, with which it agrees in composition.

pid-dle, **pid-del**, *v.t.* [Another form of *pad-dle* (q.v.).]

1. To deal in or concern one's self with trifles; to attend to trivial matters; to be over nice or precise.

"Fiddling about thy rhime and shaftes."—*Ascham: Toxophila*, p. 117.

2. To pass one's time carelessly or lazily.

"Content with little, I can *pid-dle* here on broccol and mutton round the year."—*Pope: Horace*, sat. 2.

3. To pick at table; to eat daintily or superfluously or without appetite.

"To *pid-dle* like a lady breeding."—*Smyth: Stella at Wood Park*.

4. To make water; to urinate.

pid-dler, *s.* [Eng. *pid-dle*(e); -er.] One who *pid-dles*.

pid-dling, *a.* [Eng. *pid-dle*(e); -ing.] Trivial, petty, frivolous, minute, paltry.

"Some *pid-dling* critics . . . have found fault with the last [mentioned]."—*F. Hall: Genuine Letters*, 1. 288.

pid-dôck, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Wel. *pid* = a tapering-point.]

Zool.: The molluscous genus *Pholas* (q.v.).

pie, *a.* [PIED.]

pie (1), **pye** (1), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Ir. *piyhe*; Gael. *piyhe*, *piyhann* = a pie.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A fruit or meat paste; an article of food consisting of meat or fruit baked with a paste over.

2. A mould or pit for preserving potatoes, &c.; a compost heap.

II. Print.: A mass of type mixed up indiscriminately.

3. (1) *To go to pie*: To be mixed up indiscriminately. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Your military ranked Arrangement going all the typographers say of set types in a similar case rapidly to pie."—*Cordly: French Revolution*, vol. II, book 1, ch. 13.

(2) *To make a pie*: To combine in order to make an advantageous contract.

"The French party are making a *pye*."—*Bowen: Correspondence* (1853).

pie (2), **pye** (2), *s.* [Fr. *pie*, from Lat. *picus* = a magpie; prob. allied to *picus* = a woodpecker.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A magpie.

"Such as will nede so fite at a *pye*, and catch a daw."—*Ascham: Scholmaster*, bk. 11.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A chattering, a tale-teller, a gossip.

(2) The sun total, the whole quantity.

(3) The beam supporting the gun for loading timber.

II. Ecles.: A table or directory for devotional services; a table or rule in the old Roman Office, showing in a technical way how to find out the service to be read upon each day.

"The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*."—*Quinn: Prayer*, (Pref.)

3. *By cock and pie*: An oath in which cock is a corruption of God, and pie is the Roman service-book.

"By cock and pie, you shall not choose, sir; come come."—*Shaksp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1. 1.

pie-coated, *a.* *Pied-coated* (q.v.).

"The tulips in Myrheer Van Dunck's gardens were not more gorgeous than the liveries of these *pie-coated* retainers."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. 11.

pie-bald, **pye-balled**, *a.* [Eng. *pie* (2), *s.*, and *bald* or *balled* = streaked, from Wel. *bal* = having a white streak on the forehead.]

1. *Lit.*: Having patches of various colours; party-coloured, *pied*.

"A *piebald* steed of Thracian strain he pressed."—*Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid* 13, 54.

2. *Fig.*: Diversified, mixed, heterogeneous, mongrel.

pièce, **pece**, **pcece**, **pcsee**, *s.* [Fr. *pièce*, a word of unknown origin; cf. Low Lat. *picula*, *petinum* = a piece of land; Sp. *pieza* = a piece; Port. *peça*; Ital. *pezzo*; Gr. *πεγα* (*pega*) = a foot, the hem or border of a garment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A part or fragment of anything separated or detached in any manner from the whole.

"He cut it into *pieces* twelve."—*Bower: C. A.*, vii.

2. A part, portion, or fragment of anything; not separated or detached.

"A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian."—*Adison*.

3. A thing considered separately, whether regarded as a part of a whole, or as a thing complete in itself.

"Dumb as a senator, and as a priest."—*A piece of mere church furniture at best*.

Cowper: Trocimus, 42.

4. A definite or certain quantity or portion of certain things; as:

(1) A definite quantity of cloth; a piece of muslin is 10 yards; a piece of calico, 28 yards; Irish linen, 25 yards; Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells or 128 yards.

(2) A definite quantity of paper-hangings, containing about sixty-three superficial feet. French papers, however, vary in breadth, according to quality.

5. A distinct or definite portion of labour; work produced.

6. A composition, a performance; espec. applied to artistic or literary compositions, or performances; as, a *piece* of music, a *piece* of poetry, a *piece* of plate.

7. An individual, a person. (Applied to males or females.)

"I had a wife, a passing princely *piece*."—*Merrill: For Augustus*, p. 208.

8. Applied in contempt to a woman; a prostitute, a strumpet.

9. An individual, as possessing only a slight degree of a quality.

"If I had not been a *piece* of a logician."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

10. A coin; as, a *piece* of eight, a three-penny *piece*. (The *piece* was formerly a gold coin of the value of 22s.)

11. A vessel or cask of wine; a butt.

12. A measure of brandy, corresponding to the butt of wine.

13. A gun, a firearm; as, a field *piece*, a fowling *piece*.

14. A castle, a building, a town.

"Of this town and *piece* Count de Fuentes had the command."—*Speed: Hist. Great Britain*, p. 1, 164.

15. A weapon, offensive or defensive.

"There was a little quiver fellow, and a' would manage you his *piece* thus."—*Shaksp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

16. A drinking-cup.

"*Pieces*, masses, and spoons."—*Robin Hood*, 1. 32.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbind.*: A tablet of leather occupying a panel on the back.

2. *Chess*: One of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.

3. *Her.*: An ordinary or charge. The fesse, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltire, and the chevron are called honourable *pieces*.

4. 1. *Of a piece, all of a piece*: Alike, like; of the same sort. (Often followed by *with*.)

"scarcely any other part of his life, was of a *piece* with that splendid commencement."—*Meredith: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *To give a piece of one's mind*: To speak, plainly or bluntly to one. (Generally in an uncomplimentary manner.)

3. *To fall to pieces*:

(1) To become disorganized; not to keep together.

"During practice they had sometimes kept together, and had sometimes fallen to *pieces*."—*Field*, April 4, 1865.

(2) To be brought to bed of a child.

piece goods, *s. pl.* Goods generally sold by the piece, as cotton shirtings, longcloths, sheetings, &c.

piece master, *s.* A middleman, between the employer and employed. [PIECE-WORK.]

pièce, *v.t. & i.* [PIECE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To mend by the addition or insertion of a piece; to patch.

"Here and there *pieced* with packthread."—*Shaksp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. To increase, to enlarge, to add to.

"Twice five hundred, with their friends to *piece* 'em."—*Shaksp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

bôil, **bôy**; **poût**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thiu**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **çexpect**, **çxenophon**, **çexist**. -**ing**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şün**. -**cion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **şhús**. -**ble**, -**dic**, &c. = **bej**, **dej**.

* 3. To unite, to join.
 * **B. Intrans.**: To unite by a coalescence of parts; to fit together.
 "It passed better and followed more close upon the front of Plantagenet's escape.—*Bacon Henry VII.*, p. 25.
piece less, *a.* [Eng. *piece*; *less*.] Not consisting of pieces; whole, compact, entire.
 "In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion types the *pieceless* circles flow.—*Thomas To Countess of Bedford.*

* **pièce l'y, adv.** [Eng. *piece*; *-ly*.] In pieces, piecemeal.

pièce méal, pece mel, piece meale, *piece mele. *v.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Eng. *piece*; *meale*.] *sull.* *méal*—*MéL*. Eng. *m b*; A.S. *mēlum*, dat. pl. of *mēl* = a part, a piece.
A. As a verb:
 1. In pieces, in parts, in fragments.
 "The Greeks beneath,
 Are pieced and torn."—*Tragedy Virg.*, *Æn. II. 63.*
 2. By pieces; piecemeal; by little and little in succession.
 "And their masts fell down *piecewise*."—*Brown Barbours*

* **B. As a *adj.***: Made up of pieces; single, separate.
 "This edition was printed from *pieced* copies written out for the use of the actors.—*Pope Shakespeare*, (Prod.)
 * **C. As a *subst.***: A piece, a fragment, a portion.

pièce mēaled, a. [Eng. *pieced*; *-ed*.] Divided or broken up into pieces.

pièce-ncr, s. [Eng. *piece*; *-ncr*.]
 1. (See extract).
 "The children whose duty it is to walk backwards and forwards before the reels on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, are called *piecers* or *piece-ncers*."—*Mrs. Trilippe Michael Armstrong*, ch. viii.
 2. One who supplies the rolls of wool to the spinner in woollen manufacture.

pièce-er, s. [Eng. *piec(e)*; *-er*.]
 1. *Old Lang.*: One who pieces or patches; a patcher.
 2. *Wearing*: The same as *PIECENER*, 1.

pièce-work, s. & *a.* [Eng. *piece*, and *work*.]
A. As a *subst.*: Work done and paid for by the piece or job, in contradistinction to work paid for by the time occupied on it.
B. As a *adj.*: Done or paid for by the piece or job.
 "The riveters have refused to accept the reduction on the *piecework* rate proposed, and have left work."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 3, 1885.

† pièce-work-er, s. [Eng. *piece*, and *worker*.] One who works by the piece or job; one who does piecework.
 "The *pieceworkers* have not yet made any representation to him."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

piéd, *pide, *nyed, a. [Pie (2), *s.*] Variegated, partly-coloured, spotted, marked or variegated with large spots of different colours; wearing partly-coloured dress

piéd-dishwasher, s. [PIED-WAGTAIL.]

piéd-grallina, s.
Ornith.: *Grallina picta*, the Magpie Lark, or Little Magpie, of the Australian colonists.

piéd-hornbill, s.
Ornith.: *Anthracoceros malabarica*. It is remarkable in evincing a preference for a fish diet.

piéd-kingfisher, s.
Ornith.: *Ceryle rudis*, common in India and Africa.

piéd-seal, s.
Zool.: Pennant's name for *Monachus albicastris*, the Monk Seal.

piéd-wagtail, piéd-dishwasher, s.
Ornith.: *Motacilla lugubris*.

piéd-wolf, s.
Zool.: A variety of *Canis occidentalis*, the American Wolf. It is the *Lupus* state of Richardson.

piéd-coat-éd, a. [Eng. *piéd* and *entel*.] Having a pied or partly-coloured coat.
 "A *pieced* paper came thither."—*Bancell Letters*, bk. 1, § 6, lett. 49.

piéd-mont-ite, s. [After Piedmont, where found; *sull.* *-it* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A monocline mineral, its forms and angles resembling those of epidote. Hardness, 6.5; sp. gr. 3.401; lustr. vitreous, somewhat pearly on some faces; colour, reddish-brown to reddish black, when thin, columbine-red; streak reddish. *Compos.*: that of epidote (q.v.), in which a large part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese. Dana makes it a species, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, a variety of epidote. Found at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.

piéd-ness, *pide nesse, s. [Eng. *piéd*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pied; variegation or diversity of colour.
 "Their likeness and uniformity in roundness, orientness, and *piédness* of many excellent colours."—*Hutchins Voyages*, in 209.

piéd-douche, (i as y), s. [Fr. *piédouche*, from Ital. *pedicchio* = a console, a corbel.]
Locust.: A bracket, pedestal or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

***piédpoudre (as pyá poudr'), s.** [PIÉPOUDRE.]

piédroit (as pyá drwá), s. [Fr., from *piéd* = a foot, and *droit* = straight, right].
Arch.: A pier attached to a wall. It has neither cap nor base and therein differs from a pilaster.

***piéd-stall, s.** [PIÉDESTAL.]

piél, s. [Etym. doubtful.] An iron wedge for boring stones.

***pieled, a.** [PEELED.]

pié-man, s. [Eng. *pie* (1), and *man*.] One who makes or sells pies.

piénd, s. [Dan. *piind* = a pin or peg; Ger. *peine*.] [PEEN.]

***pié-pôw-dèred, a.** [PIÉPOUDRE.] Having dusty feet.

pié-pôw-dre (dre as dèr), pié-pôw-dèr, pi-pôw-dèr, s. [O. Fr. *piéd* = a foot, and *puatre* (Fr. *poudre*) = dusty].
Old Law: An ancient court of record in England, one incident to every fair or market. The steward of the lord of the manor or the owner of the tolls was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice in all commercial injuries done in that fair or market, and not in any preceding.

"The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England, is the court of *piepowde*, so called from the dusty feet of the suitors, or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as dust can fall from the foot."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

pié-pôw-dèred, a. [PIÉPOUDRE.] Having dusty feet. (*Cent. Dict.*)

piér, *pere, s. [O. Fr. *piere* (Fr. *piere*) = a stone, from Lat. *petra*; Gr. *πετρα* (*petra*) = a rock, a stone.]

1. A detached pillar or wall supporting the ends of adjoining trusses or spans; or the springs of adjacent arches.

* The term standing pier is sometimes applied to the isolated structure; abutment pier to a wall from which springs the landward arch of a bridge.

2. The portion of a wall between the windows or doors.

3. The pillar or post on which a gate is hung.

4. An upright projecting portion of wall, similar to a pilaster, throwing the intervening sunken portions into panel.

5. A buttress.

6. A mole or jetty extending out from the land into the water, adapted to form a landing-place for passengers or merchandise from ships which float in the deep water alongside the pier or wharf. They are variously constructed. Some are founded on piles, with cross-timbers, braces, and sheathing; floor-timbers afford a road for the traffic. The wooden structure is sometimes filled up with stone, like a dike; at other times it is of the nature of trestle-work.

"A stable badge runs cross from side to side . . . And putting *piers* the warty flanks aside."—*Rose Lavinia*, iv. 24.

piér-arch, s.
Arch.: An arch supported on a pier.

piér-glass, s. A large looking-glass between windows.

piér-table, s. A table placed between windows.

piér-age, s. [Eng. *piér*; *-age*.] Toll paid for use of a pier.

pi-ér-ar-dí-a, s. [Named after Mr. Pierard of Kew.]

Bot.: A genus doubtfully placed by Lindley among the Sapindæ, but now removed to the Euphorbiacæ. Small trees, with alternate, simple leaves, and long, slender racemes of unisexual flowers, and three-celled ovaries. *Pieraria dubia*, the Choqua, grows in Malacca; *P. salina*, the Rangleh or Luteh, in Malacca, Pogn, and Tipparah. Both have edible fruits.

piérce, *perce, v.t. & i. [Fr. *percer*, prob. from O. Fr. *perforiser* = to pierce, from Lat. *perforas*, pa. par. of *perforare*.] [PIERCE.]

A. Transitive:
 1. To penetrate or transfix, as with a pointed instrument.
 2. To penetrate, to force a way into.
 "Can curses pierce the clouds and enter Heaven?"—*Shaksp.*: *Richard III.*, i. 3.
 3. To touch, move, or affect deeply; to sink into the feelings or heart.
 "Pierc'd with grief the monarch youth he view'd."—*Pope Homer*, *Iliad* vi. 323.

4. To penetrate into, as into a secret plan or purpose.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To penetrate, as a pointed instrument.
 "And pierc'd to the skin, but hit no more."—*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 44.
 2. To penetrate, to force or make a way into anything.
 3. To penetrate, so as to affect or move.
 "Her tears will pierce into a marble heart."
Shaksp.: *Henry VI.*, III. 1.
 * 4. To penetrate, to dive.
 "She would not pierce further into his meaning."—*Sidney Arcadia*.

piérce-a-ble, *perce-a-ble, a. [Eng. *piérce*; *-able*.] Capable of being pierced.
 "Not pierceable with power of any star."—*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. 4. 7.

piérce'd, pi, pier, & a. [PIERCE.]

A. As a *pr. par.*: (See the verb).
B. As a *adjective*:
 1. *Old Lang.*: Penetrated; entered into by force, perforated.
 2. *Her*: Applied to any bearing which is perforated so as to show the field under it.

piér-çêl, s. [PIERCE, *v.*] A gullet for opening vent-holes in casks of liquor; a piercer.

piér-çêr, *pere-er, *pers-er, s. [Eng. *piérce*; *-er*.]
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. One who or that which pierces or penetrates.
 * 2. One who or that which moves or affects strongly.
 "Such a strong *percer* is money."—*Ball*, *Henry VI.* (an. 15).
 3. An instrument for piercing, boring, or penetrating; specif., an instrument for making eyelet holes; a stiletto, a piercer.
 4. A sail-maker's awl.
 5. A bow-drill.
II. Technically:
 † 1. *Entom.*: An ovipositor (q.v.).
 2. *Founding*: A vent-wire.
 3. *Needlework*: A sharply-pointed instrument of steel, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, employed for making holes for embroidery, the shanks of buttons, eyelet-holes, &c.

piérç-îng, pr. par. & a. [PIERCE.]

A. As a *pr. par.*: (See the verb).
B. As a *adjective*:
 1. Penetrating
 2. Affecting or moving deeply.
 "With anguish Ajax views the *piercing* sight."
Pope Homer, *Iliad* xv. 508.
 3. Very severe or sharp; as, *piercing* cold, a *piercing* wind.
 4. Exceedingly sharp, penetrating, or keen.
 "His *piercing* eyes through all the lattle stray."
Pope Homer, *Iliad* xii. 1, 015.

fâte, fát, fare, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hèr, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, work, who, sôn; mute, eüb, eure, unite, èür, rùlc, füll; trý, Sýrian, æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

piecing-file, *s.* A sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole.

piecing-saw, *s.* A thin blade fastened by screw-clamps, in a light frame, and used for piecing gold and silver.

pièrç -îng -lÿ, * **pears -ant -lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *piecing*; *ly*.] In a piercing manner; with penetrating or piercing force or effect; sharply, closely.

"So *pearntly* to pry
With eagle's syclite." *Divine Baroque*; sat. iii.

pièrç -îng -nèss, *s.* [Eng. *piecing*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being piecing or penetrating; keenness, sharpness.

"The quickness and *piecingness* of its thoughts." *Derham's Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. 1.

pi-êr-èlle', *s.* [Fr.] A mass of stones filling a ditch and covered with clay.

Pi-êr-i-an, *a.* [Lat. *Pierius*.] [PIERIDES.] Of or pertaining to the Pierides or Muses.

"Drink deep, or touch not the *Pierian* spring." *Pope's Essay on Criticism*, ll. 15.

Pi-êr-i-dèss, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Clas. Myth.: A name given to the Muses, from the district of Pieria in Thessaly, their natal region.

pi-êr-i-dî, **pi-êr-i-dî-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pietis*, genit. *pietis*; masc. pl. adj. *sull. -i*, or fem. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Papilionide. Inner margin of the hind wing not concave. Six British genera: *Gonopteryx*, *Colias*, *Aporia*, *Pieris*, *Anthracinus*, and *Leucophasia*.

pi-êr-is, *s.* [Sing. of Gr. *Πιερίδες* (*Pierides*) (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Pieridi. Antennæ long and slender, with a distinct knob at the end; wings white in the female, with a dark spot near the anal angle; lava green, or green and black striped with yellow. Two broods in a year, feeding on Crucifera and Rosaceæ. Four are British: three common, viz., *Pieris brassicæ*, the Large, and *P. napi*, the Small White (Cabbage), and *P. napi*, the green-veined White; one rare, viz., *P. daphnice*, the Bath White, in which the greenish under-side of the lower wing is spotted with white.

pi-er-ri-c, *s.* [Fr. *pierrerie* = jewels, from *pietre* = a stone.] Jewels, jewelry.

pi-ët, *s.* [PIET.]

pi-ët-ta, *s.* [Ital.] A representation, in sculpture, of the Virgin Mary holding the dead Christ in her arms.

pi-ët-tism, *s.* [PIETIST.]

1. The principles or practice of the Pietists.

"Historically, *Pietism* may be described as the formalization of the popular discontent at the arid dogmatism which the (Lutheran) Church's continued contact with Geneva and Rome had made endemic in the Lutheran pulpits." *Grant. Dict. Sects.*, p. 425.

2. Extremely strict devotion or affectation of devotion.

"A large proportion, probably of the recluses, soon dropped into the mania of a trivial *pietism*" *Traylor. Entusiasms*, § 8, p. 295.

pi-ët-tist, *s.* [Fr. *piétiste*.]

1. *Orl. Lang.*: One who makes a display or affectation of strong religious feelings.

"The *pietist* delighting in the Word of God." *Bret. Quart. Review*, lvii. 177.

2. *Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A party of Reformers in the Lutheran Church in the seventeenth century. The leader of the movement, an Alsatian, Philip Jacob Spener (1635-1705), when pastor in Frankfurt, in 1670, was in the habit of holding private gatherings in which the Scriptures were explained practically rather than dogmatically, and, this movement spreading, Spener published his *Pia Desideria*, in which he deplored the messianic preaching, of dogma, advocated reform in education, and formulated the opinion that a virtuous life was of more importance than a correct creed. After Spener's death the Executive interfered, and proscribed the open profession of Pietism, so that its professors had no opportunity of forming a new sect.

"The principal reforms demanded by the *Pietists* to be gathered from the writings of their leaders, were these: First, that the theological schools should be reformed by the abolition of all systematic theology, philosophy, and metaphysics; and that morals, not doctrine, should form the staple of all preaching. Secondly, that only those persons should be admitted into the Lutheran ministry whose lives were samples of living piety." *Grant. Dict. Sects.*, p. 430.

pi-ët-tist-ic, **pi-ët-tist-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *pietist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to the Pietists, or to those who make a display of strong religious feeling.

"Found among the *pietistic*, non-resistant sects." *Seribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1875, p. 502.

pi-ët-rà-dù-rà, *s.* [Ital.] A species of marble work composed of hard stones, such as agate, jasper, chalcidony, carnelian, and lapis-lazuli, set in a slab of marble, generally black. The marble is worked to a thickness not much exceeding an eighth of an inch; the design is drawn upon it and cut out with the saw and file. The hard stones, formed to the desired shapes by the usual processes of gem-cutting, are accurately fitted into the spaces thus cut out, and the whole is attached as a veneer to a thicker slab.

pi-ët-rè-côm-mès-sè, *s.* [Ital.] A species of inlaying in precious stones. The stones are cut into thin veneers, and sawn into shape, by means of a wire and emery powder, and finally fitted at the lapidary's wheel.

pi-ët-tÿ, * **pi-e-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *piété*, from Lat. *pietatem*, acc. of *pietas* = piety; *pius* = dutiful, pious (q.v.); Ital. *pietà*; Sp. *piEDAD*.] *Pity* and *piety* are doublets.]

1. Filial reverence; reverence of one's parents, friends, or country; duty and devotion to one's parents; filial affection.

2. Reverence towards the Supreme Being, and love of his character; obedient love of the will of God, and zealous devotion to his service; the discharge of duty to God; devotion.

"Is *piety* thus and pure devotion paid." *Milton. P. L.*, xi. 482.

pi-ët-ôm-ët-tèr, *s.* [Gr. *πιεζω* (*piezō*) = to press, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

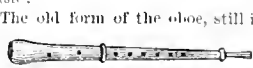
1. An instrument invented by Oersted and designed to determine the compressibility of liquids, and the degree of compression under any given weight.

2. An instrument inserted into a water-main to show the pressure of the fluid at that point.

pif-fa-ra-rò (pl. **pif-fa-ra-ri**), **pif-fer-rò** (pl. **pif-fer-ra-ri**), *s.* [Ital.] An Italian itinerant musician, who plays on a pifaro.

pif-far-ò, **pif-fèr-ò**, *s.* [Ital. = a life.] *Music*:

1. The old form of the oboe, still in use in



PIFFARO.

some districts of Italy and the Tyrol. [OROE.]

2. A rule kind of bagpipe with an inflated sheepskin for the reservoir, common in Italy, and occasionally to be seen in the streets of London.

pig (1), * **pigge**, *s.* [Dut. *bigge*, *big*; Low Ger. *bigge*; A.S. *pyg*; Dan. *pig*; Sw. *piga*; Ice. *þíka*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The young of swine, male or female; swine generally.

"They wolve, as don two *pyges* in a poke" *Chaucer*; C. T., 4,277.

(2) The flesh of swine; pork.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A disagreeable, rough, rude, obstinate or cantankerous person.

(2) Sixpence. (*Slang*.)

II. *Metal*: An oblong mass of metal as run from the smelting-furnace.

"A main channel, called the sow, is scraped in the floor, into which the metal flows from the tapping-hole of the furnace; on each side of these shallow ditches to receive the metal from the main stem, and the lateral are called *poys*" *Knight. Dict. Mech.*, ll.

¶ 1. A *pig* in a *poke*: A blind bargain; something bought, taken, or accepted blindly, without the quality or value being known. [*POKE* (1), *s.*]

2. A *pig's* *whisper*:

(1) A rather loud whisper.

(2) A very short space of time. (*Slang*.)

3. *To bring one's pigs to a pretty market*: To make a very bad bargain; to manage things badly.

1. *To drive one's pigs to market*: To swear.

pig bed, *s.*

Smith.: The bed or series of moulds formed of sand into which iron is run from the blast-furnace, and cast into pigs.

pig boiling, *s.*

Smith.: The decarburisation of the pig-iron by contact with oxidised compounds of iron, whereby carbonic oxide is produced below the surface of the molten metal, and, in escaping, causes the appearance of ebullition.

pig eyed, *a.* Having small sunken eyes like those of a pig.

pig faced trigger fish, *s.*

Ichth.: *Balistes capricus*. [FISH-FISH.]

pig faces, *s.*
Bot.: *Miscobolus thomasi equidens*. [MIS-SEMBLYANTHEUM.]

pig footed perameles, *s.*

Zool.: *Cherapagus castaneus*, from the banks of the Murray river. [PERAMELEID.]

pig iron, *s.* The same as *PI*. (1), *s.*, II.

pig lead, *s.* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore.

pig pen, *s.* A pen for pigs; a piggery.

pig-skin, *s.*

1. The skin of a pig. (It is used chiefly for saddlery.)

2. A saddle.

"It is only his third appearance in the *pig skin* this season." *Field*, Dec. 19, 1896.

pig-sticking, *s.* Bear-hunting, a term used in India, but chiefly confined to Anglo-Indians.

"He has, besides, some good stories to tell of black-buck-stalking, *por*-sticking, bear hunting, and elephant-shooting." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1895.

pig (2), *s.* [See *DEF.*] A contraction of *Pigg* (1), (q.v.).

pig, *vt. & i.* [PIG (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To bring forth pigs; to bear young as pigs; to farrow.

2. *Intrans.*: To be huddled together with several others in a single room by night as well as by day; to live like pigs.

"A single room where she *pyes* with her relatives." *Chas. Reade*, in *Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1876.

pi-gã-çi-a, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old Costume:

1. A pointed shoe worn in the Middle Ages, having the point made, it is stiff, like a scorpion's tail.

2. A pointed sleeve.

pi-g-ôn, * **pyg e-on**, * **pyg-i onc**, *s.* [Fr. *pigeon*, from Lat. *papionem*, acc. of *pipio* = a young bird, a chirper, from *pipio* = to chirp or cheep; from the cry of the young birds; Sp. *pichon* = a young pigeon; Ital. *piccione*, *pigeone* = a pigeon.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

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

2. *Fig.*: A greenhorn, a gull, a simpleton; one who allows himself to be swindled by sharpers. (*Slang*.)

II. *Ornithology*:

1. The genus *Columba* or *Columbus* (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The family *Columbidae* (True pigeons).

3. (*Pl.*): The order *Columbæ* or *Columbæci* (q.v.).

¶ *To pluck a pigeon*: To swindle a greenhorn out of his money.

pigeon berry, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The berry of *Phytolacca decandra*.

pigeon breast, *s.*

Pathol.: A deformity, in which the sternum of a child is thrust forward. It is produced by rickets.

pigeon breast, *a.* Having a pigeon-breast (q.v.).

pigeon English, *s.* The barbarous and childish dialect of English, in use in Chinese ports, between the English and American merchants and the native traders.

"The grammar of *pigeon English* is not English but Chinese." *Sage's Comp. Philology*, p. 190.

¶ So called from the word *pigeon* being used to supply the place of English nouns unknown to the Chinese. Thus a concert is

bôil, **bôy** : **pòut**, **jòw1** ; **cat**, **çell**, **ehorns**, **çhin**, **bençh** ; **go**, **gem** ; **thin**, **this** ; **sin**, **aç** ; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian = shàn**. **-tion**, **-sion = shùn** ; **tion**, **-sion = zhùn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. **bel**, **çel**.

called a singsong pigeon, a conversazione a talker pigeon.

pigeon express, *s.* The conveyance of intelligence by means of carrier-pigeons; intelligence conveyed by carrier-pigeons.

pigeon foot, *s.*

Bot.: *Geranium molle*.

pigeon goose, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus *Cereopsis* (q.v.).

***pigeon hearted**, *a.* Timid, easily frightened.

"I never saw such pigeon hearted people."—*Beacon & Fleet*, *Pigron*, n. 5.

pigeon hole, ***pigin hole**, *s.*

1. One of the holes in a dovecot, by which the pigeons pass in or out.

2. A little division or compartment in a case for papers.

3. (Pl.) An old game in which balls were rolled through little arches, resembling the holes in a dovecot.

"Ox roasted whole, horse racing, *pigin holes*."—*Ballads on Frost Fair* (1804), p. 29

***pigeon hole**, *v.t.* To place or deposit in a pigeon-hole.

"We see the old bureaucratic pigeon-holing letters."—*Saturday Magazine*, March, 1891, p. 712.

pigeon house, *s.* A dovecot.

pigeon-livered, *a.* Of too mild a temper; pigeon-hearted, timid, mild, gentle.

"But I am pigeon-liver'd, and lack gall."—*Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, II, 2

pigeon pair, **pigeon's pair**, *s.* A boy and a girl; twins, when a boy and a girl.

pigeon pea, *s.* [ANGOLA-PEA.]

pigeon-toed, *a.* Having the toes turned in.

"The pigeon-toed step, and the rollicking motion."—*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, *The Good Deemour*.

pigeon wood, *s.* [ZEBRA-WOOD.]

†Jamaica pigeon-wood:

Bot., &c.: *Cineterrhin speciosus*.

***pig eön**, *v.t.* [PIGCON, *s.*] To fleece, to pluck, to swindle out of money by tricks in gambling.

"Hazard's the word; if he flies at all, Hee pigcon'd and undone."—*Observer*, No. 27

***pig eön rý**, *s.* [Eng. *pigeon*, *s.*; *-ry*.] A place for keeping pigeons; a dovecot.

piġġ, *s.* [PIGGIN.] An earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher.

"I shall wash them in the brown piġġ nġin."—*Scott*, *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xlv

piġ ġer-ý, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), *s.*; *-ry*.] A place with sties and other arrangements for the accommodation of pigs.

"Inside the substantial brick-built piġġerries."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 29, 1885.

***pigges-nie**, *s.* [PIGSEY.]

piġ ġin, *s.* [Gael. *piġin*, dimm. of *piġeadh*, *piġe* = an earthen jar, a pitcher; Ir. *piġin* = a small pail.] A small pot or vessel with a handle, for holding liquids.

"Broad-mouth'd fishes, noggins, whiskins, and piġġins."—*Boylston*, *Ambercup opened*, p. 45.

piġ ġish, *a.* [Eng. *pig* (1), *s.*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a pig or pigs; swinish.

piġ ġhead-éd, *a.* [Eng. *pig* (1), *s.*, and *head*.]

1. *Lit.*: Having a head like a pig; having a large, ill-shaped head.

2. *Fig.*: Stupidly obstinate or perverse.

piġ ġhead-éd-ýl, *adv.* [Eng. *pigheaded*; *-ly*.] In a pigheaded, obstinate, or perverse manner.

piġ ġhead-éd-néss, *s.* [Eng. *pigheaded*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pig-headed; stupid or perverse obstinacy.

***pight** (*gh* silent), *part.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* & *a.* [PUGH, *v.*]

A. As *part.* & *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. Pitched.

2. Determined, fixed.

"I dissuaded him from his intent, And found him pight to do it."—*Shakespeare*, *Lea*, II, 1.

***pigh tel**, ***pigh tle**, *s.* [A dimm. from *pight* (q.v.).] A small inclosure.

***pig línġ**, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), *s.*; dimm. suff. [Eng.]] A little or young pig.

"One porker, in particular, a fat little pigling."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

piġ mē-ān, *a.* [PYGMEAN.]

piġ-mēnt, *s.* [Lat. *pigmentum*, from *piġ*, root of *pingo* = to paint; Fr. *pigment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as H. 1.

2. A kind of highly-scented wine, sweetened with honey. (*Scott*: *Levanoe*, ch. iii.)

II. Technically:

1. *Arts & Manuf.*: One of the colouring materials used in painting, dyeing, &c. They are partly artificial and partly derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

2. *Science*: Any colouring of an organic kind when its composition cannot be determined, or has no definite name. (*Griffith & Hentzley*.)

3. *Anat.*: A black or brown matter in the cells of the cuticle, the choroid membrane of the eye, the posterior surface of the iris, and the investing membrane of the spinal cord. It consists of molecules, which, when they escape from the ruptured cells, exhibit molecular movement.

pigment-cell, *s.*

1. *Arts (Pl.)*: Cells containing pigment. [Pigment, H. 3.]

pigment liver, *s.*

1. *Anat. & Pathol.*: A liver ascertained, after death by severe fever, to be dark or chocolate coloured, with brown insulated figures on a darker ground.

pigment-molecule, *s.* [Pigment, H. 2.]

pigment spot, *s.*

1. *Compar. Anat.*: The eyespot in the Infusoria and Rotifera.

piġ mēnt-ál, *a.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-al*.] Pertaining to pigments; furnished with, or secreting, pigment.

piġ mēnt-ar-ý, *a.* [Lat. *pigmentarius*.] The same as PIGMENTAL (q.v.).

piġ mēnt-tā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-ation*.] Discoloration by the deposition of pigment.

piġ mēnt-éd, *a.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-ed*.] Inlued with pigment; coloured.

"The right valve of the oyster is always the most deeply pigmented."—*Nature*, Nov. 26, 1895, p. 61.

piġ mēnt-less, *a.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-less*.] Having no pigment; destitute of colouring matter.

piġ mēnt-ōse, **piġ mēnt-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-ose*, *-ous*.] Full of pigment.

piġ-mý, *s.* & *a.* [PYGMY.]

pigmy bush-bog, *s.*

Zool.: *Cephalophus pygmaea*, the Kleeneboe, or Kleene Blaw-bog, of the Dutch colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Antelope pygmaea*, of Desmarest. It is about the size of a rabbit.

pigmy-footman, *s.*

Entom.: *Lithosia pygmaeola*. Found near Deal.

pigmy hog, *s.*

Entom.: *Porcula salweenia*, a small pig found in the Nepal and Sikkim Terai, probably extending into Assam and Bhotan. Length, including tail, about an inch long, twenty-seven inches; height, ten inches; weight, from seven to ten pounds. Blackish-brown, slightly and irregularly shaded with sordid amber; nude skin dirty flesh-colour; hoofs, glossy brown. There is no mane, and the female has but six mammae. It is rare, and only found in the recesses of forests. The full-grown males live constantly with the herd—from five to twenty individuals—and defend the females and young from harm. They eat roots, bulbs, birds' eggs, insects, and reptiles. The female produces from three to four at a birth.

pigmy-owlets, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus *Glaucidium*.

pigmy parrots, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus *Nasieroa* (q.v.).

pigmy shrew, *s.*

Zool.: *Sorex pygmaeus*.

***pig-nēr-āte**, ***pig-nōr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *pinereatus*, *pa. par.* of *pinero*, *pinero* = to pawn; *pinans*, *genit.* *pinaris* = a pledge.]

1. To pledge, to pawn, to mortgage.

2. To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker.

piġnon (as *pēn' yōn*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pinus* = the pine.] An edible seed of the cones of certain pine-trees, as *Pinus Pinea*.

piġ nor ar-ý, *a.* [As if from Mod. Lat. *pinuarius*.] The same as PIGNORATIVE. (*Wharton*.)

piġ nor-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pineratio*, *pineratio*, from *pinereatus*, *pa. par.* of *pinero*, *pinero* = to pawn.] [PIGNERATE.]

1. *Ord. Law*: The act of pawning, pledging, or mortgaging.

2. *Civil Law*: The taking of cattle doing damage as security, till satisfaction is made.

piġ nor-ā-tive, *a.* [PIGNORATION.] Pledging, pawning.

piġ-nūs, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A pledge or security for a debt or demand.

piġ-nūt, *s.* [Eng. *pig*, and *nut*.]

Botany:

1. The root of *Carum bulbocastanum*.

2. That of *Bunium flexuosum*. [EARTH-NUT.]

"I, with my long nails, will dig thee pignuts."—*Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, II, 2

piġ-ōt-ite, *s.* [After a Rev. M. Pigot; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

Min.: A substance produced by wet vegetation on granite. The acid constituent was called "mudesonic acid" by the author (Johnston). Compos.: 4Al₂O₃ + C₆H₁₂O₄ (the acid) + 27H₂O = a combination of an organic acid with alumina. Dana includes it as a sub-species under Melinite (q.v.), but it is probably a doubtful compound.

***piggs-neý**, ***piggs-nie**, ***pigges-mie**, ***pigges-nye**, **pygges-nie**, **pys ney**, *s.* [For *pig's eye*; *a nye* = an eye. See remarks under N.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A term of endearment applied to a girl.

"Come hither, ye piggy-nie, ye little babe."—*Chambers*, *Remains of Lays*.

2. The eye of a woman.

II. Bot.: *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

piġ stý, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *sty*.] A sty or pen for pigs.

piġ-tail, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *tail*.]

1. The tail of a pig.

2. The hair of the head tied up in a long queue or cue like a pig's tail.

"And hiding his pigtail in an ample kerchief."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1841

3. A kind of tobacco prepared in long ropes or twists.

"The tobacco he usually chews, called pigtail."—*Swift*, *Wit*.

†Pigtail and perwig style:

Arch.: A ludicrous or contemptuous epithet applied to the later Rococo style prevailing in England from about the beginning of the seventeenth century till nearly its close.

"And a certain affinity between the architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and a method of dressing the hair which then prevailed, has led to the expression pigtail and perwig style being employed to describe the period under consideration."—*Roemer's Architectural Styles*, p. 442. (FRANZ.)

piġ-tailed, *a.* [Eng. *pigtail*; *-ed*.] Having a pigtail (q.v.), or anything resembling it.

pigtalled-baboon, *s.* [CHACMA.]

pigtalled-macaque, *s.*

Zool.: *Macacus nemestrinus*, a short-tailed monkey found in Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula, where it is frequently domesticated.

piġ-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *weed*.]

Bot.: The genus *Cheopodium* (q.v.).

piġ-widġ-eön, **piġ-wig-ġin**, **piġ-widġ-in**, *s.* & *a.* [Elym. doubtful. *Pigwidgeon* is the name of an elf in Drayton's *Nymphidia*.]

A. As *subst.*: A fairy; hence applied to anything very small.

B. As *adj.*: Very small, diminutive, pigmy.

"Such pigwidgeon myrmidons as they."—*Cleveland*, *The Rebel Scot*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pīnc, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, eüb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūlc, fūll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā; qu = kw.

pihl ite, *s.* [After Pihl, a Swedish mining director; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A micaceous mineral, sometimes occurring as a pseudomorph after spodumene. Hardness, 1.5; sp. gr. 2.72 to 2.74; lustre, pearly; colour, approaching silver-white, yellowish. Laminae, when rubbed, separate into thin scales. Closely related to pyrophyllite (q.v.), but it contains alkalis.

pī-ka, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus *Lagomys* (q.v.).

pīk, * **pic**, * **pyke**, *s.* [Irish *pioc* = a pike, a fork; *pioc*h = a pickaxe; Gael. *pic* = a pike, a pickaxe; Welsh *pic* = a point, a pike; *piwell* = a javelin; Bret. *pic* = a pick, a pickaxe; Fr. *pique*. The original sense = sharp point or spike; *pike*, *peak*, and *beak* are all variants of the same word; cf. also *pick* and *peck*. An initial *s* has been lost. Cf. Lat. *spica* = a spike. *Peak*, *pick*, *s.*, *pique*, *beak*, and *spike* are doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A military weapon, consisting of a narrow, elongated lance-head fixed to a pole or a simple spike of metal. The end of the shaft had also a spike for insertion in the ground, thus allowing a musketeer to keep off the approach of cavalry while attending to his other arms. It is now superseded by the bayonet.

"The pikes of the rebel battalions began to shake."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A central spike sometimes used in targets, to which they were affixed by screws.

3. A peak, a hill or mountain summit; generally used in compound names: as, Langdale Pikes.

"They are pikes and volcanos."—*Aubrey: Wills*, p. 71.

4. A eracowe (q.v.).

5. A hay-fork, especially a pitching-fork.

"A rake for to hale up the fishes that lie, A pike for to pike them up, handsome to drie."—*Tusser: Husbandry Paraphrase*.

6. A large cock of hay.

* 7. A staff. (*Morte Arthure*, fo. 90.)

* 8. A point, a spike; a pointed or sharp end.

"Pike of a shoo."—*Prompt. Par.*

9. A contraction of turnpike (q.v.).

"Conspicuous of rich, they retire from the world, and slumbers themselves up in pikes."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.

II. Technically:

1. *Ichthy.*: Any member of the genus *Esox* (q.v.); specif., *Esox lucius*, the Common or European Pike. It is one of the largest British freshwater fishes, sometimes attaining a length of five or six feet, and was formerly much esteemed for food. Pikes are extremely voracious, and, though small fish and frogs form their staple food, the remains of ducks and geese have been found in their stomachs. They are very long-lived; and on the evidence of rings, which in the middle ages were sometimes put in their gill-covers, it has been maintained that some individuals have been captured at the mature age of 250 years. They commence to spawn at three years old; the ova are deposited in March, and the spawning season lasts about three months. The Pikes are migrants, and have been known to travel overland. They are common in shoals to the Isle of Ely, whence they come in shoals to the river Cam; and their bones are often found in the peat of the fens, whence it has been concluded that they are natives, and not artificially introduced. The head and back are olive-brown, sides paler, belly silvery white; body mottled with roundish spots, which sometimes form cross-bars on tail. The English name has reference to the elongated form of the fish, or the shape of its snout.

"The growth of the pike, if well supplied with food, seems almost unlimited."—*Household Words*, Feb. 19, 1854, p. 15.

* 2. *Tanning*: A point or centre on which to fasten anything to be turned.

pike head, *s.* The pointed top of a spear, &c. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. vii. 37.)

pike-headed, *a.* Having a sharp-pointed head.

Pike-headed alligator:

Zool.: *Alligator lucius*, or *mississippiensis*, [MISSISSIPPI-ALLIGATOR.]

pike keeper, *s.* The keeper of a turnpike. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.)

pike perch, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Lucioperca* (q.v.).

pike staff, *s.*

1. The wooden staff or shaft of a pike.

2. A long staff with a sharp spike in the lower end, carried in the hand as a support in frosty weather.

* **pike** (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *piquer* = to pierce.] To pry, to peep.

"Gan in at the curtain pike."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. vi.

pike (2), *v.t.* [Piton (2), v.]

pike (3), *v.t.* [Pick, v.]

1. To pick.

"A when maiden cocks pike ilk others harness out."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xv.

2. To steal.

piked, *a.* [Eng. *pick*(e), *s.*; -ed.] Pointed, peaked; ending in a point; acuminate.

"Piked points of knives, which they had gotten of the French men, broke the same and put the points of them in their arrows' heads."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, fo. 57.

pike-de-vant, *s.* [PICKEDEVANT.]

pike-lét, **pike-lin**, *s.* [ETYM. doubtful.] A light cake or muffin; a crumpet.

pike-man, *s.* [Eng. *pike*, *s.*, and *man*.]

1. A soldier armed with a pike.

"And straight, by savage zeal impell'd, Forth rush'd a pikeman."—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v.

* 2. A miner working with a pike or crowbar.

* 3. A turnpike keeper.

"Very few persons thought there was any impropriety in talking a pikeman."—*Morning Chronicle*, July 15, 1857.

pick-ér-el, *s.* [PICKEREL.]

pick-éy, *s.* [Local Kentish *piky*, *piley* = a gussey.] (See ETYM.)

"A large piece of waste land, known as Penenden Heath, on the borders of Maidstone, which has been the rendezvous of pikers and vagrants."—*Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 26, 1881.

pick-rite, *s.* [PICRITE.]

pil, *v.t.* [PILL (2), v.]

pī-lāff, *s.* [PILLAW.]

pīl-āge, *s.* [PELAGI.]

pīl-ar-ite, *s.* [Named after Prof. Pilar, of Agram; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Chrysoecolla (q.v.), containing over 16 per cent. of alumina. Appeared homogeneous under the microscope. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 2.62; lustre, dull; colour, light greenish-blue. Occurs in Chili.

pī-lās-tēr, **pīl-lās-tēr**, **py-las-ter**, *s.* [Fr. *pilastre*, from Ital. *pilastro* = a pilaster, from *pila* = a flat-sided pillar; Lat. *pila* = a pillar.]

Arch.: A square column, generally attached to a wall, as an ornamental support to an arch, &c., and seldom projecting more than one-fourth or one-third of its breadth from the wall.

"A house which may still be easily known by pilasters and wreaths, the graceful work of Inigo."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

pī-lās-tērcd, *a.* [Eng. *pilaster*; -ed.] Furnished or ornamented with pilasters.

"The polish'd walls of marble be Pilaster'd round with porphyry."—*Cotton: Entertainment to Phillis*.

pī-lāu, **pī-lāw**, *s.* [PILLAW.]

* **pīlch**, * **pīlche**, *s.* [A.S. *pilec*, from Low Lat. *pellivca*, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin.] [PILISSE.]

1. A coat or dress of skins.

"Clothed in a pīlche of a camel's hide."—*Edal: Luke* vii.

2. A flannel cloth for an infant.

pīl-chard, **pīl-chēr**, *s.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. Celtic; cf. Ir. *pilsric* = a pilchard; Ir. *pelng*; Gael. *peilig* = a porpoise. The final *d* is excrement. (*Skat.*)]

Ichthy.: *Clupea pilechardus*, an important

food-fish, never absent from the coast of Cornwall, the seat of the pilchard fishery, which commences in July, and lasts till the gales of the autumnal equinox set in. It abounds also on the coast of Portugal, and in the Mechter rannet. It is a thicker and smaller fish than the herring; the upper part of the body is bluish-green, belly and sides silvery-white. It may be easily recognised by the radiating ridges on the operculum, which descend to wards the sub-operculum. It is largely cured for exportation, and of late years pilchards have been tinned in oil, and when thus prepared are known as Cornish Sardines.

pīlche, *s.* [PILCH.]

* **pīlch-ér** (1), *s.* [PILCH.]

1. A furled gown or dress; a pilch.

2. A sea-bird.

"Pluck your sword out of his pīlcher shaksp."—*Bowen & Juliet*, iii.

* **pīl chēr** (2), *s.* [PILCHARD.]

pīl-corn, **pīl-corn**, *s.* [Eng. *pill*; -corn.] *Bot.*: *Arum umbra*.

pīl-crōw, *s.* [See def.] A curious corruption of paragraph (q.v.).

pīle (1), * **pīle** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pile* = a ball to play with, a pile, from Lat. *pila* = a ball; Sp. *pila*; Port. *pillão*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A heap; a mass of things heaped together, as, a pile of wood, a pile of stones, &c.

2. A regularly formed mass or heap, as of shot or shell, piled in pyramidal or wedge-shaped forms.

3. A heap or mass of combustible materials collected for the burning of a body.

"Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood, Were pour'd upon the pile of burning wood."—*Dryden: Dalamon & Aretie*, iii. 369.

4. A large building or edifice; a mass of buildings.

"When the new Houses of Parliament are finished they will form a very sumptuous pile indeed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 19, 1852.

5. A mass, an accumulation.

"Such piles of wealth hath he accumulated."—*Shaksp.: Henry VIII*, iii. 2.

6. Anything built up or constructed; a construction, a composition.

"The intellect can raise, From airy words alone, a pile that never decays."—*Wordsworth: Inscriptions; For a Seat*.

7. A stack of arms.

II. Technically:

1. *Electricity*:

(1) A series of elements thus constituted: First, a disc of copper resting below on a woollen framework, and above in contact with a disc of cloth moistened by acidulated water or brine; above this again a disc of zinc. As frequent a repetition of this series as is desired (the disc of zinc, however, being always the highest) will constitute a more or less tall column like a pile, whence the name. The first having been planned and made by Volta, the appellation generally given is Voltaic pile.

(2) Any instrument or mechanism for producing Voltaic electricity, even though it do not take the form of a pile.

2. *Metall.*: [FAGGET, *s.*, II. 2.]

3. *Med. (Pl.)*: [PILES.]

* (1) *Nobil's pile*: [NOBIL'S THERMOPHILE.]

(2) *To make one's pile*: To make one's fortune. (*American*.)

pile-clamp, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for removing hemorrhoids.

pile (2), * **pīle** (2), *s.* [A.S. *pīl* = a stake, from Lat. *pila* = a pillar, a pier, or mole of stone; Fr. *pīle*; Ital. & Sp. *pila*. There appears to be some confusion with A.S. *pīl*, Lat. *pīlum* = a javelin.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A pillar.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 3. A sharp stake.

"Deep in earth, below strong piles, hid'd, stood averse to the foe."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* vii. 525.

* 4. The head of an arrow or lance; an arrow with a square head used in a crossbow.

"His spear a bent, both stiff and strong The pile was of a horse's tongue."—*Dryden: Agamemnon*

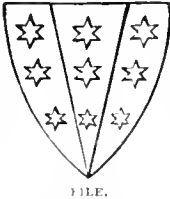
* 5. A small javelin; an arrow.
 "Where piles with pilles, eagles with eagles met
Bradsh. Hunt & Panther, n. 161.
 * 6. One side of a coin; the reverse of a coin. The allusion is to the stamping of money; one side of the coin bore a cross, the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the pile or short pillar on which the coin rested. Hence, used for a coin, money, and the game of *cross and pile* = petch and toss.

"A man may more justifiably throw up eggs and piles for his opinions, than take them up by such measure."
Locke Human Government, bk. iv, ch. xx

II. Technically:

1. *Arch. & Eng.*: A beam or timber driven into treacherous ground to form a foundation for a structure, or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. Piles are named according to their structure, and the most important kinds are described under the respective qualifying terms—e.g., false-pile (q.v.).

2. *Her.*: One of the lesser ordinaries, triangular in form, and issuing from the chief with the point downwards. When borne plain it should contain one-third of the chief in breadth, and if charged two-thirds.



PILE.

¶ *Per pile*:

Her.: A term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.

pile-cap, s.

Eng.: A beam connecting the heads of piles.

pile drawer, s.

Eng.: A machine or apparatus for drawing piles out of the ground.

pile driver, s.

1. A man engaged in driving piles.

2. [MONKEY, 4, 2].

pile-dwellers, s, pl. Lake-dwellers (q.v.).

"The pile-dwellers possessed vegetables not traceable to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland."
Darwins Early Man in Britain, ch. viii.

pile-dwelling, s. A lake or lacustrine dwelling. [LAKE-DWELLING.]

pile-engine, s.

Eng.: A pile-driver (q.v.).

pile-hoop, s.

Eng.: An iron band round the head of a pile, to prevent splitting.

pile-plank, s.

Eng.: One of a number of planks, about nine inches wide, and two to four thick, having the points sharpened, and driven into the ground with the edges close together in hydraulic works, so as to form a coffer-dam.

pile shoe, s.

Eng.: An iron joint at the foot of a pile, to enable it to penetrate hard ground.

pile-worm, s. A worm found in matted piles or stakes.

pile (3), s. [Lat. *pilus* = a hair; Fr. *pile*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.

2. The slag or hair on the skins of animals.

II. *fabrics*: The nap of cloth.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured, the similitudes of parallel threads, as in the *pile*-velvet."
Greene

pile carpet, s. A carpet made like Brussels carpet, excepting that the loops are cut, forming a pile or downy surface.

pile-warp, s. A warp which is woven in loops on the loom to form a nap.

pile wire, s.

Woolen: The wire around which the warp threads are looped to make a pile fabric.

pile (4), s. [FRY (3), s.]

pile (1), c.t. [PILL (1), s.]

1. To collect or heap together in a mass or pile; to heap up.

"A hille covered with their fat the dead,
 And the *pile* victims round the body spread."
Spenser Faerie Queene, Part XXIII, 26

2. To accumulate; to bring together; to gather; as, To pile quotations of extracts.

3. To fill with piles or heaps.

¶ *To pile arms*:

Mil.: To stack or place three rifles together in such a position that the butts rest firmly on the ground, and the muzzles are locked together obliquely.

pile (2), v.t. [PILL (2), s.] To support or strengthen with, or as with, piles; to drive piles into.

* **pile (3), v.t.** [PEEL, v.] To peel; to strip the skin or rind off.

¶ *To pile barley*: To break off the awns of threshed barley.

pī-lē-a, s. [Lat. *pilulus* = a cap. Named from the appearance of the perianth.]

Bot.: A genus of *Urticaceae*. About 130 are known. *Pilea muscosa* is a small creeper, from the warmer parts of America. An extract of it is given by the Brazilians in dysuria.

pī-lē-ate, pī-lē-āt ēd, a. [Lat. *pilatus*, from *pilulus* = a hat or cap.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form of a cap or covering for the head.

2. *Botany & Zoology*:

(1) Having the form of a cap.

"A *piledated echinus* taken up with different shells of several kinds."
Woodward in Fossilis

(2) Having a pileus.

piledated vulture, s.

Ornith.: *Neophron pileatus*, a brown vulture occurring throughout Africa.

* **piled (1), * pilde, a.** [Eng. *pile (2), s.*; -ed.] Having a pile or point; pointed.

"At Delops, Magnus threw
 A spear well *piled*."
Chapman's Homer; Iliad xv.

piled (2), a. [Eng. *pile (3), s.*; -ed.] Having a pile or nap.

"With that money I would make thee several cloaks and line them with black crimson, and tawny, three *piled velvets*."
Barry's Ivanhoe, iii. 1.

* **piledness, * pild-ness, s.** [PILE (3), v.] Meanness, shabbiness.

"Some scorned the *piledness* of his garments."
Becket's Voyages, iii. 167.

pī-lē-i form, a. [Lat. *pilatus* = a cap or hat, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a hat or cap; pileate.

* **pī-lē-mēt, s.** [Eng. *pile (1), v.*; -ment.] An accumulation, a pile, a heap.

"Costly *pilements* of some curious stone."
Dry. Hall's Sattres, ii. 2.

* **pī-lēn-tūm, s.** [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A light easy carriage used by the Roman ladies on great occasions. It was frequently richly decorated, and had a canopy supported by pillars, beneath which the rider was seated.

pī-lē-ō-lūs, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pilatus* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Any small cap-like body.

2. *Spec.*: The receptacle of certain fungals.

pī-lē-ō-ma, s. [Gr. *πύλω* (*pylō*) = to comb.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Perchids, from the lakes and rivers of North America.

pī-lē-ōp-sis, s. [Gr. *πίλος* (*pylos*) = a cap, and *opsis* (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Zool.: Bonnet-limpet; a genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, family Calyptraeidae. Shell conical, apex posterior, spirally recurved; aperture rounded, muscular impression horse-shoe shaped; margin of the mantle fringed. Recent species eight, nearly world-wide; fossil twenty, from the Lias onward. *Pilopsis hungaricus* or *Pilopsis unguaria*, the Hungarian Bonnet, is found on oysters.

pī-lē-ō-rhī-za, s. [Gr. *πίλος* (*pylos*) = a cap, and *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: The cap of a root; a membranous

hood at the end of a root. Examples, Nuphar, Lemna, Pandanus, the Conifera.

* **pīl-ē-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *pilus* = a hair.] Of or pertaining to hair; covered with hair; pilose.

pīl-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *pile (c)*, v.; -er.] One who piles or forms things into a heap.

* **pīl-ēr (2), s.** [PILLAR.]

pīlēs, * pyles, s, pl. [PILE (1), s.]

Pathol.: [HEMORRHOID.]

* **pī-lē-tūs, s.** [Lat. *pilum* = a javelin.]

Med. Arm.: An arrow used by the mediæval archers, having a small knob on the shaft, a little below the head, to prevent its going too far into a body.

pī-lē-ūs, s. [Lat., from *pilus* = hair.]



PILEUS.

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: A felt cap or hat; a skull-cap worn by the Romans.

2. *Bot.*: The umbrella-like top of an Agavecus, crowning the stipes and bearing the hymenium. Called also the cap.

pīl-ē-wōrk, s. [Eng. *pile (1), s.*, and *work*.] Pile-dwellings, lake-dwellings.

* **pīl-ē-wōrn, a.** [Eng. *pile (3), s.*, and *work*.] Having the pile or nap worn off; threadbare.

pīl-ē-wōrt, s. [Eng. *pile*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Ranunculus Ficaria*; called also *Ficaria ranunculoides*.

pīl-fēr, v.i. & t. [O. Fr. *pilefer* = to pilfer, from *pile* = booty, *fer* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To practise or indulge in petty theft; to steal in small quantities.

"A wall sufficient to defend
 Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers."
Shakespeare Henry V, i. 2.

B. *Trans.*: To steal in petty theft; to filch away.

"Not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
 Some youthful grave."
Cooper's Turk, i.

* **pīl-fēr-āge, s.** [Eng. *pilfer*; -age.] Pilfering.

pīl-fēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *pilfer*; -er.] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

"The idle *pilferer* easier than
 Eludes detection."
Dryden's Fleece, ii.

pīl-fēr-īng, pīl-fēr, v., & s. [PILFER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Petty theft.

"*Pilferings* and most common trespasses."
Shakespeare Lear, ii. 2.

pīl-fēr-īng lī, adv. [Eng. *pilfering*; -ly.] In a pilfering manner; with petty theft; filchingly.

* **pīl-fēr-ī, * pīl-fry, s.** [Eng. *pilfer*; -ry.] Petty theft; pilfering.

"He was convicted of *pilfering* in his office."
North's Pilgrimage, p. 529.

pīl-gar lick, pilled-gar lick, s. [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood suggests, "one who *pils* *garlic* for others to eat; one who is made to endure hardships while others are enjoying themselves."] One who has lost his hair by disease; a sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

pīl-grim, * pele-grim, * pile-grim, * pyl-grim, s. & a. [10. F. *pèlerin, pèlerin*, from Lat. *peregrinus* = a stranger, a foreigner, from *peregrin* = a traveller; *per* = over, across, and *ager* = a land, a country; Fr. *pèlerin*; Prov. *pellegrins*; Sp. & Port. *peregrino*; Ital. *peregrino, pellegrino*; O. H. Ger. *pilgrim*; Dan. *pilgrim*;

out. *pelgrim*; Sw. *pelegrim*; Ger. *pilger*. *Pilgrim* and *perigrine* are doublets.]

A. As substantive:
1. A traveller, a wanderer, a stranger; specif., one who travels to a distance from his own land to visit some holy place or shrine, or to pay his devotions at the shrine of some saint.

• For the distinction between a *pilgrim* and a *pilmer*, see PALMER, s. 1.

2. *In Script.*: One living in this world, but who does not look on it as his home; one who looks forward to life in a heavenly country. (Heb. xi. 13.)

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to pilgrims or pilgrimages. (Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 427.)

Pilgrim Fathers, s. pl.
Hist.: The name given to 102 Puritans, seventy-four men and twenty-eight women, who sailed in the *Mayflower* from Plymouth, on Sept. 6, 1620, to seek in America the religious liberty denied them in England. Landing on Plymouth Rock, they, on Dec. 25, 1620, founded a colony, which became the germ of the New England States.

pilgrim salve, s.
1. An old kind of ointment.
2. Ordure. (*Hort. Miscell.*, vi. 137.)

pilgrim, v. t. [*PILGRIM*, s.] To make a pilgrimage; to wander, to ramble.

• To him daily on Sunday Abon and a select group were in the habit of pilgrimage for actum. —*Carlyle*, *Romances*, i. 81.

pilgrim age, s. [*Fr. pèlerinage*, from *pèlerin* — a pilgrim (q.v.); Ital. *pellegrinaggio*; Sp. *peregrinaje*.]

1. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; specif., a journey to some distant place, sacred and venerable for some reason, undertaken for devotional purposes.

• Each had his patron witness invoke
That he such pilgrimage would take.
—*Scott*, *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 28.

2. *In Script.*: The journey of human life. (*Genesis* xlvii. 9.)

• 3. A time irksomely spent; a long and weary time.

• In prison hath thou spent a pilgrimage,
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days.
—*Shakesp.*, *A Henry VI.*, ii. 5.

• Three classes of people in most religions have been strongly impelled to undertake pilgrimages. First, those who, being deeply pious, desire to visit spots rendered sacred by what are believed to be special manifestations of Divinity; second, those who possess the instinct of the traveller and love to visit strange scenes; third, those who hope to obtain greater facilities for immortality than are likely to have at home. Pilgrimages are an essential part of the Hindoo and Muhammadan systems, and the visits to Jerusalem three times a year of the Jewish race were of the nature of pilgrimages. The Empress Helena led the way in Christian pilgrimages by visiting Jerusalem in A.D. 326. Once commenced, they continued through the whole middle ages, and then somewhat flagged, but have recently been revived.

• *Pilgrimage of Greece*:

Hist.: An insurrection excited by the forcible suppression of the monasteries under Henry VIII. It broke out in Lincolnshire in Sept., 1536, and, after a lull in October, spread to Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other northern counties. The insurgents took Hull, York, &c. They were suppressed by force of arms in 1537.

pilgrim age, v. i. [*PILGRIMAGE*, s.] To go on a pilgrimage.

• To Egypt she'll pilgrimage.
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, vi. 555.

pilgrim ize, v. i. [*Eng. pilgrim*; -ize.] To go on a pilgrimage; to wander about as a pilgrim.

• An thou wilt but pilgrimize it along with me to the land of Utopia. —*Ben Jonson*, *Cynthia's Alter'd*, ii. 4

pil *li* *form*, s. [*Lat. pilus* = a hair.]
Bot.: Hairs. There are *pili capitati*, *pili mollissimi*, &c.

pil lid i um, s. [*Lat. pilus* = a cap a hat, and *Gr. eidos* (*eidōs*) = appearance, form.]
1. *Bot.*: An orbicular, hemispherical shield, the outside of which changes to powder. It occurs in such lichens as *Calycium*. (*Bot. Concl. &c.*)

2. *Zool.*: The name given by Muller to the larva of Nemertean worms, from the mistaken idea that they were distinct forms.

pil lif er o us, a. [*Lat. pilus* = a hair; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ous*.] Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf. [*HAIR-POINTED*.]

pil li form, a. [*Lat. pilus* = a hair, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of or resembling down or hairs.

pil lig' èr o us, a. [*Lat. pilus* = a hair; *gero* = to bear, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ous*.] Bearing hair or down; covered with hair.

pil in g, *pr. par. a.*, & s. [*PILG* (3), v.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. a. partic. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Removing the hair from hides by piling or hanging up in a stove.

piling iron, s. An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

pil in g, s. [*PILG* (1), v.]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of gathering or collecting into a pile or heap.

2. *Metall.*: Building up pieces of sheared or scrap iron into a pile or faggot. (*FAAGOT*, s. II. 2.)

pil i nite, s. [*Gr. πηλινος* (*pillinos*) = made of felt; suff. -ite (*Mine*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in acicular crystals aggregated into a felt-like mass somewhat resembling asbestos. Crystallization, determined by optical characters, orthorhombic. Sp. gr. 2.623; lustre of crystals, silky; colourless. Analysis yielded, silica, 55.70; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 18.64; lime, 19.51; lithia, 1.18; water, 4.97 = 100. Proposed formula, (Ca₂Li)₂Al₂Si₂O₁₅ + 4q. Found with various minerals in cavities in granite at Striegau, Silesia.

pil i on, s. [*Lat. pilus*.] A kind of hat. (*Pierce Plowman's Crede*, 839.)

pil (l), ***pille**, ***pylle**, s. [A contract. of *Fr. pilul*, from *Lat. pilula* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: A little ball or small round mass of some medicinal substance to be swallowed whole.

• By potions, electuaries, or pylls. —*Elyot*, *Castell of Health*, bk. li. ch. xv.

2. *Fig.*: Something unpleasant or unwelcome which has to be swallowed, accepted, or put up with.

• Yet cannot the abide to swallow down the holsonne pill of verbe. —*Chaucer*, *Luke* iv.

pil beetle, s.
1. *Sing.*: The genus *Byrrhus*.
2. *Pl.*: The family *Byrrhidae*. The name is given because when they draw their legs closely to the body and feign death they look like pills.

pil box, s. A small cardboard box for holding pills.

pil bug, s.
Zool.: The name given in America to the Armadillo, a genus of isopod Crustaceans. So called because it rolls itself into a ball. It is not, however, a true bug.

pil milled, s.
Zoology:
1. *Sing.*: The genus *Glomeris* (q.v.).
2. *Pl.*: The family *Glomeridae*. So called from rolling themselves up into a pill-like ball.

pil monger, s. A contemptuous epithet for an apothecary.

• An impudent pill-monger.
—*Keats*, *Myon of Garret*, 1

pil tile, s. A corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on, to divide them accurately.

pil (l), ***pile**, **pille**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. piller* = to pillage, from *Lat. pillo*.] To pillage, to plunder, to ravage, to rob.

• Pill the man and let the wenche go.
—*Chaucer*, *C. T.*, 6, 941

pil (2), *v. t. & i.* [*Lat. pilo* = to strip off the hair; *pilus* = hair.]
A. Trans.: To take the skin or rind off; to peel.
B. Intrans.: To be peeled; to come off in flakes; to peel off.

***pil pate**, s. A shaven head; hence, a friar or monk. (*Devon*: *Works*, ii. 315.)

pil (3), *v. t.* [*PIL* (1), s.]

• 1. To make or form into pills.
• 2. To dose with pills.
3. To blackball; to vote against; to eject.
• He was so nearly pilled as any man I ever knew.
—*Thackeray*, *Newcomer*, ch. xxx.

***pil (2)**, ***pyll**, s. [*Etym. doubtful*.] A small creak capable of holding vessels to unload.

• The term *pil* is still used and means a creak, subject to the title. — *Archæologia*, xxviii. 19

pil (3), s. [*PIL* (1), s.]

pil laffo, s. [*PILLAGE*.]

pil a gè, s. [*Fr. pillage*, from *piller* = to rob.]
1. The act of pillaging, plundering, or robbing; robbery.

• Such is delite them in pillage and robbery.
—*Palgrave*, *Works*, vol. i. ch. xxv.

2. Plunder, spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, speed, the property of enemies taken in war.

• Brought the pillage home.
—*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, v. 1, 1.

pil age, *v. t. & i.* [*PILLAGE*, s.]
A. Trans.: To rob, to plunder; to take from another by open force; expect, to take from enemies; to ravage, to lay waste.

• The wealth of cities, where savage nations roam,
Pill'd from slaves to purchase slaves at home.
—*Waltworth*, *The Traveller*.

B. Intrans.: To plunder, to rob, to ravage; to lay waste.

• They were sent to pillage wherever they went.
—*Maryland*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

pil lag èr, s. [*Eng. pillage*]; *v. t.* One who pillages; a plunderer.

• Some . . . nightly pillager that strips the slain.
—*Pope*, *Homer*, *Iliad*, v. 408.

pil lar, ***pil er**, ***pil lour**, ***pyl lar**, s. [*Fr. pilier* (Fr. *pilier*), from Low Lat. *pilare* = a pillar, from *Lat. pilo* = a pier of stone; Sp. & Port. *pilar*; Dut. *pylour*; Ital. *pilare*; Dan. *piller*, *pile*; Sw. *pilare*; Ger. *pilare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. *Literally*:
(1) In the same sense as II. 2.
• Every pier the temple to sustain
Was tongue-grete of yron bright and steen.
—*Chaucer*, *C. T.*, l. 116.

(2) Anything resembling a pillar or column in form or appearance.

• The Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud to lead them the way, and by night in a pillar of fire to give them light. — *Ezekiel* xiii. 21.

2. *Fig.*: A supporter; one who sustains or supports; a mainstay.

• In his rising seem'd
A pillar of state.
—*Milton*, *P. L.*, b. 302.

II. Technically:
1. *Anat.*: A pillar-like fold; as the anterior and the posterior pillars of the fauces; or a diverging muscular fibre; as, the pillars of the abdominal ring; the pillars of the diaphragm.

2. *Arch.*: A kind of irregular column, round and insulate, but deviating from the proportion of a just column. The term *pilar* is more usually applied to Gothic architecture than to the Classical. Pillars are used for support or ornament, or as a monument or memorial.

• Jacob set a pillar upon her grave. — *Gen.* xxxv. 20.

3. *Zool.*: The same as *COLUMELLA* (q.v.).

4. *Eccles.*: A portable ornamental column carried before a church as emblematic of his support to the church.

5. *Fire-arms*: The nipple.

6. *Miner.*: The centre of the volta, ring, or range ground around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed two and two at certain distances.

7. *Horology*: One of the posts in a watch or clock which separate and yet bind together the plates.

8. *Mining*: The post or mass of coal or ore left for the support of the ceiling of a mine. The worked space is called room. Thus, *pillar* and room is equivalent to the usual technical phrase, post and stall.

9. *Shipbuild.*: A vertical post beneath a deck beam.

• (1) *From pillar to post*: Either and thither, to and fro.

• On coasts, / on pillar hang'd to post,
He knock'd about till they were lost.
—*Cotton*, *Secrets*, bk. i. p. 10.

bôil, **boÿ**: **pôut**, **jôwl**: **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **hench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** - **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şun**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhun**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **şhis**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bcl**, **del**.

(2) Pillars of Hercules :

Gen. s. The Cape and Abyla of the ancients, the Gibraltar and Hacho of the moderns, the rocks at the entrance to the Mediterranean. The legend was that Hercules tore them asunder to open a passage to Gades.

Alexander had excited the admiration and terror of all nations from the Ganges to the Pillars of Heracles.—Macaulay: Prophecy of Cypri. (Intro.)

pillar-apostle, s. A title sometimes given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to the statement of Paul that "they seemed to be pillars" (Gal. ii, 9).

pillar-block, s. A corruption of pillow-block (q.v.).

pillar box, s. A public receptacle in the shape of a short hollow pillar, erected in public places for the reception of letters to be forwarded by post.

pillar compass, s. A pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pencil, or by inverting them in their sheaths in the upper part of the leg, a compass with a pen or pencil point is formed.

pillar deity, s. Compare Relig. : A deity worshipped under the symbol of a monolith.

"The peculiar titles given to these pillar deities, and their association with the sun, led to their original phallic character being overlooked."—Westropp & Wike: Ancient Symbol Worship, p. 61.

pillar dollar, s. A Spanish dollar, so called from having two pillars on the reverse supporting the royal arms.

pillar file, s. A narrow, thin, flat hand-file with one safe edge.

pillar saint, s. [STYLITE.]

pillar symbol, s. Compare Relig. : A pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with a phallic signification.

"In the Lanka of India we have another instance of the use of the pillar-symbol."—Westropp & Wike: Ancient Symbol Worship, p. 61.

pill arod, a. [Eng. pillow; -rod.]

1. Resembling a pillar; having the form or appearance of a column or pillar.

"From one pillar'd chimney breathes the silver smoke."—Wordsworth: White Doe, v.

2. Supported by or ornamented with pillars.

"The pillared arches were over their head."—Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i, 7.

* **pill lar ét**, s. [Eng. pillar; dimin. suff. -et.] A little pillar.

"The pillars and pillareds of Fusill marble."—Pulter: Worths, i, 436.

* **pill lar ist**, s. [Eng. pillar; -ist.] A stylite (q.v.).

pill lau', pill law', pill laffe, pill laffe, s. [Pers. & Turk.] An Eastern dish, consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

pill-corn, s. [PILCORN.]

* **pillle**, c. [PILL (1), c.]

pillled, a. [PILL (2), v.] Bald.

* **pillled-garlic**, s. [PILGARLIC.]

* **pill èr, pill-our**, s. [Fr. piller, from piller = to rob.] [PILL (1), c.] A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

"The name of pillard and of thiefe."—Goucer: C. A., iii.

* **pill-lèr-ÿ (1)**, s. [PILLORY.]

* **pill-lèr-ÿ (2)**, s. [Eng. pill (1), v.; -ÿg.] Plunder, pilage, robbery, theft.

"Renowned to see grete robbery and pillery."—Bersiers: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. ii, ch. cx.

pill lez, s. [Corn.] The name given in Cornwall to a species of naked barley raised there.

pill-lì-ôn, s. [Ir. pilliun, pillin; Gael. pill-bon, pillin = a jack-saddle; from Ir. pill, pill = a covering, a skin, a pillow; Gael. pill = a skin; Wel. pillyn = a garment, a pillow. Cogn. with Lat. pellis = a skin; Eng. fell (2), s.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. A pad, a pannel; a low saddle.

"I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank pillow without stirrups."—Spenser: State of Ireland.

2. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

3. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.



RIDING ON A PILLION.

"Taking the air now and then on a pillion, behind faithful John."—Observer, No. 109.

* 4. The head-dress of a priest.

II. Metall. : The tin that remains in the slags after it is first melted.

pill-lòr ied, pr. par. of a. [PILLORY, c.]

* **pill-lòr-ize**, v. t. [Eng. pillor(y); -ize.] To set in a pillory; to pillory.

"Afterwards . . . pillorized with Prynn."—Wood: Fasti Oxon., vol. i, B. Darton.

pill-lòr ÿ, pill-lèr ÿ, pill-or-ÿ, pill-lor-ic, pyl-ler ÿ, s. [Fr. pillori; Low Lat. pilorium; perhaps from Lat. pila = a pillar.] A common instrument of punishment in England for persons convicted of forestalling, use of unjust weights, perjury, forgery, libel, &c. It consisted of a frame of wood, erected on a pillar or stand, and furnished with movable boards, resembling those of the stocks, and holes through which the offender's head and hands were put. In this position he was exposed for a certain time to public view and insult. The use of the pillory was abolished in 1837.



PILLORY. (From a contemporary print.)

"I have stood on the pillory for the geese he hath killed."—Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv, 4.

* **pill-lòr ÿ**, v. t. [PILLORY, s.]

1. Lit. : To set in the pillory; to punish with the pillory.

"The world had forgotten him since his pillorying."—Macaulay: Hot Eng., ch. xxii.

2. Fig. : To hold up to contempt, ridicule, abuse, or execration. (Fortunio Magazine, Nov. 1866, p. 15.)

* **pill-our**, s. [PILLER, s.]

pill-lòw, pel-owe, pil-ewe, pil-we, pyl-ow, s. [A.S. pyle, from Lat. pulvinus = a cushion, a pillow; Dan. peduw; Ger. puhl; M. H. G. phulwe; O. H. G. phulwi.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. A cushion, filled with feathers or other soft material, used as a rest for the head of a person when reposing.

"Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows."—Keay: Creation, pt. ii, p. 425.

2. Any support for the head when reposing.

"[The] pillow was my helmet far displayed."—Spenser: F. Q., I, ix, 13.

II. Technically :

1. Fabric : [PILLOW-FUSTIAN.]

2. Machinery :

(1) The rest or bearing of a gulgeon.

(2) The socket of a pivot.

3. Shipbuild. : A block of wood on which the inner end of the bowsprit rests.

* **Pillow of a plough** : A cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

* **pillow bier, pilwe bere, pillow-bear**, s. A pillow-case, or pillow-slip.

"In his mail he had a pillowbere."—Chaucer: C. T., 696.

pillow block, s.

Block : An iron cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses which form a journal-bearing for a shaft or roller; a plumber-block.

pillow case, s. A linen or other cover drawn over a pillow.

pillow fustian, s. The most common variety of fustian.

pillow-lacc, s. [BOBBIN-LACE.]

* **pillow-pipe**, s. A last pipe smoked before going to bed.

"I sat with him whilst he smoked his pillow-pipe, as the phrase is."—Fielding: Amobla, bk. III, ch. ii.

pillow-slip, s. A pillow-case, a slip.

"The prisoner was conveyed in a pillow-slip to the edge of the cliff."—Barroughs: Parneton, p. 213.

pillow-word, s. (See extract.)

"The common habit of inserting in a sentence words which have no meaning to fill a temporary hiatus while the speaker is thinking of his next word. Such words are even recognized by Oriental grammarians as 'prop. words' or 'pillow-words.'"—Athenion, March 4, 1882.

pill-lòw, v. t. [PILLOW, s.] To rest on, or as on, a pillow; to lay or rest for support.

"Pillows his chin upon an orient wave."—Milton: The Nativity.

pill-lòwed, a. [Eng. pillow; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Provided with a pillow or pillows.

2. Resting or reclining on a pillow.

"Pillowed on buckler cold and hard."—Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i, 4.

II. Arch. : A term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also pulvinated.

pill-lòw ÿ, a. [Eng. pillow; -ÿ.] Like a pillow, soft. (Keats: I stood on tiptoe, 178.)

pill-wòrm, s. [Eng. pill, and worm.] A popular name for a millepede. [PILL-WORM.]

pill-wòrt, s. [Eng. pill, and wort.]

Bot. : The genus *Pillularia* (q.v.).

pill-nie-winks, s. pl. [PINNYWINKLES.]

pill-lò-car-pè-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pilocarpus; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æc.]

Bot. : A tribe of Rutaceæ.

pill-lò-car-pùs, s. [Gr. πῖλος (pilos) = felt, a felt cap, and καρπός (karpos) = fruit.]

Bot. : The typical genus of the Pilocarpeæ (q.v.).

pill-lò-çér-è-ùs, s. [Lat. pilosus, and Mod. Lat. cactus.]

Bot. : A genus of Cereidæ. *Pilococcus senilis* is the Old Man Cactus, so called because around the tufts of spines are long flexible hairs like those of an old man's head. In Mexico, its native country, it is from twenty to twenty-five feet high; but in English hot-houses, where it is often cultivated, it does not attain a height of much more than a foot.

pill-lò-lite, s. [Gr. πῖλος (pilos) = felt, and λίθος (lithos) = stone.]

Min. : Under this name Heddle has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to asbestos. Specimens from seven localities in Scotland were analysed, and found to be essentially hydrated silicates of alumina, magnesia, protoxides of iron, and manganese, with some lime, for which the calculated formula is given as Mg₄(Al₂)₂Si₁₀O₂₇.15H₂O. Found in granular limestone, and in veins in granite, sandstones, and slates.

pill-lòse, pill-lòus, a. [Lat. pilosus, from pilus = hair; Ital. & Sp. piloso, piloso.]

I. Ord. Lang. : Covered with or full of hairs, hairy.

"That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrement of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very pilous."—Robinson: Elixir, p. 124.

II. Botany :

1. Gen. (of hairs) : Long, soft, and erect, as in *Pavonia carida*, or the leaf of *Tranella vulgaris*.

2. Spec. : Used of the hair-like processes proceeding from the apex of the ovary in Composite plants.

âte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sirc, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

*pī-lōs' ī tŷ, *pī-lōs ī tīc, s. [Fr. pilosité, from Lat. pilosus = hairy.] The quality or state of being pilose or hairy; hairiness.

*There is requisite to pilositas, not so much heat and moisture, as excrementitious heat and moisture. - Bacon Nat. Hist., § 689.

pī-lôt, *py lot, s. [O. Fr. pilot (Fr. pilote), from Dut. piloot = a pilot; D. Dut. pijloot, for pijl-loot = one who uses the sounding-lead, from pijlen = to sound the water, and loot = lead; Sp. & Port. piloto; Ital. piloto, piloto.]

1. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally :

(1) One of a ship's crew whose duty is to take charge of the helm, and steer the ship; a helmsman, a steersman.

*Passengers in a ship always submit to their pilot's discretion. - Southey's Rivalry, vol. 1, s. 5

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Fig. : A guide, a director; one who directs the conduct of any person or undertaking.

"O Lord, the pilot's part perform" - Cooper's Pilot Hymns, xxxv.

II. Technically :

1. Naut. : One who, being properly qualified by experience, and having passed certain examinations, is appointed by the competent authority to conduct ships into or out of harbour or along particular coasts, channels, &c., at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of the vessel and distance. The pilot has the entire charge of the vessel in the pilot's water and is solely responsible for her safety.

2. Rail.-eng. : A cow-catcher (q.v.). (Amst.)

pilot balloon, s. A small balloon sent up to ascertain the strength and direction of the wind.

pilot boat, s. A boat used by pilots for boarding ships near shore.

pilot-bread, s. The same as SHIP'S-BREAD.

pilot-cloth, s.

Fabrica : A heavy indigo-blue woollen cloth for overcoats and seamen's wear.

pilot-cutter, s. A sharp-built, strong cutter or sea-boat, used by pilots.

pilot-engine, s. A locomotive sent in advance of a train, as a precaution, espec. where repairs are being done, or the following train is conveying some distinguished person or persons.

*They got in front of a pilot-engine - Daily Chronicle, Sept. 25, 1885.

pilot fish, s.

Ichthy. : *Naucratés ductor*, a small pelagic fish, about a foot long, of bluish colour, marked with from five to seven broad dark vertical bars. It owes its scientific and its popular English name to its habit of keeping company with ships and large fish, generally sharks. It is the *pompilus* of the ancients; and Ovid (*Ial.* 161) calls it *comus ratiunum*. The connection between this fish and the shark has been accounted for in various ways; but it is probably a purely selfish one on the part of the pilot-fish, which obtains a great part of its food from the parasitic crustaceans with which sharks and other large fish are infested, and from the small pieces of flesh left unnoticed when the shark tears its prey. The pilot-fish is never, so far as is known, attacked by the shark; but that is probably because the smaller fish is too nimble for the larger one. Pilot-fish often accompany ships into harbour, and they are frequently caught in summer on the English coast.

pilot-jack, s. A flag or signal hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

pilot jacket, s. A pea-jacket.

*pilot-star, s. A guiding-star. (Tennyson : *Lot's-Editors*, 132.)

pilot weed, s.

Bot. : The Compass-plant (q.v.).

pilot-whale, s.

Zool. : *Globiophthalmus melas*.

pilot's fairway, s. A channel in which a pilot must be engaged.

pilot's water, s. Any part of a river, channel, or sea, in which the services of a pilot must be engaged.

pī-lôt, v.t. [Pilot, s.]

1. Lit. & Naut. : To act as pilot of, to direct the course of, as of a ship.

2. Fig. : To direct the course or conduct of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.

"[He] piloted us over a few ploughed fields. - Field, April 4, 1885.

pī-lôt-âge, s. [Fr.]

1. The skill or science of a pilot; the knowledge of coasts, channels, &c., necessary to a pilot.

"We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and pilotage of that part of the world." - Raleigh

2. The act of piloting; the guidance or direction of a pilot; the employment of pilots.

"The purpose of abolishing compulsory pilotage." - Daily Chronicle, Sept. 19, 1883.

3. The remuneration, payment, or fee paid or allowed to a pilot.

"They were tendered the usual pilotage." - Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

4. Guidance, direction.

"Winning three races under Lord Waterford's pilot age." - Field, Oct. 17, 1885.

pilotage-authority, s. A body authorised by the Board of Trade in certain ports to examine candidates, and to grant or suspend licences to act as pilots.

pilotage-district, s. The district under the jurisdiction of a pilotage authority.

*pī-lôt-cēr, s. [Eng. pilot; -cer.] A pilot.

"Whereby the wandering pilotage His course in gloomy nights doth steer" - Howell's Letters, iii. 4.

pī-lôt-ışm, *pī-lôt-rŷ, s. [Eng. pilot; -ism, -ry.] Skill in piloting; pilotage.

*pī-lôt-lēss, a. [Eng. pilot; -less.] Without a pilot. (Sylvestor: *The Lure*, 168.)

*pī-lôt-rŷ, s. [PILOTISM.]

*pī-lōus, a. [PILOSE.]

pīl-sen-ite, s. [After Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A mineral resembling tetradymite in its perfect basal cleavage. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 8.44; lustre, bright; colour, light steel-gray. An analysis yielded: tellurium, 29.74; sulphur, 2.33; bismuth, 61.15; silver, 2.07 = 96.29; for which the formula Bi(Te₂S)₂ is suggested.

pīl-sēr, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A moth or fly that runs into a flame. (Ainsworth.)

Pīl-tōn, s. & a. [See dof.]

Geog. : A parish of Devonshire, adjoining Barnstaple, of which it is a suburb.

Pilton group, s.

Geol. : The name given by Prof. Phillips to the Upper Devonian beds of North Devonshire. They consist of purple and gray slates, with intermittent limestone, highly fossiliferous. There are many erinoids, brachiopods, conchifera, and the trilobite genus *Phacops*.

pīl-ū-la (pl. pīl-ū-læ), s. [Lat., dimin. from *pila* = a ball.]

*1. Bot. : A cone like a gallula (q.v.). (Pilling.)

2. Thor. : A pill (q.v.).

pīl-ū-lar, a. [Lat. *pilula*] = a pill; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Of or pertaining to pills.

pīl-ū-lār-ī-a, s. [Lat. *pilula*] = a little ball, a globule; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria. Named from the form of the capsule.]

Bot. : Pillwort; a genus of Marsileaceæ.

Rootstock fibrous, creeping; leaves erect, setaceous; capsules globose, two- to four-celled, each with a parietal placenta, to which are adixed many pyritum, membranous sacs, the upper one, with macrospores, the lower each with one macrospore, the former full of antherozoids. Species three, from the temperate and colder regions. One, *Pilularia globulifera*, the Creeping Pillwort, is British, though rare. It occurs at the margins of lakes and ponds.

pīl-ū-lī-cr, s. [Fr., from Lat. *pilula* = a pill.]

Pharmacy :

1. An instrument for rolling and dividing pills.

2. An earthen pot for pills.

pīl-ū-lōus, a. [Lat. *pilula*] = a pill; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Like or belonging to a pill.

"Inhaled into its pilulous smallness." - Ed. Elliot's *Mitochondrium*, &c. v.

pī-lūm, s. [Lat.]

1. Opt. Lucif. : A javelin.

"To resume his shield and his pilum." - *Uncle Toby's War*, ch. xvi.

2. Pharm. : A pestle (q.v.).

pī-lūm-nūs, s. [In Class. myth, the son of Saturn. He was the god of babies, and the first who ground corn.]

Zool. : A genus of *Cancerideæ*. The lateral antenna are inserted at the internal extremity of the ocular cavities below the origin of the pedicles of the eyes. *Pilumnus hirtellus* is found under stones on the coasts of Britain.

pilwe, s. [PILLOW, s.]

pilwe beer, s. [PILLOW-BREW.]

pim-ar-ate, s. [Eng. *pimaric* (q); -ate.]

Chem. : A salt of pimaric acid.

pī-mār-īc, a. [Lat. *pi(mar)mar(stim)*; Eng. suff. -ic.] Derived from *Picus maritimus*.

pimaric acid, s.

Chem. : C₃₀H₄₈O₂. An acid, isomeric with syzyic acid, obtained by digesting the resin of *Pinus maritima* with alcohol of 60 to 70 per cent. It forms white warty crystals, which become amorphous by keeping, melts at 119°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. The pimarates of the alkali metals are crystalline and soluble.

pīm-ar-ōne, s. [Eng. *pimaric* (q); -one.]

Chem. : C₃₀H₄₈O. A yellowish oily body prepared by distilling a considerable quantity of pimaric acid in a vessel containing air. It has the consistence of a fixed oil, but hardens completely on exposure to the air, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

pī-měl-ē-a, s. [Gr. *πημελί* (*pinēli*) = fat.]

Bot. : A genus of Thymelacææ. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, &c. Several species are cultivated in British greenhouses as ornamental shrubs.

pīm-ē-lēp-tēr-ī-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pinolepterus*]; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Ichthy. : A group of Sparidæ (q.v.). In both jaws there is a single anterior series of cutting teeth, behind which is a band of villiform teeth, which are found also on vomer, palates, and tongue. Verticals densely covered with minute scales.

pīm-ē-lēp-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *πημελί* (*pinēli*) = fat, and *πέπρω* (*peprow*) = a ball.]

Ichthy. : The sole genus of the group *Pimelopterina* (q.v.), with six species, from tropical seas.

pī-měl-īc, a. [Gr. *πημελί* (*pinēli*) = fat; Eng. suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

pimelic acid, s.

Chem. : C₇H₁₂O₄ = (C₇H₁₀O₂)₂. An acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potassic hydrate. It forms transparent, triclinic crystals which melt at 114°, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, in warm alcohol, and in ether. It is dibasic, but only its neutral salts are at present known. They are very insoluble.

pīm-ē-līc, s. [Gr. *πημελί* (*pinēli*) = fat; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A massive mineral found in Siberia. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 2.23 to 2.75; lustre, greasy; colour, apple green; streak, greenish-white. The original analysis showed it to contain silica, alumina, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of nickel, magnesia, and water. Dana places it with his appendix to the hydrous silicates.

pī-měl-ō-dūs, s. [Gr. *πημελιώδης* (*pinēliōdēs*) = fatty; *πημελί* (*pinēli*) = fat, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = likeness.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.). Adipose fin well developed; dorsal and anal short;



PILULARIA. 1. Section of capsule; 2. Sporangium.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, çxist. inç. -çlan, -çtian = şhan. -çtion, -çsion = şhün; -çtion, -çsion = şhün. çious, -çtious, -çsious = şhüs. -çlic, çdic, &c. = çel, çel.

the former with pungent spine and six rays; berberis six; palate edentulous; ventrals six-rayed, inserted behind the dorsal. Forty species are known from South America, the majority of small size and plain coloration. Two species (*Pimelodus phlegchir* and *P. bolitani*) are from West Africa.

pi mēnt, s. [Fr.] Wine with a mixture of space and honey. [PIGMENT.]

pi mēn to, pi mēn ta, s. [Sp. *pimentón* = a pepper tree, *pimentón* = pepper; O. Fr. *piment*, *piment* = drunkenness; Lat. *pigmentum*.] [PIGMENT.] Allspice (q.v.).

pimento-oil, s. *Chem.*: A pale yellow volatile oil, sp. gr. 1.03 at 8°. Obtained from the fruit of *Martias pimenta*. It resembles oil of cloves in taste and smell, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. Heated with potash-lye it is resolved into eugenic acid, C₁₀H₁₂O₂.

pimento-water, s. *Pharm.*, &c.: Pimento bruised fourteen oz., water two gallons. Same properties as oil of pimento.

pi mēph -a lēs, s. [Etyim. doubtful; Agassiz suggests Gr. *πικρὸν* (*pikrōn*) = fat, and *κεφάλαιον* (*kephalaion*) = the head.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of Cyprinidae, limited to North America.

***pim' gēn ēt, *pim' gīn it**, s. [Etyim. doubtful; second element probably the same as seen in *genially* (q.v.).] A small red pimple; a pimple on the nose. [*Nares*.]

*From pimpinella tree
Pimpinella lutea, Satureia's leaf.
Sweet Acad. of Compliments*

***pimp**, s. [Proth. from Fr. *pimper* pa. par of *pimper* = to make spruce or trim.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a panderer.

"Where shall I choose two or three for *pimps* now?" —*Milforden*. —*A Mad World*, 11

***pimp-tenure**, s. *Law*: Tenure existing in the time of Edward I., by which the tenant kept six daisels for the use of the lord.

***pimp**, v.t. [PIMP, s.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander. "The careful Devil is still at hand with means, And providently *pimps* for ill desires." —*Dryden*. —*Abantum & Aethiophel*

pim' pēr-nēl, *pym' pēr-nel, s. [O. Fr. *pimpernelle*, *pimpernelle* (Fr. *pimpernelle*), a corrupt. of Lat. *bipinnella* = *bipinnula*, a dimm. from *bipennis* = two-winged: *bis* = twice, and *penna* = a wing; Sp. *pimpinella*; Ital. *pimpinella*.]

Bot.: The genus *Anagallis* (q.v.).
"Yellow *pimpernel* is *Lysimachia nemorum*." [BASTARD, B. II.]

***pim' pi-nēl**, s. [PIMPINELLA.] *Bot.*: *Pimpinella Saxifraga*.

pim' pi-nē-la, s. [Ital. PIMPINELLA.] *Bot.*: Burnet-saxifrage; a genus of Umbelliferae, family *Amnimeae* (*Lindley*), *Amnimeae* (Sir J. Hooker). Umbels compound, bracts none, bracteoles few. Petals deeply notched, the point long, inflexed; ridges of the fruit slender; vittæ several, long. Known species seventy, chiefly from the North Temperate Zone. Two are British, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, the Common, and *P. major*, the greater Burnet Saxifrage. The former is common on dry pastures, the latter rare and local. *Pimpinella Anisum* is the Anise (q.v.).

pimpinella-oil, s. *Chem.*: A golden-yellow volatile oil, obtained by distilling the root of *Pimpinella saxifraga* with water. It has a latter burning taste, and is resinized by strong acids.

***pimp' ing**, a. [Etyim. doubtful; cf. PIMP, s.] LITTLE, petty, paltry. "He had no paltry arts, no *pimping* ways." —*Crabbe*.

pim' pla, s. [A mountain in Thrace or Macedonia, where was a sacred Spring.] *Entom.*: A genus of Ichneumonidae. *Pimpla murifasciata*, a parasite on *Chelostoma*, a genus of bees akin to *Xylocopa* (q.v.), is British. Black body, with red legs; the former is thirteen lines long, ending in an ovipositor seventeen lines long.

pim-ple, *pim-pel, *pim-pell, s. [A misalised form of A.S. *pipel* appearing in the pr. par *pipigland*, *pipigland* = pimply, from Lat. *papula* = a pimple; cf. Welsh *pipmp* = a bump; Fr. *pompele* = a pimple.]

1. *Lit. & Pathol.*: A small accumulated elevation of the cuticle, resembling an enlarged papilla of the skin. It generally terminates in resolution or desquamation.

2. *Fig.*: A little swelling or prominence. "Cautious he pinches from the second stalk A *pimple*, that portends a future spoil." —*Camper*. —*Tales*, iii. 228

"A *pimple* in a boat; Something very minute or trivial.

"Frying out a *pimple* on a boat." —*Stanhurst*; *Virgil*; *Æneid*. (Met.)

pimple mite, s. *Zool.*: *Demodex folliculorum*.

***pim-pled (pled as peld)**, a. [Eng. *pimpled*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples; pimply.

2. *Bot.*: Papillose (q.v.).

pimp-like, a. [Eng. *pimp*; -like.] Like a pimp; low, vile, base.

pimp-lose, s. [See def.] A West Indian name for *Opuntia Tuna* and *O. vulgaris*.

pim-ply, a. [Eng. *pimple* (c); -y.] Full of or covered with pimples; pimpled.

***pimp-ship**, s. [Eng. *pimp*; -ship.] The office, occupation, or person of a pimp.

pin (1), *pene, *pinne, *pyne s. [Cf. It. *pinn*, *pin*; Gael. *pinne* = a pin, a peg; Wel. *pin* = a pin, a pen; Dut. *pin* = a pin, a peg; O. Dut. *pinne* = a woaden pin, a peg; *pinne* = a spit; Sw. *pinna* = a peg; Dan. *pin* = a pointed stick; Ice. *pinni* = a pin; Ger. *pinna* = to pin; *penn* = a peg. All borrowed words from Lat. *penna*, a variant of *penna* = a feather, a pen. (*Sheet*.)]

1. *Ordinary Language*: A piece of wood, metal, &c., generally pointed, and used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support; a peg, a bolt.

"With pins of adamant And chains, they made all fast." —*Milton*. —*P. L.*, x. 318.

2. Anything more or less resembling a peg or bolt, as a *belonging-pin*, a *tent-pin*. The most important of these compounds will be found under the first element.

3. A small piece of wire, generally brass, headed and pointed, used as a fastening, &c., for dress, or for attaching separate pieces of paper, &c., or as an ornament.

"Bedlam beggars with roaring voices, Stick in their numb'd but forth'd bare arms Pins." —*Shakspeare*. —*Leary*, ii. 3

4. A breast pin (q.v.).

"Striking a mock diamond *pin* in his dart." —*Dickens*. —*Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

5. A clothes-pin; a clothes-peg.

6. The centre or bull's-eye of a target; the central part.

"The very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind hantboy's butts." —*Shakspeare*. —*Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

7. One of a row or series of pegs let into the side of a drinking vessel to regulate the quantity to be drunk by each person.

8. The leg. (*Shung*).

"I never saw a fellow better set upon his *pin*." —*Burton*. —*Lord of the Manor*, iii. 3.

9. An obstruction of vision depending upon a speck in the cornea; the speck itself. Called also *pin* and *web*.

"Wish all eyes Blind with the *pin* and web." —*Shakspeare*. —*Winter's Tale*, i. 2

10. Mood, humour (prob. with reference to 7).

"This mischance plucked down their harts, which were set on so merry a *pin*, for the victory of Moun-taignes." —*Hall*. —*Henry VI* (1st), iii. 3

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

12. A thing of very slight value; the merest trifle.

"He did not care a *pin* for her." —*Adrian*. —*Spectator*, No. 255.

13. (See extract.)

"He gets two *pins*, or small casks of beer, each containing eighteen pils." —*Maguire*. —*London Labour*, &c., ii. 108.

1. *Technically*: The smaller member of a dovetail which fits into the socket or receiving portion.

2. *Locksmithing*: The part of a key-stem which enters the lock.

3. *Mach.*: A short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal.

4. *Music*: The peg of a stringed instrument for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings.

5. *Mining*: (See extract.)

"The Pennyworth beds are of that depth, and in addition four feet of *pins*. *Pins* is a common term indicative of the ore being in nodular concretions." —*Cassell's Technical Education*, pt. x., p. 204.

(1) *A pin-drop silence*: A silence so profound that one might hear a pin drop.

"A *pin-drop silence* strikes 'er all the place." —*Leigh Hunt*. —*Brownie*, i.

(2) *Pins and needles*: The tingling sensation which attends the recovery of circulation in a benumbed limb. (*Colloquial*.)

pin-cop, s. *Spinning*: A yarn, roll-shaped like a pear, used for the wett in power-looms.

pin-drill, s. A drill for countersinking.

pin-footed, a. Having the toes or feet bolstered by a membrane.

pin-lock, s. A lock of which the bolt is a round protruding pin.

pin-maker, s. A maker of pins.

pin money, s. An allowance of money made by a husband to his wife for her separate use or private expenses. [NEELLE-MOSEY.]

"A young widow that would not recede from her demands of *pin-money*." —*Adrian*. —*Spectator*, No. 295

pin patches, s. pl. Periwhinkles. (*Prov*)

***pin-pillow**, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pincushion.

2. *Bot.*: *Opuntia curassaviana*.

pin point, s. The point of a pin; hence, the smallest trifle.

pin-rack, s. *Naut.*: A frame placed on the deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes may be worked, and *belonging-pins* about which they may be secured.

pin-tail, s.

1. The same as PINTAIL-DUCK (q.v.)

2. A pintle (q.v.)

pin-tool, s. A tubular cutter for making pins for sach, blind, and door makers.

pin-vice, s. *Clock-making*: A hand-vice for grasping small arbours and pins.

pin wheel, s. A contrate wheel in which the eggs are pins set into the disc.

***pin-wing**, s. The pinion of a fowl.

pin-worm, s. An intestinal worm; the threadworm (q.v.).

***pin (2)**, s. [Chinese.] A petition or address of foreigners to the Emperor or any of his deputies.

pin (1), v.t. [PIN (1), s.]

1. To fasten with, or as with, a pin or pins. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, i. ix. 36.)

2. To fasten; to make fast.

"They left their rafters or great pieces of timber *joined* together." —*North*. —*Plutarch*, p. 581.

3. To seize; to catch and hold fast. (*Slang*.)

4. To confine; to hold fast or close; generally with *down*; as, To *pin* one *down* to a certain point or line of argument.

5. To steal. (*Slang*.)

6. To aim at or strike with a stone. (*Scotch*.)

7. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer.

"To *pin* one's faith: To fix one's trust or dependence; to trust.

"Those who *joined* their faith for better or for worse to the yack." —*Field*. —*Ajrid*, 4, 1865.

pin (2), v.t. [A variant of *pen*, v. (q.v.).]

pi-nā, s. [Sp.]

1. The pile of weiges or bracks of hard silver amalgam placed under a capellina and subjected to heat, to expel the mercury.

2. A pine-apple.

pina-cloth, s. A delicate, soft, transparent cloth, with a slight tinge of pale yellow, made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, sōn: mūte, cub, cure, unite, eur, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

the pine-apple leaf. It is made up into shawls, scarves, &c.

pî nâ-çê æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æce*.] *Bot.*: The same as *CONFERTA* (q.v.).

pin-âc-ô-linc, *s.* [Eng. *pinacote*(*ac*); *L. con-*nect., and suff. *-itine*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_2 = CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot C(CH_3)_2$. Methyl-trimethyl-carbonylketone. A colourless oil, sp. gr. 0.7989 at 16°, prepared by heating pinacote with dilute sulphuric acid, or with concentrated acetic acid. It has the odour of peppermint, boils at 105°, is insoluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether.

pinacoline alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O$. An alcohol produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on pinacoline.

pin a cône, *s.* [Eng. *pin(ite)* (2), and *acô(n)ite*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_2 = (CH_3)_2C(OH) \cdot C(OH)(CH_3)_2$. The double tertiary alcohol of the formula. $C_6H_{12}O(OH)_2$, produced by the action of sodium, or of sodium amalgam, on acetone, and distilling the resulting alkaline liquid. It crystallizes in colourless quadratè tables, melts at 42°, and is sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

*** pin-a-cô-thê-ca**, *s.* [Gr. *πινάξ* (*pinax*), *genit. πινάκος* (*pinakos*) = a picture, and *θησαύριον* (*thêsaurion*) = a repository.] A picture-gallery.

pin a fóre, *s.* [Eng. *pin*, *v.*, and *afore*.] An apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress, so called because formerly pinned in front of a child.

pi-nâl-ic, *n.* [Eng. *pinacé*(*ic*)(*ine*); suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or contained in pinacoline.

pinalic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_2 = (CH_3)_2C \cdot C(O)OH$. Trimethyl-acetic acid. Obtained by the oxidation of pinacoline with chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It forms leafy crystals, which melt at 35°, boil at 161°, and require forty times their weight of water for solution. Its baric and calcic salts crystallize in silky needles, which are very soluble.

pi-nâng, *s.* [Malay.] The betel-nut, *Areca catechu*.

pi-nâs-têr, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of fir or pine, from *pinus* (q.v.); Fr. *pinaster*.]

Bot.: *Pinus pinaster*, the Cluster pine, indigenous to the Mediterranean countries. It yields quantities of turpentine, and flourishing near the sea, has been largely planted in France for binding together the loose sands.

"The *Pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine." —P. Holland *Pinus*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

*** pi-nâx**, *s.* [Gr.] A table, a register, a list, hence, that on which anything, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed.

"Consider where about thou art in that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man." —Browne.

pin-bânk, **pinne-banke**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] An instrument of torture.

"Then was he thrise put to the *pinnebanke*, tormented most miserably." —Fox *Abolition*, p. 817.

pin-bôuke, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A kind of bucket, a jar. (Drayton.)

pin-bût-tôck, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *buttock*.] A thin or angular buttock like a pin.

pin-case, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *case*.] A case for holding pins.

pin-çêrs, † **pinçh êrs**, **pin-çêrs**, *s. pl.* [For *pinchers*, from *pinch*, *v.*; Fr. *pinces*, from *pincer* = to pinch (q.v.).]

1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws, formed of two pieces pivoted together. Many forms are adopted for special work.

"With *pinchers* next the stubborn steel he strains." —Book *Jerusalem Delivered*, bk. xl.

2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

pinçh, *** pinche**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *pinçer*; a rasabised form of O. Ital. *picciare*, *piczore* (Ital. *picciare*) = to pinch; Sp. *pinzar* = to pinch; *pinchar* = to prick, to pierce with a small point; Dut. *pinsen*, *pensen* = to pinch.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To press, nip, or squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or any hard substance or instrument; to press hard between two hard bodies.

"2. To grip, to bite.

"Having *pinch'd* a few and made them cry." —Shakesp. *A Henry VI.*, i. 1.

"3. To lift or take up between the hand and thumb.

"*Pinch'd* close beneath his finger and his thumb." —Camper *Obitry*, 17.

"4. To put in pinches or small quantities.

"*Pinch* a monstrous dust into her drink." —Fenington. *Vivien*, 6.

"5. To plait.

II. Figuratively:

"1. To nip with frost.

"Now *pinch'd* by biting January sore." —Thomson *State of Ireland*, ii.

"2. To pain, to afflict, to distress.

"Oit the foaming earth
I—with a kind of cold *pinch'd* and vex'd." —Shakesp. *A Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

"3. To straiten; to put in straits or distress, as, To be *pinch'd* for money.

"4. To play a trick on; to catch.

"What, have I *pinch'd* you, Signor Gremio?" —Shakesp. *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

"5. To press hard; to examine closely and thoroughly.

"This is the way to *pinch* the question." —Collier.

"6. To lock up, to imprison.

"Where do the 'Forties (a dangerous gang known as the 'Forty Thieves') live now, then?—Oh! justly nigh all '*pinch'd*' (sent to goal), was lock." —*Ball Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1886.

"7. (Reflex.): To be stingy or niggardly to; to begrudge; as, He *pinch'd* himself for food.

B. Intransitive:

"1. *Lit.*: To nip or squeeze anything, as with the fingers, an instrument, two hard bodies, &c.; to nip, to grip.

"A sort of dogs, that at a lion bay,
And entertain no spirit to *pinch*." —Chapman *Homer; Iliad*.

"2. *Figuratively*:

"1. To spare; to be niggardly; to be straitened.

"But for to *pinche*, and for to spare,
Of words hee mucke to gette eares." —Gower. *C. C. v.*

"2. To bear hard; to be puzzling.

"Therto he coude eadite, and make a thing,
Ther coude no wight *pinche* at his wiling." —Chaucer. *P. P.*, 228.

"3. To know or feel where the shoe pinches: To know practically, or from personal experience, wherein the difficulty, trouble, or hardship of any matter lies.

pinch, *** pynch**, *s.* [PINCH, *v.*]

I. Literally:

"1. A sharp or close nip or squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers, an instrument, or two hard bodies.

"By a timely *pinch* that takes off the terminal bud of the cane." —*Scribner's Magazine*, April 1889, p. 814.

"2. As much as can be taken up between the finger and thumb; any small quantity.

"They don't signify this *pinch* of snuff." —Swift *The Grand Question debated*.

"3. A strong iron lever. [PINCH-BAR.]

II. Figuratively:

"1. Pain, distress, oppression.

"Necessity's sharp *pinch*." —Shakesp. *Lea*, ii. 1.

"2. Straits, difficulty; time or state of distress or difficulty.

"The Norman in this narrow *pinch*, not so willingly as wisely, granted the lease." —Drayton *Polyolbion*, s. 17. *Ordnæ Illustrations*.

"3. The game of pitch-halfpenny.

"At or on a *pinch*: In or on an emergency.

"Hang therefore on this promise of God, who is an helper at a *pinch*." —Fox *Abolition*, p. 1,393.

pinch-bar, *s.* A lever with a fulcrum-foot and projecting snout.

pinch-beck, *s.* A miserly fellow. (*Italolect*.)

"**pinch-commons**, *s.* A miserly or stingy person.

"The niggardly *pinch-commons* by which it is inhabited." —Scott *Perse*, ch. vi.

pinch-spotted, *a.* Discoloured from having been pinched. (*Shakesp. Tempest*, iv. 1.)

pinch-bêck, *s. & a.* [Said to be so called from a Mr. Pinchbeck who, towards the close

of the eighteenth century, resided in the neighbourhood of the Strand, and manufactured a compound metal which had, to a certain extent, the appearance and lustre of gold, though the counterfeit, as well as that in amount, or mass, could easily be detected by its weight being less than that of gold, its unclean and badly-worked edges, and its want of resonance.]

A. *subst.*: An alloy of copper and zinc; copper 5, zinc 1. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of cheap jewelry.

B. *adj.*: Made of the alloy described in A. 1, hence, sham, counterfeit, brummagem.

pinche, *v.t.* [PINCH, *v.*]

pinched, *pa. part. & a.* [PINCH, *v.*]

A. *3. part. part.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

"1. *Lit.*: Nipped, squeezed, or compressed between two bodies.

II. Figuratively:

"1. In straits or distress, as, *pinched* for money or food.

"2. Thin, peakish.

"In wretched condition but *pinched* a little and plain in face." —Field, Dec. 9, 1884.

pinçh êr, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, *v.*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

"1. One who or that which pinches.

"2. (*Pl.*): The same as PINCHES (q.v.).

II. *Mining*, &c.: A workman who uses a pinch. [PINCH, *s.*, 3.]

pinçh fist, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *fi*.] A hard, miserly person; a miser; a niggard.

*** pinçh güt**, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *gut*.] A pinhead; a miser.

pinçh îng, **pinçh yng**, *pa. part. a. & s.* [PINCH, *v.*]

A. *As part. part. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

"1. The act of nipping or squeezing; a pinch.

"2. Niggardliness; sparing.

"In a noble man noche *pinçhüng* and niggardship of meate and drinke is to be discontinued." —Sir T. Flytt *The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

"3. A term applied to moving a heavy object, such as a gun, mortar, log, or bed-plate, by small heaves of the handspeak, which describes arcs of a circle nearly horizontally.

pinçhing bar, *s.* A growbar for moving an object by successive short hitches; a pinch-bar (q.v.).

pinçhing nut, *s.* A jam-nut screwed down upon another nut to hold it in position.

pinçhing pin, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A portion of the contrivance by which a slide-valve is packed or tightened upon its seat.

pinçhing tongs, *s. pl.*

Glass-making: A form of pinçers or tongs used for making chamber-drops, &c. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed; a wire between the jaws makes the hole by which the drop is suspended. It is afterwards cut and polished on a leaden lap.

pinçhing lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *pinching*; *ly*.] In a pinching manner; sparingly, stingily.

"By giving singly and *pinçhingly*." —Shakesp. *Sermon*, vol. i., ser. 7.

*** pinçh pên nÿ**, *** pinçh pên ny**, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *penny*.] A niggardly person; a miser, a niggard.

"A very *pinçhing*, as dire as a kix." —Eden *Flowers*, p. 14.

pinçk ncÿ a, *s.* [Named by Michaux after an American, Mr. Pinckney.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ. Trees from the southern United States, *Pincknaya pubens*, which has red downy flowers, furnishes the fever bark of Carolina.

pin-cûsh iôn, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *cushion*.] A small bag or cushion padded with bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

Pinç zô-vi an, **Pinçk zô-vi an**, *s.* [From Pinçzow in Poland.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The name given in the sixteenth century to the leaders of the Polish

Antihumanitarians, several of whom lived at Pine-row. The majority were, at least originally, only Arian, the others took an active part in founding the Saxonian body. They separated from the Protestant Church at a synod held in 1563.

pin da ib a, s. [Brazilian.]

Bot. A synonym of *Xylopiá* (q.v.).

pin dal, pin dar (1), *s.* [Dut. *pindele*.]

Bot.: An American name for *Arctostaphylos*. [GROENSTEDE.]

pin dar (2), *s.* [FINDER.]

pin-da reë, s. [Hind. = a freebooter.] One of a horde of mounted robbers in India, dispersed by the Marquis of Hastings in 1817.

The whole Pindaree force was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 horse, under various leaders. A large number perished in battle, and others, on submission, were settled on lands granted them. While they were in arms, the Maharras gave them first sown and then open countenance, and the Pindaree struggle brought on the second Maharrata war.

Pin-dâr ic, a. & s. [Lat. *Pindareus*, from *Pindar*; Gr. Πινδαρος (*Pindaros*); Fr. *pin-darico*; Ital. & Sp. *pindarico*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; after the style or manner of Pindar.

"Light subject but not grave Pindaree ode." *Campes*.—*An tale, Scimitar's return*.

B. As *subst.*: An ode in imitation of the lyric odes of Pindar; an irregular ode.

"The character of these late Pindarics.—*Conquest*.—*The Pindaree ode*."

pin-dâr ic al, a. [Eng. *Pindaric*; *al*.] Pindaric.

"You may wonder, or for this seems a little too extravagant and *pindaric* for prose, what I mean by all this pedantry.—*Curley*.—*Essays, The Garden*."

pin dar ism, s. [Eng. *Pindar*; *-ism*.] Imitation of Pindar. [*Johanson*.]

Pin dar ist, s. [Eng. *Pindar*; *-ist*.] An imitator of Pindar.

pinde, pynde, v. t. [A.S. *pinðan*.] [PINDER.] To impound; to shut up in a pound. [*Cathol. Anglican*.]

pin dcr, pin dar, pyn dare, pyn-der, s. [A.S. *pyndan* = to pin up, from *pinde* = a pound.] [POND (2), *s.*, PINDER (1).] A pound-keeper; one who impounds.

"But of his merry man, the pounder of the town." *Bacon*.—*Poly Olbon*, s. 2.

pin d ja jâp, s. [Malay.]

Naut.: A boat used in the Malayan Archipelago and Sumatra, for the transport of spears, arca-nuts, cacao, &c. They have one to three masts, with square sails, and both the stem and stern rudd projecting.

pin' dust, s. [Eng. *pin* (1), and *dust*.] Small dust or particles of metal produced in the manufacturing of pins.

pine (1), **pigne, s.** [A.S. *pin*, *pin-strom*, from Lat. *pinus*, for *pinus* = the tree that produces pitch; *pie* (genit. *pinis*) = pitch; Fr. *pin*; Sp. & Ital. *pin*.]

1. Botany:

(1) Properly the genus *Pinus* (q.v.).

(2) Various coniferous trees akin to it, as the *Banmar* or *Ambony* Pine (*Dacrydium orientale*), the *Norfolk Island Pine* (*Ascararia excelsa*), &c.

2. *Coman.*: The timber obtained from various coniferous trees, espec. from *Pinus Strobus*, *P. sylvestris*, *P. mitis*, *P. rigida*, and *P. australis*. American Yellow Pine is from the first; the Norway, Baltic, Biza, or Red Pine, from the second; the third furnishes New York Pine; the fourth Common Pitch Pine; and the last the Pitch Pine of Georgia. (*Fras. of Bot*)

pine-apple, pyn-appul, pyn-apple, pync-appyllé, s.

Botany:

1. The cone of a pine-tree.

"He [the pine's] fruit is great. Beillians or beches of a brown chestnut colour, and are called *pine-apples*."—*Lyc. Deoban*, s. 50.

2. A pine.

"In the shadow of a pine-apple tree.—*Acton*.—*Charles the Great* (ed. Heurtelot), p. 20.

3. *Antarctica salina*. The leaves are hard

and fibrous, with spiny edges. The flowers rise from the centre of the plant, and are in a large conical spike, surmounted by spiny leaves called the crown. The conical spike of flowers ultimately becomes enlarged and piny, constituting the pine-apple, believed to be the finest of fruits. The first particular account was given by Oviedo, in 1535, and it was first cultivated in Holland, whence it was introduced into England by the Earl of Portland in 1690, but it did not fruit for twenty years afterwards. It is now easily grown in hot-houses in Britain and the continent. More than fifty varieties have been produced. In the West Indies the fruit of the wild plant is used with that of the Pungun to destroy intestinal worms and promote the secretion of urine.

Pine-apple rum: Rum flavoured with slices of pine-apple.

"Returning with the tender half full of *pine-apple rum*.—*Dickens*.—*Pickwick*, ch. 11.

pine barren, s. A tract of barren land producing pines. (*American*.)

pine beauty, s.

Entom.: *Teucha pinipicla*, a British night-moth, the wings white with a yellow band and red spots. The larva feeds on the twigs of fir trees.

pine beetle, s.

Entom.: *Hylesinus*, or *Hylurgus piniperda*.

pine-bullfinch, pine grosbeak, s.

Ornith.: *Pyrrhula* or *Pinicola enularum*. Head, neck, fore part of breast, and rump bright red; back grayish-brown or black edged with red; lower parts light gray; two white bands on the dusky wings. Larger than the Bullfinch. Common in the Arctic regions, whence it migrates south in numbers in America, more sparingly in Europe. Occasionally found in Britain. Called also Pinefinch and Pine-grosbeak.

pine-carpet, s.

Entom.: *Thera pinata*, a British Geometer moth, fore wings gray, hind wings brown, antennæ of the male pectinated. Larva feeds on the Scotch fir.

pine-clad, pine-covered, a. Clad or covered with pines.

"As daily I strode through the *pine-covered* glade." *Brown*.—*Larkin & Gair*.

pine-cloth, s. [PINA-CLOTH.]

pine-cone, s. The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.

pine-crowned, a. Pine-clad.

pine-drops, s.

Bot.: An American name for Pterospora.

pine finch, pine grosbeak, s. [PINE-BULLFINCH.]

pine fish, s. Fish dried in the open air. (*Shibbud*.)

pine-grosbeak, s. [PINE-FINCH (q.v).]

pine-house, s. A pinery (q.v.).

pine kernel, s. The seed of the stone-pine, *Pinus Pinet*, common and used for food in Mediterranean countries.

pine-knot, s. A pine-cone. (*American*.)

pine-marten, s.

Zool.: *Mustela martes*, distributed over Europe and Asia, becoming rare in Britain. The body is long and lithe, about eighteen inches, with a tail two-thirds that length;



PINE-MARTEN.

legs short, paws with five digits armed with claws; snout sharp, vibrissæ long. Fur dark-brown, lighter on cheeks and snout; throat, and under side of neck light yellow. It is arboreal, and frequents coniferous woods, whence its popular name. The female makes a

nest of moss and leaves, sometimes occupying those of squirrels or woodpeckers and killing the rightful owners.

pine mast, s. Pine-cones collectively. [MAST (2), *s.*]

pine mouse, s.

Zool.: *Arvicola pinetorum*, inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi.

pine needle wool, s.

Chem.: Pine-wood wool. A fibrous substance, prepared in Prussia by treating the needles of coniferous trees with a strong solution of sodic carbonate. It is used for stuffing mattresses, and for other upholstery purposes.

pine-oil, s.

Chem.: A name applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, extracted from the seeds of various pine-trees, *Pinus Picea*, *P. Abies*, *P. Pomilio*, &c. It has a yellow colour, a balsamic odour; sp. gr. 0.893 at 17°, and boils at 152°. By treatment with potassium and rectification it yields a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, less fragrant than the original oil, sp. gr. 0.875 at 17°, and boiling at 161°.

pine-resin, s.

Chem.: The resinous juice which exudes from incisions made in the stems of coniferous trees. It is a mixture of a volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and colophony, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

pine-sap, s.

Bot.: *Monotropis Hypopitys*.

pine-sawfly, s.

Entom.: *Lophyrus pini*.

pine-store, s. The same as *PINEBY*, *s.*

pine-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Atractylis gummifera*, from which, when wounded, a kind of gum exudes.

pine-tree, s. A tree of the genus *Pinus*; a pine.

Pin-tree money: Money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and so called from a figure resembling a pine-tree stamped on it.

pine-weed, s.

Bot.: *Hypericum Scrothra*.

pine-wood, s.

1. A wood of pine-trees.

2. Pine timber.

Pine-wood still: An apparatus for obtaining tar, resin, and the volatile products of pine-wood by distillation.

Pine-wood wool: [PINE-NEEDLE WOOL.]

piné, pin-en, pyne, v. t. & i. [A.S. *pinian* = to torment, from *pin* = pain, torment, from Lat. *pinna* = pain (q.v.); O. Fr. *pinjen*; Dut. *pinngen*; Fr. *pinier*; Ital. *pinia*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pain, to torment; to cause to suffer pain; to harass.

"To work this man so moche wo Or *pinen* him so auerly." *Tommaso of the Rose*.

2. To starve.

"Surfeit by the eye, and *pine* the maw." *Shakep.*.—*Venus & Adonis*, 602.

3. To grieve for, to lament or bemoan in silence.

"Abash'd the devil stood, Virtue in her state how lovely, saw; and *pin'd* His loss." *Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 846.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause pain or trouble; to harass. "The Cristen so misfere, the Sarizins did so *pinne*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 141.

2. To languish; to wear or waste away or lose flesh from any distress or anxiety of mind. (Followed by *away*.)

"Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pin'd* *away*."—*Shakep.*.—*Leir*, i. 4.

3. To languish with desire; to waste away with any longing. (Generally followed by *for*.)

"Leathing, from racks of husky straw he turns, And, *pinning*, for the verdant pasture mourns." *Rowe*: *Lucan*, v.

4. To waste or fall away; to lose strength, power, or influence.

"On the death of the late Duke, it [Parma] was taken possession of by the French, and is now *pinning* away under the influence of their iron domination."—*Encyclopædia Italica*, vol. i., ch. vi.

* **piné** (2), **pyne, s.** [A.S. *pin*.] *Pine* and *pinen* are doublets.] [PAIS, *s.*]

faté, fat, färe, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thrê: **piné, pît, sîre, sîr, marine:** gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, wô, sôn: müte, cüb, cüre, unîte, cür, rûle, füll; thrý, Syrián. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä; qu = kw.

1. Pain, uneasiness, grief, suffering. (*Horus* : Scotch Drink.)

2. Woe, want, penury.

* Done to pine : Put to death.

pīn-ē-al, *n.*, & *s.* [*Fr. pincéale*, from *Lat. pinna* = the cone of a pine-tree; *pinus* = a pine.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a pine-cone, or resembling it in shape.

B. *As subst.*: The pineal-gland (q.v.).

pineal-eye, *s.* [UNFAIRED-EYE.]

pineal-gland, *s.*

Anat.: A conical body of a dark-gray colour, placed immediately behind the posterior extremity of the third ventricle. It rests in a groove between the brain. Its base is turned forwards towards the third ventricle, and its apex is directed downwards and backwards. It is connected to the inner surface of the thalamus by fibres called the peduncles or habenae of the pineal gland. In a cavity near its base is a mass of sabulous matter composed of phosphate and of carbonate of lime.

pineal-stalk, *s.*

Biol.: A solid, well-marked stalk, which in many cases connects the unpaired eye with the epiphysis. (*Quar. Jour. Micros. Science* (n. s.), XXVII. 180.)

pine às tēr, *s.* [PINASTEE.]

pine fūl, *n.* [*Eng. pine* (2), *s.*; *-ful*(f).] Full of pain or suffering; painful, woful.

* Long constraint of *pineful* penury." *Sp. Hall's Satires*, v. ii.

pī-nēn'-ch'ý mā, *s.* [*Gr. πινναξ* (*pinna*) = a board, a table, and *επιφυα* (*epiphyma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: A kind of tissue consisting of long, thin cells, like tables without the legs. It occurs in the epidermis of ferns, and some other plants. Called also Tabular-parenchyma.

pīn-ēr-ý, *s.* [*Eng. pine*; *-ery*.]

1. A hot house in which pine-apples are grown.

2. A place where pine-trees grow; a pine-wood or forest.

pī-nē-tūm, *s.* [*Lat.* = a plantation of firs.] A plantation or nursery of pine-trees of different kinds, for decorative or scientific purposes.

pīn-ēy, **pīn-ý**, *n.* [*Eng. pine* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Of or pertaining to pines; resembling pines; abounding in pines.

* Cyprus, with her rocky mound, And Crete, with pine verdure crown'd." *Warton: The Crusade*

pī-neý, *s.* [Abbrev. from *Tamil pinemmaru* = *Vateria indica*.] (See etym. and compounds.)

piney-resin, *s.* The resin of *Vateria indica*, obtained by incisions in the tree. It is used for varnish, for candles, &c.

piney-tallow, *s.*

Chem.: Malabar tallow. Obtained by boiling the fruit of *Vateria indica*. Piney tallow has a waxy appearance, a faint agreeable odour, sp. gr. 0.9625, melts at 37.5° and is soluble in alcohol.

piney-tree, *s.* (1) *Calophyllum evagistifolium*; (2) *PEON* (2).

piney-varnish, *s.* A varnish prepared from piney-resin (q.v.).

pīn-fēath-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. pin* (1), and *feather*.] [PEN-FEATHER.]

pīn-fēath-ēred, *n.* [*Eng. pinfeather*; *-red*.] [PEN-FEATHERED.]

* **pīn'-fōld**, * **pen-fold**, * **pyn-fold**, *s.* [*Eng. pin* (2), *v.*, and *fold*.] A place in which stray cattle are shut up; a pound.

* You mistake; I mean the pound, a *pinfold*." *Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

pīng, *s.* [From the sound.] The sound made by a bullet, discharged from a rifle, as it passes through the air.

pīng (1), *v.* [*Fr. ping*, *s.*] To produce a sound like that of a rifle bullet on being discharged, and striking a hard object.

* **pīng** (2), *v.* [*A.S. pyngan*.] To push, to prick. "He *pingde* his steale with spores ketene." *Oruel*, p. 25.

pīn-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *pīn* = to pen or pound.] A small enclosure; a close. (*Proc.*)

* The Academy, a little *pinole* or plot of ground, was the habitation of Plato, Neocrates, and Polonius. — *P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86.

pīn-glēr, *s.* [Prob. from *pin*gle, *s.*] A cart-horse, a work-horse. "Judging all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers." *Lily: Epaphra*.

pīng-stēr, **pīnk-stēr**, **pīnx-tēr**, *s.* [*Dut. pinster*; *Ger. pinster*, a corrupt. of *pinster* (q.v.).] Whitsuntide. (*Dutch-Amer.*)

* **pīn'-guē-fý** (*u as w*), *v.* [PINGUEFY.]

pīn-guē-ú-la (*u as w*), *s.* [*Fr. pin*, sing. of *Lat. pinguis* = fat; *pinus* = fat.] *Bot.*: Butterwort. Calyx two-lipped, upper lip three-lobed. [BUTTERWORT.]

* **pīn'-guíd** (*u as w*), *n.* [*Lat. pinguis* = fat.] Fat, unctuous, greasy. (*Lat. d. fig.*) "A serious generation, accustomed to a *pinguid*, torpid style." *Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. XXIX.

* **pīn-guíd-in-ōus** (*u as w*), *n.* [*Lat. pinguidus*, genit. *pinguidinis*, from *pinguis* = fat.] Containing fat; fatty, adipose.

* **pīn'-guí-fý** (*u as w*), *v.* [*Lat. pingui-facio*, from *pinguis* = fat, and *ficio* = to make.] To make fat, greasy, or unctuous. "As if it were *pinguified*." *Cudworth: Intellect. System*, p. 636.

pīn'-guín (*u as w*), *s.* [PINGUIS, 2.]

pīn-guī-pē-dī-na (*u as w*), *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. pingui-pes*, genit. *pingui-ped(is)*; *Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina*.] *Ichthy.*: A group of Trachinidae (q.v.). Body covered with small scales; eye lateral; lateral line continuous. There are two genera, *Pinguipes* and *Latilus*, from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

pīn-guī-pēs (*u as w*), *s.* [*Lat. pinguis* = fat, and *pēs* = a foot. [PINGUIPEDINA.]

pīn-guīte (*u as w*), *s.* [*Lat. pingui(s)* = fat, greasy; *suff. -ite* (*Min.*).] *Min.*: A variety of Chloropal (q.v.), very soft; colour, oil and siskin-green. From Wolkenstein, Saxony.

* **pīn'-guí-tūde** (*u as w*), *s.* [*Lat. pinguitudo*.] Fatness, obesity. (*Lamb: The Gentle Giantess*.)

pīn-hō-ēn, *s.* [Native name.] *Pharm.*: A purgative oil derived from *Carex multiflora*. [CURCAX.]

pīn-hōld, *s.* [*Eng. pin* (1), *s.*, and *hold*.] A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

pīn'-hōle, *s.* [*Eng. pin* (1), *s.*, and *hole*.] A small hole or puncture made by or with a pin; a very small hole. "The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole*." *Wiseman*.

* **pī-nī**, *pref.* [PINUS.] Derived from any species of the genus *Pinus* (q.v.).

pīn-ic, *n.* [*Eng. pin* (1), *s.*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree.

pinic-acid, *s.* *Chem.*: C₂₀H₃₀O₂. An acid isomeric with pinic acid, extracted from colophony by cold alcohol of 70 per cent. It is an amorphous resin, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, melts when slightly heated, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

pī-nī-cor-rē-tin, *s.* [*Pref. pīnī*; *Lat. cor*(ter); *Eng. red*(ens), and *suff. -in* (*Chem.*).] *Chem.*: C₂₄H₃₈O₂(?). A dark-brown glutinous mass extracted from the bark of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, by boiling with alcohol of 40 per cent. It is slightly soluble in ammonia.

pī-nī-cor-tān-nic, *n.* [CORLEPINITANNIC.]

pīn'-īng, *pr. par. or n.* [PINE, f.]

* **pinging stool**, *s.* The cucking-stool.

pīn-īng-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. ping*; *-ly*.] In a pining, languishing, or wasting manner; with pining or languishing. "The poets pondered *pinningly*, yet not unwisely, upon the ancient days." *Poe: Works* (1854), ii. 27.

pin-lón (*ias y*), * **pin-nlon**, * **pyn-lon**, *s.* [*Fr. pynon* = a linn, a pinnacle, a pinnon, from *Lat. pinna*, *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a pin; *o*, *Fr. pinon* = the pinnon of a clock (*Clavier*); *Sp. pinon* = a pinnon.]

A. Ordinary language:

1. A feather; a quill of the wing. "He splokt, when luther He sends *s. par* a *pinon* of his wing." *Shakspeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 12.

2. A wing. "Nor the pride nor simple *pinon*, Flatt the Theban sages bare." *Gay: Progress of Poetry*.

3. The joint of the wing of a fowl remotest from the body.

4. A letter or band for the arm. (*Iron-works*.)

B. Mech.: Of two cog-wheels in gear, the lesser is called the pinnion. It may be spur, bevel, miter, &c. The pinnions of watches are made from pinnon-wire, turned down at the parts which are not destined to mesh with the co-acting wheel.

pinnion-file, *s.* *Watchmaking*: A knife-file employed by watchmakers.

pinnion-gauge, *s.* *Watchmaking*: A pair of fine calipers.

pinnion-spotted pug, *s.* *Entom.*: *Epithecia consignata*, a British geometrid moth.

pinnion-wire, *s.* *Metal-working*: Wire formed into the shape and size required for the pinnions of clocks and watches; it is drawn in the same manner as round wire, through plates whose holes correspond in section to the shape of the wire.

pin-lón (*ias y*), * **pin-nlon**, *v.* [PINOS, s.]

1. To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings.

* Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconsistency of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-willow to have pinioned. — *Bacon*.

2. To maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

3. To confine by binding the arms to the body; to render incapable of resistance by confining the arms; to shackle, to fetter. "Pinion him like a thief, bring him before us." *Shakspeare: Lear*, vi. 7.

4. To bind, to confine, to tie. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iv. 22.)

* 5. To attach or bind by chains of some kind. "Praise their heav'n though *pinion'd* down to earth." *Churchill: Gotham*, ii.

* 6. To bind, to restrain, to confine. "Pinioned up by formal rules of state." *Norris*

pīn'-iōned (*i as y*), * **pin-nioned**, * **pīn-noed**, **pīn-nyand**, *pr. par. & n.* [PINOS, f.]

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

B. As adjective:

1. Bound, tied; confined by bonds. "Pinion'd with his hands behind." *Shakspeare: As you like it*, i. 1.

2. (From the subst.): Furnished with pinions or wings. "The wings of swans, and stronger *pinion'd* rhyme." *Dryden: Virgil*, *Ecl. ix*.

pīn'-iōn-ist (*i as y*), *s.* [*Eng. pinion*; *-ist*.] A winged creature; a bird. "All the fluttering *pinionists* of ayre." *Attentive sat.* *Brown: Brit. Pastoral*, v. 4

pī-nī-pī-crin, *s.* [*Pref. pīnī*, and *Eng. pīnī*.] *Chem.*: C₂₂H₃₄O₁₁. A bitter substance extracted from the needles and bark of the Scotch fir by alcohol of 40 per cent. It is a bright-yellow hygroscopic powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether-alcohol, insoluble in pure ether. Heated to 55 it softens, at 80 it becomes viscid, at 100° transparent and mobile, solidifying on cooling to a dark-yellow brittle mass.

pī-nī-tān-nic, *n.* [*Pref. pīnī*, and *Eng. tannic*.] Derived from the pine and containing tannic acid.

pinitannic acid, *s.* *Chem.*: C₁₄H₁₆O₆(?). An acid found in the aqueous extract of the green parts of the *Arbor vitæ*. It also occurs, together with

hōll, **hōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **-īng**. **-cian**, **tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şūn**. **-tjon**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **şhūs**. **-bic**, **-dle**, &c. = **heł**, **deł**.

pumpkin, in the needles of old Scotch fir-trees. It is a brownish-yellow powder, possessing a slightly bitter, astringent taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; becomes soft and glutinous at 100°, and does not precipitate solutions of gelatin. With stannic chloride it imparts a permanent yellow dye to woollen stuffs mordanted with alum.

pin-ite (1), *s.* [After the Pinii adit, at Schneeberg, Saxony; suff. *-ite* (*Mor.*).

Min.: An amorphous mineral only found in crystals as pseudomorphs. Hardness, 2.5 to 3.5; sp. gr. 2.6 to 2.85; lustre, feeble, wax-like; colour, shades of green, brownish, reddish; translucent to opaque. Compos.: essentially a hydrous silicate of alumina with alkalis, the proportions being very variable. The varieties included by Dana are: (1) Pinite, pseudomorphous after fohite (q.v.); (2) Giesckite, pseudomorphous after apophine (q.v.); the sub-varieties of which are (b) Lythodes, (c) liebenante, (d) dysyntrinite, (e) parophite, (f) a green mineral from Grünschwald, near Parphite, (g) pinitoid; (3) Wilsonite, pseudomorphous after scapolite; (4) polyargate and rosite, pseudomorphous after amethyst; (5) killinite, pseudomorphous after pseudomorph; (6) some varieties of lithomarge; (7) agalmatolite (b) oncosine, (c) oosite, (d) gongylite; (8) zigantolite, (b) iberite. *Bot. Mus. Cal.* places the whole of the above with the group of Pseudomorphs.

pinite granite, s.

Petro.: A granitic rock containing the mineral substance pinite (q.v.)

pinite porphyry, s.

Petro.: A porphyritic felsite containing pinite.

pin-ite (2), *s.* [Lat. *pin(it)*; suff. *-ite*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$. A saccharine substance extracted by water from the sap of the *Pinus Lambertiana* of California. It forms radiocrystalline nodules, sp. gr. 1.52, is sweet as sugar, easily soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is dextro-rotatory, interconvertible, and has no copper-reducing power.

pi-ni-tēs, s. [Lat. *pin(it)*; suff. *-ites*.]

Pulv. Bot.: A genus of Coniferae, allied to Pinus. Range from the Carboniferous to the Miocene. Known species thirty-five, of which nineteen are Cretaceous. [AMBER.]

pi-nit-oid, s. [Eng. *pin(it)*; suff. *-oid*.]

Min.: A variety of Pinite (1) (q.v.), of a leek-green colour, pseudomorphous after felspar. Found in a decomposing porphyritic rock, near Freiberg, Saxony.

pin(k) (1) pinck, pincke, pinke, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful. The flower may have been so named from the cut or peaked edges of the petals [PINK (1), v.], or from a resemblance to a bud or small eye [PINK, a.]. Cf. O. Fr. *ocillet* = a little eye, an eyelid, a gillflower, a pink; Fr. *pinet*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordemaria Linnæus*;

1. In the same sense as H. 2.

"Bring hither the pincks and purple cullaundine"
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar: May.

2. A light red pigment or colour resembling that of the garden pink.

"Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture"
De pin: Infusoria

3. A fox-hunter's coat. (So called from the colour.)

"The popular M.F.H. is clothed in the orthodox pink."
Field, April 4, 1885.

4. A minnow, from the colour of the abdomen in summer.

"If you troll with a pink,"

Cotton: Angler's Ballad.

5. A young salmon; a parr.

"The fry of salmon, in some stage or other—its smallest, pink, or smolt."
Field, Jan. 2, 1886.

6. Supreme excellence; the very height.

"For it the Scotchman came to the post in the pink of condition."
Field, Oct. 1, 1885.

7. A beauty.

"He had a pretty pinkie for his own wedded wife."
Bretton: Merry Wives, p. 7.

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: A class of pigments of yellow or greenish-yellow colour, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white earth, such as chalk, alumina, &c. They are Italian-pink, brown-pink, rose-pink, and Dutch-pink. They are useful only in water-colours. [*Fairholt*]

2. Botany:

(1) (*Gen.*): The genus *Dianthus* (q.v.). Of about seventy known species, the majority are cultivated in British gardens; specif. *Dianthus plumarius*, the Garden-pink. Stem procumbent, rooting, much-branched; leaves linear and subulate, rough at the margins; peduncles three on a stem, with solitary flowers; calyx scales shortly imbricate; the petals digitate, single or double, multifid to the middle, white, pink, spotted, or variegated, and sweet-scented. A common favourite in gardens.

(2) Various plants superficially resembling it in flowers; thus, the Cuscutum-pink is *Silene acaulis*, the Moss-pink, *Phlox subulata*. [SEVENTH.]

B. As adj.: Resembling the colour of the garden pink; of a light red colour.

pink barred swallow, s.

Entom.: *Xanthus silopis*, a British moth, family Orthosia.

pink eye (1), *s.* A disease in horses.

"A characteristic symptom of the present epizootic is the swelling of the eye lids and congestion of the conjunctival membrane, giving a fringe of redness to the eye. The American term 'pink-eye,' which is commonly given to the disease, indicates this peculiarity, which is, however, associated with other symptoms."
Field, Jan. 29, 1882.

pink-needle, s.

1. *Orn. Lang.*: A shepherd's hoodkin.

2. *Bot.*: *Erodium moschatum*.

pink root, s. The root of the Indian pink, used in medicine as a vermifuge.

* That of Carolina is *Spigelia maritima*, that of Demerara *S. Anthelmia*.

pink salt, s.

Dyeing: Ammonia combined with perchloride of tin, used in calico-printing.

pink-underwing, s. [CALLIMORPHA.]

pink-weed, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum Aviculare*.

pink (2), *s.* [Wel. *pinw* = (*a.*) smart, gay, (-) a chaffinch; prob. allied to Eng. *finch* (q.v.).]

1. A chaffinch. [*Provincial*.]

2. A linnet.

pink (3), **pinke, s.** [Dut. = a fishing-boat; O. Dut. *espiache, piarke*, from Sw. *esping*; leel. *espinge* = a long boat, from O. Dut. *esp* = an asp tree; leel. *espi* = aspen-wood.]



PINK.

Naut.: A ship with a very narrow stern, used chiefly in the Mediterranean.

"For other craft our prouder river shows,
Hoys, pincks, and sloops."
Crabbe: The Borough, let. i.

pink-stern, s.

Naut.: A vessel with a very high, narrow stern; a pink.

pink-sterned, a.

Naut.: Having a very high, narrow stern.

pin(k), pinke, a. [Dut. *pinken*; O. Dut. *pinken* = to shut the eyes; allied to *pinch*.] Winking, blinking, half-shut.

"Plumpy Baachus with pink eye"
Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 7.

* **pink eye** (2), *s.* A very small eye.

"Make a livelihood of Pinkies face"
Steele: Conscious Lovers, (Prod)

* **pink-eyed, pinke-eyed, a.** Having very small eyes.

"Them that were pink-eyed had very small eyes they turned weelie."
P. Holbrood: Pinnac, bk. VI, ch. XXXVII.

pink (1), **pynke, vt.** [Prob. a nasalised form of *pick* = peck, from a Celtic source; cf. Gael. & Ir. *pick*; Wel. *picko*; Corn. *picko* = to pick, to sting; O. Fr. *pickier*.] [PINK, v.]

1. To pierce with small round holes for

ornament; to work with, or ornament with, eyelid-holes, scallops, &c. (See *extract*.)

"Pinking is making small holes. This was more in use, at the time of the old English habit, when the Doublets for Men were laced, as stays are for Women Captain Biorri in Congress, you know, says, I'll pink his soul, in Allusion to this Fashion."
T. Hall's Geneva Letters, II. 30.

* 2. To pick out; to cull, to choose, to select.

3. To stail.

* **pin(k) (2), vt.** [PINK (1), *s.*] To dye, paint, or stain of a pink colour.

* **pin(k) (3), vi.** [Dut. *pinken*.] [PINK, *a.*] To wink, to blink.

"A hungry fox lay winking and pinking, as if he had sore eyes."
—Estrange: Fables.

pin(k)-er, s. [Eng. *pink* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who works cloth, &c., in small holes; one who does pinking.

* 2. One who cuts, stabs, or pierces.

"Schiffneur, a cutter or pinker."
—Cotgrave.

pin(k)-ey, a. [PINKY.]

pin(k)-ing, p.c. par., a., & s. [PINK (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. vly. (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Verb. Lang.*: The act of piercing, cutting, or stabbing.

2. *Needlework*: A method of decorating dresses, trimmings for furniture, rugs, and shrouds, by means of a sharp stamping instrument. Pieces of material are cut out by it in scallops, at the edge, and other designs within the border. The stamping is of semi-circular or angular form, and the extreme edge is evenly jagged or notched. Also called *pouncing*.

pink-ing-iron, s. A cutting-tool for scalloping the edge of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin trimmings, &c.

pin(k)-stër, s. [PINGSTER.]

pin(k)-y, pin(k)-ey, a. [Eng. *pink* (3), *v.*; -y.] Winking, blinking; pink-eyed.

"The bear with his pinky eyes leering after his enemy's approach."
—Knight: Piccolotti, Eng., II. 375.

pin-na (1) (pl. **pin-næ**), *s.* [Lat., another form of *pinna* = a feather.]

1. *Anat.*: The part of the outer ear which projects from the side of the head.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: The primary divisions or segments of a pinnated leaf; the leaflets.

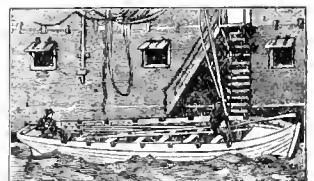
pin-na (2), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πύνα* (*pýna*), and *πύνα* (*pýna*) = *Pinna nobilis*.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Aviculae. Shell sometimes two feet long, equilateral; umbones anterior, posterior side truncated and gaping; hinge, edentulous; animal with a doubly fringed mantle and an elongated groove of shell. Shell attached by a strong byssus spun by the animal. It is sometimes mixed with silk and woven into gloves. Known species, recent, thirty from Britain, the Mediterranean, America, Australia, &c. Fossil sixty, from the Devonian onward. (*Woodward*.) Typical species, *Pinna nobilis*.

pin-naçe, pin-nässe, s. [Fr. *pinasse* = the pitch-tree, a pinnace, from O. Ital. *pinaceta, pinazza* = a pinnace, so called because made of pine-wood; Lat. *pinus* = a pine; Sp. *pinazo*; Port. *pinaga*.]

I. Literally & Nautical:

(1) A man-of-war's boat, next in size to the launch; it is carvel-built, usually from 28 to 32



PINNACE.

(From *Model in Greenwich College*.)

feet long, has a beam 20 to 25 of its length, and is rowed by six or eight oars.

(2) A small schooner-rigged vessel provided with oars or sweeps; vessels of this kind of 60 to 80 tons burden were formerly employed

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wore, wolf, wôr(k), whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, eûre, unite, eûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

by the French for coast defence, and carried one long 24-pounder and 100 men.

* 2. *Fig.*: A go-between for immoral purposes; a procurer.

"She hath been before me—punk, *pinna*, and *haid*—any time these two and twenty years upon record in the *Fle Pommers*.—*Ben Jonson Bartholomew Fair*, 4. 1.

pin na cle, * **pin a cle**, * **pin a cle**, * **pin a cle**, *s.* [Fr. *pinacle*, from Lat. *pinaculum* = a pinnacle, double dimin. from *pinna* = a wing; Sp. *pinaculo*; Ital. *pinacolo*; cf. Gr. *πτερυγίος* (*pterygion*) = pinnacle, dimin. from *πτερυξ* (*pteryx*) = a wing.]

I. *Arch. & Lit.*: An ornament placed on the top of a buttress as a termination to an angle or gable of a house, church, or tower; or any lesser structure of any form rising above the roof of a building, or capping and terminating the higher parts of other buildings or of buttresses. Pinnacles are frequently decorated, and have the shafts formed into niches, pannelled or plain. The tops are generally crocketed, with finials on the apex; each of the sides almost invariably terminates in a pediment. In plan they are usually square, but are sometimes octagonal, and less commonly, hexagonal or pentagonal.



PINNACLES. (Ludwig Cathedral)

"Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a *pinnacle* of the temple."—*Matt.* iv. 5.

II. *Figuratively*:
1. Anything resembling a pinnacle, as a rocky peak, a pointed summit.
2. The highest point, the summit, the apex.

"Set me up so high as the steep *pinnacles* Of bonnet's temple."—*Shaksp. Merchant's Wife*, II. 5.

pin na cle, *v.t.* [PINNALE, *s.*] To furnish with a pinnacle; to set a pinnacle on; to surmount.

"This mountain, whose obditerated plan The pyramid of empires *pinnacled*."—*Byron Childe Harold*, iv. 109.

pin-næ, *s. pl.* [PINNA.]

* **pin-na-ge**, *s.* [Eng. *pin* = to pen or pound.] Poinnage of cattle.

pin-nate, *a.* [Lat. *pinatus*, from *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a fin.]
1. *Bot.* (Of a leaf): Divided into several or many smaller leaves or leaflets; having simple leaflets arranged on both sides of a common petiole. [IMPARIPINNATE, PARIPINNATE.]
* Other modifications are, Alternately pinnate, Interruptedly pinnate, Decursively pinnate, Digitato-pinnate, and Twin digitato-pinnate.

2. *Zoology*:
(1) Shaped like a feather; having lateral processes.
(2) Provided with fins.

pin-nāt-ēd, *a.* [PINNATE.]

pinnated grouse, *s.*
Ornith.: *Tetrao cupido* (Linn.), elevated to generic rank as *Cupidonia cupido*; known also as the Prairie-hen, or Prairie-chicken. The male is remarkable as possessing remarkable tufts in the nape, and an air of grandeur (connected with the wind pipe, and capable of inflation) on each side of the neck, in colour and shape resembling small oranges. General plumage brown, mottled with a darker shade. Habitat, prairies of the Mississippi valley, from Louisiana northward. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway*.)



PINNATED-GROUSE.

pin-nate lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pinuate*; *-ly*] In a pinnate manner.

pinnately ternate, *a.*
Bot.: Having three leaflets arranged in a pinnate manner.

pin-nāt-ī, *pref.* [Lat. *pinatus*.] Pinnate, pinnately.

pin-nāt-ī fid, *a.* [Pref. *pinatus*, and Lat. *fidis* (pa. t. *fidis*) = to cleave.]
Bot.: Divided into lobes from the margin nearly to the midrib.

"A composite with *pinnatifid*, hairy leaves."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 380.

* De Candolle limits it to leaves in which the lobes are divided down to half the breadth of the leaf.

pin-nāt-ī fid lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pinnatifid*; *-ly*.]
Bot.: Sinuated so as to look pinnatifid.

pin-nāt-ī-fī-dō, *pref.* [Eng. *pinnatifid*; a connective.]
Bot.: Pinnatifid.

pinnatifido incised, *v.*
Bot.: Pinnatifid, with very deep segments.

pinnatifido laciniate, *a.*
Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the segments laciniate.

pin-nāt-ī lō-bāte, **pin-nāt-ī lōbed**, *a.* [Pref. *pinatus*, and Eng. *lobate*, *lobed*.]
Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Having the lobes arranged pinnately.
2. *Spec.*: Pinnatifid, with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth. (*De Candolle*.)

pin-nāt-ī nerved, **pin-ni nerved**, *a.* [Pref. *pinatus*, *pinis*, and Eng. *nerved*.]
Bot. (Of a leaf): Having the midrib running through it from the base to the apex, with lateral branches on each side.

pin-nāt-ī part-ite, *a.* [Pref. *pinatus*, and Eng. *partite*.]
Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the lobes pressing beyond the middle, and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

pin-nāt-ī pēd, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pinatus*, and Lat. *pes*, gent. *pedis* = a foot.]
A. *As adj.*: Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.
B. *As subst.*: A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

pin-nāt-ī sēct, *a.* [Pref. *pinatus*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]
Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the lobes divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)
"The leaf is *pinnatifid*, glabrous."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 595.

pin-nāt-ū-late, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatulus*, dimin. from *pinatus* = pinnate (q.v.).]
Bot.: (Of a pinnate leaf): Again sub-divided; having pinnules.

pinned, *pa. par. or a.* [PIN, *v.*]

pin-nēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]
1. One who pins or fastens with, or as with, a pin.
2. A pin-maker.

3. An apron with a bib to it pinned in front of the breast; a pinafore.

* 4. (Generally Pl.): A piece of female head-dress having long tuffs hanging down the sides of the cheeks; they were worn during the early part of the eighteenth century; a sort of cap with lappets.
"Do ye put on your *pinners*, for ye ken wath him Your wima sit down."—*Scott Waverley*, ch. xlii.

5. A narrow piece of cloth which went round a woman's gown near the neck. (*Halliwel*.)

* **pin-nēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *pin* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] A pounder of cattle; a pinder.

"For Gorge-a-Greene, the merry *pinner*, He bath his heart in *hild*"—*Pinner of Wakefield*.



PINNER.

* **pin-nēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *pinna* = a wing.] A pinnule.

"Blazed battlement and *pinnel* high, Blazed every rose-crowned battress fair."—*Scott Love of the Last Minster*, vi. 24

pin-ni, *pref.* [Lat. *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a fin.] Of or pertaining to a wing, feather, or fin.

pin-ni form, *a.* [Pref. *pinna*, and Eng. *form*.] Having the form of a fin or feather.

* **pin-ni grā-da**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and *gradus* = a step.]
Zool.: One of Owen's divisions of the Carnivora, co-extensive with Illige's *Pinna pedia* (q.v.)

* **pin-ni grāde**, *a. & s.* [PINNIGRADA.]
A. *As adj.*: Belonging to the Pinnigrada.
B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the section Pinnigrada.

pin-ni ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinna* = the name of the type genus; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]
Zool.: A subfamily of Avicularia. [PINNA(2).]

pin-ni nerved, *a.* [PINNATINERVED.]

pin-ni ng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [PIN (1), *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. *As substantive*:

1. *Orn. Lang.*: The act of fastening with, or as with, a pin.
2. *Build.*: The low masonry which supports a frame of stud work.

pinning in, *s.*
Masonry: The filling in of the joints of stone walling with spalls of stone.

pin-ni pēd, **pin-ni pēde**, [PINNIFEDIA] Any individual of the Pinnifedia (q.v.).

"It is now generally agreed to regard the *Pinnipeds* as derived from *Lisine Arctons*, and there can be little doubt as to this origin as regards *Otaria*. But it is not absolutely necessary that the whole order of *Pinnipeds* should have had but a single origin. It is at least conceivable that the Otaria might have been derived from bear-like animals, while the *Phocidae* had another, possibly a *Lutrine*, origin."—*Prof. Murray, in Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 495.

pin-ni pēd ī-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and *pes*, gent. *pedis* = a foot.]
1. *Zool.*: A group of Carnivora, the zoological value of which is not definitely settled—Mr. Turner considering it a family [Proc. Zool. Soc., 1. (1), and Dr. Mivart (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, pp. 484-501) wishing to give it ordinal rank. It comprises the Seals and Walruses, differing from the typical Carnivora merely in points connected with their semi-aquatic mode of life. The body is elongate, and somewhat pisciform, covered with dense fur or harsh hairs, and terminated behind by a short conical tail. The fore and hind limbs are short, and expanded into broad-webbed, swimming paddles. The hind limbs are placed very far back, nearly in a line with the axis of the body, and are more or less tied down to the tail by the integuments. It contains three very natural families: Phocidae, Otariidae, and Tricheledae.

2. *Palæont.*: They commenced apparently in the Miocene Tertiary.

* **pin-ni te**, *s.* [Lat. *pinna* (2); suff. *-ite* (1).] A fossil pinna.

pin-nōck, **pin-nieck**, **pin-nocke**, [Prob. a dimin. from Prov. Eng. *pinck* = small, pinched; cf. *pinch* (2), *s.*]

1. A hedge-sparrow.
"In the *pinnock's* nest the cuckoo lays."—*Walcutt, Peter Pindar*, l. 60.

2. A fontit.
3. A block of wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. (*Proc.*)
4. Stiff red clay. (*Proc.*)

pin-nōe tō pūs, *s.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and Mod. Lat. *otopūs*.]
Zool.: A genus of Octopodidae, with a single species, *Pinnatopsis oculifrons*, over three feet long, from the coast of New Zealand. There are two lateral fins united behind.

pin-nō-itc, *s.* [After Herr Pinno, of Halle; suff. *-ite* (1) *(Mn.)*; Ger. *pinnoit*.]
Mn.: A mineral found in nodules, with boracic, at the Stassfurt salt works. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2.27. Composed, according to 2439; boracic acid, 42.09; water, 52.92 = 100, yielding the formula MgB₂O₄ + 3H₂O.

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boil, boy; pouit, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dic, &c. = bel, del.

pin nōn āde, s. [See del.] A confection made chiefly of almonds and dates, whence the name. (*Form of Curv*, p. 31.)

pin nō there, s. [PINNOTHERES.] Any individual of the genus *Pinnotheres* (q.v.).

pin nō thēr ēs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *πιννοθηρῆς* (*pinnothērēs*), *πιννοθηρῆς* (*pinnothērēs*) = a pea-crab.]

Zool.: Pea-crab; the typical genus of the family Pinnotheridae (q.v.). Body circular and rounded above; eyes very small; external antennae short; external jaw-feet, placed very obliquely; feet moderate. The species inhabit the interior of certain shells, *Pinnotheres pisum*, the Pea-crab, being very common on the English coasts within that of the common mussel, and *P. heterum* in pinnae on the coasts of Italy. The ancients were aware of the latter fact, and thought that there was some beneficial connection between the mollusc and its lodger.

pin nō thēr ī ī dē, s. pl. [Lat. *pinnotheres*, genit. *pinnotheris* (s); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

Zool.: Pea-crabs; a family of Crustacea, or if that be called the family Oeypodidae, then it will be reduced to a sub-family, Pinnotherinae. Carapace nearly circular; eyes very small; feet short, or of moderate length; generally very weak.

pin nō thēr ī ī nē, s. pl. [Lat. *pinnotheres*, genit. *pinnotheris* (s); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

Zool.: The same as the family Pinnotheridae (q.v.).

pin nū lā, s. [PINNULA.]

pin nū-lār ī a, s. [Lat. *pinnula* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Diatomaceae, found in the Atlantic ocean, &c.
2. *Polypod.*: A genus of Coniferae, found in the Devonian and the Carboniferous rocks.

pin nū-lāte, a. [PINNULA.]

Bot.: Applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.

pin nūle, **pin' nū la** (pl. **pin nū-læ**), s. [Lat. dimin. from *pinnā* = a wing, a feather, a fin.]

1. *Bot.* (*Chiefly of the form pinnula*). The secondary divisions of a pinnate leaf.
2. *Ornith.*: The barbs or secondary branches of the quills of a feather.
3. *Zool.*: The lateral processes of the arms of Crinoids.

pin nū-wīn klēs, **pin nie-wīn klēs**, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful.] A board with holes, into which the fingers are thrust, and pressed upon with pegs, as a species of torture. (*Scotch*.)

"They put us on the *pinnawheels* for witches."—*Scott*: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvii.

pin-ōle, s. [Ital.]

1. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate.
2. The heart of maize baked, ground, and mixed with sugar. It is dissolved in water to form a beverage.

pin ō lin, s. [Lat. *pin(ua)*; *u(era)*, and suff. -*ina*.]

Chem.: A volatile oil produced by the distillation of American pine-resin, and used as an illuminating material. (*Holtz*.)

pin sa' pō, s. [Sp.]

Bot.: *Abies pinastro*, a Spanish pine.

pins net, s. [A dimin. of *pinson* (1) (q.v.).] A small kind of shoe.

"Corked shoes, *pinnets*, and fine *pinnettes*."—*Stubbs*: *Art of Shoes*, p. 57.

pin sōn (1), **pin sone**, **pyñ-son**, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] Thim-soled shoes.

"*Socetatus*, that we wreth stertipos *pinsons*."—*Elyot*: *Intorturary*.

pin sōn (2), **pin sone**, s. [Fr. *pinsons* = to pinch.] Pinners.

"Little things like *pinsons* to detain and hold fast."—*Topell*: *Hist. of St. Asaph*, p. 23.

pint (1), **pinte**, **pintte**, **pynte**, **pyynte**, s. [Fr. *pin*, from Sp. *pin* = a spot, a mark on cards, a pint; from Lat.

pieta, fem. sing. of *pietus*, pa. par. of *pingo* = to paint; Gr. *pin*; Port. *pinta*]. A measure of capacity used both for dry and liquid measures. It contains 24.65925 cubic inches, or the eighth part of a gallon. In medicine it is equivalent to twelve ounces. The Scotch pint is equivalent to 3.0065 imperial pints.

pint-pot, s. A pot containing a pint.

pint stoup, s. A pint-pot. (*Scotch*.)

pin (2), s. [See del.] An abbreviation of *Pintle* (q.v.). Used chiefly in the compound Cuckoo-pint (q.v.).

pin tā, s. [Sp. = a mark.] [PINT.] Blue-stain, a kind of daubing prevalent in Mexico.

pin ta dō, s. [Sp. = painted.]

1. A guinea fowl.
2. Painted cloth, tapestry. (*Verlan*: *Diogen*, Dec. 20, 1865.)

pin tāil, a. [Eng. *pin* (1), and *tail*.] Having a pointed tail.

pintail duck, s.

Ornith.: *Querquedula acuta*, or *Ingla canadensis*. Upper parts and flanks ash, with narrow stripes of black; under parts white; head amber brown; tail pointed. Inhabits the north of Europe and America. It is a winter visitor to Britain, being common in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, &c.

pin' tle, **pyn tel**, **pyn tul**, **pyn telle**, **pyn till**, **pin tel**, **pyn tyl**, **pin' tytle**, s. Prob. a dimin. from *pin* (1), s. (q.v.).

* I. *Urd. Lang.*: The penis.

II. *Tech.*: A pin or bolt used in several technical senses; a pivot-pin, such as that of a hinge.

1. The hook portion of a rudder hinge which is driven into the stern post and receives the brace of the rudder. A dunn-pintle at bottom is the step of the rudder on the framing. The rudder is wood-locked above to prevent unshipping.
2. A bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon.
3. The bolt on which a chassis oscillates in traversing.

4. A pin with projections of the nature of dunn-pins placed between the lengths which constitute an upright post.

5. A king-bolt of a lumber or wagon.

6. The pin on which the leaves of a hinge vibrate.

pin' ūle, s. [Fr. *pinnule*, from Lat. *pinnula*, dimin. of *pinnā* = a wing, a feather.]

Astron.: One of the sights of an astrolabe.

pin' ūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *πίτυς* (*pitus*) = a pine-tree.]

1. *Bot.*: Pine; the typical genus of the Pinaceae (*Lindl.*) though it is in the sub-order Abietee, of which Abies is type. Leaves evergreen, needle-shaped, in clusters of two, three, or five, with thin, sheathing, chaff-like scales at the base; flowers monoecious; male catkins clustered into compound spikes round the lower part of the year's new shoots; the female solitary or in clusters at the apex of those shoots; fruit in cones, the persistent woody scales of which are thickened at the top. Known species about seventy; from the parts of Europe, Asia, and America within the northern hemisphere, and the Canary Islands. *Pinus sylvestris* is the Scotch fir or pine. [*SCOTCH-FIR*.] *P. Pumilio*, a dwarf species from southern Europe which furnishes Hungarian balsam, may perhaps be a variety of it. *P. Pinaster* is the Cluster-pine or *Pinaster* (q.v.). *P. Pinus* is the Stone pine, found in southern Europe and the Levant. Its wood, with that of *P. halepensis*, is used by the Greeks for shipbuilding, and the seeds are eaten. *P. muricata* is the Black pine found in southern Germany; *P. Cembra*, the Siberian pine, growing in the north of Asia, in the Alps, &c.; its seeds are eaten. *P. excelsa*, *P. Gerardiana*, and *P. longifolia* grow in the Himalaya mountains, and yield a resin whence turpentine is made; so does *P. Katsya* from the Khasia Hills, Chittagong, &c. The seeds of *P. Gerardiana* are eaten in Kanawar; the bark of *P. longifolia* is used for tanning, and the charcoal of its leaves, mixed with water, forms native ink. *P. australis*, the Broom or Yellow pine, and *P. mitis*, also called Yellow pine, are valued for their timber. *P. rigida* is

the Pitch pine of the United States; *P. Torde*, the frankincense of the Southern States, its turpentine is used as an external stimulant. *P. inops* is the (New) Jersey pine, *P. palustris*, the Virginian pine, extensively used for masts. *P. Lambertiana*, from north-west America, is said to be 230 feet high; its seeds are eaten. *P. Strobus* is the Weymouth pine from Canada. [*PINACEA*.]

2. *Palæobot.*: An extinct species, named by Mr. Baily *Pinus Platanis*, is, in tertiary beds, interstratified with basalt in Antrim (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. 358). Mr. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Pleistocene. *P. sylvestris* is found in peat.

pin weed, s. [Eng. *pin* (1), and *weed*.]

Bot.: Lechea; an American genus of Cistaceae.

pinx it, v. [Lat. = he painted it; 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *pingo* = to paint.] A word appended to a picture or engraving with the artist's name prefixed; as, Rubens *pinxit* = painted by Rubens.

pinx-ter, s. [PINXTER.]

pinxter flower, s.

Bot.: An American name for *Azolea multibract.*

pin ŷ, a. [PINEY.]

pi-ōned, a. [Eng. *pin*(y); -*ed*.] Overgrown with pines or marsh-marigold.

"Thy banks with *pinced* and twilled briars."—*Shakspear*: *Tempest*, iv.

pi ō neēr, v. t. & i. [PINNEER, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To go before and prepare a way for.

B. *Intrans.*: To act as a pioneer; to clear the way, to remove obstacles.

pi ō neēr, * **pi o ner**, * **py o ner**, s. [Fr. *pionnier* (O. Fr. *peonier*) = a pioneer, from *pin* (O. Fr. *peon*) = a foot-soldier.]

[*PAWS*, (1), s.]

1. *Lit. & Mil.*: One of a body of soldiers equipped with pickaxe, spade, &c., in the proportion of ten to every battalion of infantry, whose duty it is to clear and repair roads, bridges, &c., as far as possible, for troops on the march. They are placed at the head of the battalion of which they form a part, and are commanded by a pioneer sergeant.

2. *Fig.*: One who goes before to prepare or clear the way, or remove obstructions for another.

"There was also a party of *pioneers* on the right, who discovered a sound place."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **pi-ō nīed**, a. [PIONED.]

pi-ōn ing, **py on ing**, s. [PIONEER.] The work of pioneers.

"Which to outbarre, with painefull *pioning* From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II. x. 63.

pi-ō nŷ, s. [PEONY.]

pi-ōph-ŷ la, s. [Gr. *πίον* (*piōn*) = fat, and *φάλος* (*phálos*) = loving.]

Entom.: A genus of Muscidae. *Piophilus casei* is the Cheese hopper (q.v.).

pi ō sō-ca, s. [Native name.] [JACANA.]

pi ōt, **pŷ ōt**, s. [Pie (2).] A magpie. (*Scotch*.)

pi ōt-ēd, a. [Eng. *piot*; -*ed*.] Piobaid. (*Scotch*.)

"We the lad in the *pioted* coat."—*Scott*: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxv.

pi-ō tine, s. [Gr. *πίοντος* (*piōtis*) = fat; suill. -*ine* (*Mit.*).]

Min.: The same as *SAPONITE* (q.v.).

pi-ōt-ty, a. [Eng. *piot*; -*y*.] Pioted, piobaid.

pi-ō ūis, a. [Fr. *pieux* (fem. *pieuse*); O. Fr. *pius*, from Lat. *pius* = dutiful, reverent; Sp., Port., and Ital. *pio*.]

1. Feeling or exhibiting filial affection; exhibiting due respect and affection for parents and other relations; fulfilling the duties of respect toward parents and others.

"She was a *pious* child (in the Latin sense) and thought that her filial duty precluded all idea of disobedience."—*Mortimer Collins*: *From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. ii, ch. ii.

2. Characterized or prompted by feelings of filial affection; dutiful.

"With *pious* toil fulfilled."—*Thomson*: *Spring*, 668.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, came!, her, there; pine, piŷ, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

3. Reverencing and honouring duly the Supreme Being; religious, godly, devout.
 "He [sends his spirit of truth] henceforth to dwell in *pious hearts*." *Milton: P. R.*, l. 363.
4. Characterized by, or in accordance with, reverence to the Supreme Being; dictated by or proceeding from piety; in accordance with the commands of God.
 "To imitate devotion to *pious poetry*."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Walker*
5. Applied to actions and practices wrong in themselves, but prompted by a false conception of duty.

pious belief, pious opinion.

Roman Theol.: A belief or an opinion universally, or almost universally, prevalent in Church as to some event or theological proposition, but concerning which event or proposition no definition has been made. The Assumption of the Virgin Mary is a case in point.

"This *pious belief* is recommended by its intrinsic reasonableness."—*Adams & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 24.

pious founder, s. One who founds, or bequeaths money to found, a religious house, hospital, or charitable institution.

pious fraud, s. [*PIAUS*, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

pious-opinion, s. [*PIAUS-BELIEF*.]

pī-ōūs lŷ, adv. [*Eng. pious; Ju.*] In a pious manner; with piety; devoutly, religiously. (*Longfellow: Evangeline*, l. 5.)

† **pī-ōx hæ' mī ā, s.** [*Gr. πῖον (pīōn) = fat, and αἶμα (aima) = blood.*]
Pathol.: The same as *PIARHEMIA* (q.v.).

pīp (1), **'pippe, 'pyppe, s.** [*O. Fr. pippe, from Lat. pituita = phlegm, the pip; Sp. pipeta; Ital. pipita; Port. pidade; O. H. Ger. piphis; Dut. pip; O. Sw. pipp.*] A disease in fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus from the tongue and lining membranes of the mouth, by which the nostrils are stuffed and clogged. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 356.)

pīp (2), **s.** [*A contract. of pipin (q.v.); Ital. pipita; Sp. pepita.*] The kernel or seed of fruit, as of an apple, orange, &c. (Used in the Midlands for a simple blossom or flower, espce. of the cowslip.)

pīp (3), **s.** [*A corrupt. of pich, from O. Fr. pippe, pipque.*] [*PICK* (1), *s.*, l. 1.]

1. A spot on a playing card.
 "You think, because you served my Lady's mother, are thirty-two years old, which is a *pip* out you know."—*De Witt: Tart. Bourgeois*, ii. 2.
2. One of the rhomboidal-shaped spaces into which the surface of a pane of glass is divided.

pīp (4), **v.t.** [*PICK* (2), *s.*]
 1. To blackball.
 "If Buckle were *pipped*, they would do the same to every clergyman."—*A. B. Hall: Life of Buckle*, i. 232.

2. To strip the blossoms or flowers from; as, To *pip* cowslips. (*Midlands.*)

pīp (2), **v.t.** [*The same word as peep* (1), *v.*;
Dun. pipie; Sw. pipa; Ger. pipen; Lat. pipina, pipio.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken or bird.

† **pīp** (3), **v.t.** [*Elym. doubtful.*] To crack.
 "As soon as they . . . struggle to free themselves, the horny growth 'pips' the shell."—*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 127.

pī-pa, s. [*Native name.*]
Zool.: The Surinam Toad (q.v.), *Pipa americana*, the sole representative of the genus and family, is from Guiana. [*PIDE.E.*]

pipe (1), **'pype, s.** [*A.S. pipe; cf. Gael. piob = a pipe, a flute, a tube; Ir. pib; pib; Wel. pib = a pipe, tube; pipian = to pipe; pibo = to pipe, to squirt; Du. pijp; Icel. pipa; Sw. pipa; Da. pipe; Ger. pfeife; Ital. pipa; & Sp. pipa.*]

- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. A long hollow body or tube, made of various materials, as earthenware, iron, lead, copper, glass, &c. The name is applied especially to tubes for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, and the like. (*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* vii. 172.)
 2. A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal. As the technical name of a particular instrument the word formerly designated a flute, but is obsolete, all the tubular instruments now having specific names. The tubes of an organ are called organ-pipes or pipes.

3. A tube with a bowl to hold tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal leaf, which is burned slowly to yield smoke.
 "The *pipe*, with solemn interposing puff,
 Makes half a sentence of a thin mouth."
Cowper: Conversation

4. A roll in the Exchequer, otherwise called the Great Roll, so named from its resembling a pipe. Hence, the pipe-office, an ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe used to make out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c. This office was abolished by 3 & 4 William IV.

"These be at last brought into that office of her majesty's exchequer, which we by a metaphor, do call the *pipe*, as the evilness do by a like translation, name it *fiscus*, a casket or bag, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as it were, into a great head or cistern."—*Bacon: The Office of Almoners*.

5. The passage for the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe.
 "The exercise of singing openeth the breast and pipes."
Pestilence

6. The sound of the voice; the voice.
 "Thy small *pipe* is as the maiden's organ."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, i. 1

7. The peeping, whistle, or chirping of a bird. (*Teutonym: Princess*, iv. 32.)

8. (P.): The bagpipes.

9. A charge of powder or shot, which was formerly measured in the bowl of a pipe.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: A running vein, having a rock roof and sole, common in Derbyshire, and called a pipe vein.
2. *Naut.*: The boatswain's whistle used to call or pipe the men to their various duties or stations; the sound of the whistle.
 "The skipper he stood beside the helm,
 His *pipe* was in his mouth."
Longfellow: A Week of the Hoopoes

pipe bearer, s. An attendant who bore his master's pipe.
 "An attendant and *pipe bearer*"
Longfellow: Hallowe'en, xxv.

pipe-box, s. [*Box* (3), *s.*, II. 9. 1.]

pipe-case, s. A pocket-case for carrying a tobacco pipe.

pipe-olamp, s. A vice or holder for a pipe.

pipe-clay, s.
Etymol.: A variety of clay (q.v.), adapted by its plasticity and freedom from impurities, for the manufacture of pipes.

pipe-clay, v.t.
 1. *Lit.*: To whiten with pipe-clay.
 2. *Fig.*: To clear off; to wipe off; to square; as, To *pipe-clay* accounts. (*Shang.*)

pipe-clearer, s. An implement for pushing out an obstruction from a bend in a gas or water pipe.

pipe-cutter, s. A tool for cutting off gas or water pipes.

pipe-fish, s.
Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.*: A popular name for any individual of the family Syngnathidae on account of their elongated form. *Siphonostoma taphle* is the Broad-nosed Pipe-fish, common on the British coasts; *Neophis aquariorum*, the Ocean, N. *Teutonicus*, the Worm, or Little Pipe-fish; and *N. ophidion*, the Straight-nosed Pipe-fish.



PIPE-FISH.

2. (P.): The family Syngnathidae (q.v.).

pipe-grab, s. [*GRAB* (1), *s.*, 2.]

pipe-layer, s. A workman who lays pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, drainage, &c.

pipe-laying, s. The act of laying pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, drainage, &c.

pipe-lee, s. Tobacco half-smoked to ashes in a pipe.

pipe-loop, s.
Harness: A long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap.

pipe mouth, s.
Botany: The genus *Fistularia* (q.v.).

pipe office. [*PICK* (1), *s.*, l. 1.]

pipe organ.
Music: An organ having musical pipes, in contradistinction to one having vibrating tongues, and known as a reed-organ.

pipe prover, s. An apparatus for the purpose of proving the capacity of resistance in steam and water pipes by means of hydraulic pressure.

pipe roll. [*PICK* (1), *s.*, l. 1.]

pipe stom. The stem or stalk of a tobacco-pipe. (*Longfellow: Hallowe'en*, l.)

pipe stick, s. A wooden pipe stem.

pipe stone. [*Ger. pfeifenstein*.] [*CAULICUTEL*.]

pipe tongs. A pair of tongs with one short jaw adapted to grasp a pipe or rod.

pipe tree, s.
Bot.: The blue. [*SARDISGA*.]

pipe-valve, s. A stop-valve in a pipe.

pipe vein, s.
Mineralogy: A vein which contracts and expands, instead of preserving a uniform size. Pipe veins are highly inclined. They sometimes pass downward along the stratification, in other cases they penetrate through the strata. The copper mines near Ecton, in Staffordshire, are in pipe-veins.

pipe vice, s. An implement for holding a pipe while being threaded or otherwise fitted.

pipe within pipe oven, s.
Metall.: An oven for heating the air for blast furnaces. The apparatus consists of two straight cast-iron pipes, circular in bore, fixed horizontally one above the other, each being inclosed within a distinct brick chamber, and with a fire-place under the lower pipe. (*Derry.*)

pipe wrench, s. An implement with a moveable and a relatively fixed jaw, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip the pipe, and are revolved in a certain direction around it.

pipe (2), **s.** [*Fr., Dut. pippe.*] A wine-measure, usually containing two hog-heads or 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons; two pipes or 210 imperial gallons make a tun. The size of the pipe varies according to the kind of wine contained: a pipe of Madeira contains 110 wine gallons; of sherry, 130; of port nearly 128, and Lisbon 140.

pipe wine, s. Wine from the pipe or cask, as distinguished from that from the bottle.

"I think I shall drink in *pipe-wine* first with him"
 —*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

pipe, 'pype, v.t. & t. [*PICK* (1), *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sound or play on the pipe, flute, or other tubular instrument of music.
 "Some must *pipe*, and some must weep."
Browning: Pippa's Progress, pt. ii.

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.
 "His leg nearly *pipes*."
 "Turning again toward childish *trible, pipes*."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, ii. 2.

3. To run to seed.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To play or execute on a pipe or wind-instrument.
 2. To utter in a shrill whistling tone.

II. Nautic: To call or direct the men to their various duties or stations by means of a boat-swain's pipe or whistle.
 "As fine a ship's company as ever was *pipped* shot."
Meredith: Peter Simple, ch. xxxv.

3. (1) To *pipe* for: To whistle for; to give up as lost.
 "We may go *pipe* for justice."
Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus iv. 1

(2) To *pipe* one's eye: To cry; to weep.
 "[He] then began to *pipe* his eye."
 "And then to *pipe* his eye."
Wood: Faithless Sally Brown

piped, s. [*Eng. pip(e), v.*; *vd.*] Formed with a pipe or tube; tubular.

pip êr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pip(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.]
 1. *Mod. Lang.*: One who plays upon a pipe flute, or bagpipe.
 2. The hereditary *piper* and his sons formed the band - *Monday, That Eng.*, ch. xii.
 3. *Ishthy.*: *Trigla lyna*, a Red Gurnard, chiefly met with on the west coast of England. It is about two feet long, and, when handled, utters a grunting noise, whence its popular name.
 4. (1) *To pay the piper*: [Pav., *v.*].
 (2) *As drunk as a piper*: Very drunk.

pip êr (2), *s.* [Piperac.]
Lat.: Pepper; the typical genus of the order Piperaceae. Mostly climbing plants, with alternate stalked leaves, and solitary pendulous spikes, surrounded by bracts, flowers dioecious, with one to ten perfect stamens, stigma two-lobed, fruit leccate. Natives of India, the Islands of the Indian Ocean, and of the Paenae. (For *Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*, both from the East Indies, see Piperac.) *P. tiarum* is more pungent than ordinary pepper. The root of *P. Parthenocera* is given in Brazil in amenorrhoea, leucorrhoea, and excessive menstrual discharges. The natives of India use *P. subcordatum* as pepper, and the roots of *P. dichotomum* in dyspepsia. *P. longum* is the same as *Chavica Borborygus*. *P. Anabip* as *C. officinarum*, *P. Belle* as *C. Belle*, *P. Chaba* as *C. Chaba*, the last given in India as a stimulant, antiscorbutic, and expectorant. Its roots are used in Balsora, in Bengal, along with Sappin-wood, to give a red dye. *P. Anabip* is the same as *Arathala elongata*. [AKAYAM, CHAVIVA, PIPERAC.]

piper-æthiopicum, *s.*
Chem.: The dry fruits of *Xylopiæ arumutina*. It is an Annual and not a genuine pepper.

pip er (3), **pi pcre**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful, the lime-tree.
 "The boate, pipere, hody for whippers to lasche".
JN. Cantab., Fl. 1, 6, to 25.

pi pcr a-cê æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *piper*; fem. pl. adj. snuff, dove.]
Bot.: Peppeworts; the typical order of the alliance Piperales (q.v.). Shrubs or herbs, with jointed stems; opposite, verticillate, or alternate leaves, with or without stipules; flowers in spikes, either terminal, axillary, or opposite the leaves; stamens two or many; ovary one-celled, with a single erect ovule; fruit somewhat fleshy. From the hotter parts of the world, rarest in Africa. Generally annuals. Known genera twenty, species 600. [Lindley.] [CYBER, PEPPER.]

pi pcr a-ccou's (cê as sh), *a.* [PIPERACEÆ.]
 1. Of or belonging to the Piperaceæ, or pepper tribe of plants.

pi pcr-âl, *a.* Mod. Lat. *piperales* (q.v.).
 2. Of or belonging to the genus *Piper* of the order Piperaceæ, as, the *piperâl* alliance. [Lindley.]

pi pcr â lês, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *piperâlis* = from Lat. *piper* (q.v.).
Bot.: An alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers achlamydeous, embryo minute, outside much mealy albumen. Three orders, Piperaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, and Saurimaceæ (q.v.).

pi pcr ic, *a.* [Eng., &c. *piper*; *-ic*.] Derived from or containing piperine.

piperic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = CH_2(O)C_6H_3(C_4H_4CO)OH$. A monobasic acid obtained by heating equal weights of piperine and potassium hydrate in absolute alcohol for five hours at 100 in a closed vessel, and decomposing the potassic pipenate formed with dilute hydrochloric acid. In the most state it is a jelly, but on drying it forms yellow needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 170, and sublimes at 200, partly undecomposed. Its salts have the general formula, $C_{12}H_9MO_4$. Ammonium piperate, $C_{12}H_9(NH_4)O_4$, forms colourless, satiny scales, resembling cholesterin. The barium salt obtained by precipitation crystallizes in microscopic needles, slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water. The silver salt, $C_{12}H_9AgO_4$, obtained by precipitating silver nitrate with potassic pipenate, is insoluble in water and alcohol.

pi pcr i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *piper*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. stuff, fibre.]
Bot.: A family of Piperaceæ (q.v.).

pi pcr idge, **pip pcr idge**, **pip rage**,
 [Corrupted from Mod. Lat. *barbicus* (q.v.).] This name is chiefly used in the east of England.

Bot.: The barley (*Panicum caprari*).

pi pcr i dine, *s.* Alcohol from *piperone* (q.v.).
Chem.: $C_9H_{11}N = C_8H_{10}NH$. A volatile base produced by the action of potash or soda-lime on piperine. It is a colourless liquid, having an ammoniacal odour and very caustic taste, boils at 166, and dissolves in all proportions in water and alcohol. It forms crystalline salts with sulphuric, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydrobromic, nitric, and oxalic acids.

pi pcr inc, *s.* [Eng., &c. *piper*; *-inc*.]
Chem.: $C_{12}H_{19}NO_3$. An alkaloid discovered by Chested in 1839, in black and long pepper, and readily obtained by exhausting pepp berries with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.833. It crystallizes in colourless, tetragonal plates, destitute of odour or taste; sp. gr. 1.193 at 18, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, its alcoholic solution having a sharp, peppery taste, and melts at 100 to a pale yellow, limpid oil. It is but a weak base, and forms very few salts. With palmic it unites, forming isobutyl of piperine, $4C_{12}H_{19}NO_3$, which crystallizes in shining, bluish-black needles soluble in alcohol.

pi pcr i tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *piperitis* = of or belonging to the pepper plant of, also Lat. *piperites*; Gr. *μυσαριτις* (*μυσαριτις*) = capsicum.]
Bot.: Linnæus's first Natural Order (1751). He included under it the genera Arith, Piper, Phytolacca, &c.

pi pcr ly, *a.* [Eng. *piper* (1); *-ly*.] Like itinerant musicians; mean.

"Peppery woker plays and make-bates" - Satire Pierce Plowman

pip er nô, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful, but prob. from Lat. *piper* = pepper.]
Bot.: A name given by the Italians to a porous rock, occurring at Piumma, near Naples. It consists of fused and semi-fused fragments of a elastic rock, included in a phonolite lava, and is intimately combined with it. It constitutes the matrix of Marachite (q.v.).

pi pcr ô nal, *s.* [Eng. *piper*(*in*); (*oc*)*ton*(*e*), and suff. *-al*.]
Chem.: $C_6H_6O_3 = CH_2(O)C_6H_3COH$. Obtained by distilling the potassic salt of piperine acid with twice its weight of potassic permanganate. It forms colourless, pleasantly smelling crystals, which melt at 57 and boil at 263.

pi pcr ô nyl, *a.* [Eng. *piper*(*al*); suff. *-yl*.]
Chem.: The same as PIPERONYL (q.v.).

piperonyl-alcohol, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$. A colourless crystalline body produced by the action of sodium amalgam on piperonal. It is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, melts at 51, and at a higher temperature is decomposed.

pi pcr ô nyl ic, *a.* [Eng. *piper*(*on*)*al*; *-ylic*.] Derived from or containing piperonal.

piperonylie-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(O)(C_2H_5)COOH$. An acid obtained by heating profenacetheric acid with methene diiodide and potassic hydrate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, which melt at 228, and can be sublimed.

pipc-stâ ple, **pipe stap-ple**, *s.* [Eng. *pipe* (1), *s.*, and *o*, [but, *stap*] = a stem, a stalk.]
 1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.
 2. A stalk of grass; a waddestraw.

pi pette', *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *pipe* = a pipe.]
Chem.: A glass tube, with a bulb near the centre, used for measuring and transferring liquids.

"What would the chemist be without his retorts and pettes" - MacTear's Collins Fight with Fenton, l. 14.

pipe wört, *s.* [Eng. *pipe*, and *wort*.]
Botany.

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Eriocaulon* (q.v.).
 2. Jointed Pipewort is *Eriocaulon septangulare*.

2. *Pl.*: Lindley's name for the Eriocaulaceæ (q.v.).

pi-pi, *s.* [Native name (?).] (See compound.)
pipi-pods, *s. pl.*
Conta.: The astringent legumes of *Cassipouia Pipiti*.

pi-pi dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pip(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *-ibre*.]
Zool.: A family of Batrachians, without a tongue and maxillary teeth, and having the sacrum enormously dilated. Sole genus, *Pipa* (q.v.).

pip i-ent, *a.* [Lat. *pipiens*, pr. par. of *pipio* = to chirp.] Piping.
"There you shall heare, Hypocrites, a pipient broode" - Adams Spiritual Navigator.

pip iing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PIPE, *v.*]
 A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).
 B. *As adjectiv*:
 1. Flaying upon a pipe or wind-instrument of music.
 2. Having or emitting a shrill sound or tone.
"The piping cry of lips that break No pain" - Byron Childe Harold, iv. 149.

3. Accompanied or characterized by the sound of pipes, instead of martial music.
"This weak piping time of peace" - Shakspeare, Richard III., l. 1.

C. *As substantive*:
 I. *Mod. Lang.*: The act of playing on a pipe; the chirp of young birds.
 II. *Technically*:
 1. *Harness*: A leather covering to a trace-chain.
 2. *Horticulture*:
 (1) A method of propagating herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks, &c., by taking slips or cuttings, having two joints, and planting them under glass.
 (2) A cutting or slip from a pink and the like.
 3. *Needlework*: A border formed on any material of dress or furniture, by means of the introduction into it of a piece of bolbin, for the purpose of giving an appearance of greater finish, or of adding to its strength.

piping crow, *s.*
Ornithology:
 1. *Sing.*: *Gymnorhina tibicen*, a bird from New South Wales. It has great powers of mimicry. Called also the Flute-player.
 2. *Pl.*: *Gymnorhinae*, a sub-family of Corvidæ, with five genera.

piping hares, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The same as CALLING-HARES (q.v.).

piping-hot, *a.* Boiling hot, hissing hot. [Hall; *Satures*, iv. 4.]

piping iron, *s.* A fluting-iron.

pi-pis trêlle, **pi-pis-trêl**, *s.* [Fr. *pipistrelle*; Ital. *pipistrello*, from Lat. *vespertilio* (q.v.).]
Zool.: *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, the commonest and most widely distributed of the British bats. Colour reddish-brown, paler beneath. The wings extend down to the base of the toes, and their membrane, like that of the ears, is of a dusky tint. This bat is specially a dweller in temperate regions, its period of hibernation is short, and the tail is used as an organ of prehension.

pip-it, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful, probably from the cry of the bird, cf. PEWIT.]
Ornith.: The genus *Anthus* (q.v.).

pip' kin, *s.* [Eng. *pipe* (2), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.] A small earthen boiler.
"Some officer perhaps might give consent, To a large covered papkin in his tent" - King Art of Cookery.

pip' kin nêt, *s.* [Eng. *pipkin*; *-et*.] A little papkin.
"Thou, my pipkinnet, shalt see" - Herrick Noble Numbers.



PIPING (OF PINK).

fâte, fât, fârc, amidst, whât, fall, father; wê, wêt, hêrc, camêl, hêr, thêrc; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marinc; gô, pôt, or, worc, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûrc, ûnite, cûr, rûlc, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

pi-pōw-dēr, *s.* [PIPOUDRE.]

pip-pēr idge, *s.* [PIPERIDEG.]

pip-pīn, *s.* [Eng. *pip* (2). *s.*, and *n.* from the *pips* inside it. (Sweet.)

Bot.: A name given to several varieties of apples, as a Kentish *pippin*, or lemon *pippin*, &c.

* *Normandy Pippins*: Apples dried in the sun, and stored for winter use.

pippin-face, *s.* A round, smooth, reddish face, resembling a pippin.

pippin-faced, *a.* Having a round, smooth, reddish face, like a pippin.

pip-pul, *s.* [PEEPL.]

pī-prā, *s.* [Gr. *πίπρα* (*pīpra*) = the wood pecker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Pipridæ (q.v.). Bill weak, upper mandible bent over lower, which is flattened and neatly straight; wings rounded; tail short, even; toes syndactyle. Nineteen species, from tropical America.

pīp-rāge, *s.* [PIPERIDEG.]

pī-pri-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pīpra*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ*.]

Ornith.: Manakins; a family of Songless Birds, with fifteen genera and sixty species, from the Neotropical regions.

pī-pri-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pīpra*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Ampelidæ (q.v.); it is now merged in Pipridæ (q.v.).

pip-sis se-wa, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.]

Bot.: The same as PRIN-ES-PISE (q.v.). "In like manner one learns where to look for arbutus, for *pippinæ*, for the early orchis."—*Burroughs' Peppercorn*, p. 22.

pip-tā-dēn-i-ā, *s.* [Gr. *πίπτω* (*pīptō*) = to fall, and *ἀνών* (*anōn*) = an acorn, a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, tribe Eumimosæ. It is akin to Entada. *Piptadenia purpurina* yields an intoxicating drug, used by the Indians of Venezuela.

pip-tō-stēg-i-ā, *s.* [Gr. *πίπτω* (*pīptō*) = to fall, and *στεγός* (*stegos*) = a roof.]

Bot.: A synonym of Iponvea. *Piptostegia Gomezii* and *P. Pisonis*, Brazilian plants, furnish a kind of scammony.

pī-yū, *a.* [Eng. *pip* (1). *s.*; *a.*] Resembling a pipe, hollow-stemmed.

* *The pipy henlock*. — *Keats' Endymion*, v.

pī-quan-gŷ (qu as k), *s.* [Eng. *pīpante* (*ŷ*); *eg.*] The quality or state of being piquant;

pungency, sharpness, tartness, severity, smartness. Used in botany, literally; in ordinary language, chiefly in a figurative sense.

* Commonly also satirical taunts do owe their seeming piquancy to the subject. — *Bicorne' Scenarios*, vol. 1, ser. 11.

pī-quant (q as k), *a.* **pick-ant**, *a.* [Fr. *piquant*, or *par. of pique* = to prick, to be sharp to the taste, to pique.]

1. Having a sharp pungent taste to the organs of sense; sharp, tart.

* He (Cook) is excellent for a *piquant* sauce, and the hough. — *Howell*, bk. 1, § 5, let. 36.

2. Sharp or cutting to the feelings; keen, severe, pungent.

3. Racy, lively, sparkling, highly interesting.

* Wonderfully *piquant* reading at the present moment! — *Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 15.

pī-quant-lŷ (q as k), *adv.* [Eng. *piquant*; *ly*.] In a piquant, sharp, or pungent manner; with sharpness, pungency, or severity; smartly, pungently.

pike (que as k) (1). **pīke**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pique*, *pepo* = a pike . . . a quarrel.] [PIKE, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Offence taken; slight irritation, anger, or ill-feeling towards persons, arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love.

* This imitation of ill nature does the work of *pique* and envy. — *South; Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 3.

* 2. A strong desire, longing, or passion. "And though it have the *pike* and long 'Tis still for some thing to the wrong." — *Batter' Hudibras*, iii, 2.

* Perhaps the same as PICA 3. (q.v.).

3. Nicely, punctilio, a point.

* *Pique of honour to maintain a cause.* — *Byrden' And a Feather*, iii, 49.

II. Cards: In Piquet, the right that the elder hand has to count thirty or to play before his adversary counts one.

pi quē (qu as k), (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Fabrics: A French material, made of two cotton threads, one thicker than the other, which are woven and mixed at certain points, and there made an extra thickness. The pattern is usually of a lozenge shape.

piquē work, *s.* A minute kind of hand-work, including metals in metals, usually.

pique, pique (que as k), *v. t. & c.* [PIQUE (1).; Fr. *piquer*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To arouse or excite *pique* in; to irritate; to offend by wounding the pride, vanity, or self-love of.

* *Pique her and soothe in turn.* — *Byron; Clilde Harold*, ii, 34.

2. To stimulate or excite to action by inspiring envy, jealousy, or other passion.

* *He piqued the curiosity of the House by the double method this time he would attack his own leaders or fire into the enemy's camp.* — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1863.

3. To raise, to excite, to stimulate.

II. Cards: To count thirty or play before the adversary counts one.

* "If I go to Piquet, tho' I be bet with a novice, can't he will *piquer* and *repiquer*, and capot me twenty times together." — *Sir Jharvis Mar*, III, 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause irritation, displeasure, or vexation.

* *Every year hath something in it that *piques*.* — *Fletcher*, No. 16.

2. To endeavour to excite or arouse *pique* or envy.

* *Piqued* at each other, who shall go the best dressed. — *Dryden's Mock Astrology*, iii.

pī-queēr, *v.* **pī-queēr-ēr** (qu as k), [PICKER, *c.*; PICKELING, *s.*]

piq-ueēt (q as k), **pick-ēt**, *s.* [PICKER, *s.*]

1. *Met.*: The same as PICKER (q.v.).

2. *Cards*: A game at cards played by two persons with a pack of thirty-two cards, the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes of the ordinary pack being discarded; the *triple pique*, or seven of spades, is the highest card. In this sense pron. *pī-ēl*. (Prior; Dove, xi.)

pī-queētē (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.] A drink, made by pouring water on bushes of grapes; sour wine.

pir-a-gŷ, **pir-a-cie**, *s.* [Eng. *pirate* (*ŷ*), *cy*; Fr. *piraterie*; Ital. & Sp. *piratería*.]

1. *Lat. & Law*: The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas. This offence at common law, consists in committing those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas, which, if committed upon land, would have amounted to felony there. But other offences have, by various statutes, been made piracy, and liable to the same penalty. This trading, or corresponding with, or in any way aiding, known pirates, is piracy. So too, any commander or seaman of a ship, who runs away with any ship, boat, goods, &c., or who voluntarily delivers such up to any pirate, is guilty of piracy. Any British subject who conveys or renounces any person as a slave is also, by statute, law guilty of piracy, felony, and robbery. The penalty formerly was death, whether the guilty party were a principal, or merely implicated as an accessory before or after the fact, but now is reduced to penal servitude for life.

2. *Fig.*: Literary theft; an infringement of the law of copyright.

pī-ra-ğū (a-w), *s.* [PIRAGUE.]

pī-rām-tēr, *s.* [PIRAMETER.]

pī-rām-i-dig, *s.* So called, it is so called from its note. (Cent. Dict.)

Ornith.: *Capermydas virginianus*, the Virginian Gotsucker.

* **pīr-ā-mis**, *s.* [PYRAMID.]

pir-ate, *s. & v.* [Fr., from Lat. *pirata*, from Gr. *πειρατής* (*peiratis*) = one who attempts or attacks, a pirate; *πειράω* (*peiráo*) = to try, to attempt; *πειρα* (*peira*) = an attempt, an essay; Ital. & Sp. *pirata*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. A robber on the high seas; one who takes the property of another on the high seas by open violence; one who is guilty of piracy; a freebooter on the seas.

* Property captured from *pirates* is liable to condemnation as spoils of the Admiralty, to be restor'd, if private property, to the original owners, or payment of one eighth of the value, as a reward; while it is to be retained assigned for services against *pirates*. — *Blackstone' Commentaries*, bk. iv, ch. 5.

2. A ship which cruises with legal or proper commission for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who appropriates the literary labours of another without permission or offering compensation.

2. A robber, a plunderer, a swindler.

* **B. Adv.**: Pirated. (Howe; Lucas, 1.)

pir-ate, *v. t. & c.* [PIRATE, *v.*]

A. Intrans.: To act as a pirate; to rob on the high seas; to practise piracy.

B. Trans.: To take or appropriate without permission asked, or compensation offered.

* *The pirated edition, a copy of which I have seen, grossly misrepresents my drawings both in style and colouring.* — *Scribner's Magazine*, Sept. 1877, p. 724.

pī-rā-tēs, *s.* [PIRATE.]

Entom.: A genus of *Blattivida*. The species are large bugs, with feet adapted for clinging to their prey. *Pirates stridulus* makes a stridulatory noise.

* **pir-at-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *pirate* (*ŷ*); *ess*.] A female pirate.

* *The pirates and princesses had control of both.* — *B. Russell; Daisy, North & South*, i, 185.

pī-rāt-ic-ā, **pī-rāt-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *piraticus*, from *pirata* = a pirate (q.v.); Gr. *πειρατικός* (*peiratikos*); Fr. *piratique*; Ital. & Sp. *pirático*.]

I. Literally:

1. Practising piracy; plundering or robbing by open violence on the high seas.

2. Pertaining to piracy; of the nature of piracy; like a pirate. (Scott; Rokeby, i, 17.)

* 3. Pertaining to or connected with pirates; carried on by or with pirates.

* *In the practical war attacked by Pompey the Great.* — *Basin; Holy War*.

II. Fig.: Practising literary piracy.

* *The errors of the press were multiplied by piratical printers.* — *Pope' Letters*, Pref.

pī-rāt-ic-āly, *adv.* [Eng. *piratical*; *ly*.] In a piratical manner; by piracy.

* *Certain goods piratically taken upon the seas.* — *State Trials; Lord Selwyn's Case*, 1349.

pī-rā-tō-sau' rūs, *s.* [Gr. *πειρατής* (*peiratis*) = a pirate, and *σαῖρος* (*saios*) = a lizard.] [PLESIOSAURO.]

* **pir-a-tous**, *a.* [Eng. *pirate* (*ŷ*); *ous*.] Piratical.

pir-a-toūs lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *piratical*; *ly*.] Piratically.

* *Their goods piratically robbed and taken.* — *State Trials; Lord Selwyn's Case*, 1349.

pir-cū-ni-ā, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A genus of *Phytoliceæ*. The leaves of *Pisonia esculenta* have been cooked as spinach, and the young shoots as asparagus. Its introduction was commenced in France, but it disappointed expectation.

pire, *s.* [Lat. *pirus*.] A pear; a pear-tree.

pīr-ic, *s.* [PIRINE.]

pīr-i-mē-lā, *s.* [Lat. *Pirámula*, a nymph, the daughter of Hippodamus. (Ovid; Met. viii, 691.)]

Zool.: A genus of *Caneetida*. Caterpae much wider than long; strongly truncated on each side. *Pirámula dentatula* is found on the British coasts.

pīrl, *v. t.* [Gael. *pīrth* = a top, a whirling.]

1. To spin, to a top.

2. To twist or twine, as in forming horse-hair into fishing-lines; to wind wire of gold or silver.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl : eat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, çem : thin, this; sin, aç : expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

pirle (1), s. [Fr. *ri*, etc.] A brook, a stream. — *A brook or pool of water running out of an inlet.* — *Fr. Hist. Pirle*, p. 6, in 172.

pirle (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Some variety of salt-water fish. (*Harrison's Descript. Fish.*, bk. iii., ch. ii.)

pirn, s. [Gael.]
1. A bodden; a quill bodden in a waver's mitt. (*S. H. bk.*)
2. Yarn wound on a shuttle.
3. The wheel of a fishing reel.

1. A stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse.

pir nie, s. [Pars.] A woollen nightcap made in Kishnabock of different colours or stripes. (*S. H. bk.*)

pī-rogue, pēr i-a gua, pī ra gua (gua as gwa). [Fr., from Sp. *piragua*, from the West Indian name.]

No. Amer.:
1. A large double canoe formed of a hollowed trunk of a tree, of two ranges united. They are generally small and worked by paddles.
2. A narrow ferry-boat having two masts and a lee-board.

pīr-ou étte, *pīr o ct*, s. [Fr. *pirouette*, a dimin. from the Norm. Fr. *pirou* = a little wheel, a whirligig; cf. Eng. *peric*.]

1. *Dancing:* A rapid turning or whirling round on the point of one foot.
2. *Manège:* A sudden short turn of a horse, so as to bring his head in the opposite direction to where it was before.

pīr-ou étte, *p. i.* [PIROUETTE, s.] To perform a pirouette; to turn or whirl round on the toes, as in dancing.

"I should feel as if I had been *pirouetté*." — *Field*, *Middleton*, ch. i.

pīrr, s. [Gael. *puir* = a small; *feol*, *haire* = a whirl.] A gentle wind. (*S. H. bk.*)

pīr rie, pīr rý, pīr-ic, 'pyr y, s. [Gael. *puir-rieh*, from *puir* = a small.] [Pars.] A squall of wind; a rough gale; a whirlwind.

"Be not afraid of *puir* or great storms." — *Elphinstone*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

pīr tle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] To slaver at the mouth. (*Reliquia Antiquar.*, ii. 214.)

pī-ša, s. [Lat., another form of *piscina* (q. v.).] *Zool.:* A genus of Midae. *Pisa* *Arctonuda* is the Four-horned Spider-crab of the British coasts.

pīs āng, s. [E. Ind.] The plantain.

pī sā-nī ā, s. [From Pisa in Tuscany, where it is found.]

Zool. & Ichthol.: A genus of Muriceae. Shell with many indistinct varices, or if smooth then spirally striated, the canal short, the outer lip crenulated, the inner wrinkled. Known recent species 120; from the warmer seas. *Pissal*, from the Eocene onward.

pīs a nīte, s. [After P. Pisani, of Paris, who analyzed it; *Min. Ab. (Mia.)*.]

Min.: A mineral found in stalaetic forms, with copper pyrites, in a copper mine, in Turkey. Lustre, vitreous; colour, blue. Compos., sulphuric acid, 23.90; protoxide of iron, 43.56; protoxide of copper, 15.56; water, 43.56; the formula is (FeO, CuO)SO₄ + 7H₂O.

pīs ās phāl tūm, s. [PITTASPHALT]

pīs car ý, s. [Lat. *piscarius* = pertaining to fish or fishing; *piscis* = a fish.]

Law: The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

pīs cā tion, s. [Lat. *piscatio*, from *piscare*, *pa. par.* of *piscis* = to fish; *piscis* = a fish.] The act or practice of fishing.

"There are four books of *avengeticks*, or venation; *piscis* (fisheries) of *piscation*, commenced by *Robertus*." — *Beowulf*, *Volgar*, *Erasm.*, bk. i., ch. viii.

pīs cā tōr, s. [Lat.] A fisherman; an angler.

"*Piscarii* canna *incubator* as *chase* *quint* *scubulid* *edidit*." — *Whiting*, *Admiral*, Dec. 19, 1888.

pīs cā tōr i āl, o. [Eng. *piscatory*; *adj.*] Pertaining or relating to fishing; piscatory.

pīs cā tōr ý, o. [Lat. *piscatorius*, from *piscator* = a fisherman, from *piscatus*, *pa. par.* of *piscis* = to fish; *pi* = a fish.]

fāte, fāt, fare, əmidst, what, fāll, father, wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère: pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, whō, sōn: mute, cub, cure, unite, cūr, rōle, fūll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

1. Pertaining or relating to fishing or fishermen; relating to angling.

"*Piscatory* biologies." — *Illustr. Testacea*, No. 12.

2. Given to or employed in fishing.

"*Y* *arronchis* is *piscatory* beyond compare in and beyond description." — *Harpur's Month*, June, 1882, p. 1.

Pīs cēs, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *piscis* = a fish.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The twelfth and last of the zodiacal constellations. It is a large constellation, bounded on the east by Aries and Taurus, on the west by Aquarius and Pegasus, on the north by Andromeda, and on the south by Cetus. The two fishes stars are represented on celestial globes and star-maps as separated some distance from each other, and as having their tails connected by a string. One is under the right arm of Andromeda, the other under the wing of Pegasus. About forty stars are visible to the naked eye. Bode marks the position of 257; the largest, a Piscium, is of magnitude 2½, and is a double star, one constituent being pale green and the other blue.

(2) The portion of the ecliptic from which Perseus (q. v.) has made the constellation move away. The sun enters it, crossing the equator, at the vernal equinox.

2. *Ichthol.:* [FISH, s. II.]

pīs cī cāp i vāt ūg, o. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *capture*.] Catching or taking fish. (*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.)

pīs cī cāp ture, s. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *capture*.] The taking or catching of fish by angling, netting, &c.

"*S* *nat* *hinc* *is* *form* *of* *three* *pisciculture*." — *Standard*, Oct. 1, 1877.

pīs cīc ō la, s. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *col* = to dwell upon.]

Zool.: A genus of Ichthyobdellide (Fish-leeches). *Piscicola gmelineri* is the Great-tailed Leech, parasitic on freshwater fishes, as the perch, the carp, and the tench, &c.

pīs cī cūl tū ral, o. [Eng. *pisciculture* (s. adj).] Pertaining or relating to pisciculture or the breeding of fish. (*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.)

pīs cī cūl ture, s. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *culture*.] Fish culture; the breeding, rearing, preserving, and fattening of fish by artificial means.

"The art of pisciculture is of great antiquity, and is alluded to in Isa. xiv. 10. Shaw, of Dundee, revived the art in Britain in 1833, as Reuvy, a fisherman of Vosges, did in France in 1842. He and another fisherman, Gehin, in 1849, received medals for their services from the French government, which soon afterwards set up an establishment of its own at Huningue. In 1857, Mr. Bust successfully reared salmon from ova in ponds at Storm-on-field, near Seone, in Perthshire. In April, 1863, Mr. Ponders set free in the Thames 76,000 young salmon, trout, char, and grayling, and on many occasions since then young fish have been liberated in the upper reaches of the river. The late Frank Buckland, Inspector of Fisheries, did much to advance pisciculture. In addition to the direct attempt to rear fish, efforts are made to remove the obstacles which impede their multiplication. Biological stations have been established at Plymouth, St. Andrews, Millport, Port Erin, &c., and in many places on the Continent, where experiments are carried on as to the breeding and rearing of marine food-fishes.

pīs cī cūl tū rist, s. [Eng. *pisciculture* (s. sst).] One who practises or is skilled in pisciculture; a breeder of fish.

pīs cīd i ā, s. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *caedo* (in *compos.*, *caedo*) = to kill.]

Bot.: A genus of Dilleniaceae (*Piscidia Erythron*), a tree, the legumes of which have four wings, is common in Jamaica, where it is used as a fish poison. The tincture of it is very narcotic and diaphoretic.

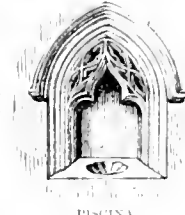
pīs cī form, o. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a fish.

pīs cī na, pīs cī na, pīs cine, s. [Lat. a fish-pond, a cistern; *piscis* = a fish.]

1. *Rome, Antiq.:* A large water-basin in an open, public place, in which the youths of Rome learned to swim.

2. *Lech. & Arch.:* The stone basin used in the Catholic church-service to receive the water after it has been used by the priest in washing the chalice, subsequent to the celebration of mass.

The piscina is supplied with a drain-pipe to carry the water out of the church, and is usually constructed in the wall, close beside the high altar, near the sebhia. It takes the form of a canopied niche, and is generally richly decorated with foliage and emblematic carving. The outer apertures of the drain-pipe sometimes take the form of gargoyles. (*Winkelmann*)



pīs cīn al, o. [Lat. *piscinallis*, from *piscina* = a cistern.] Pertaining or relating to a fish-pond or piscina.

pīs cīne, o. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish.] Of or pertaining to fish or fishes. (*Graphic*, Oct. 17, 1885, p. 439.)

Pīs cīs, s. [PISCIS.]

Piscis Australis, s.

Astron.: The Southern Fish; one of the old Southern constellations. It is situated directly south of Aquarius. The largest star, a Fomalhaut, or a Piscis Australis, is of the first magnitude. In the latitude of London it rises only 8° above the horizon. It is just in the mouth of the fish.

Piscis volans, s.

Astron.: The Flying Fish; one of Bayer's Southern constellations. It is situated between Argo and the South Pole. The largest star is only of the fifth magnitude.

pīs cīv-ōr ōūs, o. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *oro* = to devour.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

"A synonym of the *piscivorous* plants, or those which capture young fish." — *Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

pī šē, s. [Fr. *pi* par. of *piscer*; Lat. *piscis*, *piscis* = to stamp, to brag, as in a mortar.]

Build.: A mode of forming walls of rammed clay. The conformation of the walls is given by means of boards on each side, and after one layer is formed and partially hardened, the boards are lifted to form bounds for another layer. The formacei, described by Pliny (lib. xxxv), were of this character.

pīsh, *interj.* [An imitative word.] An interjection expressing contempt; pslaw.

"A thing which causes many 'pishes' and 'pishes'." — *And several oaths* — *Rymer*, *Beppo*, vii.

pīsh, *v. l.* [Pish, *interj.*] To express contempt; to pslaw. (*Collin*; *Ude* *Bouchique*.)

pī sid-ī ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *piscum* = a pea.]

Zool. & Ichthol.: A sub-genus of *Cyclas*, differing in having an inarticulated shell, the anterior side longest, the teeth also are stronger. Known species recent sixty, from Britain, America, India, &c.; fossil thirty-eight, from the Wealden onward.

pī-sī form, o. [Lat. *piscis*, genit. *pisci* = a pea, and Eng. *forma*.]

Bot.: Formed like a pea.

pīsiform-bone, s.

Anat.: One of the bones of the carpus. It is articulated with the cuneiform bone. [*HAND*, s. II. I. (1).]

pīsiform iron ore, s. [PEA IRON-ORE.]

pīs-mīre (1), ***pisse mire**, s. [Mid. Eng. *pisse*, *pis* (q. v.), and *mire* = an out-croft, with Dan. *mire*; Dut. *mire*; *lecl*, *mire*; Sw. *mira*; Fr. *moirib*; Wel. *moerwynn*; Russ. *moirav*; Gr. *μυρῖνη* (*myrīnē*).] So called

from the urinous smell of an ant hill.) An ant, an emmet. (*Shakesp.*: *1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.)

pis mīro (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *bismire*, from Eccl. *bismari*; Dan. *bisari*.] A steelyard. (*Shabdan*.)

* **pis' nēts, 'puis' nēts, s. pl.** [PISSNET.] Thin shoes worn in the reign of Elizabeth.

pī sō lite, s. [Gr. *πίσος* (*pisos*) = peas, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Calcare (q.v.), consisting of aggregations of pea-like concretions, with a concentric structure. Found in abundance about the hot-springs of Carlsbad, Bohemia.

pisolite limestone, s. [PISSOLITE-LIMESTONE.]

pī sō lit' ic, a. [Eng. *pisolite* (2); *ic*.] Of or pertaining to pisolite; containing or resembling pisolite; of the nature of pisolite.

pisolitic limestone, s.

Geol.: A limestone largely composed of pisolite (q.v.). It is found on all sides of Paris, extending, with breaks, forty-five leagues east and west, and thirty-five from north to south. It ranks with the Maestricht beds and the Faxe limestone as the highest member of the Cretaceous, and consequently of the Secondary rocks. Some of its fossils foreshadow those of the Eocene.

pī sō' nī ā, s. [Named from M. Piso, a physician, of Amsterdam.]

Bot.: A genus of Nyctaginaceæ. The bark and leaves of *Pisonia neobata*, a very common straggling shrub in India, Borneo, and the Andaman Islands, are used in the East as a counterirritant for swellings and rheumatic joints. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*). *P. maritima* is the Tree Lettuce, cultivated in India. Its native country is unknown.

pis-ō-phālt, s. [See def.] A corrupt. of Pissasphalt (q.v.).

piſs, 'piſse, 'pyſse, v.t. & t. [Fr. *piſser*; Dut. & Ger. *piſsen*; Dan. *piſse*; Sw. *piſsa*. Of imitative origin.]

A. Intrans.: To discharge the urine; to make water; to urinate.

B. Transitive:

- 1. To eject or discharge, as urine.
- 2. To make water on.

piſs, s. [Piſs, v.] Urine.

* **piſs bowl, 'piſso bolle, s.** A chamber-pot. (*Udell*: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 25.)

piſs-ā-bēd, s. [Eng. *piſs*, and *obed*.] *Bot.*: *Trifolium Deuss-leonis*, the common dandelion.

piſs-ās'-phālt, piſs-ās phālt tūm, s. [PISS-PHALE.]

piſs blūme, s. [Eng. *piſs*; second element doubtful.]

Bot.: *Ameria vulgaris*.

* **piſs-būrn't, a.** [Eng. *piſs*, and *burnt*] Stained, as if scorched, with urine; stained brown.

* **piſ-sell, s.** [PIZZLE.]

* **piſſe myre, s.** [PISMIRE (1).]

piſ-sō'-dēs, s. [Gr. *πισσίδης* (*piſsidēs*) = like pitch; *πίσσα* (*piſsa*) = pitch, and *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidae. Two are British: *Pissodes pini* and *P. notatus*. Their larvae injure pine-trees.

piſ sō phāne, piſ sō phān ite, s. [Gr. *πίσσα* (*piſsa*) = pitch, and *φαῖος* (*phaios*) = appearance.]

Min.: An amorphous, pitch-like mineral. Hardness, 1.5; sp. gr. 1.92 to 1.98; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of green; very brittle. Compoſ.: apparently a hydrous sulphate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron. Dana suggests that it is not a simple mineral.

piſſ pōt, s. [Eng. *piſs*, and *pot*.] A chamber-pot. (*Dryden*: *Juvenal*, iii.)

* **piſt, piſte, s.** [Fr. *piſte*, from Lat. *piſtas*, pa. par. of *piſco* = to beat, as in a mortar, to stamp; Ital. *peſto*.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

piſ ta' chī ō, piſ ta cho, 'piſ ta choc, s. [Sp. *piſtacho*, from Lat. *piſtaceum*, from Gr. *πιſτακίον* (*piſtakion*) = the nut of the tree called *πιſταχία* (*piſtakhia*); Pers. *piſta* = the piſtachio-nut; Fr. *piſtiche*; Ital. *piſtocchio*.] The same as PIſTACHIO-NUT (q.v.).

piſtachio nut, 'piſtiche nut, 'piſ tako nut, s.

1. *Bot., Comm., &c.*: The nut of *Piſtachia vera* (q.v.). It is oval, with a brittle shell enclosing a kernel, which is green and of an agreeable odour. It is from half an inch to an inch long. Piſtachios are believed to have been the "nuts," Heb. *בטנית* (*batnina*), sent by Jacob as part of a present to Pharaoh (Gen. xlii. 11). Piſtachios are eaten by the natives of India, large quantities, being yearly imported. They are also dried like almonds or made into confectionery.

2. *Pharm.*: Piſtachio nuts are used in general debility; the oil of their kernel is demulcent and restorative. The bark is a tonic in indigestion. It is used in nausea vomiting.

piſtachio tree, s. [PIſTACHIA.]

piſ tā' chī ā, s. [Lat. *piſtacia*, from Gr. *πιſτακία* (*piſtakia*), from Pers. *piſta*.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Small trees, with pinnate leaves and small axillary panicles or racemes of small apetalous and dioecious flowers. Found chiefly in Asia and the south of Europe. *Piſtacia vera* is a small tree growing in Western Asia and Afghanistan. It produces the Piſtachio-nut (q.v.). *Piſtacia atlantica*, *P. Khingek*, *P. calabrica*, and *P. Lentiscus* yield mastic (q.v.); *P. Terbinthus* yields a balsamic resin called thus or Cyprus turpentine. *P. integerrima*, a large deciduous tree from the North-Western Himalayas, the Suleiman Mountains, &c., has a heart-wood, according to Brandis, the best and handsomest for carving furniture and ornamental work. The galls of *P. integerrima* and those of *P. vera* are used for dyeing; the oil of the latter is demulcent and restorative.

piſtacia fat, s.

Chem.: A dark-green sharp-tasting fat, extracted from the berries of *Piſtacia lentiscus* by boiling with water. It melts at 34°.

piſ' ta' chīc, s. [Gr. *πιſτακία* (*piſtakia*) = the piſtachio-nut; suff. *-chīc* (Mion.); Ger. *piſtacht*.] *Min.*: The same as EPIDOTE (q.v.).

piſtactite rock, s.

Petrol.: The same as EPIDOSYTE (q.v.).

* **piſ ta' rečn', s.** [D. Sp.] An old Spanish silver coin, value 9d. sterling.

* **piſ-toll, s.** [PISTOLE.]

* **piſ' tel' lēr, s.** [EPISTOLAR.]

piſ-tī ā, s. [Said to be from Gr. *πιſτός* (*piſtos*) = drinkable, liquid; from its living in the water.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Piſtiaceæ (q.v.). *Piſtia stratiotes*, the only species, called in the West Indies Water-lettuce, is a plant like endive, which grows in stagnant ponds in the East and West Indies. It is cooling and demulcent, the root is laxative and demulcent, the leaves made into poultices are applied to hæmorrhoids, and given with other ingredients in dysentery, cough, and asthma. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*). Graham says that it has a peculiar narcotic smell, and when it is abundant in tanks it imparts its acid qualities to the water.

piſ ti ā'-čč-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *piſti* (2); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: Lemnads or Duckweeds; an order of Exogonæ, alliance Arabes. It consists of floating or land plants, with very cellular lenticular or lobed fronds or leaves, some having no spiral vessels except in the piſtil. Flowers unisexual, two or three, naked, enclosed in a spathe without a spadix; stamens definite, often monadelphous; females with a one-celled ovary having erect ovules with a slit embryo. Fruit membranous or capsular. Genera six, species twenty. (*Linken*.) British genera two, Lemna and Wolflia; species five.

* **piſt-ic, 'piſt' iek, u.** [Lat. *piſticus*, from Gr. *πιſτικός* (*piſtikos*) = faithful; *πίστος* (*piſtos* = faith.)] Trustworthy; hence, pure, genuine. (*Brown*: *Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii. ch. vi.)

* **piſ til** (1), *s.* [PISTILE.]

piſ til (2), **piſ til hūm, s.** [Lat. *piſtillum*, dimin. from *piſtrum* = a pestle (q.v.).]

Bot.: The female organ in plants, standing in the middle of the stamens, around which are the floral envelopes. It is divided into the ovary or germen, with its ovule or ovules, the style, and the stigma. Called by Forst. &c., the gynecium. A piſtil may be simple or compound; the former consists of one carpel, the latter of more than one.

piſ til lā' cooūs (cc as sh), *a.* [Eng. *piſtil* (2); *cooūs*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a piſtil; growing on a piſtil.

piſ til lar' ŷ, u. [Eng. *piſtil* (2); *lar' ŷ*.] *Bot.*: Of or pertaining to the piſtil.

piſtillary cord, s.

Bot.: A channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

piſ til lātc, a. [Eng. *piſtil* (2); *lātc*.] *Bot.* (*of a flower*): Having a piſtil, of piſtils, but no stamens.

* **piſ til lā tion, s.** [PIſTILLATION.]

piſ til lid i ūm (pl. **piſ til lid i-ā**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *piſtillum*.] [PISTILE, s.]

Bot. (Pl.). Agaric's name for certain small sessile, ovate bodies in the fructification of mosses, enveloped in a membrane tapering upwards into a point. When abortive they are called Paraphyses (q.v.).

piſ til' lif' čr oūs, u. [Eng. *piſtil* (2); Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-oūs*.]

Bot.: Having a piſtil without stamens, as a female flower.

piſ til lig' čr oūs, u. [Eng. *piſtil* (2); Lat. *fero* = to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. *-oūs*.]

Bot.: Bearing a piſtil.

* **piſ tic, 'piſ telc, 'piſ til, s.** [See def.] An abbreviation of epistle (q.v.).

piſ' tōl, 'piſ toll, s. [Fr. *piſtola*, from Ital. *piſtola*, from *Piſtopa* (formerly *Pistoria*, *Piſtola*) a town in Tuscany, near Florence; Sp. *piſtola*.] A small fire-arm adapted for use with one hand. They are of different sizes and patterns; those now used are generally of the form known as revolvers (q.v.). Piſtols were first used by the cavalry of England about A.D. 1544. (*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, i. 1.)

piſtol carbinc, s.

Firearms: A horseman's piſtol provided with a removable butt-piece, so that the weapon may be fired either from the hand or the shoulder. (*Amricana*.)

piſtol pipe, s.

Metall.: The typer of a hot-blast furnace.

piſtol router, s. A kind of carpenter's plane. A router with a handle like a piſtole-stock.

piſtol shot, s.

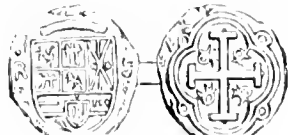
- 1. A bullet for, or discharged from, a piſtol.
- 2. The distance to which a piſtol will carry a bullet.

piſ tōl, v.t. [Fr. *piſtole*.] [PISTOLE, s.] To shoot with a piſtol.

* **piſ tōl hūm, piſtōl hūm'** -*shot* sp. *Two'th Sight*, ii. 5.

* **piſ tōl āde, s.** [Fr.] The discharge of a piſtol; a piſtol shot.

* **piſ tolc, s.** [Fr., the same word as *piſtōl* (q.v.).] A gold coin formerly current in Spain.



PISTOLE. (*From coin in the British Museum*.)

France, and the neighbouring countries; average value about 10s. sterling.

* *Bot.*: Philip, sent for charity by *Monsieur Piſtōl*. (*Macaulay*: *Spiritch Arrow*.)

bōil, bōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorns, çhin, beuçh; zo, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expeçt, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çion = ghen. -çious, çious, -çious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. beçl, dcl.

***pis tól cër,** s. [Eng. *pistol*; *-cër*, as in *catheter*.] One who uses or fires a pistol. "The *Thick Farm pistoleer*."—*Carlyle's Miscellanies*, III, 94.

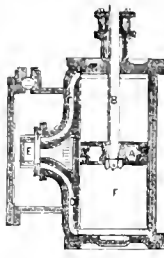
***pis tól èt,** s. [Fr.]
1. A small pistol. (*Dumas: Elegy XII.*)
2. A diminutive of *pistole*; a Spanish coin. "Fermiats give a double *pistole*." "To some *pistole* nearly fruit, to say a mass."—*Beauvois & Felt. Spanish Catech.*, I, 1.

pis tò mē šite, s. [Gr. *μαρός* (*pisros*) = authentic, and *μεσός* (*mesós*) = a go-between.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of rhombohedral carbonates. Hardness, 3½ to 4; sp. gr. 3.412 to 3.427; lustre, vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour, yellowish-white to gray. Compos.: carbonate of magnesia, 42; carbonate of iron, 58 = 100, which is represented by the formula, MgCO₃ + FeCO₃. Intermediate between magnesite and siderite. (See these words.)

pis tòn, s. [Fr. = a pestle, a piston, from Ital. *pistone* = a piston; *pestone* = a pestle, from *pestare* = to pound, from Low Lat. *pisto*, from Lat. *pistus*, *pi*, par. of *pinus*, *pis* = to pound; Sp. *piston*.] [PISTLE.]

Maoh.: A device so fitted as to occupy the sectional area of a tube and be capable of reciprocation by pressure on either of its sides. It may be of any shape corresponding accurately to the bore of the tube; but the cylindrical form is almost exclusively employed for both, as in the common pump and the steam-engine. One of its sides is fitted to a rod, to which it either imparts reciprocatory motion, as in the steam-engine, or by which it is itself reciprocated, as in the pump. In the former case, it has no opening leading from one side to the other, and is termed solid, though generally not really so; but in the latter, an aperture controlled by a valve permits the passage of the fluid from one side to the other during its downward movement. A distinction is, however, made in pumps; the solid piston being known as a plunger, the hollow piston as a bucket. The piston usually requires packing to cause it to fit closely within its cylinder, and at the same time allow it its free backward and forward movement.



A. Piston; B. Piston-rod; C. D. Steam-ports; E. Slide-valve; F. Cylinder.

piston head, s. **Steam-eng.**: That portion of a piston which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder.

piston rod, s. [PISTON.]

piston spring, s. **Steam-eng.**: A coil in the circumferential groove of a piston to expand against the cylinder and form a packing. A spring inside a piston-head to expand the rim against the cylinder.

piston-valve, s. **Steam-eng.**: A valve consisting of a circular disc, reciprocating in a cylindrical chamber.

pis tò sau rūs, s. [Gr. *μαρός* (*pisros*) = true, and *σαυρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.] **Palæont.**: A genus of Triassic fossil reptiles, under Plesiosauria (q.v.).

pi-süm, s. [Lit. = a pea.] **Bot.**: A genus of Viciaceæ. Style triangular, keeled above, subulate and geniculate at the base. *Fascia uranæ*, the Gray or Field-pea, a native of Greece and the Levant, is largely cultivated in India during the cold weather. In England it is often drilled with horsebeans. [PORT-PEA.] It may be the origin of the Garden Pea, *Pisum sativum*, [PEA.] *Pisum maritimum* is now *Lathyrus maritimus*.

pit, *pitte, *put, *putte, pyt, *pytce, s. [A.S. *pyt*, *putt*, from Lat. *puteus* = a well; cogn. with Dut. *put*; Gerl. *pitte*; Fr. *pute* = a well.]

1. A hob in the ground, more or less deep, and either natural or made by digging; as, (1) the shaft of a mine; (2) a vat for tanning;

(3) a cavity in which charcoal is piled for burning; (4) an excavation in the soil for protecting plants, generally covered with a frame.

2. A deep or sunken place; an abyss; specif. with the definite article, the grave, the place of the dead or of evil spirits. (*Psalms XXVIII, 1.*)

3. A deep hidden hole in the ground for catching wild beasts.

4. A hollow or depression in the flesh; as, the *arm-pit*, the *pit* of the stomach, the *pits* left by a disease, as small pox.

5. The middle part of a theatre or the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage. It was formerly immediately behind the orchestra, between which and the pit the stalls are now placed.

6. The occupants of such part of a theatre. "In these *shops* pit and gallery alike were masters of the occasion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1885.

7. An enclosed space or area in which cocks or dogs are set to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats. "What though her chamber be the very pit Where light the prime cocks of the game for wit."—*Ben Jonson: An Epitaph.*

8. The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or a plum. (*Amer.*)

9. (1) *Pumping-pit*: A shaft in which the pumps and hydraulic machinery work.

(2) *Working-pit*: A shaft in which the mineral is hoisted and the supplies and workmen lowered.

(3) *Engine-pit*: The shaft in which the engine works.

(4) *The bottomless pit*: Hell. (Rev. xx. 1.)

(5) *Pit and gallows*: A privilege or right granted by the crown to the barons, by which they were empowered to drown women condemned for theft, and to hang the men on a gallows.

pit-cock, s. A pet-cock (q.v.).

pit-frame, s. The framework of a coal-pit.

pit-kiln, s. An oven for coking coals.

pit-saw, s. A saw worked by two men, one of whom stands on the log and the other beneath it. [SAW-FIT.]

pit-vipers, s. pl. [CROTALIDÆ.]

pit-work, s. The pumping and lifting apparatus of a mine-shaft.

pit (1), vt. [PIT, s.]

1. To place or put in a pit or hole. "But traps should be loused or *pit*ted."—*Smithson Central Book for Farmers*, p. 29.

2. To mark with small hollows, as with the pustules of small-pox; to form small holes or depressions in.

3. To set in competition, as cocks in a pit; to set against one another, as in a contest. "When also Englishmen and American were *pit*ted together."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

pit (2), vt. [PAT.] To pat. (*Scotch.*)

pi-ta, s. [Sp.] **Bot.**: *Agave americana*, the Pita-plant.

pita-flax, s. Flax made from the Pita. Lalldardiere found that its strength is that of common flax as 7 to 11½.

pita-plant, s. [PITA.]

***pit-añçe,** s. [PITTANCE.]

pit-a-pât, *pit-pât, adv. & s. [A reduplication of *pat* (q.v.).]

A. *As adv.*: With palpitatio or a succession of quick beats. "The fox's heart went *pit-pat*."—*L'Étrange Fable.*

B. *As subst.*: A light, quick step; a flutter, a palpitatio. "Tis but the *pit-pat* of two young hearts."—*Dryden: Epilogue to Trictrac.*

***pit-a-pât,** s. [PITAPAT, adv.] To tread or step quickly. (*Sylvester: Mayniference*, I, 137.)

pit-câir-ni-a, s. [Named after W. Pitcairn, a London physician.] **Bot.**: A handsome genus of Bromeliaceæ, with scarlet, flame-coloured, purple, yellow, or white flowers. Natives of the hotter parts of America. Many are cultivated in British greenhouses.

pitch (1), *pich, *pitche, *pych, *pik, s. [A.S. *pic*, from Lat. *pix*, genit. *picis* = pitch;

Ger. *pech*; Gr. *μασσα* (*massa*); Lith. *piškis*; Ital. *pece*; Sp. *pez*; Dut. *pijk*; Dan. *beeg, bog*; Gerl. *pech*; Fr. *poë*; Wel. *pyg*; Fr. *pois*.]

Chem.: A term applied to a variety of resinous substances of a dark colour and brilliant lustre, obtained from the various kinds of tar produced in the destructive distillation of wood, coal, &c.

Large quantities of pitch are manufactured in Britain, but much is imported from Norway, Sweden, Russia, America, &c. It is extensively used in shipbuilding, &c., for closing up seams, also for keeping wood from speedy decay, or iron railings from rusting when exposed to the weather.

Pitch-blende, Pitch-ore = *Uraninite*; Pitch-copper = *Chrysocholla*; Pitch-garnet = *Calyphanth*.

pitch black, a.

1. *Ud. Lang.*: Pitch-dark (q.v.).

2. *Dist.*: Black, changing to brown, scarcely distinguishable from brown-black.

pitch coal, s.

Min.: A variety of coal (q.v.), having a pitch-like lustre, with a compact texture.

pitch-dark, pitch-black, a. Dark as pitch; very dark.

"During such a storm, on a *pitch-dark* night."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pitch-lake, s.

Phys. Geog.: A lake, the surface of which is covered by bitumen. There is one ninety-nine acres in area in Trinidad. [ASPHALT, II, 2.]

pitch opal, s.

Min.: A dark, pitch-like variety of opal (q.v.).

pitch-peat, s.

Geol.: A pitch-black homogeneous variety of peat, with a wax-like lustre, the vegetable structure having nearly entirely disappeared.

pitch-pine, s.

Bot.: (1) *Abies Picea*, the *Pinus Picea* of Linnaeus [SILVER-FIR]; (2) *P. rigida*; (3) *P. austriaca*. [PINUS.]

pitch plaster, s. A plaster made of Burgundy pitch.

pitch pot, s. A large iron pot used for boiling pitch.

pitch stone, s. [PITCHSTONE.]

pitch (2), s. [PITCH (2), s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of throwing or pitching; a throw, a cast, a jerk.

2. A point or degree of elevation or depression; height or depth; degree, rate. "With what *pitch* of villainy it will be contented."—*South Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 12.

3. The highest point or degree; the height loftiness. "The *pitch* and height of all his thought."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, III, 7.

4. A point. "The exact *pitch* or limits where temperance ends."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. 4, ser. 7.

5. Size, stature, figure. "So like in person, early and *pitch*."—*Baker: Hudibras*, II, III, 72.

6. The point where a declivity or slope begins; a declivity, a slope, a descent, an inclination; the degree or rate of an inclination or slope. [II, 2.]

7. A place or spot where a street-seller pitches or sets up his stall or stand; a place where street performers act. "The same party of raged urchins follow a troupe of athletes from *pitch* to *pitch*," (which is the slang for the place of performance).—*West London News*, Dec. 29, 1855, p. 12.

8. *In cricket*, that portion of the ground between the wickets.

9. A state, a condition, a pass. "Now Bachus . . . brought himself to that *pitch*."—*North: Pilgrims*, p. 587.

10. A net, a toll.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The rise or versed sine of an arch.

2. *Carp.*: The inclination of a roof. The common pitch has a rafter three-quarters the length of the span; the Gothic has a full pitch, the rafters being the length of the span; the Greek has a pitch ¼ to ½ of the span; the Roman has a pitch from ¼ to ½ of the span; and the Elizabethan has rafters longer than the span.

3. *Hydr. Engin.*: In overshot water-wheels the bucket-pitch is a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets. The elbow is the junction of the floor and the arm, which together form the bucket.

1. Machinery:

(1) The distance between the threads of a screw measured on a line parallel to the axis.

(2) The distance between the centres of two adjacent teeth in a cog-wheel, measured on the pitch-circle.

(3) The pitch of a rivet is the distance apart from centre to centre.

(4) The distance between the stays of marine and other steam boilers. In marine boilers it is usually from twelve to eighteen inches.

5. *Mining*: A hole or portion of a hole let out to men to work by the piece or by a percentage of the output.

6. *Music*: Musical sounds give to the mind a feeling of acuteness or gravity according to the rapidity or slowness of the vibrations producing them; hence, the former are called acute or high, the latter grave or low. The absolute pitch of sounds is measured by giving the number of vibrations per second which produce a given sound, e.g., C = 528; the relative pitch of sounds is described by giving the ratio of vibrations of the interval, e.g., a fifth is 2:3; that is, the higher sound of any interval of a fifth gives 3 vibrations, whilst the lower sound in the same time gives 2. The determination of fixed pitch is purely arbitrary, and it has from time to time undergone great variations. In England we have a high concert-pitch C = about 549, more or less, and a medium pitch C = about 528; on the Continent the French "diapason normal," C = 518, is being largely adopted.

7. *Planes*: The slant of a plane-let in its stock.

8. *Print.*: One of the guide-pins which, in floor-cloth printing, answer the purpose of the register-points.

9. *Saws*: Rake or inclination of the face of a tooth.

10. Ship-building:

(1) The pitch of the pabbles is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centres. It is commonly from 1 to 2 to double their depth.

(2) The pitch of a propeller-screw is the length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn. A gaining-pitch is one in which the pitch gradually increases from the leading to the following edge.

pitch-and-toss, *s.* A game played by throwing up a coin and calling heads or tails; hence, *to play pitch and toss* with anything = to be careless or wasteful about it; to play ducks and drakes.

"To play pitch and toss with the property of the country."—*G. Elot. Felix Holt*, ch. xix.

pitch back wheel, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A water-wheel in which the water is turned at an angle with its direction in the flume before reaching the buckets.

pitch block, *s.* A cushioned seat of a concave hemispherical form, in which sheet-metal ware is held while being chased.

pitch chain, *s.* A chain composed of metallic plates bolted or riveted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

pitch circle, pitch line, *s.*

Geom.: The circle of contact of a cog-wheel which meshes with a corresponding cog-wheel or rack.

pitch farthing, pitch penny, *s.* The same as **CHUCK FARTHING** (q.v.).

"A couple of half-grown birds were playing at pitch-and-toss."—*Hughes. Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

pitch field, *s.* A pitched battle.

pitch line, *s.* [PITCH-CIRCLE.]

pitch wheels, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Bevelled wheels in machinery or in a train working together.

pitch work, *s.*

Mining: Work done in mines by men who work on the arrangement of receiving as their pay a certain proportion of the output.

pitch (1), *v. t.* [PITCH (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To smear, coat, or cover over with pitch. (*Genesis* vi. 4.)

2. *Fig.*: To darken, to blacken, to oil, to scute.

pitch (2), *picche, *piehc (pa. t. **pitchte*, **pitchte*, **pitched*, *v. t. & i.*) [A weakened form of *pitch* (1), *v. (q.v.)*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fix, to fasten.

"And he took away that from the middle pitchings [offens] it on the cross."—*Wyclif. Colossians* ii.

2. To fix or plant in the ground, as a stake or pointed instrument; to fix firmly.

"Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges, They pitched in the ground compassedly."—*Shakspeare. Henry* vi., i. 1.

3. To set in orderly arrangement.

"There's time to pitch both tail and net."—*Scott. Rob Roy*, iii. 31.

4. To fix or set, as a value or price.

"Whose vulture thought doth pitch the price so high."—*Shakspeare. Fourth Beach*, 554.

5. To throw, to cast, to hurl, to toss, to project; generally with some definite object as, *To pitch a quilt, to pitch hay.*

6. To pass, as counterfeit money. (*Sham.*)

"They were, no doubt, for the supply of different sunshades, to be passed, or pitched, as the term is."—*Harvey Chronicle*, Oct. 18, 1855.

7. To pave or face with stonework, as an embankment.

8. To pave roughly.

"The highway . . . pitched with pebbles."—*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1882.

II. Music: To regulate or set the key-note of.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fix or pitch a tent or camp; to encamp.

"Laban with his brethren pitched in the mount of Gilead."—*Genesis* xxxi. 25.

2. To light, to settle; to come to a state of rest.

3. To strike or come to the ground; as, *The ball pitched half-way.*

4. To fall headlong.

"Forward he flew, and pitching on his head, He quivered."—*Dryden. Pal. & Arcite*, ii. 704.

5. To fix choice, to light, to happen. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"The words here pitched upon by me."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

6. To rear, as a horse.

"The zebra began to pitch and plunge."—*Treat Free Press*, Nov. 28, 1855.

II. Naut.: To rise and fall, as the bow and stern of a vessel passing over waves.

"We have pitched and rolled, rolled and pitched terribly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1883.

7. (1) *To pitch a yarn*: To tell a tale, especially a caustic one or one bordering on the marvellous; to spin a yarn.

"The skipper is in great glee to-night; he pitches his yarns with gusto."—*Chambers's Journal*, July, 1879, p. 568.

(2) *To pitch into*: To attack, to assault, to abuse.

"Dr. Bowles was indeed pitching into Hardy."—*Hope. Stories of School Life*, p. 122.

(3) *To pitch it strong*: To act or speak too warmly; to use too strong language.

"I wonder he did not overdo it then, he pitched it so strong."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1855.

(4) *Pitch and pay*: Pay ready money; cash down.

"The word is Pitch on Usury."

Trust note. Shakspeare. Henry v., ii. 3.

pitched, *pp. ppr., a., & n.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

pitched battle, *s.* [BATTLE, *s.*]

pitched fascine, *s.* [FASCINE.]

pitched field, *s.* A pitched battle.

"On a pitched field they had little chance against veterans."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

pitched work, *s.*

Masonry: Work in rubble in which the blocks are pitched or tressed into place with a certain degree of regularity, so as to bind one another in place. It is used in the facing or upper courses of breakwaters, the slopes of jetties, and on similar maritime constructions.

pitch'er (1), *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), *v.*; *er*.]

1. One who pitches or throws; a thrower.

2. A pointed instrument for piercing the ground. (*Mortimer. Husbandry*.)

pitch'er (2), *pich-er, *pych-er, *pytch-er, *s.*

[O. Fr. *pitcher, pichier*, from Low Lat. *pitrium, biotrium* = a goblet, a beaker, from Gr. *πίκος* (*pihos*) = an earthen wine-vessel; cf. Sp. & Port. *pitchal* = a tankard; O. Ital. *pitchero, bicchiere* = a beaker.]

1. *Med. Lat.*: An earthen vessel, with a spout, for holding liquids; a water-jug or jar with ears.

2. *Bot.*: A bistular green body occupying the place and performing the functions of a leaf, and closed at its extremity by an operculum. It is the modification of a gland at the extremity of the node. It characterizes the Pitcher-plant (q.v.).

* *Pitchers have ears*, and I have many servants, warning or cautioning one that there may be listeners to overhear. *Little pitchers have long ears* signifies that children are sharp to hear and notice what is said.

"Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants."—*Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

pitcher leaf, *s.*

Bot.: *Nepenthes Phyllanthifolia*, from China.

pitcher money, *s.*

Money given by the swim to his companions to secure the privilege of visiting his sweetheart at all times without let or hindrance. The custom still lingers in the West Riding. (*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 17, 1859, p. 239.)

pitcher plant, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Nepenthes distillatoria*, the best known of the genus. The specific name refers to the fact that the pitcher contains water. The leaves are oblong, terminating above in a pitcher [PITCHER (2), 2], the flowers greenish-yellow. It is a native of Ceylon, and was introduced into English greenhouses in 1789. Sir Joseph Paxton says that it is easy of cultivation.

2. Any plant with a pitcher-like appendage, as *Utricularia*, *Sarracenia*, *Darlingtonia*, and *Cephalopoda follicularis*.

3. (*Pl.*) The order *Nepentheaceae*.

pitcher shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Nealy campanulate but more contracted at the orifice, with an erect limb, as the corolla of *Paccinium Mytilidis*; urecedat-

pitch fork, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), *s.*, and *fork*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A farm-yard fork used in lifting or pitching hay, sheaves of corn, &c.

2. A tuning-fork.

II. Bot.: The same as BIDENS. (*Americana*)

"Bidens or pitch-forks, as the boys call them."—*Barrington. Peppercorn*, p. 282.

pitch fork, *v. t.* [PITCHFORK, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To throw or lift with a pitchfork.

2. *Fig.*: To throw carelessly, to put suddenly into a position, without regard to fitness; as, *To pitchfork a person into an office.*

pitch i nêss, *s.* [Eng. *pitchy*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being pitchy; blackness, darkness.

pitch ing, *pp. ppr., a., & n.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

A & B. *As pp. ppr. & particip. adv.*: (*See* the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of throwing or casting; a cast, a pitch.

2. The rough paving of a street with blocks of stone, as opposed to pavement with smooth slabs.

"Aberdeen granite . . . prepared for paving, &c. as it is often called, pitching."—*Bechey. London Leds*, B. 294.

II. *Hydraul.-eng.*: A facing of dry stone laid upon a bank to prevent the wear by waves or currents.

* **pitching pence**, *s. pl.* Money, ordinarily a penny, paid for the privilege of pitching or setting down every bag of corn or part of goods in a fair or market.

pitching piece, *s.*

Eng.: The piece against which rest the upper ends of the carriage; pieces, notched boards or rough strings, supporting the steps of a stair. An apron-piece.

pitching stable, *s.* A variety of Cornish granite used for paving.

pitching tool, *s.*

1. *Watchmaking*: A tool used in placing wheels between the plates of a watch.

2. *Mining*: A kind of pick used in commencing a hole.

*pitch kēt tled (tled as eld), *v.* [Etym. Unst. comment. (1841); for second, cf. Scotch *catan* = *put*, *led*.] Puzzled, bewildered.

It was as thoroughly *pitchkettled* as any gentle man could be himself, honourable well could be. —*Wentworth's Diary: How Kenneth & Nicholas*, iii, 32.

pitch pipe, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), *s.*, and *pipe*.] *v.* : A wooden or metal pipe used for giving the pitch; by means of a sliding stopper a wooden pipe can be made to give any note within an octave; small metal pipes containing a free-reed can be adjusted to any sound in an octave by means of a movable curve, adjusting the length of the reed.

pitch stone, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (1), *s.*, and *stone*; Fr. *pierre de pitch*; Ger. *pitchstein*.]

Bot. : A vitreous rock of pitch-like lustre and imperfect conchoidal fracture; buttle. Analyses indicate that it is probably a vitreous form of quartz-felsite, or of trachyte. Sometimes porphyritic by the crystallization of felspars or of quartz. Also spherulitic, the spherules being sometimes of large size, and presenting a fibro-radial structure, the result of a partial devitrification. Frequently encloses microliths, which in some of the pitchstones of the island of Arran are grouped in stellate and frond-like forms. Colour, mostly blackish-green or dark olive-green.

pitchstone felsite, *s.* *Bot.* : A rock intermediate between the semivitreous pitchstones and the crypto-crystalline felsites, and found associated with the former, notably near Dresden.

pitchstone porphyry, *s.* *Bot.* : A pitchstone (q.v.) in which quartz and felspar have crystallized out in individuals during the process of cooling.

pitch-ū rim, *s.* [PITCHURIM.]

pitch-y, *v.* [Eng. *pitch* (1), *s.*; -y.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling pitch. 2. Swaged or covered with pitch. "The sides convulsive . . . / As round their *pitchy* seams." *Falconer: Shipwreck*, iii. 3. Black, dark, dismal, pitch-dark. (*Blackie: Lays of the Highbands*, p. 2.)

pitchy copper ore, *s.* [CHRYSOCOLLA.]

pitchy iron ore, *s.* [PITCHITE, STILPNO-SIDERITE.]

pit coal, *s.* [Eng. *pit* and *coal*.] Coal dug out of pits or mines; mineral coal.

pit ē-ous, **pit-ous**, **pit-ouse**, **pit-ot**, **pit-ot**, *v.* [D. Fr. *pitons* (Fr. *pitons*), from Low Lat. *pitonus* = merciful, from Lat. *pitus* = pity, mercy; Ital. *pitoso*, *pitoso*; Sp. & Port. *pitoso*.] 1. Exciting or causing pity, sorrow, or sympathy; sad, lamentable, mournful, moving pity or compassion. "His sweet was Harold's *pitous* lay." *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv, 25. 2. Feeling pity, compassion, or sympathy; compassionate. "Of nature courteous, *pitous*, and of a free and unswerving heart." *Sir T. Egmont: Tournaments*, bk. ii, ch. vi. 3. Pious, devout, religious. "For the Lord can deliv'ring *pitous* (pious) men in 'midst o' war." *Watts: Psalms*, 2 Peter ii. 4. Mean, paltry, pitiful, poor. "Thy seed shall bruise the serpent's head." *Milton: P. L.*, x, 1, 302.

pit ē-ous lŷ, **pit ē-ous li**, **pit-ous-ly**, **pit-ot-ous lŷche**, *adv.* [Eng. *pitous*; -ly.] 1. In a pitous manner; miserably; so as to excite pity or compassion; pitifully. 2. Piously, devoutly, religiously. "Lave schach and justise and *pitousli* [pit] in this word." *Watts: Psalms*.

pit ē-ous nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pitous; sadness, pitableness.

pit fall, **pit fall**, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *fall*.] 1. *Lit.* : A pit dug and slightly covered, into which animals or men fall unexpectedly. "Poor lad, thou shalt never fear the net, nor time, / The *pitfall*, nor the gin." *Shakspeare: Macbeth*, iv, 2. 2. *Fig.* : A trap of any kind.

pit-fall, *v.* [PITFALL, *v.*] To lead into a pitfall; to entrap, to ensnare. Full of cranks and contradictions and *pitfalling* disputes. —*Milton: Doctrine of Divines*.

pit, **pithe**, **pyth**, **pythe**, [A.S. *piþra*, cogn. with Dut. *pit*, O. Dut. *pitte*; Low Ger. *piþell* = *pit*.] 1. *Ordinarily* *Empyrum* : 1. *Librally* : (1) In the same sense as II (2) Marrow. 2. *Figuratively* : (1) Essence, chief part, quintessence; essential point or matter. "You mark'd not what's the *pit* of all." *Shakspeare: Tempest of the Shrew*, i, 1. (2) Strength, force, might. "Your strength exerce, and *pit* his saw." *G. Douglas: Virgil: Aeneid*, p. 258. 3. Still in use in Scotland in this sense. (3) Energy, cogency; concentration, closeness and vigour of thought and style. (4) Weight, moment, importance. "Enterprises of great *pit* and moment." *Shakspeare: Macbeth*, iii, 1.

pit, *v.* : A cellular and more or less spongy substance occupying the centre of a stem or shoot, but not of a root; medulla.

pit-tree, *s.* *Bot.* : *Elephantopus chaphrasolus*. The light tops are used by the Egyptians to float them across the Nile.

pit, *v.* [PITH, *s.*] To sever the spinal cord of a, as, To *pit* a frog.

pit-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *head*.] The surface of the ground at the mouth of a pit or mine. "To riddle the ead before sending it to the *pithead*." *Mauley Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

pit-ĕ-ān-thrō pī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πιθήκος* (*pitēkos*) = an ape, and *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthropos*) = a man.] *Biol.* : Ape-men; ape-like men; the twenty-first stage in Haeckel's scheme of evolution, connecting the Anthropoid Apes with Man. "These Ape-like men, or *pithecantropi*, very probably existed towards the end of the Tertiary period. They originated out of the Man-like Apes, or Anthropoides, by becoming completely habituated to an upright walk, and by the corresponding stronger differentiation of both pairs of legs. The fore-hand of the Anthropoides became the human hand, their hinder hand became a foot for walking. They did not possess the real and chief characteristic of man, namely, the articulate human language of words, the corresponding development of a higher consciousness, and the formation of ideas." *Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), ii, 293.

pit-ĕ-ĉi-a, *s.* [PITHECUS.] *Zool.* : Saki (q.v.); a genus of Pitheciina (q.v.) with the characters of the subfamily, but having the tail long. There are seven species, from the equatorial forests of South America. "In the rounded contour of the frontal region, Pithecia presents great resemblance to man." (*Mivert*.)

pit-thĕ-ĉi-i-nĕe, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pitheci*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.] *Zool.* : A sub-family of Cebidae. [PLATYRHIZA.] M. 3, incisors inclined outwards; tail never prehensile. Two genera, Pithecia and Brachyurus.

pit-thĕ-eōid, *v.* [Gr. *πιθήκος* (*pitēkos*) = an ape, and *eidos* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] *Zool.* : Of or belonging to the genus Pithecia (q.v.), or the higher Apes.

pithecoïd theory, *s.* *Biol.* : The theory that man has evolved from the lower animals; the Darwinian theory. (*Haeckel*.)

pit-thĕ-cō-lō-bi-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *πιθήκος* (*pitēkos*) = an ape, a monkey, and *λόβος* (*lobos*) = a lobe.] *Bot.* : A genus of Arecaceæ. *Pithecolobium gunniferum*, a native of Brazil, yields a gum resembling gum senegal. *P. Sapon*, a native of Jamaica, and *P. dulce*, a native of Mexico, have been introduced into India, and are extensively planted as ornamental trees of rapid growth. The former exudes a clear yellow gum. The pulp of the latter is edible; the tree also furnishes an oil. A decoction of the leaves of *P. binuaminum*, an Indian tree, is given in the East against leprosy and for the development of the hair. *P. lobatum*, from Pegu and Tenasserim, exudes a black gum.

† **pit-thĕ-eūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πιθήκος* (*pitēkos*) = an ape.] *Zool.* : A synonym of Simia (q.v.).

pit-fŭl, **pit**-fŭll, *v.* [Eng. *pit*; -fŭll.] Full of pity; pitiful. (*Romans: Lucianus's Post*, ii, 4.)

pit-i-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pit*; -ly.] In a pitiful manner; with concentrated force, energy, or cogency; with sententious brevity. "The queen miseste . . . answered to him mercuriously *pit*ly." *Falgon: Queen Elizabeth* (1601), 1530.

pit-i-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pit*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pitiful; concentrated force, energy, or cogency; sententious brevity. "His *pit*ness in uttering." *Spenser: Epist. to Doncaster Harvey*.

pit-lĕss, *v.* [Eng. *pit*; -less.] 1. Destitute of strength; weak; wanting strength; feeble. "Some dotard in his *pit*less years." *Argens: Duke of Guise*, i, 2. 2. Wanting in energy, force, or cogency.

pit-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *hole*.] A small hollow or depression in the flesh caused by a pustule of smallpox. "To keep her free from *pit*holes." *Beaumont & Fletcher: Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii, 1.

pit-sōme, *v.* [Eng. *pit*; -some.] Strong, robust. "Beside her *pit*some health and vigour." *Milford: Chera Vaughan*, ch. lxii.

pit-y, **pit** ie, **pyth**-thy, *v.* [Eng. *pit*; -y.] 1. *Lit.* : Consisting of, containing, or abounding with pity. "And th' elder's *pit*y stem." *Phillips: Coleridge*. 2. *Figuratively* : 1. Strong, powerful. "The *pit*y persuasions of my friends." *Robinson: Treatise, Man's Obedience*, p. 19. 2. Forceful, energetic; having concentrated force and energy; sententious. "In the concise and *pit*y style of his narration." *Easton: Italy*, vol. iv, (Diss.). 3. Using energetic and sententious language, as, a *pit*y writer.

pit-i-a-ble, **pit** y-a-ble, *v.* [Fr. *pitiable*, *able*.] Deserving of or exciting pity; to be pitied; pitious, miserable, sad, lamentable. "A pining at once *pitiable* and ludicrous." *Manderly: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

pit-i-a-ble nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitiable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pitiable; pitiousness.

pit-i-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiable*(ly); -ly.] In a pitiable manner or degree; pitiously; so as to excite pity or compassion.

pit-i-ĕd, *pp.*, *pr.*, or *v.* [PITY, *v.*] **pit**-i-ĕd-lŷ, **pit**-i-ĕd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pit*; -ly.] Pitifully, lamentably, pitiously. "He is properly and *pit*ifully to be counted alone." *Falton: Resolves*, pt. ii, res. 69.

pit-i-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pity*; -er.] One who pities or compassionates.

pit-i-fŭl, **pit**-i-fŭll, *v.* [Eng. *pity*; -ful.] 1. Full of pity, tender-hearted, compassionate, tender, kind. "Be *pit*ful, dread lord, and grant it them." *Shakspeare: Richard III.*, i, 7. 2. Exciting feelings of pity or compassion; pitiable, sad, lamentable; to be pitied, pitious. "Th' strange" observed the Solitary, "strange it seems, and soverely less than *pit*ful." *Wentworth: Excursion*, vi. 3. To be pitied for its smallness, meanness, or insignificance; paltry, mean, insignificant, contemptible. "I should be a *pit*ful lady." *Shakspeare: Merry Wives*, iii, 2.

pitiful-hearted, *v.* Compassionate, tender-hearted. (*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV.*, ii, 4.)

pit-i-fŭl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pit*ful; -ly.] 1. In a pitiful or pitying manner; with pity or compassion. "As you are great, be *pit*fully good." *Shakspeare: Twain*, iii, 5. 2. In a pitiable manner, wretchedly, sadly, pitiously; in a way or degree to excite pity or compassion. "So they beat them *pit*fully." *Bunyan: Pilgrims Progress*, i. 3. Contemptibly, paltrily. "Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pit*fully in their own." *Richardson: Clarissa*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wĕ, wĕt, ĥĕre, camel, ĥĕr, thĕre; pīnc, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīnc; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wō, sōn; mŭte, cŭb, ĕure, ūnĭte, ĕŭr, ĥĕr, fŭll; trŷ, Syriān. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

pit i-ful-ness, *s.* [Eng. *pitiful*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being pitiful.

"Zebane's victory in conquering and pitifulness in punishing."—*Saturday Review*.

pit i-less, **pit ti less**, *a.* [Eng. *pitiless*; *ness*.] 1. Destitute of pity; unmoved by feelings of pity or compassion; merciless, unfeeling, hard-hearted, applied both to persons and things. (*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.)

2. Unpitied. (*Herbert: Walter Pityman*, sig. G, L.)

pit i-less lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *pitilessly*; *ly*.] In a pitiless manner, without pity, mercilessly.

pit i-less-ness, *s.* [Eng. *pitilessness*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being pitiless; mercilessness.

pit ka-ränd ite, *s.* [After Pitkäränd (6), Finland, where found; *suff. -ite* (*Min.*).] *Min.*: An altered pyroxene (q.v.). Occurs in look-green crystals, with fibrous structure. Analyses are discordant.

pit-man, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *man*.] 1. *Ant. Lond.*: One who works in a mine or pit, as in coal-mining, sawing timber, &c.

II. *Technically*: 1. *Mech.*: The rod which connects a rotary with a reciprocating object, as that which couples a crank with a saw-gate, or a steam-piston with its crank-shaft. So called from the lower man of a pair who worked in a pit at the lower end of the saw.

2. *Mining*: The man in charge of the drainage-pumps in a pit or shaft.

pit-tō, *s.* [Cf. Sp. *pitto* = a whistle, a wood-pecker, an Indian bug.] A kind of beer made from the fermented seeds of the maize.

Pit-tot (mud / silent), *s.* [From the inventor of the tube.] (See compound.)

Pitot's tube, *s.* *Hydraulics*: An instrument designed to measure the velocity of running water. It consists of a tube bent below, the curved portion being placed under water and a graduated scale to note how high the water rises in the tube.

pit-ous, *a.* [PIT-TOUS.]

pit-ous-ly, *adv.* [PIT-TOUS-LY.]

pit-tōy ine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pitto*(*a*), and Eng. *suff. -ine*.] *Chem.*: Perotti's name for an alkalioid which he obtained from *China pitoma*. It has a slightly bitter taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 100°, and at a higher temperature volatilizes in very bitter vapours, which condense in prismatic crystals. It is said to be a febrifuge.

pit-pān, *s.* [Native word.] A large flat-bottomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America.

pit-pāt, *adv.* [A reduplication of *pit*.] *Pitapat*. (*Ben Jonson: King Charles*.)

pit-tā, *s.* [Latinised by Vieillot in 1816, from *Pitaga* *pitto* = a small bird.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the family Pittidae. About fifty species have been described. They are birds of brilliant and strongly contrasted plumage, varying in size from that of a jay to that of a lark, of terrestrial habit, with feeble power of flight. In many of the forms there is little or no external difference between the sexes. Prof. Newton considers them "survivors of a somewhat ancient and lower type of Passerines."

pit-ta eal, *s.* [Att. Gr. *πιττα* (*pittho*) = pitch, and *καλός* (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Chem.: A blue substance, with a bronze-like lustre, of unknown composition, discovered by Reichenbach, in the oil produced by the distillation of wood-tar. It has basic characters, is tasteless, odorless, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is not volatile without decomposition. Its acid solutions are reddish, but when diffused in water it has a greenish tint.

pit-tançe, **pit-ance**, **pit-aunce**, **pit-aunce**, **pit-ance**, *s.* [Fr. *pitance*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Sp. *pitance* = a pittance, a salary; Ital. *pitance* = a pittance, a portion; Low Lat. *pitantia* = a pittance, a monk's

allowance, from *pitto*, the num. of a small coin issued by the Counts of Flanders (moneta comitum *Pictoracensium*.)

1. An allowance of food given to monks in a monastery.

2. An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charitable gift, a dole.

"They have been allowed only a *poore pittance* of Minnesale."—*Prigne, Teachers & Bolognys*, pt. ii, p. 17.

3. A small or poor livelihood.

"By spinning hemp, a *pittance* for herself."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 1.

4. A very small portion allowed, assigned, or earned.

5. A very small portion or quantity.

"The small *pittance* of learning they received at the university."—*Scott: Macbeth*.

pit-tan-çer, **pit-tan-ee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pitance*, from Low Lat. *pitantia*, *pitantia* (*pit*), *ancius*.] The officer in a monastery who distributed the pittance or allowance of food; a manciple.

pit-tās-phält, *s.* [Gr. *πιττα* (*pitto*) = pitch, and Eng. *asphalt*.]

Min.: The same as PITULUM and ASPHALTUM (q.v.).

pit-tēd, *pt. par. or a.* [PIT (1), *a*.] 1. *Med. Lond.*: Marked with little hollows; *as, pitteled* with smallpox.

2. *Bot.*: Having numerous small shallow depressions or excavations, as the seed of *Passiflora*.

pitted canal, *s.* [Pore-canal.]

pitted cells, *s. pl.* *Bot.*: Cells with pits. [TRACHEIDES.]

pitted deposits, *s. pl.* *Bot.*: Deposits or layers over the whole surface of a cell which have in them others reaching down to the primary membrane, so as to constitute pits inside the cell. They occur in wood or liber cells, the pith, bark, and cells of the parenchyma of leaves. Called also porous deposits.

pitted tissue, *s.* *Bot.*: A series of large pitted tubes, occurring in most woods, except that of the Coniferae. Sometimes called bothrenchyma, but the latter designation is not sufficiently specific. Bordered pits (pits surrounded by a broad rim) occur in Coniferae, and in the walls of the pitted ducts of Dicotyledons.

pit-tēr, *s. i. & t.* [A variant of *patter* (q.v.).] **A. Intrans.**: To murmur, to patter, to make a gentle noise.

"When his *pittering* streams are low and thin."—*Greene: English Parvusius*

B. Trans.: To fritter away, to waste by degrees for no purpose.

"A force should be concentrated, instead of *pittering* it away in dribblets."—*Bombay Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1895.

pit-ti-çite, *s.* [Gr. *πιττιζω* (*pittizō*) = pitch-like; *suff. -ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pitte*, *pitte*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, found in old mines in Saxony. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2.2 to 2.5; lustre, vitreous; colour, yellowish, blood-red, brown; translucent to opaque. Analyses vary, but the composition appears to be a hydrous arsenate, with a sulphate of sesquioxide of iron.

pit-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pitto*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -abur*.]

Ornith.: Old-World Ant-Thrushes, a family of Mesomyioid, or Songless Birds, closely allied to the *Pterophtochidae* (q.v.). There are four genera: *Pitta*, *Euechia*, *Hydroornis*, and *McLampitta*. Most abundant in the Malay Peninsula, attaining their maximum of beauty and variety in Borneo and Sumatra, whence they diminish in numbers in every direction.

pit-ti-kinš, *inf.* [See def.] A diminutive of *pit*, used in conjunction with *ols* = *God's* as an exclamation.

"Ols *pittekinš* can it be six miles yet?"—*Shakespeare:ymbelton*, iv. 2.

pit-tin-ite, *s.* [Gr. *πιττινος* (*pitinos*) = of or from pitch; *suff. -ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pitte*, *pitte*.]

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

pit-tite, *s.* [Eng. *pit*; *-ite*.] A frequenter of the pits of theatres; one seated in the pit.

"The 'eds' in the gallery for some in the year asserted their ascendancy over the *pittees*."—*Bombay Telegraph*, Dec. 29, 1885.

pit-ti-zite, [PITTOITE.]

pit-tle-pāt-tle, *v. t.* [An imitative word, to talk unmeaningly; to chatter.]

"Whatever we *pitte* *pitte* with our tongue."—*Tilgner: Works*, i. 106.

pit-to-li-um, *s.* [Gr. *πιττα* (*pitto*) = pitch, and Lat. *ab. m = oil*.]

Min.: Dana adopts this name for a group of hydrocarbons, which have the common formula, C₁₀H₂₀ = carbon, 85.71; hydrogen, 14.29 = 100. Sp. gr. 0.75 to 0.84. They are liquids, and are contained in all free-flowing petroleum. Cf. M. Warren has determined four species as native: (1) Decatylene (Katyleno), formula, C₁₀H₂₀; (2) Eucetylene (Mangyleno), formula, C₁₁H₂₂; (3) Dodecetylene (Laurylene), formula, C₁₂H₂₄; (4) Tetracetylene (Coenylene), formula, C₁₃H₂₆.

pit-to-spōr-ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pitto-sporium*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -osus*.]

Bot.: Pittosporads; an order of Hypogynous Exogous, alliance Berberales. Trees or shrubs with single, alternate, exstipulate, entire, or serrated leaves, and axillary or terminal flowers. Sepals and petals each four or five, generally free; stamens five; ovary single, two or more celled; style one; stigma equal in number to the placenta; fruit capsular or berried, many seeded. Chiefly Australian plants, but also found in China, Japan, Africa, &c. Known genera twelve, species seventy-eight. (*Diels*.)

pit-tō-spōr-ād, *s.* [PITTOSPORACEÆ.] *Bot. (Pl.)*: Lindley's English name for the order Pittosporaceæ.

pit-tōs-por-ūm, *s.* [Att. Gr. *πιττα* (*pitto*) = pitch, and *σπορος* (*sporos*) = a seed; so named because the seeds are covered with a resinous pulp.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pittosporaceæ, Natives of Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, &c. More than twenty species have been introduced into British conservatories. The bark of *Pittosporum Tobira* has a resinous smell.

pit-tū-i-tā, *s.* [Lat.] Phlegm, mucus.

pit-tū-i-tar-ÿ, *a.* [Lat. *pituita* = phlegm.] Containing mucus.

pituitary body, **pituitary gland**, *s.* *Ant.*: A small reddish-gray mass divided into an anterior and a posterior lobe, and occupying the *Sella turcica* of the sphenoid bone. Formerly called the pituitary gland, from the erroneous belief that it discharged mucus into the nostrils.

pituitary fossa, *s.* *Ant.*: A deep pit enclosing the pituitary body. Called also the *Sella turcica*.

pituitary membrane, *s.* *Ant.*: A membrane lining the cavities of the nose. Called also the Schneiderian membrane.

pit-u-ite, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pituita*.] Phlegm, mucus. (*Alphab. Med.*: On *Aliments*, ch. vi.)

pit-tū-i-tōus, *a.* [Fr. *pituitaire*; Lat. *pituitosus*, from *pituita* = phlegm; Sp. & Ital. *pituitoso*.] Consisting of or resembling mucus; full of mucus; discharging mucus.

"Such as abound with *pituitous* and watry humours."—*Brownes: Antiquæ Ecceles*, bk. vi, ch. xv.

pit-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *πιττος* (*pitus*) = a pine tree.] *Botan.*: A genus of Coniferae. Two are from the Carboniferous rocks of Berwickshire. [PITUS.]

pit-ÿ, **pit e**, **pit ee**, **pyt e**, *a. o.* [Fr. *pit*, *pitte* (Fr. *pitte*), from Lat. *pituita*, *accus. of pituita* = pity (q.v.).]

1. *Pity*, a pizion, do-ownness, godliness.

"What is our men below th. if you be in such *huyngs* and *pitte* (*pitte*)?"—*Wycliffe: 2 Peter* iv.

2. A feeling for the sufferings or distress of another; compassion, commiseration, sympathy, fellow-feeling.

"*Pity* succeeded to aversion."—*Maryland: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. A cause, ground, or subject for pity; a cause of grief or regret.

"It is a *pity* that we are not as fond of some other parts of a soldier's business."—*Maryland: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. In this sense the word may have a plural as. It is a thousand *pitte* he did not do so.

5. A call or prayer for pity. (*Deon. d. l. 1*.)

pít-ý, pít, & í. [*V.*, *pítogec.*] [*PIVY, S.*]
A. Transitive:
 1. To feel pity or compassion for or towards; to grieve for; to sympathize with; to commiserate; to compassionate.
 "We felt a *pítý* loss which we have no pity upon them."
Capit. on the Passion, vol. 1, ch. 10, § 3.
 * 2. To excite pity or compassion in; to move to pity. (Used impersonally.)
 "It would *pítý* a man's heart to hear that I hear of the state of Cambridge."
B. Intrans.: To feel or show pity; to be compassionate. (*Pope; Homer; Iliad v.*, 683.)
pít-ý-íng, pí, par, or a. [*PIVY, P.*]
pít-ý-íng lý, adv. [*Eng. pitying; -ly.*] In a pitying or compassionate manner; with pity or compassion; compassionately.
pít-ý-rí-a-sis, s. [*Gr. πηριαισις (pitiriasis)*, from *πηριον (pitiron)* = bran.]
Pathol.: A genus of skin diseases, order Squame. [*DANDRIF.*]
pít-ý-róid, a. [*Gr. πηριον (pituron)* = bran, and *ειδος (eidos)* = appearance.] Resembling bran; bran-like.
pít-ý-týs, s. [*Gr. πητις (pitus)* = a pine-tree.]
Talobot.: A genus of Conifera, with many species, from the Tertiary lignite.
plü, adv. [*Ital. from Lat. plus.*]
Music: More; a word prefixed to another to intensify or strengthen its meaning; as, *plü allegro* = faster, *plü forte* = louder, &c.
pí-ü-ma, s. [*Etym. doubtful.*]
Fabric: A mixed fabric of light texture used for men's coats. (*Sinmonds.*)
pív-ót, s. [*Fr., from Ital. pipa = a pipe, from Low Lat. pipa = a pipe (q.v.); Ital. pivoto = a peg or pin.*]
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as *I. 1.*
 "When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two pivots."
Dryden's Preface.
 2. *Fig.*: That on which any important matter turns or depends; a turning-point.
II. Technically:
1. Machinery:
 (1) A short shaft or pintle on which a body oscillates or revolves.
 (2) A bearing-pin of a small shaft.
 2. *Mil.*: The same as *PIVOT-MAN* (q.v.).
 3. *Watchmaking*: A journal at the end of an arbor.
pivot bolt, s.
Ordn.: The axis of horizontal oscillation. A traversing platform passing through the pivot trunnion and the front sleeper of the platform.
pivot-bridge, s. One form of swing-bridge, which moves on a vertical pivot beneath it, and length.
pivot-gearing, s.
Gearing: Coz wheels so arranged that the axis of the driver may be shifted, to allow the machine to be set in any direction from the power.
pivot-gun, s.
Ordn.: A gun mounted on a carriage which may be revolved so as to sweep all points of the compass. Usually employed on ship-board, but sometimes in fortifications.
pivot man, s.
Mil.: The officer or man on the flank of a line of soldiers on whom the rest of the line wheels.
pivot tooth, s.
Dentist.: An artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth, a pin occupying the nerve-canal.
pivot-transom, s.
Ordn.: The front member of the chassis.
pív-ót al, a. [*Eng. pivot; -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pivot; constituting that on which anything turns.
 "The Trinity itself stands at a *pivot* point in the centuries."
Sci. Amer's Magazine, May, 1890, p. 196.
pí war-ric, s. [*S. Amer. Ind.*] A sharp, disagreeable, intoxicating beverage prepared by the natives of South America from cassava.

píx, s. [*PVX, S.*]
píx, r.f. [*PVX, P.*]
píx ý, s. Prob. for *pick-up*, from *pick* (q.v.).
 A fairy, an elf.
 "If *píx* (fairy) should be read refuse
 To him who takes a man for a name."
Logan's English Words & Idioms
píxy led, a. Led by turns, bewildered.
Thompson's Danish Dictionary
píxy ring, s. A fairy-ring or circle.
píxy seat, s. One of the entangled knots in horses' manes.
píxy stool, s. A trestled; speed.
Chantrell's Cabinet
píze, s. [*Boise.*] An uninviting or awkward circumstance; a nuisance; often used interjectionally.
pízz í ca-tè-zz (as ts), adv. [*Ital.*]
Music [*Lit.* = pinched]: A direction to players on bowed instruments to produce the tone by pinching the string with the finger, instead of using the bow.
piz-zle, s. [*A dimin., from píss (q.v.).*] The male organ of generation; the penis.
plác-a bil-í-tý, plác-a bil-í-tý, s. [*Lat. placabilis, from placatus = placable (q.v.); Fr. plâcabilé.*] The quality or state of being placable; placableness.
 "Placability is no lyttel parte of benignité."
Elyot's Governour, bk. 11, ch. vi
plác-a-ble, plác-a-ble, a. [*Lat. placabilis, from placatus = to appease; Fr. plâcable; Ital. placabile; Sp. placable.*] Capable of being appeased; ready or willing to be appeased; willing to forgive or condone.
 "Nought I saw him *placable* and mild,
 Leading his car."
Milton P. L., v. 151.
***plác-a-ble-néss, *plác-a-ble-néss, s.** [*Eng. placable; nass.*] The quality or state of being placable; placability.
 "God's *placableness* and reconcilableness to sinners."
Cudworth's Sermons, p. 71.
plac-ad, s. [*Dut. plakaat = a placard (q.v.).*]
 A public proclamation. (*Burns: A Fragment*)
plác-ard, plác-ard, *plac-art, *plac-ard, plác-ard, s. [*Fr. placard, placard, from plaque = a bar of metal; Dut. plak = a ferule, a shoe; O. Dut. plack = a shoe, plakken = to glue or paste; Fr. plaquer = to target, to stick or paste on.*]
 1. A license or permission.
 "Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these spots."
Fulter's Holy State, bk. 11, ch. xiii.
 2. A public proclamation or manifesto issued by authority.
 "All *placards* or edicts are published in his name."
Honell's Letters, bk. 4, § 10, l. 15.
 3. A written or printed paper or bill posted up in a public place; a poster.
 "The flying posters and *placards* of many tones had lost their novelty."
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 5, 1888.
 4. A stonacher frequently adorned with jewels, worn both by men and women.
 "The two *placards* of the same curiously graven and cunningly costed."
Hall's Henry II., fol. 12.
 5. An extra plate upon the lower portion of the breastplate or backplate.
plác-ard, plác-ard, r.f. [*PLACARD.*]
 1. To post placards or bills on; to cover with placards.
 "Paris is, at the present moment, *placarded* with bills of every hue."
Daily Chronicle, Oct. 5, 1888.
 2. To announce or give notice of by placards or posters.
***plác-âte, r.f.** [*Lat. placatus, pa. par. of placatus = to appease.*] To appease, to pacify, to conciliate.
 "Strephon speaks of trying to *placate* the Lord Chancellor by playing songs of Arcadic in court."
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 27, 1882.
***plac-ation, s.** [*Lat. placatio, from placatus, pa. par. of placatus = to appease.*] The act of appeasing, pacifying, or conciliating; propitiation.
 "They were the first that instituted sacrifices of *placation*."
Pattenham's Eng. Poets, bk. 1, ch. 3.
 *Pattenham ranked the word among those quite recently introduced into the language, and commended it.
plâce, s. [*Fr., from Lat. platea = a broad way in a city, a courtyard, from Gr. πλατεία*

(*platina*) = a broad way, a street; orig. fem. sing. of *πλατος (platos)* = flat, wide; cf. *lith. platus* = broad; *S. Norse, þrillus* = large, great; *Ger. platz*; *Sw. plats*; *Dut. plaats*; *Dan. plads*; *Sp. plaza*; *Port. praça*; *Ital. piazza.*] [*PLAZZA.*]
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. A broad way or street in a city; a courtyard.
 * It is frequently applied, with a distinctive name prefixed, to a street or terrace of houses; as, *Waterloo Place*.
 2. A particular portion of space, considered as separate and distinct from the rest of space; a particular locality, spot, or site; position. (*Milton's P. L.*, l. 256.)
 3. Locality, local relation.
 "Place is the relation of distance between any three, and any two of more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another; and so as at rest."
Locke.
 1. Space in general.
 "All bodies are confined within some place;
 But she all *place* within herself confines."
Dutton's Immortal of the Soul
 * 5. Local existence. (*Revolution* xx. 11.)
 6. In more specialized meanings:
 (1) A residence, an abode, especially a stately or grand one. (*Chaucer's C. T.*, 612.)
 (2) A town, a village.
 (3) A fort, a stronghold, a fortified post.
 7. Station in life, calling, occupation, condition.
 "God would give them, in their several *places* and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings, which he sees wanting to them."
Duty of Man.
 8. An office; an official position or station; a post or office held.
 "Do you your office, or give up your *place*."
Shakspeare's Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
 9. A situation of any kind; as, *That servant has a good place*.
 10. Rank; order of precedence, priority, dignity, or importance.
 "The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center,
 Observe degree, priority, and *place*."
Shakspeare's Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.
 11. Point or position in order of proceeding; as, in the first *place*, in the second *place*, &c.
 12. Room, stead; with the idea of substitution. (*Genesis* i. 19.)
 * 13. Ground, room.
 "There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very same."
Hannont's Foundations.
 * 14. Room, reception. (*John* viii. 37.)
 15. A portion or passage of a book, writing, or the like. (*Acts* vi. 32.)
 * 16. A topic, point, or question for discussion. An old rhetorical use of the word. (*Baron.*)
II. Technically:
 1. *Drum*: One of the three unities considered essential in the classical drama. It consists in keeping the place of action the same throughout the piece.
 2. *Falconry*: The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in flight.
 "A falcon towering in her pride of *place*."
Shakspeare's Macbeth, ii. 1.
 2. *Geom.*: The same as *LOCUS* (q.v.).
 4. *Astron.*: The position in the heavens of a heavenly body. This is defined by its right ascension and its declination, or by its latitude and longitude.
 5. *Racing*: The position of first, second, or third in a race.
 "Even a larger sum of money was invested by the public upon *Locals*, for a *place* in the St. Leger."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 20, 1885.
 * 1. *Place of a planet, &c.*: This may be the apparent one, *i. e.*, the observed one, or its true place—the observed one reduced to that which the planet would occupy if viewed from the centre of the earth. Its eccentric place is that which it would occupy if viewed from the centre of the sun. [*GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC.*]
 2. *High place*: [*HIGH-PLACE, GROVE, S. II. 2.*]
 3. *Place of arms*:
Fort.: An enlargement of the covered way where troops can be formed to act on the defensive by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive by sorties.
 4. *Place of the moon*: The part of its orbit which it has reached.
 5. *Place of the sun*: This may be noted as

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pinc, pít, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mute, cûb, cûre, unice, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

described in PLACE s. 11. 1, or note may be taken more vigilantly of the sign of the zodiac in which for the time it is situated.

6. To give place :

(1) To give precedence; to make room; to give way.

(2) To give room; to give way; to yield.

"Neither give place to the devil. — Ephesians iv. 27

7. To have a place :

(1) To have a station, seat, or abode.

(2) To have actual existence.

* 8. To keep place together : To be in accordance; to accord.

9. To take a place :

(1) To take the precedence or priority.

(2) To come to pass, to occur, to happen as, the meeting will not take place.

(3) To take effect; to prevail; to be established.

"If your doctrine takes place. — Becket's Alcephon, ch. iii. § 3.

10. To take the place of : To be substituted for; to act or serve as a substitute for.

place brick, s. [BRICK (D) s. 1. 1.]

* place house, s. A manor-house; a gentleman's country seat.

"our place house in the country is worth a thousand of the Winchester County's life.

place kick, s.

Football: A kick made at a ball placed in a nick in the ground for the purpose of keeping it at rest.

* place monger, s. One who traffics in public offices and patronage.

place name, s. The name of a place or locality, as distinguished from a personal name.

* conquest has little power in changing the place-name of a country. — *Academy*, Nov. 21, 1856, p. 326.

place proud, a. Proud of the position or post held.

placé, n. [Fr. *placé*.] [PLACE, s.]

1. Ordinary Location :

1. To put or set in any particular place, position, locality, or spot.

"I will place you where you shall hear me." — *Shakspeare*, *Levy*, 2.

2. To put or set in any particular place, rank, condition, or state.

3. To set down; to enter in a book; as, To place a sum to a person's credit.

4. To appoint, set, or establish in an office or post.

"Place such over them to be riders." — *Eccles.* xviii. 2.

5. To set, to lay, to repose.

"My resolution is placed." — *Shakspeare*, *Ant. and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

6. To put out at interest; to invest, to lend, to lodge, as, To place money in a bank or in the funds.

7. To hold, to estimate, to consider, to set down.

"Place it for her chief virtue." — *Shakspeare*, *The Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

8. To dispose of; to get taken up; as, To place shares in a company. (*Com. Sheng.*)

* To be placed :

"How coming; To come in to the winning-post amongst the first three horses in a race; to take the first, second, or third place.

"... was placed second after a dead heat." — *Baily Chron.* 9. S. p. 1, v. 188.

plā cē bo, s. [Lat. = I will please; 1st pers. sing. fut. indic. of *placere* = to please.]

1. Med.: A medicine calculated rather to please than to benefit the patient.

2. *Baron's Ritual*: The first word of the antiphon (*Pleni sunt Domini in regione vivorum*) said at the commencement of Vespers for the Dead. This antiphon is sometimes, but erroneously, called a hymn.

* To seat *Placibo*, To be at the school of *Placibo*: To be time-serving.

plācē fūl, *plācē fūll, a. [Eng. *place*, and *ful*.] Filling a place.

"In their precinct
Project and play fall stand the trouble and wishes." — *Copland's Honour*, *Obsequy*, 15.

plācē hunt ēr, s. [Eng. *place*, and *hunter*.] One who hunts after an office or post, esp. an office under government.

"The places in the gift of the Crown were not enough to satisfy one-twentieth part of the place-hunters." — *The Mirror*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

plācē lēss, a. [Eng. *place*.] Having no place or office.

plācē mān, s. [Eng. *place*, and *man*.] One who holds a place or office, esp. an under government.

"That he was a placeman, and that he led a rascaling army, were grave objections to him." — *Merivale*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxvii.

plācē mont, s. [Eng. *place* + *mont*.] 1. The act of placing.

"The *placemont* of Irish domestic manufactures at the hands of a partly Irish council of associates." — *British Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1855.

2. Place, position.

"Many copies of third rate European models, such as themselves, and taken out from the inventory of their placement." — *Manufactures Jour.*, Jan. 1851, p. 4.

plā cēn tā, s. [Lat. = a cake.] 1. Med.: The organ by which the fetus is connected with the mother, and vascular connexion between the two maintained. It ultimately comes away as the afterbirth. Called also *Uterine-cake*.

2. Bot.: The part of the ovary from which the ovules arise. It generally occupies the whole or a portion of an angle of each cell. When elongated so as to constitute a little cord it is called the umbilical cord. The placenta is formed at some part of the ventral suture, has the two margins distinct or confluent, that of the carapillary leaf folded inwards. Thus, the placenta will always be turned to the axis. There may be one placenta or more than one.

placenta forcops, s. *Surg.*: Forceps for grasping and extracting the afterbirth.

placenta hook, s. *Surg.*: A small, round, pointed hook, used to extract the afterbirth.

placenta shaped, a. *Bot.*: Thick, round, and concave both on the upper and the lower surfaces, as the root of Cyclamen.

plā cēn tāl, a. & s. [Eng. *placenta* + *tail*.] A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to the placenta; possessing or constituted by a placenta.

B. As *subst.*: Any member of the division *Placentalia* (q. v.).

placental presentation, s. *Obstetrics*: A term applied to those cases of parturition in which the placenta is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often causing excessive hemorrhage. (*Magnus*.)

† plāc ēn tā lī ā, s. pl. [Med. Lat., from Lat. *placenta* (q. v.).] 1. Med.: A division of Mammalia, instituted by C. Bonaparte in 1837. It is identical with the Monodelphia (q. v.), and with Huxley's division Eutheria.

plā cēnt ar y, a. [Eng. *placenta* + *ary*.] Pertaining to relating to the placenta.

plāc ēn tā tā, s. pl. [Nent. pl. of Mod. Lat. *placenta*, from Lat. *placenta* (q. v.).] 1. Med.: The same as PLACENTALIA (q. v.).

plāc ēn tā tion, s. [Eng. *placenta* + *tion*.] 1. Anat., Fetus-station. (*Quarra*)

2. Bot.: The disposition, position, or arrangement of the placenta, esp. in plants. They may be parietal, axillary, or free central.

plāc ēn tif er ous, a. [Eng. *placenta*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. *adj. suff. ous*.] 1. Bot. & Zool.: Having or producing a placenta; bearing a placenta.

plā cēn ti form, a. [Eng. *placenta* + *form*.] 1. Bot.: The same as PLACENTA-SHAPED (q. v.).

plā cēn ti ous, a. [Lat. *placens*, pr. part. of *placere* = to please.] Pleasing, amiable.

"He was ... a placentious person." — *Walker*, *Worship*, ch. 542.

plāc ēr (D) s, s. [Eng. *place* (C), v.; *er*.] One who places or sets.

"Thou placer of plants, both human and fall." — *Spenser*, *Shepherd's Calendar*, l. 1.

plāc ēr (or ē as th) (2) s, s. [Sp.] *Mining*: A deposit of valuable mineral, found in particles in alluvium or diluvium, or beds

of streams, &c. Gold, tin ore, platinum, iron ore, and precious stones, are found in placers. By the United States Bureau of Statistics all deposits not elevated above 1000 feet, or to placers are considered placers.

"Placering is the name given to the mining of gold and tin in streams." — *Encyclopædia*.

plā cēt, s. [Lat. = at place, and pers. sing. fut. of *placere*.] 1. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of laws or decrees or ordinances.

2. A vote of the governing body in a municipality.

3. A vote of assent in a Latin council.

plāc id, s. [Fr. *placide*, from Lat. *placidus* (q. v.).] 1. Gentle spirit; calm, undisturbed, peaceful.

"Early in Arizona on the 24th, keeping in the plain." — *Encyclopædia*, *Geography*, *Hist. Geography*.

2. Serene; mild, soft, untroubled.

"The language of the placid." — *Encyclopædia*.

plāc id i ous, a. [Lat. *placidus*.] Placid, calm.

plāc id i ty, s. [Fr. *placide*, from Lat. *placiditatem*, accus. of *placiditas*, from *placidus* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being placid; calmness, placidness, peace, dulness.

"He behaves with the utmost placidity, moderation, and calmness." — *Chandler*, *Life of Lord Byron*, v. 1.

plāc id ly, adv. [Eng. *placid*; *ly*.] In a placid, calm, or peaceful manner; calmly, peacefully, quietly.

"If he had stood in innocence he should have gone from hence placidly and fairly." — *Ap. Taylor*, *Hist. Inquiry*, ch. 10, § 1.

plāc id nēss, s. [Eng. *placid*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being placid; placidity.

plāc it, s. [Lat. *placitum*, noun, sing. of *placitus* = pleasing, from *placere* = to please.] A decree, a determination, a decree, a decree.

"Stevens has displaced this placit." — *Warburton*, *Parv. Septent.*, bk. iii., § 4.

plāc i tā, s. pl. [PLACITUM.]

plāc i tōr y, a. [Eng. *placid*; *atory*.] Pertaining or relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

* plāc i tūm (pl. plāc i tā), s. [PLACIT, PLAC.] 1. An assembly of all degrees of men, presided over by the sovereign, to consult upon important affairs of the kingdom.

2. A plea, pleading, or debate and trial at law.

plāc, s. [Fr. *plaque* = a thin slice or sheet of metal.] A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to an eighth of an English penny. (*Scribner*.)

"While he has a *plack* in his purse, or a *plack* in his body." — *Scott*, *Waverley*, ch. xxxvii.

plāc ēt, *plāc nēt (q. as k), s. [Fr. *plaque* = to strike or paste on.] A *PLACARD*.

1. A petticoat.

2. A woman; of petticoat in the same sense.

"Was that her heart made to out for a *plack*?" — *Bonnet*, *A Plea*, *The Plea of a Plea*, 15.

3. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt.

4. A woman's petticoat.

"And while he had a *plack* in his pocket." — *Walker*, *Worship*, ch. 542.

5. A placard. [PLACARD, s. 4.]

plāc lēss, a. [Eng. *plac*; *less*.] Painless; without money. (*Walker*; *Scott's Dict.*)

plāc ô, s. [Fr. *plac* = flat, gent. *plac* = anything flat and broad.] Flat and broad.

plāc ô derm, s. [Fr. *placoderma*.] A *PLACODERM*.

plāc ô der mal, a. [Eng. *placoderma*; *mal*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Placodermi* (q. v.). (*Walker*; *Scott's Dict.*)

† plāc ô der mā tā, s. pl. [PLACODERM.]

plāc ô der mi, † plāc ô der mā tā, s. [PLACODERM.] A sub-order of Ganoid. The

head and preoral region enclosed in giant bony sclerotized plates, with dots of enamel; the remainder of the body naked or with small scales; skeleton osteopodial. The suborder comprises the oldest vertebrate remains from Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Besides the family Cephalaspidae (q.v.), the suborder contains the genera *Plectichthys*, *Cocosteus*, and *Dumuchthys*. (*Catfishes*.)

plác ô dine, plác ô dite, *s.* [Gr. *πλακοδίνος* (*plakodinos*) = tabular, tabulated; suff. *-ô, -is* (*Misc.*)]

Mean.: A turmeric-product, having the composition nickel, 57.0; arsenic, 39.7; cobalt, 0.9; copper, 0.8; sulphur, 0.6 = 99.0; hence the formula, NiAs₂. Supposed, when described, to have been a native mineral. (*q*.)

plác ô dns, *s.* [Pref. *plac-*, and Gr. *δόντις* (*dontis*) = a tooth.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Plesiosauria (q.v.). The palatal teeth constitute a pavement of crushing-plates. *Placodus gygis* is found in the Muschelkalk (Trias).

plác ô gân ôid, *n.* & *s.* [PI COGANOIDE.]

A. *As obj.*: Of or pertaining to the suborder Placogonoides.

B. *As subst.*: An individual of the suborder Placogonoides.

plác ô ga nôl dē i, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plac-*, and Mod. Lat. *garrulus* (q.v.).]

Jebbia.: The first suborder of Oaves Garrulet (q.v.).

† **plác ôid**, *n.* & *s.* [PI COGID.]

A. *As obj.*: Of or belonging to the order Placoidi (q.v.). [PI COGID MIES.]

B. *As subst.*: A fish belonging to the order Placoidi.

"The distinctions between cycloid and teleost scales between *placoid* and *garrulus* fishes are quite and usually be maintained. — *Evolution. Study of Fishes*, p. 21.

placoid scales, *s. pl.*

J. Biol.: (See EXTRACT.)

"In sharks, the *Balshale* and others, true scales are absent, and are replaced by the ossified spines of the rays, which give the surface the appearance of fine-grained chagreen. These generally small bodies, as well as the large osseous scutes of the Rays, Sting-rays, etc., have been comprised under the common name *Placoid scales*. A term which deservedly is being discarded. — *Fishes. Second of Fishes*, p. 4.

† **plác côi dē i**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πλακά (plaka)*, gent. *πλακός (plakos)* = anything flat and round.]

Palaeont.: An artificial order of Fishes, founded by L. Agassiz. They are characterized by placoid scales (q.v.), and contained the Rays, Sharks, Cyclostoma, and the fossil Hylodontes.

plác côi d i an, *s.* [PI COGID.] A fish belonging to the order Placoidi (q.v.).

plác cū na, *s.* [Gr. *πλακοῦς (plakous)*, gent. *πλακοῦτος (plakoutos)* = a flat cake.]

Zool.: Window-shell; a genus of Ostreae, closely akin to *Anomia* (q.v.). Shell suborbicular, compressed, thin lentic. Known species four, from Senegal, China, and Northern Australia. The clear white shells of *Placostrophia* are used in China for window glass, and largely exported to India to be used for lime to chew with betel. They furnish small pearls. The species is found in brackish water. *P. silba* is called, from its form, the saddle-shell.

plác fônd, plat fônd, *s.* [Fr. *plat* = flat, and *-fônd* = the bottom, the back.]

Arch.: The ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; also the soffit or under side of the corona of a cornice; a soffit generally.

plác gal, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *πλαγίος (plagios)* = slanting, oblique.]

Mean.: The term applied to those Church modes which were formed from the four older or authentic modes by taking the fourth below as the new key-note, and proceeding thence to the fifth above. The plagal modes were distinguished by the addition of *trémo* (*Chap. 9, q*.) Below, an authentic mode; *Hypodiece*, a plagal mode formed from the *Bône*. [PI ANSSONG.]

piagal cadence, *s.*

Mean.: The cadence formed when a subdominant chord immediately precedes the final tonic chord.

plagal melodies, *s. pl.*

Mean.: Melodies which have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave, or two-thirds.

* **plâge** (D), *s.* [PI VÊTE.]

plâge (2), *s.* [Fr. *plage*, from Lat. *plaga* = a region.] A district, a region, a country.

"He brings a world of people to the field. From Syria to the sacred *plage* of India. — *Herbarius. L'arboretum*, t. 1.

plâ gi i, plâ gi o, *prof.* [Gr. *πλαγιος (plagios)* = slanting, oblique.] Oblique; the meaning completed by the second element.

plâ gi a çan thi dâ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plagi-*; Gr. *ακανθα (akantha)* = a spine, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-is*.]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, order Protozoemata (q.v.). The skeleton is of solid silicious spicules and rays, with a nucleus, but with no contractile vesicle.

plâ gi an thus, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. *άνθος (anthos)* = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Helicteraceae, *Plagiathanthus hutchinsonii*, called also *P. actinaria*, yields a tough fibre called New Zealand cotton; that of *P. subulata*, a native of Australia and Tasmania, is used for making ropes, twine, and fishing nets.

plâ gi ar ism, *s.* [Fr. *plagiarisme*, from *plagiarius* = plagiarist (q.v.).]

1. The act of plagiarizing or appropriating the writings or ideas of another and passing them off as one's own; the stealing the writings of another and publishing them as his own composition.

"So J. Reynolds has been a censor of plagiarists for having borrowed attitudes from ancient masters. — *Biograph. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv (Adv. Note)

2. That which is plagiarized; a plagiarism.

"Morris's zeal in 'Dictionnaire Historique' and its plagiarized plagiarism. — *Esquisse de la Poésie*, t. 1, p. 2.

plâ gi ar ist, *s.* [Eng. *plagiary* (q.) = *ist*.] One who plagiarizes; one who appropriates the writings or ideas of another and passes them off as his own.

A voracious plagiarist may do anything. — *Sheridan's Critic*, t. 1.

plâ gi ar ize, plâ gi ar ise, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *plagiarize* (q.) = *ize, -ise*.] To commit or practice plagiarism; to steal from the writings or ideas of another.

"Passages and terms of expression plagiarized from Pope and Collins. — *Fraser's Standard*, Jan. 12, 1851.

plâ gi ar y, plâ gi a rie, *s. & n.* [Fr. *plagiarie*, from Lat. *plagiarius* = a man-stealer, a kidnapper; *plagium* = the act of kidnapping; *plaga* = to kidnap; *plagi* = a net; Sp. & Ital. *plagiarius*.]

A. *As substantiv.*:

1. A man-stealer, a kidnapper. (*Imp. Etymol.*)

2. One who steals or appropriates the writings or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief, a plagiarist.

"A common place, and many friends. — *Green's Speech*

3. The act or crime of plagiarizing; plagiarism.

"Plagiary had not its nativity with printing but became a crime when there were dissent. — *Brownie's Catalogue*, bk. 1, ch. vi.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Man-stealing, kidnapping.

"Plagiary and manstealing Tartars." — *Brownie's Poems*, p. 49.

2. Practising plagiarism; plagiarizing. (*Hall's Saxon*, iv, 2)

plâ gi àu lâx, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. *ἀνάξ (anax)* = a burrow. So named from the transverse ridges of the teeth. (See cut.)

Palaeont.: A genus of Marsupialia, with four species, from the middle Purbeck beds, closely allied to *Hypsiomyia* (q.v.). It was most probably phytophagous, though Owen believes it was carnivorous. The chief feature in the dentition is that the premolars are marked on the exterior of their crowns with seven conspic-

ous grooves, resembling those in the first premolar of *Hypsiomyia*, except that they run diagonally and not vertically.

plâ gi hē dral, *n.* [Lat. *plagi-*, and Gr. *ὄρα (ōra)* = a base, a side.]

Crustall.: Having oblique sides.

plâ gi ô, *prof.* [PI VÊTE.]

plâ gi ô çê phal ic, *n.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Eng. *ophthal.*]

Anthrop.: (See EXTRACT.)

"Linnæus's term *pharyngophalic* is emphatically descriptive of the most common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, so characteristic of the greater part of the American races, as in fact it was used by him. — *Journal Anthropol.*, iii, 20.

plâ gi ôch i la, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. *λαός (laos)* = green fodder for cattle.]

Bot.: A genus of *Ungermanniaceae*. Several species are common in Britain, one of the finest being *Plagiocheila a-placoides*.

plâ gi ô çit rite, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*; Gr. *κίτρον (kitron)* = citron, with reference to its colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Misc.*)]

Mean.: A mineral occurring in microscopic crystals derived from the decomposition of iron pyrites. Crystallization monoclinic or triclinic. Sp. gr. 1.881; colour, citron-yellow; transparent; taste, astringent. Analysis yielded sulphuric acid, 35.44; alumina, 14.57; sesquioxide of iron, 7.93; protoxide of iron, 1.94; protoxides of nickel and cobalt, 1.75; lime and magnesia, 1.92; soda, 4.04; potash, 4.23; water, 29.42 = 100.26, corresponding with the formula, R₂SO₄ + [R₂]SO₄ + 3H₂O.

plâ gi ô clâse, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. *κλάσις (klasis)* = a breaking; Ger. *plagioklas.*]

Min.: A name given by Brothaupt to the group of trichine felspars, in which the two principal cleavages are oblique to one another. (See Allbite, Andesite, Anorthite, Labradorite, Microcline, and Orthoclase.)

plagioclase anamcsite, *s.*

Minol.: An exceedingly fine-grained dolerite, in which a plagioclase predominates.

plagioclase basalt, *s.*

Minol.: A basalt in which plagioclase is predominant.

plagioclase basaltite, *s.*

Minol.: An exceedingly compact homogeneous plagioclase-basalt.

plagioclase diabase, *s.*

Minol.: The same as *DIABASE-PORPHYRY*.

plagioclase dolerite, *s.*

Minol.: Differs from plagioclase-basalt only in the entire absence of olivine.

plagioclase granite, *s.*

Minol.: One of four kinds of eruptive granite from the United States described by Clarence King. It consists of quartz, plagioclase, orthoclase, and a large percentage of biotite, hornblende, titanite, and apatite.

plagioclase obsidian, *s.*

Minol.: An obsidian which encloses much plagioclase felspar porphyritically distributed.

plâ gi ô clâs tic, *n.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. *κλάσις (klasis)* = broken into pieces.]

Min. & Petrol.: Of, belonging to, or consisting of plagioclase.

plagioclastic felspars, *s. pl.* [PLAGIOCLASE.]

plâ gi ô dôñ, *s.* [PLAGIODONTIA.]

plâ gi ô dôñ ti a (o t as sh), **plâ gi ô dôñ**, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. *δόντις (dontis)*, gent. *δόντιος (dontiios)* = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinomyiinae, with a single species, *Plagiostiba torulifera*, from Hayti. Its generic name has reference to the complex folds of enamel in the molars, and the specific designation to the habit of the animal in approaching houses at night in search of food, principally fruit and roots.

plâ gi ô nite, *s.* [Gr. *πλαγιονίτιος (plagionitios)*, from *πλαγιος (plagios)* = oblique, suff. *-ite* (*Misc.*); Ger. *plagiognit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and massive at Wolfersberg, Hartz Mountains, Germany. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 5.4; lustre, metallic; colour, blackish lead-gray;



LOWER JAW AND TEETH OF PLAGIOLAX.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther: wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wêlf, work, whô, sôn: mûtç, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê: ey = â: qu = kw.

opaque; brittle. Compos.: sulpur, 21%; antimony, 38.2; lead, 40.5; corresponding to the formula, PbS + Sb₂S₃ + PbS.

plā ġi ős tō mā, s. [Pref. *phlā*, and Gr. *στοιμα (stoma)* = the mouth] *Zool.*: A synonym of *Limba (q.v.)*.

† plā ġi ős-tōm a-ta, s. pl. [PLAGIOSTOMI.]

† plā ġi ős-tōm a toūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *plagiostomus*(a); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] The same as PLAGIOSTOMOUS (q.v.).

plā ġi-ős-stōme, s. [PLAGIOSTOMI.] Any individual member of the sub-order Plagiostomata (q.v.).

"Fossil Plagiostomes are very numerous in all regions. Some of the earliest determinable fish remains are believed to be, or are derived from, *Plagiostomes*." - *Scientific Study of Fishes*, p. 34.

plā ġi ős-tō mī, † **plā ġi ős-tōm a ta**, s. pl. [Pref. *phlā*, and Gr. *στοιμα (stoma)* = a mouth.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A sub-order of Chondropterygii (q.v.). There are from five to seven gill-openings; skull with a suspensorium and the palatal apparatus detached; teeth numerous, mouth transverse, on under surface. It contains the Sharks and Rays.

2. *Palaont.*: From the Upper Silurian onward.

plā ġi ős-tō mous, a. [Eng. *plagiostomy*(s); *-ous*.] Of or belonging to the Plagiostomi (q.v.).

plā ġi ūm, s. [Lat.] [PLAGIARY.] *Law*: The crime of stealing or kidnapping men, women, or children. It was punishable with death.

plā ġose, a. [Lat. *plagiarius*.] Stein, hard, harsh.

"Lionel forgave his father-in-law for his *plagiary* propensities." - *Walter's Collins - Two Plagues for a Pearl*, Vol. II, ch. IV.

plague, **plāge**, s. [Lat. *plaga* = a blow, stroke, or stripe, implying that a plague is a blow divinely inflicted, and, presumably, on account of sin; Gr. *πᾶσις (plāsis)* = a blow, a plague; O. Sp. *plaga*; Sp. *llaga*; Ital. *piaga*; Et. *plāis*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*: A blow, a calamity; any afflictive or vexatious evil, calamity, or infliction.

"And men blasphemously God for the *plague* of hail." - *Wyclif's Apocrypha* XVI.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"As if a man should go into a pest-house to learn a remedy against the *plague*." - *South's Sermons*, Vol. VI, ser. 5.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who or that which annoys or vexes; as, He is the *plague* of my life.

(2) A state of misery.

"I am set in the *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my sight." - *Psalms* XXXVII, 17. (Prayer-Book.)

II. Pathol.: A peculiarly malignant fever of the continued and contagious type, now believed to be almost identical with the worst kinds of typhus fever. It is produced by the absorption of a poison generated by decaying animal matter combined with heat, moisture, and bad ventilation. The fumes produced by the ravages of locusts, and the subsequent decay of their bodies, often generate it. The period of incubation varies from a few hours to three weeks. It chiefly attacks the cervical, axillary, inguinal, and mesenteric glands, producing buboes, carbuncles, &c. The "bail" from which Hezekiah suffered seems to have been the carbuncle of 2 Kings xx. 7. (Isaiah xxxviii, 21.) At first there is great restlessness, followed ultimately by corresponding exhaustion, and death supervenes in two or three days. Grand Cairo is the chief known focus of the plague, the spread of which, in different directions, is at least attempted to be checked by quarantine. The plague seems to have been the Black Death of the fourteenth century. It was known by the name of plague when, in 1665, it slew in London 68,596 people, about one third of the population. The great fire of London (1666) obtains the credit of having banished the plague from the metropolis by destroying the fever-nests which it had infested.

• *The Ten Plagues of Egypt:*

Script., &c.: Ten afflictions divinely sent upon the Egyptians to compel them to eman-

cipate the Israelites from bondage, and allow them to quit the land. (Exod. vii, 14; xi, 30. For the use of the word plague see ix, 14, xi, 1.)

plague mark, s. The same as PLAGI-STOMI, I (q.v.).

plague sore, s. A sore resulting from the plague.

plague spot, s.

1. A mark or spot of the plague or any foul disease; a deadly mark or sign.

2. A pestilential spot or place.

plague, *v.t.* [PLAGUE, s.]

1. To infect with the plague or any disease.

2. To visit or afflict with any calamity or evil.

"He is *plagued* for his sin." - *Shakespeare, King John*, ii.

3. To vex, to tease, to annoy, to harass; to cause vexation or annoyance to.

plague-fūl, **plague-fūll**, a. [Eng. *-ful*, and *-full*.] Full of plagues; abounding in plagues; pestilential.

"Heav'n did behold the earth with heavee clere, And *plagueful* meteors did in both appear." - *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 68.

plague-less, a. [Eng. *plague*; *-less*.] Free from plague or plagues.

plāg uer, s. [Eng. *plague*(r); *-er*.] One who plagues or vexes.

"Our *plagues* and our *plaguers* are both fled away." - *Isaiah*, 47: 14.

plāg-ūi lū, *interj.* [Eng. *plague*; *-ly*.] In a manner or degree to plague, vex, or annoy; vexatiously, greatly, horribly.

"How chance you cut so *plaguily* behind—Sung?" - *The Merry Deed of Edmonton*

plāg-ūy, a. & adv. [Eng. *plague*(r); *-y*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the plague.

"Add one more to the *plague* bill." - *Keats's Poems*, p. 9.

2. Vexatious, annoying, worrying, tormenting.

"What *plagues* mischiefs and mishaps?" - *Butler, Hudibras*, I, m. l.

B. As adverb: Vexatiously, annoyingly; very much.

"You sell it *plaguily* dear." - *Farley's Distress*

plā ġy ős dūs, s. (Gr. *πᾶσις, πᾶσις (plāsis)* = the side, and *ὄδους (odous)* = a tooth.)

Ichthy.: A genus of Scopelidae (q.v.). Body elongate, compressed, seedless; eye large; the rayed dorsal occupies the whole length of the back, from the occiput to opposite the anal fin; caudal forked; branchiostegals six or seven, teeth in the jaws and palate, some very large and lanceolate. There is but one well-defined species, *Platyphus ferox*, from Madeira and the neighbourhood of Tasmania. It is one of the largest and most formidable deep-sea fishes, and lives at a depth of (probably) 300 fathoms. The stomach of one yielded several octopods, crustaceans, ascidians, a young brama, twelve young hound-fishes, a horse-mackerel, and a young fish of its own species.

plāice, **plāce**, **plaise**, **playce**, **playse**, s. [O. Fr. *plais*, from Lat. *placsa* = a place, from the same root as Gr. *πλάσις (plāsis)* = flat; Dut. *plaijs*; Sp. *plaija*; Ger. *plattisch*, *plattfisch*; Dan. *plattfisk*.]

Ichthy.: *Pleuronectes platessa*, a fish well-known in northern Europe. It ranges from the coast of France to Ireland, frequenting sandy banks, sometimes met with on mud-banks. It is not in great repute as a food-fish, as its flesh is soft and watery; but from its cheapness it is extensively bought by the poor, and its sale, ready cooked, is an important industry in the metropolis. Plaice are sometimes taken with the line, and sometimes with the trawl. They spawn in the early spring, and are in the best condition in May. Their general weight when brought to market is about three pounds, and they average a foot long, but much larger specimens are on record. The height of the body, which is flat and compressed, is about one-half the length; the scales are smooth and minute; the dorsal contains about seventy rays. The colour above varies from brown to black, with yellow spots; white beneath.

plāice mouth, **playse mouth**, s.

A mouth small and drawn aside, like that of a plaice. (*Ben Jonson's Silent Women*, m. 4.)

plāid, plāid plad, &c. [Gael.] = a blanket. Irish; *a le* = a plaid, a blanket contracted from Gael. & Irish *plaid* = a sheepskin, from *plāil* = a skin, a hide.]

A. As substantives:

1. Goods of any quality or material of tartan or checked pattern.

2. A garment of tartan or checked woollen cloth of various colours, worn by both sexes of the natives of Scotland, of which country it is an important part of the national costume. Plaids of a peculiar black and white check, known as shepherd's tartan, or of a plain gray, are largely worn by the rural population of Scotland, and are sometimes called *maids*. The plaid is a rectangular piece of stuff. The belted plaid is plaid only bound round the waist with a leather belt; the upper part being attached to the left shoulder. (TAMMANS.)

B. As adv.: Male of or resembling plaid.

plāid ēd, plaid ēd, a. [Eng. *plaid*; s. l.]

1. Made of plaid; tartan.

2. Wearing a plaid.

"To *plaided* warrior armed for strife." - *Scott, Lady of the Lake*, c. 2.

plāid-īng, plaid-īng, plāid ēn, s. [PLAID.]

Fabric: Coarse woollen cloth, differing from flannel in being twilled. It is used for blankets, shepherd's plaids, and sometimes for clothing. (*Scott*.)

plāin, plāne, playne, pleine, pleyn, a., adv., & s. [Fr. *plain* = plain, flat, from Lat. *planus* - *Plano* and *plano* (1), s., are from the same root. Sp. *plano*, *llano*; Port. *plano*; Ital. *plano*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Smooth, level, flat; free from depressions and elevations.

"The clocked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain*." - *Isaiah* xl, 4.

2. Open, clear; uninterrupted by anything intervening.

3. Not liable to be mistaken or missed.

"Lead me in a *plain* path." - *Psalms* xxxv, 11.

4. Evident or clear to the understanding; manifest, obvious; not obscure; not liable to be misunderstood.

5. Rough, unvarnished; almost rude or coarse; as, He used very *plain* language.

6. Free from difficulties or intricacies - as, It was all *plain* sailing.

7. Devoid of ornament, show, or adornment; simple, unadorned.

"Beneath A *plain* blue stone, a gentle dale in a hie." - *Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey*, bk. vii.

8. Not dyed, coloured, variegated, or ornamented with a pattern or figure; as, *plain* a muslin.

9. Devoid of beauty; not handsome. It is frequently used as a euphemism for ugly; as, a *plain* woman.

10. Not rich, not luxurious; homely, simple as, *plain* living, *plain* dress.

11. Simple, homely, unlearned, artless; free from show, disguise, cunning, or affectation.

"For us *plain* folks." - *Campbell's Conversation*, 10.

12. Open, frank, plain-spoken, sincere, candid, blunt.

"Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that you are give no just cause of scandal." - *Bacon*.

13. Evident, mere, absolute, bare.

"He that begeth you, . . . was a *plain* knave." - *Shakespeare's Lear*, II, 2.

14. Easily seen, discovered, or deciphered, not rendered unintelligible or concealed, open to view.

"The monuments who *prof* there lying to none, As *plaine* as that the first, who they were fresh and green." - *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, IV, i, 2.

B. As adv.: In a plain manner; plainly, openly, clearly.

"*Plaine* taught and easiest learnt." - *Milton, P. L.*, W, 361.

C. As substantives:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A piece of level ground; a piece of stretch of land free from depressions or elevations; a level surface.

"He shades the woods, the valleys he *plains*." - *With rocky mountains, and extends the *plains*." - *Byron's Maid, Milton's Paradise**

2. A field of battle.

II. Technically:

1. *Geog.*: An expanse of low-lying territory

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōvī; cat, çell, chorus, çlin, hençh; go, ġem; thin, ðis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng.

-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = żhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

is distinguished from a table land or plateau (q.v.). Speaking broadly, the western hemisphere is the region of plains, and the eastern of table lands. Nevertheless, the former has in it what is called the Great Northern plain, extending with the one break of the Ural Mountains, from the shores of the Atlantic nearly to Behring's Strait, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Caucasus and Altai Mountains. It extends over 190 of longitude, and about four and a half million square miles. It is subdivided into the German and the Sarmatian plains in Europe, and the Siberian plain and Kirghiz steppes in Asia. In the New World are the Great Central and the Atlantic plains of North America, and the great South American plain, which is estimated to stand to the mountainous parts of that continent as four to one. [PAPAÏVS, PRAIRIE, STEPPE.]

2. *Hist.*: A nickname for the level floor of the hall in which the first French National Convention was held in 1792. By metonymy it was applied also to the Girondist party whose seats were there. [MOUNTAIN, 4 (2).]

plain back, s.

1. *Weaving*: The ground on which the nap or pile is raised.

2. *Fabric*: Bombazette.

plain bonito, s.

Ichth.: *Auris rochei*, common in the Atlantic, Indian Oceans, and in the Mediterranean. It is of little value as a food-fish.

plain chant, s. [PLAIN-SONG.]

plain chart, s.

Navig.: A Mercator's chart.

plain clay, s.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua deplanctiva*.

plain-cloth, s. Cloth not twilled.

plain compass, s. A simple form of the surveyor's instrument. It has a needle about six inches long, a graduated circle, main plate, levels, and sights, and is placed upon the brass head of the Jacob-staff.

plain-dealer, s.

1. One who speaks his mind plainly, without reserve, disguise, or affectation; a plain-spoken person; one who is plain, honest, candid, and straightforward in his dealings.

2. A simpleton.

"Thou didst conclude hairy men plain-dealers without wit."—*Shakesp.*, *Comedy of Errors*, II, 2.

plain dealing, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Acting or dealing with others in a plain, frank, honest, and straightforward manner; free from art, cunning, or affectation; plain-spoken.

"Like an honest, plain-dealing man."—*Shakesp.*; *Henry VI.*, IV, 2.

B. As substantive:

1. Frankness, openness, candidness, and straightforwardness in dealing with others; freedom from art, cunning, disguise, or affectation; sincerity, bluntness.

2. A game at cards.

plain-golden Y, s.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Plusia colu*.

plain-hearted, a. Having a sincere, open heart; free from art, cunning, affectation, or hypocrisy; unaffected.

"Yea, tell them how plain-hearted this man was."—*Benjan.*, *Philon's Progress*, pt. II, distich.

plain heartedness, s. The quality or state of being plain-hearted; sincerity, frankness, straightforwardness.

plain-moulding, s.

Journey: Moulding of which the surfaces are plane figures.

plain pug, s.

Entom.: A British Geometer moth, *Eupithecia subnotata*.

plain sailing, s.

1. *Navig.*: The art of working a ship's motion on a plain chart, which supposes the earth to be an extended plane, or flat, and not globular. (The proper spelling is *plain-sailing*, as expressing the supposition that the surface of the earth is plane.)

2. *Fig.*: Easy management or conduct; free from all difficulties or intricacies.

* **plain singing, s.** [PLAIN-SONG.]

plain song, s.

1. *Unluth. plants*, the most ancient and simple form of church music, consisting of easy progressions in one of the church modes, suitable for use by priests of a congregation; it is opposed to *unluth. figured*, or figured-song, containing more ornate progressions of a later period. When counterpoint was introduced, it was customary to compose parts above or below a portion of ancient plain-song; hence, the term plain-song is often synonymous with *unluth. plain*, or the fixed melody to which counterpoint is added. The term as used in these days includes roughly, ancient chants, intonations, and melodies of the church. Called also Plain-chant and, sometimes, Plain singing.

2. The simple, plain notes of an air without ornament or variation.

3. A plain, unvarnished statement.

"Thy tedious plain-song gates my tender ears."—*Browne*, *London*, I, 1.

* Shakespeare uses the word adjectively for keeping to one note or call; monotonous.

"The plain-song endow'd gray."—*Shakesp.*, *Maisonneur*, *Night's Dream*, III, 1.

plain speaking, s. Plainness, openness, or bluntness of speech; candour.

plain-spoken, a. Speaking plainly, openly, or bluntly, and without reserve or affectation; blunt.

plain wave, s.

Entom.: A British Geometer moth, *Acidalia inornata*.

plain-work, s. Plain needlework as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments.

"She went to plain-work and to purling brooks."—*Pope*, *1*, *Pastors to Miss Blount*, II.

plāin (1), playn, v.t. [PLAIN, a.]

1. To make plain, level, or flat; to level, to plane; to free from obstructions.

"When the first way is *plained* all will go smoothly."—*Belopne*, *II*, *Attorney*, p. 582.

2. To make plain, evident, or manifest; to explain.

"What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech."—*Shakesp.*; *Twelfth*, III, (Prot.)

* **plāin (2), plane, playne, pleyne, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *planer*, from Lat. *planare* = to complain.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To lament, to mourn; to bewail, to wail.

"Thou heard'st a wretched female *plain*."—*Scott*, *Lord of the Isles*, IV, 27.

2. To complain.

"Ere's & barous at their first *planning*."—*Robert de Brunar*, p. 312.

B. Trans.: To lament, to grieve for, to mourn over.

plāin-ant, s. [O, Fr.]

Law: A plaintiff.

plāin-ly, plain lieche, adv. [Eng. *plain*, a.; *ly*.]

1. In a plain manner; flatly; like a plain.

2. Evidently, clearly, without obscurity; in a manner not to be misunderstood.

"Bear me more *plainly*."—*Shakesp.*, *2*, *Henry IV.*, IV, 1.

3. Without ornament or embellishment; simply; without luxury or show. as, To be *plainly* dressed, to live *plainly*.

4. Frankly, openly, candidly, bluntly; as, To speak *plainly*.

"They ... gave ground; and at last *plainly* ran to a safe place."—*Charles*, *11*, *1*, *1*.

plāin-ness, playness, s. [Eng. *plain*, a.; *-ness*.]

1. Levelness, flatness; freedom from depressions or elevations; evenness of surface.

"Letters engraved in the ... *plainness* of the table of wax."—*Chaucer*; *Bowen*, bk. 3.

2. Clearness, intelligibility; freedom from obscurity or doubt.

"The truth and *plainness* of the case."—*Shakesp.*, *1*, *Henry VI.*, II, 4.

3. Want or absence of ornament or embellishment; simplicity.

"The excess of *plainness* in our cathedral disappoints the spectator."—*Walpole*, *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. III, ch. 11.

4. Frankness, candour, openness; bluntness of speech; freedom from art, disguise, or affectation.

"That unsuspected *plainness* he believ'd."—*Dryden*, *Hand & Panther*, III, 225.

plāin stānes, s. pl. [Eng. *plain*, a., and Scotch *stones* = stones.] The pavement of a street. [Scotch.]

"For that level dings a' that ever set foot on the *plains* of a' Parrot."—*Scott*, *Antiquary*, ch. xv.

plāint, playnte, pleint, s. [O, Fr. *plainte* (Fr. *plainte*), from Low Lat. *placētus* = a plaint, from Lat. *placētus*, pa. par. of *plangere* = to lament.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A lamentation, a lament; a song or expression of grief and sorrow.

"And heard meanwhile the Psalmist's mournful *plaint*."—*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, bk. 11.

2. A complaint of injuries or wrong done.

"There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *placēt*, two upon defence."—*Bacon*, *War with Spain*.

II. Law: A memorial presented to a court in which the complainant sets forth his cause of action; the exhibition of an action in writing. Plaints are the first process in an inferior court, in the nature of an original writ.

"The total number of County court *plaints* entered."—*Bury Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1853.

* **plāint-tūl, a.** [Eng. *plaint*; *-ful*(l).] Complaining; lamenting audibly; plaintive.

"To what a set of imperies my *plaintful* tongue doth lend me!"—*Soleng*, *Arctida*, bk. 11.

plāin-tiff, plain tif, playn-tyf, a. & s. [Fr. *plaintif* (em. *plaintive*) = a.] Complaining, complaining, (s.) a plaintiff, from Lat. *placētus*, pa. par. of *plangere* = to lament.]

* **A. As adj.**: Complaining, lamenting, plaintive.

"His younger son on the polluted ground, First fruit of death, lies *plaintif* of a wound Given by a brother's hand."—*Prior*, *Solomon*, III.

B. As substantive:

Law: One who enters or lodges a plaint in a court of law; one who commences a suit in law against another; opposed to defendant.

"Both in one description blended Are *plaintiffs*—when the suit is ended."—*Cooper*, *The Cause Way*.

plāin-tive, a. [PLAINTIF.]

1. Lamenting, grieving, complaining.

"To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son."—*Dryden*, *Homier*; *Hamlet*.

2. Expressive of sorrow or grief; mournful, sad; affecting to sorrow or commiseration.

"One of those flowers, whom *plaintive* lay In Scotland mourns as 'wede away'."—*Scott*, *Marmion*, VI, 56.

plāin-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *plaintive*; *-ly*.] In a plaintive, mournful, or sad manner; mournfully, sadly.

plāin-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *plaintive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being plaintive; mournfulness, sadness.

* **plāint-less, a.** [Eng. *plaint*; *-less*.] Without complaint; uncomplaining, unrepining.

plāise, playse, s. [PLACE.]

plais-ter, s. [PLASTER.]

plais-ter-ish, a. [PLASTERISH.]

plais-ter-ly, a. [PLASTERLY.]

plāit (1), plāit, pleat, playte, pleight, pleyte, s. [O, Fr. *plait*, *pleat*, *plait* (Fr. *plait*) = a fold, from Lat. *placētum*, neut. sing. of *placētus*, pa. par. of *placo* (Fr. *plier*) = to fold; Gael. *plait*; Welsh *plath*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A flat fold or double; a gather of cloth or similar material.

2. A braid, as of hair, straw, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: Strands of rope-yarn twisted into foxes, or braided into sentit.

2. *Steens-wool*: The chief varieties are noted under their distinctive names in this dictionary.

* **plait (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of small ship; a hoy. (*Blount*.)

* **plāit, plāit, plat, platte, pleat, plete, plite, v.t. & i.** [PLAIT, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fold; to double, as cloth.

2. To braid; to interweave the locks or strands of; as, To *plait* hair, to *plait* a rope.

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōa; mūtē, cūb, cūrē, unīte, cūr, rūrē, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

* 3. To braid, to braid.

"At length I on a fountain light
Whose brim with pinks was plaited."
Dracoon Quest of Cupidon

II. Hat-making: To interweave the felted hairs forming a hat-body, by means of press, motion, moisture, and heat.

plait-éd, plait-éd, *pt, par, & a.* [PLAIN, *e.*]

A. As *pt, par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Folded, braided, interwoven, knitted

2. *Fig.*: Entangled, involved, intricate.

"Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides."
Shakesp. Tem., i. 1.

II. Bot. (Of astringent): Folded lengthwise, like the plait of a closed leaf, as the vine, and many palms.

plaited ropc, *s.* [SENSE.]

plait-èr, plait-èr, *s.* [Eng *plait*; *er.*]
One who or that which plait.

plait-ié, *s.* [Eng *plait*; *dimin. suff. -ié.*] A little plate. (*BURNS: The Two Dons.*)

plāk i nā, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. πλάκιος (*plakios*) = made of boards.] [PLANK.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Plaknidae.

plā kin' i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plakin(o)* (q.v.): Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idm.*]

Zool.: A family of Silicious Sponges.

plān, *s.* [Fr. (fem. *plane*) = flat, from Lat. *planus* = level, flat; Ital. *piatto*; Ger. *flach*, *Dan.*, *Dut.*, & Sw. *plan*.] [PLAIN, *a.*]

I. Lit.: Properly a map, representation, or delineation of a building, machine, &c., on a plane surface. More exactly, the plan of a building is a horizontal section supposed to be taken on the level of the floor through the solid walls, columns, &c., so as to show their various thicknesses and situations, the dimensions of the several spaces or rooms, the position of the doors, &c. This is also called the ground-plan or orthography of the building. In the geometrical plan, the parts are represented in their natural proportions. In the perspective plan, the lines follow the rules of perspective, reducing the sizes of more distant parts. The term is also commonly extended to a map or representation of a projected or finished work on a plane surface; as, the plan of a town, of a harbour, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. A scheme of some project devised; a project.

"A plan might be devised that would embellish nature."
Bulfinch: Annotator's Preface, vol. IV, ch. vi.

2. The disposition or arrangement of parts according to a design.

"A mighty maze! but not without a plan."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 1.

3. A custom; a mode of procedure; a process, a way, a method.

"The good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."
Wordsworth: Bob Roy's Grave, ix.

plān, *v.t.* [PLAN, *s.*]

1. To draw or devise the plan of; to form a plan or delineation of; as, To plan a building, a town, &c.

2. To form or shape according to a given plan or figure; as, To plan a carpet loom.

3. To devise, to scheme; to form in design.

"Even in penance planning sin anew."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

plā-nār' i a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *planaria* = level.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Planaria (q.v.). Body soft, flattened, oblong, or oval, not jointed; no suckers, bristles, or leg-like appendages present, but covered with vibratile cilia. Several are common in pools, where they look like small leeches, others are marine. Some are brightly coloured.

plā nār' i ān. [Lat. *planaria*(*a*): Eng. suff. *-ān.*] Any individual of the Planaria (q.v.).

plā nār' i dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *planaria*(*a*): Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idm.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Turbellaria (q.v.). Flat, soft-bodied, hermaphrodite animals, of oval or elliptic form; their integument with vibratile cilia and cilia; the former used in locomotion. They have a proboscis, and two

pigment spots serving for eyes. Sections: *Rhabdocela*, with the body long, round, and oval, with the intestine straight and unbranched; and *Dendrocela*, with the body broad and flat, and the intestine branched or arborescent.

plā nār' i ōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *planaria*(*a*): Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Like a planaria in form.

plān ar' y, *v.* [Eng. *plan*(*s*): *ar*.] Pertaining to a plane.

plān-āx' is, *s.* [Lat. *plan*(*us*) = flat, and *ax* = an axle.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, formerly placed in the Buccinida, but now transferred to the Littorinida. They have a turbinated shell, with the aperture notched. Known species twenty-seven, from the warmer seas. Fossil one, doubtful, from the Miocene.

plān-çèr, *s.* [PLANCHER, *s.*]

plānçh, ' **planchche,** *s.* [A softened form of *plank*.] A plank.

"A great *planchche* boarded oke."
Berners: Froissart, *Crongolet*, vol. II, ch. clix.

plānçh, *v.t.* [PLANCHER, *s.*] To make or cover with planks or boards; to plank.

"And to that vineyard is a *planchche* gate."
Shakesp. Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

plānçh-èr. plān-çèr, *s.* [Fr. *plancher*.] **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A floor of wood.

"Oak, cedar, and cypress are the best builders some are best for *planchers*, as deal."
Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 608.

2. A board, a plank.

"Fosts from *planchers* spring."
Deighton: Polythion, s. 3.

II. Arch.: The same as PLAINSD (q.v.).

plānçh-èr, plaunch er, *v.t.* [PLANCHER, *s.*] To form of planks or boards; to cover with planks. (*Holdings: Cursor*, iv. 133.)

plānçh-èt, *s.* [Fr. *planchette*.] A flat disc of metal ready for coating.

plān-çhètte, *s.* [Fr. = a small plank.]

1. A heart-shaped piece of board mounted on thin supports, two of which are casters, and one a pencil which makes marks as the board is pushed under the hands of the person or persons whose fingers rest upon it. The exact cause of its motions is not clearly understood.

"The truest gossypil travelling like *Planchette*."
W. Hudson: The School-boy, 36.

2. A cucumiferent.

plān-çhō ni ā, *s.* [Named after Prof. J. E. Planchon, a living French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Lecythidaceæ or of Myrtaceæ. *Planchonia littoralis*, an evergreen tree growing in the Andaman Islands, is said to possess a valuable wood. (*Col. Echob. Rep.*)

plāne, *s. & v.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *planus* = a plane.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A perfectly smooth and level surface; a part of something having a level surface. Used in this sense in Botany for the flat surface of many leaves.

2. The shaft of a crossbow.

II. Technically:

1. *Joinery:* A carpenter's cutting and surface-smoothing tool, of which there are many varieties, called from some peculiarity of construction or purpose, the jack plane, from 12 to 17 inches long, for taking off the roughest surface of the stuff; the trying-plane, used after the jack-plane, length 20 to 22 inches; the long-plane, used for planing a piece of stuff very straight, length 24 to 26 inches; the jointer-plane, length 28 to 30 inches, used for obtaining very straight edges; the smoothing-plane, 6 to 8 inches long, and the block-plane, 12 inches long, used for finishing oil work, and obtaining the greatest possible smoothness on the stuff. [See also *BLAD-PLANE, COMPARS-PLANE, FILLISTER, MOULDING-PLANE, RABBIT (OF RIBBLE) PLANE, SHIP-PLANE, SPIKESHAVE, &c.*]

2. *Geom.:* A surface such that, if any two points be taken at pleasure and joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly in the

surface. A plane is supposed to extend indefinitely in all directions. The term is also frequently used, especially in astronomy, to denote an ideal surface supposed to cut or pass through a solid body, or in various directions; as, the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of a planet's orbit.

B. As adj.: [Lat. *planus* = plain, flat.] [PLAIN, *a.*] Level, flat, plain, even, without depressions or elevations, as a *plane* surface.

* (*Of a curved plane*: [HORIZON-TAL.]

(*Of the line plane*: [ORAZIONE].

(*Of the oblique plane*: [OBLIQUE].

(*Of the perspective plane*: [PERSPECTIVE].

(*Of the principal plane*: [PRINCIPAL].

(*Of the vertical plane*: [VERTICAL].

(*Of the horizontal plane*: A plane perpendicular to the horizon or to a horizontal plane. In perspective it is the vertical plane passing through the point of sight and perpendicular to the perspective plane.

plane ashlar, *s.*

Masonry: Ashlar with smooth-worked faces.

plane bit, plane iron, *s.*

Lat.: The cutter of a plane. The cutting edges are generally a right line, but for some purposes they are made with rectangular or curved grooves. They are set in the stock at various angles with the sole, 45 being the most usual.

plane chart, *s.*

Navig.: A Mercator's chart (q.v.).

plane curve, *s.* A curve having all its points in the same plane.

plane director, *s.* A plane parallel to every element of a warped surface of the first class.

plane figure, *s.* A portion of a plane limited by lines either straight or curved. When the bounding lines are straight the figure is rectilinear and is called a polygon. When they are curved the figure is curvilinear.

plane geometry, *s.* That part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures.

plane guide, *s.*

Join.: An adjustable attachment used in levelling the edges or ends of plank.

plane of defilade, *s.*

Fort.: A plane passing through the crest of a work parallel to the plane of sight.

plane of perspective, *s.* [PERSPECTIVE.]

plane of projection, [PROMOTION.]

plane of rays, *s.* [RAY (1), *s.*]

plane of sight, *s.*

Fort.: The general level of the work, horizontal or inclined.

plane problem, *s.*

Geom.: A problem which can be solved geometrically by the aid of the right line and circle only.

plane sailing, *s.* [PLAIN-SAILING.]

plane scale, *s.*

Surg.: A scale upon which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, &c. The scale is principally used by navigators in their computations, in plotting their courses, &c.

plane stock, *s.*

Join.: The body of the plane in which the iron is fitted.

plane surveying, *s.*

S. & C.: Ordinary field and topographic surveying when only very limited portions of the earth's surface are considered, and its curvature is disregarded.

plane table, *s.*

S. & C.: An instrument used in surveying for plotting in the field without the necessity of taking field notes. The plane table consists of a square board or limb, mounted upon a tripod. Two levelling plates are attached, one to the tripod and the other to the limb, and are connected by a ball and socket joint. A movable telescope with sights and a magnetic needle are also attached.

plane tile, *s.* A flat tile, about 12 to 16 inches and 2 to 3 thick. It weighs from 2 to 3 pounds. [TILE.]

böcil, böy; pöüt, jöwl: cat, çcil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem: thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün: -tion, şion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. bic, -dic, &c. = bel, del.

plane trigonometry, *n.* [Trigonos- METRY.]

plâne, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *planitianna*, acc. of *planities* = a plane; Gk. *πλάναιος* (*planaios*), from *πλάνος* (*planos*) = wide, in addition to the broad leaves and spreading form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *platanus*.] [PLATAN.]

- 1. *Scmp.*: The same as PLANE-TREE (q.v.).
- 2. *Fl.*: Lindley's English name for the Platane-tree (q.v.).

plane tree, *n.*

Platanus (q.v.), of which five or six exist. They are tall trees with pendulous trunks, the bark of which peels off annually, leaving the surface smooth and bare. The Oriental Plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*, an indigenous tree, seventy to ninety feet high, has palmate leaves like those of the Sycamore. It is a native of Western Asia and Cashmere, and has been introduced into British parks and plantations. Its smooth-grained wood is used in the East for cabinet-making. Mr. Homburger says that in India its bruised leaves are applied to the eyes in ophthalmia, and its bark, boiled in vinegar, given in diarrhœa. The Occidental or American Plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, has less deeply divided and incised leaves, and membranous lacinæ along the leaf-edges. On the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi there are trees ten to sixteen feet in diameter. Called in America also Button-wood, Water-beech, and Sycamore, and in Canada Cotton-tree. A third species, often confounded with this one, is the Maple-leaved Plane, *Platanus acerifolia*, the species, sometimes with giant trunk, cultivated in some London squares. The Scotch or Mock-plane tree is *Acer Pseudo-platanus*.

plānc, **plāin**, **playn**, *v.t.* [Fr. *planer*, from Lat. *plano*, from Low Lat. *plano* = a carpenter's plane.]

- 1. *Lit.*: To make smooth, especially with a plane. (*Chippinot; Homer's; Odyssey*.)
- 2. *Fig.*: To clear the way from difficulties; to make smooth. (*Templeton; Princess*, iv. 295.)

plān-ê-ôm-ê-trÿ, **plā-nim-ê-trÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *plane*, and Gk. *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or process of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of a surface. [STEREOMETRY.]

plān-êr, **plāin-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *planer*; *v.* (q.v).]

- 1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which planes; a planing-machine. (*Chippinot; Homer's; Odyssey*.)
- 2. *Print.*: A wooden block used to level the face of a forme of type before printing.

planer bar, *n.* A device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine.

planer centres, *pl.* Devices similar to lathe-centres but supporting small work on the bed of a planing-machine.

planer head, *n.* The slide-rest of a planing-machine or planer.

planer-tree, *n.* *Bot.*: A tree belonging to the genus *Platanus* (q.v.).

plā-nêr a, *s.* [Named after J. Planch, a German botanist.] *Bot.*: A genus of Chinese, having roundish pointed, two-celled and two-seeded fruits. The wood of *Plancha Aboliva*, called in the old pharmacopœias, *Pseudotschilium officinale*, is aromatic. *P. Reichertii* has a valuable wood.

plā-nêr ite, *s.* [After Hen Plauer; suit. *ite* (*nêr*).] *Min.*: A mineral occurring in crystalline botryoidal layers in the copper mines of Gmünesch-felsk, Ural Mountains. Hardness, 7; sp. gr. 2.65; colour, verdigris to olive-green; luster, dull. Compos., a hydrous phosphate of alumina with some copper and iron. Dana suggests that it is possibly impure Wavellite (q.v.), and makes it a subspecies.

plān-êt, **plan-ete**, *s.* (O. Fr. *planète* (Fr. *planète*), from Lat. *planities*; Gk. *πλανήτης* (*planētēs*) = a wanderer, from *πλανάω* (*planāō*) to wander, from *πλάνος* (*planos*) = a wandering; Sp. & Port. *planeta*.) *Astron.*: A heavenly body which, to old-

world observers, seemed to wander about aimlessly in the sky, thus markedly contrasting with the orderly movements of the fixed stars. Subsequently it was discovered that the seemingly erratic bodies were as regular in their movements as the others, revolving, like the earth, around the sun, the aberrations arising from the fact that both the planets and the observers were in motion. When they are comparatively near the earth and move thence to go round the sun, they seem to go in one direction; when they return on the other side of their orbit, they appear to retrograde in the sky, shining only with reflected light, they shine with a steady radiance in place of twinkling like the fixed stars. Planets are primary or secondary, the former revolving around the sun, the latter around the primaries. The primary planets known to the ancients were five, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, emitting asteroids, comets, and meteoric rings, eight are now known, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Twenty secondary planets are known, the Moon, two satellites of Mars, four of Jupiter, eight of Saturn, four of Uranus, and one of Neptune. The existence of an intermercurial primary planet has been suspected but not proved. The planets Mercury and Venus, being nearer than the Earth to the Sun, are called inferior planets; the others, being more distant, are termed superior. Another classification is sometimes adopted, that into intra- and extra-asteroidal planets, that is, those nearer and those more remote from the sun than the asteroids. Under the first are included, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, all of which are comparatively small, while the others, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the giants of the system. For instance, the Earth is 7,918 miles in diameter, and Mars 4,200, but Jupiter is 85,000. The intra-asteroidal planets complete the annual revolution in short periods, the Earth, for example, in 365.256 days, while Neptune takes to do so 60,127 days, or about 165 years. The minor planets, planetoids, or Asteroids are between Mars and Jupiter. A list of those named up to the end of 1881 was given under Asteroid (q.v.).

No.	Name.	Name of Discoverer	Date of Discovery
221	Eos	Pallas	January 18, 1802
222	Lutetia	Pallas	February 9, 1802
223	Rosa	Pallas	March 9, 1802
224	Cleopatra	Pallas	March 29, 1802
225	Heurietta	Pallas	April 19, 1802
226	Weringia	Pallas	July 16, 1802
227	Philosophia	Paul Henry	August 12, 1802
228	Agathia	Pallas	August 19, 1802
229	Adelinda	Pallas	August 22, 1802
230	Athareotis	De Ball	September 3, 1802
231	Vladibona	Pallas	September 10, 1802
232	Russia	Pallas	September 20, 1802
233	Asterope	Borelli	May 11, 1803
234	Barbara	Peters	August 12, 1803
235	Carolina	Pallas	November 28, 1803
236	Hesperia	Pallas	April 29, 1804
237	Celestina	Pallas	June 27, 1804
238	Hypatia	Korner	July 1, 1804
239	Adriesta	Pallas	August 18, 1804
240	Vesta	Pallas	September 1, 1804
241	Germania	R. Luther	September 12, 1804
242	Krenshulda	Pallas	September 22, 1804
243	Ihs	Pallas	September 29, 1804
244	Yfa	Pallas	October 14, 1804
245	Vera	Pogson	February 6, 1855
246	Asporina	Borelli	March 6, 1855
247	Eukrate	Luthe	March 11, 1855
248	Lamæa	Peters	June 18, 1855
249	Ihs	Peters	August 12, 1855
250	Bettina	Pallas	September 3, 1855
251	Sophia	Pallas	October 4, 1855
252	Eleonortina	Pelletin	October 27, 1855
253	Makhlade	Pallas	November 12, 1855
254	Augusta	Pallas	March 31, 1856
255	Oppavia	Pallas	March 31, 1856
256	Wahouga	Pallas	April 3, 1856
257	Silesia	Pallas	April 6, 1856
258	Tyche	Luthe	May 4, 1856
259	Melthea	Peters	June 28, 1856
260	Adrietta	Pallas	October 3, 1856
261	Prignano	Peters	October 31, 1856
262	Valda	Pallas	November 3, 1856
263	Dressda	Pallas	November 5, 1856
264	Lilbursa	Peters	February 17, 1856
265	Anna	Pallas	February 7, 1857
266	Alme	Pallas	May 17, 1857
267	Tirza	Charlois	May 27, 1857
268	Adrieta	Borelli	July 29, 1857
269	Justitia	Pallas	September 21, 1857
270	Anahita	Peters	October 8, 1857
271	Penthesilea	Korner	October 13, 1857
272	Antonia	Charlois	February 4, 1858
273	Asteria	Pallas	March 5, 1858
274	Phlogoria	Pallas	April 3, 1858
275	Sarpentia	Pallas	April 15, 1858
276	Adelheid	Pallas	April 17, 1858
277	Elvira	Charlois	May 3, 1858
278	Paulina	Charlois	May 17, 1858
279	Thule	Pallas	October 28, 1858
280	Phylla	Pallas	October 29, 1858

Since this date the discoveries have been numerous, and more than 300 are now known, though many of them have not been named, and a few are probably identical with some previously found.

planet gear, *s.*

Machinery: Gearing in which one or more cog-wheels, besides rotating on their axes, revolve around the wheel with which they mesh.

planet struck, **planet stricken**, **planet strook**, *n.* Affected by the influence of a planet; blasted.

"Planets, *planet struck*, real eclipse. Then suffer." *Milton; P. L.*, x. 441.

planet wheel, *s.*

Engineering: The exterior revolving wheel of the "sun and planet" motion, invented by James Watt. So called from its rotation around another gear-wheel, which is termed the sun-gear. The axis of the planet-gear is preserved concentric with the axis of the central or sun-wheel by means of an arm. The planet-wheel sometimes gears with an internally cogged wheel, and may be driven by the latter, rolling around inside the larger gear-wheel instead of outside. [SUN-AND-PLANET-WHEELS.]

plān-ê-tār-î-ûm, *s.* [Lat., from *planeta* = a planet.] A machine for exhibiting the relative motions of the planets and their positions in respect to the sun and one another. [ORRERY.]

plān-ê-tār-ÿ, *n.* [Lat. *planetiarius*, from *planeta* = a planet; Fr. *planétaire*; Ital. & Sp. *planetario*.]

- I. *Ordinary Language*:
 - Of or pertaining to the planets.
 - Having the nature of a planet; erratic, revolving.
 - "Planetary orb the sun obey." *Shakespeare; Creation*, ii.
 - Produced or caused by the influence of the planets.
 - "Put up thy gold; go on,—here's gold,—go on. Be as a planetary plague." *Shakespeare; Titus of Athens*, iv. 4.
 - Consisting or composed of planets; as, a planetary system.
 - "Wandering." *His own eretical and planetary life*—*Fulton's Church Hist.*, ix. vii. 58.

II. *Astron.*: Under the denomination or influence of any particular planet.

"Skill'd in the planetary hours." *Shakespeare; The Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

planetary-days, *s. pl.*

Astron., & *Astron.*: The days of the week, five of which are more or less directly called after planets. [WEEK.]

planetary nebula, *s.* [NEBULA.]

planetary year, *s.*

Astron.: The time taken for each planet to perform its revolution round the sun.

plān-ê-t-êd, *n.* [Eng. *planet*; *ed.*] Belonging to or located in planets.

"Tell me, ye stars! ye planets, tell me all Ye starry dais and planeted inhabitants." *London; Night Thoughts*, ix.

plā-nê-t-ic, **plā-nê-t-ic al**, *n.* [Lat. *planetarius*, from Gk. *πλανητικός* (*planētētikos*), from *πλανήτης* (*planētēs*) = a planet (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to planets.

"According to the planetary relations from whence they receive their names."—*Brownie; Vulgar Errors*, bk. v. ch. xxii.

plān-ê-t-ôid, *s.* [Eng. *planet*; *oid.*]

Astron.: A minor planet, an asteroid. [ASTEROID, PLANET, STAR.]

plān-ê-t-ôid al, *n.* [Eng. *planetoid*; *oid.*] Of or pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.

plān-ê-t-ule, *s.* [A dimin. from *planet* (q.v.).] A little planet.

plāngē, *v.t.* [Lat. *plango* = to beat, to lament.] To lament.

plān-ġen-ġy, *s.* [Eng. *plangent* (q.v.); *ġy.*] The quality or state of being plangent; a dashing or beating with noise.

plān-ġent, *v.* [Lat. *plango*, *pr. par.* of *plango* = to beat, to dash.] Beating, dashing, *as, a wave.*

"The waltering of the plangent wave." *Taylor; A Philipian Asteroid*, i. 10.

plān-ġor, *s.* [Lat.] Plant, lamentation.

"The baneful plant of Thracia onibus."—*Mora, in English botany*, n. 96.

plā-nî, **plā-nô**, *adj.* [Lat. *planus* = plain, level, plane.] A prefix attaching the qualification of levelness, flatness, or hardness, to the second element of the word.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thērre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, eur, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

† **plā ni fō li ōus**, *n.* [Pref. *plan-*, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]
B. L.: Flat leaved. (*Critica*.)

plā nim ē tēr, *s.* [Eng. *plane* and *set*.]
An instrument for ascertaining the contents of irregular plane figures; a planimeter or planometer.

plā ni mēt ric, **plā-ni mēt ric al**, *n.* [Eng. *planimeter* (*n.*), *set*, and *al*, Fr. *planimètre* (*m.*),] Of or pertaining to planimetry; obtained by planimetry.

plā nim ē try, *s.* [PLANIMETRY.]

plān īng, *pp. pte., n., & s.* [PLANE, *v.*]
A. & B. As *pp. pte. & particip. ind.* (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of smoothing the surface of wood, &c., with a plane.

planing machine, *s.*

1. *Wood*: A machine for truing up and fitting boards or the sides of timbers. When it also works the edges, it is known also as an edger; when the edges are respectively tongued and grooved, they are known as matched, and are said to be matched up; when the stuff is moulded or pressed to ornamental shape, the machine is known as a moulding-machine.

2. *Metal-working*: A machine in which a metallic object dogged to a traversing table is moved against a relatively fixed cutter. In practice, the cutter is adjusted in a stock, and is usually fed automatically between strokes.

plā ni pēn nēs, **plā ni pēn nā-tēs**, **plā ni pēn ni ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *planus* = flat, and *pennis* = a feather, a wing.]

1. *Insect*: A suborder of Neuropterous Insects, having flat wings. The fore and hind pair are similar, the hind ones not broader than the others. Larvæ rarely aquatic. Tribes: Megaloptera, including the Myrmeleontidae, Hemerobidae, and Mantispidae; Sminidae, and Panorpidæ (q.v.).

plā ni pēt a louš, *n.* [Pref. *plan-*, and Eng. *petals*.]

B. L.: Having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved, planifolious.

plān ish, *vt.* [PLANE, *v.*] To make smooth or plane; to beat, as metals, with hammers, till perfectly smooth; to polish by hammering. [PLANISHING, C.]

plān ish ēr, *s.* [Eng. *planish*; *er*.] One who or that which planishes; specif., a thin flat-ended tool, used by turners for smoothing brass-work.

plān ish īng, *pp. pte., n., & s.* [PLANISH, *v.*]
A. & B. As *pp. pte. & particip. ind.* (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: An operation in which sheet-metal is condensed, smoothed, and toughened upon a smooth anvil, by the blows of a hammer, having a very slightly convex face, and called a planishing-hammer.

planishing hammer, *s.* [PLANISHING.]

planishing rollers, *s. pl.* The second pair of rollers in preparing coming-metal.

planishing stake, *s.*

1. *Apparatus*: A bench stake, or small anvil, for holding the plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

plān i sphēre, *s.* [Pref. *plan-*, and Eng. *sphere*.]

- 1. The representation upon a plane of the circles of the zodiac.
- 2. Any contrivance in which plane surfaces move upon one another to fulfil any of the uses of a celestial globe.

plān i sphēr ic, *n.* [Eng. *planisphere* (*n.*)] Of or pertaining to a planisphere.

plānk, **planke**, *s.* [Lat. *plancus* = a board, a plank; Fr. *planche*; Dut. *plank*; Sw. *planka*; Ger. & Dan. *plank*.]

1. *Lat.*: A broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board; specif., a piece of timber between 1½ and 4 inches thick, and more than 9 inches wide.

"There is not a plank of the hull or the deck."
Forbes, *Mariner*, ii, 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

- (1) Anything resembling a plank; a slab.
"A monument of freestone, with a plank of marble thereon."—*Wood*, *Other Days*, vol. ii.
- (2) Anything serving as a support.
"This is indeed the only plank we have to trust to."
—*Sharp*, *Scenarios*, vol. 1, ser. 5.
- (3) A principle or article of a political or other programme or platform. [PLATFORM.]
"They should be made planks in the liberal platform."
—*Woolley*, *Edin.*, Sept. 5, 1888.

• *To walk the plank*: A mode of drowning their captives practised by pirates, by whom they were compelled to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark until they overbalanced it and fell into the water.

"I got my back up at that and they *walked the plank*."
—*Scrivener*, *Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 86.

plank bed, *s.* A bed of boards, raised a few inches from the floor, on which prisoners are compelled to sleep during short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement. The practice was made uniform by the Prison Act of 1877. No mattress is allowed, but a thin pillow, and a bed-covering, consisting of two blankets and a rug, besides sheets, are issued to all prisoners on plank-beds.

plank hook, *s.* A pole with an iron hook at the end, with which quartermen, maimers, and others shift their runs or wheeling-planks, as occasion requires.

plank plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Bosmania Spathuliflora*.

plank revetment, *s.*

Fort.: Board lining of an embrasure or covering of a rampart.

plank road, **plank way**, *s.* A road of transverse planking laid on longitudinal sleepers. Common in America.

plank sheer, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A plank resting on the heads of the top timbers of the frames or ribs.

plank way, *s.* [PLANK-ROAD.]

plānk, *vt.* [PLANK, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lat.*: To cover or lay with planks; to form of planks.
"Having been so often *planked* and *plashed*, ruffled and peeled."—*Howell*, *Letters*, bk. 1, § 1, let. 4.

2. *Fig.*: To lay down, as on a table; to table; to pay out. (Applied to money.) (*Lat.*.)
"Mr. Fowler would *plank* it down and shut."
—*Fidd*, Dec. 2, 1878.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hat-making*: To harden by felting. Said of hat-bodies after tonning.

2. *Spinning*: To mite slivers of wool in forming roving.

plānk īng, *pp. pte., n., & s.* [PLANK, *v.*]

A. As *pp. pte.*: (See the verb).

B. As *substantive*:

1. *Shipbuilding*: The skin or wooden covering of plank on the exterior and interior surfaces of the ribs and on the beams.

2. *Spinning*: The splicing together of slivers of long-stapled wool.

3. *Shawls*: The hugging or clothing of a steam-cylinder. [CLEANING.]

planking clamp, *s.*

Shipbuilding: An implement for bending a strike against the ribs of a vessel and holding it till secured by bolts or iron nails.

planking machine, *s.* A machine in which hat bodies are planked.

planking screw, *s.* An implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

plānk' y, **plank ic**, *n.* [Eng. *plank*; *ic*.] Constructed or composed of planks.

"He came before the *plank-gates*."
Chapman, *Home*; *Doct* vi.

plān lēss, *n.* [Eng. *plan*; *-less*.] Destitute of a plan.

"Not with *planless* desire for plunder."
—*Tit*, *Bohola*, ch. lxxv.

plān nēr, *s.* [Eng. *plan*; *-er*.] One who plans, contrives, devises, or projects; a projector, a deviser.

plā-nō, *pref.* [PLANE, *v.*]

plano concavo, *n.*

Bot.: Compressed down to a flattish surface, as Poinciana.

plano concavo, *n.* Plane on one side and concave on the other, as a *planoconvex lens*. [LENS.]

• **plano conical**, *n.* Plane on flat on one side and conical on the other.

Some few are *planoconvex*, where one side is in part level between the bodies. (*See* *Meniscus*.)

plano convex, *n.* Plane on one side and convex on the other, as, a *planoconvex lens*. [LENS.]

plano horizontal, *n.* Having a level horizontal surface or position.

plano orbicular, *n.* Plane on one side and spherical on the other.

plano subulate, *n.* Smooth and awl-shaped. [SUBULATE.]

plān og rā phist, *s.* [Pref. *plan-*, Gr. *γρᾶφισ* (*n.*), *ra*, to delineate, and Eng. *raft*, *ra*.] A surveyor; a plan or map-maker.

All *planigraphs* of the Holy City. (*See* *Planigraph*, *Trial*, and the book *Isaiah's Planigraphy*, p. 42.)

plān ō li tēs, *s.* [Pref. *plan-*, and Gr. *αἴθρα*, (*f. the -s*) = a slope.] A fossil worm-trace.

plā nōm ē tēr, *s.* [Eng. *plane*, and *nōm*.] A trial of plane surface on which articles are tested for straightness and level. It affords a standard gauge for plane surfaces.

plā nōm ē try, *s.* [Eng. *planometer*; *try*.] The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the act or art of using a planometer.

plān or his, *s.* [Pref. *plan-* (*n.*), and Lat. *circulus* = a circle.]

Zool. & Botany: A genus of Linnæidae; shell discoidal, dextral, and many-whorled, aperture crescentic, peristome thin. Known species 145, from North America, Europe, India, and China; fossil sixty, from the Wealden onward. (*S. P. Woodworth*.) The former occur in stagnant pools, ditches, and gently running brooks, adhering to flags and other aquatic plants. Forbes and Stedey described eleven British species.

plant, **plante**, **plaut**, **plauente**, **plonto**, *s.* [A.S. *plant*, from Lat. *planta* = a plant, the sole of the foot, from the same root as *Gr. πλῆσις* (*plhisis*) = spreading, broad; Lat. *planta*; Pan. *planta*; Sw., Sp., & Port *planta*; Ital. *pianta*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Librally*:

(1) In the same sense as H. 1.

(2) A sapling.

(3) A shoot, a cutting.

"Yeve me a *plant* of thulke-blessed tree."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6, 346.

• (4) The sole of the foot.

"Knotte legs, and *planted* of clay."
Seeke for ease, or love delay.

Ben Jonson, *Masque of Oberon*.

2. *Fig.*: A plan, a dodge, a swindle, a trick; a planned theft or robbery. (*Strang*.)

"I was away from London, week and more, my dear, on a *plant*."
—*Dickens*, *Other Times*, ch. xxxv.

• In this sense Mr. A. S. Palmer considers the word to be the O. Fr. *planta* = a plan.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Nat. Science*: Linnæus defined a plant as an organised body (being) possessed of life, but not of feeling. In his contrasted definition of an animal, he assigned the latter life, feeling, and voluntary motion, implying that if a plant moved it did not do so voluntarily. His definition is essentially accurate. With regard to all the higher members of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, there is no difficulty in saying which is a plant and which is an animal. Some Monists, &c., have a certain sensitiveness when touched, but notwithstanding this they are clearly plants. But "Natura non facit saltus" (Nature does not make leaps, that is, abrupt transitions); and the humbler members of the two kingdoms are so closely akin, that whether sponges were animal or vegetable was once a debatable question, though now they are considered compound animals, while again many of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, once ranked as animals, now figure as humble Algae. Plants derive their nourishment directly from the mineral kingdom, animals do so only through the intervention of plants. The latter are, as a rule, composed chiefly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; animals have nitrogen as well. Plants generally absorb carbon dioxide, and give

both oxygen; animals reverse the process. With slight exceptions cellulose and chlorophyll are distinctly vegetable productions. A plant consists of a root, of organs of vegetation, and organs of reproduction. It may be annual, biennial, or perennial (q.v.). It may be a herb, an under-shrub, a shrub, or a tree. It may be evergreen, or have deciduous leaves. In winter there is a suspension of assimilative power and growth, like the hibernation of animals. The close of petals and the folding of leaves at night in some plants suggest their sleep. Like animals sooner or later they die. De Candoille conjectured that the known plants were from 110,000 to 120,000.

Much uncertainty exists as to the place in the system of many species of fossil plants, and scientific names frequently indicate that doubt. Though there is much doubt as to fruit, there is more as to leaves, for they often have the same form and venation in orders remotely apart from each other. Hence at present the vegetable unit is much less valuable than the animal in investigating fossils. The first appearance of plants seems to have been in the Silurian rocks; they were probably Algae. In the Upper Silurian Aetogenous and Confertis first appear. The Aetogenous greatly pre-dominates during the Carboniferous period; the Cycads attained their maximum during the Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous. Theorycladons began apparently before the close of the Cretaceous, and became dominant in the Tertiary.

2. Coam., Manufact., &c.: The tools, machinery, apparatus, and fixtures, as used in a particular business; that which is necessary to the conduct of any trade or mechanical business or undertaking.

plant ancestor, s.

Anthrop.: A mythic plant from which a savage tribe claims to be descended. [FOLKLORE.]

"Now if an animal, regarded as an original progenitor, is therefore eventually treated, so, too, may we expect the *plant-ancestor* will be."—*Science*, Sociology ed. 1876, i. 362.

plant bugs, s. pl. [PHYTOGORE.]

plant cane, s.

Agri. (Pl.). The crop of original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from the germs placed in the ground or land of the first growth, as distinguished from ratoons. [RAVENS.] *Conrad's Dict.*

plant cutter, s.

Ornithology.
1. *Strig.*: Any bird of the genus *Phytotoma*, or the genus itself.
2. *Pl.*: The family Phytotomidae.

plant eating, v. a. Eating or subsisting on plants, phytophagous.
Plant eating bodies: [PHYTOGORE.]

plant lice, s. pl. [APHIDES.]

plant name, s.

1. *Bot.*: The popular name of a plant as distinguished from its scientific name.
"The LINDSAY Dictionary of English *Plant names* will be completed this year."—*Archæol. Quarterly*, May 30, 1883, p. 406.

2. **Anthrop.:** The name of a tribe or of an individual, supposed to be derived from a plant-ancestor (q.v.).

plant of gluttony, s.

Bot. *Cucumis scabra*. So called by the Highlanders because the berries, when eaten by children, are said to impart an appetite.

plant plot, s. Cultivated land.

"Plant, s. groves or parks."—*Hall's London Directory*.

plant spirit, s.

C. nuptia, L. &c.: A spirit supposed to dwell in and animate a plant or tree. [DÆMONIUM.]
"Explanation of the convoluted shape of the *plant spirit*."—*Spencer's Sociology* ed. 1876, i. 361.

plant worship, s.

Compar. Relig.: The adoration of certain plants, in the belief that they are animated by spirits. [IDOL WORSHIP.]

"*Plant-worship* then, like the worship of idols and animals &c. in certain systems of ancient worship."—*Spencer's Sociology* ed. 1876, i. 359.

plant, plantaunt, v. t. & i. [A.S. *aplantian*; Lat. *planta*, Fr. & Sw. *planta*; Dut. *planten*; Dan. *plante*; Sp. & Port. *plantar*; Ital. *piantare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

- 1. To put or set in the ground and cover, as seed for growth.
- 2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or shrub.
- "If forest trees are properly *planted* and thinned, little pruning is required."—*Belton's Botany*, § 118.
- 3. To furnish with plants; to fill or supply with vegetables, fruit-trees, flowers, &c.; to lay out with growing plants.

"Planting of countries is like *planting of woods*."—*Bacon's Essays*, of Plantations.

II. Figuratively:

- 1. To engender, to generate; to set the seed or germ of.
- "Solomon himself knew no other course to ensure a growing, flourishing, practice of virtue in means nature or declining age, but by *planting* it in his youth."—*South Sermons*, vol. 5, ser. 1.
- 2. To fix firmly; to implant.
- "The foot hath *planted* in his memory An army of good words."—*Shakspeare Merchant of Venice*, iii. 3.
- 3. To set or fix upright; to fix in the ground. (*Dieffen's Virgil*; *Encycl. viii.* 2.)
- 1. To set down; to place on the ground.
- "I *planted* my tent upon this ground of trust."—*Camper Hope*.
- 5. To fix, to establish.

"Whose dwelling God hath *planted* here in bliss."—*Milton P. L.*, iv. 884.

6. To settle; to supply the first inhabitants of; to establish.

"The state of Delaware was *planted* in 1639 by Lord De la Warr under a patent granted by James I."—*Webster's World's History*, ch. 11.

7. To fix the position of; to locate.

"A town, in truth (said he), finely built, but foolishly *planted*."—*Belton's Botany*, p. 30.

8. To introduce and establish; as, To *plant* Christianity in a country.

9. To set and direct or point; as, To *plant* cannon against a fort.

10. To set or place firmly; as, To *plant* a ladder against a wall.

11. To mark a person out for plunder or robbery; to conceal, or place. (*Slang Dict.*)

B. Intransitive:

- 1. To perform the act of planting; to sow the seeds.
- "I have *planted*, Apollo watered, but God gave the increase."—*Virgil's Georgics*, iii. 6.
- 2. To settle or establish colonies; to colonise.

plant-a-ble, v. a. [Eng. *plant*; *able*.] Capable of being planted; fit to be planted.

plant-a-ceive, plant-a-crew, s. [Prob. from Fr. *plant* = a plantation, a bed; *a* = to, and *crew* = increase, growth.] A small nebulous for the purpose of raising edgewort plants. (*Sedgwick*.)

plant age, s. [Fr. = *plantation*, or perhaps from Lat. *platanus* = plantain.] Anything planted; plants, herbs.

"As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon."—*Shakspeare Twelfth of December*, ii. 2.

plan tag in a-cé-æ, plan ta gin è-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *plantago*, genit. *plantaginis*], fem. pl. adj. still *arca*, *arce*.]

Bot.: Ribwort; an order of Pterigynous Exogens, alliance Coniiferales. Herbaceous plants with or without a stem. Leaves flat and ribbed or taper and fleshy. Flowers in spikes, solitary; calyx four-parted, persistent; corolla membranous, monopetalous, the lobes four-parted; stamens four; ovary two rarely four-celled; ovules solitary, twin, or induplicate; capsule membranous, dehiscent transversely.

Distribution world-wide. Known genera fifteen, species 120 (*Ucullig*), about 115 (*Steud. & Hooker*). British genera two, *Lithospermum* and *Plantago* (q.v.).



PLANTAGO MAJOR.

plan ta' go, s. [Lat.] [PLANTAIN.]

Bot.: Plantain, Ribgrass; the typical genus of the order Plantaginaceæ (q.v.). Herbs,

with bisexual flowers; corolla with an ovate tube and a four-partite, reflexed limb; stamens four; capsule two- to four-celled, two-, four-, or many seeded, opening transversely. Mucilaginous and astringent. Known species about forty-eight. British species five: *Plantago major*, the Greater, *P. media*, the Hoary, *P. hibernica*, the Ribwort, *P. aristata*, the Scab-seed, and *P. coronopus*, the Buckhorn Plantain (q.v.). Name accurate. The first is found on hard roadsides, garden paths, and pastures, not dying when trod upon; the third is very common in meadows, pastures, &c. *P. Eschollm* has been found in Jersey, *P. agrippa* in Ireland, and *P. arvensis* in Somerset, but they are not truly wild. In India the leaves of *P. major* are applied to bruises. *P. Coronopus* is diuretic. Demulcent drinks can be made from *P. Eschollm*, *P. arvensis*, and *P. Cynaps*. The seeds of *P. Eschollm* and *P. Esphogolia*, treated with hot water, yield a mucilage given in India in diarrhoea, dysentery, catarrh, gonorrhœa, and nephritic diseases. *P. amphicercalis* is used in India in phthisis, snake-poison, intermittent fever, and as an external application in ophthalmia. The seeds of *P. arvensis* were believed by De Candoille to be used in the manufacture of musk. Soda is obtained in Egypt from *P. squarrosa*.

plant tain (1), s. [Fr., from Lat. *plantaginæna*, accus. of *plantago* = plantain, from its flat, spreading leaf.]

Bot.: The genus *Plantago* (q.v.).
The Water Plantain is the genus *Alisma*, and specially *Alisma Plantago*.

plant tain (2), s. [Sp. *platanu*.]

Botan.:
1. *Musa paradisiaca*. A small tree closely akin to the Banana (q.v.) from which it differs in not having purple spots on its stem. The fruit also is larger and more angular. It is extensively cultivated throughout India, where its leaf is used for dressing blistered wounds and as a rest for the eye in ophthalmia. Powdered and dried, it is used to stop bleeding at the nose. The fruit is delicious and thoroughly wholesome. When ripe it is cooling and astringent, and very useful in diabetes. The root is anthelmintic, and the sap is given to allay thirst in cholera. (*Coleman's Exh. Rep.*)



1. PLANTAIN. 1. Fruit, 2. Section of Fruit.

2. The fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*.
"The yams and *plantains* did not suit stomachs accustomed to good oatmeal."—*Abenobey's Hist. Lang.*, ch. XXV.

plantain cater, s. [MUSOPHAGA.]

plantain tree, s. [PLANTAIN (2).]

plant al, v. [Eng. *plant*, *al*,] of or pertaining to plants.
"The most degenerate souls did at last sleep in the bodies of trees, and grew up again as *planted* life."—*Spencer's Journal of the soul*, bk. iii. ch. 4.

plan tan, plan tanc, s. [PLANTAIN, 2.]

plan tar, v. [Lat. *plantare*, from *planta* = the sole of the foot.] of or pertaining to the sole of the foot, as, the *plantar* muscle.

plan ta tion, s. [Lat. *platanus*, from *planta* = the sole of the foot, and *platanus* = to plant; Fr. *platanum*, Sp. *platanu*; Ital. *platanus*.]

- 1. The act or practice of planting.
- (1) The act of planting or settling in the ground for growth.
- (2) The act of planting, setting, or establishing a colony.
- (3) The introduction or establishment.
- "Liquoracy must be cast out of the church, after possession here from the first *plantation* of Christianity in this island."—*King Charles's Letter to the Duke*
- 2. That which is planted, a piece planted.
- (1) A small wood; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of preserving timber or of preserving game, &c.

"Alex was soon raising a rule that runs through the *plantation*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1883.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, here, camel, her, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: go, pôt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sôn: mûte, cûb, curc, ûnite, cur, rule, fûll: try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = e; ey = â, qu = kw.

(2) A colony, or original settlement in a new country.

Plantations or colonies, in distant countries, are either such where the lands are cleared by right of occupancy only, by tilling them desert and uncultivated, and peopling them from the mother country; or where, when already cultivated, they have been either gained by conquest, or sold to us by treaty. — Blackstone (Comment. § 4. Introit.)

The term was originally applied Spanish, to the British settlements in America.

(3) Specific, in the United States, West and East Indies, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes or natives, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or manager, as, a cotton plantation.

plant er, s. [Eng. plant, v.; -er.]

I. Literally:

1. One who plants, sets, or cultivates; as, a planter of corn. (Phillips' Lib., i. 41.)

2. One who owns a plantation. (Chiefly in America and the West Indies.)

From the experience of our planters, slavery is as little advantageous to the master as to the slave. — Trane's Essays, pt. 3, ess. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who plants, settles, or establishes, as a colony.

"It was a place
Chosen by the Sovereign Planter,"
Milton, P. L., iv. 601.

2. One who introduces, disseminates, or establishes, an introduction, a disseminator.

"Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first planters of Christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed." — Addison.

3. A piece of timber, or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water, a dangerous obstruction to vessels navigating the rivers of the Western United States. (Bretth.)

4. A person engaged in the fishing trade. (Scotch vocabulary.)

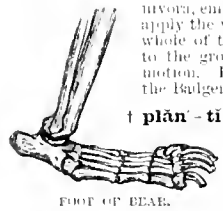
plant er dōm, s. [Eng. planter; -dom.] Planters collectively. (W. H. Russell.)

plant er ship, s. [Eng. planter; -ship.] The occupation, business, or position of a planter; the management of a plantation, as in the United States, West Indies, &c.

plan ti cle, s. [A dimin. from plant (q.v.).] A little or young plant; a plant in embryo.

plan ti grā da, s. pl. [Lat. planta = the side of the foot, and gradus = a step.]

Zool.: A section of the Carapace, embracing those which apply the whole or nearly the whole of the sole of the foot to the ground in progressive motion. Example, the Bears, the Badgers. (Owen.)



FOOT OF BEAR.

† plan - ti - grā - da, a. & s. [PLANTIGRADA.]

A. As a *adj.*: Walking on the sole of the foot; pertaining or belonging to the Plantigrada.

B. As *subst.*: Any member of the section Plantigrada (q.v.).

plant - ing, *plaut yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLANT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or practice of setting seeds or plants in the ground for cultivation; the formation of plantations.

2. That which is planted; a plant, a plantation.

"Every planting that my father of heaven hath not planted, shall be drawn up by the roots." — Wycliffe, Matthew xv.

II. Tech.: The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

*plant less, a. [Eng. plant, s.; -less.] Destitute of plants or vegetation; barren.

*plant lēt, s. [Eng. plant, s.; dimin. suff. -let.] A little plant; an undeveloped or rudimentary plant.

*plant - līng, s. [Eng. plant, s.; dim. suff. -ling.] A little plant.

plan tōc rā gŷ, s. [Eng. planter, and Gr. κρᾶνω (krāno) = to rule.]

1. Government by planters.

2. The body of planters collectively.

plant ūle, s. [Fr. dimin. from plante = a plant.] The embryo of a plant.

plan ū la, s. [Lat. a little plane, dimin. from planus = level, flat.]

Zool.: The becomatory, mouthless ciliated embryo of the Cnidarians.

plānx tŷ, s. [Gr. Lat. plango = to lament.]

Mus.: A melody, so called by Irish and Welsh harpers. They were not always of the doleful character their name would seem to imply. Also called a Lament.

plap, *v. i.* [From the sound; cf. plap.] To plap, to splash.

"They plapped up and down by their pool." — Thackeray's Roundell Papers, x.

plaque (que as k), s. [Fr.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted.

"Plagues are multiplying upon the face of the earth with fearful velocity." — Harper's Monthly, June, 1854, p. 10.

2. A branch; the plate of a clasp.

II. Art: A flat plate of metal upon which engravings are painted; hence, the word is applied to the small engravings themselves, done at Lunenburg in the fifteenth century.

plāsh (1), plasech, pleash, s. [Dut. splash = a puddle; cf. Ger. (nomin.) splashen = to splash, to dabble; Dan. splash; Sw. splash; Eng. splash.]

1. A small pool of standing water; a large puddle, a pond.

"[It] rages, foames, against a mountain dashing, And to recumb makes meadows standing pleash." — Browne's Britannias Pastoralis, l. 4.

2. A splash.

plash wheel, s. A dash-wheel (q.v.).

plāsh (2), s. [PLASH (2), v.] A branch of a tree, partly cut or lopped, then bent down and interwoven with other branches, so as to form a thick, close fence. (Miller's Garden's Dictionary.)

plāsh (1), *v. i. & t.* [PLASH (1), s.]

A. Intrans.: To dabble in water; to splash; to make a splashing noise.

"Far below him plashed the waters"
Longfellow's Howatha, xvi

B. Transitive:

1. To splash or make a splashing sound in.

2. To splash or sprinkle, as a wall, with coloring matter, so as to produce an imitation of granite.

plāsh (2), *v. t.* [PLASH, v.] To cut partly and intertwine the branches or boughs of, as in a hedge; to strengthen by interweaving the boughs or twigs of.

"Plashing the boughs that growe thicke out of the sides." — Toletine's Cæsar, to 5

plāsh - cēt, s. [Eng. splash (1), s.; dimin. suff. -et.] A little pond; a puddle.

plash iŋg, *pr. par. or a.* [PLASH (1), v.]

plash iŋg ly, *adv.* [Eng. plashing; -ly.] In a splashing manner; with a splash or splash.

"Some heavy handspies fell plashingly." — Daily News, July 13, 1871.

*plāsh oot, s. [PLASH (2), v.] A fence made of branches of trees intertwined.

"Every plashoot [serves] for spindles to catch them." — Curzon's Survey of Vermont.

plāsh ŷ, *plash ie, a. [Eng. splash (1), s.; -y.]

1. Watery; abounding with splashes or puddles. (Woodsworth's Excursion, bk. viii.)

2. Marked or speckled, as if with splashes of a coloring liquid.

plāsm, . [Gr. πλάσμα (plasma), from πλασσω (plassō) = to mould, to form.]

* 1. Ord. Lang.: A mould or matrix, in which anything is moulded or formed to a particular shape. (Woodward's On Fossils.)

2. Biol.: [PLASMA (1).]

plās mā (1), s. [PLASMA.]

1. Biol.: The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place; formless, elementary matter.

2. Chem.: [ΠΛΟΡΟΠΛΑΣΜ.]

3. Anat.: The fluid part of the blood in which the red corpuscle float. Called also *Liquor sanguinis*. In 1,000 parts of blood there are of corpuscles 200, of plasma 800. There is a plasma of lymph, and of chyle.

plās mā (2), s. [Gr. πλάσμα (plasma).] 1. A block stone. Originally written Plasma, but corrupted by the Italians to Plasma, the same.

Mus.: A bright to look green variety of chalcidolony, some times almost emerald green; feebly translucent; lustre, somewhat oily; fracture, sub-vitreous, probably due to a small amount of opal silica present. It is rather rare, and was much esteemed by the ancients for engraving upon.

plās māt ic, plās māt ic al, a. [Gr. πλάσματικός (plasmaticos), from πλάσμα (plasma) = a plasma (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to plasma; having the nature of plasma.

2. Having the power or property of giving form or shape; shaping.

"Working in this by her plasmated spirits all the whole world into order and shape." — More's *Song of the Sued* (ed. 1675), p. 342. (Notes.)

plās mā tion, s. [Lat. plasma, from plasma (genit. plasmatum) = plasma (q.v.).] The act of giving form or shape to; forming, formation.

"The plasma, or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations." — Griffin's *Chron.*, pt. 1, p. 6

plās mā tor, s. [Lat.] One who forms or creates; a creator.

"The sovereign plasmator, God Almighty." — *Cyclohart, Rabbits*, bk. ii, ch. viii

plās mā ture, s. [Low Lat. plasmatum.] Form, shape.

"So stat by frame and plasmature." — *Cyclohart, Rabbits*, bk. ii, ch. viii.

plās min, s. [Eng. plasma; -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A constituent of the blood to which is attributed the property of spontaneous coagulation. It is soluble in water, and is deposited in floes from its solution in sulphate of sodium by saturation with chloride of sodium. When heated to 100 it becomes insoluble in water, and when dissolved in 20 parts of water, it solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless jelly.

plās mō di ūm, s. [Eng., &c. plasma, and Gr. δῖος (dios) = form.]

Biology:

1. A large jelly-like mass formed by an aggregation of Protozoan protoplasm.

2. The amorphous mass of protoplasm that makes up the plant-body of the Myxomycetes.

plās mōg ō nŷ, s. [Eng., &c. plasma, and Gr. γονή (gonē) = offspring.]

Biol.: The generation of an organism from a plasma. (Rossier.)

plas tēr, plais tēr (ai as a), *plais - tōr, plas tōr, s. [D. Fr. plaster (Fr. plâtre); A.S. *plastre*, from Lat. *empastrum* = a plaster; Gr. ἐμπλαστρον (emplastron), for ἐμπλαστον (emplastōn), from ἐμπλάσσω (emplastō) = to dab on, ἐμ- (em-) = ἐν- (en-) = in, on, and πλάσσω (plassō) = to mould; to form.]

1. Building:

(1) Calcined gypsum or sulphate of lime, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for moulds, ornaments, casts, lining, cement, &c. The hydrated sulphate of lime is calcined at a heat of about 500 Fahr., and parting with 20 per cent of water falls into a white powder. While it decomposes it does not decompose, like lime-stone, but is speedily absorbent of water, and by combination therewith becomes again solid. [CEMENT.]

"The plaster, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a chemical analysis was equal stone in solidity and duration." — *London's Daily News*, 1871, p. 1.

(2) A composition of lime, sand, and water, with or without hair as a bond, and used to cover walls and ceilings.

2. Pharm.: An unctuous compound, mixed either to a powder or some metallic oxide, and spread on linen, silk, or leather, for convenience of external application.

* The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. [SPRINKLE.] Plaster is a water form; as, diachylon plaster, comit plaster.

plaster cast, s. A copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.

plaster of Paris, . [GYPSEUM.]

plaster splint, . [SPHINE.]

plaster stone, . [GYPSEUM.]

plâs tēr, plâs tēr (a)as, plâis tēr, plays tēr, v.t. [O. Fr. *plâster* (Fr. *plâster*), from *plâstr* = plaster (n.v.).]

1. To cover or overlay with plaster, as the walls or ceilings of a house.

"Of all his houses he had alread in the country, he had not one wall plastered, nor touch east." *South's Plots*, p. 21.

2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound or sore.

3. To hasten; to cover coarsely or thickly; as, To plaster one's face with paint.

1. To spread coarsely or thickly.

"But hadst thou seen thy playster'd up before, 'Twas so comble a face it seem'd a core." *Twelfth Night*, Act V.

5. To cover or overlay roughly with any substance resembling plaster.

"He was cast out in a twigs basket or hamper, playstered over with lime, into the river." *Cham. Antiqu.*

6. To cover over; to hide, to gloss.

"Plastering up their unsavory sores." *Bible; English Vulgate*, p. 1.

plâs tēr ĕr, 'plâis tēr ĕr, 'plays tēr-er, s. [Eng. *plaster*; *er*.]

1. One who plasters; one whose trade is to cover walls, &c., with plaster.

"Thy father was a playster." *Shakspeare; Henry VI*, iv. 2.

2. One who moulds or forms figures in plaster. (*Hutton; Remains*, p. 63.)

3. The London Plasterers' Company was incorporated in 1501.

plâs tēr ĩng, pl. par. v. & s. [PLASTER, v.]

A. & B. As *pl. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Libellula*:

1. The act of covering or overlaying with plaster.

2. A covering or coat of plaster; the plaster-work of a building.

II. *Fig.*: The act of covering over, cloaking, or concealing.

"In spite of all our plastering and dressings of it, 'twill prove ventral." *South; Sermons*, vol. VII, ser. 2.

'plâs tēr ish, 'plâis tēr ish, v. [Eng. *plaster*; *ish*.] Chalky, cretaceous.

"The island got the name *Albion* of the saide *plâs tēr ish*." *P. Hutton; Crœtacea*, p. 24.

'plâs tēr lÿ, 'plâis tēr lÿ, v. [Eng. *plaster*; *lÿ*.] Of the nature of plaster; chalky, cretaceous.

"Out of gipsons or playsterly ground." *Fletcher; Hist. Cambridge*, vi. 36.

'plâs tēr ŷ, v. [Eng. *plaster*; *ŷ*.] Resembling plaster; of the nature of plaster.

plâs tic, 'plâs tic al, 'plâs tick, v. [Lat. *plasticeus*, from Gr. *πλαστικός* (*plastikos*) = fit for moulding, skilful in moulding, from *πλαστός* (*plastos*) = to form I, moulded; *πλασσω* (*plassō*) = to form, to mould; Fr. *plastique*; Sp. & Ital. *plastico*.]

1. Having the power or property of giving form or fashion to a mass of matter; giving form or shape. (*Campes; Power of Invention*.)

2. Capable of being modelled or moulded into various forms, as clay, plaster.

"The composition is now of a plastic character." *Scott; Magazine*, March 1875, p. 67.

3. Capable of being moulded or bent into any required direction or course; pliable; as, Youth is more plastic than age.

1. Pertaining or relating to modelling or moulding; produced or appearing to be produced by modelling or moulding.

plastic art, . Sculpture, as distinguished from the graphic arts.

plastic bronchitis, .

Pathol.: A rare form of bronchitis in which solid concretions of exuded matter exist within the bronchial tubes. It is generally very chronic. The prolonged use of ammonia carbonate is beneficial.

plastic clay, .

Geol.: A clay of Lower Eocene age, occurring in the Paris basin, and used in making pottery, whence the name. The appellation was given to the corresponding stratum in England, which also yields a clay used in pottery. It is now designated the Woolwich and Reading Series (q.v.).

plastic force, .

Science: A hypothetical force to which fossil shells were attributed in Italy in the sixteenth century. Traversario strongly opposed this view. (*Appl. Geol., Geol.*, ch. iii.)

plastic linitis, .

Pathol.: Dr. Branton's name for fibroid infiltration of the pylorus or the cardiac region.

plastic medium, .

Metaph.: A medium imagined, to account for the communication between the body and the soul, and partaking of the qualities of both. The hypothesis cannot be maintained. There can be no existence at once extended and unextended; or if, like man, this medium be supposed to be a union of body and soul, it is itself in want of a medium, and therefore valueless for the purpose for which it was imagined.

plastic operations, .pl.

Surg.: Operations which have for their object to restore lost parts, as when the skin of the cheeks is used to make a new nose. Sometimes called Plastic surgery.

plastic surgery, s. [PLASTIC OPERATIONS.]

plâs tic al lÿ, v.t. [Eng. *plastic*; *al*.] In a plastic manner. (*De Quinosa*.)

plâs tiĕ i tÿ, s. [Fr. *plasticien*.]

1. The quality or property of giving form or shape to matter.

2. The capacity of being moulded, modelled, or formed into any shape.

"The longer the mass is kept without losing its plasticity the better it becomes." *Scientific Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 67.

plâs tid, plâs tid i ũm, s. [Gr. *πλαστικός* (*plastikos*), gentl. *πλαστικός* (*plastikos*) = a female moulder.]

Bot.: (See extract.)

"By the recent progress of the cell theory, it has become necessary to give the elementary organisms which are usually designated as cells, the more general and more suitable name of Formants or *plastids*." *Haeckel; Nat. Creation* (Eng. ed.), i. 47.

'plâs tōg ra phÿ, . [Gr. *πλαστογραφία* (*plastographia*) = forgery, from *πλαστος* (*plastos*) = formed, and *γραφία* (*graphia*) = to write.]

1. Imitation of hand-writing; forgery.

2. The art of modelling figures in plaster.

plâs trōn, s. [Fr.]

1. *Fencing*: A piece of leather, stuffed or padded, worn by swordsmen to protect the breast.

"Flourish the hons, and at the *plâs trōn* push." *De Witt; Juvenal*, sat. vi.

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The under part of the buckler of the Chelonians. It is formed by skin or membrane-bones, and usually consists of nine pieces, more or less developed.

3. *Dress*: A trimming for the front of a dress, of a different material, usually sewn about halfway down the seam on the shoulder, and narrowing as it descends across the chest to the waist. It is made full.

"A crass bodice with a *plastron* of the same embroidery." *De Witt; Telegraph*, Nov. 3, 1855.

***plastron de fer, s.**

Old France: An iron breast-plate, worn beneath the knight's hauberk as an additional protection, as well as to prevent the friction or pressure of the ringed plates.

plât (1), v.t. [PLAT, v.]

plât (2), v.t. [PLAT (2), v.] To lay out in plots; to plot.

plât (3), 'platt, 'platte, v. & i. [A.S. *plattan*; O. Dut. *platten*; *platten*, M. H. Ger. *platten*, *blatzen*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To strike. (*Hæddel*, 2.626.)

2. To plaster.

"He *platteth* his butter upon his bread." *Paterson*

B. *Intrans.*: To spin.

"That he be come some *plattine*." *Havelok*, 2.252.

plât (1), . [PLAT, s.]

1. *Old Law*: A plat, plating.

2. *Naut.*: A board of boxes, used as a service for a cable in the bows. [FOX, s., II. 2.]

plât (2), 'plate, s., v., & vbi. [PLAT, s.] [The spelling *plât* is prob. due to Fr. *plat* = flat.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordnance Language*:

1. A small piece or plot of ground marked out for some special purpose.

"This flowery *plât*." *Milton; P. L.*, ix. 456.

2. A large flat stone used as the landing place of a stair. (*Schick*.)

3. A plan, a plot, a design, a sketch, an outline.

"To mete all the Islands, and to set them downe in *plât*." *Hæckel; Voyages*, i. 377.

4. The flat of a sword.

II. *Meaning*: A piece of ground cut out about a shaft after it is sunk to a certain depth for containing one or deals.

"We are cutting out ground for construction of a *plât*-shoot." *Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

B. *As adv.*: Flat, plain, level.

"He lyeth downe his eye care all *plât* into the ground." *Samuel; P. L.*, i.

C. *As adverb*:

1. Smoothly, evenly, flat.

"I fell down *plât* into the ground." *Remains of the Bow*

2. Flatly, plainly, downright.

"But so, ye lie, I tell you *plât*." *Remains of the Bow*

plât blind, v. Quite or perfectly blind.

plât footed, v. Splay-footed.

plâ-ta, s. [Sp.] Silver.

plâta-azul, s.

Miner.: The Mexican name for a rich ore of silver.

plâta-verde, .

Miner.: A native bromide of silver found in Mexico.

plât-a-cân-thō mÿ-i-nâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *platanthoides*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Mistle, with a single genus, *Platanthomys* (q.v.)

plât-a-cân-thō mÿs, s. [Prof. *plata*, Gr. *ἀκάρθα* (*akarthos*) = a bristle, and *μῦς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The single genus of the sub-family *Platanthomys*. There is but one species, *Platanthomys leucurus*, from the Malabar coast. It resembles a dormouse in form, but the fur of the back is mixed with long bristles.

plâ-ta-lé-a, . [Lat.]

Ornith.: Spoonbill (q.v.), closely allied to the Storks, but having the bill long and widened out, and spoon-shaped at the extremity. Six species are known, from the warmest parts of the world, except the Maldives and the Pacific islands. [PLATALEIS, E.]

plât-a-lé-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *platalis*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-alis*.]

Ornith.: A family of Herodiones, with two sub-families, *Hæmine* and *Platalæna* (q.v.).

plât-a-lé-i-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *platalis*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of *Platalæida*, with the single genus *Platalæa* (q.v.).

plât-âm-mō-ni-ũm, . [Eng. *platt*(*er*) *am*, and *ammunition*.]

Chem.: $N_2H_4Pr_6$. The hypothetical base of diammonophosphorus compounds.

plât-ân, 'plât-âne, s. [Lat. *platanus*.] A plane-tree (q.v.).

"Where clear-stemmed *platanus* guard The outlet." *Travels; Arabian Nights*

plât-a-nâ-ĕ-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *platanus*(s); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Bot.: Planes; an order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. Deciduous trees or shrubs, with alternate, palmate, or toothed leaves in scarious sheathing stipules; flowers unisexual, amonoecious; catkins winged, pendulous. Males: stamens one, without floral envelope, but with small scales and appendages; ovary one-celled, terminated by

a thick, awl-shaped style, with the stigma on one side; ovules solitary, or two, one suspended above the other. Nuts, by mutual compression, clavate. Natives of Barbary, the Levant, Cashmere, and North America. Known genus one, species six (?). (*Lindley*.)

plát áne, s. [PLATAN.]

plát a nis-tá, s. [Lat., from Gr. πλατανίς (*platinís*), probably = the species described below.]

Zool.: A genus of Platanistidae (q.v.). Teeth, about 30 on each side; rostrum and denticular portion of the mandible so narrow that the teeth almost touch. A small eecium present; no pelvic bones; dorsal fin represented by low ridge. Two species known, exclusively fluviatile, ascending the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmapootra, as far as the depth of the water will admit. *Platanista gangetica* (*Dalphinium gangeticum*, Cuv.) is sooty black, from six to twelve feet in length, with moderate teeth; head globular, snout narrow and spoon-shaped. They feed principally on small crustacea.

plát a nis tí dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *platanist(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-tibus*.]

Zool.: A family of Cetacea, with three genera, Platanista, Inia, and Pontoporia. They are fluviatile or estuarine, and have the pectoral limbs broad and truncate, and the dorsal fin small or obsolete.

plát a ni-tés, s. [Lat. *platanus*]; suff. *-tes*.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Platanaceæ from the Eocene.

plát a nús, s. [Lat., from Gr. πλάτανος (*platinos*) = the Oriental plane-tree.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical and only genus of the Platanaceæ (q.v.). [PLANE, s.]

2. *Palæobot.*: The genus occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of America, and *Platanus arctica* in the Miocene of Eningen.

plát áx, s. [Gr. πλάταξ (*platax*) = the Alexandrian name of a fish found in the Nile.]

1. *Ichthol.*: Sea-bats; a genus of Carangidæ, with about seven species, from the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific. Body much compressed and elevated. They owe their popular name to the extraordinary length of some portions of their dorsal, anal, and ventral fins.

2. *Palæont.*: Occurs in the Coralline Crag and the Pleistocene.

plát bánd, s. [Fr. *plate-bande*, from *plat*, fem. *plate* = flat, and *bande* = band.]

1. *Bot.*: A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall, or the side of a parterre.

2. *Archit. etrus.*: (1) A plain flat ashlar or a moulding on a capital from which an arch springs; an impost.

(2) A flat fascia, band, or string, whose projection is less than its breadth; the lintel of a door or window is sometimes so named.

(3) The fillet between the flutes of the Ionic and Corinthian pilasters.

plátè, s. [Fr., prop. the fem. of *plat* = flat (cf. Low Lat. *plata* = a plate of metal; Sp. *plata* = plate, silver), from Gr. πλάτος (*platos*) = broad, whence Dut. & Dan. *plat*; Ger. & Sw. *platt* = flat.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A open surface with a uniform thickness; a sheet of metal; as, the *plates* of a boiler.

* 2. The same as PLATE-ARMOUR (q.v.).

"No plate, we made could wad so mighty throws." *Spenser*: *F. Q.* II. v. 3.

3. A small shallow vessel of metal, china, earthenware, &c., for table service.

* 4. Powder and wool were for many centuries the ordinary wad; afterwards earthenware. Pepys complains that at the Lord Mayor's dinner in 1663, the major part of the guests had "no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers" and ate from "wooden dishes."

5. A piece of metal to be attached to an object; as, a name-plate, a door-plate, &c.

"An old red brick house, with three steps before the door, and a brass plate upon it." *Burton*, *Pickwick*, ch. 11.

6. A piece of service of silver, gold, or their

imitations; a piece or pieces of silver, gold, or other precious ware, given to the winner of a contest, as in horse-racing, yachting &c.

7. Domestic utensils, as spoons, forks, knives, cups, dishes, &c., of gold or silver.

"When your first course was all served up in plate." *King*: *Art of Cookery*.

* 7. A piece of silver money.

"Boobus and islands were As plates about from his pocket." *Shaksp.*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Corp.*: A beam on a wall or elsewhere to support other portions of a structure; a capping piece. There are many varieties, as rafter-plates, crown-plates, and wall-plates.

2. *Dentistry*: The portion which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth of a denture. It may be of gold, silver, aluminium, or vulcanite.

3. *Engraving*:

(1) The metallic surface in which an engraving is cut.

(2) An impression from such an engraved plate.

4. *Fare*: The shoe put on a race-horse.

5. *Her.*: A roundel tintured argent.

6. *Hor.*: One of the parallel sheets of metal in a watch or clock into which the principal wheels are pivoted.

7. *Horse-racing*: Any prize given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses to go to the winner.

8. *Metal.*: A flat metallic piece in a furnace, usually a part of the bed or bosh.

9. *Min.*: A term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminae.

10. *Nat. Science*: Anything flat, extended, and circumscribed. Thus, in anatomy, there are subcranial, facial, and pharyngeal plates.

11. *Nautical*:

(1) An iron band or bar; as, the back-stay plate connecting the dead-eye of the back-stay to the after-chance.

(2) A sheet of metal forming a portion of a strake on a ship's side.

12. *Photography*:

(1) The support, usually of glass, which carries the sensitive surface. In the Daguer-type process, silver, or silvered copper, is used, and collodion positives are frequently taken upon ferrotypic plates.

(2) A plate with the sensitive surface upon it ready for use; a negative.

13. *Print.*: A page of matter, either stereotype or electrolyte, for printing.

* 14. *Mechanical plates*: [MEDICULARY-RAYS.]

plate armour, s. Defensive armour, composed of plates of metal.

plate basket, s.

1. A basket lined with baize for holding knives, forks, and spoons.

2. A basket lined with tin for removing plates which have been used at a dinner-table.

plate bone, s. A popular name for the Scapula (q.v.). [OMOPATE.]

plate brass, s. Rolled brass; latten.

plate carrier, s.

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A kind of tray on which plates are brought to table.

2. A contrivance, consisting of a case with a number of shelves, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure, used in hotels, restaurants, &c., to carry up plates from and return them to the kitchen.

II. *Photog.*: A loose frame fitting the interior of the dark slide, to enable it to carry plates smaller than the full size.

plate girder, s. A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of several plates bolted and riveted together.

plate glass, s. A superior kind of glass made in thick plates or sheets, and used for mirrors, large windows in shop fronts, &c.

plate hat, s. A hat of which only the outer layer is fur.

plate hoist, s. A clamp or clutch by which a plate is lifted into position for attachment to the angle-irons forming the ribs or frames; or for getting the plates aboard for other parts of the work.

plate holder, s.

Photog.: A contrivance used to hold plates during manipulation.

plate iron, s. Iron formed into plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers, rolled iron.

Plate-iron girder: A girder made of wrought iron plate, either rolled with flanges or built up of flat plates and angle-iron.

plate layer, s.

Building: A workman employed to lay down rails and secure them to the sleepers. [PLATEWAY.]

plate leather, s. Chamois leather (q.v.)

plate mark, s. A legal symbol or mark, placed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of showing its degree of purity, &c. The marks are five in number.

(1) The maker's private mark or initials.

(2) The assay mark. In the case of gold this is a crown with figures denoting the number of carats fine. For silver it is an England lion passant, with figures; in Ireland a harp crowned; in Edinburgh a thistle; and in Glasgow a lion rampant.

(3) The hall-mark of the district offices, which are in London, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin.

(4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter, changed every year.

(5) The duty-mark, the head of the Sovereign, indicating that the duty has been paid.

plate metal, s. White cast-iron.

plate of wind, s.

Music: In the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. The wind is sometimes applied to the issuing stream of air, which is flattened by the surfaces between which it passes, so as to impinge as a ribbon of air upon the edge of the lip.

plate paper, s. A heavy, spongy paper for taking impressions of engravings; copper-plate-paper.

plate powder, s. Rouge and prepared chalk or oxide of tin and rose-pink. (Used in polishing silver-ware.)

plate printer, s. One who prints impressions from engraved plates.

plate printing, s. The act or process of printing from engraved plates.

Plate-printing machine: A machine for printing from plates or cylinders engraved in intaglio.

plate rack, s. A frame in which washed and rinsed dishes and plates are placed to drain.

plate rail, s.

Railway-engine: A flat rail.

plate railway, s. A tramway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates.

plate roller, s. A smooth roller for making sheet-iron.

plate shears, s.

Metal-working: A shearing-machine for sheet-metal, such as boiler-plate.

plate tracery, s.

Arch.: The earliest form of tracery, used at the beginning of Early English architecture, in which the openings are formed or cut in the stone-work, and have no projecting mouldings.

plate warmer, s. A small cupboard standing in front of a fire, and holding plates to warm.

plate way, s.

The same as PLATE-RAILWAY (q.v.).

* *Plate-way* preceded railway, and the word plate here is still used to designate a road-way. — *Western Daily News*, Nov. 7, 1882.

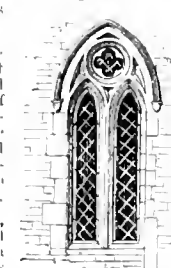


PLATE-TRACERY.

boil, boÿ; poult, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian. tian = çan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -çion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

plate wheel, *s.* A wheel without arms; a wheel in which the rim and hub are connected by a plate or web.

plate worker, *s.* A worker in silver or gold.

plâte, *v.t.* [PLATE, *s.*]

1. To cover or overlay with plates or sheets of metal.

"Their broad-ides were *plated* with a inch solid iron plates from stem to stern. —*Fleet*, *Quart. Review*, LVII, (1870), 309.

2. *Specific*: To overlay with a thin covering or coating of silver or other metal, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or a chemical process, as electrotyping.

"*Plated* work will never stand the tear and wear of life. —*Baker*: *Syllabary*, p. 65.

3. To beat into thin metal or laminae.

"For this on *plated* steel thy hubs were dressed." —*Walter*, *Epitaphs*, bk. vi.

1. To put plates or shoes on. (Said of a race-horse.)

"He was all right, but should be *plated*; so the smith was knocked up." —*Fleet*, Oct. 17, 1888.

5. To arm with or clothe in armour for defence. (*Shakesp.*: *Richard III.*, 1, 3.)

♣ *To plate a port*:

Stamm-eng.: To close a port by the unperforated portion of the plate of a slide-valve.

plateau (*pl. pla teaux, pla-teaus*) (*as pla-to, pla-toz*), *s.* [Fr.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A table-land; a broad, flat, stretch of land on an elevated position; an elevated plain.

"The point to be defended lies in the centre of a plateau. —*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1888.

2. A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

II. Bot.: A worm. (*In Ceratulle*.)

plât-éd, *pt. par. or a.* [PLATE, *v.*]

plâte-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *plate*; -*ful*(*l*).] *As* much as a plate will hold.

* **plâte-mân**, *s.* [Eng. *plate*, and *man*.] A plate-layer (*q.v.*).

plât-êm-ÿs, *s.* [Gr. *πλατύς* (*platús*) = flat, and Lat. *emps* (*q.v.*).

Platent: A genus of Eurybiæ (*q.v.*). From the Wealden to the London Clay.

plât-ên, *s.* [Eng. *plat*, *a.*; -*en*.]

Plat: The slab which acts in concert with the bed to give the impression.

PLATEN-machine, *s.* [PRINTING-MACHINE.]

plât-ér, *s.* [Eng. *plat*(*er*); -*er*.]

1. One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver; as, an electroplater.

2. A horse which runs for plates; a second-rate horse. (*Racing slang*.)

"Loch Leven has developed into a most successful plate." —*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 30, 1888.

* **plât-ér-ésque** (*que* as *k*), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*.] From *plata* = silver.] A term used to describe architectural enrichments resembling silver work.

† **plâ-tês-sâ**, *s.* [Lat. = a flat fish, a plaice.]

Plathy: An approximate synonym of Pleuronectes (*q.v.*).

plât-êy, plât-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *plate*; -*y*.] Like a plate; flat.

plât-fônd, *s.* [PLAFOND.]

plât-form, *s.* [Fr. *plateforme*, from *plate*, fem. of *plat* = flat, and *forme* = form.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sketch of anything horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

"I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept. —*Bacon*: *Essays*; *Mt. Verdun*.

2. A model, a pattern.

"The archetype or first *platform*, which is in the attributes and acts of God." —*Bacon*: *Adv. of Learn.*, bk. 1.

3. A place laid out after a model.

"Grove-huts at grass, each alley has a brother, And half the *platform* just rede to the other." —*Pope*: *Essays on Crit.*, iv. 118.

4. Any flat or horizontal surface, raised above some particular level; as,

(1) The flat roof of a building on the outside.

(2) A landing-stage.

(3) A raised walk at a railway station, for the convenience of passengers in entering or alighting from the carriages, and for loading and unloading goods.

"The old habit of addressing crowds on railway platforms." —*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1885.

(4) A part of a room or hall, raised above the level of the rest of the floor, and appropriated to speakers at a public meeting, performers in entertainments, &c.

"The chairman left the *platform* with his supporters." —*Atlas*, Nov. 12, 1885.

5. The principles adopted or put forward by a party or sect; a declared policy, a political programme, a policy.

"The *s.* question should form a plank of the Liberal platform." —*Freeman Standard*, Nov. 14, 1888.

6. Opinions or principles generally.

II. Technically:

1. *Fuel*: The floor on which the guns are placed. It is level transversely, and has a slight slope toward the embrasure. The chassis, when pivoted forward, transverses on a curved rack at the rear. The gun runs in and out of battery on the chassis.

2. *Glass-manuf.*: The bench in a glass-furnace on which the pots are placed.

3. *Naut.*: The orlop (*q.v.*).

platform-board, *s.*

Arch.: A sideboard on an ammunition-carriage for forage.

platform-bridge, *s.*

Rail.: A gangway over the space between the platforms of adjacent cars in a train, to prevent persons falling down between cars when in motion. (*Amer.*)

platform-crane, *s.*

Rail-eng.: An open car merely surrounded by low ledges, intended for carrying stone, pig-iron, and similar articles of freight.

platform-carriage, *s.*

Arch.: A carriage for transporting mortars.

platform-crane, *s.*

1. A crane on a movable truck.

2. A crane on the break of a platform to land goods from waggons or carts.

platform-scale, *s.* A weighing-machine with a flat scale on which the object to be weighed is placed.

* **plât-form**, *v.t.* [PLATFORM, *s.*]

1. To rest; as, on a platform. (*E. R. Beaumont*: *To Flush*.)

2. To plan, to model, to lay out.

"Church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible." —*Milton*: *Church Government*, ch. 4.

plât-hél-min-tha, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plat*(*er*), and Gr. *αἰκνός* (*helknós*), genit. *ἐλακνός* (*helknós*) = a worm.]

Zool.: Flat-worms; a class of Vermes, with a more or less flattened oval body, and no distinct segmentation. Three orders: Cestodea (Tapeand Ribbon-worms), Trematoda (Flukes), both Parasitic; Turbellaria (Non-Parasitic).

* **plâ-tic, plâ-tick**, *a.* [Lat. *platicus* = general, comprehensiv.]

Astron.: Pertaining to, or in the position of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. (*DeLily*.)

pla-til-la, *s.* [Sp. *plata* = silver.] A white linen Silesian fabric.

plât-in, *s.* [PLATEN.] The seat of a machine tool on which the work is secured.

plât-in-a, *s.* [Sp., from *plata* = silver.]

1. The same as PLATINUM (*q.v.*).

2. Twisted silver wire.

3. An iron plate for glazing stuff.

plât-îng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [PLATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, art, or process of covering articles with a thin coating of metal; espec. the art of covering baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver. It is effected either by a mechanical process, the gold or silver being attached to the baser metal by heat, and then rolled out by pressure, or by chemical means. [ELECTROPLATING.]

2. A thin coating of one metal laid upon another.

3. Second- or third-rate racing. (*Racing slang*.)

"The '*plating*' so abundantly provided at Alexandra Park." —*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 15, 1882.

plâ-tin-ic, *a.* [Eng. *platin*(*um*); -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to platinum.

plât-in-if-êr-ôus, *a.* [Eng. *platin*(*um*); Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.] Producing platinum.

plât-in-î-rid-î-ûm, *s.* [Eng. *platin*(*um*), and *iridium*.]

Min.: An alloy of platinum and iridium in varying proportions. Crystallization isometric. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr. 22.6 to 23; colour, white. Found in small grains and crystals associated with native platinum.

plât-in-îze, *v.t.* [Eng. *platin*(*um*); -*ize*.] To coat with platinum; to deposit a thin film or coating of platinum on.

plât-in-ô, *pref.* [PLATINUM.] Pertaining to or derived from platinum.

plâtino-chloride, *s.* [PLATINUM-CHLORIDES.]

plât-in-ôde, *s.* [Pref. *platin*(*o*), and Gr. *οὖος* (*houlos*) = a road, a way.]

Elect.: The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.

plât-in-ôid, *a.* [Eng. *platin*(*um*); suff. -*oid*.]

Min., Chem., &c.: Resembling platinum. Used of certain metals.

plâ-tin-ô-type, *s.* [Pref. *platin*o, and Eng. *type*.]

Print.: A printing process by which permanent pictures in platinum black are produced. A suitable paper is prepared by floating it upon a solution containing 60 grains of ferric oxalate and 60 grains of potassium chloro-platinate to the ounce. When exposed to light under the negative, the ferric oxalate becomes converted into ferrous oxalate in exact proportion to the amount of light it has received. The picture is developed by floating the exposed paper upon a solution of potassium oxalate, 150 grains to the ounce, at a temperature of from 170-180°. The ferrous salt formed by the action of the light reduces the platinum to a metallic state in the presence of the potassium oxalate solution, thus forming the image. A wash in dilute hydrochloric acid, 1 in 80, completes the process.

plât-in-ôus, *a.* [Eng. *platin*(*um*); -*ous*.]

Containing or consisting of platinum; of the nature of platinum.

plât-in-ûm, *s.* [LATINA.]

Chem.: Symbol, Pt. Atomic weight, 197.4; sp. gr. = 21.6. A tetrad metallic element discovered first in America, and still largely obtained from that country; also found in the Ural chain, and in copper ore from the Alps. [PLATINUM-ORE.] The ore is treated with nitromuriatic acid, which dissolves platinum and palladium, the solution is then treated with potassic chloride, yielding the double salt of platinum and potassium—the palladium being left in solution. By igniting with carbonate of potash, the platinum is reduced to the metallic state. It still contains traces of iridium, which gives it greater hardness and tenacity. Pure-forged platinum takes a high lustre, is nearly as white as silver, and very ductile and malleable. It resists the strongest heat of the forge-fire, but can be used by the electric current; is the heaviest known substance excepting osmium and iridium, is unalterable in the air, dissolves slowly in nitromuriatic acid, but is not attacked by any single acid. Its properties render it extremely useful to the chemist for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, and stills used in the concentration of oil of vitriol.

plâtino-antimonide, *s.*

Chem.: An alloy formed by acting on spongy platinum with two parts of pulverised antimony. It unites with vivid incandescence, and when further heated fuses into a steel-gray fine-grained alloy.

plâtino-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The chlorides, sulphates, &c., of

fâte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pêt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wô, sôn; mûte, eûb, cûre, unite, enr, rule, fûll; trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

platinum are capable of taking up ammonia and forming amines, e.g., diamminoplatinous chloride = $(\text{H}_3\text{N})_2\text{PtCl}_4$ is obtained by neutralising a solution of platinum chloride in hydrochloric acid with carbonate of ammonia, heating to the boiling point, adding to it ammonia, and allowing to cool. It deposits as a yellow crystalline salt. Methylamine combines with platinumous chloride in a similar way, forming the compound, $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_4$. PtCl_2 , a chrome-green powder.

platinum-black, s.

Chem.: Platinum in a finely-divided state. Obtained when alcohol is carefully added to a solution of platinumous chloride in hot concentrated potash. When purified and dried it resembles lamp black, condenses gas in its pores like charcoal, and converts alcohol into acetic acid.

platinum boride, s.

Chem.: Pt B. Obtained as a silver-white fusible compound, when boron is heated with platinum foil before the blowpipe.

platinum-carbide, s.

Chem.: PtC (?). A compound obtained by heating organic platinum salts at a moderate heat. Is slowly attacked by nitromuriatic acid.

platinum chlorides, s. pl.

Chem.: Platinum forms two chlorides: (1) Platinum chloride, PtCl_2 . Prepared by heating platinum chloride, by the aid of an oil bath, to 200°, until it becomes insoluble in water. It is a greenish-brown solid body, soluble in hydrochloric acid as dichloride, if protected from the air. It dissolves in caustic potash, and all the platinum is thrown down as platinum-black on the addition of alcohol. With metallic chlorides it forms double salts, most of which are highly crystalline. (2) Platonic chloride, PtCl_4 . Obtained by dissolving platinum in nitromuriatic acid and evaporating over the water-bath. It forms a brown-red mass, easily soluble in water, and combines with potassium chloride to form one of the most important double salts of platinum, K_2PtCl_6 , insoluble in alcohol.

platinum iodides, s. pl.

Chem.: Platinum forms two iodides. (1) Platinum iodide, PtI_2 , and (2) Platonic iodide, PtI_4 . They are obtained as black amorphous compounds on treating the corresponding chlorides with iodide of potassium.

platinum-lamp, s.

Electr.: A coil of platinum wire, heated, so as to be luminous, by passing a galvanic current through it.

platinum nitride, s.

Chem.: Pt_2N_4 . Obtained by heating the compound $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Pt}(\text{HO})_2$, Reiser's base, to 180°. It decomposes suddenly at 190°, with evolution of nitrogen. (Watts.)

platinum ore, s.

Chem.: Usually found in thin scales or irregular grains, containing on the average 80 parts platinum, 2 niobium, 1 osmium, 25 rhodium, 1 palladium, $\frac{1}{2}$ gold, 1 copper, 6 iron, and 5 of sand.

platinum oxides, s. pl.

Chem.: Platinum forms two oxides. (1) Platinum oxide, PtO , obtained as a hydrate, $\text{Pt}(\text{OH})_2\text{O}$, by digesting platinumous chloride in warm potash. At a gentle heat it becomes anhydrous, and dissolves slowly in acids, forming unstable salts. (2) Platonic oxide, Pt_2O_3 , obtained with difficulty by decomposing a solution of platonic sulphate with carbonate of calcium, and dissolving out the calcium sulphate and carbonate with weak acetic acid. It is a black powder, which dissolves in acids, forming uncrystallizable salts.

platinum process, s. [PLATINO-TYPE.]

platinum sponge, s.

Chem.: Spongy platinum. The loosely-colored mass of metallic platinum formed when the double chloride of platinum and ammonia is heated to redness.

platinum-steel, s.

Steel alloyed with 14 per cent of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher.

plāt-inx. *s.* [H. πλατινός (platinós) = πλατυ (platé) = a broad or flat surface.]

Platonic.: A genus of Campanula, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

plāt-i-tūde, s. [Fr., from *plat* = flat, level.] [PLATE, s.]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity, triteness, stateness.

2. A trite, dull, or stale remark, uttered as though a novelty or matter of importance; a truism.

"The constant iteration of the phrase is not merely a misleading platitude. — *Deatleonus Magnus*, June, 1883, p. 413.

plāt-i-tū-din-ār-i-an, s. [Eng. *plati-tudinous*, *-itrusian*.] One who is given to the uttering of platitudes or stale, trite, or dull remarks.

"You have a respect for a political plātitudinarian. — *Ed. A. Journal Deponda*, ch. XXII.

plāt-i-tū-din-īze, v. t. [Eng. *platitude*; *-ize*.] To utter platitudes or truisms; to make stale, dull, or insipid remarks.

plāt-i-tū-din-ōūs, a. [Eng. *platitude*(s); *-uous*.]

1. Given to the uttering of platitudes or truisms.

"Peaceful paragonages with *plātitudinous* views." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

2. Characterized by triteness, dullness, or stateness.

plāt-i-tūd-in-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *plati-tudinous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being plātitudinous; stateness, triteness, flatness, insipidity.

plāt-lý, adv. [Eng. *plat*; *-ly*.] Flatly. (*Chambers*; *Triv. & Cres.*, III.)

plāt-nēss, s. [Eng. *plat*, a.; *-ness*.] Flatness. (*Palsgrave*.)

plā-tōm-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. *plato-*, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring areas on plans by mechanism. It was invented by John Lang of Kirkcaldy, December 24, 1851.

plā-tō-ni-a, s. [Named after Plato, the Greek philosopher.]

Bot.: A genus of Garciniev. The large berries of *Platonia insignis*, a Brazilian tree, are very sweet, and the seeds taste like almonds.

Plā-tōn-ic, Plā-tōn-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *Platonicus*; Gr. Πλατωνικός (*Platōnikos*) = pertaining to Plato, the celebrated philosopher and founder of the Academic sect, born in Egina, B.C. 429, died B.C. 348; Fr. *Platonique*; Ital. & Sp. *Platonico*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Plato, or to his philosophy, his school, or his teaching.

B. *As subst.*: A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

Platonic affection, s. Platonic love.

Platonic bodies, s. pl.

Geom.: The five regular geometrical solids, viz. the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.

Platonic Christians, s. pl. [NEOPLATONIST.]

Platonic love, s. (See extract.)

"*Platonic love* meant ideal sympathy; it now means the love of a sentimental young gentleman for a woman he cannot or will not marry." — *Leaves*; *Hist. of Philosophy*, v. 258.

Platonic year, Plato's year, s.

Astron.: The time during which the axis of the earth makes a complete revolution. It is about 26,000 years, and is caused by the Precession of the Equinoxes (q.v.).

"Cut out more work than can be done. — *Butler*, *Analbras* III, 1.

plā-tōn-i-cal, a. [Eng. *Platonic*; *-al*.] The same as PLATONIC (q.v.).

"Those deluges of *plātōnical* or *analoptical* communities. — *Ap. Hall*, *Chrest Mystical*, § 22.

plā-tōn-i-cal-lý, adv. [Eng. *plātōnical*; *-ly*.] In a Platonic manner.

"Moulded him, as it were, *plātōnically* to his own idea. — *Wolton*, *Reveries*, p. 163.

Plā-tōn-ism, s. [Fr. *platonisme*.]

Hist. & Philos.: The philosophy of Plato, or rather that attributed to Plato, for though his writings exerted a marvellous influence over the minds of his successors, and, in a certain degree, over the early Christian Church, yet in those writings there is nothing like a connected system to be found. — G. H. Leves

(*Hist. of Philos.*, ed. 1880, i. 229) says: "I come to the conclusion that he never systematically laid his thoughts, but allowed free play to scepticism, taking opposite sides in every debate, because he had no steady conviction to guide him; unsaying to-day what he had said yesterday, satisfied to show the weakness of an opponent." Nevertheless, he is of opinion that certain theoretical views, which frequently recur in the writings of Plato, in more or less modified form, may be loosely styled Platonic theories, though "they are sometimes disregarded at others contemplated. These are: (1) The theory of Ideas (IDÆA); (2) The doctrine of the Pre-existence and Immortality of the Soul; and (3) The subjection of the popular divinites to one Supreme God."

"The profound restorer and refiner of almost every Platonicism." — *Graham*, *Literature of Plato*.

plā-tōn-ist, s. [Fr. *Platoniste*.] A follower of Plato; one who adheres to the system of philosophy taught by Plato.

plā-tōn-ize, v. t. & i. [PLATONIC.]

A. *Intrans.*: To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

"Cicero did so to be understood. . . is *plātōn-ize*." — *Condamine*, *Intel. Soc. or.*, p. 57.

B. *Trans.*: To explain on the principles of the Platonic philosophy; to accommodate to such principles.

plā-tōn-iz-ēr, plā-tōn-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. *plātōn-ize*; *-er*.] One who *plātōn-izes*; a Platonist (q.v.).

"Plato the Jew, who was a great *plātōn-iz-ēr*. — *Young*; *Idolatrous Corruptions*, i. 199.

plā-tōn, s. [A corrupt. of Fr. *platoon* = a ball, a group, a platoon, from *pebble* = a ball, a pellet (q.v.).]

Military:

1. (See extract.)

"A small square body of musketeers, drawn out a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square to strengthen the angles; the grenadiers are generally thus posted at a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intended to cut from the main body." — *Military Dict.*

2. Two files, forming a subdivision of a company.

platoon-firing, s.

Mil.: Firing by subdivisions.

plā-tōs-a-mine, s. [Eng. *plātōn*(s) (a), and *amine*.]

Chem.: H_2NPT . The hypothetical base of ammonio-platinoous compounds.

plāt, s. [PLAT, a.]

Mining: A cavity at the extremity of a level near a shaft, for collecting supplies of ore, which are placed in the kilble to be hoisted.

plätte, a. [PLAT, a.]

plāt-téd, pa, par, or a. [PLAT, v.]

plāt-tēn, v. t. [Eng. *plat* = flat; *-en*.]

Glass-making: To make or form into sheets or plates, as glass. In crown-glass this is effected by imparting a rapid whirling motion to the blown-out globe while still on the pontil. Plate-glass is flattened by the roller, which forms it while still in a liquid state. The term is, however, specially applied to the operation of flattening cylinder-glass.

plāt-tēr (1), plāt-ēr, s. [O. Fr. *plāt*, (Fr. *platoon*) = a plate; A large shell, plate, or dish for eatables; a plate.

"This lanch, in English, a charger or large *plāt-ēr*. — *Dreyden*; *Juvenal*, (Dobie.)

platter-faced, a. Having a broad face.

"A *platter-faced* priest." — *Bale*; *Apology*, fol. 12 v.

plāt-tēr (2), s. [Eng. *plat*, v.; *-ēr*.] One who *plāt*s or forms by *plating* or *waiving*.

plāt-tīng, s. [PLAT, v.]

1. Slips of bark, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making hats, &c.

2. The top course of a brick stack or clamp.

plāt-nēr-ite, s. [After the German chemist Plattner; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral stated to have been found at Leavalls, Lanarkshire, in hexagonal prisms with truncated basal edges. Sp. gr. 2.92 to 3.02; lustre, metallic, adamantine; colour, iron black; streak, brown; opaque. Composed of lead, 80.6; oxygen, 19.4 = 100, corresponding with the formula, PbO_2 . Dana says, "A doubtful species."

bōil, bōy = pōut, jōwī = cat, cēll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aš; c̄p̄cet, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. tion, -sion = shūn: -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

plāt ur ūs, *s.* [Pref. *plat*-, and Gr. *οὐρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydroplūda, with two species, ranging from the Bay of Bengal to New Guinea and New Zealand.

plāt-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *plate*(*ty*)-; *-y*.] Like a plate; consisting of plates. (*Elyot*: *Castel of Helth*, bk. iv.)

plāt ŷ, *prof.* [Gr. *πλατύς* (*platus*) = flat.] Flat or broad.

plāt-ŷ-čē-phāl-ic, **plāt-ŷ-čēph-ā-lous**, *a.* [Gr. *πλατυκεφαλός* (*platukēphalós*) = broad-headed: pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kēphalē*) = the head.] Broad-headed, flat-headed.

plāt-ŷ-čēph-ā-lūs, *s.* [PLATYCEPHALIC.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of Scorpēnide. Head much depressed, more or less armed with spines. They inhabit the Indian coasts, hiding themselves in the sand, watching for their prey. About forty species are known.

plā tŷč-ēr-ās, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κερας* (*keras*) = a horn.] *Palaont.*: A sub-genus of Pileopsis. Known species forty-six, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. (*Fate*.)

plāt-ŷ-čēr-čī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycephalus* (*platus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Ornith.: Broad-tailed Parrakeets; a widespread Australian group of weak structure, but gorgeously coloured, ranging from the Moluccas to New Zealand and the Society Islands. Wallace reckons eleven genera and fifty-seven species.

plāt-ŷ-čēr-čī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycheirus* (*platus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of the family Psittaci (q.v.). [PARRAKEETS.]

plāt-ŷ-čēr-cūs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κεκος* (*kekos*) = a tail.]

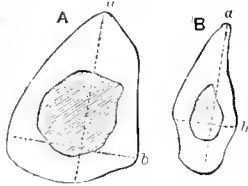
Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Platycēnide, or the sub-family Platycēnina, with fourteen species, from Australia, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island. Several of them are well-known as cage-birds; *Platycēnus scapularis* is the King, and *P. eximius* the Rosella, or Rose, Parrakeet.

plāt-ŷ-čēr-ī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Lat. *crucium*; Gr. *κρηνη* (*kēnion*) = a honeycomb.]

Acrot.: A genus of Ferns, often placed in Acrosticheæ, but which may be the type of a distinct tribe, having the sori in large amorphous patches, and not covering the whole fertile part of the frond.

plāt-ŷ-čēr-mic, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κνημη* (*knēmē*) = the tibia.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to certain fossil human tibiae, much more compressed than is normal, and to races possessing such tibiae.



SECTIONS OF TIBIÆ.

This peculiar conformation of the tibia, though now rare, gave the name of *platycene* to the fossils, was, I believe, first noticed by A. Falconer and myself in 1864, in the human remains procured by Captain Brooke from the Genista cave, on Windmill Hill, Gibraltar. — *Huxley's Cave Hunting*, p. 175.

plāt-ŷ-čēr-nēm, *s.* [Eng. *platycene*(*iv*)-; *-em*.]

Anthrop.: The state or condition of having the tibia abnormally compressed.

Platycene cannot in the present state of our knowledge be regarded as an important ethnological character among African people. — *Huxley's Cave Hunting*, p. 174.

plāt-ŷ-čēr-lī an, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κελευς* (*keleus*) = hollow.] Flat at the front end and concave at the hinder, as the vertebrae of the extinct Cetosauri.

plāt-ŷ-čēr-ter, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κρατύς* (*kratus*) = a bowl.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrangeaceæ. The leaves of *Platycodon insignis* are made into a kind of tea.

plāt-ŷ-črin i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycriinus* (*platus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Palaont.: A palæozoic family of Palæocriinoidea. Cup of three basals, with two cycles of radial plates; a large anal proboscis.

plāt-ŷ-čri-nite, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *platycriinus* (*platus*); Eng. suff. *-ite*.] An euerfinite belonging to the genus *Platycriinus* (q.v.).

plāt ŷ čri nūs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κρινον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palaont.: The typical genus of the Platycrinidae (q.v.). From the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous, in which twenty three of twenty-eight known British species are found. (*Ethiologic*.)

plāt ŷ dāc tŷl ūs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *δακτύλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotilidae. *Platyphactylus fasciicinctus* or *maculatus* is the Wall Gecko.

plāt ŷ ēl-mī ā, *s. pl.* [PLATHELMINTHA.]

plāt ŷ glōs-sūs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ; small, beautifully-coloured coral-fishes, abundant in the equatorial zone, and on the coasts adjoining it. The species are numerous.

plā tŷč-ō-nūs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and *γόνυ* (*gonu*) = a knee.]

Palaont.: A genus of Stuidæ, from the American Pliocene and Post-Tertiary.

plā tŷm-č-ter, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Eng. *meter*.] An apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

plāt ŷ nō-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *platy-*, and pl. of Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = the back.]

Zool.: Huxley's name for the Monitoridae (q.v.).

plā tŷ-ō don, *s.* [Gr. *πλατος* (*platus*) = flat, and *ὀδών* (*odontos*), genit. *ὀδοντός* (*odontotos*) = a tooth.] A broad-toothed animal.

plāt ŷ ōph thāl mōn, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = eye.]

Min.: A name given by the ancients to powdered Stibnite (q.v.), which was employed for colouring the eyebrows, &c., to increase the apparent size of the eye.

plāt-ŷ-ōp-ic, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = the face.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index below 107.5, as is the case with the Mongoloid races generally. [NASO-MALAR INDEX.]

plāt ŷ pēz-a, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *πέζα* (*pezē*) = the foot, the instep, the ankle.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Platypezidae.

plāt ŷ pēz i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platypezoides* (*platus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Entom.: A family of minute Diptera, tribe Nemocera. Body flat, head hemispherical, legs short, hinder ones stout. Larvæ live in fungi. Several are British. Akin to the Dolichopodidae.

plāt ŷ phŷl-lous, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*; Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Broad-leaved.

plāt ŷ pōd, *s.* [PLATYPOD.] A broad-footed animal.

plāt ŷp-tēr-ŷg i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platypteryx*, genit. *platypterygus* (*platus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Male with the antennæ pectinated, those of the female generally filiform; abdomen slender in both sexes; wings small, comparatively broad, sometimes hooked. Larvæ with only fourteen legs. Six British species.

plāt ŷp-tēr-ŷx, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *περὺς* (*perus*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Hook-tip moth; the typical genus of Platypterygidae (q.v.). Five are British.

plāt ŷ pūs, *s.* [Gr. *πλατος* (*platus*) = flat, and *πούς* (*pus*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot.]

† 1. *Entom.*: An approximate synonym of *Bostriachus* (q.v.).
* 2. *Zool.*: Shaw's name for the genus *Ornithorhynchus* (q.v.).

† **plāt-ŷ rhī na**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ρῆς* (*rhos*), genit. *ρῆος* (*rhios*) = a nostril.]

1. *Zool.*: Geoffroy's name for a division of Cuvier's Insect order Quadrumania. The division is natural, but as now arranged by Prof. Mayr, they constitute the family Colidae, with five sub-families: Cebinae, Mycetinae, Pithiinae, Nyctipithicinae, and Haplinae. The division thence (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 122) as being more arboreal in their habits than the Simiadae (q.v.), with generally a special arboreal organ — a prehensile tail. The septum between the nostrils is broad instead of narrow. There are no cheek pouches or ischial callosities, and the thumb is capable of but very partial opposition to the other fingers. There is an additional pre-molar on each side of each jaw, the *mandibularis externus* is wanting. They are confined to the New World, and have their home in the tropical forests of South America.



HEAD OF SPIDER MONKEY.

2. *Palaont.*: Remains have been discovered in South America in deposits of late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary age. [PROTODITHIRUS.]

† **plāt ŷ rhīne**, *s. & a.* [PLATYRHINA.]

A. *As subst.*: Any monkey belonging to the section *Platyrhina*.

B. *As adj.*: Having a broad nose.

plā tŷč-mā, *s.* [Gr. *πλάτυμα* (*platysma*) = a flat piece or plate; *πλατος* (*platus*) = broad.] (See the compound.)

platysma myoides, *s.*

Anat.: A thin sheet of muscular fibre, extending over the front and sides of the neck and lower portion of the face, and serving to depress the lower jaw.

plāt ŷ sō-mā, *s.* [PLATYSOMUS.]

1. *Entom.* (18 a Pl.). A family of Tetrameron Beetles. Body depressed, elongated, with the thorax subquadrate. Antennæ equally thick throughout, or tapering. Family Cucujidae. (*Latreille & Cuvier*.)

2. *Palaont.*: The same as PLATYSOMUS (q.v.).

plāt ŷ sōme, *s.* [PLATYSOMA.] Any individual of the family *Platysoma* (q.v.).

plāt ŷ sō-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *πλατύσωμος* (*platysōmos*) = having a broad body.]

Palaont.: A genus of Ganoid Fishes, from the Devonian to the Permian.

plāt ŷ stēr-nōn, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *στέρον* (*steron*) = the breast.]

Zool.: A genus of Emydæ, from China. *Platysternon megalephalum* is the Large-headed Chinese River Tortoise.

plā tŷč-tō mā, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridae (q.v.). Snout very long, spatulate, with the upper jaw more or less projecting; barbels six, palatetoothed, caudal forked. Twelve species from South America, some attaining a length of six feet, the majority ornamented with black spots or bands.

plāt ŷ trōk-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *τροχίτης* (*trōkētis*) = a gnawer, a nibbler; *τρώγω* (*trōgō*) = to gnaw.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Alepocephalidae, discovered by the Challenger Expedition. They have small keeled scales, and no ventrals.

† **plāud**, *v.t.* [Lat. *plaudō*.] To applaud.

"Praising our victorie and this happe end."
Chapman: Blind Beggar of Alexandria

plāud-it, *s.* [PLAUDITE.] Applause; praise bestowed.

"All the plaudits of the vernal crowd."
Burns: Childish Recollections.

† **plāud-ī-tē**, *s.* [Lat. = applaud ye, 2nd pers. pl. imper. of *plaudō* = to applaud; a word addressed by the actors to the audience at the end of a play, asking for their applause. The Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word, the final *e* was considered silent, whence came the form *plaudit*.] [PLAUDIFY.] *Plaudit*, applause. (*Druid: Horace: Arte of Poetry*.)

Ēte, fāt, fare, amidst, what, fāl, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pinc, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gē, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

plau-di-tor-y, n. [Eng. plaudit; -ory.] Applauding, commending.

plau-di-ty, s. [A form arising from the Lat. plaudite being taken for an English word of three syllables.] [PLAUDIT.] Plaudits, applause.

"Give this vine a crystal plaudites." Tannear: *Reverer & Tragedy*, v. 1.

plau-si-bil-i-ty, s. [Fr. plaus, *pléto*, from Lat. *plausibilis* = plausible (q.v.)]

1. Something deserving applause. "He carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious plausibilities." *English Lat. Life & Death of Dr. Jackson*.

2. Applause. "With great admiration and plausibility of the people." *Hackney, Voyages*, v. 27.

3. The quality or state of being plausible or specious; plausibleness, speciousness. "We admit the plausibility of the notion." *Standard*, Oct. 2, 1885.

4. Anything plausible or specious. "Not absolutely formed to be the dupes of shallow plausibilities alone." *B. Brownson, Parables*, iv.

plau-si-ble, 'plau-sa-ble, a. [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plausus*, pa. par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

1. Deserving applause; praiseworthy, commendable. "Which made a plausible bishop seem to be anti-christ." *Gregory the Great, Hacket, Life of Walsingham*, pt. ii, p. 96.

2. Applauding, rejoicing. "With the pure, plausible, and joyful minds." *bevon, Works*, l. 141.

3. Apparently right, or deserving of applause or praise; specious. (*Compare: Progress of Error*, 145.)

4. Using specious arguments or language; lan-guaged, specious; as, a plausible speaker.

plau-si-ble-ize, v. t. [Eng. plausible; -ize.] To recommend.

"Sage to plausibilize himself, especially among the clergy." *Fuller, Church Hist.*, IV, iv. 7.

plau-si-ble-ness, s. [Eng. plausible; -ness.] The quality or state of being plausible; plausibility, speciousness.

"Then may it with some degree of plausibleness be suggested." *Clarke, On the Evidence*, prop. 14.

plau-si-ble-ly, adv. [Eng. plausible(h); -ly.]

1. In a manner really to merit applause.

2. With applause; with acclamation. "The Romans plausibly did give consent." *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 554.

3. In a plausible or specious manner; with a show of plausibility; speciously. "How plausibly soever this objection, looks at the first sight." *Sharp, Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 8.

plau-si-ve, a. [Lat. *plausus*, pa. par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

1. Applauding, approving. "To your plausive fortunes give our voice." *Heywood, Four Prentices*, 1.

2. Plausible. "His plausive words." *Shakspeare, All's Well*, v. 2. He scatter'd not.

plaw, 'plawe, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To juggle.

plây, plaie, 'pleye, v. i. & t. [A. S. *plegan*, from *plegan* = play (q.v.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sport, to frolic; to do something, not as a task or of necessity, but for a pleasure; to amuse one's self. "Let the boys leave to play." *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

2. To toy, to dally. "Golden hair, with which I used to play." *Temple, Miscellanies*, 543.

3. To act thoughtlessly; to trifle; to be careless. "Men are apt to play with their healths and their lives they do with their doubts." *Temple*.

4. To take part in a game, recreation, or pastime. "When the giants played at pitch and toss." *Blackie, Legends of the Northlands*, p. 29.

5. Specif. : To gamble; to contend in a game for money.

6. To perform an act or action incidental or necessary to a game. "No wren was bowled in playing late at a yoket." *Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

7. To perform upon an instrument of music. "Moody plays wares while orpheus plays." *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece*, 153.

8. To move irregularly and freely. "Loose as the breeze that plays along the downs." *Thomson, Castle of Indulgence*, v. 6.

9. To operate, to act, to move, to flow. "Whales warm life plays in that infant's veins." *Shakspeare, King John*, iii. 1.

10. To move or be moved mubdly. "The middle fingers play in and out." *Scott's Technical Educator*, pt. xiv, p. 251.

11. To work; to be engaged in work or action. "The firemen were engaged in playing on the warehouses." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

12. To act; to be set and kept in action or operation. "To what extent her machine guns can play with destructive effect." *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

13. To do, to behave. "Thou play'dst most fairly for t." *Shakspeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

14. To act upon a stage; to personate a character in a play. "Fit to play in our outside." *Shakspeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 2.

15. To act or assume a part without carrying it out seriously; to make a playful or half-serious pretence of acting a part. (Usually followed by *ut*.) "The ladies have played at making puddings." *Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

16. To serve or be suitable or in condition for playing a game; as, a billiard table plays well.

B. Transitive:

1. To bring into sportive or playful action. 2. To contend in; to contest for amusement or for a prize; as, To play whist, to play football, &c.

3. To use in play; to lay on the table or move in a game. "As for false cards, they may no doubt be played with effect." *Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

4. To perform music on; as, To play the piano.

5. To perform on a musical instrument; to execute; as, To play an overture.

6. To put or keep in action or motion; to cause to work or act; as, To play a cannon on a fort.

7. To keep in play with a line. "A 4th jack was being played." *Field*, Jan. 2, 1885.

8. To amuse one's self with; as, To play a person.

9. To act or perform by the representation of characters in. "Your honour's players, hearing your amendment, Ave come to play a pleasant comedy." *Shakspeare, Twelfth of the Straw*, ii. (Ind.)

10. To act the part of; to act or take the character of. "Miss . . . plays the part of a servant-maid." *Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

11. To act or represent in general; to act like; to conduct one's self like; to behave in the manner of. "Play the mother's part." *Shakspeare, Sonnet 147*.

12. To execute, to do, to perform, to act. "Man, proud man . . . plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven." *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 2.

13. To handle, treat, or deal with scientifically, or according to the rules of a game; as, To play a ball at cricket.

14. To contend in a game with; to enter into competition in a game with.

15. Elliptically: To engage or make use of in play; to play with.

* 1. To play body; [BOOZY.]

2. To play first and last:

(1) To be fickle, changeable, or not to be depended on.

(2) To act recklessly. "A bishop ought not to play so fast and loose with words." *Echo*, Dec. 3, 1885, p. 4.

3. To play into a person's hands; To act or manage matters to his benefit or advantage. "Simply playing into the hands of lazy ne'er-do-wells." *Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

4. To play off:

(1) To show off; to display, to exhibit; as, To play off tricks.

(2) To finish the playing of.

(3) To show up or expose to ridicule.

5. To play on or upon:

(1) To make sport of; to mock; to trifle with; to trick, to befool.

(2) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to; as, To play on words.

6. To play on:

"Cricket: To play a ball so that it is not quite stopped, but runs on to the stumps." "The last ball of his first ever *Bolton played out* to his wicket." *Daily Telegraph*, July 4, 1885.

7. To play one's cards; To act; to manage one's business; to contrive.

8. To make play; To take the lead; to lead off. (*Boating slang*.)

"Roy, Earl of North Devon, . . . with Duke of Rich-mond and Devonport." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

9. To be played out; To be carried too far; to be useless any longer for the purpose intended. (*Slang*.)

"From some reason or another examinations were rather 'played out.'" *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

10. To play possum; [POSSUM.]

11. To play with one's hand; To make a fool of; to trifle with; to deceive. "Yet I have played with his beard, in knitting the knot." *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, vi. 1.

* 12. To play knaves trumps; To indulge sardonily; to thrash. "She snatched up a fast stick and so she began to play knaves trumps." *Observer*, iv. 2.

plây, plaie, 'pley, s. [A. S. *plegan*, prob. from Lat. *plaus* = a stroke.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A game, an amusement; an exercise or series of actions for amusement or diversion. "Very few spectators witnessed the play." *Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Sport, frolic, diversion, amusement, gambols; things done in jest, not in earnest. "At an early age, children learn more from play than from teaching." *Editor, Early Help, Bookman*, ch. vi.

3. A playful disposition or temper; playfulness.

4. Gambling, gaming; the act or practice of contending in a game for money. "Wasted a thousand pounds of my inheritance." *Bacon, Immortality of the soul*, (Indral.)

5. Practice or exercise in any contest; as, sword-play, i. e., fencing.

6. Skill or art in any game, exercise, or sport.

7. The style or manner in which a game, &c., is played. "The play was certainly not of that high character which might have been expected." *Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

8. Action, use, employment, operation. "There were upwards of thirteen steam fire engines in full play." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

* 9. A state of agitation or ventilation; publicity, discussion. (*Heyden, Religio Lati*, 321.)

10. Manner of acting or dealing; conduct, practice. "Do me no foul play." *Shakspeare, Twain*, iii. 7.

11. Performer or execution upon an instrument of music.

12. Motion or movement. [4.]

13. The act or art of managing a fish with a line so as to tire it out and bring it to land.

14. Power; space or room for motion. "The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have in play between them." *Mozon*.

15. Liberty of action; room or opportunity for action or display; scope, swing, vent. "Should a writer give the full play to his worth, without regard to decency, he might please reader; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself." *Addison, Freesholder*.

16. The representation or exhibition of a dramatic performance, as of a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance. "A visit to the play is a more expensive luxury in many ways." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

17. A dramatic composition; a comedy, tragedy, farce, &c.; a composition in which the characters are represented by dialogue and action. "To present a new play at the beginning of the season." *Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mech.*: A movement in a prescribed path, as the stroke of a piston, the oscillation of a pendulum.

2. *Harv.*: [EBS-ESHAKT.]

* 1. *Play of colours*: An appearance of several unisinate colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.

(2) *A play on or upon words*: The giving a word a double meaning; punning, a pun. "A childish play upon words, quite foreign to the point at issue." *Stewart, Philology*, *Lexiq.*, 188. 1.

play-actor, s. An actor.

play-actorism, s. Historicism, acting.
"A tribe of unconscious play-actorism."—*Carlyle's Emerson*, v. 4, p. 121.

play day, s. A day given up to play or diversion; a holiday.
"The soul's play-day is always the devil's working day."—*Southey's Sermons*, vol. 31, p. 13.

play dresser, s. A dresser of plays (q.v.). (See also *Notes & Queries*, June 9, 1883, p. 455.)
"Demetrius Fannius, play-dresser and play-actor."—*Ben Jonson's Preface*, v. 1.

play maker, s. A writer of plays.
"The play-makers and the poets have done us some little service."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 21, 1885, p. 439.

play-place, s. A place where games are played; a playground.
"We lose the play-place of our early days."—*Campbell's Fernandina*, 297.

play spell, s. A time for play or recreation. (*Law*.)

play-waggon, * play-wagon, s. A waggon, used for carrying the properties of strolling players, and forming part of the theatre in which they performed.
"Thou hast forgot how thou maddest him (leather piled by a play-wagon, in the highway)."—*Decker's Satiro-mastix*.

play-writer, s. The writer of a play or plays; a playwright, a dramatist.
"He accuses the play-writers, among other things, of restoring the pagan worship."—*Locky's England in the Fifteenth Century*, vol. 1, ch. iv.

play-a-ble, a. [Eng. *play*; *-able*.]
1. Capable of being played.
"A ball touching the bank-line is not play-able."—*Fauld*, Dec. 12, 1885.
2. Capable of being played on; fit to be played on. (*Fauld*, Jan. 23, 1886.)

play bill, s. [Eng. *play*, and *bill* (s).] A bill or placard exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the names of the actors and the parts taken by them.
"The references in the playbill to the alterations made in the house."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

*** play-book, s.** [Eng. *play*, and *book*.] A book of plays or dramatic compositions. (*Ben Jonson's Lucil is an Ass*, II, 1.)

play debt (b silent), s. [Eng. *play*, and *debt*.] A debt incurred by gambling; a gambling debt.
"Mary had a way of interrupting tattle about . . . duels and playdebts."—*Massey's Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.
"A playdebt is not recoverable by law."

plây-êr, 'plai-er, s. [A.S. *plægerc*.] [PLAY, s.]
1. One who plays; one who takes part in a game or exercise of amusement or skill.
"Both players having to rely on their own resources, the play was naturally slow."—*Fauld*, April 4, 1885.
2. One who trifles; a trifler; a lazy person.
"Nduits in your injuries, devils being offended, Players in your housewifery."—*Shakespeare's Othello*, II, 1.
3. An actor; or one who plays on the stage.
"After all the fellow was but a player; and players are rogues."—*Massey's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.
4. A mimic.
5. One who performs upon an instrument of music; a performer. (*1st Annual XVI*, 16.)
6. A gambler, a gamester.
* **player-like, * player-lyke, o.** Be-fitting, or characteristic of, a player.
"But the Lorde chose vnto him this kynde of doertryne as playnest, and farre from all manner of playgerlyke ostentation."—*Edw. Marke*, 14.

*** plây-êr-ly, * play-er-lie, n.** [Eng. *player*; *-ly*.] Like a player; player-like.
"This infamous playgettie emperor."—*Virgine*; 2 *Histroy-Mistie*, II, 1.

plây-fêl-lôw, 'plaiê-fel-ow, s. [Eng. *play*, *ph*, and *follow*.] A companion or associate in games or amusements.
"It is your fault that I have loved Posthumus; You bred him as my play-fellow."—*Shakespeare's Cymbeline*, I, 2.

*** plây-fêre, plây-feër, * play-faier, s.** [Eng. *play*, and *faier*.] A playfellow.
"Her little play-faier and her pretty bun."—*Beaumont's The Moon-Calf*.

plây-fûl, a. [Eng. *play*, and *full*.]
1. Full of play or merriment; sportive; indulging in gambols.
"I thought me of the playful hare."—*Wordsworth's Revolution & Independence*.
2. Indulging a sportive fancy; sportively, jocular, amusing; as, a playful writer.

plây-fûl-ly, adv. [Eng. *playful*; *-ly*.] In a playful manner; sportively, merrily, jocosely.
"O fatal streak,
By thee, poor song-streak, playfully begun,"—*Cooper's Strider's Adventure*.

plây-fûl-nêss, s. [Eng. *playful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being playful; a playful disposition; play, sportiveness.

play-gâmê, s. [Eng. *play*, and *game*.] The play of children.

plây-gô-êr, s. [Eng. *play*, and *goer*.] One who frequents plays or playhouses.
"It strongly took the fancy of the younger play-goers."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

play-gô-ing, a. & s. [Eng. *play*, and *going*.]
A. *As adj.*: Frequenting plays or playhouses.
"The play-going public were so much attached to them."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.
B. *As subst.*: The act or practice of frequenting plays.

play-ground, s. [Eng. *play*, and *ground*.] A piece of ground designed for children to play upon; specif., such a piece of ground attached to a school. The statutes 22 Viet., c. 27, and 24 Viet., c. 30, facilitate grants of land for public playgrounds.

play-hôuse, s. [Eng. *play*, and *house*.] A building used for dramatic representations; a theatre.

plây-ing, p. p. or a. [PLAY, v.]

playing card, s. One of a pack of cards used for playing games. (C.V. (1), s., II, 4, *.)

plây-lêss, a. [Eng. *play*; *-less*.] Without play; not playing.

*** play-lome, s.** [Eng. *play*, and *Mid. Eng. lome* = a tool.] A weapon.
"Go, reche me my playlome."—*Percival*, 204.

plây-mâte, s. [Eng. *play*, and *mâte*.] A companion in play; a playfellow.

*** play-phêre, s.** [PLAYFERE.]

*** plây-plêas-urê (s as zb), s.** [Eng. *play*, and *pleasure*.] The amusement.
"He taketh a kind of play-pleasure in looking upon the fortune of others."—*Bacon's Essays*.

*** playse-mouth, s.** [PLAISE-MOUTH.]

*** plây-sômê, a.** [Eng. *play*; *-some*.] Playful, sportive.
"The she-pard thwarts her play-some whelps."—*Browning's Rival & Book*, x, 316.

*** plây-sômê-nêss, s.** [Eng. *play-some*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being play-some; playfulness, levity, sportiveness.

playte, s. [PLEYNT.]

play-thing, s. [Eng. *play*, and *thing*.] A toy; a thing to play with; that which serves to amuse.
"Her infant babe
Hud from its mother caught the trick of grief,
And sigh'd among its playthings."—*Wordsworth's Excursion*, bk. 1.

plây-time, s. [Eng. *play*, and *time*.] Time given up to play or diversion.
"Upon festivals and playtimes."—*Cooley's Essays: The School*.

plây-wright (gh silent), s. [Eng. *play*, and *wright*.] A writer or maker of plays.
"In this stage of society, the playwright is as essential and acknowledged a character as the millwright."—*Carlyle's Maxwell; German Playwrights*.

ple, s. [PLEA.]

plêa, 'plê, 'plêe, * play, s. [Fr. *plê*, *plêe*, *plêat*, *plêat*, *plêis*, *plêat*, *plêe*, from *Low Lat. placitum* = a judgment, decision, sentence, public assembly, from *Lat. placitum* = an opinion, prop. neut. sing. of *placitus*, pa. par. of *placere* = to please; Sp. *plêito*; Port. *plêito*, *plêto*; Ital. *plêto*.]
I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. In the same sense as II.
2. That which is pleaded, alleged, or put forward in support, defence, justification, or excuse; an excuse, an apology.
"So spake the fiend, and with necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excus'd his devilish deed."—*Milton's P. L.*, v, 302.
3. An urgent argument; a pleading; as, a plea for mercy.
II. *Law*:
1. *English Law*:
(1) That which is pleaded or alleged by a

party to an action in support of his demand; in a more restricted sense the answer of the defendant in a cause to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. Pleas are of two sorts: dilatory pleas, and pleas to the action. [DILATORY-PLEAS.] Pleas to the action are such as dispute the very cause of suit. [ABATEMENT, II, 4; BAR, s., II, 3 (o).]
"Plea, of other nature, must be pleaded in an established order."—*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. III, ch. II.
(2) A suit, an action, a cause in court.
"Pleas or suits are regularly divided into two sorts: pleas of the crown, which comprehend all crimes and misdemeanors, when the sovereign, on behalf of the public, is the plaintiff; and common pleas, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. The former of these were originally the proper object of the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench; the latter of the Court of the Common Pleas."—*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. III, ch. 2.
2. *Suits Law*: A short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defence is to be maintained, without argument.
* **Plea in pond**:
Suits Law: The plea of guilty or not guilty.
plêach, plêche, n. [Fr. *plêssier*; Fr. *plêsser* = to pleach or plash, from *Low Lat. plêssa* = a thicket of interwoven boughs, from *Lat. plêctis*, pa. par. *plêctis* = to weave.]
1. To plash, to interweave.
"But her sted into the pleached lower."—*Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing*, III, 1.
2. To interweave.
"Thy master thus with pleached arms, bending down His corrigible neck."—*Shakespeare's Antony & Cleopatra*, IV, 12.

plêad, 'plêde, * plaid-en, v. & t. [Fr. *plêader* = to plead, to argue, from *plêdit* = a plea (q.v.); *Low Lat. plêctio*, from *placitum* = a plea; Sp. *plêitar*; Ital. *plêtitio*.] [PLETE (2), v.]
A. *Transitive*:
1. *Ord. Litig.*: To speak or argue in support of a claim, or in defence against a claim; to reason with another; to urge or allege reasons or arguments for or against; to speak for, or defend a person, action, or course; to claim or solicit indulgence, support, sympathy, or mercy.
"Did ever mortue plead with thee,
And thou refuse that mother's plea?"—*Cooper's Olney Homage*, XXXIII.
2. *Law*: To present or put forward a plea or allegation; to present or put in an answer to the declaration of the plaintiff; to deny or traverse the declaration or demand of the plaintiff.
"The plaintiff must again plead, either by denying these latter trespasses, or justifying them in some other way."—*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. III, ch. II.
B. *Transitive*:
I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. To discuss, maintain, or defend, as a cause by arguments or reasons presented to a court or person authorized to hear and determine a case or point; to argue.
"They think it most meet that every man should plead his own matter."—*Moor's Utopia*, bk. II, ch. xv.
2. To allege in pleading or argument; to put forward in proof, support, or justification. (II.) (*Milton's Saucous Apologists*, 833.)
3. To offer or allege as an excuse, justification, or apology.
"Nor can any one plead his modesty in prejudice of his duty."—*Southey's Sermons*, vol. VII, ser. 9.
II. *Law*: To allege in a legal plea or defence.
"Such facts as would in a court of equity be a complete answer to the case of the plaintiff, and which would ground for a perpetual injunction, may also be pleaded specially."—*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. III, ch. II.
* **To plead over**:
Law: To reply to an opponent's pleading. (*Wharton*.)

plêad-a-ble, a. [Eng. *plêad*; *-able*.] Capable of being pleaded, or alleged in plea, proof, excuse, or vindication.
"That no pardon under the great seal of England should be pleadable to an impeachment by the commons in parliament."—*Bacon's French Revolution*.

pleadable-briefs, s. pl.
Suits Law: The writs directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine.

plêad-er, plêd-our, s. Fr. *plêidier*, from *plêcher* = to plead (q.v.).
I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. One who pleads causes in a court of law, &c.; a lawyer.
"A counsellor or pleader at the bar."—*Rossetti's Horace, Art of Poetry*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cure, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê: ey = â; qu = kw.

2. One who offers reasons for or against; an arguer; a defender or maintainer of a cause.

W. I. would be your country's pleader, your good tongue might stop your countrymen. —Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

II. Law: One who forms or draws up pleas or pleadings; as, a special pleader.

plead-ing, *pr. par., v., & s.* [PLEAD.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Ud. Ling.*: The act of advocating, defending, or supporting a cause by arguments or reasons.

II. Law:

1. The act of advocating a cause in a court of law.

2. (*Pl.*): The written statements of parties in a suit at law, containing the declaration and claim of the plaintiff, or the answer or defence of the defendant. Pleadings consist of the declaration, the plea, the replication, the rejoinder, the sur-rejoinder, the plianter, the super-rejoinder, &c., which are successively filed, until the question is brought to issue. [See these words.] Pleadings were formerly made by word of mouth in court. [Favor.]

pleading place, *s.* A court of justice. "Then shall the market and the pleading-place be closed with benches." —Cowley: *Lyc.*

plead-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pleadingly*; *-ly*.] In a pleading manner; by pleading or supplication. (*H. J. M.*: *M. J.*, June, 1882, p. 117.)

plead-ings, *pl.* [PLEADING, C. II. 2.]

pleas-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-able*.] Pleasing; pleasant.

"So he thimizes us, he is not pleasurable to the ears of men." —*Howe*: *Early Letters*, 1544.

pleas-ance, pleas-aunce, *s.* [Fr. *plaisance*; *-ance* = to please.]

1. Pleasure, gaiety, pleasantry, frolicsome-ness. (*Shakesp.*: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 158.)

2. A part of a garden or pleasure-grounds attached to a mansion, and shut in and secluded by trees, shrubs, &c.

3. A kind of lawn or gazebo.

"A comely lodging & cloth of pleasure." —*Harlequin's Supplement*, fol. 78.

pleas-an-cy, *s.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-cy*.] Pleasiness.

"The amiable and pleascency of the place." —*Joye*: *Explication of Daniel*, ch. iii.

pleas-ant, pleas-aunt, ples-aunt, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *plaisant* (Fr. *plaisant*), *pr. par. of plaiser* (Fr. *plaisir*) = to please (p.v.).]

A. *Adj.*

1. Pleasing, agreeable; affording pleasure or gratification to the mind or senses; gratifying. (*Shakesp.*: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 375.)

2. Cheerful, gay, lively, sprightly, enlivening.

"From grave to light, from pleasant to severe." —*Grady*: *Art of Poetry*, 78.

3. Jocular, merry; given to, or fond of, joking.

1. Characterized by jocularity or pleasantry; merry, witty, sportive.

"In that pleasant humor they all posted to Rome." —*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, Arg. 5.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A pleasant, jocular, or merry fellow; a humorist, a droll.

"They bestow their dixer on courtesans, pleisants, and flatterers." —*P. Holland*: *Pleasch*, p. 169.

2. A kind of lawn or gazebo.

"There is also ruled in pleascancies." —*Hall*: *Henry VIII.*, fol. 7.

pleasant-spirited, *a.* Merry, gay.

"By my troth, a pleasant-spirited lady." —*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

pleasant-tongued, *a.* Pleasing in speech.

pleas-ant-ly, pleas-aunt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-ly*.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify.

"He thought nothing might more pleasantly happen." —*Howe*: *Early Letters*, 1544.

2. Gaily, merrily, sportively.

3. Jestingly, jocularly.

"King James was wont pleasantly to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary, who could neither write nor read." —*Cherwood*: *Cred War*

pleas-ant-ness, *s.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being pleasant, agreeable, or gratifying to the mind or senses.

"The great delight they took to consider the pleasantness of the place." —*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 17.

2. Gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment.

3. Jocularity, pleasantry.

pleas-ant-ry, *s.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*, from *plaisant* = pleasing.]

1. Gaiety, cheerfulness, sprightliness.

"The very great face which pleasantry in company has upon all those with whom a man of that kind converses." —*Steele*: *Spectator*, No. 462.

2. Good temper; jocularity, raillery.

"I took, with much merriment and pleasantry, against hereditary monarchy." —*Mercutio*: *Ham. Lett.*, ch. xv.

3. A jocular, witty, or humorous saying; a jest, a joke; raillery.

1. A laughable or comical trick or conduct; a frolic.

pleas-e, plese, *vt. & i.* [O. Fr. *plaisier*, *plais* (Fr. *plaisir*) = to please, from Lat. *placere* = to please, allied to *placere* = to appease; Sp. *plaz*; Port. *plazer*; Ital. *piacere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To give or afford pleasure to; to gratify, to delight; to excite pleasant or agreeable emotions in.

"Go home with it and please your wife withal." —*Shakesp.*: *Complaints*, *Errors*, iv. 2.

2. To satisfy, to content, to humour.

"I will please you what you will demand." —*Shakesp.*: *Complaints*, *Errors*, iv. 4.

3. To obtain favour in the sight of; to win approval from. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, ix. 349.)

1. To seem good to; to be the will of pleasure of. (Used impersonally.)

"To whom may it please you?" —*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, Act II. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To give or afford pleasure or gratification; to gratify.

"Such writers probably make no distinction between what is pleased and what is pleasing." —*Goldsmith*: *State Letters*, ch. xi.

2. To like, to choose, to prefer.

"spants, freed from mortal laws, with ease Assume what sexes and what shapes they please." —*Pope*: *Rape of the Lock*, l. 7.

3. To consent to; to be pleased; to consent; to be willing; to vouchsafe.

"Heavily stranger, please to taste These bounties." —*Milton*: *P. L.*, v. 397.

4. (1) *Please* is used elliptically for *if you please*, or *if it please you*.

(2) *To be pleased to do a thing*:

(3) *To have or take pleasure in doing a thing*.

(4) *To think fit or to have the kindness or goodness to do*; to consent to do.

(5) *To be pleased in*: To take pleasure in.

(6) *To be pleased with*: To approve.

pleas-ed, *pr. par. & v.* [PLEASE.]

pleas-ed-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-ly*.] In a pleased, gratified, or satisfied manner; with pleasure.

"He remarked *pleas-ed-ly* on the enthusiastic temperament of the Norwegians." —*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 2, 1880.

pleas-ed-ness, *s.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pleased; pleasure.

"This preference and superior *pleas-ed-ness* is the ground of all it does in the case." —*Edwards*: *Freedom of the Will*, pt. ii. § 6.

pleas-e-man, *s.* [Eng. *please*, and *man*.] One who carries favour; a packthunk; an officious person.

"Some carry the same *pleas-e-man*, some light carry." —*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

pleas-er, *s.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-er*.] One who pleases or gratifies; one who carries favour by humouring or flattering.

"No man was more a *pleas-er* of all men to whom he became all honest things, that he might gain some." —*Bye Taylor*: *Archery Handbooks*, p. 136.

pleas-ing, *pr. par. & v.* [PLEASE.] Pleas-ant, agreeable, gratifying; affording pleasure to the mind or senses.

"Those soft and *pleas-ing* features which had won so many hearts." —*Mercutio*: *Ham. Lett.*, ch. v.

pleas-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-ly*.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify; pleasantly.

"To be as *pleas-ing* and delightfully affected with him, as we do perceive, or are affected with my god in this world." —*Shares*: *Sermons*, vol. iv. ser. 2.

2. With approval.

"The text of the New Testament that seemeth to be *pleas-ing* to the existence." —*Hampill*: *Proceedings of the Society*, 1881.

pleas-ing-ness, *s.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pleasing; pleasantness.

"The *pleas-ing-ness* was esteemed full of weight to be in such a *pleas-ing*." —*West*: *Albion*, iv. 30.

pleas-u-ra-ble, pleas-u-ra-ble (s-as-zh), *a.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-able*.]

1. Alluding pleasure; pleasant; pleasurable. "I find in these *pleas-u-ra-ble* shades many." —*Pope*: *Art of Criticism*, *see Boston*.

2. Seeking pleasure or pleasures.

"A *pleas-u-ra-ble* man do turn and live spare." —*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, 1. 2.

3. Sportive, jocular; full of pleasantry, (*R. J. M.*)

pleas-u-ra-ble-ness (eas-as-esh), *a.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-able-ness*.] The quality or state of being pleasurable; pleasantness.

"Could he but discern or spy the whole *pleas-u-ra-ble-ness* of it so sweetly about." —*Beaumont*: *Works*, iv. 10.

pleas-u-ra-ble-ly (s-as-zh), *adv.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-able-ly*.] In a pleasurable manner, with pleasure or gratification; pleasantly.

"Woe to those that live *pleas-u-ra-ble-ly* in Zion." —*Ps. 134*: *see Ps. 134*.

pleas-ure (s-as-zh), ples-ure, *v.* [Fr. *plaisir* = pleasure, from O. Fr. *plais* = to please (p.v.).]

1. The pleasing or gratification of the mind or senses; agreeable or pleasant sensations or emotions; the agreeable emotions or sensations produced by the enjoyment or expectation of something good, pleasant, or gratifying; enjoyment, gratification.

"A *pleasure* in general is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty, and so must be consistent, both about the faculties of the body and the soul respectively, as being the result of the functions being united." —*South*: *Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 1.

2. Sensual or sexual gratification or enjoyment; indulgence in the appetites.

3. That which pleases or gratifies; a source of gratification; that which excites pleasant sensations or emotions.

"I have here to taste Of *pleasure*, but all *pleasure* to destroy." —*Milton*: *P. L.*, ix. 477.

1. A favour, a gratification. (*Isa. xxix. 27*.)

5. That which the will dictates or prefers; will, choice, wish, desire. (*Isaiah* xvi. 10.)

6. Arbitrary will or choice; as, He can give or come at *pleasure*.

"To take *pleasure* in": To have pleasure or enjoyment in; to approve or favour.

"The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him." —*Psalms* cxviii. 11.

pleasure-boat, *s.* A boat used for pleasure excursions on the water.

pleasure-ground, *s.* Ground or grounds laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or recreation.

"By 11 & 12 Vict., c. 65, § 74, pleasure-grounds may be provided by local boards." [*RECREATION-GROUND*.]

pleasure house, *s.* A house, generally in the country, to which one retires for recreation or enjoyment.

"They to the watch tower did repair, Commotion-*pleasure* house." —*Wordsworth*: *White Doe*, v.

pleasure lady, *s.* A prostitute. (*Notices*: *The Bride*, 1649, sig. F.)

pleasure party, *s.* A party met together for pleasure or diversion.

pleasure-skiif, *s.* A pleasure-boat. (*Wordsworth*: *Sat. Sermons*.)

pleasure train, *s.* An excursion train.

pleasure trip, *s.* A trip or excursion for pleasure.

pleasure van, *s.* A covered or open van for conveying pleasure-parties.

pleas-ure (s-as-zh), *v.* [PLEASE.] To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. (*S. J.*: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 113.)

pleas-ure fül (s-as-zh), *v.* [Eng. *pleas(-)*; *-ure*.] Pleasant, agreeable, pleasing.

"This *pleas-ure* hath been reported a very com- mon and *pleas-ure*ful country." —*Chambers*: *History of the World*.

böil, böy; pöut, jöwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhum. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*pleas-ure lēss (eas as ēzh), *v.* [Eng. *pleasure*; *-ē* .] Beyond of pleasure.

"That pleasureless yielding to small solicitations" —*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. XXIX.

*pleās-ur ēr (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *pleasure*(*e*); *-er*.] A pleasure seeker.

"We mean the Sunday pleasureers" —*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; London Recollections*.

*pleas-ur ist (eas as ēzh), *s.* [Eng. *pleasure*(*e*); *-ist*.] A pleasure seeker.

"Let intellectual contents exceed the delights wherein mere pleasureists place their paradise." —*Brownie: Christiana Morality*.

pleat, *v.t. & s.* [PLATE, *v. & s.*]

*pleate, *v.t.* [PLETE (2), *v.*] To plead.

"It is Christies only office to receive all complaints, and to pleate them, and to judge them" —*Bale: Image*, pl. 1.

*plēb, *s.* [An abbrev. of *plebeian* (q.v.).] One of the common people; a plebeian; one of low rank.

"The titled anemospop whom the father prefers before a deservng pleb" —*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

*plēbe, *s.* [Lat. *plebs*, genit. *plebis*.] The common people, the mob.

"The plebe, with thirst and fury prest, Thus roaring, raising, gaining their dialect contest" —*Sylvestre, Bohdan's Invasion*, iii, 391.

plē bē-ian, *v. & s.* [Fr. *plebeian*, from Lat. *plebeianus*, from *plebs*, gen. *plebis* = the people.]

A. As adjective:

- 1. Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs.
- 2. Of or pertaining to the common people; common, vulgar, low.
- 3. Belonging to the lower ranks.

"The clergy were regarded as, on the whole, a plebeian class." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"The titled anemospop whom the father prefers before a deservng pleb" —*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

B. As substantive:

- 1. One of the plebs or common people of Rome, as opposed to the patricians.
- 2. One of the lower orders or ranks of men; one of the common people.

"Yet of those low plebs from we have known some who, by charming eloquence, have crowned great senators" —*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, act. i.

"Niebuhr was of opinion that the Roman population consisted originally of patricians and their clients, and that a free plebs arose gradually, its organization being due to the elder Tarquin and Servius Tullius. In B.C. 494 the plebeians, snarling under the severe law of debt, seceded to the Mons Sacer, three miles from Rome, but were persuaded to return. They obtained, however, the institution of the Tribuneship, to which two of their number were appointed year by year. In B.C. 445 a law of Camillus removed the prohibition of marriage between patricians and plebeians. The Licinian rogations, carried after a nine years' controversy (B.C. 357-349), threw open the consulate, to which Lucius Sextius, a plebeian, was soon afterwards elected. The plebeians were admitted to the censorship B.C. 351, and to the priesthood B.C. 300.

*plē bē-iançe, *s.* [PLEBEIAN.]

- 1. The quality or state of being plebeian; low birth or rank.
- 2. The common people collectively; the plebeians.

† plē bē-ian-ışm, *s.* [Eng. *plebeian*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being plebeian; low birth or rank; vulgar habits or manners; vulgarity. (*Lighton: Glimplices*, ch. XXXV.)

*plē bē-ian ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *plebeian*; *-ize*.] To render plebeian or common.

*plē bē i tŷ, plēb-i tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people.] The common or meaner sort of people. (*Horace*.)

*plēb ic' ō list, *s.* [Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people, and *list* = to cultivate, to worship.] One who courts the favour of the common people; a demagogue.

*plē bic' u lar, *v.* [Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs* = the lower class *s.*; *-lar*.] Of or belonging to the lower classes.

*plēb i fi cā- tion, *s.* [Lat. *plebeius* = plebeian, and *ficio* = to make.] The act of making plebeian, vulgar, or common; the act of vulgarizing. (*Webster*.)

*plē bis-çī tar ŷ, *v.* [Eng. *plebeian*(*e*); *-ary*.] Pertaining or relating to a plebeian.

plēb-is-çī tē, plēb is çite, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *plebeian* (q.v.).]

1. The same as PLEBISCITUM (q.v.).

2. A general vote of the whole community, or a county; a decree or vote obtained by universal suffrage.

"A thorough disbeliever in the theory of an appeal to a national plebeian" —*Standard*, Nov. 7, 1885.

plēb-is-çī tūm, *s.* [Lat., from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people, and *scitum* = a decree.]

Rom. Antiq.: A law passed by the people assembled in the Comitia Tributa. They were originally binding on the plebeians alone, but their effect was afterwards extended to the whole people.

plēbs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: The plebeians viewed collectively.

2. *Fig.*: The common people.

plēck, plek, *s.* [A.S. *plec*.] A place. (*Proc.*)

"Take where a smoth plek of grene is." —*MS. Bod. Br. in.*, 246.

plēc ō glōs' sūs, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκος* (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of freshwater Salmonoids, abundant in Japan and Formosa. The mandibles terminate in a small knob, and are not jointed at the symphysis.

plēc ō lēp-i dōus, *v.* [Mod. Lat. *plebeius*, genit. *plebeipolis*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a pleoclepis (q.v.).

plēc ō lēp-is, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκος* (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Bot.: An involucre in some Composite in which the bracts are united into a cup.

plē-cōp-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πλέκω* (*plekō*) = to fold, and *πτέρων* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A tribe of Pselonemoptera, having the wings reticulated, the antennae long, and the hind wings folded in repose. It contains a single family, Perlidae (q.v.).

plēc ō spēr' mūm, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκος* (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceae. The wood of *Plectospermum spinosum*, a large, thorny, Indian shrub, is used at Daurjehing with *Sanguis sarsenosa* and turmeric to give a yellow dye.

plē cōs-tō mūs, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκος* (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridae, group Stenobranchie, from tropical America. The males of some species have the snout armed with barbs.

plēc cō-ti, *s. pl.* [PLECOTUS.]

Zool.: A group of Vespertilionide (q.v.). Nostrils margined behind by rudimentary nose-leaves, or by grooves on the upper surface of the muzzle; ears generally very large; forehead grooved. Genera: *Antrozous*, *Nyctophilus*, *Synotus*, *Plecotus*, and *Otonycteris*. (*Dobson*.)

plēc cō-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκω* (*plekō*) = to weave, and *ὄσς* (*ous*), genit. *ὄστος* (*otus*) = the ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionide, group Plecoti (q.v.). There are two species: *Plecotus auritus*, extending from Ireland, through Europe and North Africa, to the Himalayas, and probably distributed through the temperate parts of Asia; and *P. macrotis*, from Vancouver's Island. (*Dobson*.)

*plēc tile, *v.* [Lat. *plectilis*, from *plecto* = to weave, to plait.] Woven, plaited.

"Crowns compacte, subtle, plectil." —*Brownie: Maxwell Towers*, i.

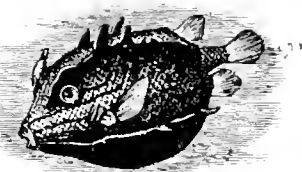
plēc tō cō mi a, *s.* [Gr. *πλεκτός* (*plektos*) = plaited, twisted, and *κομή* (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Calamne, with pinnated leaves, climbing canes. The leaves with long, whip-like tails, armed below with strong, compound spines; the flowers divi-

rious, in axillary flower-spikes; fruit with prickly scales. The spiny tails, fixed to sticks, are used in Java to capture desperadoes. *Plectocoma elongata* is three hundred feet long.

plēc tōg na thi, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πλεκτός* (*plektos*) = twisted, and *γαθός* (*gathos*) = the jaw.]

1. *Ichthy.*: An order of fishes founded by Muller, and by him divided into three families: Balistini, Ostraciones, and Gymnodontes. As revised by Dr. Günther, the order contains



OSTRACION CORNUTUS.

two families: Sclerodermi and Gymnodontes. They are teleostean fishes, with tough scales, or with ossifications of the cutis in the form of scutes or spines; skin sometimes entirely naked. Skeleton incompletely ossified, with few vertebrae. Air-bladder without pneumatic duct.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene onward.

plēc tōg nāth-ic, plēc tōg-nā thōus, *v.* [Mod. Lat. *plectognath*(*e*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the Plectognathi (q.v.).

plēc trān thī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectranth*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Bot.: A family of Mnts, tribe Oximeae.

plēc trān-thūs, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*(*e*), and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, so named because the corolla is spurred or gibbous above the base.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plectranthide (q.v.). Calyx empanulate, five-toothed; corolla with an exerted tube, the upper lip three or four cleft, the lower entire. Known species forty-two, from Southern Asia, Africa, and South America. *Plectranthus rugosus*, a small shrub growing in the Himalayas, is used in India as bedding, and is said to keep off fleas. *P. coccinifolius* is valued in India as a perfume and a spice.

*plec-true, *s.* [PLECTRUM.]

plēc-trō', *v. pref.* [Gr. *πλήκτρον* (*plektron*) = a plectrum, a cock's spur.]

Nat. Science: Used chiefly for a spur, more or less like that of a cock.

plēc-trō-dūs, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*(*e*), and Gr. *ὄδους* (*odus*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A fossil like a fish-jaw, with tooth-like processes. From the Upper Ludlow rocks.

plēc-trō mān' tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectranth*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Anourous Batrachia, with a single genus, Plectromantis (q.v.).

plēc-trō mān-tis, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*(*e*), and Gr. *μαντις* (*mantis*) = a kind of locust.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Plectromantidae, with a single species from the region west of the Andes and south of the equator. It has neck-glands; the fingers are dilated, but not the toes.

plēc-trōph-a-nēs, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*(*e*), and Gr. *φανός* (*phanos*) = manifest.]

Ornith.: A genus of Emberizine (in older classifications, of Emberizide), with six species, ranging from the Arctic zone to northern Europe and northern China, and the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The most noteworthy species is *Plectrophenax nivalis*, the Snow Bunting (q.v.).

plēc-trōp' ō ma, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*(*e*), and Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a lib.]

Ichthy.: A marine genus of Percide, allied to *Serranus* (q.v.), with about thirty species from tropical seas.

plēc-trōp-tēr-i-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectropt*(*er*)(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Anatina, with the single genus *Plectropterus* (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fārc, amidst, what, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, eūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw-

plēc trōp tēr ūs, s. [Prof. plectro, and Gr. πτερον (pteron) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Spur-winged Goose (q.v.); a genus of Anatidae, with two species from tropical Africa. They have a warty excrescence on the face, and powerful spurs on the wings.

plēc trūm (pl. plēc tra), s. [Lat., from Gr. πλέκτρον (plektron), from πλέσσω (plēsō) = to strike.]



PLECTRA.

a. From a Greek vase in the British Museum; b. From a wall-painting at Pompeii.

1. Music: A little staff made of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which (having it in his right hand) the player on a lyra or cithara set the strings in vibration. Plectra are used by performers on the mandolin and zither.

"He tried the chords, and made division meet, Preceding with the plectrum" Shelley: *Hymn of Mercury*, iv.

+ 2. Anat.: (1) The styloid process of the temporal bone; (2) the uvula; (3) the tongue.

plēd, pret. & pt. part. of v. [PLEAD.]

plēdgē, *plegge, s. [O. Fr. plegge (Fr. pléger) = a pledge, a surety; a word of doubtful origin.]

I. *Old-English Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Anything given or passed by way of guarantee or security for the performance of some act; thus, a man gives his word or promise as a pledge for the fulfillment of some engagement; a candidate for election to parliament or other office gives pledges or promises to support or oppose certain measures.

3. Anything taken or held as a guarantee or security; a gage.

"It would be easy for Germany to take possession of valuable pledges for the desired satisfaction." Daily Chronicle, Sept. 7, 1885.

4. A hostage, a surety. "Unwonted my eldest son, may all my sons, As pledges of my fealty and love." Shakespeare: *2 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

5. An invitation to drink a person's health; the drinking of a person's health; a health; a toast. [PLEGGE, c. 3.]

"My heart is thirsty for that noble pledge." Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

II. *Law*:

1. The transfer of a chattel from a debtor to a creditor as a security of a debt.

2. That which is pledged or pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some obligation or engagement; a pawn. Pledges are generally goods and chattels, but anything valuable of a personal nature, as money, negotiable instruments, &c., may be given in pledge. A living pledge (*cautio vivens*) is one which produces an income, interest, or profit by being used, and which is retained by the pledgee until he shall have satisfied his claim out of such income, profit, or interest; a dead pledge (*cautio mortua*) is a mortgage (q.v.).

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract on condition to restore them, if the pledge performs his part by redeeming them in due time." Blackstone's *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

3. A surety whom a person was obliged to find in order to prosecute an action.

* (1) To give or put in pledge: To pawn, to pledge.

(2) To hold in pledge: To hold as security.

(3) To take the pledge: To bind one's self by a pledge or promise to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

"He had given the old woman to understand that he had taken the pledge." Daily Telegraph, Nov. 16, 1885.

plēdgē, *pledg, v.t. [O. Fr. pléger (Fr. pléger),] [PLEGGE, s.]

1. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in pawn; to hand over to another as a pledge or security for the repayment of money

borrowed or for the performance of some obligation or engagement.

"An honest factor stole a gown away: He pledged it to the knight." Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 361.

2. To give or pass as a guarantee or security; to gage, to plight. (*Byron: Lays*, ii. 3.)

3. To bind to the performance of some engagement or obligation by giving a pledge or security; to engage solemnly.

"He thereby pledged the Liberal party, so far as its leaders can pledge it." Daily Telegraph, Nov. 12, 1885.

4. To secure the performance of, by giving a pledge or security.

"Here to pledge my vow I give my hand." Shakespeare: *2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

5. To drink a health to; to drink the health of; to invite to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to another.

"Him pléger around" Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iii. 1.

The origin of the use of the word in this sense is said to be that in the lawless times of the middle ages the person who called upon or invited another to drink was understood to pledge himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking, and that the drink itself was not poisoned.

plēdgē cē, s. [Eng. pléger(c); -cē.] A person to whom anything is given in pledge.

plēdgē-less, a. [Eng. pléger; -less.] Having no pledges.

plēdgē-or, s. [Eng. pléger; -or.] *Law*: He who pledges; a pledger.

plēdgē-ēr, s. [Eng. pléger(c); -er.]

1. One who pledges or gives anything in pledge.

2. One who pledges another in drink; one who drinks to the health of another.

"If the pledger be inwardly sick, or have some infirmity, whereby too much drinke doo impair his health." Gessowayne: *The Art for Drunkards*.

plēdgē-ēr ŷ, s. [O. Fr. plégeric; Low Lat. plégeric] The act of pledging; a pledging, suretyship.

plēdgē-ēt, s. [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps from pléger, v. = to secure.]

1. *Surg.*: A compress of lint flattened between the hands and laid over an ulcer or wound to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb discharges.

2. *Naut.*: A string of oakum used in caulking.

3. A small plug. (*Protr.*)

Plēi-ād, s. [PLEIADES.] Any star of the constellation Pleiades (q.v.).

"Like the lost Pleiad seen no more below." Byron: *Beppo*, xiv.

Plēi-a dēs, *Plēi āds, s. pl. [Lat. Pleiades, from Gr. Πλειάδες (Pleíades), from πλέω (plēō) = to sail, as indicating the stars favourable to navigation.]

1. *Astron.*: A cluster of stars in the shoulder of Taurus, invisible in summer, but high in the sky in winter. Hesiod called them the Seven Virgins. Ordinary eyes can see only six; but very good eyes, on exceedingly fine nights, can see not merely the seven, but three more, and an observer in 1694 counted in all fourteen, while a powerful telescope will reveal the existence of 625.



THE PLEIADES.

2. *Script.*: The Heb. קַיִמָה (kímáh) seems correctly rendered. The R.V. translates: "Canst thou bind the clusters of the Pleiades?" Job xxxviii. 31.

* plein, a. [Fr.] Full, perfect, plain.

plēi-ō cēnc, a. [PLEONE.]

plēi-ō mor phŷ, s. [PLEOMORPHY.]

plēi-ōph-ŷl-loūs, a. [Eng. pleiophan(ō); -ous.] *Botany*:

1. (*Of nuts*): Having no obvious buds. (*Truss. of Bot.*)

2. Manifesting pleiophylly.

plēi oph ŷl ly, s. [Gk. πλειον (plēion) = more, and φάλλοι (phallōi) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The state of having an increase in the number of leaves starting from one point, or an abnormally large number of leaflets in a compound leaf.

plēi ō sau rūs, s. [PLEIOSAURS.]

plēi ō tāk ŷ, s. [Gk. πλειον (plēion) = more, and τακ (tāk) = arrangement.]

Bot.: An increase in the whorls of stamens in some polyandrous flowers.

plēi ō trā chō ē, s. pl. [Gk. πλείων (plēiōn) = more, and πλ. of Μοδ. Lat. trāchō (q.v.).]

Bot.: The three, four, five, or more threads which unite to form the ribbon-like structure of the tapetum in some plants in which it is dichotomously divided.

plēis tō, prof. [Gk. πλειστος (plēistos) = most.] *Gen.*: The large majority; most.

plēisto magnetic iron, s. [HEMATEIN.]

plēis tō cēno, s. [Prof. plēistos, and Gk. κενος (kenos) = vacant.]

Geol.: A term proposed in 1830 by Lyell as an abbreviation for Newer Pliocene; but Edward Forbes, in adopting it, applied it to the next more modern series of beds, called by Lyell Post-Tertiary. Confusion thus arising, its author withdrew the word (*Littell's Atlas of Great Britain*, pp. 5, 6), but in the *Student's Elements of Geology* he re-adopted it in the sense of Post-Pliocene. He considers it the older of two divisions of the Post-Tertiary or Quaternary period, and as distinguished from the newer or recent one by having all its shells of living forms, while a part, and often a considerable one, of the mammalia are of living species. Under it are placed the Reindeer period and the Palæolithic age generally, the Brack earth, the Fluvialite Loam of Leese, the High Plateau Gravel or Loess, the Cavern and the Chalk Drift deposits. The climate was colder than now, the summers hot and short, the winters long and severe. Fossil mammals, *Elephas primigenius*, *F. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros tiberioides*, the genus *Machairodus*, *Hyaena spelæa*, *Vulpes spelæus*, *Cervus megaceros*, *Lynx spelæus*, &c.

plē nal, a. [Lat. plenus = full.] [PLENARY.] Full, complete.

"This was the time when our heaven's whole host to far And point of view of him advanced were." Bunyan: *Psyche*, p. 154.

plē-nar i lŷ, *plē-nar i lie, plēn er-ly, adv. [Eng. plenary; -ly.] In a plenary manner; fully, completely.

"To assuage their pleurædic from all their sins." Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 176.

plē nar i nēss, s. [Eng. plenary; -ness.] The quality or state of being plenary; fullness, completeness.

* plēn ar tŷ, s. [PLENARY.]

Eccl.: The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; opposed to vacancy.

"As, therefore, when the clerk was once instituted next after in the case of the king, where he must be indirectly, the church became absolutely full, so the empire by such plenarity arising from its own pre-emption, became in fact seized of the advowson." Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

plē-nar ŷ, plē nar ie, a. & s. [Low Lat. plenary = entire, from Lat. plenus = full; Fr. plénary, from plénary; O. Sp. plenario; Ital. plenario.]

A. *Adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Full, complete, entire, absolute.

"In trust to their chief that plenary authority without which war cannot be well conducted." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 5.

2. Full; consisting of all the parts or members.

"The most famous plenary, that is, composed of the members of all the sections and subsections." Daily Chronicle, Sept. 12, 1885.

II. *Law*: A term applied to an ordinary suit, though all its gravations and formal steps opposed to summary. Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are three: (1) suits in the ecclesiastical diocesan courts; (2) suits relating to seats or sittings in churches, and (3) suits for tithes.

B. *Technical*:

1. *Of procedure*.

"In the first without induction does not make a plenary against the king." *Julius Cæsar*.

bōil, bōŷ: pōut, jōw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench: go, çem: thin, this: sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. -ing. -cām, tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, sious = şhüs. ble, dic, &c. = be! del.

plenary indulgence, *s.*
 [*pl.* = *pl.*]. An indulgence remitting the whole of the temporal punishment due to sin.

plenary inspiration, *s.* [INSPIRATION, *pl.*].

plene, *pl.* [PLAIN, *e*]. To complain of.
 "Plene complained their stomachs."—*MS. Cantab.*, 11. v. 18, 19, 24.

plene nere, *a.* [Fr. *plaine*; *plene*]. [PLENARY] Full, complete.
 "God of love all the craft and art *plene*re"
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, *II*, *II*, *II*, *II*.

plene corn, *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full, and *cornu* = a horn.]
 "A term applied to ruminants having small horns, as the deer."

plene lù nar, **plene lù nar-y**, *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full, and Eng. *lover*, *lover*, *lover*.] Of or pertaining to the full moon.
 "If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exceptions, there would arise above an hundred more."—*Brown*.

plene lune, *s.* [Lat. *plenilunium*, from *pl.* = full, and *luna* = the moon.] A full moon.
 "Whose glory, like a lasting *plenilune*,
 Seems ignorant of what it is."—*Johnson*, *Geographical Dictionary*.

plene ipò, *s.* "An abstr. of plenipotentiary" (q.v.). A plenipotentiary.
 "All passed well, and the plenip. returned."—*North*, *Life of Lord Shaftesbury*, 1, 15.

plene ipò tènçe, **plene nip ò tènçe**, *plene ipò tènçe*, *plene nip ò tènçe*, *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full, and *potestas* = power, potency (q.v.).] Fullness, completeness, or absoluteness of power.
 "The plenipotence of a free nation."—*Milton*, *Liberation*, 5, 6.

plene nip ò tènçe, *a.* [Lat. *plenipotens*, from *pl.* = full, and *potens* = powerful, potent (q.v.).] Invested with full and absolute power or authority. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, x, 403.)

plene ipò tènçe ti a ry (ti as shi), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *plénipotentiaire*, from Lat. *plenus* = full, and *potens* = powerful.] [PLENIPOTENT.]
 A. *As adjective*:
 1. Invested with full and absolute powers.
 "The peace concluded by the plenipotentiary ministers at Münster."—*Boeckl*, *Lectures*, bk. II, let. 43.
 2. Containing or conferring full and absolute powers; as, a plenipotentiary license.
 B. *As subst.*: One who is invested with full and absolute powers to transact any business; specifically, an ambassador or envoy accredited to a foreign court, with full powers to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. Plenipotentiaries are not in all cases accredited to any particular court. Meetings of plenipotentiaries for negotiating treaties, settling terms of peace, &c., are usually held in some neutral town, so that their deliberations may be free from influence or pressure on the part of any particular power.

plene ish, *v.t.* [Lat. *plenus* = full.] [PLENISH, PLAINISH.]
 1. To replenish; to fill again.
 2. To furnish; to fill or store with furniture, stock, &c. (*Scott*.)

plene ish-ing, *pt. pres. v.*, & *s.* [PLENISH.]
 A. & B. *As pt. pres. v. a particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)
 C. *As subst.*: Furniture, stock. (*Scott*.)
 "We had quite plenishing on our land."—*Scott*, *Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

plene ish-ing nail, *s.*
 Carp.: A large flooring nail.

plene nist, *s.* [Lat. *plenus* = full; Eng. *suff.*, -*ness*.] One who holds that all space is full of matter. (*Bogh*: *World*, 1, 75.)

plene itude, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *plenitudo* = fulness; from *plenus* = full; Sp. *plenuid*; Ital. *plenitudine*.]
 I. *Adjective*: *Luxuriance*:
 1. The state or condition of being full; fulness; the opposite to vacuity.
 "If there were even a hole in the *plenitude* and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimension would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally *plene*."—*Bentley*, *Works*, 1, 100.
 2. Repletion; annual fulness; plenitude.
 "Repletion from *plenuid* (i. e., *plenus*) is called"
 —*Boetius*.

3. Fullness, completeness, absoluteness.
 "Which imports more *plenuid* of power?"
Francis, *Notit Thoughts*.

4. Fullness, height, completeness.
 "The *plenuid* of William's name
 Can no accumulated *staves* receive"
Prior, *Carmina Secularia*, an. 1760.

II. *Her.*: Fullness; the moon in her full is termed the moon in her *plenuid*.

plene itudè nar i an, *s.* [Lat. *plenitudo*, *genit. plenitudinis* (s); Eng. *suff. -ness*.] A plenist.

plene itudè nar i an a ry, *a.* [PLENITUDE-ARIAN.] Having plenitude; full, complete.

plene tène-ous, **plene te-us**, **plene te-ous**, **plene ty vous**, **plene ty vous**, *a.* [O. Fr. *plenteuse*, from *plentif* = plenteous.] [PLENTY.]
 1. Existing or being in plenty; copious, plentiful, abundant; sufficient for every purpose; ample. (*Matthew* ix, 27.)
 2. Yielding plenty or abundance; fruitful, productive, prolific. (*Genesis* xli, 34.)
 3. Having plenty or abundance; rich, abounding. (*Deuteronomy* xxviii, 11.)

plene tène-ous ly, **plene te-ous lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *plenteous*, *ly*.] In a plenteous manner or degree; plentifully, copiously, abundantly, amply.
 "That heavenly grace so *plenteously* display'd"
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, x, 59.

plene tène-ous nèce, **plene te-ous nèce**, *s.* [Eng. *plenteous*; -*nèce*.]
 1. The quality or state of being plenty; copiousness, abundance, plenty. (*Spenser*: *Daphnida*.)
 2. Fertility, plenty. (*Genesis* xli, 53.)

plene teth, *s.* [PLENTY.]

plene ti-fùl, **plene ti-fùl**, *a.* [Eng. *plenty*; -*ful*.]
 1. Existing or being in plenty or abundance; plenteous, abundant, copious, ample.
 "World money be more *plente*ful."—*Hamlet*, *Essays*, pt. II, *ess.* 4.
 2. Yielding abundance or plenty; fruitful, prolific.
 "Some place is *plente*ful of wood and vines"—*Brevilo*, *Quintus Curtius*, to 15.
 3. Lavish.
 "He that is *plente*ful in expenses, will hardly be preserved from decay."—*Bacon*, *Essays*.

plene ti-fùl ly, *adv.* [Eng. *plente*ful; -*ly*.] In a plentiful manner or degree; in plenty; plenteously, copiously, abundantly.
 "A dish *plente*fully stored with all variety of fruit and grains."—*Brewster*, *Jurand*, (Dedic.)

plene ti-fùl nèce, *s.* [Eng. *plente*ful; -*nèce*.] The quality or state of being plentiful; plenty, plenteousness, abundance, fertility.
 "He hath received it of his *plente*fulness."—*Lutimer*: sermon before Convention, to 5.

plene ti-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. *plenty*; -*fy*.] To make plenteous; to enrich.
 "God his owne with blessings *plente*th."—*Sylvester*: *The Convocation*, 1, 143.

plene ty, **plene te**, **plene tee**, **plene teth**, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *plente*, *plente*, from Lat. *plenitudo*, *accus. of plentitas* = fulness; *plenus* = full.]
 A. *As substantive*:
 1. Abundance, copiousness; an ample or sufficient supply or quantity; a sufficiency.
 "In the centre of Canterbury most *plente* of fisch ys."—*Robert of Gloucester*, v. 6.
 2. Abundance of things necessary for man; fruitfulness. (*Cooper*: *Expostulation*, 735.)
 B. *As adj.*: In plenty, in abundance; plentiful, abundant. (*Colloquial*).
 "If reasons were as *plente* as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, II, 4.

plene nùm, *s.* [Lat. *neut. sing. of plenus* = full.]
Am. Physics: That state in which every part of space was supposed to be full of matter, (opposed to vacuum (q.v.).)

plene ò chrò-ic, *a.* [PLEOCHROISM.] Pertaining to, or having the property of, pleochroism.

**plene ò chrò-ic s. [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and *χρῶς* (*chrōs*) = colour.]
Crystallin: The variation of colour in some crystals when viewed by transmitted light, or in different directions.**

plene ò chrò-ic s. [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] The same as PLEOCHROISM (q.v.).

plene ò chrò-ic s. [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.] The same as PLEOCHROISM (q.v.).

plene ò chrò-ic s. [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and *μορφή* (*morfē*) = a shape, a form.] The same as POLYMORPHISM (q.v.).

plene mor phous, *a.* [PLEOMORPHISM.] Having the quality or nature of pleomorphism.

plene ò nasm, **plene ò nasm**, *s.* [Lat. *plenotimus*, from Gr. *πλεονασμός* (*plenotimōs*) = abundance, plenasm; *πλεονάζω* (*pleonazō*) = to abound; *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more; Fr. *plenotisme*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *plenotismo*.] Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; the use in speaking or writing of more words than are necessary to express an idea.
 "It is a *plenotisme*, a figure usual in scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions, to signify some one notable thing."—*South*, *Sermons*, vol. viii, ser. 13.

plene ò nasm, *a.* [PLEONASM.] One who is given to plenasm or tautology.
 "He, the mellituous *plenotist*, had done othing his paros."—*Cicero*, *Verd Cuch*, ch. xxi.

plene ò naste, *s.* [Fr. from Gr. *πλεοναστος* (*plenotistos*) = abundant, from *πλεονάζω* (*pleonazō*) = to abound.]
 Min.: A brown to black variety of Spinel (q.v.) in which proto- or sesquioxide of iron partly replaces magnesia and alumina respectively. Itana makes it a synonym of Ceylonite (q.v.).

plene ò nās-tic, **plene ò nās-tic-ai**, *a.* [Gr. *πλεοναστικός* (*plenotistikos*); Fr. *plenotistique*.] Pertaining to plenasm; of the nature of plenasm; redundant.
 "The particle *de* is *plenotistical* in Acts xi, 17."—*Blackwell*, *Sacred Classics*, i, 144.

plene ò nās-tic-ai-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *plenotistical*; -*ly*.] In a plenotistical manner; with plenasm; redundantly.
 "The noblest classics use this particle *plenotistical* only."—*Blackwell*, *Sacred Classics*, i, 142.

plene ò nās-tic-ai-ly, *a.* [Gr. *πλεονασμία* (*pleonasmia*) = that which fills, complement.]
 1. *Geometrical*: The boundless space through which God, viewed as the purest light, is diffused.
 2. *Script.*: Fullness (cf. I Cor. x, 26; Gal. iv, 4; Eph. i, 23); espec. the plenitude of the Divine perfections (Col. ii, 9).

plene ò rôme, *s.* [PLEROMA.]
 Bot.: An intermediate tissue enclosed by the perilem (q.v.) and breaking up into the procambium and the fundamental tissue. (*Thomè*.)

plene ò rōph-òr-ý, *s.* [Gr. *πληροφωρία* (*plerophoria*), from *πληρῶς* (*plērōs*) = full, and *φωρῶς* (*phōrōs*) = to bear.] Full confidence, faith, or faithfulness.
 "There is a two-fold assurance, the *plerophory* of faith, and an assurance that I have true faith."—*I. Chalmers*, *Nonconformism Unmasked* 1640, 171.

plene ance, *s.* [PLEASANCE.]

plene ase, *v.t.* [PLEASE.]

plene ash, *s.* [PLASH.] A pool, a puddle, a bog. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II, viii, 36.)

plene si, *prof.* [PLESIO.]

plene si arc tò mys, *s.* Pref. *plēs-*, and Mod. Lat. *arcetomy* (q.v.).
Paleont.: An extinct genus of Scurfidae, from the European Miocene, probably intermediate between the Marmots and the Squirrels.

plene inge, *a.* [PLEASING.]

plene si ò, **plene si**, *prof.* [Gr. *πλησιός* (*plēsios*) = near, close to.]
Nat. Science: Resembling, having affinities with.

plene si ò çē-tūs, *s.* [Pref. *plēs-*, and Lat. *itius*; Gr. *κῆτος* (*chētos*) = a sea-monster, a whale.]
Paleont.: A genus of Cetacea. Three known British species from the Newer Pliocene.

fâte, **fât**, **farc**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fäll**, **father**: **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **eampl**, **hêr**, **thêre**: **pine**, **pît**, **sirc**, **sir**, **marine**: **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wore**, **wolf**, **work**, **whò**, **sôn**: **mûte**, **cûb**, **eure**, **maite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

plē-si-ō-mēr-ŷx, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. *μηροξ* (*merox*) = a fish that was supposed to luminate.]

Palaont.: A genus of Artiodactyla, from the phosphatic of lime deposits of France, probably of Upper Eocene age.

plē-si-ō-morph-ism, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Crystall.: A term applied to crystallized substances, the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

plē-si-ō-morph-ous, *a.* [PLESIOMORPHISM.] Closely resembling or nearly alike in form.

plē-si-ō-pi-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plesios*(*s*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthyol.: A group of Nandide (q.v.). They are small marine fishes, with pseudobranchie and only four ventral rays. The group contains two genera, Plesios and Trachinos.

plē-si-ō-ops, *s.* [Pref. *plezio-*, and Gr. *ὄψ* (*ōp*) = the eye, the face.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of Plesiospina, from the coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific.

plē-si-ō-saur, *s.* [PLESIOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus Plesiosaurus. (*Quon*: *Palaont.*, p. 272.)

plē-si-ō-sau-ri-a, *s. pl.* [PLESIOSAURUS.]

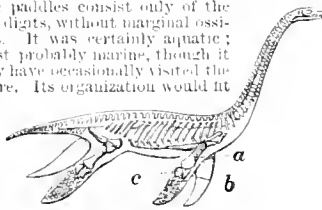
Palaont.: A group or order of fossil Reptilia, of which Plesiosaurus (q.v.) is the type. The order is represented in European Triassic beds by Nothosaurus, Sinosaurus, Placodus, and Pistosaurus; and in the North American Chalk by Cimoliasaurus, Elasmosaurus, Oboliosaurus, Protosaurus, and Polycotylus—all closely allied to the type-genus.

The remarkable extinct marine reptiles included in the group of the *Plesiosauroidea* (Saurpterygia), as they are sometimes called, existed during the whole of the Mesozoic period, that is, from Triassic into Cretaceous times, when they appear to have died out. —*Engl. Zool.*, ed. 2nd, xxx, 226.

plē-si-ō-sau-rōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plesiosauricus*(*s*); Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus Plesiosaurus (q.v.). (*Quon*: *Palaont.*, p. 243.)

plē-si-ō-sau-rūs, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palaont.: The typical group of the order Plesiosauroidea (q.v.). The skin was naked, the head comparatively small, neck disproportionately long, and the tail short. Teeth conical and pointed, with longitudinal striations, each sunk in an independent socket. The paddles consist only of the five digits, without marginal ossicles. It was certainly aquatic; most probably marine, though it may have occasionally visited the shore. Its organization would fit



PLESIOSAURUS DOLICHODEIRUS. a, Humerus; b, Ulna; c, Radius.

it for swimming on or near the surface, and the length and flexibility of its neck would be eminently serviceable in capturing its prey. Plesiosaurus is only known with certainty to have existed from the time of the Lower Liass to the Chalk; and it is especially characteristic of the Liass. More than fifty species, sometimes placed in several sub-genera, have been described from different localities in Britain, some of which are represented by remarkably perfect specimens, others by fragments only. Wide geographical range, species having been named from Secondary strata of Europe, India, Australia, and North and South America.

plē-si-ō-sōr-ēx, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Lat. *-orex* (q.v.).]

Palaont.: A genus of Soricidae, from the Miocene of Europe.

plē-si-ō-teū-this, *s.* [Pref. *plezio-*, and Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Palaont.: A genus of Teuthida (q.v.). Pen slender, with a central ridge and two side ridges; point arrow-shaped. Two species, from the Solenhofen Slates. (*Woodward*.) Nicholson thinks it is referable to the Belemnitide.

plēss-ite, *s.* [After Franz Pless; suff. *-ite* (*Menz*).]

Min.: A name suggested by Dana for a variety of Gersdorffite (q.v.), in which the proportions of arsenic, nickel, and sulphur corresponded with the formula, 2NiS + NiAs₂. Hardness, 4. Found at Schladming, Styria, and Siegen, Prussia.

plēs-ti-ō-dōn, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; Agassiz is of opinion that the name should be *plethodon*, from Gr. *πλεστός* (*plestos*) = very many, and *δών* (*don*), genit. *δόντος* (*don'tos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Scimeida, with eighteen species, from China and Japan, Africa, and America (as far north as Pennsylvania and Nebraska). The palate is toothed, which adds weight to Agassiz's opinion. [See etym.]

plete (1), *v.t.* [PLAID, *v.*]

plete (2), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *plet* = a plea, from Lat. *plectum*.] [PLEA.] To plead.

About citations for *plete*. And bring on you advancers new? —*Chaucer*, *Troilus & Criseide*, ii.

plēth-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *πλεθω* (*plethō*) = to be, or become full; -suff. *-don*.]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridae, or the typical genus of Plethodontidae, with five species, ranging from Massachusetts to Louisiana and Vancouver's Island to California.

plēth-ō-dōn-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plethodon*, genit. *plethodontis*(*s*); Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. *-dæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Salamandridae, often merged in Salamandridae.

plēth-ōr-a, **plēth-or-ic**, **plēth-ōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πλεθωρη* (*plethōrē*) = fullness, from *πλεθός* (*plethos*) = a throng, a crowd, from the same root as *πληθής* (*plēthēs*) = full; Lat. *plenus*.]

1. *Oral Lang.*: An overabundance mentally, intellectually, or otherwise; superabundance; as, a *plethoric* wit.

2. *Pathol.*: In the Greek and Roman medical writers the word was used for what they deemed redundancy of blood; now it means that condition of the body in which the quantity and nutritive qualities of the blood exceed the normal standard. It imparts a florid complexion, a tendency to hemorrhage, the sense of fatigue, and somnolence. Often produced by too nutritive food, by excessive use of malt liquors, &c.

When it [appetite] is ready to burst with intemperance and at once induces *plethora*, then he resolves to be a good man. —*Ep. Zephyr*; *Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 2.

plēth-ō-rēt-ic, **plēth-ō-rēt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *plethoric*(*s*); -*etic*, *-atical*.] The same as *PLETHORIC* (q.v.).

plē-thōr-ic, **plē-thōr-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *πλεθωρικός* (*plethōrīkos*), from *πλεθωρη* (*plethōrē*) = fullness; Fr. *plethorique*.] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora or superabundance; superabundant.

And late the nation found with ruthless skill Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill. —*Goldsmith*, *The Traveller*.

plē-thōr-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *plethorically*; -*ly*.] In a plethoric manner.

plēth-ōr-ŷ, *s.* [PLETHORA.]

plēth-rōn, **plēth-rūm**, *s.* [Gr. *πλεθρον* (*plethron*).]

Greek Antiq.: In ancient Greece, a measure of length, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of the stadium. As a square measure, 10,000 Greek square feet; also used to translate the Roman jugerum, though this was about 28,000 square feet.

pleugh, **plough**, *s.* [PLEUGH, *s.*] A plough. (*Scott*: *Edin. Rev.*, ch. xxvi.)

pleugh-paidic, **pleugh-pettle**, *s.* A plough-staff. (*Scott*: *Edin. Rev.*, ch. xxvi.)

pleūr, *prof.* [PLEURO-]

plēu-rā (pl. **plēu-ræ**), *s.* [Gr. = a rib, a side.]

1. *Anat. (Pl.)*: Serous membranes forming two shut sacs, each possessed of a visceral and a parietal portion. The former (*pleura pulmonalis*) covers the lungs, and the latter (*pleura costalis*) the ribs, the intercostal spaces, &c.

2. *Organs, Anat.*: The term is used of the air-breathing vertebrates in the same sense as 1. In the same it is applied to the obsolete phere (q.v.) of the Mollusca.

plēu-rā-cān-thū, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *κανθα* (*kantha*) = a thorn.]

Palaont.: A fish-spine, probably that of a Ray. From the tubular ribs.

plēu-rāl, *s.* [Eng. *pleural*; *al*.] Of a pertaining to the pleura, as, *pleural membrane*.

plēu-rāl-gi-a, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *γίγνησις* (*gignesis*) = to suffer pain.]

Pathol.: Pain of the side; pleurodynia.

plēu-rā-pōph-ŷ-sis (pl. **plēu-rā-pōph-ŷ-ses**), [Pref. *pleur-*, and Eng. *ap-ŷ-sis*.]

Physiol. Anat.: The projecting process on each side of a vertebra. The ribs are of the nature of pleuro-physes. (*Quon*.)

plēu-ren-ehy-mā, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *χρημα* (*chrēma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: Meyer's name for the tubelike cells producing Woody Tissue (q.v.). There are two kinds of pleurenyhyma—the ordinary or typical, and the Anulular.

plēu-ri-cō-spor-ā, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*; Gr. *εἶκος* (*eikos*) = probable, and *σπορά* (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pleurococceae. The only known species is from California.

plēu-ri-cō-spor-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurococceae*.] *s. pl.* (mod. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.)

Bot.: A tribe of Monotropaceae. (*Gray*, *et al.*)

plēu-ri-sŷ (1), **plēu-ri-sie** (2), *s.* [Fr. *pleurisy*, from Lat. *pleur-*, and Eng. *ap-ŷ-sis* (*ap-ŷ-sis*) = pleurisy, from *πλευρά* (*plēura*) = a rib, the pleura.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pleura, and on exudation, fluid effusion, absorption, and adhesion. A stitch in the side is complained of; the breathing becomes hurried and shallow, and, as the sero-fibrinous deposit becomes greater, intense dyspnoea sets in, with a short, dry, hacking cough. This occasionally forms in severe cases, leading to dangerous complications, for which aspiration may be required. Old adhesions also add to the danger, as well as lung consolidations. Mechanical fixing of the structures affected is an important element in the successful treatment of pleurisy, strapping with adhesive plaster, opium to relieve pain, &c., blisters, diuretics, hot vapour baths, and good nourishment are also useful means, with quinine and cod liver oil in the convalescent stages, to promote recovery.

pleurisy root, *s.* [Lat.: *Asclepias tuberosa*.] [ASCLEPIAS.]

plēu-ri-sŷ (2), **plēu-ri-sie** (2), *s.* [PLEURISY.]

plēu-rit-ic, **plēu-rit-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *pleuriticus*, from Gr. *πλευριτικός* (*pleuritikos*) = suffering from pleurisy (q.v.); Fr. *pleurétique*, Sp., Port., & Ital. *pleurético*.]

1. Suffering from pleurisy.
2. Pertaining to or of the nature of pleurisy.

plēu-ri-tis, *s.* [Gr.] The same as *PLEURISY* (1).

plēu-rō, *prof.* [Gr. *πλευρῶν*, *πλευρα* (*plēura*), *plēura* = a rib, a side.] Pertaining or relating to the side or ribs.

pleuro-peritoneal cavity, *s.* *Anat.*: The visceral cavity, the space formed by the separation of the lateral parts in the human torso.

plēu-rō-brāch-i-a, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium* = an arm.]

Zool.: A synonym of *Cyrtippe* (q.v.).

plēu-rō-brān-ehi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurobranchiæ*.] *s. pl.* (mod. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.)

Zool.: A family of Teuthibranchiate Gastropoda; shell impet-like or conical; mantle or shell covering back of the animal; 2½ lateral, between mantle-margin and foot; food vegetable; stomach complicated. —*S. P. Woodward* enumerates seven genera.

plēu-rō-brān-ehūs, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pleurobranchida (q.v.). The shell is tubular.

bōil, **bōy** : **pōūt**, **jōwl** : **cat**, **çell**, **ehorus**, **çhin**, **bençh** : **go**, **gem** : **thin**, **thiç** : **sin**, **aç** : **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f** : **-cian**, **tian** = **shan** : **-tion**, **-sion** = **shùn** : **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhùn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shùs**. **-blec**, **dic**, **ac** = **beł**, **dei**.

large, oblong, flexible, and slightly convex, lamellar, with a posterior subspiracular nucleus. The mouth of the animal is armed with horny jaws. Twenty-two species, widely distributed.

pleù rō ear pī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *αυρος (auros)* = hump.]

Bot.: A division of Bryaceae. The theca springs from the axil of a leaf. Genera, Hypnum, Fontinalis, etc.

pleù rō ear poūs, *a.* [Pleurocarpi:] Of *r* belonging to the Pleurocarpi (q.v.).

pleù rō clāso, *s.* [Gr. *πλεωρον (plewron)* = the side, and *κλασις (klasis)* = a breaking.]

Met.: The same as WAGENETZ (q.v.).

pleù rōd ē leš, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *αόλος (aolos)* = visible, conspicuous.]

Zool.: A genus of Salamanders, with one species, *Pleurodeles waltli*, from Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. The ribs are stout, and produce horny projections on the skin. The body is ashy-gray, marked with long transverse stripes and dots. It bred in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, in 1885.

pleù rō dis-eoūs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *disans*.]

Bot.: Growing on the sides of the stem.

† **pleù rō dont**, *a. & s.* [Pleurodontis.]

A. As adjective:
Comp. Zool.: Having one side of the fang of the tooth ankylosed with the inside of the socket.

B. As subst.: Any individual of Wagler's Pleurodontes (q.v.).

† **pleù rō dont ēs**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pl-*, and Gr. *δόντις (dōntis)*, gent. *δόντιος (dōntios)* = a tooth.]

Zool.: Wagler's name for the American Iguanids, in which the dentition is pleurodont (q.v.).

pleù rō dŷn i a, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *δόντιον (dōntion)* = pain.]

Pathol.: Chronic rheumatism of the walls of the chest. It often commences suddenly, is nearly always confined to the muscular and fibrous textures of the left side, is attended with a sharp pain, but is much less formidable than pleurisy. It is very common among those exposed to cold and wet. A good medicine is a mixture of ammonia, tincture of acacia, and bark.

pleù rōg ŷn-oūs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *γυνή (gynē)* = a woman.]

Bot.: Originating under the ovary but developing laterally.

pleù rō gŷ rate, pleù rō gŷ rā toūs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat. *gynale, de gŷnōs*.]

Bot. (*Of some ferns*): Having a ring around the sides of the spine case.

pleù rō lēp i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolepis* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-lepis*.]

Pathol.: A family of Pycnodontoidi (q.v.), with two genera, Pleurolepis and Uromolepis, from the Liass.

pleù rō lēp id al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolepidota* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ota*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Pleurolepidota; specifically, applied to the denticating lines formed by the scales of the Pycnodontoidi (q.v.).

pleù rō lēp is, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *αερίς (aeris)* = a scale.] [PLEUROLEPID.]

pleù rō mō nād i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurogonia*, gent. *pleurogonioidis* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-gonia*.]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata Pantostomata, with two genera, Pleurogonia and Merosticha. Free-swimming animals, naked or filiciliate; flagellum single, lateral or ventral; no distinct oval aperture.

pleù rō mōn ās, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat. *ca. minus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pleurogoniidae. There is a single species, *Pleurogonia pichonis*, found in stale water and infusions.

pleù rōn, *s.* [PLEURO.]

Comp. Zool.: The lateral extension of the shell in Crustacea.

pleù rō nēc-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *επιστάς (epistās)* = a swimmer.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Pleurocettidae (q.v.), characteristic of the littoral fauna of the north temperate zone. Gilt of mouth narrow; dentition more fully developed on blind than on coloured side; dorsal commencing above the eye; scales minute or absent; eyes generally on right side. Twenty-three species are known. *Pleurocettus pholis* is the Plaice; *P. flexus*, the Flounder; *P. trunoides*, the Common Dab; *P. mirus*, pholis, the Smelt-Dab; and *P. cingulosus*, the Crang-fish. *P. garialis* is from the arctic coasts of North America, and *P. arcticus* represents the Plaice in the Western Hemisphere.

pleù rō nēc-ti dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurocettus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-cetta*.]

Ichthy.: Flat-fishes; the only family of the Pleurocettoidi (q.v.). The body is strongly compressed, high and flat; air-bladder absent; dorsal and anal abnormally long, without division. The larvae are symmetrical, with an eye on each side of the head, and they swim vertically like other fishes. The adult fish live on the bottom, and swim horizontally with an undulatory motion. The under, or "blind," side is colourless, and both eyes are on the coloured or upper side, though it has not been satisfactorily ascertained how this transference is effected. They are cannivorous, and are universally distributed, are most numerous towards the equator, though the largest are found in the temperate zones. Some enter fresh water freely, and others have been acclimatized in lakes and rivers.

2. *Pathol.*: (Rhinomus).

pleù rō nēc-tōid, *a. & s.* [PLEURONOTHEID.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to the Pleurocettoidi. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 558.)

B. As subst.: Any individual of the division Pleurocettoidi.

pleù rō nēc-tōi-dē-i, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurocettus*, and Gr. *εἶδος (eidos)* = resemblance.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthini, containing a single family, Pleurocettidae (q.v.).

pleù rō nē ma, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *μαίνα (maina)* = thread, yarn.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pleurocettidae. There are three freshwater species and one marine.

pleù rō nē-mi dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurocettus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-cetta*.]

Zool.: A family of hobotrichous Ciliata. Free-swimming animals, ciliate throughout; oval aperture supplemented by an extensible and retractile hood-shaped velum. Genera: Pleurocetta, Cyclobdium, Cironema, and Beodidium.

pleù rō pēr ip neū mō nī a, pleù rō-pēr ip-neū mōn-ŷ, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *pleurogonium*, &c.] The same as PLEUROGONIA (q.v.).

pleù rōph-ō-lis, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *φοῖλις (pholis)* = a horny scale.]

Pathol.: A genus of Sauridae (q.v.), with one species from the Upper Jurassic and five from the Purbeck beds.

pleù rō pneū mō-nī a (pn as n), pleù-rōp-neū mōn-ŷ, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *pneumonia*, &c.]

Path.: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the former constituting the chief disease.

pleù rōp-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *πτερον (pteron)* = a wing.]

Zool.: An old division of Mammals, now placed in Insectivora. It contained only the Galeopithecidae (q.v.).

pleù rō rhī-zal, *a.* [PLEURORHIZEL.]

Bot. (*Of radicles*): Lying flat upon one another, and the radicle upon the line which separates them, thus &c. = This arrangement occurs in the Cruciferae.

pleù rō rhiz-ē-æ (z as dz), *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *ρίζα (rhiza)* = a root.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cruciferae, having pleurorhizal cotyledons (PLEURORHIZAL). Families: Arabida, Alyssida, Tetrapomada, Scandida, Thlaspidia, Cremolobida, Anastatioidia, Eucibidida, and Cakilidida.

pleù rō rhŷn-ehūs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *ρυγχος (rhynchus)* = a snout.]

Pathol.: A synonym of Carocardium (q.v.).

pleù rō sig ma, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *σίγμα (sigma)* = the Greek letter (σ) sigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatoms, tribe Cymbellaceae, called also Gyropsis. The pustules are single and free, the valves navicular. Salt or brackish water. Used as a test object for the microscope.

pleù rō stēr-nōn, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *στήθιον (stēthion)* = the breast.]

Pathol.: A genus of fossil Chelonians, described by Owen, from the Purbecks.

† **pleù rō stie-ti-ca**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *στικτός (stiktos)* = pricked, punctured.]

Entom.: A legion of Scarabæidae. Spracles partly in the connecting membrane, and partly in the ventral area of the segments. Four sub-families: Melobanthinae, Rutelina, Dynastinae, and Cetoniinae.

pleù rō thāl-li-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurothalloides* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-oides*.]

Bot.: A family of Malvaceae.

pleù rō thāl-lis, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *θαλλω (thallō)* = to bloom. Named from the one-sided distribution of the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pleurothallidæ (q.v.). It contains nearly three hundred species, all from tropical America. Many are cultivated in Britain.

pleù rō thōt-ō-nōs, *s.* [Gr. *πτερόθετος (pterothetos)* = from the side, and *τάσις (tasis)* = stretching; *τεῖνω (teinō)* = to stretch.]

Pathol.: Tetanus in the muscles when these are affected laterally, so that the body is bent sideways. Called also *Tetanus lateralis*.

pleù rōt-ō ma, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *τομή (tomē)* = a cutting.]

Zool. & Pathol.: A genus of Conidae. Shell fusiform, spine elevated, canal long and straight, outer lip with a deep silt near the suture, operculum pointed, nucleus apical. Recent species 430, world-wide; fossil 378, from the Chalk onward.

pleù rōt-ō mār-i-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurotomaria* (q.v.); Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Zool. & Pathol.: A genus of Halmitidae. Shell subob, few whorled, aperture subquadrate, with a deep slit in the outer margin. Recent species two, one from deep water in the West Indies. Fossil 400, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk of North America, Europe, and Australia.

pleù in, *s.* [O. Fr. *plévine*, from Low Lat. *plevina*.]

Law.: A warrant of assurance. {REPLEVIN.}

plēx-ē-ō-hlas-tūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πλέξις (plexis)* = a weaving, and *βλαστός (blastos)* = a sprout.]

Bot.: An embryo whose cotyledons are not developed in the form of true leaves, though they rise above the earth and become green.

plēx-i-form, *a.* [Fr. *plexiforme*, from Lat. *plexus* = a fold, a plait, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of network; complicated. (*De Quatrec.*)

plēx im ē-tēr, plēx-ōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *πνεῦσις (pneusis)* = perussion, and Eng. *veloc* (q.v.).]

Med.: A plate employed in auscultation; it is placed in contact with the body, usually on the chest or abdomen, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion.

plēx ure, *s.* [Lat. *plexus* = a fold, a plait, from *pleto* = to weave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is interwoven.

"Then social branch the wadded *pleurus* race," *Brooke: Curious and Beautiful*, iv.

plēx ŷs, *s.* [Lat. = a fold, a plait.]

Bot.: A network of vessels, fibres, or nerves.

pley, *a. & s.* [PLAY.]

pleyt, *s.* [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.]

Naut.: A kind of river-craft.

plī a bil-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *pliable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, who, sōn: müte, eüb, eüre, ŷnite, eür, rüle, füll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

pli a ble, ply-a ble, a. [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier* = to fold, to plait.] [PLV, c.]

I. Literally:

1. Easily bent; yielding easily to force or pressure without breaking; flexible, pliant.

"As the hammer maketh all metals pliable to his beak."—*Idiom. Chronicle*, vol. 1, c. 10 (XV).

2. Nimble, active, supple, limber.

"The more pliable and nimble their fingers are."—*Sharp. Sermons*, vol. 1, c. 1.

II. Fig. Flexible of disposition; easily persuaded; yielding readily to influence or arguments; pliant.

"The heart is soft, when smitten; it feel seems soft and pliable."—*Tristram. Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 12.

pli a ble nĕss, s. [Eng. *pliable*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability, flexibility, pliancy. (*L. & S.*)

"This charitable and holy pliancy."—*By. Hist. Suffolk Darts. Quoted*, Dec. 18, 1865.

pli a blĭ, adv. [Eng. *pliable*; *ly*.] In a pliable manner; flexibly, pliantly.

"Temperizers had learn'd plianly to creak about."—*Wood. Athlete Drama*, vol. 1, c. 16 (XV).

pli an-cĭ-s, s. [Eng. *plian*; *-cĭ-s*.] The quality or state of being pliant; plianness, flexibility. (*L. & S.*)

"Avant all questions of mine of mind."—*Westminster Sermons*, c. 1, l. 27.

pli ant, pli aunt, a & s. [Fr. *pliant*, from *pl.* par. of *plier* = to fold, to plait.] [PLV, c.]

A. As an adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easily bent; flexible, pliable. (*Thomson's Synon.*, 318.)

2. Capable of being easily moulded or formed to any shape; plastic, as, *pliant wax*.

3. Nimble, active, supple, limber.

"A well organized and very pliant hand."—*Bedford's Math. Evidence*, (Note)

II. Figuratively:

1. Yielding readily to influence, argument, or persuasion; easily moved for good or ill; pliable in disposition.

"2. Fit, convenient. (*Shakspeare, Othello*, i. 3.)

B. As a verb: A French folding seat or chair.

pli ant lĭ, adv. [Eng. *pliant*; *ly*.] In a pliant manner; plially, yieldingly, flexibly.

pli ant nĕss, s. [Eng. *pliant*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pliant; pliancy, pliability, flexibility.

"Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliancy, or softness."—*Wood. Ath. Hist.*

pli ca (pl pli cæ), s. [Low Lat. = a fold.]

1. *Ant.*: A fold of a membrane; as, the *plia semilunaris* of the eyelid.

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Sing.*: Undue development of small twigs so as to constitute large branches, like excrescences on some beeches, hornbeams, &c.

(2) *Pl.*: The lamellæ of certain fungi.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Iguanida from tropical America, having the sides with two folds.

plia ca polonica, s.

Path.: Polish Ringworm; a disease characterized at first by tenderness and inflammation of the scalp, after which the hairs become swollen, their follicles secreting a large quantity of viscid reddish-coloured fluid, which glues them into tufts or masses. Finally, two fungoid, *Trichophyton tonsurans* and *T. sporobolus* appear, and there is a disgusting odour. The disease is probably caused chiefly by dirt. It is endemic in Poland, Russia, and Tartary. Called also *Trichomyces plia*.

pli cæ tæ, s, pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *plieatus* = folded; *plæ* = to fold.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. The anterior wings are rather broad, with a fold in the males on the costa towards the base. Larva sluggish, feeding between united leaves, or in the stems and seeds of plants. Fifty-nine British species. (*Stainton*)

pli cæte, pli cæd ěd, a. [Lat. *plieatus*, pa. par. of *plæ* = to fold.] [PLV, c.]

Bot.: Plaited; folded like a fan. Used specially of venation, as that of the beech, the birch, &c.

pli cæte lĭ, adv. [Eng. *pliate*; *ly*.] In a pliate or folded manner.

pli cæ tile, a. [Lat. *plieatus*, from *plæ* = to fold, pa. par. of *plæ* = to fold, to plait.] Capable of being folded or interwoven.

"Motion of the *plieatiles* or subtle threads of which the brain consists."—*Wood. Athlete's Sermons*, (XV), ch. 5 (XV)

pli cæ tion, s. [Lat. *plieatus*, pa. par. of *plæ* = to fold, to plait.]

1. *Oral. Liturg.*: A folding, a fold, a plait

"The folds, as other *plieatus* have done, opened of themselves."—*Babington. Oration*, p. 3

2. *Geol.*: The folding of strata. This may be produced by lateral compression or by the subsidence of portions of the beds.

pli cæ tive, a. [As if from Lat. *plieatus*, pa. par. from *plæ*.] [PLV, c.]

Bot.: The same as **PLIATE** (q.v.).

pli cæ t-n-læ, s. [Dimin. from Lat. *plieatus* = plaited.]

Zool. & Pathology: A genus of Ostroidea. Shell irregular, attached by the umbel of the right valve, which is smooth and plaited; cartilage internal; hinge tooth, two in each valve. Known species, recent, nine, from tropical America, India, Australia, &c.; fossil forty, from the Trias onward.

pli cæ ture, s. [Fr., from Lat. *plieatus*.] A fold, a double, a plaitation.

"For no man can unfold The many *plieatures* of clothy priest."—*Wood's Song of the Soul*, bk. 1, s. 18.

pli cĭ-dĕn tine, s. [Lat. *plieatus* = folded, and Eng. *dentine*.]

Ant.: A modification of dentine, in which it appears folded upon a series of vertical plates, radiating from the axis of the pulp, and with the external of the tooth fluted. (*Keule*.)

pli cĭ pĕn-nĕs, s, pl. [Lat. *plieatus* = folded, and *pena* = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: Latrille's name for a section of Neuroptera containing the Phryganeæ or Caddis-flies.

plie, et. & s. [PLV, c.]

plie, s. [PLV, c.]

pli ě, a. [Fr. *plie*, pa. par. of *plier* = to fold, to ply (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as **CLOST**, *a.*, II. 1.

pli ĉr, ply ĉr, s. [Eng. *ply*; *-ĉr*.]

1. *Oral. Liturg.*: One who plies.

2. *Carp. (Pl.)*: A small pair of piners with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, such as the parts of a watch. Also specially adapted for bending and shaping wire.

plies, s, pl. [PLV, c.]

pli form, a. [Eng. *ply*, and *form*.] In the form of a ply or doubling.

plight (gh silent) (1), *plint en, *plighte, plyt, et. [A.S. *plithra* = to impel, to pledge, from *plith* = risk, danger, plight (q.v.); Ger. *verpflichten*; Dut. *verplichten*; Dan. *forpligte*; Sw. *begliffa*.]

1. To pledge; to give as a pledge, guarantee, or security. (It is only applied to immaterial things, as in the example; never to property or goods.)

"We plight our faith to our King, and call one God to attest our promise."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii

2. To promise, to engage, to betroth.

"Before thy setting hour divide The bridegroom from the plighted bride?"—*Scott. Lady of the Lake*, act 2

plight (gh silent) (2), *plite, et. [A variant of *plith* or *plout* (q.v.).] To fold, to weave, to braid, to plait.

"Now, good noon, be it never so late Ye see me the labour it to sew and plite."—*Chaucer. Troilus & Criseyde*, ii

plight (gh silent), a. [PLIGHT (2), *a.*] Folded, plaited, woven. (*Spenser's F. Q.*, II. vi. 7.)

plight (gh silent) (1), *plite (1), et. [A.S. *plith* = risk, danger, from *plian* = to risk, to impel; O. Fris. *plicht* = peril, risk; A.S. *plio* = danger; O. Dut. *verplicht* = duty, debt; Ger. *pflicht*, from O. H. Ger. *plianu* = to promise or engage to do.] [PLIGHT (1), *a.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Danger, harm, hurt. (*Hevelius*, 1, 79.)

* 2. That which is pledged or pledged to a pledge, guarantee, or assurance given, a commodity.

"And he a solemn sworn *plight* Did first. Brude of Douglas make."—*Scott. Poet. of the Last Years*, c. 1, l. 10

3. A condition, state, predicament, generally used of a dangerous, risky, or uncomfortable state. (*Milton's P. L.*, l. 1, c. 1.)

II. Plite (See extract)

Plite signifieth an article with the Lat. *plite* a quantity of the said article, to wit, a large, or a small quantity of it. (*Wood's Athlete's Sermons*)

***plight (gh silent) (2), *plite (2), et.** [PLIGHT (2), *a.*] A fold, a double, a plait.

Folded upon with many a folded *plite*. (*Spenser's F. Q.*, II. vi. 7.)

plight er (gh silent), s. [Eng. *plight* (1), *v.*] One who plights or pledges.

"Prophet of high hearts."—*Shakspeare. Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 2

plim, s. Etym. doubtful, perhaps allied to *plim* (q.v.) To swell up, as wood with moisture.

"A sponge does not *plim*; it is not apparently larger when full of water than previously and it is full limp."—*Geology Magazine*, June, 1871, p. 10

plin i an, s. After the celebrated naturalist Pliny, *suill.* = (*Mo.*)

Min.: A variety of Amschopkite (q.v.), according to Rose; but Breithaupt states that it is monoclinic in crystallization. Hardness, 5.5 to 6; sp. gr. 6.272 to 6.292; lustr. pearly; color, brown, tan-white; streak, black. (*Ch. Journ.*, same as Amschopkite (q.v).)

plinth, *plinthic, s. [Lat. *plinthos*, from Gr. *πλαθός* (*plathos*) = a block, a tile, a plinth. Fr. *plathic*; Ital. & Sp. *plinth*.]

Arch.: A square member forming the lower division of the base of a column, &c.; also, a plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground. In Gothic architecture the plinth is occasionally divided into two stages, the tops of which are either splayed or finished with a low moulding, and are covered by the base mouldings. The square footing below the bases of four and Corinthian columns.

Greecian architecture plinths do not appear to have been employed, the bases of the columns resting upon the upper step of the building.



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plinth ĩte, s. [Gr. *πλαθός* (*plathos*) = a tile; *suill.* = (*Mo.*)]

Min.: A clay occurring in Co. Antrim; colour, brick red. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron.

pli ō, pŏl. [PLOCENI.] Belonging to the Plocene Age.

pli ō ĉĕne, plei ō ĉĕne, a. [Gr. *πλαθός* (*plathos*) = more, and *κενός* (*kenos*) = recent.]

Geol.: The epithet applied by Sir Charles Lyell to the most modern of the three periods into which he divided the Tertiary. Its distinguishing character is that the larger part of the fossil shells are of recent species. Lyell divides it into the Older and the Newer Plocene. In the Older, the extinct species of shells form a large minority of the whole; in the Newer, the shells are almost all of living species. De Sleyes and Lyell considered that the Older Plocene had 25 per cent. and the Newer 90 to 95 per cent. of the shells of recent species. Etheridge makes the number 40 to 60 per cent. for the Older and 80 for the Newer Plocene. Lyell's divisions (in reverse order) of the Plocene are these:

OLDER PLOCENE.—*British*: Red Cray of Suffolk, White or Coralline Cray of Suffolk, *Engrain*, *De la Pen*, and *Antwerp* Cray, *Sable*, *Apron*, *Marls*, and *Sand*, and Plocene of North America. (Deposit of Fikens, near Athens, strata of the Soudak Hills.)

NEWER PLOCENE.—*British*: Forest bed of Norfolk, *Cliff*, *Norman* rag, *Flint*, *Eastern* base of Mt. Etna, *Swedish* strata, *Lower* strata of Upper Eocene, *Almo*, *German* and French Plocene.

Etheridge places also under the Older Plocene the *Arabo-Asiatic* large fresh-water formation, and under the Newer the *Chalcedon* and *Burington* beds. There is a rich Plocene flora in Italy. Mr. Gardin and the Marquis Strozzi cultivate pine, oak, evergreen oak, pear,

bŏil, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, ĉell, chorus, ĉhin, becĕh; go, ĝem; thin, thĭs; sin, aŝ; expect, Xĕnophon, exist, -ing, -cian, -tĭan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, -c. bel, del.

plane, elder, fig, laurel, maple, walnut, birch, locust, etc. In the British Phloeine of Craig, Etheridge enumerates 28 genera, and 140 species of animals; thirty genera, and fifty-seven species are mammalia. Both Vesuvius and Etna were in operation. In Mull there are phloeine rocks (granites and syenites) of this comparatively recent age. The climate, at first temperate, was becoming severe, and the Newer Phloeine was contemporaneous with part of the Glacial Period (q.v.).

pli-ô hip-pûs, s. [Pref. *plio*, and Gr. *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Platœus: A genus of Equidae, from the Phloeine of America. It is closely allied to Equus, and consists of animals about the size of an ass, with the lateral toes not externally developed, but with some differences of dentition.

pli-ôl-ô phûs, s. [Pref. *plio*, and Gr. *ἄσπις* (*aspis*) = a crest.]

Platœus: A genus of Tapiridae, with one species, *Platœus calypso*, from the Land in Clay.

"According to M. Gaudry, the most *plio* of all the swine are the *Hyacothoïum* and *Platœus*. — *Wallace's Geog. Hist.*, 1869, p. 218.

pli-ô pi thê eûs, s. [Pref. *plio*, and Lat. *Throscus* (q.v.).]

Platœus: A genus of Catarrhine Monkeys, from the Miocene of Europe. It happens to have affinities with the living Semnopithecus and the Anthropoid Apes.

pli-ô-sâu rûs, s. [Pref. *plio*, and Gr. *σαῖρος* (*saios*) = a lizard.]

Platœus: A genus of Phososauria (q.v.), allied to the type-genus in their milk-teeth paddles, but having an enormous head, supported upon a short neck. The teeth are large, simple, and conical. Six species from the Middle, and one from the Upper Cretaceous.

plis-kië, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mischievous trick.
I can become contented by an ill *plis-kië* eye in the way of your distress. — *Salt's Antiquary*, ch. vi.

2. A plight, a condition, a predicament.

plite, *et.* [PLIGHT, c.]

plite, s. [PLIGHT, s.]

plitt, s. [Russ.] An instrument of torture used in Russia, resembling the knout.

plóc, s. [Fl.] A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom.

plô-câ mi-ûm, s. [Gr. *πλοκαμῖς* (*plôkamis*) = a lock of hair.]

Plô: A genus of Ceramiales, sub-order Dielsoeria (*Laublag*) of rose-sponged Algae, order Rhodomyxonia (*Berkeley*). It has pinnate fronds with pectinate teeth, the spore-bearing threads in tufts, radiating from a basal placenta. *Plô* (*Plô*) is very common on the British coasts.

plô-car-i-â, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πλοκα* (*plôka*) = a plaiting.]

Plô: A genus of Ceramiales, order Sphaerococcyx, *Plô* (*Plô*), *P. candida*, and *P. compressa* are used for food. *P. (Plô) candida* (*Helminthotheca*) is the Common Moss (q.v.).

plô-gê, s. [Gr. *πλοῦν* (*plôun*) = to weave, to plait.]

Plô: A figure by which a word is separated or repeated, by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute of quality: as, *His wife is a wife indeed*.

plô-gê-i-dæ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plôgê* (q.v.). Lat. fem. pl. *plôgê*, suff. *-idæ*.]

Plôgê: Weaver-birds. Weaver-birds (q.v.); a family of Passeriformes, specially characteristic of the Ethiopian region, where four-fifths of the species are found, the remainder being divided between the Oriental and Australian regions. Wallace puts the genera at fifty-nine, and the species at 252.

plô-gê-i-næ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plôgê* (q.v.). Lat. fem. pl. *plôgê*, suff. *-inæ*.]

Plôgê: A sub-family of Fringillidae, nearly co-extensive with Ploceidae (q.v.).

plô-gê-pas-ser, s. [Mod. Lat. *plôgê* (q.v.), and Lat. *passer*.]

Plôgê: A genus of Ploceidae, with four species, from East and South Africa.

plô-gê-ûs, s. [Gr. *πλοῦν* (*plôun*) = anything woven; *πᾶσι* (*pasî*) = to weave.]

Plôgê: Plover-bird; the typical genus of the family Ploceidae (q.v.), with six species, from West and East Africa and the Oriental region, including the Philippines. Bill lengthened, as long as the head; nostrils almost naked; wings moderate; tail short, even; feet large and thick; toes robust; claws strong, thick, and fully curved.

plôd, s. [Fr. *plôd*, *plôdion* = a pond, a paddle; *plôdch* = a puddle; *plôdion* = to float; Gael. *plô* = a pool, a pond; *plôdion* = a small pond.]

1. A pool, a puddle.
In a cool *plôd* in the shade sat little me byn alone. — *Baker's of Blue Stars*, l. 37.

2. A green sod. — *S. O'Neil*.

plôd, s. & f. [Proto-S. The primitive sense is to tramp through mire and wet, and, hence, to proceed painfully and laboriously.]

A. Intransitive:
1. *Plôd*: To travel or proceed painfully, slowly, and laboriously.
"Patience is a tired mare, yet she will *plôd* — slowly." — *Henry F.*, l. 64.

II. Figurative:
1. *Plôd*: To trudge.
"I have had by my industry, And studied like a man by walking days." — *Shakspeare's Henry F.*, l. 2.

2. To study dully, but with steady, persevering diligence.
"Plooding scholars they are far too slow." — *Keats's Plôdion*, l. 1.

B. Trans: To travel along or pursue painfully, slowly, and laboriously.
"Our steps of broken thrones and temples." — *Keats's Plôdion*, l. 1.

plôd shoes, s. *pl.* Thick shoes, fit for plodding through mud, wet, &c.
"I have a pair of *plôd shoes*." — *Carver's Log*, s.

plôd-der, s. [Eng. *plôd*, v.; *-der*.] One who plods; a dull, heavy, laborious, and persevering person.
"I shall have contained *plôd-der* ever won, Save base authority from others' books." — *Shakspeare's Love's Labour's Lost*, l. 1.

plôd-ding, *pt. pres. on o*. [Proto-S.]

1. Working, laboring, or studying, with slow but patient diligence; dull, but persevering in work or study.
2. Characterized by laborious and persevering work.
"It is a thorough, *plôd-ding*, comprehensive, able survey of the branch of art which it treats." — *Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvi. 291 (1873).

plôd-ding-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *plôd-ding*; *-ly*.] In a plodding manner; with painful and slow labor.
"Plôd-ding and yod-ding, and often in a stifling atmosphere." — *Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1875, p. 685.

plôd-gômme, s. [Fr. *plôd* = lead, and *gômme* = gum.]

Mon.: The same as PLUMBOGUMMITE (q.v.).

plôm-bi-ër-in, s. [From Plombières, a town near mineral springs in the Vosges.]

Plôm: A heterogeneous matter found in the conduits of certain mineral springs in France. It is gelatinous, colourless, and destitute of taste and smell. Insoluble in ether, alcohol, and acids, and is believed to consist, for the most part, of carbonate and osellonate.

plôm-bi-ër-ite, s. [After Plombières, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Mon.*).]

Mon.: A mineral occurring in a gelatinous condition in the barkwork of a Roman aqueduct. Hardest in the air, and becomes snow-white and opaque. An analysis yielded, silica, 40%; alumina, 1.3; lime, 34.1; water, 24.2 = 99.2, corresponding to the formula, CaSiO₂ · 2H₂O.

plônge, **plôn-gêc** (g as zh), s. [Fr.]

Fr.: The declivity of the superior slope of the parapet.

plonge, *et.* [PLUNGE, c.]

plook, s. [PLUCK.] A pimple.

plook-y, s. [Eng. *plôd*; *-y*.] Covered with plucks or pimples.
"His face was as *plôd-y* as a curtain bun." — *Scott's Present*, ch. XXXII.

plôp, s. [From the sound.] A sound as of a body falling into water; a plump.

plôp, *et.* [Proto-S.] To fall or plump, as into water.

plôt (1), s. [An abbreviation of *complot* (q.v.). Cf. *Jeune* for defence, *sport* for dispute, &c.]

1. A plan, scheme, or stratagem, especially a mischievous or treacherous one; a conspiracy; an intrigue.
"Here's the *plôt* on C." — *Ben Jonson's Alchemist*, l. 1.

* 2. A share or participation in a scheme or conspiracy.

3. The story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents, which are at last untied by unexpected means; the intrigue.

"In the construction of *plôt*, for example, in fictitious literature, we should aim at so arranging the incidents that we shall not be able to determine of any one of them whether it depends from any one of the others. In this sense, of course, perfection of *plôt* is really or practically unattainable, but only because it is a finite intelligence that constructs." — *E. A. Poe's Works* (ed. 1844), p. 197.

4. Continuance; ability to plot; deep reach of thought.
"A man of much *plôt*." — *Dequain*.

* 5. A scheme, a plan; a method of procedure.
"The law of England never was properly applied into the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plôt* of government, but as they could maintain and feed themselves under the same by their humble village." — *Spencer's State of Ireland*.

* **plôt-proof**, *o*. Proof or secure against plots; not to be hurt by plots. (*Shakspeare's Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.)

plôt (2), **plat**, * **plott**, * **plotte**, s. [A.S. *plôf* = a patch of ground. It is the same word as *pleck* or *plek* = a place (A.S. *plôc*); *pleck* is itself a variant of *platch*, the older form of *patch* (q.v.).]

1. A plat or small piece of ground.
"A cottage on a *plôt* of rising ground." — *Woodworth's Michael*.

* 2. A spot, a mark, a stain.
"Many souls *plottes*." — *P. Plommon*, p. xlii. 318.

3. A plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.
4. A plan.
"The eternal *Plôt*, the Idea fore conceived." — *Sylvestre's Colmanus*, 421.

plôt (3), **plât**, * **plott**, * **plotte**, s. [A.S. *plôf* = a patch of ground. It is the same word as *pleck* or *plek* = a place (A.S. *plôc*); *pleck* is itself a variant of *platch*, the older form of *patch* (q.v.).]

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plôt (4), *et.* & f. [Proto-S.]

A. Trans: To plan, to scheme, to devise, to contrive secretly.
"This expedition was by York and Talbot Too rashly *plotted*." — *Shakspeare's 1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 4.

B. Intransitive:
1. To form schemes or plots against another, or against a state, government, or authority; to conspire.
"The earl's gratitude would not have been very shining, had he *plotted* to do through a princess who had delivered him from a prison." — *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1, ch. vi.

2. To scheme, to plan; to devise a means.
"F. she had *plotted* to destroy them there." — *Drayton's Miscellaneous Queen Mary*.

plôt (5), *et.* [Proto-S.] To make a plot or plan of; to lay down on paper after a survey. [Fr.]

"Plotted on the scale of eight inches to the nautical mile." — *Altherton*, Dec. 29, 1881.

plôt (6), *et.* [Cf. Gael. *plôdach* = parboiling.] To scald; to steep in very hot water; to make scalding hot.

* **plôtch**, s. [Prob. a variant of *blotch* (q.v.).] A blotch, a blemish.
"It was to be abhorred and loathed of all men for the foule *plôtches* of the tongue." — *Clod's Luke*.

* **plô-ter-ês**, s. *pl.* [Pl. of Gr. *πλωτήρ* (*plôtêr*) = a salubr.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Land Bugs, (Gerridae), with a head-like body and very long legs. They run about on the surface of the water. Claws at some little distance from the last joint of the tarsi. Now often made a family, type Gerris (q.v.). By them the transition is made from the Land to the Water-bugs.

* **plôt-fûl**, s. [Eng. *plôt* (1), s., and *fill*.] Full of plots.

plô-tin-i-an, s. [Eng. &c. *Plotinus* (q.v.); *-ian*.] Belonging to or connected with the doctrines of the Plotinists (q.v.).
"Censor condenses his summary of the Plotinian doctrine into three theses." — *McIntock's Strong's Encyc. Bib. Lit.*, vii. 246.

Plô-tin-ist, s. [See def.]

Philosophy, *et.* (Pl.). The followers of

Plotinus (A.D. 204-74), the most noted teacher of Newer Platonism, which he taught at Rome for the last thirty years of his life. He considered the human soul an emanation from the Deity, to whom, after a virtuous life on earth, it was reunited; souls unfitted for such union were to pass through other purificatory existences, either once more as men, or as animals or plants.

plōtō sī na, *s. pl.* [Hbd. Lat. *plōt* (q. v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suit. *cano*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluride (q. v.), with four genera: Plotosus (A. V.), Copadoglanis, and Cnidoglanis, from Australia; and Chaca, from the West Indies.

plōtō sūs, *s.* [PLOTUS.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Plotosina. A short dorsal fin front, with a pungent spine; a second long dorsal caudal with the caudal and anal. Pores eight or ten; left of mouth transverse; ventrals many-rayed, head depressed; body elongate. Three species known, from the brackish waters of the Indian Ocean. They enter the sea freely. *Plotosus anguliferus* is a common Indian fish.

plōt tēr, *s.* [Eng. *plot* (D. V.); *etc.*] One who plots or schemes; a contriver, a conspirator, a schemer.

"Why, aunt, would you have thought Mr. Sad a plotter?" — *Killgrew's Parsons's Wedding*, v. 2.

plōt tēr, plout ēr, *c. l.* A frequent, from *plōt* (q. v.). To plod, to wade, to tramp.

"Miss's pony — has plattered through, inched over into a meadow. — *E. Bronte's Wuthering Heights*, ch. iv.

plōt-tie, *s.* [PLOT (3), c.] A sort of milled wine. (*Scotch*.)

plōt-tīng, *pt. par. & s.* [PLOT (2), c.]

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

B. *As substantive*:

Sarc.: The art of describing or laying down on paper, &c., the several angles and lines of a tract of ground surveyed by a theodolite or like instrument, or a chain.

plotting scale, *s.*

Sarc.: A mathematical instrument used in plotting ground, usually of box-wood, sometimes of brass, ivory, or silver, either a foot or a foot and a half long, and about an inch and a half broad. It consists of two scales of unequal lengths at right angles to each other. The longer scale contains a slit, or dovetail groove, nearly its whole length, in which slides a button carrying the cross scale.

plōt-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *πλωτός* (*plōtos*) = sailing, floating; *πλωμα* (*plōma*) = to sail.]

Ornith.: Harter, Snake-neck; a genus of Pelecanide, with four species, from the tropical and southern temperate parts of both hemispheres. Bill quite straight, longer than head, terminating in a very sharp point; face and throat naked; nostrils linear; feet short and robust; tail very long, the feathers stiff and elastic.

plough (*gh* silent), **plōh**, **plou**, **plough**, **plōw**, **plowe**, **ploughe**, *s.* [Icel. *plour* = a plough; *eng.* with Sw. *plug*; Dan. *plow*; O. Fris. *pluch*; Ger. *ploug*; O. H. Ger. *plūos*; Lith. *plūgas*; Russ. *ploug*. *Plōh* occurs in A. S. in the sense of plough-land, but the true A. S. word for plough is *sath*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) Plough-land, arable land.

"No plow ne plow" — *A. S. Leechdoms*, ii. 256.

(3) Ploughed land; land in cultivation with the plough.

"The dusty ploughs on the hill caused hounds to look to their hauntsmen to carry on the business for them" — *Field*, April 4, 1885.

(4) A hide or carucate of land.

"Johan myn eldste sonne shall have plowes fyve" — *Uke's Tale of Wainmota*.

*2. *Fig.*: Tillage, cultivation, agriculture, husbandry.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: An implement for making a furrow in land, the object being to stir the soil, make a bed for seed, cover seed, hill up earth to crops, lay out lines for planting trees or shrubs, and for other purposes, according

to construction. It may be drawn either by animal or by steam power. Ploughs drawn by animal power, i. e., by horses or oxen, are divided into swing-ploughs and wheel-ploughs, the former being without wheels. The wheel-plough has a forward carriage to regulate the depth of furrow, one wheel running on the land and the other in the furrow. Besides these there are also ploughs for special purposes, as, subsoil ploughs, draining-ploughs, &c. A balance-plough is one in which two sets of plough-bodies and coultras are attached to an iron frame, moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing different ways. By this arrangement the balance-plough can be used without turning. Balance-ploughs are used in steam ploughing. [Gloss. not on.]

* For other varieties, as *double-furrow plough*, *double-mouthed-plough*, *iv-plough*, *turnroot-plough*, and *steam plough*, see under the several heads.

2. *Bookbind.*: An implement for cutting and smoothing the edges of books. It consists of two cheeks connected together by two guides and a screw passing through both cheeks. In one of the cheeks is fixed a cutting-blade. It is worked by hand with a backward and forward motion.

3. *Weav.*: An instrument for cutting the finishing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

4. *Wood-work*: A grooving-plane in which the adjustable fence is secured to two transverse stems which pass through the stock of the plane, and are secured by wedges or screws. It is fitted with eight irons of various sizes, and is used in making grooves in door-stiles to receive the panel, and for similar purposes.

* *The Plough*:

Astron.: Charles's Wain; the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear.

* *To put one's hand to the plough*: To begin or set about a task or undertaking. (*Fig.*) The allusion is to Luke ix. 62.

plough alms, *s.* A penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the church.

plough beam, *s.* That portion of the frame to which the standard is attached and to whose forward end the draft is applied.

plough bote, *s.* Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

"A right of cutting and carrying away wood for house-bote, plough-bote, &c." — *Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 8.

plough clevis, *s.* The stirrup-shaped piece on the nose of a plough-beam, having three loops, in either of which the open ring of the double-tree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired.

plough gang, plough gate, *s.* As much land as can be cultivated by one plough in the year. It has been variously estimated, from thirteen acres (*Scotch*). As now regulated by various statutes for the conversion of statute labour, it is held to mean fifty acres (*Scotch*) or £70 of rental.

plough hale, *s.* The handle of a plough. [HALE, c.]

plough head, *s.* The clevis of a plough.

plough-iron, *s.* The coulter of a plough.

"Here is now the smith's note for shoeing, and plough-irons" — *Sh. Temp.*, 2 Henry IV., v.

plough land, plow lond, *s.*

1. Land under the plough or fit for tillage; arable land, ploughed land.

*2. As much land as may be ploughed with a single plough in a day.

"Ploughed, that a plow may till on a day" — *Proust's Poet.*

*3. As much land as a team of oxen can plough in a year; a hide or carucate of land.

"In this book are entered the names of the manors or parishes, together with the number of plough-lands that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants." — *Hale's Orig. of Manors*.

plough-meat, plow meat, *s.* Food made of corn, as distinguished from flesh, eggs, milk, &c.

plough mell, *s.* A small wooden hammer or mallet attached to the plough.

Plough Monday, *s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the end of the Christmas holidays, on which the ploughmen used to resume their work. On this day they used also

to draw a plough from door to door, and ask for money to buy drink.

"*Plough Monday* is next after that the twelfth-day is past, Bids out with the plough." — *Tusser's Husbandry*.

plough paddle, *s.* [PLOT-GEAR-STAFF.]

plough point, *s.* A detachable share at the extreme front end of the plough-body, forming an apex to the junction of the mould-board, sole, and land-side.

plough shoe, *s.* A block of wood fitted under a ploughshare to prevent it from penetrating the soil.

* **plough silver**, *s.* Money formerly paid by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's land.

plough sock, *s.* A ploughshare. (*Scotch*.)

plough staff, plough paddle, *s.*
1. A paddle to clean the coulter and share of a plough from weeds or earth; a pettle.
2. A plough-handle.

plough star, plow star, *s.* The Bearward, Arcturus (q. v.).
"There, plow star, the Venture ploughshare." — *Veget.*, *Larent* iii. 325.

* **plough start, plough stert**, *s.* A plough-handle.

plough stuff, *s.* Curved wood, generally ash, used for ploughs.

* **plough swain, plow swain**, *s.* A ploughman.

plough tail, *s.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

plough tree, *s.* A plough-handle.
"I hold my plough-tree just the same." — *Blackmore's Lorna Doone*, ch. lxxvii.

plough truck, *s.* A riding attachment to a plough.

* **plough-witchers**, *s. pl.* The name given to the mimmers in Huntingdonshire.

"One of the plough-witchers often wore a cow's skull." — *Notes & Queries*, Jan. 30, 1856, p. 56.

* **plough witching**, *s.* The performance of the plough-witchers (q. v.).

"The mimmers are called plough-witchers, and their ceremony plough-witching." — *Notes & Queries*, May 19, 1856, p. 351.

plough wright, plow wright, *s.* A mechanic who makes and repairs ploughs, &c.

plough (*gh* silent) (1), **plōw**, **plowc**, *v. t. & i.* [PLOT (q. v.); Dut. *ploughen*; Ger. *plügen*; Sw. *pluga*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To till or turn up with a plough, in order to sow seed.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To furrow; to cut or run through, as a plough through land.

"And he and his eight hundred .. Shall plough the way no more .." — *Comyn's Loss of the Royal George*.

2. To form as furrows; to furrow.
"Those furrows which the burning share Of sorrow ploughs untidy there." — *Byron's Paradise*, xx.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To till or turn up the soil with a plough. (*Hyperb.*) *Virgil's Georgic* ii. 282.)

*2. *Fig.*: To prepare the soil or bed for anything.

"Rebellion, insidious sedition .. We ourselves have plough'd for .." — *Sh. Temp.*; *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

(1) *To plough in*: To cover by ploughing; as, To plough in wheat.

(2) *To plough up or out*: To uncover or bring to the surface by ploughing.

"Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are of these frequently plough'd up in the fields of Welden." — *Burdock's Dict. of Fossils*.

plough (*gh* silent) (2), *c. l.* [A concept, of *plōk* (q. v.).] To reject as a candidate at an examination for a degree; to pluck. (*Univ. exam.*)

"These two promising specimens were not ploughed." — *Drewson to Rowe* (1877), p. 65.

* **plough a ble** (*gh* silent), *c. l.* [Eng. *plough*; *shib.*] Capable of being ploughed; fit to be ploughed; arable.

plough-bōy (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *plough*, and *boy*.] A boy who follows or drives a team in ploughing; a country boy; hence, an ignorant, coarse boy.

bōil, bōy: **pōut, jōwl**; **cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench**: **go, gem**; **thin, this**; **sin, aș**: **expect, Xenophon, exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian, -tian = șan**. **-tion, -sion = șhün**; **-tion, -șion = zün**. **-cious, -tious, -sious = șhūs**. **-ble, -dle, &c. = hpl, dpl**.

plough ɛr (*oh* silent), **plow ɛr**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, *v.*; *er*.] One who ploughs land; a cultivator, a ploughman.

"Now I shall tell you who be the ploughers."—*Lancelot*, *sermon at the Plow*

plough man (*oh* silent), **plow man**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, *v.*; and *man*.] One who ploughs; one who holds or guides a plough; a farm-labourer who is, or may be, engaged for ploughing.

"No Devonshire ploughman or Cornish miner had taken arms to defend his wife and children against Tom's fire."—*Mossesley Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVIII.

ploughman's spikenard, *s.*

Bot.: *Tuula Comiza*, a pubescent plant, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, and branched corymbs of yellow flowers. Frequent on chalky or clayey soils.

plough share, **plow share**, **plowshare**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, *s.*, and *share* = shear (q.v.).]

[Agriculture:]

1. The portion of a plough which cuts the sward below.

"With thy rule *plowshare*, Death, turn up the sod!"—*Londoner's Tools*, *Act I*

2. A triangular or heart-shaped blade on a shovel-plough to turn the earth over, and used in tending crops to throw the earth up to the stems of the plants. [SYNOBOL-PLUGH.]

ploughshare bone, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: A long, slender bone, shaped like a ploughshare, consisting of two or more of the caudal vertebrae of birds, which fused into a single mass. It supports the quill feathers of the tail.

plouti si oc rā cý, *s.* [Gr. *πλουσιος* (*plousios*) = a wealthy person, and *κρατω* (*kratō*) = to rule.]

1. Government by the wealthy classes; plutocracy.

2. People of great wealth and influence.

"Treasure again is the plutocracy."—*Saturday South*, *Issuing from Filanderth Review*, (Feb.)

plotter ɛr, *v.* [PLOTTER, *v.*]

plout nct, pouit-nct, *s.* [Eng. *point* (2), *s.*, and *nct*.] A small, stocking-shaped river net attached to two poles.

plow ɛr, *s.* [O. Fr. *plowier* (Fr. *placier*) = lit. the rain-bird; formed as if from a Lat. *pluvarius*; from *pluvia* = rain; so called because these birds are said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; Ital. *pluvier*.]

1. *Littoralis Oenothorax*:

(1) *Sing.*: The common English name of several wading birds; spec., the Golden, Yellow, or Green Plover, *Charadrius plumbeus*. In winter the old male has all the upper parts sooty-black, with large golden-yellow spots on the margin of the backs of the feathers, the sides of the head, neck, and breast with ashy-brown and yellowish spots, the throat and lower parts white, the quills black. The summer plumage of the upper parts deep black, the front and sides of the neck pure white, with great black and yellow spots. Lower parts mostly deep black. Length about ten inches. Common in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland. Its nest, in a depression of the ground, is made of a few dry fibres and stems of grass; the eggs, which are highly esteemed as delicacies, are four in number, cream yellow or oil-green, with large blotches of amber-brown. Plovers are gregarious in habit, and have a wide geographical range. [CHARADRIID *s.*] The Gray Plover is *Squatarola cinerea*. [RING-PLOVER, SQUATAROLA, STILL, HEMIPIDIPID *s.*]

(2) *Pl.*: The Charadriidae (q.v.).

2. *Fig.*: A loose woman; a prostitute.

"Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four other gallants of merit, and the wretched plow for equal for them."—*Ben Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 5.

plow's page, *s.* The Dunlin, so called from being often seen in company with the plow.

plow, *s.* & *v.* [PLOW, *s.* & *v.*]

plowk, **plowke**, *s.* [PLUCK, *s.*]

plowked, **plowk ky**, **plow kyd**, *v.* [Eng. *pluck*, *ed.*, *v.*] Covered or marked with pimples.

"He waves *plowk* and makes oute."—*Ms. Laudin*, *Med.*, l. 20.

plow, *s.* [An abbrev. of *employ* (q.v.).] Employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting. (*Scotch.*)

"Two unlucky red-coats were up for black fishing, or some sleazy *plow*."—*Scott*, *Waterley*, ch. LXV.

plow ɛ (as *plwā yō*), *v.* [O. Fr., *pl.* par. of *plouer* = to bend, to ply (q.v.).]

Her.: Bowed and bent.

plu chē a, *s.* Named after Pluche, a French abbe.

Bot.: The typical genus of Pluchinaea.

plu chē ī nē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pluchē*(*o*);

Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-iow*.]

Bot.: A sub tribe of Compositae, tribe Asteroideae.

pluck, **plocke**, **plukke**, *v.* [A.S. *plucian*; cogn. with Dut. *plukken*; Fecl. *plukka*, *plukka*; Dan. *plukke*; Sw. *plucka*; Ger. *plucken*.]

1. To gather, to pick, to cull.

"And waste the solitary day
In *plucking* from you fen the reed!"—*Scott*, *Marion*, i. (Intro.)

2. To pull with force; to tug, to twirl.

"As they pass by, *pluck* Cassa by the sleeve!"—*Shakspeare*, *Julius Cæsar*, l. 2.

3. To pull off with force; to tear off, as clothes.

"*Pluck* away his crop with his feathers."—*Leit*, l. 16.

4. To strip of feathers.

"Since I *pluck* cease . . . I know not what 'twas to be beaten."—*Shakspeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

5. To take away, to remove.

"To *pluck* all fears out of you!"—*Shakspeare*, *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

6. To draw, to receive, to obtain, to derive. (*Shakspeare*; *Henry V.*, iv. Chor.)

7. To reject, as a candidate in an examination for degrees, &c., as not coming up to the required standard.

"He went to college, and he got *plucked*!"—*C. Brooke*; *Jane Eyre*, ch. X.

8. When degrees are conferred, the name of each person is read out before he is presented to the Vice-Chancellor. The professor used at one time to walk up and down the room, and any one who objected to the degree being conferred might signify his dissent by *plucking* or twitching the professor's gown. This was occasionally done by tradesmen to whom the candidate was in debt. This method of objecting to a candidate has long gone out of use, and the term "plucked" is confined to a person who has failed to satisfy the examiners.

9. 1. To *pluck* off: To descend in rank or title; to lower one's self.

2. To *pluck* up:

(1) *Trans.*: To tear up by the roots; to eradicate, to exterminate.

(2) *Intrans.*: To pluck up courage or spirits.

"*Pluck* up, my heart!"—*Shakspeare*, *Much Ado*, v. 1.

3. To *pluck* up a heart or spirit: To take or restore courage.

"*Pluck* up thy spirits!"—*Shakspeare*, *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

pluck (1), *s.* [PLUCK, *v.*]

1. The act of plucking; a pull, a draw.

"Industrious Moll, with many a *pluck*,
Cawings the plumage of each duck!"—*Smart*, *An Invitation to Mrs. Taylor*.

2. The heart, lights, and liver of an animal.

3. Courage, spirit, endurance, resolution.

"If there's the *pluck* of a man among you three, you'll help me."—*Buckton*, *Oliver Twist*, ch. 1.

4. The act of plucking; the state of being plucked for an examination.

"To avoid the disgrace and hindrance of a *pluck*,"—*Farrar*; *Julian Home*, ch. XXVI.

5. A two-pronged dung-drag.

pluck penny, *s.* A game.

pluck (2), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Gael. & Ir. *pluc*, *plac* = a block, a lump.] A fish, the same as *NOBLE*, *s.* (q.v.).

plucked, *v.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; *ed.*] Having pluck, courage, or endurance. (Used in composition as well-plucked, bad-plucked, &c.)

"You are a good *plucked* fellow!"—*Thackeray*, *Scenes*, ch. lx.

pluck ɛr, *s.* [Eng. *pluck*, *v.*; *er*.]

1. *Oral Lang.*: One who or that which plucks or pulls. (*E. Hoarvating*; *Scodello*, bk. 1.)

2. *Worsted Mangle*: A machine for straightening or cleaning long wool to render it fit for combing.

pluck i ly, *adv.* [Eng. *plucky*; *-ly*.] In a plucky or courageous manner; with pluck or spirit.

"The two constables who behaved so *pluckily*"—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1886.

pluck léss, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; *-less*.] Destitute of pluck, timid, faint hearted.

pluck y, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Having pluck, courage, or spirit; courageous.

"If you're *plucky*, and not over subject to fright!"—*Barham*, *Unhappy Learners*; *Snowdrop's Leap*.

2. Characterized by pluck or spirit; spirited.

"One of the *pluckiest* races ever entered upon."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

pluff, *v.* [Onomatopœtic.] To throw or puff out smoke in quick whiffs; to throw out hair powder in dressing the hair; to set fire to gunpowder. (*Scotch.*)

pluff, *s.* [PUFF, *v.*]

1. A puff, as of smoke; a small quantity of gunpowder set on fire.

2. A hair-dresser's powder-puff. (*Scotch*)

pluff fy, *a.* [PUFF, *v.*] Fluffy, flabby, puffed up.

plug, **plugge**, *s.* [O. Dut. *pluggē* = a plug. *pluggē* = to plug; Dut. *plug* = a peg, a bung; Sw. *plugg* = a plug; Dan. *plugg* = a peg; Ger. *plugg* = a plug, a peg; all from the Celtic Irish *plug*, *plug* = a plug, a stopper, a bung; Gael. *plug* = a club, a block, a plug; Wel. *plug* = a block, a plug.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A piece of wood or other substance used to plug or stop a hole; a stopple.

2. A plug-hat. (*Amer.*)

3. As much tobacco as is put into the mouth at a time to chew; a quid of tobacco.

4. In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large plug of tobacco."—*Swift*, *Instructians to Servants*.

5. A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses. (*Amer.*)

"These manufacturers are chiefly *plug* and twist tobacco."—*Scotcher's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 394.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: A block of wood let into a wall of brick or masonry, to afford a hold for nails in having the interior finishing.

2. *Dentistry*: Filling for a carious tooth.

3. *Die-sinking*: A cylindrical piece of soft steel, whose end is turned to fit into a matrix. The indented (notaglio) design of the matrix is transferred to the end of the plug when the two are pressed forcibly together. The plug having the design in relief (cunéo) is then hardened and becomes a punch, which is used to impress the faces of dies for coining.

4. *Hydraulic-eng.*: A cap closing the top or end of a branch-pipe leading from the main below the pavement, and terminating at a point readily reached for the attachment of hose. A fire-plug (q.v.).

5. *Masonry*: A dowel or cramp.

6. *Mining*: An iron core used in blasting.

7. *Nautical*:

(1) A conical piece of wood used to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are absent.

(2) A block to stop a hole made by a cannon-ball in a ship.

(3) A stopper for the hole in a boat-bottom.

8. *Ordnance*:

(1) The wooden stopper in the vent of a petard.

(2) A small tampion in the muzzle of a musket-barrel.

(3) The nipple of a gun.

9. *Roof-eng.*: A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair.

10. *Steam-eng.*: A fusible plug (q.v.).

11. *Stone-working* (*Pl.*): Inverted wedges with round backs placed in a hole which has been jumped in a rock; a leather or tapered wedge, being driven between the plugs, rends the rock.

‡ *Plug and feather*:

Stone-working: The act or process of rendering stones by means of a feather or wedge. [PLUG, *s.*, II. 11.]

plug centre-bit, *s.* A bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made.

fâte, fât, farc, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hêrc, camel, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sirc, sir, marine; gô, pôc, or, wôrc, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, hûc, fûll: try, Syrian, æ, œ = ê; cy = â; qu = kw.

plug hat, *s.* A tall hat, a beaver hat. (*Inter.*)

plug-rod, *s.*
Steam-engine:

1. A rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree.

2. The air-pump rod

plug tap, *s.* A master-tap (q.v.).

plug-tree, *s.* [PLUG-ROD, I.]

plug valve, *s.* A tapering valve fitting into a seat like a faucet.

plüg, * **plugge**, *v.t.* [PLUG, *s.*] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole in.

"In baskets *plugged* with cotton-wool."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1855.

plüg-ger, *s.* [Eng. *plug*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which plugs; specif., a dentist's instrument for packing filling material into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

plüg-giug, *pr. par. a. & s.* [PLUG, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of stopping with a plug.

2. Pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

¶ *Plugging the nostril* is a temporary remedy in some extreme cases of epistaxis (q.v.)

plugging forceps, *s.* A dentist's instrument used in compressing filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

plúko, *s.* [Gael. *plúca*.] A pimple.

plú ké nót-i a, *s.* [Named by Plumier after Leonard Plukenet, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Acahyphae. Climbers, with woolly stems, alternate cordate leaves, and four-celled ovary. *Plukenetia corniculata* is cultivated in Amboya for its leaves, which are used as a potherb.

plúm, * **plom**, * **plomme**, * **ploume**, **plowme**, * **plumb**, **plumme**, *s. & a.*

[A.S. *plum* = a plum, *plum-treow* = a plum-tree, from Lat. *prunum* = a plum. (For the change of *r* to *l*, cf. *coloured*, from Sp. *coronel*; for the change of *m* to *n*; cf. *venom* = Lat. *venenum*; *vellum* = Fr. *vellin*; *live-tree* for *live-tree*, &c.) Thus *plum* is a doublet of *prune*, *s.* (q.v.); Ital. *ploma*, *plumme*; Sw. *plomman*; Dan. *blomme*; Low Ger. *plumme*; Ger. *plumme*; Dut. *pruim*.]

A. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

* 3. A kind of game.

4. In commercial slang £100,000 sterling, and hence a large sum or fortune generally.

"He had a nice *plum* of his own, and lived inexpensively."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 280.

* 5. A person possessed of a large sum or fortune.

"If any *plum* in the city will lay me a hundred and fifty thousand pounds to twenty shillings . . . I will take the wager."—*Tatler*, No. 124.

II. Bot. & Hort.: The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, the Common Plum, a sub-species of *P. coccinea* (Sir J. Hooker), or that tree itself. It is a native of the Caucasus and Asia Minor, whence it was introduced into Europe at a very early period. As it is now in gardens, it is a tree of fifteen or twenty feet high, generally with spineless branches, ovate or lanceolate leaves, and white flowers, single or in pairs; the fruit is a fleshy drupe with a hard kernel, and a skin covered with a glaucous bloom. It has run into more than three hundred varieties. [FRUIT.]

B. As *adj.*: Of the colour of a plum.

* **plum-broth**, *s.* Broth containing plums or raisins.

plum-bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Astragalus pliocaryus*, an umbellifer, family Hydrocotylida.

plum-cake, *s.* A cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

plum coloured, *a.* Of the colour of a plum; dark purple.

plum-disease, *s.*

Veg. Pathol.: A disease of the fruit of the plum and some other trees. It produces malformations, called pods or pockets. The parts so affected are long, flat, and light coloured. The disease is produced by a fungus, *Exosporium Pruni*.

plum pie, *s.* A pie containing plums.

* **plum porridge**, *s.* Porridge made with plums, raisins, or currants.

"A rigid dissentier, who dined at his home on Christmas day, eat very plentifully of his *plum porridge*."—*Addison*.

plum pudding, *s.* A pudding containing plums, currants, and other fruit.

Plum-pudding dog: A Palatinate dog.

* **Plum-pudding stone**:

Geology:

1. A conglomerate, with flint pebbles.

2. [PUDDING-STONE]

plum-tree, *s.* The same as PLUM, *s.*, II.

* **plúm**, *a.* [PLUM, PLUMME] Plump.

"The Italian proportion it [Beauty] beg and *plum*."—*Florent Montaigne*, p. 269.

plúm, *v.t.* [PLUM, *a.*] To stuff up; to cajole; as, *To plum* a person up with a tale. (*Slang*.)

* **plúm**, *adv.* [PLUM, *adv.*]

plú-mage, *s.* [Fr., from *plume* = a feather.] [PLUME, *s.*] The feathers which cover a bird. [Pterylos, Pterylosis.]

"Preening his *plumage*."—*Brayton Noah's Flood*.

¶ Darwin shows that it is different in various immature and mature birds of the same species, that it sometimes varies with the change of season, that there is a tendency to analogous variation in it, and that these changes can be transmitted by inheritance. There is a relation between changes of plumage and the protection of the bird against its enemies.

plú-más-sa-rý, *s.* [Fr. *plumasserie*.] A plum or collection of ornamental feathers.

plú-más-sí-ör, *s.* [Fr.] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes.

plú-má-tél-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pluma* = a feather.]

Zool.: A family of Plumatiellidae (q.v.). It has the conoecium tubular, the tubes distinct, and the ectoecyst pergameneous. Twelve species are known, of which nine are British.

plú-má-tél-lý-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plumatella*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of phylactolematous Polyzoa, sub-order Lophozoa. The conoecium is rooted. The family is divided into two groups: (1) Comprising the genera in which the lophophore is furnished with two long arms, Pectinatella, Lophopus, Alcyonella, and Plumatiella; (2) Containing a single genus, Fredericella.

* **plúmb** (*b* silent) (I), *s.* [PLUM, *s.*]

plúmb (*b* silent) (2), * **plom**, * **plomb**, * **plome**, * **plomme**, * **plum**, * **plumme**, *s. a. & adv.* [Fr. *plomb* = lead, a plumb-line, from Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to prove the perpendicularity of work.

"With curle and *plumme* that wrought"
Cursor Mundi, 22, 47.

2. A shot or weight used to sink a fishing line. (*Cotton: Complete Angler*, ch. xi.)

3. A deep pool in a river or stream. (*Scotch*.)

B. As *adj.*: Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular, vertical.

C. As *adverb*:

1. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the horizon. [PLUMB, *adv.*]

"*Plumb* down he falls"
Milton: P. L., ii, 961.

2. Exactly, directly, plump. (*Amer.*)

plumb-bob, *s.* A conoidally shaped piece of metal suspended by a cord attached to its upper end, and used for determining vertical, or, in connection with a level or straight edge, horizontal lines.

plumb-centre, **plum-centre**, *adv.* Directly at the centre; point-blank.

"We seed 'em both fire . . . *plum-centre* at young Randolph."—*Magpie Rev.*, *Oceola*, p. 415.

plumb joint, *s.* A lap joint soldered

plumb level, *s.* [LEVEL, *s.*, II, 2. (I)]

plumb line, *s.*

1. The cord by which a plumb-bob is suspended.

2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a line directed to the centre of gravity of the earth.

plumb rule, *s.* A narrow board with a plumb-line. It is used by masons, carpenters, &c., for proving the perpendicularity of work.

plúmb (*b* silent), *v.t.* [PLUM, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To adjust by a plumb line; to set in a perpendicular or vertical line.

2. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water.

II. Fig.: To ascertain the measurement, dimensions, or extent of; to test, to sound.

"The depths of iniquity will never be *plumbed* by a railway company until they have slain a field near a road."—*Daily Mail Gazette*, Feb. 25, 1854.

plúm bá gǝ æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumbago*(*is*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Plumbaginaceæ. It has the styles united.

plúm bá gǝ-jin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *plumbago*(*is*); -*in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: The acrid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. It is extracted by ether, and crystallizes from alcohol in delicate tufted needles or prisms, having a biting after-taste. Nearly insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

plúm-båg-í ná-ǝ-ǝ æ, **plúm bá-gǝ-jin-ǝ æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumbago*, gent. *plumbaginis*(*is*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*, -*æ*.]

Bot.: Leadwort; an order of Prigonous Exogens, tribe Cortusales. Herbs or undershrubs, with alternate or clustered, undivided, exstipulate, somewhat sheathing leaves, occasionally dotted. Flowers in loose panicles or in heads; calyx tubular, plaited, persistent, sometimes coloured; corolla thin, monopetalous or with five petals; stamens definite, opposite the petals, ovary superior, of five, three, or four valvate carpels, one-celled, one-seeded. Fruit a nearly indehiscent utricle. Sea coasts in many lands. Known genera eleven, species 231 (*Lindley*), genera ten, species about 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

plúm-båg-in-óús, *a.* [Lat. *plumbago*; gent. *plumbaginis*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago.

plúm-bá-gó, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *plombagine*.]

I. Min.: The same as GRAFITE (q.v.).

2. Bot.: The typical genus of Plumbaginaceæ. Flowers nearly sessile, consisting of elongated spikes. *Plumbago europæa* is employed by leaguers to create artificial sores, to excite pity. Its root is very acrid, and in small doses is as good an emetic as ipecacuanha. The root of *P. scandens* is used in St. Domingo as a blistering agent. It is applied externally in diseases of the ear, and given internally in hepatic obstructions. The sliced root of *P. rosea* (*ou cochueu*) is a vesicatory, but inferior to cantharides. It is also a subgenus, and is given in India for secondary syphilis and leprosy. *P. Zeylonica* is a vesicatory, antiperiodic, and salutaric.

plúm-ál-ló-pháne, *s.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead, and Eng. *alophane*.]

Min.: A variety of Allophane (q.v.), containing some lead. Found at Monte Vecchio, Sardinia.

† **plúm-bátc**, *s.* [Eng. *plumbic*(*ty*); -*ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of plumbic acid (q.v.).

plúm-bé-án, **plúm-bé-óús**, *a.* [Lat. *plumbum*, from *plumbum* = lead.]

I. Lit.: Consisting of, or resembling, lead. "A *plumbum* flexible rule"—*Ellis Knowledge of Inner Thought*, p. 41.

2. Fig.: Dull, heavy, stupid.

"Till I have embrothered you *plumbum* wretches."—*Satire*, *Wanted a Plum*, p. 322.

plúm-beinc, *s.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

Min.: A name given by Brethard to the pseudomorph of galena after pyrochroite in the belief that it was a new species.

bǝil bǝy; pǝnt, jǝwl; cat, gǝll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gǝm; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophen, exist, -iñg. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -hle, -dle, & = bel, del.

plûm êr (*b* silent), * **plûm mër**, *s.* [Fr. *plombier*, from *plomb* = lead.]

1. One who plumbs.
2. One who works in lead; specif., one who fits up and repairs pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas; covers roofs with sheet-lead, &c.

¶ The Plumbers (Incorporated 1612) are one of the London Companies.

plumber block, *s.* [PILLOW-BLOCK.]

plumber's force pump, *s.* A pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gorged pipe. It may be attached to the delivery end of the pipe so as to act by suction, or may be applied elsewhere, effecting the desired object by hydraulic pressure.

plumber's solder, *v.* [SOLDER.]

* **plûm êr ÿ** (*b* silent), * **plûm mër y**, *v.* [Eng. *plumber*; -*y*.]

1. Works of lead; lead-works; a place where plumbing is carried on.
2. The business or trade of a plumber; plumbing.

"Whose shrill sânt s-bell hangs on his livery,
While the rest are damned to the plumbery"
Sp. Hill Satires, v. 1

plûm-ê-thÿl, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *ethyl*.]

Chem.: $Pb_2(C_2H_5)_2$. A basic compound produced by the action of iodide of ethyl on an alloy of lead and sodium, and dissolving out from the mixture with ether, from which it is deposited as a white amorphous powder. It combines with acids to form salts, and is capable of yielding a hydrated oxide having a powerful alkaline reaction.

plûm-bîc, *a.* [Lat. *plumbicum* = lead; Eng. *adj.* suff. -ic.] Pertaining to, or derived from, lead.

* **plumbic acid**, *s.*

Chem.: The old name for dioxide of lead, PbO_2 (see LEAD-OXIDE), and so called because it is capable of combining with bases to form definite salts, sometimes termed plumbates.

plumbic ochre, *s.* [MASSICOT.]

plûm-bif-êr-ôus, *a.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing lead.

plûm-b'ing (*b* silent), *s.* [The senses I. 3 & II., from *plumb*, *v.*; in the other sense more directly from Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act, process, or occupation, of casting and working in lead, and applying it to purposes connected with buildings: as roofs, pipes, &c.
2. The lead piping and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas throughout a building.
3. The act of sounding or ascertaining the depth of anything, as, of water.

II. *Min.*: The act or process of sounding or searching among mines.

plûm-bi-ô-dîte, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *edite*.]

Min.: The same as SCHWARTZEMBERGITE (*q. v.*).

* **plûm-b'less** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *plumb* (*o*), *s.*; -less.] Not capable of being measured or sounded with a plumb-line; unfathomable.

"Into the plumbless depths of the poet."—*Bickers Herd Times*, ch. xv.

plûm-b'ô, *pref.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.] Connected with, or derived from, lead.

plûm-b'ô-câl-çite, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *calcite*.]

Min.: A variety of calcite (*q. v.*), containing some carbonate of lead. Found at Wanlock-head, Dumfriesshire.

plûm-b'ô-cû-prîte, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *cuprite*.]

Min.: The same as CUPRO-PLUMBITE (*q. v.*).

plûm-b'ô-gûm'-mîte, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *quartzite*.]

Min.: A mineral found in thin, botryoidal, or mammillated crusts. Hardness, 4.5; sp. gr. 4 to 6.4; lustre, gum-like; colour, very various; translucent; brittle. Compos.: very

varying, but is probably a hydrated phosphate of alumina and lead. Occurs, with lead ores, at various localities, but principally at Ilud-Goet, Brittany, and Fontgibaud, Auvergne.

plûm-b'ô-mân-gan-îte, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *mannite*.]

Min.: A massive mineral of a dark steel-gray colour, which becomes of a bronze tinge by exposure. An analysis yielded: manganese, 49.0; lead, 30.68; sulphur, 20.73 = 100.41; proposed formula, $3MnS + PbS$.

plûm-b'ô-rês-in-ite, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-; Eng. *resin*, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PLUMBOUSMITE (*q. v.*).

plûm-b'ô-schêc-lite, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *scheelite*.]

Min.: The same as STOLZITE (*q. v.*).

plûm-b'ô-stân-nîte, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *stannite*.]

Min.: An amorphous, granular mineral, found in the province of Ilaucane, Peru. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 4.5 (?); lustre, somewhat metallic; colour, gray; feel, greasy. Analysis yielded: sulphur, 25.14; antimony, 16.98; tin, 16.30; lead, 30.66; iron, 10.18; zinc, 0.74 = 100.

plûm-b'ô-stib, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Lat. *stibicum* = antimony.]

Min.: The same as BOULANGERITE (*q. v.*).

plûm-b'ô-têll-ÿ-rite, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *tellurite*.]

Min.: The same as ALTAITE (*q. v.*).

plûm-b'ô-têt-ÿ-ra-mê-thÿl, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-; Gr. *τετρας* (*tetras*) = four, and Eng. *methÿl*.]

Chem.: $Pb_4C_4H_{12}$. A colourless mobile liquid obtained by treating chloride of lead with zinc methyl. It has the odour of camphor, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 160°, but decomposes a few degrees above that temperature.

plûm-b'ô-tri-mê-thÿl, *s.* [Pref. *plumb*(*o*)-, and Eng. *trimethyl*.]

Chem.: $Pb_2C_2H_6$. Me_3Pb plumbethyl. Has not yet been obtained in the free state, but its salts are readily formed by treating plumbotetramethyl with acids. Plumbotrimethyl chloride, $PbMe_3Cl$, crystallizes in long needles, resembling chloride of lead, slightly soluble in water but soluble in alcohol.

plûm-b'ûm, *s.* [Lat.] Lead (*q. v.*).

plûme, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluma* = a feather, a piece of down; cf. Ger. *pfauen* = foam.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A feather of a bird; especially a long or conspicuous feather.

2. Plumage. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, xi. 186.)

3. A feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; anything resembling a feather or worn as such an ornament.

"Thou, too, of the snow-white plume,
Whose realm refused thee even a tomb."
Byron: *Ode from the French*.

II. *Fig.*: A token of honour; the prize of a contest. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, vi. 161.)

B. *Bot.*: A plume (*q. v.*).

plume-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus *Epimachus*, and the sub-family Epimachine.

* **plume-dark**, *a.* Dark with wings or birds. (*Thomson*: *Autumn*, 568.)

plume maker, *s.* A maker of plumes; a feather-dresser.

plume-moths, *s. pl.* [PTEROPHORINA.]

plume-nutmeg, *s.* [ATROSPERMACEA.]

* **plume-plucked**, *a.* Humbled, abased. (*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

plûme, *v.t.* [PLUME, *s.*]

1. To pick and adjust the feathers of; to plume.

"Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and plume themselves."—*Mortimer*: *Hubanbury*

2. To strip of feathers; to pluck.

"Such animals as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to plume them."—*Idy*: *On the Creation*.

3. To strip, to pillage, to rob, to plunder.

"One whom, instead of banishing a day,
You should have plumed of all his borrow'd honours."
Irgden: *Maiden Queen*, ii.

4. To set as a plume. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 989.)

5. To adorn with plumes or feathers.

"Farewell the plumed troops."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 2.

6. To pride, to value, to boast. (Used reflexively, and followed by *on*.)

"The idea of a man pluming himself on his virtue."
Indy Telegraph, Sept. 14, 1885.

¶ It was formerly followed by *in* or *with*.

"Person, if he was alive, might plume himself with it."—*Southey*: *Letters*, iv. 442.

plûmed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PLUME, *v.*]

plumed-birds, *s. pl.* [PLUME-BIRDS.]

plumed prominent, *s.*

Entom.: *Phlophora plumigera*, a British moth.

plûme-less, *a.* [Eng. *plume*; -less.] Destitute of feathers or plumes.

"The closed horse, plumeless and void of all forms, modes, shows of grief."—*Davies Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1855.

plûme-lêt, *s.* [Eng. *plume*; dim. suff. -lêt.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little plume.

2. *Bot.*: A little plume.

"When rosy plumets taft the larch."
Temngou: *In Memoriam*, 14. 1.

* **plûm-êr-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *plume*; -ry.] Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes; plumage.

"The bird of gorgeous plumery."
Southey: *Kehana*, v. 20.

plû-mi-corn, *s.* [Lat. *pluma* = a feather, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Ornith. (Pl.): Feather-horn; a name given to the tufts of feathers on the head in the genus *Bubo* (*q. v.*). They are sometimes called horns and ear-tufts; the latter name is especially misleading, as they have no connection with the organs of hearing. The *meatus auditorius* on each side is situated below the plumicorns, approximately on a level with the eye.



HEAD OF *BUBO MAXIMUS*.

plû-mi-êr-ê-œ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plumier*(*is*); Lat. fem. pl. *adj.* suff. -œ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ. The ovary is double, the seeds naked.

plû-mi-êr-i-a, *s.* [Named after Plumier, a French traveller and botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plumiereæ (*q. v.*), from South America. Trees or shrubs with tufts of fleshy leaves at the extremities of the branches, and funnel-shaped corollas. *Plumieria rubra* is called, in the West Indies, from its sweet scent, the Red Jasmine. *P. occidencis*, the Khair Champa of India—a small elegant tree, with the flowers white and yellow, with a red tinge—is also delightfully fragrant. The leaves of *P. acutifolia*, made into a poultice, are applied in India to swellings; the milky sap is a rubefacient in rheumatic pains, and the root is a violent cathartic.

plû-mig-êr-ôus, *a.* [Lat. *plumiger*, from *pluma* = a feather, and *gero* = to wear.] Having or bearing feathers; feathered.

* **plû-mil-i-form**, *a.* [Lat. *plumula*, dimin. from *pluma* = a feather, and *forma* = a form.] Having the shape or form of a plume or feather.

* **plû-mi-pêd**, **plû-mi-pêde**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *plumipes*, genit. *plumipedis*, from *pluma* = a feather, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *plumipède*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having feet covered with feathers.

B. *As subst.*: A bird which has its feet covered with feathers.

* **plûm-îst**, *s.* [Eng. *plumb*(*o*); -ist.] A dealer in or preparer of feathers or plumes.

plû-mi-tês, *s.* [Lat. *plum*(*o*) = a feather; suff. -tês (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as JAMESONITE (*q. v.*).

fate, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre: pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine: gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn: mûte, eûb, eûre, unite, ôur, rûle, fûll: trÿ, Sÿriaan. æ, œ = e; ey = â; qu = kw.

*plūm-kēt, a. [Lat. *plumbicus* = leaden.] Lead-coloured.

**Plūm-kēt* and *plūmēt*, is blew or grew, as the skye when at both till the speckles of grey clouds in a fair day, as if it were a *plumbe* colour.—*Udal, Floresce* for *Latinæ* speaking, fo. 102.

plūm-mēr (1), s. [PLUMBER.]

plūm mēr (2), s. [From Dr. Plummer, who first compounded the pills.] (See the compound.)

Plummer's pills, s. pl.

Old Pharm.: Pills formed of levigate calomel, the precipitated sulphur of antimony, each two drams, with three drams of the gum and one of the resin of guaiacum, mixed together into a mass with the balsam of Capivi. Recommended for spots, pimples, serofula, &c. If for the balsam of copivi they be substituted castor oil, the pill becomes the Compound Calomel Pill of the British Pharmacopœia.

*plūm-mēr-ŷ, s. [PLUMBERY.]

plūm-mēt, *plom et, plom met, plūm bet, s. [Fr. *plombet*, dimin. from *plomb* = lead.]

1. A plug of lead or other metal used for sounding.

"And deeper than did ever *plummet* sound I'll draw my book."—*Shakspeare, Tempest*, v. 1.

2. Anything used as a test or gauge.

"Too deep for the *plummet* of thought."—*Copier, Aspirations after God*.

3. A ball of lead for a plumb-line.

*4. A weight.

"God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummet* which it hangs upon your soul."—*Hippia*.

*5. A pencil of solid lead, used by school-boys to rule paper for writing on.

6. The pommel of a sword. (*Scotch*.)

plūm-miāg, s. [PLUMB, v.]

Mining: The operation of finding, by means of a mine-dial, the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

plūm mŷ, a. [Eng. *plum*, s.; -y.] Desirable, advantageous, good. (*Stang*.)

"For the sake of getting something *plummy*."—*id. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

plū mōse, plū-mōis, a. [Lat. *plumosus*, from *plume* = a feather; Fr. *plumeux*; Sp. *plumoso*; Ital. *plumoso*.]

Orn. Lang. & Nat. Science: Resembling feathers; feathery (q.v.).

plumose-antimony, plumose-ore, s. [JAMESONITE.]

plū mō-ŷite, s. [Lat. *plumus(us)* = with feathers; suff. -ite (*Min.*.)]

Min.: A capillary variety of Jamesonite (q.v.). It was formerly regarded as a distinct species.

plū mōs i tŷ, s. [O. Fr. *plumosite*] The quality or state of being plumose.

plū-mōis, a. [PLUMOSE.]

plūmp, *plomp, *plompē, *plumpe, a. & s. [From the same root as *plūm* (q.v.), hence = swollen; cogn. with O. Dut. *plomp* = idle, dull; Sw. *plump* = clownish, coarse; Dan. *plump* = clumsy, vulgar, from *plump* = heavy, clumsy, blunt.]

A. As adjective:

1. Swelled out; swollen, as with fat or flesh; full of habit; fleshy, chubby; stout in body.

"Barn-h *plump* Jack, and banish all the world."—*Shakspeare, Henry IV.*, II. 1.

2. Full, distended.

"The god of wine did his *plump* clusters bring."—*Lucan, To my Friend G. N.*

*3. Rude, clownish, boorish.

"Rude and *plump* beasts can not under-bone wgeedom."—*Oxton, Reynard the Fox* (ed. Arber), p. 190.

B. As substantive:

*1. A crowd, a throng. (*Morte Arthur*, 2, 193.)

*2. A cluster, a clump; a number together; a flock. (*Scott, Marjorie*, l. 3.)

plump armed, a. Having plump, well-rounded, or fat arms.

plump faced, a. Having a plump, fat face.

plump (1), v. t. & i. [PLUMP, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lat.*: To make fat, to fatten; to swell out, to distend.

"*Plumped* with bloating drops."—*Crusoe, Journal of Shakspeare*.

2. *Fig.*: To pull up, to swell.

"*Plumped* up with hopes to rely on their disabled designs."—*Wood, Atlantic Ocean*, vol. II.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Lat.*: To swell out, to become fat; to grow plump.

2. *Fig.*: At an election to give a plump for a candidate. [PLUMPER (1), s. 2.]

"To *plump* for the candidate of his choice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

plūmp (2), v. t. & i. [PLUMPE, adv.; cogn. with Dut. *plumpen* = to plunge; Dan. *plump* = to plump, to sause; Sw. *plumpa* = to plump, to fall; Ger. *plumpen* = to fall plump.]

A. Trans.: To throw or cause to fall heavily and suddenly.

B. Intrans.: To plunge or fall like a heavy mass of dead matter; to fall plump, to drop.

"*Dalciſſa plumpa* into a chair."—*Steele, Spectator*, No. 482.

plūmp, adv., a., & s. [A corrupt of *plumb* (2), s.; cf. Ital. *volere a plombo* = to fall plump (lit. like lead); Fr. *a plomb* = downright; Dut. *plomp* = plump; Ger. *plump*.] [PLUMPER (2), c.]

A. As adverb: Plumb; down straight; with a heavy fall; suddenly, heavily; as, To come down *plump*.

B. As adjective:

1. Downright; falling straight and heavily; as, a *plump* shower.

2. Downright, plain, unqualified, blunt; as, a *plump* lie.

C. As substantive:

1. A heavy, sudden fall; a drop.

2. A sudden, heavy shower of rain. (*Scotch*.)

*4. To run a *plump*: To run together; to run amuck.

"Thus they ran a *plump* through Saint Nicholas' shambles."—*Groffon, Henry VIII* (act 2).

plūmp-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *plump* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which makes plump or fat; that which swells out or distends; specif., a soft ball, which old ladies who had lost their teeth put in their mouths to plump their cheeks out.

"She delectuously her *plumpers* draws, That serve to fill her hollow jaws."—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

2. At elections:

(1) A vote given to a single candidate by a man who has the right to vote for two or more candidates, when more than one has to be elected. Thus, if at an election there are two vacancies to be filled, and a voter who is entitled to two votes gives a single vote in favour of one particular candidate, he is said to *plump* for him, or to give him a *plump*.

"Mr. Brooke's success must depend on *plumpers*."—*id. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. II.

(2) A voter who plumps for a particular candidate.

plūmp-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *plump*; -er.] A downright, unqualified lie. (*Colloquial*.)

plūmp' iāg, a. [Eng. *plump*, a.; -ing.] Fat, plump, sleek.

"His flesh more *plumping* and his look's enlightning."—*Chapman, Homer, Odyssey* XIIV.

plūmp' lŷ, adv. [Eng. *plump*, adv.; -ly.] Roundly, fatly, plainly; without reserve.

plūmp' nēss, s. [Eng. *plump*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being plump; fatness; fullness of habit; sleekness.

"The *plumpness* of the flesh."—*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1, ch. 15.

plūmp ŷ, a. [Eng. *plump*, a.; -y.] Fat, plump, sleek. (See ex. under PANK, a.)

plū-mu lar, a. [Eng. *plumbe*(c); -er.] Of the nature of a plumbe; resembling a plumbe. (*Balfour, Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.)

plū-mu-lār-i-a s. [Lat. *plumula* = a little feather, dimin. from *pluma*.] [PLUME.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Plumulariidae. *Plumularia pinnata* has tall, whitish, jointed stems. It is four to seven inches high.

plūm-ū-lār-i-dē, s. pl. [Lat. *plumularia*(c); fem. pl. ad]. snuff, snuff.

Zool.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, sub-order Campanularia. Hydrothecæ sessile on the upper side of the branched polyp tube, polypites with a single wreath of bifurcated tentacles round a central proboscis. Reproductive zooids always fixed.

plū mŷle, . [Fr.] [PLUMULARIA.]

Lat.: A minute germinating point of seed, bud within the cotyledon of a dicotyledonous plant, or at upper side of the cotyledon in a monocotyledonous one. It is a continuation of the tendrils, but it bends upward, while the tendrils do so downward. It is part of the embryo, and may be developed into caudicle and gemmule (q.v.).



PLA—PLU OPEN, showing A Plumule, B B. diode; c, c. Cotyledons, into caudicle and gemmule (q.v.).

plū mŷ, *plū mŷle, a. [Eng. *plumbe*(c); -y.]

1. Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Angels on full sail or wing flew forth."—*Who on their *plumy* vans received him out.*"—*Milton, P. R.*, IV. 55.

2. Adorned with or bearing a plume; plumed. (*Pope, Homer; Odyssey* XIX.)

*3. Leafy.

"Fish own the pools, and birds the *plumy* trees."—*Blackie, Lays of the Highlands*, p. 102.

*4. Resembling feathers or down; feathery, downy. (*Chapman; Homer; Iliad* XII.)

plūn-dēr, v. t. & i. [Ger. *plündern* = to plunder, from *plünder* = trumpet, crash, baggage; Dan. *plundre*; Sw. *plundra*; O. Dut. *plunderen*, *plunderen*; Dut. *plunderen*.]

The word was first introduced between 1630 and 1640, A.D., and, according to Fuller, was of Dutch (German) origin, and first introduced by the soldiers who had fought under Gustavus Adolphus (*Church Hist.*, bk. XII, § 4. 33; also cf. bk. IX, § 4.)

A. Transitive:

1. To pillage, to rob, to strip; to take goods or property forcibly from.

"Their killing is no murder, their *plundering* their neighbour no robbery."—*South, Sermons*, vol. V, ser. 5.

2. To take by open force; to rob.

B. Intrans.: To pillage; to rob.

plūn-dēr, s. [PLUNDER, v.]

1. The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

"*Plunder*, both name and thing, was unknown in England till the beginning of the war, and the word began not till Sept. 1642."—*Reynolds, Annals of Reason on Fuller's Church Hist.*, p. 190.

2. That which is plundered or taken by open force from another body; spoil, pillage, prey.

3. That which is taken by theft or fraud.

4. (Reverting to the original meaning of the Ger. *plünder*.) Personal baggage or luggage, goods, effects. (This use of the word is now confined to America.)

plūn-dēr-āge, s. [Eng. *plunder*; -age.]

Mar. Lang.: The embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plūn-dēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *plunder*; -er.] One who plunders or pillages; a robber, a pillager.

"Near Sab's Cross the *plunderers* stray."—*Scott, Marmion*, v. 31.

*plūn-dēr-ōus, a. [Eng. *plunder*; -ous.] Plundering, pillaging. (*Carlyle*.)

plūnge, plonge, *plouge, *ploung-en, v. t. & i. [Fr. *plonger*, from a low Lat. **plūs*, *plūs* (not found), from Lat. *plu* = down = lead, the meaning is thus to fall like lead; to fall plumb or plump.]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrust or force into water or other fluid substance; to immerse. (*Spenser; F. F.*, II. XII. 64.)

2. To thrust or force into any substance or body easily penetrable.

"The deft wielder of the deadly weapon is sure to *plunge* it with fatal accuracy and directness into some vital spot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

3. To force, to drive, to thrust.

"*Plunged* him into a well of great paled stones."—*Templeton*.

*4. To baptize by immersion.

5. To force, thrust, or drive into any

condition or state, so as to be enveloped or surrounded by it.

But have faith, who plunge those he hates
In fierce contention and in vain debates.
—*Pope, Homer, Iliad* ii. 446.

* 6. To embarrass, to entangle.

B. Intransitive:

1. To thrust, force, or drive one's self into water or other fluid substance; to immerse one's self; to dive.

"Now on the mountain wave on high they ride,
Then downward plunge beneath the" involving tide."
—*Fletcher, Shakespeare, iii.*

* 2. To rush or fall into a state or condition, by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed; as, To plunge into debt.

3. To throw the body forward, and the hind legs up, as a horse.

4. To bet heavily and recklessly on a race, or other contest. (*Racing slang.*)

"Even in a field of sixteen runners men will plunge."—*Feldt, Oct. 3, 1885.*

plunge, plonge, s. [PLUNGE, *v.*]

1. A dive, pitch, rush, or leap into water, or other fluid substance.

2. A rushing, leaping, or falling into any state or condition by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed.

* 3. A state of difficulty or distress by which one is surrounded or overwhelmed; strait, distress.

"Any thing at a plunge, would be received which came to his relief."—*Warburton, Imitation Logician, bk. vi., § 8.*

4. The act of pitching or throwing the body forward, and the hind legs up, as an unruly horse.

5. Reckless, heavy betting. (*Racing slang.*)
"She was made the medium of a heavy plunge."—*Standard, Dec. 7, 1885.*

plunge bath, s. A large bath in which a person can wholly immerse himself.

plunge pole, s. [PLUNGER, *n.* 3.]

* **plun-geon, s.** [Fr. *plongeon*, from *plonger* = to plunge.] A sea-fowl, the diver.

plung' èr, s. [Eng. *plung(e); -er.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which plunges.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who bets heavily and recklessly on a race or other contest.

"A few plungers were clever enough to lay 100 to 5."—*Feldt, Oct. 3, 1885.*

(2) A cavalry-man. (*Mil. slang.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Ordn.*: A form of striker used in some breech-loading firearms; a firing-pin.

2. *Puttery*: A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel into a creamy consistency.

3. *Pumping*: A long solid cylinder employed as a piston in a force-pump. [PLUNGER-PUMP.]

plunger bucket, s. A bucket without a valve. [PLUNGER-PUMP.]

plunger-pole, s. [PLUNGER, *n.* 3.]

plunger pump, s. A pump having a solid piston (plunger) which acts by displacement of the water in the barrel, in contradistinction to a bucket-pump which has a hollow piston (bucket) through which the water passes during the down stroke, to be lifted when the bucket rises.

plung' -lîng, pr. part. or a. [PLUNGE, *v.*]

plunging bath, s. A plunge-bath (q.v.).

plunging battery, s.

Electr.: A battery so arranged that the plates may be readily lowered into their cells, or raised therefrom when not required for use.

plunging fire, s.

Gunners: Shot fired at an angle of depression below point-blank; a discharge of firearms pointed down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

* **plung' -ÿ, *plung' -ie, a.** [PLUNGE, *v.*]

Wet, rainy.
"Waste plungin' clouds."—*Chaucer, Boethius, bk. i.*

* **plun' kêt, c.** [O. Fr. *blanchet*, from *blanc* = white; cf. *plumkêt*.] A kind of gray or grayish-blue colour.

plù' pèr fèct, a. [Lat. *plustquam perfectum* = more (than) perfect.] [PLURIST, *a.*]

Gram.: A term applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that the action or event spoken of had taken place previous to another action or event.

plù' ral, a. & s. [O. Fr. *plural* (Fr. *pluriel*), from Lat. *pluralis* = plural, pertaining to more than one; *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.]

A. As adjective:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Implying or containing more than one; consisting of two or more.

"Elected by a suffrage based on the property plural vote."—*Daily Chronicle, Oct. 14, 1885.*

2. *Gram.*: Applied to that number or form of a word which denotes more than one, or any number except one. Some languages, as Greek, have a dual number to denote that two are spoken of, in which case the plural denotes three or more. [DUAL.]

B. As substantive:

Gram.: That number or form of a word which denotes or expresses more than one. [A. 2.]

* **plù' ral ism, s.** [Eng. *plural; -ism*]

1. The quality or state of being plural; plurality.

2. The state or condition of a pluralist; the state or system of holding more benefices or livings than one.

"The remarkable pluralisms among the clergy."—*Athenæum, Oct. 4, 1884.*

plù' ral ist, s. [Eng. *plural; -ist*.] A clerk who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice or living with cure of souls.

"Of the parochial clergy a large proportion were pluralists."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

plù' ral -î tÿ, *plu' ral i -tie, s. [Fr. *pluralité*, from Lat. *pluralitatem*, accus. of *pluralitas*, from *pluralis* = plural (q.v.); Ital. *pluralità*; Sp. *pluralidad*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. The quality or state of being plural, or of implying or expressing more than one.

"The plurality of the verb and the neutrality of the noun."—*Pearson, On the Creed, art. 3.*

2. The state or condition of being more than one; a number consisting of two or more.

"Plurality of kings did ever jusse procure."
—*Warner, Albion's England, bk. vii.*

3. A state of being or having a greater number; a majority, an excess.

"Mr. Cleveland has a plurality of 1,276 votes."—*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 13, 1884.*

* 4. The greater part; the majority.

"No one can claim for the plurality, counted by heads, such pure motive and such high intelligence."—*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1885.*

II. Ecclesiastical Law:

1. The holding of two or more benefices or livings with cure of souls at the same time. Pluralities are now illegal, by 1 & 2 Vict., c. 106, except where the benefices are of small value and with small populations, and are situate within three miles of each other.

"The clergy restricted from lay employments, pluralities restricted, and residence enforced."—*Green's, Hist. Eng. People, ch. vi., § 6.*

2. One of two or more benefices or livings held by one clerk at the same time.

"Who incross many pluralities under a non-resident and sinbling dispatch of souls."—*Milton, Apol. for Sweet Innocence.*

plù' ral -î -zà -tion, s. [Eng. *pluraliz(e); -ation*.]

* 1. The act of pluralizing; the attribution of plurality to a person or thing by the use of a plural pronoun.

2. The act of manifesting in various ways.

"God, he taught, is the supreme unity, one and yet manifold; the process of evolution from him is the pluralization of the divine goodness."—*Cleaverly, Dct. Philos., 1, 258.*

plù' ral -ize, plù' ral -ize, vt. & i. [Eng. *plural; -ize, -ise.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make plural; to express in the plural form; to attribute plurality to.

2. To multiply, to manifold.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Eccles.*: To hold more than one benefice at the same time.

2. *Gram.*: To assume a plural form; to take a plural.

"Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will pluralize as such."—*Earle, Pathology, § 509.*

plù' ral -î zèr, s. [Eng. *pluraliz(e); -er.*]

Eccles.: A pluralist. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

plù' ral -lÿ, adv. [Eng. *plural; -ly.*] In a plural manner; so as to imply more than one.

"Gods are sometimes spoken of plurally."—*God worth, Intellectual System, p. 57.*

plù' rî, pref. [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.] Pertaining or relating to more than one, or to many; having a plurality.

plù' rî èş, s. [See def.]

Law: A writ which issues in the third instance, after the first and the alias have been ineffectual; so called from the word *plures* (= often), which occurs in the first clause.

* **plù' rî fâr' -i -oüs, a.** [Lat. *pluriflorus*.] Of many kinds or fashions; multifarious.

plù' rî fô' -lÿ ô -lâte, a. [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *foliolate*.]

Botany:

1. Having more than one pair of leaflets.

2. Having many small leaves. (*Asa Gray.*)

plù' rî -lît' -èr -al, a. & s. [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *literal*.]

A. As adj.: Consisting of more letters than one.

B. As subst.: A word consisting of more letters than one.

plù' rî -lôc' -u -lar, a. [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *locular*.]

Bot.: Having two or more loculements; multilocular.

* **plù' -rîp' -ar -oüs, a.** [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing several young ones at a birth.

plù' rî part' -ite, a. [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *partite*.]

Bot.: Deeply divided into several segments.

* **plù' -rî prês' -ença, s.** [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *presence*.] Presence in more places than one.

"Unsound opinions about the . . . pluripresence of saints."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

* **plù' -rî -sÿ (1), *pleu' -ri -sy, s.** [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.] Superabundance, excess.

"They that have pluralities of these about them,
Yet do but live."—*Brome, To his Friend Mr. J. B.*

plù' -rî -sÿ (2), s. [PLEURISY (1).]

plùs, s. [Lat. = more.]

Math.: A character, marked thus +, used as a note or sign of addition. When placed between two quantities or numbers it signifies that these quantities or numbers are to be added together; thus, $a + b$ or $2 + 3$ means that a and b or 2 and 3 are to be added together.

plùsh, s. & a. [Fr. *peluche*, from a Low Lat. *plucius* = hairy, from Lat. *plūs* = hair; cf. Sp. *plusha* = down, nap; Ital. *peluzzo* = line hair, down; Dut. *pluis* = full, plush; Ger. *plusch*.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A shaggy pile-cloth of various materials. An unshorn velvet of cotton, silk, or mixed fibre, sometimes of a silk nap and cotton back. It has two warps, one of which is brought to the surface to make the nap. The warp is gathered in loops by wire, and cut in the manner of velvet. It is composed regularly of a woof of a single woollen thread and a double warp; the one woof of two threads twisted, the other goat's or camel's hair. Some imitation plushes are made of other materials. (*Cowper, Task, i. 11.*)

B. As adj.: Made of, or resembling, the material described under A.

plush copper-ore, s. [CHALCOPRITE.]

* **plùsh' -èr, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *plush*.] A kind of sea-fish. (See extract.)

"The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dogfish, who leapt above water, and thereupon leapt with them to the baiter."—*Cruick's Surgery of Cornwall*

* **plùsh' -ÿ, a.** [Eng. *plush; -y.*] Like plush; soft and shaggy.

"Across the damp gravel and plushy lawn."—*H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, ch. xv.*

plù' -şî -a, s. [Gr. *πλούσιος* (*plousios*) = rich, wealthy, referring to the gold and silver markings on the wings.]

Etym.: The typical genus of the Plusiidae (q.v.). *Plusia gamma* is the Silver Y, or Gamma Moth, so called from markings like those letters on the wings. Other species are *P. gamma populatilis*, named from its markings, and *P. chrysois*, the Burnished Brass Moth, from a very large patch of brassy green.

plù sĩ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

Etym.: A family of Moths, group Noctuidae. Antennae filiform, thorax with raised tubs, abdomen crested, wings in repose constituting a very sloping roof, anterior ones often with metallic spots. Larva half looping, with twelve to sixteen feet; pupa in a silken cocoon, not subterranean. British species eleven. (*Stratouan*.)

plù sĩ ò tís, *s.* [PLUSIA.]

Etym.: A genus of Rutelidae. Large lamellicorn beetles, shining and coloured like silver or gold, found on oaks in the mountains of Central America.

plùs quàm pèr fect, *a.* [PLUPERFECT.]

plù-tar chý, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and ἀρχή (*arché*) = rule.] The rule of wealth; plutocracy.

"We had no *plutarchy*, no *plutarchies*" - *Southey's Doctor*, ch. vi.

plù tē i form, *a.* [Lat. *platen* (q.v.) and *forma* = form.]

Zool.: Having the form of a platen (q.v.).

plù tēl la, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth.]

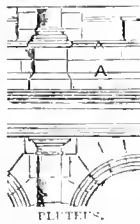
Etym.: The typical genus of the Platelidae (q.v.). *Platella canaliciformis*, a brown and ochreous insect, is very common. Its larva, which is green with gray spots, feeds on cabbages, turnip plants, &c.

plù tēl lí dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pl-tell(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Etym.: A family of Moths, group Tineinae. Head rough, antenna stretched out in repose; anterior wings generally elongate, sometimes pointed at the tip; larva active, without a case. Eighteen British species. (*Stratouan*.)

plù-tē ùs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.*: The wall which was sometimes made use of to close the intervals between the columns of a building; it was either of stone or some material less durable. The latter method was adopted only in places under cover, whence that kind of building was called *opus intesinum*. The pluteus was also a kind of podium [v. in illust.], intervening between any two orders of columns placed one above the other. The word is used in this sense in the description of the basilica and the scene of the theatre. The pluteus has been adopted between every two orders of columns in the exterior of all the theatres and amphitheatres of the Romans which are known.



PLUTEUS. (From Amphitheatre, Rome.)

2. *Military Antiquities*:

(1) Boards or planks placed on the fortifications of a camp, on movable towers, or other military engines, as a kind of roof for the protection of the soldiers.

(2) A movable gallery on wheels shaped like an arched sort of waggon, in which a besieging party made their approaches.

3. *Zool.*: The painter's-easel larva of some Echinodermus.

plù tōc-ra-cý, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and κρατος (*kratos*) = to rule.] The rule or power of wealth or the rich.

"The extravagant luxury of the growing plutocracy." - *Russell's Technical Educator*, pt. vi., p. 359.

plù tō crāt, *s.* [PLUTOCRACY.] One who has power or influence through his wealth.

"The aristocrat or the plutocrat is able to pose as the national leader of the democracy." - *Observer*, Oct. 4, 1885.

plù tō crāt ic, *a.* [Eng. *plutocrat*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocrat or a plutocrat; as, *plutocratic* ideas, *plutocratic* government.

plù-tō nī a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Pluto* = the god of the infernal regions.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites.

plutonia beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Yellowish gray sandstone shales and flags of Cambrian age, at Bath Clais and Caer-bwly, near St. David's promontory.

plù to nī an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Plutonium*, from Gr. Πλούτωνος (*Ploutónios*), from Πλούτων (*Plouton*).] Pluto, the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune; Fr. *plutonien*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Pluto or the lower regions; subterranean, dark.

B. *As subst.*: A Plutonist (q.v.).

plù tōn ic, *a.* [Fr. *plutonique*.] [PLUTONIAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonian.

2. Pertaining to, or designating the system of, the Plutonists.

plutonic action, *s.*

Geol.: The influence of volcanic heat, and other subterranean causes, under pressure (*Lyell*.)

plutonic rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks of igneous or aqueo-igneous origin, believed to have been formed at a great depth and under great pressure of the superincumbent rocks, or in some cases, perhaps, of the ocean. They have been melted, and cooled very slowly so as to permit them to crystallize. They contain no tufts or breccias like the volcanic rocks, nor have they pores or cellular cavities. Under the plutonic rocks are comprehended granites, syenites, and some porphyries, diorite, tonalite, and gabbro. Tests of age are furnished by their relative position, by intrusion and alteration, by mineral composition, or by included fragments. They belong to all the leading geological periods, even the Tertiary. (*Lyell*.)

plù-tōn ism, *s.* [Fr. *plutonisme*.] The doctrines or theory of the Plutonists; the Plutonist theory (q.v.).

plù-tōn ist, *s.* [Eng. *plutonist*]; *-ist*.)

Geol.: One who holds the doctrine of Plutonism (q.v.).

plù-tōn ite, *s.* [Eng. *plutonite*]; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*),]

Petrol.: A name given by Scheerer to a group of acid and neutral silicated crystalline rocks, which occur in various countries and represent several geological ages. In his view they corresponded to the gneisses of the Saxon Erzgebirge, which yielded three distinct chemical types, known respectively as the "red," the "middle," and the "gray gneiss." This group he divided into the upper, the middle, and the lower Plutonites.

plù tōn ò mist, *s.* [Eng. *plutonism* (q.v.); *-ist*.] A supporter of plutonism. (*Lambour*.)

plù tōn' ò mý, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and νόμος (*nomos*) = law.] The same as PLUTOCRACY (q.v.).

plù-vi al, **plù-vi all**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia* = rain, from *pluit* (impers. verb) = it rains; Sp. & Port. *pluvial*; Ital. *pluviale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Loquy*: Pertaining to rain; rainy.

2. *Geol.*: Produced by the action of rain.

B. *As subst.*: A priest's cope or cloak, as a protection against rain.

plù vi àm' è tēr, *s.* [PLUVI-METER.]

plù vi à mēt' ric al, *a.* [PLUVIOMETRICAL.]

plù vi à-nēl' lūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. from *pluvinius* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidae, or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Stratiptadiidae (q.v.). It contains a single species, from the Straits of Magellan.

plù vi à-nūs, *s.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain.] [PLUVIER.]

Ornith.: Crocodile-bird; a genus of Glareolidae, with one species, *Pluvialis argyptus*, from North Africa. It is a small bird, with plumage of delicate lavender and cream-colour, relieved by markings of black and white. Formerly classed with either *Cursorius* or *Charadrius*, or made a separate genus *Ilyas*. It is perhaps the *teuchilos* of Herodotus (ii. 68), which was said to clear the mouth of the crocodile from leeches.

plù vi òm' è tēr, *s.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of rainfall in a particular climate or place; a rain-gauge (q.v.).

plù vi ò mēt' ric al, *a.* [PLUVIOMETRIC.] Pertaining or relating to a pluviometer; ascertained or determined by a pluviometer.

plù vi òsc, *s.* [Fr., = rainy, from Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia* = rain.] The name adopted, in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fifth month of the republican year. It commenced on January 29, and was the second winter month.

plù vi òus, *a.* [Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia* = rain.] Rainy, pluvial, damp.

"The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles, only signifyeth a moist and a *pluviosus* air about them." - *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*, bk. x., ch. xxv.

ply, plie, *vt. & i.* [Fr. *plier* = to fold, plait, ply, bend, from Lat. *plere* = to fold, cogn. with Gr. πλέω (*pléō*) = to weave; Russ. *plesti* = to plait; Ger. *flechten* = to braid, twist. From the same root come *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *acomplish*, *complot*, *purplet*, *explicit*, *deply*, *disply*, *emply*, *simply*, *doubly*, *trebly*, *duply*, &c.]

A. Transitive:

1. To turn, to bend. (*Quæst.*: C. I., vii.)

* 2. To mould, to fashion.

"But certainly a young thing will not grow."

"Right as men may waxen with his hands *ply*." - *Chaucer*, *C. T.*, 3, 304.

* 3. To employ with diligence; to keep busy or employed.

"They *ply* their feet, and still the restless hall."

"Tost to and fro, is used by all."

"Walter" - *Disney*, *escaped by His Majesty*.

* 4. To endeavour to utilise; to try.

"We *plyed* all the floods to the warehouses."

"*Backlog*" - *Vocabulary*, 2, 279.

5. To practise or perform with diligence; to busy or occupy one's self in.

"He *plies* his waxy Johnny."

"*Wordsworth*" - *Old Cumberland Beggar*.

6. To urge or solicit with importunity; to press with solicitations; to solicit.

"'Canst thou not guess wherefore she *plies* thee thus?'"

"*Shakespeare*" - *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

7. To press hard with blows or missiles; to beset; to assault brusquely; as, To *ply* one with questions.

8. To press upon one's acceptance; to urge persistently to accept; to offer or supply anything too perseveringly; as, To *ply* one with drink, or battery.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ordinary Loquy*:

1. To bend, to yield, to give way.

"'Though the sun be fair at eye, *plie*."

"It wold rather brast at *plie*."

"*Chaucer*" - *C. T.*, 2, 205.

2. To busy one's self; to be busily occupied or employed; to work diligently and steadily.

"A bird new made about the banks she *plies*."

"*Not far from shore, and short excursions tries*."

"*Dryden*" - *And.*, *Ceryx* & *Alcyon*.

3. Not far from shore, and short excursions tries."

3. To set also of the instruments employed.

* 3. To go to in haste, to hasten, to betake one's self quickly. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, ii. 954.)

* 4. To offer service; to seek for employment.

"He was fagged to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood." - *Johnson*, *Spectator*.

5. To run or sail regularly to and fro between two ports or places, as a vehicle or vessel; to make trips.

"Five powerful steamers *ply* from London." - *Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1885.

* Used also of the persons.

"They on the binding flood..."

"*Ply*, steering mightly toward the pole..."

"*Milton*" - *P. L.*, ii. 912.

II. *Naut.*: To work against the wind.

ply, plie, *v.* [PLA. v.]

1. A twist, a fold, a plait, a turn.

"That's the mickle black stain - set two *ply* round it." - *Scott*, *Antiquary*, ch. vii.

* Often used in composition to denote the number of twists, as, a three-ply carpet.

2. A strand in a rope.

3. A bent, a bias, a turn, an inclination.

"But the *plie's* mind had early taken a strange *ply*." - *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, 3, 333.

ply'er, *s.* [Eng. *ply*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Loquy*: One who or that which plies.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort., Mech., &c. (Pl.)*: A kind of balance

used in raising or letting down a drawbridge. It consists of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

2. (PLUMES).

Flym outh, s. [See def.]

town. A seaport town and naval station at the mouth of the river Plym in Devonshire.

Plymouth Brethren, s. pl.

Church Hist. (PL.): A body which arose almost simultaneously in various places about 1830, and, as they called themselves "The Brethren," outsiders came to know them as "Plymouth Brethren" from the town where they were at first most numerous. Their chief founder was a barrister, named Darby, who had taken orders. Their communities are of what is known as the Evangelical Calvinistic type, and many of them maintain that only among themselves is true organized Christianity to be found. They have no salaried ministry, every brother being at liberty to prophesy or preach whenever moved to do so, as among the Society of Friends. The majority are Baptists, though not all; and they observe the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper weekly. Most of them are also rigid Predestinarians and expect the Millennium. They are a growing sect, but are broken up into sections owing to disputes, arising chiefly from questions concerning the nature of Christ, accentuated by a personal dogmatism, which appears to be developed by their distinctive methods.

Plymouth cloak, s. A edged. (Slang.)

† Plymouth limestone, s.

Geol.: A limestone of Middle Devonian age, occurring at Plymouth, Tonpny, and Hfracombe. It is largely formed of corals.

Plym-outh-ism, s. [Eng. Plymouth; -ism.]

The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren (q. v.). "French Switzerland has always remained the stronghold of Plymouthism on the continent."—Eng. Rev. (ed. 1910), viii, 238.

Plym-outh-ite, s. [Eng. Plymouth; -ite.]

A member of the sect of Plymouth Brethren.

Plym-lim-môn, s. [See def.]

Geol.: A lofty mountain in Montgomery and Cardiganshire.

Plylimmon-group, s.

Geol.: A group of strata, named by Sedgwick. They belong to the Lower Llandovery.

P.M., abbrev. [See def.] Post-meridian.

† Pn is pronounced as n.

pneũ ma, pneu ma tõ, pref. [Gr. πνεũμα (pneũma), genit. πνευματος (pneumatũs) = wind, air; πνεũω (pneũō) = to blow, to breathe.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the air, breath, or gases.

pneũ ma thõr-ax, s. [PNEUMOTHORAX.]

pneũ mãt-ic, pneũ mãt-ic al, n. & s. [Lat. pneumatĩcus, from Gr. πνευματικũs (pneumatĩkũs) = pertaining to air or breath; πνεũμα (pneũma), genit. πνευματος (pneumatũs) = wind, air; Fr. pneumatĩque; Ital. & Sp. pneumatĩco.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties or qualities of an elastic fluid; gaseous.

"All solid bodies consist of parts pneumatical and tangible."—Hume.

2. Of or pertaining to air or elastic fluids, or to their properties.

"The pneumatical discoveries of modern chemistry."—Newton, Outlines of Moral Philosophy, § 25.

3. Filled with or containing air.

"Most of the bones were pneumatic—that is to say, were hollow and filled with air."—Nicholson, Pathol. obseq. (1879), ii, 221.

4. Moved or played by air or wind.

"The lemon uncorrupt, with voyage long,
To various parts is sold."
They with pneumatick engine vessels draw"
—Philips, Coler, lib. ii.

B. As subst.:

1. A vaporous substance; a gas.

pneumatic action, s.

Music: In organs, any portion of the action in which direct leverage is superseded by intermediary bellows, tubes, or valves, worked by wind at a pressure higher than ordinary. Pneumatic draw-stop action is the mechanism by which the sliders of an organ are moved backwards and forwards by means of small pneumatic bellows. Pneumatic lever

to leys is an arrangement by which a manual or pedal key admits compressed air into a pneumatic bellows, which, by its expansion, performs the direct leverage of the trackers, backfalls, or other action.

pneumatic battery, s. A contrivance invented by Mr. Taylor, of Dublin, for exploding a blasting charge in mining.

pneumatic caisson, s. A caisson closed at the top and sunk by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses.

pneumatic car, s. A car driven by compressed air.

pneumatic despatch, s. Despatch of letters, parcels, &c., by means of an artificial vacuum in front and atmospheric pressure in the rear. A Pneumatic Despatch Company Act was passed in 1857, and, between 1860 and 1865, tubes were laid down in Threadneedle Street, and from the Euston Railway Station to Camden Town and to Holborn. The Company stopped through insudient support in 1876.

pneumatic-elevator, s. A hoist in which compressed air is the agent for lifting.

pneumatic filament, s.

Zool. (PL.): Numerous slender processes containing air connected with the distal end of the pneumatoeyst in Velella and Porpila.

pneumatic fountain, s. [Fountain.]

pneumatic leverage, s. [PNEUMATIC ACTION.]

pneumatic organ, s.

Music: The ordinary organ as opposed to the ancient hydraulic organ. (ORGAN.)

pneumatic pump, s. An air exhaust or forcing pump.

pneumatic railway, s. [ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.]

pneumatic syringe, s.

Physies: A stout glass tube, closed at one end, and provided with a tight-fitting solid piston. It is designed to prove the compressibility of gases. As the piston is forced down, the gas is pressed into smaller compass, but, when the force is removed, it takes again its proper volume, driving the piston back to its place. The pneumatic syringe proves also that the compression of gases produces heat.

pneumatic trough, s.

Chem.: A vessel used in the collection of gases. It is usually made of iron or copper, and is provided with a shelf for holding the jars or bottles to be filled with gas. The shelf is perforated with one or more holes, to receive the end of the delivery tube of the gas apparatus, and the water in the trough kept at about one inch above the level of the shelf.

pneumatic tube, s.

1. Road: A tube used for the conveyance of goods or passengers by means of compressed air.

2. Music (PL.): [TUBE.]

pneũ ma-tĩc-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. pneumatic; -ity.] The state or condition of having hollow bones filled with air. [PNEUMATIC, A. 3.]

"The skeleton of the pelican is distinguished by its great pneumaticity."—Van Boreen, Handbook of Zool. (ed. Clark), ii, 376.

pneũ mãt-ics, s. [PNEUMATIC.]

1. The same as PNEUMATOLOGY, 2 (q. v.).

2. Physies: The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, investigating their weight, pressure, elasticity, condensation, &c. Comprehended under it are descriptions of such machines as the air-gun, the air-pump, the diving-bell, &c. Air being a vehicle of sound, pneumatics includes also the science of Acoustics.

pneũ ma tõ, pref. [PNEUMA.]

pneũ mãt-õ-çele, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Gr. κελũ (kẽlẽ) = a tumour.]

Surg.: A distention of the scrotum by air.

pneũ mãt-õ-çyst, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Eng. cyst.]

Zool.: A chitinous air-sac depending from the apex of the cavity in the venosure of the Physophoridae. It acts as an air-float.

pneũ ma tõ lõg ic al, n. [Eng. pneumatol. (ology); -ical.] Of or pertaining to pneumatology (q. v.).

pneũ ma tõl õ-ğist, s. [Eng. pneumatology; -ist.] One who is versed or learned in pneumatology.

pneũ ma tõl õ-ğỹ, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Gr. λογũs (logũs) = a discourse; Fr. pneumatologie; Ital. pneumatologia.]

1. Physies: The doctrine of, or a treatise on, elastic fluids. [PNEUMATICS, 2.]

2. Mental Phil.: The science which treats of the nature and operation of minds, "from the infinite Creator to the meanest creature endowed with thought." (Ferd.) In its widest sense it includes theology, angelology, and psychology.

Pneũ ma tõ mã chí anũ, s. pl. [Lat. Pneumatũmachi, from Gr. Πνευματωμαχĩs (Pneumatũmachiũs) = fighting with the Spirit; Πνεũμα (Pneũma) = the [Holy] Spirit, and μάχη (machẽ) = fighting.] [MACCELOSIAN (2), B.]

pneũ ma-tõm-ẽ-tẽr, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Eng. meter.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air exhaled at one expiration.

pneũ mãt-õ-phõre, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Gr. φõρõs (phõrõs) = heating.]

Zool.: A large proximal dilatation of the venosure in the Physophoridae.

pneũ ma tõ-sĩs, s. [Gr., from πνεũματων (pneumatũn) = to swell.] A windy swelling in any part of the body.

pneũ-mic, n. [Gr. πνεũμα (pneũma) = breath; Eng. suff. -ic.] Derived from the lungs.

pneumatic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid said to exist in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is soluble in water and boiling alcohol, from which it crystallizes in stellate groups of shining needles.

pneũ mã, pref. [Gr. πνεũμων (pneũmõn) = a lung.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the lungs.

pneũ mã-brãn-chĩ-ã-ta, s. pl. [Pref. pneũma, and Mod. Lat. branchĩata (q. v.).]

Zool.: Lamarck's second section of his order Gasteropoda. It contained the Laminæ or Snails.

pneũ mã-dẽr-mõn, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Gr. δερμα (derma) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropoda, section Gymnosomata, with four species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans.

pneũ mã-gãs-trĩc, n. [Pref. pneũma, and Eng. -trĩc.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

pneumogastric nerve, s.

Anat.: A nerve, called also pnr. vãmna, which, proceeding from the neck to the upper part of the abdomen, supplies branches to the pharynx, the œsophagus, stomach, liver, spleen, and respiratory passages.

pneũ mãg-rã-phỹ, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Gr. γρηφũ (grẽphũ) = to write.]

Anat.: A description of the lungs.

pneũ mãl õ-ğỹ, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Gr. λογũs (logũs) = a discourse.]

Anat.: Pneumography (q. v.).

pneũ mãm-ẽ-tẽr, s. [Pref. pneũma, and Eng. meter.] [PNEUMATOMETER.]

pneũ mãm-ẽ-trĩ, s. [Eng. pneumometer; -trĩ.]

Measure of the capacity of the lungs for air.

pneũ mã-nĩ-ã, * pneũ-mõn-ỹ, s. [Gr. πνεũμονια (pneũmonĩa); [PNEUMIA.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the lung, usually caused by exposure to cold or wet, a cold draught or chill after being over-heated, injury to the chest, irritation, or as a secondary affection in small-pox, typhoid or puerperal fever, and other low wasting diseases; it may also be caused by long continued congestion of the lung substance, particularly in heart disease, or in old and weak people who are debilitated from any cause. It appears a hypostatic pneumonia, and in some malarial districts it occasionally becomes epidemic. It commences with hyperœmia and œdema.

face, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, camel, hẽr, thẽre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: go, põt, or, worc, wolf, work, whò, sòn: mũte, cũb, cũre, unĩte, cur, rũic, fũll; trỹ, Syrian. æ, œ = ẽ: ey = ă: qu = kw.

followed by fibrous exudations in the interior of the air cells and capillary bronchi, undergoing many changes of the most serious character, such as abscess, purulent infiltration, gangrene, &c. The right lower lobe is the most frequent point of attack, bronchitis and pleuritic exudation are common accompaniments. Herpes is frequently observed on the face and lips on the third or fourth day; prostration, dry brown tongue, cracked lips, with viscid expectoration of a rusty-red colour, and in the acute hepatization stage, red blood-tinged sputum, are the usual symptoms, with fine crepitation, like the rustling of a hair rubbed between the fingers. The true crepit of rhonchus is heard all over the affected spot. Pneumonia terminates generally in resolution and recovery, but sometimes in death from collapse and exhaustion.

pneu môn ic, *pneu môn iek, n. & s. [Gr. πνευμονικός (*pneumonikos*), from πνευμον (*pneumon*) = a lung; Fr. *pneumonique*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine for affections of the lungs.

pneu mô nit ic, n. [PNEUMONITIS.] Of or pertaining to pneumonitis.

pneu mô ni tis, s. [Gr. πνευμονίτις (*pneumonítis*), genit. πνευμονός (*pneumonós*) = a lung; suff. -itis (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pneumonia (q.v.).

pneu môn ý, s. [PNEUMONIA.]

pneu mô ô t ka, s. pl. [Pref. *pneum-*; Gr. *ôon* (*ôon*) = an egg, and *tokos* (*tokos*) = laying.]

Zool.: Owen's name for a primary division of Vertebrata, including those which breathe air and lay eggs. He included under it Birds, and the greater number of Reptiles.

pneu mô pleu ri tis, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *pleuritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the latter predominating.

pneu môr a, s. [Pref. *pneum-*, and Gr. *ôra* (*ôra*) = care.]

Entom.: A South African genus of Acrididae. Darwin considers that in no other orthopteran insects has the structure been so modified for stridulation, the whole body being converted into a musical instrument.

pneu mô skel ê ton, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *skeleton*.]

Zool.: The skeleton, *i. e.*, the hard portions, or shell, connected with the breathing organs of Testaceous Molluscs.

pneu mô thór ax, s. [Gr. πνεύμα (*pneuma*) = air, and Eng. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The presence of air in the pleura during the progress of pleurisy. When there is air only it is simple pneumothorax; when, as generally happens, there is a liquid with the air, it is pneumothorax with effusion.

pni gâ li on, s. [Gr., from πνίγω (*pnigô*) = to choke.]

Med.: An menbas; a nightmare.

pnýx, s. [Gr. πνίξ (*pnix*).] The place of public assembly at Athens, especially during elections. It was situated on a low hill, sloping down to the north, at the western verge of the city, and at a quarter of a mile to the west of the Acropolis.

P.O., abbrev. [See def.]
 1. Post office.
 2. Public officer. (*Wharton*.)

***pô, s.** [A.S. *poow*.] A peacock (q.v.).
 "A priest proude use a po."
Wright: Political Songs, p. 150.

pô a, s. [Gr. = grass.]

Bot.: Meadow-grass; a genus of Festucæ (*Lindl.*), typical of the tribe Poaceæ, subtribe Festucæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). The flower glumes are compressed, keeled, acute, five-nerved; the empty ones two, unequal, keeled; styles two, short, stigma feathery. Known species ninety, chiefly from the cold and temperate regions. Eight are British, *viz.*, *Poa annua*, the Annual; *P. pratensis*, the Smooth-stalked; *P. compressa*, the Flat-stemmed; *P. trivialis*, the Roughish; *P. nemoralis*, the

Wood; *P. lewis*, the Wavy; *P. annua*, the Alpine; and *P. holboellii*, the Bulbous-Meadow grass. The first five are common, especially *P. annua*, which occurs everywhere in meadows, pastures, and by roadsides. The sixth and seventh are alpine plants, and the eighth occurs principally on the seashore. *P. annua*, *P. pratensis* (the Kentucky Blue grass of America), and *P. trivialis* are good for fodder. *P. obscurus* is cultivated in Abyssinia as a cereal. *P. equisetiformis* is used by the Indian Brahmins in their religious ceremonies, and is given in calculus, &c.

po à çé æ, s. pl. [Lat. *po(e)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -æra.]

Bot.: A tribe of Gramineæ. Spikelets one or more flowered, articulate above the empty glumes. Lowest, or all the flowering glumes bisexual, except in Phragmites, Avena, and Arrhenatherum; upper often male or rudimentary. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

poaçh (1), *poche, potch, vt. [Fr. *pocher*, prob. from *poche* = a pouch, a pocket.] To pock (eggs) in a pan, by breaking and pouring them into boiling water.

"Eggs well poached are better than roasted." *Light: Castel of Beth*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

poaçh (2), poche, potche, vt. & i. [A softened form of *poke*, v. (q.v.); cf. Fr. *pocher*, *poche* = to thrust or dig out with the fingers, from *poice* = the thumb.]

A. Transitive:
 1. To stab, to spear, to pierce.

"They use to *poche* their fish with an instrument somewhat like a salmon spear." *Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, p. 23.

2. To force or drive into; to plunge into.
 "His horse *poche* one of his legs into some hollow ground." *Peuple: United Provinces*, ch. 1.

3. To tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to make it broken and slushy.

"The *poached* fifth that toads the middle street." *Templeton: A Vision*, vii.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To thrust, to stab, to poke.

"10 *poche* at him some way." *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, i. iv.

2. To make an attempt at something; to make a start without going on.

"They have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintained any constantly." *Bacon: Discourse of the State*.

3. To become swampy or slushy, as with heavy trampling. [A. 3.]

"Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chaps in summer, and *poach* in winter." *Mortimer: Husbandsry*.

poaçh (3), *poeh, vt. & i. [Fr. *pocher* = to *poach* into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade. (*Udvaler*.) Origin doubtful; but prob. from *poche* = the pocket, and so either to put into one's own pocket, or to put one's hand in the pocket of another. Cf. POACH (1).]

A. Transitive:
 1. To rob of game; to intrude on for the purpose of stealing game.

"The Greys is not nearly so much *poached* as formerly." *Feldt*, Oct. 3, 1880.

2. To intrude or encroach upon unlawfully.
 "They *poach* Patrimony, and lay claim for parise." *Warth: Christward*.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To steal game or fish; to intrude on the preserves of another for the purpose of stealing game; to kill game illegally.

"All the owners *poached* for salmon." *Standard*, Nov. 26, 1885.

2. To intrude unlawfully; to hunt improperly.

"E. Lawrie had been *poaching* in an obscure collection of love letters." *Thackeray*, No. 73.

3. By 9 Geo. IV., c. 39, s. 1, and 7 & 8 Viet., c. 29, any one poisoning by night can be imprisoned for three months for the first offence, and six for the second. Any lord of the manor or gamekeeper can arrest a poacher. By 25 & 26 Viet., c. 114, any constable, on reasonable suspicion, may examine any person or vehicle for concealed game.

poaçh-ard, s. [POCHARD.]

poaçh-er, s. [Eng. *poach* (3); -er.]

1. One who intrudes. (Perhaps here = one who pokes or thrusts himself into matters with which he has no right to meddle.)

"I would ask a casuist if it were not lawful for me not only to hide my mind, but to trust something that is not true before such a *poacher*." *Hooker: Life of William*, pt. ii., p. 113.

2. One who poaches; one who steals or kills game unlawfully.

"The *poacher* know well where the birds fly." *Locke: Essay*.

poaçh i nêss, s. [Eng. *poach*; -ness.] The quality or state of being poachy.

"The vildness of the *poachon* they kept." *Morton: Husbandsry*.

poaçh ý, n. [Lat. *poach* (2); -y.] Wet and soft, swampy, easily trodden into holes by cattle.

"March land is not up till April, except you will go to *poach ý*." *Morton: Husbandsry*.

po a çite, s. [POACHIAS.] Any plant of the fossil genus Poachias (q.v.).

po a çitês, s. [Gr. *poia* (*poia*) = glass; -onchos, and suff. -os.]

Palæontol.: A genus of fossil plants. Two species in the Carboniferous, and one in the Permian. (*Udvaler*.) They may ultimately be proved not to be closely akin either to Fern or to Orchid.

poak, poake, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] Waste-matter from the preparation of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, &c.

po a phil i dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *poia* (*poia*) = glass, and *phileos* (*phileos*) = loving.]

Entom.: A family of Noctuidæ. Small moths, with their antennæ short and slender; their wings short and rather slender; the anterior pair with indistinct lines, but no spots; larvæ slender, with twelve legs, loquacious. Only one British species.

po çan, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

pocean-bush, s.
Bot.: *Phytolacca decandea*.

poçh ard, poaçh ard, s. [Eng. **poche*, *potch* (3); *ard* (q.v.).]

1. *Ornith.*: *Fuligula* or *Ams ferina*. It is ashy, narrowly striated with black, the head and top of the neck red, the lower part of the neck and the back bayown, the bill of a lead colour. It is found in the north of Europe (including Britain) and America, building among reeds. Its cry has been compared to a serpent's hiss. Its flight is more rapid than that of the wild duck, and a flock of them in the air takes the form of a platoon rather than of a triangle.

2. The sub-family Fuligininæ.

poç il lóp ór a, s. [Lat. *poellum* = a little cup, dimin. from *poellum* = a cup, and *poiesis* = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of corals, group Aporosa. Cells small, shallow, sub-polygonal, echemulated on the edges, and sometimes lamelliceros within. *Pavlopora alveolans* has half a grain of silver and three of copper to each cubic foot of the coral. (*Snyder*.)

poçk (1), *pokke, s. [A.S. *poce* = a pustule; cogn. with Dut. *poek*; Ger. *poekel*; cf. Irish *poiseil* = a pustule; Gael. *puicil* = a pimple. Perhaps related to *poke* (1), s., with the idea of bag or pouch.] [SMALL-POX.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as in small-pox.

"He was vexed with the sickness of *poçkys*." *Fulgen: Chromola*, vol. ii. (no. 369)

poçk arr, s. A poek-mark.

poçk arred, n. Pitted with small-pox; poek-pitted.

poçk broken, *poçk brokyn, n. Broken out or marked with small-pox.

poçk fretten, n. Pitted with small-pox.
 "He was clean, I tush you, a little *poçk fretten*." *Richardson: Charcoal*, vi. 107.

poçk hole, s. A pit or hole made by the small-pox.

"Are these but warts and *poçk holes* in the face of the earth?" *Dante: Ant of the World*

poçk pitted, poçk pitten, n. Pitted or marked with the small pox.

poçk (2), s. [Poke, s.]

1. A bag, a pouch; a short sack.
 "Hæye brought the linnen and a *poçk* for the linnen." *Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxx.

2. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten. (*Scott*.)

3. The disease in which such a bag grows. (*Scott*.)

bôi, hoy; pout, jowi; eat, çell, chorus, çin, bonçh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xcnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -eious, -tious, -sions = şhüs. -hle, dle, &c. = bel, del.

typical genus of the Podagrace (q.v.), with ten species, from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. *Podargus stipoides*, is the "Tawny-shouldered Podargus, called by the colonists "More-pork," from its peculiar cry.

pod'ax in' ē i, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *podax(in)*]; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-in(-i)*.

Pod'ax: A sub-order of Gasteromycetous Fungi. There is a solid column in the centre of the sporangium. All are foreign.

pod'ax'ōn, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *ἄξον (axōn)* = an axle.]

Pod'ax: The typical genus of Podaxinei (q.v.).

pod'ax'ō-nī a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat.] [*PODAXON*]. **Zool.**: A phylum of Invertebrata, including the Sipunculoida, Brachiopoda, and Polyzoa.

pod'dēd, a. [Eng. *pod*; *-dēd*.] Having pods.

pod'dēr, s. [Eng. *pod*; *-ēr*.]

- 1. One who collects pods or pulse.
- 2. A kind of weed winding about hemp, &c. (*Hollyhurd*.)

pod'e, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A tadpole.

pod'cēs'ta, s. [Ital. = a governor, from Lat. *potestas* = power.]

1. The title of certain officials sent by Frederick I. in the twelfth century to govern the principal cities of Lombardy.

2. A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages, generally elected annually, and entrusted with all but absolute power.

3. An inferior municipal judge in some cities of Italy.

pod'dēs'tāte, s. [Ital.] [*PODESTA*]. A chief. **The greatest podestates and gravest judges** — *Puffenb. Eng. Poest. UK. 17, ch. XXV.*

pod'dē-ti'ūm (tas sh), s. [Dimin. (?) from Gr. *πους (pus)*, genit. *ποδός (podos)* = a foot.]

Bot.: The stalk-like elongations of the thallus which support the fructification in *Cenomyce*, a genus of Lichens.

pod'dge, s. [CF. Ger. *putsch*.] A puddle, a splash.

pod'dg'ŷ, a. [Eng. *pod*, *s*; *-g*.] Short and stout; dumpy, fat.

"A good little staniel if she was not shown so fat and poddy." — *Fried. Oct. 17, 1855.*

pod'i'ca, s. [Lat., from sing. of *podicus* = pertaining to a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Heliotheminae, with four species, from the Ethiopian region, excluding Madagascar. The feet are lobed, as in the Coots, but the bill is long and compressed.

pod'i'cēps, s. [Agassiz considers this a hybrid word. It is really contr. from *podiceps*: Lat. *podic*, genit. *podicus* = the anus, and *ps* = a foot. (*Ulobat*, in *Journ. fur Ornith.*, 1854, p. 430. Note.)]

1. **Ornith.**: Grebe (q.v.); the type-genus of the family Podicipedidae, formerly made a genus of Colymbidae. The species are numerous and cosmopolitan.

2. **Palaeont.**: Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pod'i'cil'ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *podium* = a height (?).]

Bot.: A very short podetium.

pod'i'ci'pēd'ī dē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *podiceps*, genit. *podiciped(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-in(-i)*.]

Ornith.: Grebes; a family of Illiger's Pygopodes (q.v.) with two genera, Podiceps (Lath.) and *Centropelma* (Solater & Salm). Some authorities add a third, *Podilymbus*, with two species, from North and South America; but they are more generally included in Podiceps. The family may be easily distinguished from all other water-birds by their very short body, flattened tarsi, and toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

pod'i'lym'būs, s. [Mod. Lat. *podilymbus*, and (*Centropelma*).] [*PODICIPEDIDÆ*.]

pod'i'sō-mā, s. [Pref. *pod-*; *i* connect., and Gr. *σώμα (sōma)* = the body.]

Bot.: A genus of Puccinell, parasitic upon species of Juniper, by which they kill. Galls formed by *Podisoma macropus* on *Juniperus virginiana* are called in America Cedar-apples.

po di'ūm, s. [Lat.]

Arch.: A low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building. A projecting basement round the interior of a building, as a shelf or seat, and round the exterior for ornamental adjuncts, as statues, vases, &c. Sometimes it was supported by rails, and used as the basement for the columns of a portico.



pod'leŷ, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A young coal-fish. (*Sordich*.)

pod'o, prof. [Gr. *ΡΟΜΑΝ ΤΕΜΕΙΛ, ΣΙΜΕΙ, ΠΟΔΟΣ (podos)*, genit. *ποδός (podos)* = a foot.] Belonging to, connected with, or situated on or near the foot.

pod'ō carp, s. [*PODOCARPUS*.]

pod'ō car'pūs, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *καρπος (karpus)* = a fruit.]

1. **Bot.**: *Podocarp*; a genus of Taxaceae, generally with succulent leaves and fruit, the latter borne upon a stalk. *Podocarpus Totara*, a New Zealand, and *P. cupressina*, a Japanese tree, yield excellent timber, that of *P. bracteata* and *P. latifolia*, of Borneo, &c., is less valuable.

2. *Palaeobot.*: Occurs in the Eocene.

pod'ō cēph'a-loūs, a. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή (kephalē)* = the head.]

Bot.: Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle.

pod'ō cēs's, s. [Gr. *ποδῶκης (podōkēs)* = swift of foot; pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *ἄκος (akos)* = swift.]

Ornith.: Desert-Chough; a genus of Fringillinae, from the sandy wastes between Bokhara and Eastern Tibet. The sole species, called by Fischer, who founded the genus, *Podiceps gambeli* (named in honour of its discoverer), is glaucous-green above; the eyebrows are white, bill and claws blackish, feet greenish.

pod'ōc'ne'mūs, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *καμμός (kammos)* = a greave.]

Zool.: Large-greaved Tortoise, a genus of Emydes, sub-family Cheloniina, or of the family Chelydrida. There are six species, ranging from the Orinoco to the La Plata.

pod'ō cōc'cūs, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *κόκκος (kokkos)* = a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Arecae. The fruits of *Podococcus Darteri*, a native of Western Africa, are eaten.

pod'ō cŷr'tis, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *κურτή (kurte)* = a fish-basket.]

Zool.: A genus of Polysetina (q.v.) Skeleton fenestrated and casque-like, tapering to a point at one end, open, with three marginal prickles at the other.

pod'ō gŷn'ī ūm, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *γυνή (gunē)* = a woman.]

Bot.: A gynophore (q.v.).

pod'ōl'ō gŷ, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *λόγος (logos)* = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of the foot.

pod'ōph-thāl-mā-ta, s. pl. [*PODOPHTHALMIA*.]

pod'ōph-thāl'mī a, pod'ōph-thāl-mā-ta, s. pl. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *ὀφθαλμός (ophthalmos)* = an eye.]

1. **Zool.**: Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, a legion of Malacostraca (= Thoracopoda of Woodward). The eyes are on movable foot-stalks; branchiae almost always present; thorax covered more or less completely by thoracic shield. There are two orders, Decapoda and Stomatopoda (q.v.).

2. **Palaeont.**: From the Carboniferous onward.

pod'ōph-thāl'mī an, s. [Mod. Lat. *podophthalmia*(o); Eng. suff. *-ia*.] Any individual of the Podophthalmia (q.v.). (*Huxley; Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 263.)

pod'ōph-thāl'mic, a. [*PODOPHTHALMIA*]. Pertaining to, or possessing crustaceans of the division Podophthalmata.

pod'ō phyl'lā cē ŷe, *pod'ō phyl'lē ŷe, s. [Mod. Lat. *podophyll(-)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ace(-a)*.]

Bot.: An old order, or an old tribe, of plants, type Podophyllum (q.v.).

pod'ō phyl'lē ŷe, s. pl. [*PODOPHYLLUM*.]

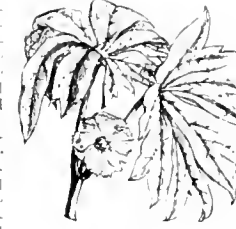
pod'ōph'ŷil'm, s. [Mod. Lat. *podophyll(-)* (*am*), *-um*.] [*PODOPHYLLUM*, 2.]

pod'ō phyl'lous, a. [*PODOPHYLLUM*.]

Bot.: Having the foot so compressed as to resemble leaves.

pod'ō phyl'lūm, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *φυλλόν (phullōn)* = a leaf.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of Ranunculaceae, now placed under the tribe Anemoneae. *Podophyllum peltatum* is the May-apple (q.v.), called also the Wild Lemon. The fruit is eatable, but the leaves are poisonous and the whole plant narcotic. The red fruits of *P. emodi*, a Himalayan herb, are eaten by the natives, but Europeans regard them as insipid.



2. **Pharm.**: Podophyllum. An amorphous brownish-yellow resin fixed with green, extracted from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum* by alcohol. It has an acrid bitter taste, is slightly soluble in water and ether, but very soluble in alcohol; a safe and certain purgative, superior in activity to the resin of jalap.

pod'ō scāph, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *σκάφος (skaphos)* = a boat.] A kind of apparatus like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and used to support the body erect in the water.

pod'ō scāph'ēr, s. [Eng. *podisceph*; *-ēr*.] One who uses podiscephs.

pod'ō sō'mā-ta, s. pl. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *σώματα (sōmata)*, pl. of *σώμα (sōma)* = a body.]

Zool.: An order of Arachnida, called by Huxley Pycnogonida (q.v.).

pod'ō spērm, *pod'ō spēr'mī ūm, [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα (sperma)* = a seed.]

Bot.: An umbilical cord.

pod'ō stē-mā-cē ŷe, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *podostemum* (*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ace(-a)*.]

Bot.: Podostemads; an order of Hypozygous Exogones, alliance Rutales. Branched and floating herbs, resembling Liverworts or Scale-mosses, and destitute of stomates and spiral vessels. Leaves capillary, linear, and decurrent on the stem. Flowers inconspicuous, naked, or with an imperfect calyx, or with three sepals bursting through a lacinated spathe. Stamens one to many, distinct or monadelphous; ovary two- or three-celled; fruit capsular; seeds numerous, minute. Chiefly South American. Tribes three, Hydrostachyae, Lacidae, and Trishechae. Genera twenty, species 100. (*Lindey*.)

pod'ōs'tē-mād, s. [Mod. Lat. *podostemum* (*um*); Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindey's name for Podostemaceae (q.v.).

pod'ōs'tō mā, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *στόμα (stōma)* = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Naked Lobose Rhizopods, with relatively large pseudopods for locomotion, and others for feeding.

pod'ūr'a, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *οὐρά (oura)* = a tail.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Lullock's family Poduridae (q.v.). Body cylindrical, segments sub-equal; eyes eight on each side, antennae short, eight jointed; feet with only one claw; caudal appendage short.

pō dūr ī dā, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *poëta*] A poet.

pō ē trī, *s.* [Lat. *poëtria*] A female poet; a poetess.

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fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, worc, wōlf, work, whō, sōn, mute, eub, eūre, unite, eūr, rūle, fūll; trī, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

pōh, 'pogh, interj. [Heb. *pō* = *pooh*.] An exclamation of contempt. [Poon.]

poi, s. [Poi (I).]

pōi cil-ite, s. [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *poikilite*.] *Min.*: The same as BORNITE (q.v.).

pōi cil ô py-rî tēs, s. [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and Eug. *pyrites*; Ger. *poikilopyrit*.] *Min.*: The same as BORNITE (q.v.).

poig'-nan-çy (*g* silent), **s.** [Eng. *poignant*; *-çy*.] 1. The quality or state of being poignant or stimulating to the palate; pungent, sharp, pungent. 2. Point, sharpness, keenness, asperity; power of irritating and cutting.

"So it is with wit, which generally succeeds more from being happily addressed, than from its native pungency"—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1. [Jutro]. 3. Sharpness or painfulness to the feelings; bitterness; as, the *poignancy* of grief.

poig'-nant (*g* silent), **'poi nant, 'pug-nant, n.** [Fr. *poignant*, pr. part. of *poindre* = to prick; Lat. *pingo*. *Poignant* and *pungent* are thus doublets.]

* 1. Sharp, cutting. * 2. Sharp or stimulating to the palate; pungent, piquant. 3. Pointed, sharp, keen, irritating, cutting, bitter.

"There are, to whom two *poignant* I appear." *Francis: Horace*, bk. ii., sat. 1.

4. Sharp, bitter, painful.

"A sharpness so *poignant* as to divide the marrow from the bones."—*By. Taylor: Sermons*, v. 6.

poig'-nant-ly (*g* silent), **adv.** [Eng. *poignant*; *-ly*.] In a poignant manner; sharply, bitterly, keenly, piercingly.

'poigniet, 'poygniet, s. [Fr. *poignet*.] A wristband. [*Palsgrave*.]

pōi ki-lit'-ic, n. [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and suff. *-itic*.] (See the compound.)

poikilitic group or formation, s. *Geol.*: A name proposed by Messrs. Conybeare and Buckland for the New Red Sandstone strata between the Carboniferous rocks and the Lias, from their exhibiting spots and streaks of light blue, green, and buff-colour on a red base. [PERMIAN, THIAS.]

pōi ki-lō pleu'-rōn, s. [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and πλεῖρον (*pleuron*) = a rib.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Dimosuria (*Nicholson*), Cycodilia (*Etheridge*), from the Wealden.

'poi na do, 'poi na doc, 'poy na do, s. [PONZIARD, s.]

pōin çî-â'-na, s. [Named after M. de Poncei, once governor of the Antilles, and a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Eucalyptinæ, closely akin to *Casalpinia* itself, but with the calyx valvate in the bud. *Poivaniana elata*, a tree growing in the forests of southern and western India, yields a gum. Its wood is well suited for cabinet-work. *P. rajah*, a moderate-sized tree, introduced into India from Madagascar, is common near Calcutta in gardens and at roadsides. *P. pulcherrima* is now made *Casalpinia pulcherrima*. Its roots are toxic. [BARBADOS FLOWER-FENCE.]

pōind, 'poynd, vt. [A.S. *pyndan* = to pound; *pynd* = an enclosure.] [POUND (2), s.] 1. To shut up or confine in a pound or pen; to pound. 2. To distraint; to seize and sell the goods of a debtor under a warrant.

"An inventory of the goods and chattels falling under their warrant of distress or *pounding*, as it is called."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xli. * 3. To seize in warfare.

pōind, s. [POIND, v.] That which is seized or distrained; boot.

pōind a ble, n. [Eng. *poind*; *-able*.] Capable of being distrained; liable to be distrained.

pōind-ër, s. [Eng. *poind*; *-er*.] One who distrains; the keeper of a poind; a pinder or punner. "The *poindee* chafes and swears to see beasts in the corn."—*Johnson: Works*, v. 163.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xcnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -fion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

poing (as *pwân*), **'poyne, n.** [Fr. *poing* = the fist.] 1. A glove. 2. *Her.*: The fist; the hand closed, as distinguished from *opponum*.

'pōin sēt ti a, s. [Named after M. Poinsett, who in 1828 discovered the plant in Mexico.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, now merged in *Euphorbia* itself. *Poinsettia pulcherrima* is a highly ornamental stove-plant, with possible whorls of bracts.

pōint, 'poinct, 'poynt, s. [Fr. *point*, *pointe* (O. Fr. *point*), from Lat. *punctum* = a point; orig. the neut. sing. of *punct* is, pr. p. of *punctum* = to prick; Sp. & Ital. *punto*, *punto*; Port. *ponta*, *ponto*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A mark made by the end of anything sharp, as of a pin, a needle, &c.

2. A mark of punctuation; a stop; a character used to mark the divisions of sentences, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking. [COLON, COMMA, PARENTHESIS.] "Commas and *points* they set exactly right" *Pope: Tral. to Satires*, 261

3. An indefinitely small space; an indivisible part of space.

* 4. A small space of ground.

5. A particular place or spot to which anything is directed.

* 6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

7. The place or position near, next, or close to; the verge, the brink.

"Behold, I am at the *point* to die."—*Genesis* xcv. 32.

8. The exact or critical moment.

"Even to the *point* of her death." *Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

9. The exact place; as, He resumed at the *point* at which he had left off.

10. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a subject as a whole.

"They will hardly prove his *point*."—*Arbutnot: On Coma*.

11. A single subject or matter; an item, a detail, a particular.

"The Reactionaries were, of course, the strongest in *point* of numbers."—*Baldy Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1855.

* 12. A state, condition, or predicament.

"The state of Normandy stands on a tickle *point*" *Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

13. Degree, stage, state.

14. The sharp end of an instrument; that which pricks or punctures; as, the *point* of a pin, of a needle, a dagger, &c.

15. Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined end, as a promontory.

* 16. A lace, string, &c., with a tag (called an eyelet, *oglet*, or *ayquille*), used for fastening articles of dress, especially the hose to the jacket or doublet. Fashionable in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Their *points* being broken, down fell their hose."—*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 17. The pommel of a saddle.

"Put a few flocks in the *point*."—*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

18. Lace worked by the needle, as *point d'Alençon*, *point d'aiguille*; also applied to lace worked by bobbins, and even to a cheaper imitation fabric made by machinery.

19. A lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of thought or expression; the sting or path of an epigram; hence, force, expression.

"Times corrupt, and nature ill inclined." *Produce'd the *point* that left a sting behind.*" *Pope: Satires*, v. 22.

20. The especial features in a part which an actor has to bring out prominently.

"A running fire of subdued *points* kept down the tendency to applaud the principal *points*."—*Reverie*, April 4, 1856.

21. That which arrests attention; a salient trait of character; a characteristic, a peculiarity; a mark of quality or character.

"True of my strong *points* is modesty."—*Field*, April 4, 1855.

22. The act of aiming or striking. "What a *point*, my lord, your fashion made" *Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

23. The action of a pointer in thrusting his tail straight out when he scents game. [*Johnson: Pheasant*, ch. xix.]

24. The pertinent thing aimed at or desired; aim, purpose, object. "You gain your *point*, if you industriously art" *Can make unusual words easy.* *Act of Poetry*

25. The main question; the precise thing, subject, or particular to be considered; the essence. "Here lies the *point*."—*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* 26. A punetillo; nice respect; niceties. "This fellow doth not stand upon *points*"—*Shakspeare: Holstonner: Eighth Dream*, v.

27. A mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has reached in trials of skill, excellence, games, &c.; as, He won by five *points*. [H. 22.]

* 28. A signal given by a blast of a trumpet; hence, a note, a tune. "A loud trumpet and a *point* of war" *Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

* 29. A command, a direction. "Auffidius obeys his *points*, as if he were his officer" *Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

* 30. A deed, a feat, an exploit. "A *point* of arms undyrtake." *Torrent of Portugal*, v. 6.

* 31. One of the squares on a chess-board. "The chekir or the chess hath viij *pointes* in a che partie."—*Costa: Romantourne*, p. 71.

32. The same as POINTER, I. 2. [*American Common Slang*.]

II. Technically:

1. *Istvan*: A certain imaginary spot in the heavens, generally at the intersection of two or more great circles, conventionally agreed upon as a convenient one whence to measure distances. There are the equinoctial *points*, the solstitial *points*, &c.

2. *Bookbind.*: A register mark made by the printer in piking his sheets on the tympan and forming a guide to the folder.

3. *Cricket*:

(1) A fielder stationed close to and facing the batsman; he is supported by the cover-point. (2) The place in the field occupied by such fielder.

4. *Engrav.*: An etching-needle.

5. *Fort.*: The etching of certain lines of defence; as, the *point* of the bastion, the salient angle formed by its meeting faces; the *point* of intersection of the curtain and the flank; the *point* at the shoulder of the bastion, &c.

6. *Geom.*: A point is that which has "neither parts nor magnitude" (*Euclid*), but only position. The extremities of a limited line are points; that which separates two adjacent parts of a line is a point.

7. *Glass-cutting*: A fragment of diamond containing a natural angle adapted for glass-cutters' use.

8. *Harness*: A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle, tongue.

9. *Heraldry*:

(1) One of the several parts denoting the local positions on the escutcheon of any figure or charges. The principal points are:

A. Dexter chief; a Middle chief; C. Sinister chief; D. Hoop; E. Centre or fesse point; F. Navel or navel point; G. Dexter base; H. Middle base; J. Sinister base.

(2) A small part of the base of a shield variously marked off. *Point in point* is when it much resembles the pile.

10. *Millinery*: Beardless needles; also known as shuffers (q.v.).

11. *Lutross*: The first man out from goal; cover-point stands in front of him.

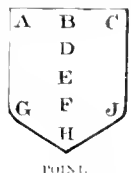
12. *Mach.*: Position in relation to power or accessory portions; as, the dead *point* of a crank; the fixed *point* on which a body moves. (3) *Masonry*:

The stone-mason's punch, used to reduce the face of the stone, leaving it in narrow ridges, which are dressed down by the inch too.

(2) A pointed chisel for niggling ashlar.



POINT, With eyelets, drawn together a slashed sleeve. (From *Ptuché's Dict.*)



POINT. (1) One of the several parts denoting the local positions on the escutcheon of any figure or charges. The principal points are:

14. *Point of view*. A dot; perspective; a declared fact.
15. *Point of view*. The same as 14.
16. *Point of view*. A view.
17. *Point of view*. The thirty-two points, i. e. division of a circle in the horizon's compass. The space between two of these points.
18. *Point of view*. A view; as a view divided into four cardinal points. [ARCHITECTURE.]
19. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
20. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
21. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
22. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
23. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
24. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
25. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
26. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
27. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
28. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
29. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
30. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
31. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
32. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
33. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
34. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
35. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
36. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
37. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
38. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
39. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
40. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
41. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
42. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
43. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
44. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
45. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
46. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
47. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
48. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
49. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.
50. *Point of view*. A view; as a view.

- the vocal sounds, or vowels, which should precede or follow the consonants.
17. *To point to points*. To fight with swords. They would have come to points unobscured. *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, III.
- point blank**, *n.*, *adj.*, & *s.* [From an arrow aimed directly at the white mark or blank in the centre of the target.]
- A. As adjective:**
1. *Gun*: Aimed directly or straight; in a horizontal line. In *point-blank* shooting, the object is so close that the ball is supposed to move in a horizontal line.
2. *Look*: Direct, plain; explicit; express; as, a *point-blank* denial.
- B. As adverb:**
1. *Gun*: In a horizontal line. "Point blank over against the mouth of the piece." *Brown: Cannon*, II, 1.
2. *Look*: Directly, plainly; explicitly, expressly.
- C. As substantives:**
1. The white mark or blank on a target at which an arrow, bullet, &c. is aimed.
2. The point in which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.
- point d'appui**, *s.* [Fr. = point of support.]
- Met.*: Point of support, basis; a fixed point on which troops form, and on which operations are based.
- point de vise**, 'point device', *n.* & *adv.* [A shortened form of *ut point device* = exactly, from O. Fr. *un point devis* = to the very point imagined.]
- A. As adverb:** Precise, nice, literal. You are rather *point device* in your conversations as being yourself that seeming the lover of any other. *Shakspeare: As You Like It*, III, 2.
- B. As adverb:** To a nicety, exactly. Thus for the nuptial hour, all fitted *point device*. *Brigham: Polyphemus*, 2.
- point d'orgue**, *s.* [ORGAN-POINT.]
- point hole**, *s.*
- Print.*: A hole made in a sheet of paper by a register pin, or by points on the tympan.
- point lace**, *s.* [POINT, s. I, 18.]
- point paper**, *s.* Pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs.
- point tool**, *s.* A tool ground off to a sharp point at the midwidth of the end of the blade.
- point** (I), *n.*, *v.*, & *i.* [POINT, s.]
- A. Transitive:**
- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, grind, or forge to a point; as, To *point* a pencil, to *point* a pin.
2. Hence *fig.*, to give point, force, or expression to; to add to the force or point of. "To *point* a moral and adorn a tale." *Johnson: Vocabulary of Human Wishes*, 211.
3. To direct at or towards an object; to aim. "The warriors' swords Were *pointed* up to heaven." *Milton: Sacred Prophet of Khomsan*, 18, 2.
4. To direct the eye, notice, or attention of.
5. To show or indicate, as by pointing with the finger. (Followed by *out*.) "From the great sea, you shall *point out* for you mount Ben." *Numbers* XXXIV, 7.
6. To indicate by any means; to draw attention to. "The anxiety with regard to the balance of power is expressly *pointed out* to us." *Hunt: Topsy*, pt. II, cv, 7.
7. To indicate the purpose or point of.
8. To mark with signs or characters; to distinguish the members of a sentence, and indicate the pauses; to punctuate.
9. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel-points. [POINT, s., § 16.]
- II. Brickwork:** To fill the joints of, as of masonry, brick-work, &c., with mortar pressed in with the point of the trowel. [POINT, s., § 16.]
- B. Intransitive:**
- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. To direct the finger or other object at or towards any object for the purpose of designating or drawing attention to it. (Generally followed by *at*.) "Moray *pointed* with his finger." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, IV, 21.
2. To indicate by any means; to show distinctly. "The dial *points at five*." *Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors*, V, 3.
3. To indicate the presence of game, by pointing the nose in its direction, as a sporting dog does. "Now the warm scent assures the cocky bear, He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear." *Guy: Rural Sports*, II, 1.
4. To mark or distinguish with points.
- II. Slang:** To come to a point or head, (Slang of an abductor when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.)
- **1. To point a rope:** *Naut.*: To prepare the end of it, so that it may receive through a block, and not unlay; a few yards are taken out of it, and a mat worked over it by its own yarn.
- **2. To point a still:** *Nautical:*
- (1) To brace it so as to bring it end on to the wind.
- (2) To affix points through the eyelashes of the reeds.
- point** (2), 'poynnt', *v.* [A shortened form of *appoint* (q.v.).] To appoint, to designate, to fix, to arrange. "But had the bans and *point* the bridal day." *Bp. Hall: Satires*, V, 1.
- point a ble**, *n.* [Eng. *point*; *abb.*] Capable of being pointed out.
- "God's Church was not *pointable*, and therefore erred her out that hee was left alone." *Eng. Martyrs*, I, 143.
- point al**, 'point ell', 'point el', 'poynnt al', 'poynnt el', 'poynnt elle', *s.* [O. Fr. *pointable* = a pick, a pucker; Fr. *pointable* = an upright wooden post.]
- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. A pointed instrument used for writing; a stylus. "Thadreck Hammur sir Zachari Tullis and a *pointed* Ale." *Cursor Mundi*, 637.
2. A weapon of war, resembling a javelin or short sword. "With *pointable* or with stockis Saboteyne." *W. Wastell: Ewreth*, p. 251, l. 53.
3. The pointed instrument with which a harp is played; a quill. "Now with evyn fingers doing stryngis synne." And now with addid evyn *pointable* byt." *W. Douglas: Ewreth*, p. 187, l. 34.
4. The piston of a plant, or anything resembling it; the balancer of an insect. (*Derivation: Physico-Theology*, bk. VIII, ch. iv.)
- II. Technically:**
1. *Carp.*: A king-post (q.v.).
2. *Mason.*: A pavement of diamond-shaped slabs.
- point-éd**, 'poynnt ed', *pt. par.*, & *n.* [POINT (I), v.]
- A. As part participle:** (See the verb).
- B. As adjective:**
1. *Ed.*: Having a point; coming or tapering to a point; sharp, peaked. "Memories haunt thy *pointéd* gables." *Longfellow: Anselemberg*.
- II. Figuratively:**
1. Aimed at, or expressly referring to some particular person or thing; as, a *pointéd* remark.
2. Epigrammatic; full of conceits; witty. "If his humour is not very *pointéd*, he is, at all events, always cheerful and never didactic." *Athenaeum*, Nov. 1, 1884.
- pointed arch**, *s.*
- Arch.*: An arch struck from two centres and meeting above, forming a lancet shape. It is a feature of post-Norman Gothic.
- pointed styles**, *s. pl.*
- Arch.*: The divisions of Gothic architecture in which the pointed arch is used. (GOTHIC STYLE, ARCH.)
- "The most essential part of the *Pointed style*—the part wherein its whole structure and organization depend—is the pointed arch itself. This consists of two segments of a circle, meeting at the point of the arch. The longer the radius of these segments, the sleeker is the pointed arch which it describes." *Sanders: Zwangarten: Arch styles*, p. 231.
- point éd lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pointed*; *ly*.]
1. With lively turns of thought or expression; wittily. "The consciousness of his wit was such, that he often said too *pointedly* for his subject." *Ingleden: Jacevid* (Dedre).

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gē, pōt, or, worc, wolf, work, who, sōn; mūtē, eub, eure, unite, eür, rule, full; try, Syrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

2. With direct reference to some particular person or thing; expressly, plainly, & explicitly. "To whom the appeal craved in those closing words Was pointedly addressed."

Wordsworth: Peasam, bk. viii.

point ed ness, *s.* [Eng. *pointed*; *-ness*.] **I.** *Lit.*: The quality or state of being pointed or sharp; sharpness.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Epigrammatical smartness; wit.

"That pointedness of thought which is usually wanting in our great Romances."—*Dequien: Journal*, (Dubn.)

2. Direct or express reference to some particular person or thing.

point el, *s.* [POINTAL.]

point er, *s.* [Eng. *point* (I) *v.*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who or that which points or designates; specif., the index finger or hand of a dial or scale.

"A series of wheels, the teeth of which catch in, and apply to each other, conveying the motion from the fuse to the balance, and from the balance to the pointers."—*Batey: Natural Theology*, ch. v.

(2) In the same sense as II. 7.

2. *Fig.*: A hint or secret information as to the course to be followed, especially in speculating on the stock-exchange; a tip. (*American Short*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astrol.* (*Pl.*): Two stars, Merak & Dubhe, in Ursa Major, so called because they point to the pole, *i. e.*, a line joining them and produced will nearly strike the pole star.

"As well might the pole star be called inconstant because it is sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the pointers."—*Worcester: Bot. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Bricklaying*: A tool for clearing out to the required depth the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall, to be replaced by a fresh body of mortar. [POINT (I), *v.* A. II.]

3. *Naval*: One of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with her after-body. Also called a Snake-piece.

4. *Survey*: A graduated circle, with one fixed and two adjustable radial legs. By placing them at two adjoining angles taken by a sextant between three known objects, the position of the observer is fixed on the chart.

5. *Boil-rod*: The adjusting lever of a sawmill.

6. *Stone-work*: A stone-mason's chisel with a sharp point, used in spawling off the face of a stone in the rough.

7. *Zool.*: *Canis familiaris*, variety *orientalis* (Linnaeus), a variety of the Domestic Dog, with short hair and of variable colour, trained to point at prey. This was probably at first only the exaggerated pounce of an animal preparing to spring, and was subsequently improved by training.

"It is known that the English pointer has been greatly changed within the last century and in this case the change has, it is believed, been effected by crosses with the foxhound."—*Burton: Orig. of Species*, ed. 1859, p. 25.

pointer fact, *s.* A fact which is valuable as showing a stage of progress or decline in development.

"A good example of these pointer-facts is recorded by Mr. Wallace."—*Tabor: Penn. Coll. ed.* 1870, i. 62.

point ing, *pr. pres. v.*, & *s.* [POINT (I), *v.*]

A. *As pr. pres. v.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Directing, designating.

2. Coning or tapering to a point; pointed.

"On each hand the flames, Driven backward, slope their pointing spires."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 323.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of calling attention or designating anything, as by pointing the finger.

2. The act or practice of marking with points or punctuating; punctuation.

3. The marks or points made.

II. *Bricklaying*:

The act of finishing or renewing a mortar-joint in a wall. Flat-point pointing consists in filling the joint even and making it with a trowel; in tuck-joint pointing, the joints are finished with fine mortar, pared to a parallel edge, and slightly projecting.

pointing machine, *s.* A machine for pointing nails, packets, matches, &c.

pointing rods, *s. pl.*

Gun.: Rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars.

pointing stock, *s.* An object of ridicule; a butt; a laughing stock. (*Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.)

pointing wire, *s.* An iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

point less, **point less**, *o.* [Eng. *point*, *-less*.]

1. Having no point; unpointed, blunt, obtuse; not sharp.

2. Not having scored a point; without scoring a point.

"Filio was lengths faster than the black, who was beaten pointless."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. Having no point, art, or smartness; destitute of point or wit.

"Some rather dull and pointless scowls gave history a new view of Washington."—*Scraper's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 266.

point less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pointless*; *-ly*.] In a pointless manner; without point.

"— keeps on saying 'What an artist!' . . . so pointlessly."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1886.

point let, *s.* [Eng. *point*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little point; a small point or promontory.

point let ed, **point let ted**, *a.* [Eng. *pointlet*; *-ed*.]

Bot.: Having a small distinct point; apiculate (*q. v.*).

point ment, **point ment**, *s.* [A shortened form of *apportionment* (*q. v.*).] An apportionment, an arrangement.

"He made *pointment* to come to my house this day."—*Chaucer: Flowers*, fol. 46.

point's man, *s.* [Eng. *point*, *s.*, II. 21.] A man in charge of the points or switches on a railway.

"A *pointment*, standing all ready, opened the switches."—*Harper: Railway Signals*, p. 39.

poise, **poise**, **peaze**, **poize**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poise*, *poise* = a weight (Fr. *pois*), from *poiser*, *poiser* (Fr. *poiser*) = to weigh, to poise (*q. v.*); Sp., Port., & Ital. *peso*.]

1. Weight, gravity.

"A stone of such a *poise*"—*Chapman: Honour; Hind. viii.*

2. Gravity, importance, moment, weight.

"Obnoxious of some *poise*."—*Shakspeare: Lear*, ii. 1.

3. Force, might. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vi. 21.)

4. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the thing weighed.

5. That which is attached or used as a counterpoise or counterweight; a regulating or balancing power.

6. A state in which things are evenly balanced or poised; a state of equipoise or equilibrium. (*Lil. d'hyg.*)

"Till the ruffled air" *Thomson: Autumn*, 35.

Falls from its *poise*."—*Thomson: Autumn*, 35.

poise, **poise**, **peysc**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *poiser*, *poiser*, from Lat. *pono* = to weigh, from *ponsum* = a portion weighed out, prop. neut. sing. of *ponas*, *pa. par. of pono* = to weigh; Low Lat. *ponsum*, *ponsa* = a portion, a weight; Sp. & Port. *pesar*; Ital. *pesare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To weigh; to ascertain the weight of.

* 2. Hence *fig.*, to weigh; to balance in the mind. (*Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.)

* 3. To balance, as scales; to make of equal weight.

4. To balance; to keep in a state of equilibrium.

* 5. To counterbalance, to counterpoise, to balance.

"One scale of reason to *poise* another of sensuality."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, i. 3.

* 6. To oppress; to weigh down.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be in a state of equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended.

"Ah! if our souls but *poise* and swing Like the compass in its brazen ring."—*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.

2. To be in a state of doubt or suspense.

pois-er, *s.* [Eng. *poise*(s); *-er*.] One who or that which poises; specif., the balancer of an insect.

pois on, **poys on**, **puisun**, *s.* [Fr. *poison* = poison, from Lat. *poisonem*, accus. of *pois* = a draught, espec. a poisonous draught, from *pois* = to drink; *pois* = drunken; Ital. *poisone*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

* (1) A draught.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

* *Prose* drawn through a rack's hollow plate. —*Mitchell: Garden Journal*, v. 177.

2. *Fig.*: Anything noxious or destructive to health or morality; a bane.

"One of the best articles against the *poisons* of discontent."—*Beacon: Fairley; Sedition*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Pharmac.*: Professor Christison divides poisons into three great classes: irritants, narcotics, and narcotico-acrids or narcotico-irritants. A fourth class is sometimes added, scyphes, consisting of animal poisons, such as the fangs of rabid animals and venomous snakes, the stings of insects, and the poison generated by postidental carabidae, &c. An irritant poison produces violent pain and cramp in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, convulsions, &c. A narcotic poison produces stupor, numbness, drowsiness, coldness, and stiffness of the extremities, cold fetid greasy perspiration, vertigo, weakened eyesight, delirium, paralysis of the lower extremities, &c. A narcotico-acrid poison produces a certain combination of the symptoms attendant on both the former classes. The chief irritants are the acids and their bases, some alkalis and their salts, the metallic compounds, as arsenic, mercury, the vegetable acids or irritants, as some Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Ranunculaceae, &c.; animal irritants, as emulsaries; mechanical irritants, as glass, &c.; irritant gases, as chlorine, the vapour of nitrous acid, &c.; narcotico poisons, as opium, nightshade, prussic acid, &c.; narcotico-acrids, such as strychnine, *Cocculus indicus*, and poisonous mushrooms. Savages poison their arrows by the milky juice of various Euphorbias or by the unchained, or by the juice of two species of *Strychnos*. Both in man and in the inferior animals there is often a curious correlation between the colour of the skin and hair and immunity from the action of certain vegetable poisons. Metallic poisons act upon vegetables nearly as they do upon animals, that is, they are absorbed into the different parts of a plant, destroying the structure. Vegetable poisons, especially those which destroy animals by action upon their nervous system, also cause the death of plants.

2. *Law*: By the Pharmacy Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 121, only qualified persons are allowed to sell poisons. In all cases the word "poison" and the name and address of the vendor must be upon the label. No poisoned seed, grains, or fish must be exposed on land.

poison bag, *s.*

Zool.: A bag or sac containing poison, which is injected into a punctured wound.

"The poison is injected into the wound by the pressure of the tool on the *poison bags*."—*Crocker: Study of Fishes*, p. 194.

poison berry, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Cestrum*.

poison bulb, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Birphane toriata*, a South African plant, fatal to cattle; (2) *Crotona asiaticum*.

poison elder, *s.* [POISON-ST. MARY H.]

poison fang, *s.*

Zool. (Pl.): Two long conical curved fangs, one on each maxilla in the *Thamnotophila* (*q. v.*).

"When the animal strikes its prey, the *poison fangs* are erected by the elevation of the movable maxilla to which they are firmly fixed, and the poisons are forced through the tube which perforates each, partly by the contractions of the muscular walls of the gland and partly by the muscles of the jaws."—*Nichols: Zoology* ed. 1879, p. 377.

2. The poison-fang of the spider is the second joint of each mandible, or modified antenna, shaped into a perforated sting.

poison gland, *s.*

Zool.: A gland, probably a modification of one of the buccal salivary glands, situated behind and under each eye in the poisonous snakes, and rendering their bite dangerous or fatal.

* In the bow the poison is secreted by two long and slender ducts, uniting and emptying

(3) those furnished with poison or rills (q.v.). The fishes of the first division probably acquire their deleterious qualities from their food, which consists of poisonous medusae, corals, and decomposing substances.

poison ivy. [Poison-oak.]

poison nut.

poison oak, poison ivy.

poison organ.

A poison organ capable of inflicting a fatal wound, whether it is connected with a vessel, as in Salamanders, or unconnected with any, as in the case of the Spider, the Wasp, and many of the Scorpions; while the insects possess it from the surface of their highly vitriolized venomous qualities.

Polacanthus are in common in the class of fishes, and are distinguished by their venomous organs, which serve for the function of defence, and are not always accompanied with the venemous snake.

poison plant, s.

P. (the Australian) (1) Various species of Gastrodia (q.v.); (2) *Sarcocolla venenata*, fatal to horses; (3) *Lobelia castalis*, fatal to sheep. (*Trans. of R.S.*)

poison sumach, poison elder.

A tree, *Rhus typhina*, a tall North American shrub with pinnate leaves with eleven to thirteen leaflets. Called also poison-wood.

poison tree, s.

A popular name for various trees belonging to different genera.

poison wood, s. [Poison-sumach.]

pōis ōn, poysoun. [*s.* & *f.*] [Fr. *poison* (the comp. *po* = a, from Lat. *potius* = to give to drink, from *potis*, gent. *potius* = drink, a draught, a potion.)

A. Transitive:

- 1. To infect with poison; to place poison upon; to add poison to.
"Quivers and bows and poisoned darts."
Rosamund
- 2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to administer poison to.
"The drink! the drink! I am poisoned!"
Bacon, Child Harold, v. 2.
- 3. To hunt, to corrupt, to vitiate.
"My springs of life were poisoned."
Shakespeare, Titus, ii. 6.

B. Intransitive: To kill by poison; to act as a poison.

By 22 Henry III., c. 9, the penalty of poisoning was boiling to death. This was repealed by Edward VI., c. 12. The penalty is now that of other methods of murder.

pōis ōn a ble, a. [Eng. *poison*; *subst.*]

- 1. Capable of poisoning; poisonous, venomous.
- 2. Capable of being poisoned.

pōis ōn er, poy son er. [Eng. *poisoner*]

- 1. One who poisons, one who kills by poison. (*Shakespeare, Richard's Third*, i. 2.)
- 2. One who or that which poisons or corrupts.

pōis ōn er ess, s. [Eng. *poisoner*; *s.*]

A female poisoner.

pōis ōn full, a. [Eng. *poison*; *adj.*] Full of poison; poisonous, venomous.

pōis ōn ous, a. [Fr. *poison*; *adj.*] Having the quality of poison; venomous; containing poison; corrupting.

The poisonous tincture of oriental sin.
Bacon, Lett. to Sir J. Herbert

poisonous fishes, s. pl.

Poisonous fishes may be divided into three classes: (1) those whose flesh has poisonous qualities, either invariably, as the *Polacanthus*, *Scorpaenidae*, and some species of *Squilla*; (2) those in which it is only at certain seasons; (3) the *Bleak*, Pike, and Barbel, whose flesh acquires violent qualities when eaten during the spawning season;

(3) those furnished with poison or rills (q.v.). The fishes of the first division probably acquire their deleterious qualities from their food, which consists of poisonous medusae, corals, and decomposing substances.

poisonous snakes, s. pl. [THANATOPOIDIA.]

pōis ōn ous ly, adj. [Eng. *poisonous*; *adj.*] In a poisonous manner; so as to poison or corrupt; venomously.

pōis ōn ous ness, s. [Eng. *poisonous*; *s.*] The quality or state of being poisonous.

pōis ōn some, a. [Eng. *poison*; *compar.*] Poisonous.

pōis ōn y, poy son ie, a. [Eng. *poison*; *compar.*] Poisonous.

pōis ure, s. [Eng. *poise*; *subst.*] Weight. The measure of weight and measure of goodness.

pōi tral, pōi tral, pōi träll, s. [Fr. *potrail*; from Lat. *potabile*, neut. sing. of *potabilis* = pertaining to the breast; *potus*, gent. *potarius* = the breast; Ital. *potabile*] [*PRETORIAL*]

- 1. *Old French*: Armour for the breast of a horse.
- 2. *Harass*: A breast-leather for saddles or for draught.

pōi trin al, s. [Fr.] The same as *POTRAIL* (q.v.).

pōi trine, s. [Fr., from Lat. *potus*, gent. *potius* = the breast.]

- 1. The breast-armour of a knight.
- 2. The overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a war-horse.

pōize, s & c. [POISE.]

pō käl, s. [Ger., from Lat. *potulum* = a cup.] A tall drinking-cup.

pōke (1), s. [Fr. *poce*; Gael. *poce* = a bag; A.S. *poce*, *polha*; Icel. *poke*; D. *put*, *poke*; G. *putz*; Sw. *pojs* = a bag; Icel. *putug*; A.S. *putug* = a purse, a bag. [POCKET, POTON.]

- 1. A bag, a pouch, a sack.
"A poke full of pebbles."
P. Plowman, p. 165.
- 2. An old form of sleeve, shaped like a bag or pouch.
- 3. Stolen property. (*Shanty*)

poke (2), s. [Fr. *poce*; Gael. *poce* = a bag; A.S. *poce*, *polha*; Icel. *poke*; D. *put*, *poke*; G. *putz*; Sw. *pojs* = a bag; Icel. *putug*; A.S. *putug* = a purse, a bag. [POCKET, POTON.]

poke sleeve, s. The same as *POKE* (1), 2.

pōke (2), s. [Elym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Indian *Poke* is the same as *POKEWOOD* (q.v.); Virginian *Poke* is the same as *POKE-WILD* (q.v.).

poke berry, s. [POKE-WILD.]

poke needle, s.

Bot.: *Sonchus oleraceus*.

poke root, s.

Bot.: *Vernonia viridis*.

poke weed, poke berry, s.

Bot.: *Phytolacca diversifolia*. [*PHYTOLOGIA*.]

Poke weed is a native American. — *Bartram*, *Fl. Florid.*, p. 274.

pōke (3), s. [POKE, *c.*]

- 1. The act of poking; a gentle thrust; a jog, a nudge, a push.
- 2. A lazy person; a loafer, a dawdler. (*Fourier*.)
- 3. A device attached to a breathing animal, to prevent its pumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached.

1. A poke-helmet (q.v.).

A grey fringe livery, and a straw *poke* hat. *Etym. Daniel Berwick*, ch. XXIV.

poke bonnet, s. A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly commonly worn by women.

poke net, s. A pocket (q.v.).

pōke (1), s. [POCK.] *Serofula*. (*Boisson*: *A*: *Melancholy*, p. 71.)

poke, pukke, v.t. & i. [Fr. *poce* = a blow, a kick; Germ. *poce* = a push, a shove; Gael. *pu* = to push, to jostle; Ger. *pochen* = to knock; Dut. & Low Ger. *poeken*; Sw. *poika* = to poke, *pösk* = a stick.]

A. Transitive:

- 1. To thrust or push against; espec. to thrust or push something long and pointed against or into.
- 2. To feel, search, or grope.
- 3. To stir, to move; as, To *poke* a fire.
- 4. To thrust or butt with the horns.
- 5. To put a poke or yoke on, as, To *poke* an ox. (*American*.)

B. Intransitive:

- 1. To grope, to search; to seek for or push one's way, as in the dark.
- 2. To busy one's self without any definite object. (Generally followed by *about*.)
"Poking about where we had no business" — *C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*.
- 3. (1) To *poke fun*: To make fun; to joke; to indulge in ridicule.
(2) To *poke fun at a person*: To ridicule or make a butt of one; to chaff one.
"Poking your fun at us plain-dealing folks."
Bacon, Baylyshy Legends.
- (3) To *poke one's nose into things*: [*Nose, s.*, (10).]

poke lok en, s. [North Amer. Ind.] A marshy place or stagnant lake, extending into the land from a stream or lake. (*Amer.*)

pōk-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *poke*(*c.*), *v.*; *-er*.]

- 1. One who or that which pokes; specif., an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring a coal fire.
- 2. A metal instrument used in hooping masts. It has a flat bet at one end, and a round knob at the other.
- 3. A small tool used for setting the plents of ruttis; originally made of wood or bone, afterwards of steel, that it might be used hot.
"Where are my rutt and poker?"
Dickens, Household Words.

4. A slang term applied to one of the "squire Beales who carry a silver mace or poker before the vice-chancellor at Cambridge University.

poker pictures, s. pl. Imitations of pictures, or rather of bistre-washed drawings, executed by singeing the surface of white wool with a heated poker, such as used in Italian houses. They were extensively patronised in the last century.

pōk-ēr (2), s. [CF. Wel. *poera* = a hobgoblin; Eng. *poak*; Dan. *poeker* = the devil.] A bug-bee, a hobgoblin; any frightful object, espec. in the dark. (*Amer.*)

"As if old *Poker* was coming to take them away" — *Walden Letters*, iv. 359.

pōk-ēr (3), s. [A corrupt. of Eng. *post and prae*, through the contracted form *Post-prae*.] A favourite American game at cards.

pōk-ēr ish (1), a. [Eng. *poker* (1); *-ish*.] Stiff, like a poker.

pōk-ēr ish (2), a. [Eng. *poker* (2); *-ish*.] Frightful; causing fear, especially to children. (*Amer.*)

pōk iāg, pō, pōr, & c. [POKE, *c.*]

- A.** *As prep.*: (See the verb)
- B.** *As adj.*: Puttery, mean, servile, petty.
"Bred to some *poking* profession." — *Gray, Works*, vol. iii. let. 36

poking stick, s. The same as *POKER* (1), 5.

"Your falling hand requires no *poking stick* to recover its form." — *Marston, The Malcontent*

po kok, s. [PBAOCK, *s.*]

pōk ŷ, pōk-ey, a. [Eng. *poke*(*c.*); *-y*.]

- 1. Cramped, narrow, confined, musty; as, a *pōk* corner.
- 2. Poor, shabby.
- 3. Dull, stupid. (*Amer.*)

pōl a cān thūs, s. [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἀκανθα* (*akanthos*) = a thorn.] *Palafox*: A genus of *Scolidosauridae* (q.v.). It was shagreened in armour like the carapace of a tortoise or an armadillo. Found in the Oolite and the Wealden.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: we, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère: pine, pīt, sire, sir, marino; gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sōn: mūte, eub eure unite, eūr, rule, fūll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; eu = kw.

pō lác-cạ (1), s. [Ital.]

Musiq.: A title applied to melodies written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

* **pō lác-cạ** (2), s. [POLACHE.]

* **pō lácik**, u. & f. [Fr. *polacque*.]

A. *Asadj.*: Polish. (*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, v. 2.)
B. *As subst.*: A Pole; a native of Poland. (*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, i. 1.)

pō lác-re (re as èr), * **po-laque**, s. [Ital. *polacca*, *polaccera*; Fr. *polacque*; Port. *polacca*, *polaccera*; prop. a Polish vessel.]

Vent.: A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards. (*Byron*: *Beppo*, xcv.)

polacre-ship, s. A polacca. (*Daily Polograph*, Aug. 25, 1885.)

* **pō lan**, s. [POLEVN (1).]

* **Pōl and èr**, s. [Eng. *Poland*; ser.] A native of Poland; a Pole.

pōl a niş i a, s. [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἄνεος* (*anios*) = unequal; named because the stamens are numerous and unequal.]

Bot.: A genus of Cleomeæ. Herbs with palmate leaves, four sepals, four petals, and eight or more stamens, natives of the warmer parts of Asia and America. *Politisia tostan-dra*, called also *Cleome cissosa*, is common in India and various other warm countries. The juice of the leaves is poured into the ear to relieve earache; the bruised leaves are applied to the skin as a counter-irritant; the seeds are carminative. (*Prof. Walt.*) The fruit is used in the United States as a vermifuge, and in Cochín China as a simpium. *P. gracilens*, a North American species, is also a vermifuge.

* **po laque**, s. [POLA'RE.]

pōl ar, a. [Lat. *polareis*, from Lat. *polus* = a pole (q.v.); Fr. *polaire*; Sp. *polár*; Ital. *polare*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole, or the poles of a sphere; pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; pertaining to one of the extremities of the axis on which the earth revolves. (*Milton*: *P.L.*, x. 681.)

2. Situated or found at or near the pole or poles of the earth. (*Goldsmith*: *Deserted Village*.)

3. Coming or issuing from the regions near the poles of the earth.

1. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles.

polar-angle, s. The angle at a pole formed by two meridians.

polar-axis, s.

1. *Astron.*: The axis of an astronomical instrument or an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.

2. *Math. & Astron.*: [AXIS (I), II. 1 & 2.]

polar bear, s.

Zool.: *Ursus maritimus*, the largest individual of the family Ursidæ, and one of the best known. It is found over the whole of Greenland, but its numbers are decreasing, as it is regularly hunted for the sake of its skin, for which the Danish authorities give about eleven shillings to the hunters on the spot. The Polar Bear is from seven to eight feet long, with a narrow head, and the forehead in a line with the elongated muzzle, short ears, and long neck. It is quite white when young, changing to a creamy tint in maturity. Unlike most of its congeners, it is carnivorous, attacks by biting, not by lunging, and only the pregnant females hibernate. Many tales are told of its ferocity, which appear to have been exaggerated by early travellers, and the probability is that, unless interfered with or pressed by hunger, it rarely attacks man.

polar circles, s. pl. The Arctic and Antarctic Circles (q.v.).

polar clock, s. An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone for ascertaining the time of day by means of polarized light.

polar coordinates, s. pl. Elements of reference, by means of which points are referred to a system of polar coordinates. In a plane system, these elements consist of a variable angle and a variable distance called the radius vector. In space, they consist of

two variable angles and a variable right line, still called the radius vector.

polar dial, s. A dial whose plane is parallel to a great circle passing through the poles of the earth.

polar distance, s. The distance of the circle of a sphere from its pole, estimated on the arc of a great circle of the sphere passing through the pole of the circle.

polar equation, s. An equation which expresses the relation between the polar coordinates of every point of a line or surface.

polar forces, s. pl. Force (I), s. * (23.)

polar lights, s. pl. The Aurora Borealis of Australs.

polar plant, s.

Bot.: *Silphium laciniatum*.

polar projection of the sphere, s. A projection of the circles of the sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles. This projection is employed in connection with Mercator's to represent the polar regions.

polar star, s. The pole-star (q.v.). (*Scott*: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 14.)

polar whale, s.

Zool.: *Balaen mysticetus*.

* **pōl arch ý**, **pol-larch ý**, s. [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἀρχή* (*arché*) = rule, government.] Government by a number of persons; polyarchy. (*W. H. Russell*: *North & South*, ii. 340.)

pō lár ic, a. [Eng. *polar*; ic.] The same as POLAR (q.v.).

* **pōl ar i lý**, adv. [Eng. *polarly*; lý.] In a polar manner. (*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii. ch. ii.)

pō lár i mē tēr, s. [Eng. *polar*; i connective, and *meter*.] An instrument for measuring polarization.

pō lár im' c trý, s. [Eng. *polarimeter*; -m.] The act or process of measuring the polarization of light.

pō lár is, s. [Lat.] The Pole Star (q.v.).

pō lár i scopc, s. [Eng. *polariscope*; and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeo*) = to look at.] [POLARIZATION.]

pō lár ist ic, a. [Eng. *polar*; istic.] Of, belonging to, or exhibiting poles; so arranged as to have poles; affected by or dependent on poles.

pō lár i tý, s. [Fr. *polarité*; Ital. *polarità*.]

1. *Physics*:

(1) The disposition in a body, or an elementary molecule, to place its mathematical axis, in a particular direction.

(2) The disposition in a body to exhibit opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions, spec. the existence of two points, called poles, possessing contrary tendencies. Examples, attraction and repulsion at the opposite ends of a magnet, opposite tendencies in polarized light, &c.

"This property of iron refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where." (*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii. ch. ii.)

2. *Biol.*: Prof. Edward Forbes, considering that the relation between the paleozoic and mesozoic life-assemblages is one of development in opposite directions, called it polarity. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x., *Pres. Add.*, p. lxxxii.)

pōl-ar iz a ble, a. [Eng. *polariz*(e); -able.] Capable of being polarized.

pō lár i zā tion, s. [Eng. *polariz*(e); -ation.]

1. The act of polarizing or of giving polarity to.

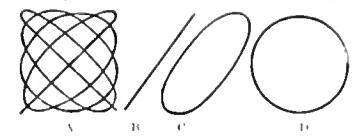
2. The state of being polarized.

3. *Galvanism*: The production of a secondary current in a galvanic battery contrary to the principal one, owing to the gradual chemical change in the elements of the battery. This change weakens, or may even destroy, the original current. Many forms of battery recover by rest; in others ingenious means are devised to avoid polarization, and such are called constant batteries.

* (1) *Polarization of light*:

Optics: A state into which the colored undulations which cause the sensation of light are brought under certain conditions. These undulations are perpendicular to the line of transmission of the wave, as in a stretched

cord, but, in a ray of common light, appear to take place successively in all directions in the manner shown in the diagram A (but with the transitions far more gradual), the vibrations successively passing through rectilinear, elliptical, and circular phases with incommensurable rapidity. If, now, the vibrations become,



or are rendered, stable in any one form of orbit, the light is in the condition known as polarized, and the state is one of plane, elliptical, or circular polarization, according as the orbit resembles b, c, or d. The most familiar and simple form is that of plane polarization. This may be produced in various ways, the piece of apparatus producing such modifications being called a Polarizer. When produced, however, the effects can only be perceived by examining them through another piece of apparatus which, used alone, would polarize the light, but when used to examine light already polarized, is called the Analyzer. The two in combination, with the necessary adjustments, form a Polaroscope, of which there are many forms.

(a) *Plane polarization*: When a ray of common light passes through a crystal (not of the cubic system), the atoms being so arranged that the elasticity (or elastic) properties affecting motions of the ether within the crystal are different in different directions, the ether motions are at once resolved into that of the greatest and the least elasticity at right angles to the path of the ray, so dividing the ray of common light into two "plane polarized" rays, polarized in planes at right angles to each other. One of these rays being easily eliminated by total reflection in the Nicol prism (q.v.), two such prisms form a convenient polariscope. The ray, after passing through the first prism, appears just like common light, only of half the original brilliancy; but on looking at it through the second Nicol, on turning the latter round, we find two positions in which the light from the first Nicol gets through the second unaltered; and two positions at right angles to the former in which it is absolutely stopped, and the second prism, though clear as glass, is absolutely opaque to it. The beam of light appears thus to have acquired sides, and to behave differently according to the relation these sides bear to the position of the prism. Such is the fundamental nature and phenomenon of Polarized Light. Light is also polarized by reflection from polished transparent surfaces, when incident at such an angle that the reflected and refracted rays make a right angle. In glass, this angle is about 56°. An exactly equal quantity of the incident light which is transmitted through the glass, is polarized in a plane at right angles to the former. At other angles the effect is partial. The scattered light of the sky is always more or less polarized, as is all light reflected from small particles in air or water, if the particles are small enough; the polarizing angle for such particles is, as might be expected, 90°.

(b) *Chromatic polarization*: Let the perpendicular vibrations from a Nicol prism encounter in their path a crystalline film of selenite or mica, whose planes of greatest and least elasticity are arranged diagonally. The perpendicular vibrations are again "resolved" into two sets, one of which is retarded behind the other owing to the difference in the two elasticities. The analyzer "resolves" each of these again, bringing half of each set back into one plane. The two sets of waves are then in a position to exercise interference, and the consequence is that, if the plate or film is of suitable thickness, the most gorgeous colours are presented. It is the same with every substance having different elasticities in different directions, and as all "structure" presents such differences, polarized light becomes the most powerful weapon of the biologist, revealing structure where ordinary light will not do so.

(c) *Circular polarization*: If two rectangular, equal impulses are given to a pendulum, or to a stretched coil, one of them a quarter vibration later than the other, the two are compounded into a single circular orbit. Therefore, if a beam of plane polarized light

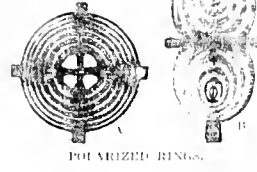
đól, bôy; pōit, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñç: go, gcm: thin, this: sin, aş; expect, Xçnophon, exist, ph = f. -cian. tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şùn; tion, şion = zhùn. -cius, tius, -sious = şşus. bic, die, &c. = beł, del.

the light is plane-polarized, through a thin film of selenite, the thickness of which is such that only vibrating sets of waves are allowed to pass, whilst in the film one wave is retarded behind the other, the two waves, when they emerge, are not in phase, and the light is elliptically polarized. At approximately right angles, the light is elliptically polarized in the opposite sense, and is never stopped by the analyzer, but differs from common light in producing polarized effects. The most important of these is:

(1) Polarization by reflection. Vary the former experiment by passing the light from the polarizing Nicol, with its vibrations in a vertical plane, through a plate of selenite or mica which gives true colour, the vibrations are then in the two diagonal. Let this light now traverse a spiral wave-membrane, with its polarizing planes perpendicular and horizontal. Each set of rays from the first plate becomes elliptically polarized, but the two in opposite directions, the circular movements thus opposing each other. Whenever two circular motions thus meet, as in two circular pendulums clashing, the tangential motion is destroyed, and the pendulums would both fall back together through the centre of the former orbit. It is so in this case; but as one set of rays has been retarded in the plates more than the other, the swing of the vibrations is no longer in the original plane of vibration. Let that plane be *A, C*; instead of the two circular waves meeting at *o*, again, as they would if both circular motions were equally rapid, the meeting-point will be somewhere on one side or other of it, as at *m*. There the right-handed ray will meet the left-handed ray, the tangential motions *nm, cm*, will be destroyed, and the radial forces in the plane of vibration swing about *m*, passing through the centre *o*. If, therefore, light of one wave-length or colour be employed, instead of the analyzer having to be turned across *A, C* to extinguish it, it must now be turned across *m, n*; in other words, the original plane of polarization has been rotated. If white light be employed, the many various wave-lengths will obviously meet at different points, and hence rotation of the analyzer will give in succession more or less of the colours of the spectrum. If the quarter-wave film is cut in half, and its position reversed in one half, the transition of colours will occur in opposite orders in the two halves. Rotatory polarization is of the greatest practical importance. There are many crystals, plate of which, when cut in proper directions, produce naturally all the phenomena of the double plate described above. Many fluids, such as oil of lemons, turpentine, and solution of cane sugar, also show the same phenomena very strongly, and in their case it is remarkably connected with the presence in the molecule of what chemists call "asymmetrical atoms." In solutions, as of sugar, the amount of rotation is proportionate to the quantity of sugar in solution in a given column of fluid, hence the "determination" of crystallizable sugar, whenever an amount is required, is now always made by the polariscope. First discovered, in 1845, that the property of rotatory polarization was confined upon any transparent body when the axis of the ray employed was made the axis of symmetry, solution of strong magnetic field. [POLARIZATIONS.]



symmetrically alike all round the circumference. If we cut a plate in the way of a plank, it will behave like the films already spoken of. But if a sheet be cut across the trunk at right angles it must be different, when a ray of light passes through in the direction of the axis. The other vibrations are at right angles to the path of the ray (now the same as the axis), but in all these directions, the elasticity is equal, consequently a beam of common light will not be doubly refracted, nor a beam of plane-polarized light further resolved, in passing along the axis. This is borne out by cutting a plate of calcite at right angles to its axis. But if the ray passes through such a plate obliquely, double refractions and interference will come into action, and we shall perceive colour. Imagine now a conical or strongly convergent pencil of plane-polarized light traversing the plate, and the analyzer turned so as to extinguish the light passing the polarising Nicol. The centre of the plate, where the beam is truly axial, will still appear dark. But, as the light becomes more and more oblique, the vibrations will be resolved into some plane passing through the axis and planes at right angles to these, or tangential planes. In perpendicular and horizontal planes, these will cause no further resolution of the vibrations, and there will therefore be a black cross when the analyzer is crossed; but in all other planes, the more and more oblique light must cause successive rings of light and darkness, or, when white light is employed, of colour, as shown in fig. A. In crystals which are not perfectly symmetrical about one axis, the ideal structure may be compared to that of a tree-trunk of an oval section. Here, a plank would still give two polarizing planes, as in a thin of selenite; but a transverse section would also show two rectangular elasticities. In such a case, analysis proves that there must be two lines or axes inclined to each other, in which there can be no double refraction, and that the fringes of colour must take the general shape of lemniscates, as shown in fig. B. In many crystals the properties are quite different for light of different wave-lengths, and in some, the plane of the axes is at right angles for one end of the spectrum to what it is for the other. The relation of the elasticities may also be profoundly changed by heating the crystal, so that the intermediate one becomes greatest or least; in such cases, as in heating selenite, the double rings of a gradually merge into one as at A, and then the two rings spread out again in a direction at right angles to the former. Generally, it may be said that cubic crystals possess no double refraction; that crystals symmetrical round one axis are uniaxial, doubly-refracting, and exhibit circular rings; and that other crystals are bi-axial, and exhibit double rings. All these phenomena are of the greatest importance in the study of rocks, and the fragments of crystals embedded in them.



POLARIZED RINGS.

(2) Polarization of heat:

Expt. 1. The polarizing of rays of heat by reflection and by refraction.

Expt. 2. Rotation of the medium:

Expt. 3. The name given by Faraday to the property of alternate layers of positive and negative electricity in the medium separating two plates of an electro-metallized body.

po lar ize, *v.* [Eng. *polarize*; *v.*] To alter the polarization of.

po lar ized, *pp.* [Eng. *polarized*; *pp.*] Polarized; having been altered upon by polarization.

polarized rings, *s.* [Eng. *polarized rings*; *s.*] The rings of light, which are symmetrical around a single axis, in a section of the trunk of a tree, with the elasticity greatest or least in the direction of the axis, and

po lar i zér, *s.* [Eng. *polarize*(*v.*); *-er*.] [POLARIZATION.]

po lar ý, *adj.* [Eng. *polar*; *yl.*] Tending towards the pole; having a direction towards the pole. (*Boarner; Vulgar Terms*, bk. II, ch. II.)

pól a touçhe, *s.* [Fr. from Russ.] *S. Sorex crepusculus edwardsi*, a flying squirrel, from the north-east of Europe and Siberia. It is about six inches long, with a broad, flat tail; brown-brown on upper surface, darker on patagium, pure white beneath; in winter the fur becomes longer and thicker, and of a silver-gray colour.

po layl, *s.* [POLARISE.]

po layne, *s.* [POLARISE.]

pól der, *s.* [Dut.] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, or nearest river, which being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

póld wáy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [POLARIZED.] Cause begging stuff for coal-sacks, &c.

póle (1), *s.* [A.S. *pól*, from Lat. *polus* = a stake; Low Ger. & Dut. *poel*; M. H. Ger. *pól*; Ger. *pol*; Wel. *pol*.] [PALE, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A long staff or slender piece of wood; a tall slender piece of timber. [H.]
"He troops his pole, and seems to dip."
Prior; Alms, II

2. A tall staff or piece of timber erected; as, a May-pole.

3. An instrument for measuring.

4. A unit of measurement, used principally in land-surveying. It contains 16½ feet or 5½ yards. It is used both as a linear and superficial measure, a square pole containing 30½ square yards.

II. Vehicles: The beam projecting in front of a vehicle, which separates two horses; a carriage-pole.

5. (*Barber's pole*): A projecting pole used as a sign for a barber's or hairdresser's shop. It is usually painted red with a white band running spirally round it. It is a memorial of the time when barbers used to practise surgery. [BARBER-CHURCH-BOYS.]

(2) *Under-lane poles:* A term applied to the state of a ship when all her sails are folded.

"We were sailing before a heavy gale, under bare poles."—*Marygalt; Peter Simple*, ch. XXXVII.

pole carriage, *s.* A carriage furnished with a pole or tongue, in contradistinction to one with shafts or thills.

pole chain, *s.* *Charles:* The chain on the fore end of a carriage-pole, leading to the collar or the cast-chains of the harness.

pole-clip, *adj.* Surrounded or hedged in with poles.
"This pole-clip vineyard."
Shakspeare; Temp., v. I.

pole crab, *s.* A double loop on the fore end of a carriage-pole, to receive the breast-straps of the harness.

pole foot, *s.* *Vehicles:* The hind end of a pole which goes into the cleaves of the fitchell.

pole futehell, *s.* [FUTHERELL.]

pole hook, *s.*

1. The hook on the end of a carriage-tongue.

2. A bent-hook.

pole lathe, *s.* A lathe in which the work is supported between centres on posts rising from the bed, turned by a strap which passes two or three times round the work. The lower end of the strap is connected to the treadle, and the other end to a spring-bar on the ceiling.

pole mast, *s.* *Naut.:* A mast made with a single pole, in contradistinction to a mast built up, and secured by bands.

pole net, *s.* A net attached to a pole for fishing in rivers; a shrimping-net.

pole pad, *s.* *Urbn.:* A pad of leather stuffed with wool and distended by a frame of iron, slipped and keyed on the end of the pole of a gun-carriage to prevent injury to the horses.

pole piece, *s.* [POLY-STRAT.]

pole plate, *s.* *Corp.:* The plate of a frame which supports the heels of the rattors; a wall-plate.

pole prop, *s.* A bar for supporting the end of the pole or tongue, especially used with the various carriages of the artillery service.

pole propeller, *s.* A mode of propulsion of boats in which the ends of poles are pushed against the bottom of the river to propel the boat.

pole reed, pull reed, *s.* *Bot.:* *Phragmites communis*.

pole rush, *s.* *Bot.:* The Bulrush (*p.v.*).

pole strap, *s.* A heavy strap by which the pole of the carriage is attached to the collar of the horse. Also called pole-piece.

pole-tip, *s.* A tubular iron at the front end of a wagon-pole.

Pôle (2), *s.* [See def.] A native of Poland.

***pôle** (3), *s.* [POLL (1), *s.*]

pôle (4), ***pol**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pol*, from Lat. *polus*, accus. of *polus* = a pole; Gr. *πόλος* (*polos*) = a pivot, a hinge, a pole, from *πέλω* (*pelō*) = to turn; Fr. *pol*; Sp. & Ital. *polo*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *pol*; Dut. *poel*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Iderally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The pole-star.

(3) The firmament, the sky.

"The moon's resplendent globe
And starry pole." *Milton, P. L.*, l. 721.

2. *Fig.*: The opposite extreme.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; one of the fixed points about which the stars appear to revolve.

2. *Elect. (Pl.)*: The same as ELECTRODES (q.v.).

3. *Magnetism (Pl.)*: The two points at opposite ends of a magnetic bar where the attraction is greatest. One points to the north and is called the North Pole, the other to the south and is called the South Pole. Similar poles repel, dissimilar poles attract each other. Sometimes there are intermediate poles, called "consequent poles." When the earth is viewed as a magnet, the spots where the magnetic needle stands vertical are called the "magnetic poles." In 1830 Sir James Ross found that the magnetic north pole was in 76° N. and the 47° W. At the same time the position of the magnetic south pole was calculated to be in 73° S. and 154° E. But it does not always retain the same place. This is shown by what is called the declination or variation of the magnetic needle, i.e., the angle which it makes with the geographical meridian. At London, in 1850, this was 11° 36' E., and in 1893, 17° 11' W.

4. The unit magnetic pole, or the pole of unit strength, is that which repels an equal pole at unit distance with unit force. In the C. G. S. system it is the pole which repels an equal pole at the distance of one centimetre with a force of one degree. (Everett: *The U. S. System of Units*, ch. x.)

5. *Math.*: In a polar system of coordinates, the point from which the radius vector of any point is estimated.

6. *Math. Geog. (Pl.)*: The two extremities of the earth's axis, i.e., the two points where the axis meets its surface. That above the horizon in our latitude is called the North Pole, the other, on the further side of the globe, is called the South Pole.

"From pole to pole is undistinguished blue,"
Thompson, Summer, 398.

7. (1) *Pole of a polar line*: A point in the plane of a conic section, such that, if any straight line be drawn through it, cutting the curve in two points, and tangents be drawn to the curve at these points, they will intersect each other on the given line.

(2) *Pole of maximum cold*:

Temperature: A point where the cold is greater than anywhere around.

(3) *Poles of a circle of a sphere*: The points in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of the circle pierces the surface of the sphere.

pole star, *s.*

Astron.: Polaris, a bright star at the tip of the tail of Ursa Minor, and in a line with the pointers Merak and Dubhe, the two stars constituting the front of the plough-like figure in Ursa Major. It is at present less than a degree and a half from the true pole, and by A. D. 2095, through the precession of the equinoxes, it will be under half a degree. [PRECESSION.] Even now the circle it describes is too small to be discernible by the ordinary eye. The pole-star is really a double star of yellow hue, but while the larger or visible one is between the second and third magnitude, its companion is only of the ninth, and therefore a telescopic star. There is no corresponding star in the southern hemisphere. The pole-star is a convenient one for observing to determine the latitude and also the azimuthal error of any transit-instrument.

pôle (5), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: *Pleuronectes cynglossus*, a grayish-brown flat fish, sixteen or seventeen inches long. It comes to the British seas from the Arctic regions. Called also the Craig-fluke.

pôle, *v.t. & i.* [POLL (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To furnish or support with poles.

"About the middle of April the logs are to be *poled*." *Muller, Gooden's Diet*, s. v. *Lupulus*.

2. To carry or convey on poles.

3. To impel by poles; to push along with poles.

"The guides *poled* the canoes upstream."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1874, p. 496.

B. Intrans.: To propel a boat by poles.

"We were soon *poled* up the first rapid."—*Feldt*, Feb. 13, 1886.

pôle-axe, pôle-ax, pôll-ax, *s.* [O. L. Ger. *poller*, from *poll* = the poll, the head, and *ax* = an axe.]

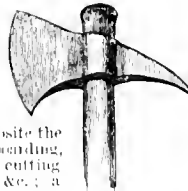
1. *Old Lang.*: A kind of axe or hatchet; a hatchet or axe with a long handle used for killing oxen, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Old Arm.*: A military weapon which combined a hatchet, pike, and serrated hammer, much used by horse-soldiers up to the sixteenth century.

"His body guards with gilded *poller*es."—*Middleton: Hist. Tragedy*, ch. vi.

2. *Naut.*: A heavy hatchet having a handle fifteen inches long and a sharp point turning downward on the side opposite the blade. It is used for bending, resisting boardings, cutting ropes or nettings, &c.; a boarding-axe. The illustration is from the painted decorations at Greenwich Hospital.



POLE-AXE.

pôle-axe, *v.t.* [POLLAXE, *s.*] To kill or fell with a pole-axe.

pôle-cat, pol-cat, *s.* [Etyim. of first element doubtful; various suggestions have been made as to its origin, *v.g.*, (1) = Polish (*Mahn*); (2) = Fr. *poêle* = a hen; so a cat that goes after fowls; (3) = O. Fr. *poelat* (Lat. *parvulus*) = stinking (*Wedgwood*); (4) = Ir. *poll* (Gael. *poll*; Corn. *poll*) = a pool, a hole; so, a cat living in a hole (*Skeat*). Second element English *cat*.]

1. *Lit. & Zool.*: *Putorius futilus*, one of the Mustelina, akin to the Marten, but with a broader head, a blunter snout, and a much shorter tail. It has a shorter neck and a stouter body than the weasel. The shorter hairs are yellow and woolly, the longer ones black or brownish black and shining. Two glands near the root of the tail emit a highly offensive smell. It makes immense havoc in poultry-yards, rabbit-warrens, and among hares and partridges, killing everything which it can overpower. It also devours many eggs. Found in Arctic and temperate Europe, including Britain.

2. *Fig.*: Used as a term of reproach.

"You wretch! you hag! you *poelat*!"—*Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

***pôle-dā vŷ, *pōl-dā vŷ, *poll-dā-vic, powl-dā vics**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful, cf. Fr. *poil* = hair.] Poldway; coarse canvas; hence, any coarse wares.

"You must be content with homely *poldivare* from it."—*Bowell: Letters*, i. § 11, 10.

***pôle-less, pôlc-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *pole* (1), *s.*; *Jess*.] Without a pole.

"Horses that draw a *pôleless* chariot."

Stappleton, Juremud, x. 136.

pōl-ě-march, *s.* [Gr. *πολέμαρχος* (*polémarchos*), from *πόλεμος* (*polēmos*) = war, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule; Fr. *polémarche*.]

Greek Antiq.: At Athens originally the third archon, the military commander-in-chief; afterwards a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of the country.

pōl-ě-ic, *pōl-ě-ick, *a. & s.* [Gr. *πολεμικός* (*polēmos*) = warlike, from *πόλεμος* (*polēmos*) = war; Fr. *polémique*; Ital. & Sp. *polemico*.]

***A. As adjective:**

1. Given to polemics or controversy; engaged in controversy; controversial.

"These words . . . are used by *polemic* writers in a sense diverse from their common signification."—*Edwards: Freydom of the Will*, § 1, 3.

2. Pertaining to polemics or controversy; intended to maintain an opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others; controversial, disputative.

B. As substantive:

1. A polemical writer; a disputant, a controversialist; one who writes in support of any opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others.

"For then the *polemic*s of the field had silenced those of the schools."—*South: Sermon*, vol. iv, ser. 1.

2. A polemical controversy or argument.

polemic theology, *s.* Theology designed to defend Christianity, and to attack all non-Christian faiths and beliefs.

pōl-ě-m'ic al, *pōl-ě-m'ic all, *a.* [Eng. *polemic*; *al*.] The same as POLEMIC (q.v.).

"The *polemic* and important disquisitions of the world."—*Dr. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 6.

***pōl-ě-m'ic-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *polemic*; *-ist*.] One given to polemics or controversy; a controversialist, a polemic.

pōl-ě-m'ic-ies, *s.* [POLEMIC.] The art or practice of controversy or disputation; controversy; controversial writings, especially matters of divinity or theology.

***pōl-ě-m'ic-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *polemic*; *-ist*.] A controversialist, a polemic.

pōl-ě-m'ic-ia cę-cę, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polemoni* (*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. *polēmonia*.]

Bot.: Phloxworts; an order of Perigonous Exogeous alliance Solanales. Herbaceous plants, sometimes climbing; calyx five-parted, persistent, sometimes irregular; corolla nearly or quite regular, five lobed; stamens five; ovary superior, three celled, few or many seeded; fruit capsular. Found in America, Europe, &c. Known genera 17, species 104 (*Limbley*).

pōl-ě-m'ic-ni-um, *s.* [Lat. *polemonia*; Gr. *πολεμωνία* (*polemonia*) = the Greek valerian.]

Bot.: Jacob's Ladder; the typical genus of Polemoniaceæ (q.v.). Perennial herbs, with alternate, pinnate leaves; flowers corymbose, calyx campanulate; corolla rotate; stamens declinate; capsule ovoid, three celled, many seeded. Known species about twelve. One, *Polemonium coralvum*, the Blue Jacob's Ladder or Greek Valerian, is British. It has six to twelve pairs of sessile leaflets. Wild in the north of England, apparently an escape elsewhere in Britain. It is mucilaginous and nauseously bitter. In Siberia, poultices for syphilitic sores are made from its leaves. The Russians think that a decoction of it is of use in hydrophobia.

pōl-ě-m'ic-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *πόλεμος* (*polēmos*) = war, and *σκοπεῖν* (*skopēō*) = to see, to observe.] A glass with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed to enable a person to view objects not directly before the eye. It is used in opera-glasses to view persons obliquely, without apparently directing the glass at them, and in field-glasses for observing objects beyond an obstructing wall or bank, as in the interior of a fortress.

***pōl-ě-m'ic-mŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *πόλεμος* (*polēmos*) = war.] War, warfare, contention, resistance.

pōl-ě-m'ic-ta, *s.* [Ital., Sp., Port., & Fr., from Lat. *polenta* = pceled barley.]

1. A kind of pudding made in Italy, of semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal.

2. A thick porridge of chestnut meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.

***pōl-ě-m'ic-wārd**, *adv.* [Eng. *pole* (1), *s.*; *ward*.] Towards one or other of the poles. (*Whewell*)

pōl-ě-m'ic-wig, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] [Port. *wig*.]

Ichthy.: The name given by the Thames-fishermen to a small British fish, the Freckled or Spotted Goby of Yarrell; *Gobius minutus*.

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pol cy.

poicy oil.

poicy oil. (1) A volatile oil obtained from ...

poicy (1) [Fr.] A moor for the knee.

poicy (2) [Fr.]

Poicy an. (1) [Fr.] Of or belonging to Joseph Xavier Poicy (1740-1825) ...

Poicyan vesicles. (1) [Fr.] Vesicles, generally five in number, connected with the circular canal ...

poicyanite. (1) [Fr.] A very pure variety of Pyrochroite ...

poicyanthea. (1) [Fr.] A common plant, book, containing many flowers of ...

poicyanthea. (2) [Fr.]

poicyanthes. (1) [Fr.] Many, and with (the) = blossom, flower.

Poicyanthes. (1) A genus of Homocleales; the perianth is two or three feet long, and has on its summit many cream-coloured flowers.

poicy. (1) [Fr.] = policy, civil government, from Lat. polita, Gr. πολιτεια (politeia) = citizenship, civil government, condition of a state.

1. A system of judicial and executive administration of a country, especially concerned with the maintenance of the quiet and good order of society; the means or system adopted by the authorities of a government, state, or community to maintain public order and liberty, and to protect property.

The public police and economy, by which I mean the regulation and domestic order of the kingdom. - Bacon's Comment, bk. 1, ch. 14.

2. (Properly an abbreviation of the term police force, i.e. a force for the maintenance of the public police or order.) A civil force organized and maintained for the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of public peace and order, and generally for the enforcing of the laws, bye-laws, and regulations of a city, borough, or district. The ordinary police or constables of a city, &c., are addressed in a particular uniform. The special police, more commonly known as detectives or plain-clothes police, assume such names or disguise as they think expedient or calculated to assist them in the detection or prevention of crimes and the arrest of criminals or suspected persons. The regulation and control of the police in a city or borough are vested in the municipal authorities, who are bound to their maintenance is paid out of the public rates.

3. Any organized body kept up in an army for the maintenance of civil order, as distinguished from military discipline.

4. A civil police, i.e. the military organization of the State of Ireland, the British Army, &c.

police barrack. (1) A station of the police.

police burgh. Any populous place the boundaries of which have been ascertained in terms of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33, and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners elected by the inhabitants. (Scott.)

police commissioner. (1) One of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in a burgh. (Scott.)

police constable. (1) A member of the police-force; a policeman.

police court. (1) A court of first instance for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.

police force. (1) [Fr.]

police inspector. (1) An officer of police ranking above a sergeant, and below a superintendent.

police magistrate. (1) A magistrate who presides at a police-court (Fr.).

police office. (1) The head-quarters of a division or section of police.

police-officer. (1) A police-constable.

police rate. (1) A rate levied for the maintenance of a police force.

police sergeant. (1) The lowest in rank of officers of the police.

police. (1) [Fr.] Under laws and regulations; under a regular system of police; administered.

police man. (1) [Fr.] An ordinary member of a police force; a police-officer; a constable.

police (as sh). (1) [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the police.

police. (2) [Fr.] Regulated by laws; having a system of laws for the maintenance of public peace and order.

police. (3) [Fr.] There is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or politic to subdue them. - Bacon's Adv. of Holy War.

police. (4) [Fr.] From Lat. polita, Gr. πολιτεια (politeia); Sp. policia. [POLICE.]

1. Polity.

2. The art of government; that line or system of procedure and actions which the government of a nation adopts as the best calculated to further its interests, either in regard to its relation with other states, or to the management of internal or domestic affairs; the line of conduct adopted or recommended by the responsible rulers of a state with regard to any question, foreign or domestic.

3. The principles or grounds upon which a measure or course of action is based, having regard to the means adopted to secure its adoption or success, as well as to the object with which it is adopted or recommended.

4. Motive, grounds; inducement, object.

5. Prudence, skill; sagacity or wisdom of governments or of individuals in the management of their affairs public or private; regard had to that which is most to one's interest.

6. Sagacity, cleverness.

7. Good management; a wise, prudent, or advisable course or line of conduct.

8. Management of business; line or course pursued; as, Such a course is bad policy.

police. (5) [Fr.] From Lat. polita, Gr. πολιτεια (politeia), variations of polytechnon = a register, a roll in which names were registered; Gr. πολυτεχνον (polytechnon) = a piece of writing folded into many leaves; hence, a long register or roll; polytechnon, sing. of πολυτεχνος (polytechnos) = having many folds; πολυ (poly), neut. sing. of πολυς (polys) = much, many, and τεχνος (technos), genit. τεχνος (technos) = a fold; πτυσσω (ptyssō) = to fold; Sp. policia; Ital. polizia.

1. Common: A document containing a promise

to pay a certain sum of money on the occurrence of some event. In return for this promise a sum of money is paid down, called the premium (Fr.). By far the largest part of insurance business is applied to disasters at sea; to destruction of property by fire; to making provision for heirs and successors in case of death, and to loss of time and expense through accident. The practice of insurance has also been extended to making provision against loss of crops from bad weather, against destruction of glass from storms and accidents, &c. In every case a form is filled up containing a promise to pay a certain sum in the event of the happening of the specified contingency, and this document is always called the policy. Although an insurance policy is a contract, it is only signed by one party, the insurer, who for that reason is called the underwriter, and forms, therefore, what is called in law an unilateral contract. Marine policies are of two kinds: (1) Valued policy, one in which the goods or property insured are at a specified value; (2) Open policy, one in which the value of the goods or property is not mentioned. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.]

2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

3. Waiver Policies, Waiving Policies: Policies containing the phrase, "interest or no interest," intended to signify insurance of property when no property is on board the ship. They are not recognised in law.

policy-holder. (1) One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

police. (6) [Fr.] Etym. doubtful; the Rev. A. S. Palmer suggests that it is a corrupt, of Fr. police = purchased, staked, or paid about. (Folk Etymology, p. 201-2.) The pleasure-ground of a gentleman's or nobleman's country-house. (Scott.)

police. (7) [Fr.] Boston Coverts were found tenantless, with the policies of Burkinmister alike deserted. - Field, Dec. 6, 1881.

police. (8) [Fr.] To reduce to order; to regulate or administer by laws.

For policing of cities and communities with new ordinances. - Bacon's Adv. of Learning, bk. 1.

police. (9) [Fr.] Etym. not apparent. Chem.: A name given by Vedeck to one of the compounds obtained by heating sulphocyanate of ammonium to 300°. It regards it as isomeric with melamine, but, according to Liebig, it is identical with melam.

police. (10) [Fr.] [PULLEY.]

police-gar, police-y gar. [Native name.] The head of a village or district in southern India; a semi-independent chief. (Mill; Brit. India, iii. 147.)

police. (11) [Fr.] From Lat. polita, Gr. πολιτεις (polimites) = of many threads or colours.

Fabric: A variegated stuff.

police. (12) [Fr.] Many-coloured.

police. (13) [Fr.] Many-coloured. "Of young Joseph the cute polimitic." - Lyndale, fo. 13.

police. (14) [Fr.] I. (Ord. Lang.): The act of impelling or pushing forward with poles.

II. Technically: 1. Civ. Eng.: One of the boards used to support the side-earth in excavating a tunnel. 2. Glass-making: An operation for ridding glass of a blue colour due to an excess of manganese. The molten glass is stirred with a pole, which introduction of a carbonaceous element changes the sesquioxide into protoxide, and the colour disappears.

3. Horticulture: (1) The act of propping up or supporting with poles. (2) The act of dispersing worm-casts with poles.

4. Metall.: The stirring of a metallic bath (of copper, tin, or lead) with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation in the refining process.

police. (15) [Fr.] From Gr. πολιος (polios) = gray, and Eng. pyrites.]

Mean: The same as MARGASITE (Fr.).

police. (16) [Fr.] From Gr. πολιοραγκεις (poliorankis) = fit for besieging a town, from

fate, fat, farc, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camē, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marinc; gē, pēt, or, worc, wolf, work, who, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūrē, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

πολιρκεία (*poliarkē*) = to besiege a town; *πόλις* (*polis*) = a city, and *εἰργάω* (*eirgāō*) = to restrain. The art or science of besieging towns. (*De Quinery*.)

* **pōl i prāg mān**, *s.* [POLIPRAGMATIC.] A busy meddler.

* **pōl i prāg māt ic**, *s.* [Pref. *poli-* = poly, and *Eng. pragmatist.*] A busy-body. (*Hollan: Life of Landl*, p. 330.)

Pōlish, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Pol(ond)*; -ish.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: The language spoken by the Poles. It belongs to the Slavonic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. There are no remains of it anterior to the fourteenth century.

Polish draughts, *s. pl.*

Games: A form of draughts much played on the continent. The board has 100 squares; the men can take backwards or forwards, and, when crowned, can move diagonally, like the bishops in chess, from one end of the board to another.

Polish ringworm, *s.* [PLIC-POLONICA.]

pōl ish, **pol isch en**, **pol schen**, **pol ysh**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *poliss*, root of *polissant*, *pr. par.* of *polir* = to polish; Lat. *polio*; O Sp. & Port. *polir*; Sp. *polir*; Ital. *polire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To give a polish to; to make smooth and glossy, as by friction.

"For the purpose of being polished and shaped into a column."—*Maceday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.*: To refine; to give refinement to; to rub or work off rudeness or coarseness from; as, *To polish manners*.

B. Intrans.: To become polished; to take or receive a gloss, or smooth, glossy surface.

* *To polish off*: Summarily to get rid of. (*Stang*.)

pōl ish, *s.* [POLISH, P.]

I. Literally:

1. An artificial gloss; a smooth glossy surface produced by friction.

"Giving it the due turn, proportion, and *polish*."—*Adison: On Italy*.

2. A substance which imparts a polish or gloss; as, furniture *polish*.

II. Fig.: Refinement, elegance; freedom from rudeness or coarseness.

"This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour."—*Adison: Cato*.

* **pōl ish a ble**, *a.* [Eng. *polish*; -able.] Capable of being polished; susceptible of a polish. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 548.)

pōl ished, *pa. par. or a.* [POLISH, P.]

1. *Oral Lang.*: (See the verb).

2. *Lat.*: Having the appearance of a polished substance, as the testa of *Abrus pectoratorius*, and many other shells.

polished brick, *s.* A brick which has been rubbed upon a bench, plated with iron, to make its surface perfectly even. This process is only gone through with the very best bricks, and its cost is such that it is not employed to any very great extent.

pōl ished nēss, *s.* [Eng. *polished*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being polished, smooth, and glossy.

"And all their *polish'd*ness was saptrine."—*Donne: Lamentation of Jeremy*, iv.

2. *Fig.*: The quality or state of being refined and elegant; polish.

pōl ish ēr, *s.* [Eng. *polish*; -er.] One who or that which polishes; a substance or instrument used in polishing.

"The skill of the *polisher* . . . makes the surface shine."—*Adison: Spectator*, No. 215.

pōl ish īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [POLISH, P.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participle, adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of giving a polish or gloss to anything.

polishing block, *s.*

1. A block between the jaws of a vice on which an object is laid to polish it by an emery strip or otherwise.

2. A block shod with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished.

polishing brush, *s.* A hand-brush for polishing stoves, boots, &c.

polishing cask, *s.*

1. A rolling barrel in which articles are placed to polish by mutual attrition or by grinding against some polishing-powder placed in the barrel with them.

2. A barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with a small quantity of graphite, which gives it a polish.

polishing file, *s.* A smooth file; a burin-shaper.

polishing hammer, *s.* A hammer for fire-dressing the surfaces of plates.

polishing-iron, *s.*

Bookbinding: An implement for finishing the covers of books. It is heated and passed over the leather, the lining paper, and such other parts as require smoothing and polishing.

polishing machine, *s.*

1. A machine in which rice, deprived of its hull, receives a further attrition to deprive it of its red skin or cuticle.

2. *Cotton*: A machine which brushes the surface of sized yarn, or burnishes sized thread.

polishing mill, *s.* A lap of tin or of wood coated with lute or leather, used for the finishing processes of the lapidary.

polishing paste, *s.* [PASTE, S. * (3).]

polishing powder, *s.* Pulverised material used in polishing. Diamond, sapphire, ruby, corundum, emery, rotten-stone, flint, tripoli, pumice-stone, oxide of iron, and chalk are all employed. The first three are used by the lapidary; corundum and emery principally by metal-workers.

polishing-slate, *s.*

Petrology: A slaty rock occurring mostly in beds of the Tertiary formation. Texture, earthy; soft; friable. It consists of the siliceous shells or envelopes of various species of Diatomacea, the number contained in a cubic inch having been reckoned to be about 41,000,000,000.

polishing snake, *s.* A lithographer's tool for cleaning a lithographic stone. [SNAKE-STONE.]

polishing tin, *s.* A bookbinder's tool.

polishing wheel, *s.* A wooden wheel covered with leather and charged with crocus, rouge, putty powder, &c. It is used in polishing metallic articles of relatively small size.

* **pōl ish mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *polish*; -ment.] The act of polishing; the state of being polished; refinement.

"It is strange to see what a *polishment* so base a stuff doth take."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 405.

pōl is-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *πολιτής* (*politikēs*) = the founder of a city.]

Entom.: A genus of Vespidae. *Polistes pilica* is common in Germany, France, and the south of Europe.

pōl līte, *a.* [Lat. *politus*, *pa. par.* of *polio* = to polish; Fr. *poli*; Ital. *polito*; Sp. *polido*.]

* **I. Lit.**: Polished; smooth and glossy; reflecting.

"*Polite* bodies as looking-glasses."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 131.

II. Figuratively:

1. Polished or refined in manners or behaviour; courteous, obliging, complaisant, well-bred, courtly.

"Two *polite* and acquainted to express what he must have felt."—*Maceday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Characterized by politeness or refinement; refined.

"The whole *polite* literature of the reign of Charles the Second."—*Maceday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* *Polite* denotes a quality; *polished*, a state. A *polite* man is, in regard to his behaviour, a finished gentleman; but a *polite* person may be more or less *polished*, or freed from rudeness. *Refined* rises in sense, both in regard to *polite* and *polished*; a man is indebted to nature, rather than to art, for his *refinement*; his *politeness*, or his *polish*, is entirely the fruit of education. *Politeness* and *polish* do not extend to anything but externals; *refinement* applies as much to the mind as the body.

* **pōl līte**, *v. t.* [POLITE, A.] To polish, to refine.

"Those exercises which *polite* men's spirits."—*Rog: Creation*, pt. 5.

pōl līte, *adv.* [Eng. *polite*; -ly.]

* **I. Lit.**: In a polished manner; so as to be polished.

"No marble statue can be *politely* carved, no bed of office built, without almost as much rubbing and sweeping."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. 1, ch. vii.

2. In a polite, courteous, or refined manner; with politeness or courtesy; courteously.

"[He] *politely* begs to be excus'd."—*Twain: Horace quest*.

pōl līte nēss, *s.* [Eng. *polite*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being polite, to inment, polish, or elegance of manners.

"The highest period of *politeness* in England."—*Swift:Hints towards an Essay of Conversation*.

* **2. Elegance**; elegant finish.

3. Courtesy, courteousness; good breeding, affability, civility.

"Facial *politeness* is sometimes more owing to custom than reason."—*W. W. Ross: Treat.*, pt. 1, ch. 10.

* **pōl i-tēss**, *s.* [F.] Politeness, especially affected or excessive politeness.

"We . . . gather *politesse* from courts, salons, & boulevards."—*W. W. Ross: Treat.*, pt. 1, ch. 10.

pōl i-tic, **pol i-tick**, **pol i-tique**,

pol i-tike, *a. & s.* [Lat. *politicus*, from Gr. *πολιτικός* (*politikos*) = pertaining to citizens, rule, or polity; *πολις* (*polis*) = a city; Ital. & Sp. *politico*.]

A. As adjective:

* **1.** Pertaining or relating to polity or politics; political.

"I will read *politic* authors."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

2. Consisting or composed of citizens. (*Only in the special phrase, the body politic*.)

"The whole body *politic* owes its preservation to the virtuous care and honest endeavours of upright men."—*Sharp: Serious*, vol. 1, sec. 5.

* **3.** Pertaining to the drawing up or making of laws and regulations for government; legislative.

4. Prudent and sagacious in the adoption of a policy; sagacious in devising and carrying out measures tending to promote the public welfare; as, a *politic* minister.

5. Characterized by prudence and sagacity; adapted or tending to promote the public welfare.

"This land was famously enriched with *politic* grave counsel."—*Shakspeare: Richard III*, v. 1.

6. Sagacious, sharp, or clever in devising and carrying out measures to promote one's own interests without regard to the morality of the measures adopted or the object aimed at; crafty, artful, cunning.

"I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy."—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, v. 4.

7. Well-devised or adapted to secure an end or object, right or wrong; artful, specious.

"Thy *politic* maxims."—*Milton: P. R.*, in 40.

* **B. As subst.**: A politician.

"Tacitus and other *politicks* of his temper."—*Locke: Truth of Scripture*, bk. 1, ch. xv.

pōl i-tic al, *a.* [Eng. *politic*; -al.]

1. Pertaining or relating to politics or government; treating of politics or government; as, a *political* writer.

2. Pertaining or relating to public policy or polity; pertaining to civil government or state affairs and measures.

"The law of action and reaction prevails in the *political* as in the physical world."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

3. Pertaining or relating to a nation or state, or to nations or states, in contradistinction to civil or municipal; as, *political* rights, *i. e.*, those which belong to a nation, or to a citizen as an individual member of a nation, as distinguished from civil rights, *i. e.*, the legal rights of a citizen.

4. Having an established or regular system of government or administration of national affairs; as, a *political* government.

* **5.** Politic, sagacious, prudent, artful, wary.

political economy, *s.* According to John Stuart Mill, the science which investigates "the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution, including, directly or remotely, the operation of all the causes by which the condition of mankind, or of any society of human beings, in respect to this universal object of human desire, is improved or the reverse." (*Pol. Econ.*, *Pr. Remarks*.) Inquires on these points what have existed from the earliest times in every nation, but political economy as a science

... views on the subject ... the Italian ... Habsburg emperors, where appar- ... of the fallacies still ... of the British popula- ... Walter Raleigh (1594), Sir William ... and Sir Dudley North (1691) wrote ... with enlightenment for their ... is Quesnay, in France (1758), ... of the economists which ... the soil is the source of all wealth. ... Adam Smith (1723-1790) had ... political economy a portion of his ... whilst Professor in Glasgow University ... Visiting Paris in that ... became acquainted with Quesnay and ... economists, but the principles of ... work, the *Wealth of Nations*, pub- ... years retirement, in 1776, were ... thought out independently. It was ... and extensively popular, but ... to tell powerfully on the British ... ten years afterwards, and has ... proper influence over colonial ... legislatures even yet. Since Adam ... no work on the subject has ... original or influential than the ... *Principles of Political Economy*, by John Stuart ... and his other productions advocat- ... liberty, he yet considers that public ... if need be, even law should be ... the increase of population when there is no hope of comfortable, or at ... maintenance, and that the un- ... land should be appropriated ... by the state. This latter view the late ... another eminent political ... strongly controverted.

political liberty, *s.* LIBERTY, ¶ (3).
political geography, *s.* [GEOGRAPHY, 11.]

po lit ic al ism, *s.* [Eng. *political*; *-ism*.] In ... party feeling or zeal.

po lit ic al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *political*; *-ly*.] 1. In ... manner; with regard to the ... of a state or nation. ... dominant."—*Macaulay* ... 2. With regard to politics.

3. In a polite, artful, or cunning manner; artfully.
 "The Turks *politically* murdered certain Janizaries."—*Kilick* *Hist. of the Turkes*.

po lit ic as ter, *s.* [Eng. *politic*; suff. *-er*, as in *poetaster*, *c.*] A petty ignorant pre- ... political knowledge or experience.

"A tribe of aphorisms and *politicastera*."—*Melville* *Lectures on Eng. Lit.* 6.

po li ti cian, **po li ti tian**, *n.* & *s.* [Eng. *politic*; *-ian*.] A. A ... A'ful, *politic*, cunning.
 Your unbecoming *politician* lords."
Milton *Samson Agonistes*, 1, 135.

B. 1. *Abolitionist*:
 1. A man of artifice or cunning; a cunning, artful person.
 "The *politician*, whose very essence lies in this, that he sees a person ready to do any thing that he apprehends for his advantage."—*South* *Sermons*, 1, 324.

2. One who is versed or experienced in the science of politics or the art of governing; a statesman.
 3. One who devotes himself to, or is keenly interested in, politics; a party man.

po lit i cise, *v.* [Eng. *politic*; *-ise*.] To deal with or treat of politics or political matters.
 Who is *politicing*."—*Walden Letters*, in 2-1.

po li tic ly, **po ly tick ly**, **po li tike ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *politic*; *-ly*.] In a polit- ... artfully, cunningly.
 "I have *politically* begun my reign."
Shakespeare *Learning of the Shrew* 1-4 1.

po lit i cò, **po li ti conc**, *s.* [Ital.] A ... "truly, true Mat. havellian *politico*."
Scott *Edinburgh*, 1, 35.

po lit i cò, *v.* [Eng. *politic*(s); *o* connect.] 1. ...

politto religious, *n.* Of, belonging to, ... rests both of religious and ...

pol i tics, **po li ticks**, *s.* [POLITIC.] 1. The ... of the distribu- ... of power ... domestic ... the distribution of power

among the several classes or individuals belong- ... to a particular country, the best form of government for the nation, the proper balance of power among the three leading classes of the community—the upper, the middle, and the lower classes, the means of preserving and developing the prosperity of the people, and defending the body politic against foreign aggression or domestic sedition. Foreign politics treats of the politics of foreign nations, particularly as affecting the interests of our own country.

2. Popularly, the political sentiments of an individual, his procedure in promoting the interests of his party, or his own.

po li tize, *v.* [Gr. *πολιτίζω* (*politizō*) = (1) to be a citizen; (2) to govern a state.] To play the politician; to debate or argue about policy.
 "But let us not ... stand banking and *politizing*."
Milton *Reform in England*, bk. vi.

po li turc, *s.* 1. Fr., from *polite* = to polish (q.v.). A gloss given by polishing; a polish.
 "Fair *politure* walk'd all his body over."
Rowland *Pygmalion*, vi.

po li tÿ, **po li tie**, *s.* [Lat. *politia*, from Gr. *πολιτεία* (*politia*) = government, administration; Fr. *politie*.] 1. The form, system, or constitution of the civil government of a state or nation; the framework or organization by which the various departments of a civil government are combined into a systematic whole.
 "The state of *polity*, so much resembling ancient Greece, has undergone a great change."—*Locke* *History*, vol. ii, ch. 6.

2. The form or constitution by which any institution is organized; the recognised principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution.
 "Maintaining the episcopal *polity* in England."—*Macaulay* *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. Policy, prudence, art, management.

pol-ive, *s.* [PULLEY.]

połk, *v.* [POLKA.] To dance a polka. (G. *Polka*.)

poł ka, *s.* (Bohemian *polka* = half, from the half step prevalent in it.) 1. A music. A well-known dance, the music to which is in 2/4 time, with the third quaver accented. There are three steps in each bar, the fourth beat is always a rest, the three steps are performed on the three first beats of every bar.
 "Anna Slezak, a farm servant at Eibsteinitz, near Prague, invented the *polka* about 1830. The room in which she was accustomed to dance being of small dimensions, the movements of her feet were short, and so the dance was called the 'Polka' dance, that is the 'half' dance."—*Stainer & Barrett* *Dict of Music*.

2. An air suitable or appropriate to the dance described in 1.

polka jacket, *s.* A knitted jacket worn by women.

poll (1), **pol**, **pole**, **polle**, *s.* [Dut. *poll*, *pol*, *bol* = the head or pate; Low Ger. *poll* = the head; Sw. dial. *poll*; Dan. *poll* = the crown of the head. Prob. of Celtic origin.] 1. A head now applied in composition to the heads of animals; as *poll-evil*, *poll-axe*.

2. The back part of the head.
 3. A catalogue or list of heads, that is, of persons; a register.

4. A register of the names of persons individually who are entitled to vote at elections for members of parliament, &c.
 5. The voting or registering of votes in an election.

"All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove, at least one day before the election, to the distance of two miles or more, and not to return till one day after the *poll* is ended."—*Blackstone* *Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 2.

6. The number of votes polled or registered in an election.
 "Every vote added to the Conservative *poll* will be persuasive."—*Standard*, Nov. 23, 1885.

7. The same as POLLARD (1), *s.* (q.v.).
 8. The blunt end of a hammer; the butt end of an axe.
 "Challenges to the *polls*."
Law: Challenges or exceptions to particular juries.

poll act, *s.* *Law*: An Act passed in 1465 by the authorities of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish.

poll adze, *s.* An adze with a striking face on the head (*poll*) opposite to the bit.

poll axe, *s.* [POLLEAXE.]

poll book, *s.* A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.

poll clerk, *s.* A polling-clerk (q.v.).

poll evil, **polc evil**, *s.* (See *extract*.) *Poll-evil* is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck just between the ears towards the mane.—*Farrall's Dictionary*.

poll money, *s.* [POLL-TAX.]

poll pick, *s.* *Miner's*: A pick on the end of a pole, so as to be worked by blows endwise, like a crowbar.

poll silver, *s.* [POLL-TAX.]

poll-tax, **poll-money**, **poll-silver**, *s.* A tax levied per head according to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation-tax.
 "Substituting an universal *poll tax* in lieu of almost all the duties, customs, and excises."—*Hume* *Essays*, pt. iii, sec. 8.
 "Its imposition in A.D. 1380 led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler in 1381. It was finally abolished in 1689."

poll (2), *s.* [A contract, of *Polly* for *Mary*.] A familiar name for a parrot.

poll parrot, *s.* A parrot.
poll parrotism, *s.* Meaningless or senseless repetition of phrases.
 "Cant phrases are proper only to poll-parrots, and *poll-parrotism* is one of the deadliest diseases of the pulpit."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 143.

poll (3), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; by some referred to Gr. (oi) *πολλοί* (*hoi*) *pollōi* = (the) many, (the) rabble; by others to *poll* (1), *s.*, as though the poll-men were only counted by the heads, not registered individually.] At Cambridge University, a student who takes a pass degree, or one without honours; a passman.

poll man, *s.* The same as POLL (3), *s.*

poll, pol, et. & i. [POLL (1), *s.*] A. *Transitive*:
 1. To remove the poll or head of; to chip, to lop, to shear; to dishorn (as cattle).
 "Again I'll poll
 The fair-grown yew-tree for a chosen bow."
Shakespeare *Enrichment*, i. 439.

2. To cut even (as a dead).
 3. To enunciate by heads; to enroll in a register or list.
 "I to impose a poll on."
 "5. To plunder, to tax, to rob."
 "Which *polls* and pils the poor in piteous wise."
Spenser *F. Q. V.*, ii. 6.

6. To register or give (as a vote).
 "And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote."
Tuckey: *A Lady to a Gentleman at Aquilon*.

7. To bring to the poll; to receive (as a vote).
 "His Liberal opponent *poll*ed two thousand four hundred and eighty-*ix* votes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

8. To pay as a personal or poll-tax. (*Dryden*: *Jurvald*, iii. 287.)

B. *Intransitive*:
 1. To plunder, to pillage, to extort.
 "They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse."—*Spenser* *State of Ireland*.

2. To register or record a vote at an election; to vote, to go to the poll.
 "Every Conservative who *polls* to-morrow."—*Standard*, Nov. 23, 1885.

3. To *poll* *a jury*: To examine each member of a jury individually as to his concurrence in the verdict. (*American*.)

poł-läch-ite, *s.* [Gr. *πολλαχῆ* (*pollachē*) = many times; suff. *-ite* (*Mfin.*)]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a group of minerals intimately related to each other, and formed by the diverse interchanging of the same or similar constituents. It included the species *Apatite*, *Hedyphane*, *Vanadinite*, *Pyromorphite*, *Mimetesite*, and their numerous varieties.

poł-lack, *s.* [POLLOCK.]

poll-äge, *s.* [Eng. *poll*, *v.*; *-age*.] A poll-tax; extortion, robbery.
 "Debiting of our redne from his greivous bondage and *pollage*."—*Fox* *Martyrs*, p. 590.

poł lam, *s.* [Hind.] A hief; a district held by a poligar (q.v.).

pól lan, pów an, s. [Gael. pollag.] Ichthy.: *Carangius pollua*, from the Irish Lakes, somewhat resembling a herring (*Clupea harengus*), but with a remarkably short head and deep body. It is brought in quantities to Belfast market, during the season, and some 17,000 were taken in 1834, in Lough Neagh, at three draughts of the net.

pól-lar chý, s. [POLLEARY.]
pól-lard (1), s. & o. [Eng. poll, v.; arid.]
A. As substantive:

1. A tree, the top or head of which has been lopped off, some distance from the ground, so as to cause it to throw out branches or shoots all round the point where the amputation has taken place.
2. A stag which has cast his horns.
3. A polled or hornless ox.
- * 4. A clipped ebon.
5. The club or choven.
- * 6. Coarse flour.
- * 7. Coarse bran.

* The coarsest of the bran, usually called purgous or pollard. — *Barrow's Description of Eng.*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

B. As verb: Polled, topped.
* Grabbing up an old pollard ash. — *Pennant's Tour of Scotland*, vol. 1.

pól-lard (2), s. [Said to be named after the original maker.] A counterfeit coin, made abroad, and smuggled into England in the reign of Edward I. They were worth about a halfpenny.
* He sabbily dampned certayne coynes of money, called pollards. — *Richard's Chronicle*, vol. ii, no. 1520

pól-lard, v.t. [POLLEARD (1).] To make into a pollard by lopping off the head or top of; to top.

* Just after the willows have been pollarded. — *Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

poll ax, s. [POLEAXE.]

póll-dá-vý, s. [POLEDAVY.]

polléd, *pr. par. & o.* [POLI, e.]

- A. As *pr. par.*; (See the verb).
B. As *adjective*:
1. Having the top or head lopped off; lopped, topped, pollard.
 2. Having the hair cut.
 3. Having cast the horns, as a stag.
 4. Deprived of horns; wanting horns, as an ox.



POLL'D OX.

* Let these be out of a black poll'd cow. — *Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

pól-lén, s. [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Fine bran.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The pulverent or other substance which fills the cells of the anther (q.v.). It consists of minute granules varying in size and enclosing a fluid containing molecular matter. The granules are usually produced in fours, and may be spherical or slightly oblong, cylindrical, &c. The colour is generally yellow, but in *Epilobium angustifolium*, and many *Polemoniaceae*, it is blue; in *Verbascum* it is red; in no case is it green. When the anther dehisces, the pollen is emitted. It is the male element in a plant, corresponding to the seminal fluid in animals, and is designed to fertilise the seed. [POLLEN-TUBE.]

2. *Entom.*: Pollen collected from plants and carried on the outer surface of the tibia of bees. Mixed with honey, it becomes the food of the larvæ.

pollen-cell, s. [ANTHER, POLLEN.]

pollen-tube, s.

Bot.: A delicate tubular process sent out from one of the pores or slits on that portion of the pollen which falls upon the stigma. The tube thus formed, continually elongating, makes its way down the style and along the conducting tissue to the ovules, which it fertilizes.

pollen-utricle, s.

Bot.: The same as POLLEN-FLE (q.v.).
* The original cell, or the parent pollen-utricle, becomes resolved by a meristematic division into four parts, each of which forms a granule of pollen. — *Balfour's Botany*, § 421.

pól-lé-nár-i-óus, a. [Eng. pollen; -ous.] Consisting of meal or pollen.

pól-lé-ned, a. [Eng. pollen; -ed.] Covered with pollen.

* Each like a golden image was pollented from head to foot. — *Tempsam's Voyage of Martin*

pól-lén-ger, s. [POLLEARD, a.] Pollard trees, brushwood.

* Lop for the few old pollenger grown. — *Pascoe's Husbandry*, xxxv, 13.

pól-lén-if-ér-óus, a. [POLLENIFEROUS.]

pól-lén-ize, v.t. [Eng. pollin; -ize.] To pollinate (q.v.).

pól-lent, a. [Lat. pollens.] Powerful, mighty.

* Achmet a few pollent in potency. — *Browning's Ring & Book*, viii, l. 190.

pól-lér, 'pól-er, s. [Eng. poll, v.; -er.]

1. One who slaves or cuts hair; a barber.
 2. One who polls or lops trees.
 3. One who registers voters; one who records his name as a voter.
1. One who plunders, pillages, or fleeces by extortion.
* Pollers and catchers away of nemes goods. — *Chal. Lake* iii.

pól-lét, s. [For *poller*, an abbrev. of *epaulet* (q.v.).]
Old Acrony: An epaulet; a small overlapping plate for the protection of the shoulders of a knight.

pól-léx, s. [Lat. = the thumb.]

1. *Anat.*: The thumb.
2. *Comp. Anat.*: The innermost of the five digits normally existing in the anterior pairs of limbs of the higher Vertebrates.

pól-liç-i-pēs, s. [Lat. poller, genit. polleris(s) = the thumb; and *pes* = a foot.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Lepididæ. *Pollicipes cornucopis* is found in the European seas.
2. *Poleont.*: From the Oolite onward.

pól-liç-i-tā-tion, s. [Lat. pollicitation, from *pollicitatus*, *pa. par.* of *pollicitor*, intens. of *pollucor* = to promise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.
* Ye with these last letters, sent the pope's pollicitation. — *Lincol. Reformation*, vol. 1, No. 23.
2. *Civil Law*: A promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

pól-lin-ar, a. [Lat. pollen, genit. pollinis(s); Eng. suff. -ar.]

Bot.: Covered with a fine dust resembling pollen.

pól-li-nár-i-a, s. pl. [Lat. pollinarius = pertaining to the flour.]

Bot.: The *Antheridia* (q.v.) in *Jungmanniæ* and *Hebertiæ*.

pól-lin-âte, v.t. [Eng. pollen; -ate.]

Bot.: To impregnate with pollen; to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma.

pól-lin-â-tion, s. [POLLENATE.]

Bot.: Impregnation with pollen; the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma.

pól-lin-ê-tór, s. [Lat.] One who prepared materials for embalming the dead.

* The Egyptian *polluciora*, or such as anointed the dead. — *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii, ch. xiv.

pól-ling, 'poll-yng, *pr. par. & o.* & s. [POLI, e.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of lopping or cutting off the head of
2. Robbery, pillage, plunder, or fleecing by extortion.
* Granting of faculties, licenses, and other poll-yngs. — *Bull. Henry VIII* (no. 17).
3. The act of voting or of registering a vote.
* The pollings have been representative of nearly every condition of English life. — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

polling-booth, s. A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a polling-place.
* The near proximity to the polling-booths. — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

polling clerk, s. A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.

polling pence, s. pl. The same as POLL-TAX (q.v.).

polling place, polling station, A place officially appointed for voting at an election.

polling sheriff, s. The presiding officer at an election. (*Scotch*)

pól-lin-i-a, s. [Named after Cytus Pollina, professor of botany at Verona.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Andropogoneæ. *Pollinia eriopoda* is much used in the sub-Himalayan regions for the construction of swing bridges and as cattle fodder. It yields a fibre made into string in the region east of the Jumna.

pól-lin-if-ér-óus, a. [Lat. poller, genit. polleris; = pollen, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing pollen.

pól-lin-i-úm (pl. pól-lin-i-a), s. [POLLEN.]

Bot. (Pl.): The pollen masses of *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Ochelidaceæ*.

pól-lin-ó-di-úm, s. [Lat. poller, genit. polleris; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. suff. -ium.]

Bot.: De Bary's name for what he believes to be a male organ in Pyrenomycetous Fungals.

pól-lin-óse, a. [Lat. poller, genit. polleris(s); Eng. suff. -ose.] The same as POLLINAR (q.v.).

pól-li-wíg, pól-li-wég, 'pól-wy-gle, s. First element Eng. poll, as in *ladpole*; second, wíg, as in *carwig* (q.v.).] A tadpole. (*Barrington's Peapack*, p. 202.)

pól-lóek, pól-lack, s. [Gael. pollig = the whiting; Ir. pollig.]

Ichthy.: *Gadus pollachius*, common on the British coasts. It is about the size of the Codfish. Three dorsals are present; the lower jaw is much longer than the upper, and the tail is forked. The flesh is much superior to that of the codfish, and the young are often sold for whiting, to which, however, they are not nearly equal in flavour.
* Some large offing pollack have come to hand. — *Field*, April 4, 1885.

pól-lú-gíte, s. [Lat. Polla, genit. Pollacis(s) = Pollex (q.v.); suff. -ite (*Itala*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring with *Crostonite* (q.v.), in the granite of the island of Elba. Hardness, 6.5; sp. gr. 2.901; lustre, vitreous on fractured surfaces, but dull externally; colourless; transparent. Compos. silica, 44.93; alumina, 15.97; sesquioxide of iron, 0.68; lime, 0.08; caesia, 34.07; soda and lithia, 3.88; water, 2.40 = 101.71, hence the formula, (RO, Al₂O₃)₂SiO₂ + 4H₂O, where R is principally cesium.

pól-lúte, v.t. [Lat. pollutus, *pa. par.* of *polluo* = to defile, to pollute, from a prefix *poll-* (of which the older forms were *poll-* or *poll-*) = towards, and *luo* = to wash; *lutuo* = mud.]

1. To make foul or unclean; to taint, to defile, to soil.
* With their proper blood, inclined and polluted the young ladies and matrons. — *Richard's Chronicle*, I, *Edward IV.* (an. 10).
2. To corrupt or destroy the moral purity of; to taint, to contaminate.
* The very relation of which is sufficient to pollute the eares that hear them. — *Erasmus's Latin*, *Horat.*, iii. 3.
3. To violate by illicit sexual intercourse; to debauch, to dishonour, to ravish.
4. To render unclean or unfit for sacred services or uses.
* Neither shall we pollute the holy things of the children of Israel. — *Numbers* xviii. 32.

* pól-lúte, a. [Lat. pollutus.] [POLLUTE, e.] Polluted, defiled, dishonoured.
* Pollute with saint blame. — *Milton's Antiquity*.

pól-lút-éd, *pr. par. & o.* [POLLETE, e.]

pól-lút-éd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. polluted; -ly.] With pollution; in a state of pollution.

pól-lút-éd-néss, s. [Eng. polluted; -ness.] The quality or state of being polluted; pollution, defilement.

pól-lút-ér, pól-lút-ór, s. [Eng. pollute, v.; -er.] One who pollutes, defiles, or pollutes; a defiler. (*Ital.*: *Fig. Pollicie*, *plaf.*)

ból, bôy: pól, jówl: cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. îng. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shùs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, eel.

pól lut ing. [PóL-LUT-ING] *n.* [Lat. *lutum* = mud; *ing* = a contemptible mean spirited fellow.]
pól lut ing iy. [PóL-LUT-ING-IY] *adj.* [Lat. *lutum* = mud; *ing* = a contemptible mean spirited fellow.]
pól lu tion. [PóL-LU-TION] *n.* [Lat. *lutum* = mud; *tion* = a contemptible mean spirited fellow.]

I. [PóL-LUT-ING] *n.*
 1. The act of polluting, or defiling; defilement.
 2. The state of being polluted or defiled; moral impurity, defilement.
 3. The act of polluting, or defiling; defilement.
II. [PóL-LUT-ING-IY] *adj.*
 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, pollution, or defilement.
 2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, pollution, or defilement.
 3. That which pollutes or defiles.
 4. The emission of semen at other times than during coition.
III. [PóL-LU-TION] *n.*
 1. The act of polluting, or defiling; defilement.
 2. The state of being polluted or defiled; moral impurity, defilement.
 3. The act of polluting, or defiling; defilement.
 4. The emission of semen at other times than during coition.

Pól lux. [PóL-LUX] *n.*
 1. The son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor.
 2. One of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini. Once it was pol, now it is castor.
 3. The constellation CASTOR AND POLLUX.
 4. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

po lo. [PóL-LO] *n.* [Lat. *polo* = to play; *lo* = a game resembling hockey, but played on horseback. It was played by the Emperor of the United Kingdom about the year 1800. The United Kingdom in 1871 by the first of its name, and the first match played in England took place probably at Aldershot in the year 1871.]

pól ó naise. [PóL-Ó-NAISE] *n.* [Fr. = Polish.]
I. [PóL-Ó-NAISE] *n.*
 1. The Polish language.
II. [PóL-Ó-NAISE] *adj.*
 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, the Polish language.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

***pól ó naise.** [PóL-Ó-NAISE] *n.*
pó lo nié. [PóL-LO-NIE] *n.* [Polonaise.]
 1. A quadrille, a Polish stambol; a dress for dancing to it.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

pól ó naise. [PóL-Ó-NAISE] *n.*
 1. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
pól lo ny. [PóL-LO-NY] *n.* [A corrupt. of Bologna, which city was famous for its sausages. A kind of sausage made of partly-cooked pork.
 2. The food eaten by his youth at least three horses under the name of *pollo* and *saveloy*.]

polt. [PóL-T] *n.* [Lat. *pollis* = a frequent, from *pollis* = to poll; *is* = to beat; Eng. *poll*, *poll*.]
A. [PóL-T] *n.*
 1. A stroke; the act of striking.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
polt. [PóL-T] *n.*
 1. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
polt foot. [PóL-T-FOOT] *n.*
A. [PóL-T-FOOT] *n.*
 1. A distorted foot; a club-foot.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
B. [PóL-T-FOOT] *adj.*
 1. Having distorted foot; club-footed.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
polt footed. [PóL-T-FOOTED] *adj.*
 1. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

pól troon. [PóL-TROON] *n.* [Lat. *troon* = a straggled; *pol* = a straggled.]
I. [PóL-TROON] *n.*
 1. A straggled; a straggled.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
II. [PóL-TROON] *adj.*
 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, a straggled; a straggled.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

pól troon. [PóL-TROON] *n.* [Lat. *troon* = a straggled; *pol* = a straggled.]
I. [PóL-TROON] *n.*
 1. A straggled; a straggled.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
II. [PóL-TROON] *adj.*
 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, a straggled; a straggled.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

A. [PóL-TROON] *n.*
 1. An ardent coward; a dastard; a contemptible mean spirited fellow.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
B. [PóL-TROON] *adj.*
 1. Cowardly; dastardly; base; contemptible.

pól troon er y. [PóL-TROON-ER-Y] *n.* [Lat. *troon* = a straggled; *er* = a straggled; *y* = a straggled.]
I. [PóL-TROON-ER-Y] *n.*
 1. A straggled; a straggled.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).
II. [PóL-TROON-ER-Y] *adj.*
 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, a straggled; a straggled.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

pól troon ish. [PóL-TROON-ISH] *adj.* [Eng. *polluting*; *ish*.]
 1. Resembling a polltroun; cowardly; dastardly; contemptible.

pól troon ry. [PóL-TROON-RY] *n.* [Lat. *troon* = a straggled; *ry* = a straggled.]
I. [PóL-TROON-RY] *n.*
 1. A straggled; a straggled.
 2. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

pól ver in. [PóL-VER-IN] *n.* [Lat. *ver* = to dust; *in* = in.]
I. [PóL-VER-IN] *n.*
 1. Glass makers' ashes; the calcined ashes of a plant brought from the Levant and Syria.
II. [PóL-VER-IN] *adj.*
 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, glass makers' ashes; the calcined ashes of a plant brought from the Levant and Syria.

po lý. [Pó-LY] *n.* [Lat. *polus*, from Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = white.]
I. [Pó-LY] *n.*
 1. A lily-like plant, *Trillium polium*. It is an evergreen shrub, growing in southern Europe. Golden Poly is *Trillium aureum*; Mountain Poly is *Trillium alpinum*; Yellow Poly, *Trillium flavescens*.
II. [Pó-LY] *adj.*
 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, a lily-like plant, *Trillium polium*. It is an evergreen shrub, growing in southern Europe. Golden Poly is *Trillium aureum*; Mountain Poly is *Trillium alpinum*; Yellow Poly, *Trillium flavescens*.

pól y. [Pó-LY] *n.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*), neut. sing. of *πολύς* (*polus*) = much, many.]
I. [Pó-LY] *n.*
 1. A prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and indicating multitude or multiplication.
II. [Pó-LY] *adj.*
 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, a prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and indicating multitude or multiplication.

pól y a can thus. [PóL-Y-A-CAN-THUS] *n.* [Pref. *pol-*, and Gr. *ακανθαία* (*akanthia*) = a spine.]
I. [PóL-Y-A-CAN-THUS] *n.*
 1. A genus of Aranthropodigeni, family Labridae, with seven species, from the East Indian Archipelago. Some of the species have been domesticated on account of their beautiful coloration.

pól y a chur us. [PóL-Y-A-CHUR-US] *n.* [Pref. *pol-*, and Gr. *χυρός* (*churos*) = chaff, bran.]
I. [PóL-Y-A-CHUR-US] *n.*
 1. The typical genus of Polyarchyidae.

pól y aeh y rid e æ. [PóL-Y-AEH-Y-RIDE-Æ] *n.* [Mod. Lat. *polyarchæus*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]
I. [PóL-Y-AEH-Y-RIDE-Æ] *n.*
 1. A sub-tribe of Compositae, tribe Nassariaceae.

pól y a cõus tie. [PóL-Y-A-CÕUS-TIE] *n.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *increase* (q.v.).]
A. [PóL-Y-A-CÕUS-TIE] *n.*
 1. Capable of multiplying or increasing sound.
B. [PóL-Y-A-CÕUS-TIE] *adj.*
 1. An instrument for multiplying or increasing sound.

pól y a cõus ties. [PóL-Y-A-CÕUS-TIES] *n.* [Polyarchy (suff.).] The art of multiplying or increasing sound.

pól y æc tis. [PóL-Y-ÆC-TIS] *n.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ἄκτις* (*aktis*) = a ray.]
I. [PóL-Y-ÆC-TIS] *n.*
 1. A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungals, sub-order Mucedines. *Polyactis* is a common mould on decaying plants.

pól y æd. [PóL-Y-ÆD] *n.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many; suff. *-æd*.]
I. [PóL-Y-ÆD] *n.*
 1. An element whose atomicity is greater than unity.

pól y a dêlph. [PóL-Y-A-DÊLPH] *n.* [Polydelphia.]
I. [PóL-Y-A-DÊLPH] *n.*
 1. One of the Polydelphia.

pól y a dêl phi a. [PóL-Y-A-DÊL-PHI-A] *n.* [Mod. Lat. from *poly-*, and Gr. *ἄδελφος* (*adelphos*) = a brother.]
I. [PóL-Y-A-DÊL-PHI-A] *n.*
 1. The eighteenth class in Linnaeus's artificial system. Many stamens, in more than two bundles. From the difficulty of ascertaining this fact, the class was suppressed by some Linnæan botanists. Orders, Decandria and Polyandria.

pól y a dêl phi an. [PóL-Y-A-DÊL-PHI-AN] *n.* [Mod. Lat. from *poly-*, and Gr. *ἄδελφος* (*adelphos*) = a brother.]
I. [PóL-Y-A-DÊL-PHI-AN] *n.*
 1. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

pól y a dêl phi an. [PóL-Y-A-DÊL-PHI-AN] *n.* [Mod. Lat. from *poly-*, and Gr. *ἄδελφος* (*adelphos*) = a brother.]
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I. [PóL-Y-A-DÊL-PHI-AN] *n.*
 1. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

pól y a dêl phi an. [PóL-Y-A-DÊL-PHI-AN] *n.* [Mod. Lat. from *poly-*, and Gr. *ἄδελφος* (*adelphos*) = a brother.]
I. [PóL-Y-A-DÊL-PHI-AN] *n.*
 1. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

New Jersey, U.S.A. It is included by Dana in his group of manganese lime-iron garnets.

pól y æ mi a. [PóL-Y-Æ-MI-A] *n.* [Gr. *πολύαιμος* (*poluaimos*) = full of blood; Gr. *πῶλον* (*polon*) = much, and *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.] [HYPEREMIA.]

pól y ál thi a. [PóL-Y-ÁL-THI-A] *n.* [Gr. *πολυαθήσις* (*poluathisis*) = cutting many diseases; *πολύ* (*polu*) = much, and *ἄθρο* (*athro*) = to heal.]
I. [PóL-Y-ÁL-THI-A] *n.*
 1. A genus of Anacardiæ, tribe Xyloperæ. The wood of *Polyalthia verrucosa*, a large evergreen tree in India and Burmah, is prized in Bombay for carpentry and boat-building. (*Mason*.) The inner bark of *P. longifolia* is said to furnish a good fibre.

pól y ân dri a. [PóL-Y-ÂN-DRI-A] *n.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πολυάνδρα* (*poluandria*) = polyandrousness; *πολύ* (*polu*) = much, and *ἄνδρ* (*andr*), genit. *ἄνδρος* (*andros*) = a man.]
I. [PóL-Y-ÂN-DRI-A] *n.*
 1. The fourteenth class in Linnæus's artificial system. Etymologically meaning simply that there are many stamens, yet he limited it to those which had those stamens hypogynous and free. Orders, Monogynia, Diglynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

pól y ân dri an. [PóL-Y-ÂN-DRI-AN] *n.* [Mod. Lat. from *poly-*, and *ἄνδρ* (*andr*), genit. *ἄνδρος* (*andros*) = a man.]
I. [PóL-Y-ÂN-DRI-AN] *n.*
 1. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

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I. [PóL-Y-ÂN-DRI-AN] *n.*
 1. The same as POLYDRA (D) (q.v.).

pól-ý ar-gític, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. ἀργός (*argos*) = sparkling, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] *Min.*: A mineral occurring in lamellar masses at Tagaberg, Sweden. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2.768. Supposed to be an altered amethyst (q.v.). The analyses appear to justify its inference to the Pinite group of pseudomorphs, where Dana places it.

pól-ý ar-gýr-íte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *argente* (q.v.).] *Min.*: A name given by Sandberg to an isometric mineral found at Wolfach, Baden. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 3.974; lustre, dull; colour and streak, black to blackish-gray; malleable. Comps.: sulphur, 14.47; antimony, 7.37; silver, 78.16 = 100.

pól-ý ar-thrús, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἀρθρον (*arthron*) = a limb.] *Zool.*: A genus of Rotifers, family Hydrifera. It has a single eye on the neck, six piniform processes on each side of the body; foot wanting.

pól-ý-a-tóm-ic, *α.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *atomic* (q.v.).] *Chem.*: A term applied to elements which contain more than one atom in their molecules.

pól-ý au-tóg ra-phý, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *autography* (q.v.).] The act or process of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by printing from stone. It is a kind of lithography.

pól-ý bá-ísic, *α.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *basic* (q.v.).] *Chem.*: A term applied to acids in which two or more atoms of hydrogen can be displaced by metals when presented to them in the form of hydrates.

pól-ý bá-sític, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a base, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pol basit*.] *Min.*: A mineral occurring in thin tabular or short prisms, also massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 6.214; lustre, metallic; colour, iron-black, in thin fragments cherry-red; streak, black. Comps.: a sulpharsen-antimonite of silver and copper, the arsenic and antimony varying in amount. Found in many silver mines.

pól-ýb-i-a, *s.* [Form of Gr. πολύβιος (*polybios*) = with much life or vigour; ποῦν (*polun*) = much, and βίος (*bios*) = life.] *Entom.*: A genus of Vespidae. Several species exist in South America.

pól-ýb-i-ús, *z.* [Gr. πολύβιος (*polybios*)] [POLYBIA.] *Zool.*: A genus of Brachyurous Crustaceans, family Portunidae. *Polybium heuslowii*, the Nipper-crab, about two inches long, is found in the English Channel far from land.

pól-ýb-ó-rí-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polybor-* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ior*.] *Ornith.*: Caracaras; a sub-family of Falconida, with two genera, Polyborus and Daxter. Sharpe adds also Serpentinus and Cariana. The two outer toes are joined to the middle toe by a membrane.

pól-ýb-ó-rói-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polyborus* (us), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] *Ornith.*: A genus of Accipitrine, with two species from Africa and Madagascar. *Polyboroides typicus* is the Banded Gygisomene.

pól-ýl-or-ús, *s.* [Gr. πολυβόρος (*polyboros*) = much devouring.] *Ornith.*: Caracara; the typical genus of the Polyborine (q.v.), with two species ranging over South America, and to California and Florida. The beak is compressed above, lower mandible entire and obtuse; cere large and covered with hairs; cheeks and throat naked; crop woolly.

pól-ý-car-pé-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycarpon*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ora*.] *Bot.*: A tribe of Caryophyllaceæ.

pól-ý-car-pē-lar-ý, *α.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *carpelary* (q.v.).] *Bot.* (*Of a pistil*): Having more than three carpels.

pól-ý-car-píc, *α.* [POLYCARPOS.]

pól-ý-car-pôn, *s.* [Nout. of Gr. πολυκαρπός (*polycarpus*) = rich in fruit, fruitful; Gr. ποῦν = much, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.] *Bot.*: All-seed; a genus of Umbelliferae (*Umbell.*), of Caryophyllen (Sir Joseph Hooker). Annual herbs, with whorled leaves and scarious stipules; sepals five-keel'd; petals five, small; stamens three to five; style short, trifid; capsule three-valved, with many seeds. Known species six. One, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, a small prostrate plant, is found in sandy and waste places in the south of England.

pól-ý-car-pōus, † **pól-ý-car-píc**, *α.* [POLYCARPOS.] *Botany*: 1. Having many distinct carpels or fruits in each flower. 2. Having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. Called also Sychocarpous.

pól-ý-cēn-tri-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycentrus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idus*.] *Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii, with two genera, Polycentrus and Monoentrus, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. Body compressed, deep, and scaly; no lateral line; dorsal and anal long, with numerous well-developed spines; teeth feeble; pseudobranchiæ hidden.

pól-ý-cēn-trūs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κεντρον (*kentron*) = a point, a prickle.] *Ichthy.*: The typical genus of Polycentride (q.v.), containing one or two species of small insectivorous fishes. * **pól-ý-cēph-ál-ist**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head.] One who has many heads or rulers.

* **pól-ý-cēph-ál-ous**, *α.* [Gr. πολυκεφαλός (*polycephalos*) = many-headed.] [POLYCEPHALIST.] *Bot.*: Having many heads. Applied to plants having a great number of capitules; to fruits coming from ovaries which have many organic tops, as of Alouftou; to mushrooms, the ramous stipes of which bear many piles, as in *Agaricus polycephalus*; and to the ramous hairs, the branches of which terminate each by a smaller head, as in *Croton pentacellatum*.

pól-ýc-ér-a, *s.* [Gr. πολύκερας (*polulykēras*) = many-horned; ποῦν (*polun*) = many, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] *Zool.*: A genus of Doridae (q.v.), from Norway, Britain, and the Red Sea, within tide-marks, and in deep water on corallines. The spinn is strap-shaped, and coiled on stones, in July and August.

pól-ý-chæ-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. πολυχαιτης (*polychaitēs*) = with much hair; Gr. πολος (*polos*) = much, and χαιτη (*chaitē*) = hair.] *Zool.*: An order of Annelids, sub-class Chaetopoda. It includes the Tubicolæ and Errantia.

* **pól-ý-chæ-ran-ý**, † **pól-ý-coi-ran-ic**, *s.* [Gr. πολυχειρής (*polulycheirēs*), from πολυχειρῶνος (*polulycheirōnos*) = wide-ruled; πολος (*polos*) = many, and κοίρανος (*koiranōnos*) = a ruler.] A government of many chiefs or princes. *The word would be a polyarchy or aristocracy of chiefs.—*Atalapha*, *Talaff. System*, p. 411.

pól-ý-chord, *α.* & *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chord* (q.v.).] *Music*: A. As *adj.*: Having many chords or strings. B. As *substantive*: 1. An instrument with ten strings, resembling the double bass without a neck. 2. An octave-compler.

pól-ý-chōr-i-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χορῖον (*chorion*) = place (?).] *Bot.*: A polycarpous fruit, like that of *Ranunculus*.

* **pól-ý-chrēst**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χριστός (*christos*) = good; Fr. *polychrest*.] *Pharm.*: A term formerly applied to several medicines on account of the numerous virtues they were supposed to possess. (*Chrest.*)

polychrest salt, *s.* *Chem.*: *Sal polychrestus*, potassic sulphate.

pól-ý-chrō-i-lite, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. χροῖν (*chroin*) = colour, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *polychroidith*.] *Min.*: A variety of Pinite (q.v.), found in six-sided prisms without cleavage; pseudomorphous. Hardness, 3 to 3.5; lustre, greasy; colour, blue, green, brown, brick-red. Found at Kragerø, Norway, in gneiss.

pól-ý-chrō-ism, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and χροῖς (*chrois*) = colour.] *Crystalllog.*: The same as PLEOCHROISM.

pól-ý-chrō-íte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. χροῖν (*chrois*) = a colour, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.] [SAT-FRANIS.]

pól-ý-chrō-mát-ic, *α.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] Exhibiting a variety of colours; coloured with various tints.

polychromatic acid, *s.* [POLYCHROMIC-ACID.]

pól-ý-chrōmē, *α.* & *α.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χροῖμα (*chroma*) = colour.] A. As *substantive*: 1. *Old. Lang.*: A variety of colours; work executed in several colours; a picture executed in various colours. Anciently applied to a statue coloured to imitate nature. 2. *Min.*: The same as PYROMORPHITE (q.v.). B. As *adj.*: Having several or many colours; exhibiting a variety of colours; executed in polychrome.

polychrome printing, *s.* The art of printing in one or more colours at once.

pól-ý-chróm-ic, *α.* [Eng. *polychromic* (c); *-ic*] The same as POLYCHROMATIC (q.v.). **polychromic acid, polychromatic acid**, *s.* [ALBETO-ACID.]

pól-ý-chrō-mý, *s.* [POLYCHROME.] The art of coloring statuary to imitate nature, or particular buildings, in harmonious, prismatic, or compound tints. Both arts were practised by the nations of antiquity to a considerable extent, and from a very early period. The earliest Greek statues show traces of colour, and their public buildings and temples were richly decorated with colour. The object of polychromy is to heighten the effect of architectural decoration. Many beautiful examples still exist in our cathedrals and some parish churches.

pól-ý-chrō-ni-ous, *α.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.] Enduring through a long time; chronic.

pól-ý-clā-dý, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a young shoot.] *Bot.*: Picea (q.v.).

pól-ý-clī-nūm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κλίση (*klisē*) = a couch.] *Zool.*: A genus of Botryllidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from Britain, India, the Red Sea, &c. Covering gelatinous or cartilaginous, variable in form, groups of individuals ten to 150, at unequal distances.

pól-ý-cōe-lī-a, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κοιλία (*koilia*) = the belly; κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] *Polymat.*: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Scleractida. From the Permian.

pól-ý-cōn-ic, *α.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *conic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones. **polyconic projection**, *s.* A projection or development of the earth's surface, or of a portion of it, which supposes each parallel of latitude to be represented on a plane by the development of a cone having the parallel for its base, and its vertex in the point where a tangent at the parallel intersects the earth's axis. This projection differs from the conic in supposing a different cone for each parallel, while the latter assumes but one cone for the whole map. (*Project.*)

pól-ý-cōt-ýl-ē-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledon* (q.v.).] *Bot.*: A plant with more than two cotyledons. [POLYCOTYLEDONOUS.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**: **thin**, **this**: **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **çexist**. **ph** = **f**, **-clan**, **-tlan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shùn**; **-çtion**, **-çsion** = **zhùn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shús**. **-ble**, **dic**, &c. = **bej**, **dej**.

pōl y' gēn' ē-ēs, s. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. genesis (q.v.).]

Biol.: The doctrine that living beings originate not in one but in many cells or embryos.

pōl y' gēn' nēt-īc, a. [POLYGENESIS.] Of or belonging to polygenesis (q.v.).

pōl y' gēn' īc, a. [Eng. &c. polygenia; -īc.] Of or belonging to polygen.

polygenic-elements, s. pl. [POLYGEN.]

pō l' y' gēn' īst, s. & a. [Eng. polygenia; -īst.]

A. As subst.: A believer in polygeny (q.v.).

B. As adj.: Belonging to, or connected with, polygeny.

*The other [view] that is the polygenist—is that a certain number of [human] varieties or species... have been independently created in different parts of the world, and have perpetuated the distinctive characters as well as the geographical position with which they were originally endowed.—Prof. Flower, in Times, Sept. 2, 1881.

pō l' y' gēn' ōus, a. [Gr. πολυγενής (polygenēs), from πολυς (polus) = many, and γένος (genos) = a kind; Fr. polygène;] Consisting of or containing many kinds.

pō l' y' gēn' ōn' ū, s. [POLYGENOUS.]

Biol.: The doctrine that the human race consists of several species, having different origins.

pō l' y' glōs' sar' ū, s. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. glossary (q.v.).] A glossary or dictionary in several languages.

pō l' y' glōt', pō l' y' glōtt', a. & s. [Gr. πολυγλωττός (polyglōttōs) = many-tongued; πολυς (polus) = many, and γλῶττα (glōtta) = a tongue; Fr. polyglotte; Ital. polyglotta; Sp. polygloto.]

A. As adjective:

1. Containing or made up of many languages; as, a polyglot bible.

2. Speaking many or various languages.

*Including the attention of their polyglot customers with complete fulness.—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 17, 1885.

B. As substantive:

1. A person able to speak or understand several languages.

*A polyglot, or good linguist, may be also termed a useful learned man.—Howell's Letters, bk. 31, let. 9.

2. A book containing a text in several languages; particularly a Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages. [COMPLETENSIS, HEXAGLOT, HEXAPLA.]

*The Biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of polyglots.—Archbp. Neaveau, in Trans. of Bible, p. 228.

pō l' y' glōt' tōus, a. [POLYGLOT.] Speaking several languages.

*The polyglottous tribes of America.—Max Müller.

pō l' y' gl' y' c' ēr' ic, a. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. glyceric.] Derived from or containing glycerin.

polyglyceric alcohols, s. pl.

Chem.: Polyglycerins. Compounds formed by the union of two or more molecules of glycerin into a single molecule by the elimination of a number of water molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together, e.g., triglycerin, (C₃H₅)₂(HO), formed by heating glycerin in a sealed tube with monochlorhydrin.

pō l' y' gl' y' c' ēr' īnš, s. pl. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. glycerin.] [POLYGLYCERIC-ALCOHOLS.]

pō l' y' gōn', pō l' y' gōne, s. [Lat. polygonum, from Gr. πολυγώνιον (polygōnion) = a polygon; πολυς (polus) = many, and γωνία (gōnia) = an angle; Fr. polygone.]

1. Gen.: A portion of a plane bounded on all sides by more than four limited straight lines. These lines are called sides of the polygon, and the points in which they meet are called vertices of the polygon. Polygons are classified according to the number of their sides or angles. Polygons having all their sides equal are called equilateral; those having all their angles equal are called equiangular. Polygons which are both equilateral and equiangular are called regular polygons. Similar polygons are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides.

2. Fort.: The exterior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastion round the work. The interior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the centres of the bastions all round.

polygon of forces, s.

Mech.: A theorem stated as follows: "If any number of forces acting upon a point be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, they will be in equilibrium," or, "any side of a polygon, taken in reverse order, will represent the magnitude and direction of the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point, when these forces are represented in magnitude and direction by the remaining sides of the polygon taken in direct order."

pō l' y' gō nā' cō' æ, † pō l' y' gō' nō' cō' æ, s. pl. [Lat. polygonum, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acra, -era.]

Biol.: Buckwheats; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silenales. Herbs, rarely shrubs. Leaves alternate, with stipules cohering round the stem. [OCHRA.] Flowers often in racemes. Calyx often coloured, ovary generally formed by the adhesion of three carpels, one-celled; ovule one, erect. Styles or stigmas as many as the carpels. Nut usually triangular; embryo inverted. Tribes: Eriogoneæ, Polygoneæ, Triplareæ, and Brunnicheæ. Distribution, world wide. Known genera 29, species 490. (Lindley)

pō l' y' gō nā' al, a. [Eng. polygon; -al.] Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.

polygonal numbers, s. pl. [FIGURATE-NUMBERS.]

pō l' y' gō nā' tūm, s. [Pref. poly-, and Gr. γόνιον (gōnion), genit. γωνιατός (gōniatōs) = a knee. Named from the angled stems. Cf. also Lat. polygonatum; Gr. πολυγώνιατον (polygōniatōn) = knot-grass.]

Biol.: Solomon's-seal; a genus of Asparagineæ or Asparagæ. Stem leafy; perianth tubular, six-cleft, scarcely deciduous; stamens distinct; stigma one. Flowers perfect, jointed with the pistil. Known species about twenty, from both hemispheres. Three are British: Polygonatum verticillatum, the Narrow-leaved, P. multiflorum, the Common, and P. officinale, the Angular Solomon's Seal. Nos. 1 and 2 grow two or three feet high, No. 1 has greenish, and No. 2 greenish-white flowers, as has No. 3, which is from six inches to a foot high. All are rare.

pō l' y' gō' nōm' ē' tr' ū, s. [Eng. polygon; a connect., and Gr. μέτρον (metron) = a measure.] An extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons.

pō l' y' gō' nōus, a. [Eng. polygon; -ous.] Polygonal.

pō l' y' gō' nūm, s. [Lat. polygonus, polygonus, polygonon, polygonium; Gr. πολυγώνος (polygōnos), πολυγώνιον (polygōnion) = knot-grass.]

Biol.: The typical genus of Polygoneæ. Sepals five, sub-equal; styles two or three; fruit wingless, compressed, or triquetrous. Known species 154; distribution, world wide. British species twelve: Polygonatum bistorta, Common Bistort or Snake-weed, P. viviparum, Viviparous Alpine Bistort, P. amphibium, Amphibious Persicaria, P. bipathifolium, Pale-flowered, P. Persicaria, Spotted, P. mitis, Lax-flowered, P. Hydrociper, Biting, P. minus, Small creeping Persicaria; P. ariculare, Common Knot-grass, P. maritimum, Sea-side Knot-grass, P. convolvulus, Black-bird-weed or Climbing Bistort, and P. dumetorum, Copse Bistort. Many species are acrid, P. Hydrociper even blistering the skin. They are often astringent, and, according to Martius, useful in syphilis. The leaves of P. hispidum are smoked in South America instead of tobacco; and it is said that those of P. ariculare are powerfully emetic and purgative. The Hindus give the seeds of P. barbatum to stop griping in colic, and apply the leaves of P. nepulense to swellings. P. Bistorta is a good astringent, a decoction of it, combined with gentian, may be given in intermittent fevers; it may be injected in leucorrhœa, be given as a gargle in relaxed sore throat, or as a lotion in ulcers. P. tinctoria is cultivated in France and Flanders as a dye plant, almost equal to indigo, and P. tortuosum, an Indian species, is said to furnish a yellow dye. P. molle and P. polystachyum are eaten in India as pot-herbs.

pō l' y' gō' n' ū, s. [Lat. polygonum, polygonum, from Gr. πολυγώνος (polygōnos) = knot-grass; πολυς (polus) = many, and γόνιον (gōnion) = a knee; Fr. polygoneic.]

Biol.: Polygonum ariculare, knot-grass. (Spencer; F. G., III. v. 32.)

pō l' y' gram, s. [Gr. ποῦς (pōs) = many; suff. -gram.] A figure consisting of many lines.

pō l' y' graph, s. [Gr. πολυς (polus) = many; suff. -graphia.]

- 1. An instrument for making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.
- 2. A manifold writer; a copying machine.
- 3. A collection of different works written either by one or several authors.

pō l' y' grāph' ic, pō l' y' grāph' ic' al, a. [Eng. polygraphia; -ic, -ial.]

- 1. Of or pertaining to polygraphy, as, a polygraphic instrument.
- 2. Done by means of polygraphy; as, a polygraphic writing or copy.

pō l' y' rā ph' ū, s. [POLYGRAPH.]

1. Much writing; writing of many books.

*Unless... one considering his polygraph, said to be... to be made to write the whole.—Folger, in Boston, in Cambridge.

2. The art of writing in many ciphers, or of deciphering the same.

3. The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.

pō l' y' grōōvc, s. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. grove (q.v.).] A rifle or gun with several grooves.

*Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading polygrove.—Field, Jan. 9, 1866

pō l' y' grōōved, a. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. grooved.] Having many grooves.

pō l' y' gyn, s. [POLYGYNY.]

Biol.: A plant belonging to the order Polygynia (q.v.).

pō l' y' gyn' ī' a, s. pl. [Gr. πολυγυναίος (polygynaios) = having many wives; πολυς (polus) = many, and γυνή (gynē) = a woman.]

Biol.: An order in Linnaeus's artificial classification, containing plants with many pistils.

pō l' y' gyn' ī' an, a. [POLYGYNIA.] Having many pistils; pertaining or belonging to the order Polygynia.

pō l' y' gyn' ic, a. [Eng. polygyny(q); -ic.] Pertaining to or practising polygyny.

*The polygynic arrangement, as it decayed, contained honest in connection with the governing organization.—Spencer; Sociology (ed. 1856), i. 262.

pō l' y' yn' īst, s. [Eng. polygyny(q); -ist.] One who practises or advocates polygyny.

*Another case is furnished by the Aleutian Islanders, who are polygynists.—Spencer; Sociology (ed. 1856), i. 244.

pō l' y' gyn' nō' c' ial' (c as sh), a. [Pref. poly-, Gr. γυνή (gynē) = a woman, and οἶκος (oikos) = a house.]

Biol.: Of or belonging to a compound fruit produced by the union of many pistils.

pō l' y' yn' ōus, a. [Eng. polygyny(q); -ous.] The same as POLYGYNIC (q.v.).

pō l' y' yn' ū, s. [POLYGYNY.]

Anthrop.: The marriage by one man of several wives at the same time. Spencer considers that while polygyny has a wide range in time and space, reports of polygynous societies should be received with caution, since wherever polygyny exists monogyny co-exists, usually to a greater, and always to a great, extent. (See extract.)

*Plurality of wives has every where tended to become a more or less definite class distinction... joining which facts with those furnished us by the Hebrews, whose judges and kings—Gideon, David, and Solomon—had their greatness so shown; and with those furnished us by certain Eastern peoples, whose potentates, primary and secondary, are thus distinguished; we may see that the establishment and maintenance of polygyny has been largely due to the help afforded by its occasional use as a mark of strength and bravery, and afterwards as a mark of social status.—H. Spencer, Free Soc. ed. 1876, i. 666.

pō l' y' hāl' īc, s. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. halite.]

Mine.: A mineral occurring mostly in closely compacted tabular masses. Crystallization, according to some mineralogists, orthorhombic, to others, oblique. Hardness, 2½ to 3; sp. gr. 2.76; lustre, when fresh, somewhat resinous; colour and streak, pale to brick-red; taste, bitter. Compos.: sulphate of lime, 45.2; sulphate of magnesia, 19.9; sulphate of potash, 25.9; water, 6.0 = 100, corresponding to the formula, RO, SO₄ = 2HO, in which R, potash, magnesia, and lime. Found associated with salt, gypsum, and anhydrite at many salt mines.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xerophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

pol y he dral, pol y he drous, (Pol. y he dral, Pol. y he drous, [Eng. suff. -al, -ous].) Pertaining to polyhedra.

polyhedral angle, (Pol. y he dral, Pol. y he drous, [Eng. suff. -al, -ous].) An angle bounded by three planes, leaving a common vertex.

pol y he dric, pol y he dric al, (Pol. y he dric, Pol. y he dric al, [Eng. suff. -ic, -al].) The same as POLYHEDRAL.

pol y he dron, pol y o dron, (Pol. y he dron, Pol. y o dron, [Eng. suff. -on, -o].) 1. A solid, bounded by polygons. 2. A polygon, or a face of a solid, the sides of which are called edges, and the angles of the polygon angles, called faces. A straight line joining two vertices, not in the same face, is called a diagonal. A plane passing through two vertices, not in the same face, is called a diagonal plane. When the faces are regular polygons, the polyhedron is said to be regular. The most important polyhedrons, viz.: the cube, the tetrahedron, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.

pol y he drous, (POLYHEDRAL) pol y his tor, (Pol. y his tor, [Eng. suff. -ic, -or].) Pert. poly., and Gr. ἱστορία (hístoria) = a person of great knowledge, used in many sciences.

pol y hy dric, (Pol. y hy dric, [Eng. suff. -ic].) Pert. poly., and Gr. ἕνθετος (énthetos) = compound.

polyhydric alcohols, (Pol. y hy dric, [Eng. suff. -ic].) Alcohols containing more than one hydroxyl group.

pol y hy drite, (Pol. y hy drite, [Eng. suff. -ite].) Pert. poly., and Gr. ὕδωρ (hýdōr) = water; suff. -ite (Gr. -ίτης). 1. A metamorphic mineral, of a liver-colored, or of somewhat doubtful composition, said to contain silica, protoxide of iron, and with some alumina, &c., and 20 per cent. of water. Found at Cornwall, Devon, &c.

Pol y hym ni a, (Pol. y hym ni a, [Lat. from ἁλυσίμος (hálusimos) = many, and ἕνθετος (énthetos) = a hymn].) 1. Gen. Antep. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who inspired over singing and oratory, and was beloved of the goddess Charmony. She was variously represented; sometimes veiled in white, holding a sapphire in her right hand, and with her left raised up, as if ready to pronounce. 2. Art. (See A-TLEPHI, &c.).



POLYHYMNIA. (From a statue in the Louvre.)

pol y lep i dous, (Pol. y lep i dous, [Pol. y lep i dous, [Eng. suff. -ous].) Pert. poly., and Gr. λέπιδος (lépidos) = a scale, and ἴσος (ísos) = equal. Having many scales.

pol y lite, (Pol. y lite, [Pol. y lite, [Eng. suff. -ite].) Pert. poly., and Gr. λίθος (lithos) = stone; Gr. ἴσος (ísos) = equal. 1. A grayish, massive black mineral, which in analysis appears to be a silicate of calcium, iron, pot. & obs. of iron and magnesia. H. 6.5-7.5; sp. gr. 3.2-4. Distinguished by the fact that it may be the same as H. 6.5-7.5. (q.v.).

pol y lith i o nite, (Pol. y lith i o nite, [Pol. y lith i o nite, [Eng. suff. -ite].) Pert. poly., and Eng. A lithium mineral found in large crystals at Gardouilly, West Greenland, containing 1 per cent. of lithia.

po lyl o gy, (Pol. y lyl o gy, [Pol. y lyl o gy, [Eng. suff. -y].) Gr. πολυλογία (polulogía) = many words; ἴσος (ísos) = equal. Much talking, talkativeness. 2. Pert. poly., and Gr. ἴσος (ísos) = equal. Many languages are sign of a polyglot.

po lyl o quent, (Pol. y lyl o quent, [Pol. y lyl o quent, [Eng. suff. -ent].) Pert. poly., and Lat. loquor (loquor) = I speak. Talkativeness.

pol y math, po lym a thist, (Pol. y math, Pol. y math, [Eng. suff. -ic, -al].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μαθηματικός (mathēmatikós) = pertaining to mathematics; ἴσος (ísos) = equal. 1. Pert. poly., and Gr. μαθηματικός (mathēmatikós) = pertaining to mathematics; ἴσος (ísos) = equal. 2. Pert. poly., and Gr. μαθηματικός (mathēmatikós) = pertaining to mathematics; ἴσος (ísos) = equal.

pol y math ic, (Pol. y math ic, [Eng. suff. -ic].) Pertaining to polymathy.

po lym a thy, (Pol. y lym a thy, [Pol. y lym a thy, [Eng. suff. -y].) Gr. πολυμαθεῖα (polymathēia) = many, and μαθία (mathēia) = study, from μαθηματικός (mathēmatikós) = to learn. The knowledge of many arts and sciences; an acquaintance with many different subjects. "Vastness whose poly-mathy and multifarious learning is readily acknowledged by us." (Cicero de Invent. Note p. 437.)

pol y mēr, (Pol. y mēr, [Pol. y mēr, [Eng. suff. -er].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μέτρον (mētron) = a part, and Eng. suff. -er.

pol y mēr ic, (Pol. y mēr ic, [Pol. y mēr ic, [Eng. suff. -ic].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μέτρον (mētron) = a part, and Eng. suff. -ic.

po lym ēr ide, (Pol. y lym ēr ide, [Pol. y lym ēr ide, [Eng. suff. -ide].) Gr. μέρος (mēros) = a part, and Eng. suff. -ide.

pol y mēr i ša tion, (Pol. y mēr i ša tion, [Pol. y mēr i ša tion, [Eng. suff. -ation].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μέτρον (mētron) = a part, and Eng. suff. -ation. The state or condition of becoming polymeric.

po lym ēr ism, (Pol. y lym ēr ism, [Pol. y lym ēr ism, [Eng. suff. -ism].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μέρος (mēros) = a part, and Eng. suff. -ism. The state or character of having the same percentage composition, but differing in molecular weight. The methane series of hydrocarbons is a good example of polymericism, all the members of it being the multiple of the lowest, CH₄, methane.

pol y mēr o so ma ta, s. pl. (Pol. y mēr o so ma ta, s. pl. [Pol. y mēr o so ma ta, s. pl. [Eng. suff. -a].) Gr. μέρος (mēros) = a part, and σωματά (somata) = bodies. 1. Biol. Lat. Composed of many parts. 2. Chem. Pertaining to polymericism; polymeric.

po lym ēr ons, (Pol. y lym ēr ons, [Pol. y lym ēr ons, [Eng. suff. -ons].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μέρος (mēros) = a part, and ὄν (ón) = being. Composed of many parts.

pol y mig nite, (Pol. y mig nite, [Pol. y mig nite, [Eng. suff. -ite].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μίγμα (mígmā) = to mix, and suff. -ite (Gr. -ίτης). 1. Biol. Lat. An orthorhombic mineral occurring as slender crystals in the zircon-syenite of Fredriksswær, Norway. Hardness, 6.5; sp. gr. 4.77 to 4.85; lustre, brilliant; color, black; streak, dark-brown; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded Berzelius: titanic acid, 46.30; zirconia, 14.14; sesquioxide of iron, 12.20; lime, 4.29; sesquioxide of manganese, 2.70; sesquioxide of cerium, 5.0; yttria, 11.50 = 96.04.

pol y mix i a, s. (Pol. y mix i a, s. [Pol. y mix i a, s. [Eng. suff. -a].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μίξια (míxia) = mixing, mingling. Ichthy. A genus of Berycidae, with three species: Polymixia adules, from Madeira and St. Helena; P. burci, from Cuba; and P. japonica, from Japan, from a depth of about 350 fathoms. They average about eighteen inches long.

po lym ni a, s. (POLYHYMNIA)

pol y mor phic, pol y mor phous, (Pol. y mor phic, Pol. y mor phous, [Eng. suff. -ic, -ous].) Having many forms, assuming many forms.

pol y mor phism, (Pol. y mor phism, [Pol. y mor phism, [Eng. suff. -ism].) 1. Bot. Existence of several forms of the same organ in a plant, as the existence of differently formed leaves in the same plant. 2. Crystallin. Heteromorphism (q.v.).

pol y mor phy, (Pol. y mor phy, [Pol. y mor phy, [Eng. suff. -y].) Pert. poly., and Gr. μέρος (mēros) = form. The same as POLY-MORPHISM (q.v.).

pol y nēme, s. (POLYNEMUS.) Any fish belonging to the genus Polyneemus.

pol y nē mi dæ, s. pl. (Mod. Lat. polyneemus.) Lat. fem. pl. adjs. suff. -æ. Ichthy. A family of Acanthopterygii, constituting the division Polyneemiformes (q.v.). There are three genera: Polyneemus, Pentaneemus, and Calceolus, all with numerous species from the coasts between the Tropics. The majority enter blackish and fresh water.

pol y nē mi for mēs, s. pl. (Mod. Lat. polyneemus.) Lat. fem. pl. adjs. suff. -æ. Ichthy. A division of Acanthopterygii, with a single family, Polyneemidae (q.v.). They have two rather short dorsals, two filaments, which are organs of touch, at the humeral arch below the pectorals, of which they are detached portions.

pol y nē mōid, (Pol. y nē mōid, [Mod. Lat. polyneemus].) Eng. suff. -oid. Any individual of the Polyneemidae (q.v.).

"The Polyneemidae are very useful to man, their flesh is esteemed, and some of the species are provided with an air bladder which yields a good sort of lam-gloss, and forms an article of trade in the East Indies." (Swinhoe, Study of Fishes, p. 42.)

pol y nē mūs, s. (Pol. y nē mūs, [Pol. y nē mūs, [Eng. suff. -us].) Pert. poly., and Gr. νήμα (nēma) = a thread. Ichthy. The typical genus of the Polyneemidae (q.v.).

Pol y nē si a (sas zh), s. (Pol. y nē si a, [Pol. y nē si a, [Eng. suff. -a].) Pert. poly., and Gr. νήσος (nēsos) = an island. Gen. A region in the Pacific ocean containing numerous islands or groups of islands.

Pol y nē sian, a, & s. (POLYNEZIA.) A. As adj. Of or pertaining to Polynesia. B. As subst. A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

Polyneesian region, s. Zool. a Gen. A region marked off for the purpose of classifying the mollusca found therein, and comparing them with mollusca found elsewhere. Approximately coterminous with the Polynesian sub-region (q.v.).

Polyneesian sub region, s. Zool. a Gen. A sub-region embracing Polynesia proper, and the Sandwich Islands, though the fauna of the latter is so peculiar that they will probably be made a separate sub-region. Polynesia proper is divided by zoologists into four groups: (1) the Ladrones and Caroline Islands; (2) New Caledonia and the New Hebrides; (3) the Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa Islands; and (4) the Society and Marquesas Islands. (Billard.)

pol yn i a, s. (See D-E.) The Russian name for the iceless sea round the north pole. (Kilian.)

pol y nōme, s. (Pl.) The same as POLY-NOMAL, B. (q.v.).

pol y nō mi al, a, & s. (Pol. y nō mi al, [Pol. y nō mi al, [Eng. suff. -al].) Pert. poly., and Gr. νόμος (nōmos) = a name. A. As adj. Containing many names or terms; multinomial. B. As substantiv. Alg. An expression composed of more terms than two connected by the sign plus, or minus.

pol y o dōn, s. (Pol. y o dōn, [Pol. y o dōn, [Eng. suff. -on].) Pert. poly., and Gr. ὀδών (odōn), gent. ὀδόντος (odōntos) = a tooth. Ichthy. The typical genus of the family Polyodontidae (q.v.). The snout is produced into an extremely long shovel-like process, the function of which is not known. Martens believes that it serves as an organ of feeling. There is but one species, Polyodon foliaca, from the Mississippi, about six feet long, of which the shovel-like snout occupies about a quarter. In young fish it is still longer in proportion.

pol y o dōn ta, s. pl. (POLYODON.) Zool. A synonym of Arcidae (q.v.).

pol y o dōn ti dæ, s. pl. (Mod. Lat. polyodontus.) Lat. fem. pl. adjs. suff. -æ. Ichthy. A family of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Chondrostei. There are two genera, Polyodon and Psephurus, each with a single species. They were formerly combined.

pol y om ma tous, a. (POLYOMMATUS.) Having many eyes; many-eyed.

pol y om ma tūs, s. (Gr. πολυόμματος (polyómματος) = many-eyed, an epithet of ἄγχις (agchis) = many, and ὄμμα (ómma), gent. ὀμματος (ómματος) = an eye. Ichthy. A genus of Butterflies, family Lyceenidae. Wings blue, bluish, or brown; no tail on the hind wings; underside of both pairs with many black spots, generally surrounded by white rings. Larve feeding on papilionaceous or other low plants. Ten are British: Polyommatus agestis (Azure Blue), P. albus (Small Blue), P. neus, P. arum (Large Blue), P. corcyra, P. aboia, P. alexis (the Common Blue), P. argus, P. agestis, and P. actreus.

pol y on o mōus, a. (POLYONYMUS.) pol y on o mý, s. (POLYONYMY.)

*pōl-ŷ-ōn-ŷ-mōus, n. [POLYSONIA.] Having many names or titles; many-named.

"The supreme God among the Pagans was polyonymous, and worshipped under several personal names. —Cassiodorus: *Instit. Systema*, p. 477.

*pōl ŷ ōn ŷ mŷ, s. [POLYSONYMOS.] A multitude or variety of names or titles for the same person or object.

"The Greek word for this usage is *polyonymy*. Thus the sun might be the wise-being, the all-seeing, the wanderer, the father, the leader, the possessor, &c. —Gz.: *Opotus to Mythology*, p. 46.

pōl ŷ op trūm, pōl ŷ op trōn, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *οπτομαι* (*optomai*) = to see.]

Optos: A lens, one side of which is plane, and the other convex, with a number of concave facets. The effect is to give a number of diminished images of an object.

pōl ŷ ō ra ma, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *οραμα* (*orama*) = a view; *οραω* (*horao*) = to see.]

1. A view of many objects.
2. An optical apparatus presenting many views; a panorama.

pōl ŷp. pōl ŷpc, s. [POLYPS.]

Zoology:

- 1. A simple Actinozoön, the Hydra (q.v.).
- 2. One of the separate zooids in the compound Actinozoön.
- 3. (*Pl.*): Zoophyta (q.v.).

pōl ŷ pān tō grāph, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *polygraph* (q.v.).]

An instrument on the principle of the pantograph, by which a number of similar designs may be simultaneously executed upon a metallic plate or roller from a single pattern.

pōl ŷp ar ōus, n. [Gr. *πολύς* (*polos*) = many, and Lat. *profero* = to bring forth.] Producing or bearing many; bringing forth a great number.

pōl ŷp ar-ŷ, s. [POLYPS.]

Zool.: The horny or chitinous outer covering or envelope of many Hydrozoa. Called also Polypodium.

pōl ŷpē an, n. [Eng. *polyp*; *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a polyp or polypus.

pōl ŷpē dēt-ŷ, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *παιδης* (*paides*) = one who is lettered, a prisoner; *παιδη* (*paide*) = a fetter.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Polyptelidae (q.v.). There are nineteen species, mostly Oriental. The skin is smooth; the adults have voracious teeth; fingers slightly, toes broadly webbed, both ending in discs. *Polyptelus maculatus* is the Common Indian, and *P. equus* the Spurred Tree Frog. These frogs have the power of changing their colour.

pōl ŷpē dēt-i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polyptelidæ* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Glandless Tree-frogs; a family of Anourets Batrachians, with twenty-four genera and 124 species, from the Oriental and Neotropical region.

pōl ŷpēt a læ, s. pl. [Pref. *poly-*, and Mod. Lat. *petala*.] [PETAL.]

Bot.: A sub-class of Exogens. Lindley (*Nat. Syst. Bot.*, ed. 1836) divided it into the alliances Albuminosa, Epigynosa, Parietosa, Calycosa, Syncarposa, Gynobasosa, and Apocarposa. The sub-class and the alliances were altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom*.

pōl ŷpēt a lōis, n. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *petals* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having many separate petals.

pōl ŷphā-ŷ ġi a, s. [Gr. *πολύφαγος* (*poluphagos*) = glutinous, from *πολύφαγω* (*poluphagō*) = to eat to excess; *πολύς* (*polos*) = many, much, and *φαγειν* (*phagēin*) = to eat.]

- 1. *Oral Lang.*: [POLYPHAGY.]
- 2. *Med.*: Unnatural or excessive desire for food; voracity.

pōl ŷphā-ŷ gōus, n. [POLYPHAGIA.] Eating or living on many varieties of food.

"In general polyphagous animals are less dependent on their food than monophagous species. —Semper: *Animal Life*, p. 69.

pōl ŷphā-ŷ ġy, s. [POLYPHAGIA.] The practice or power of subsisting on many different kinds of food.

"Many cases of polyphagy are of the highest interest as considered from another point of view. —Semper: *Animal Life*, p. 38.

pōl ŷ phant, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *φαντα* (*phantā*) = to show.]

Music: (See extract).

"The polyphant is of a fiddle form, except the neck, a hole instead being substituted for the hand. Burney says it is the same with the Duke of Bonset's violin in Hawkins; the latter that it was struck with wire and said to have been played upon by Queen Elizabeth. —Frobrooke: *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

*pōl ŷ phar-ma cŷ, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pharmacy* (q.v.).]

- 1. The prescribing of too many medicines.
- 2. A medicine compounded of many ingredients.

pōl ŷphē-mūs, s. [Lat., the name of one of the Cyclops, the son of Neptune.]

Zool.: A genus of Ostracoda. The large-head is almost entirely occupied by an enormous eye. Typical species, *Polyphemus stenorhinus*.

pōl ŷphō-nī-an, n. [POLYPHONIC.] Having many voices or sounds; many-voiced.

"With their polyphonic notes delight me." —Quercus: *Eubonia*, v. 6.

pōl ŷphōn ic, n. [Gr. *πολύφωνος* (*poluphōnos*), from *πολύς* (*polos*) = many, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound; Fr. *polyphonie*.]

- 1. *Oral Lang.*: Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices.
- 2. *Music*: Consisting of several tone series or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal.

"He is thorough gone of making, and hence this confusion of his polyphonic orchestration." —*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1853.

pōl ŷphōn-ism, pōl ŷphōn-ŷ, s. [POLYPHONIC.]

- 1. *Oral Lang.*: Multiplication of sounds, as in the reverberation of an echo. [PHONO-CAMPTIC.]

"The polyphonic or reverberations of the rocks." —*Archæol. Physic. Theology*, bk. iv, ch. iii.

- 2. *Music*: Composition in parts, each part having an independent melody of its own, as distinguished from a homophonic composition, which consists of a principal theme, the accompanying parts serving merely to strengthen it.

pōl ŷphōn-ist, s. [POLYPHONIC.]

- 1. *Oral Lang.*: One who professes the art of the multiplication of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.
- 2. *Music*: One skilled in the art of counterpoint; a contrapuntist.

pōl ŷphōn-ō-nous, n. [Gr. *πολύφωνος* (*poluphōnos*).] The same as POLYPHONIC (q.v.).

pōl ŷphōn-ō-nŷ, s. [Gr. *πολυφωνία* (*poluphōnōia*).] The same as POLYPHONISM (q.v.).

pōl ŷphōr-ŷ, s. [Gr. *πολύφορος* (*poluphoros*) = bearing much; Gr. *πολύς* (*polos*) = many, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: Richard's name for a receptacle when, as in the strawberry and raspberry, it is succulent, greatly dilated, and bears many ovaries.

pōl ŷphŷ-lēt-ŷc, n. [Gr. *πολύφυλλος* (*poluphyllōs*), from *πολύς* (*polos*) = many, and *φυλλή* (*phyllē*) = a tribe.]

- 1. *Oral Lang.*: Of or pertaining to many tribes or families.
- 2. *Biol.*: The same as POLYGENETIC (q.v.).

pōl ŷphŷl-lā, s. [POLYPHYLLOUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Melobonthidae. *Polyphylla fulva*, twice as large as the Cockchafer, is common in France.

pōl ŷphŷl-lōus, n. [Gr. *πολύφυλλος* (*poluphyllōs*), from *πολύς* (*polos*) = many, and *φυλλος* (*phyllōs*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having many leaves; many-leaved.

pōl ŷphŷl-lŷ, s. [POLYPHYLLOUS.]

Bot.: Increase of the number of organs in a whorl.

pōl ŷpī, s. pl. [POLYPS.]

pōl ŷpī-ār-i a, s. [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *polypterus*, from *polypus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as POLYPTERA.

pōl ŷpīde, s. [Lat. *polyptis* (s); Eng. suff. *-itis*.]

Zool.: One of the separate zooids in the polyzooium of a Polyzoon. Called also a cell.

pōl ŷpī i dōm, s. [Lat. *polyptus* = a polyp, and *dōmus* = a house.]

Zool.: What was looked upon as the house of a zoophyte; the name is incorrect, for it is an internal secretion. [POLYPTERY.]

pōl ŷpī ēr (r silent), s. [Fr. from *poly-* = a polyp (q.v.).] A polypodum.

pōl ŷpīf ēr ōus, n. [POLYPTERYA.] Producing polyps; of or pertaining to the Polyptera.

pōl ŷpīp ar ōus, n. [Lat. *polyptus* = a polyp, and *proco* = to produce.] Producing polyps.

*pōl ŷpīph ēr a, *pōl ŷpīf ēr a, n. [Gr. *πολύπους* (*polyptus*) = many-footed, and *φειψω* (*phēō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: The same as COLLEPTERYATA (q.v.).

pōl ŷpīte, s. [Lat. *polyptus*]; Eng. suff. *-itis*.]

Zool.: A separate zooid in a Hydrozoön.

pōl ŷplās-tic, n. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Assuming many shapes.

pōl ŷplēc-trōn, pōl ŷplēc-trūm, n. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *πληκτρον* (*plektron*), Lat. *plectrum* = an instrument or quill for striking the lyre.]

- 1. *Music*: A musical instrument in which the tones were produced by the friction of numerous slips of leather acting upon strings, and moved by pressing or striking keys, as in the psalterie.

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Phaethonæ, from the oriental region. Bill rather slender, sides compressed, tip curved, nostrils lateral; longitudinal opening partly hidden by a membrane. Wings rounded, tail long, rounded. Tarsi long, those of the male with two or more spurs. Toes long and slender. There are five species: *Polypterus thibetanus*, *P. calcutarum*, *P. peruvian*, *P. ceylanicus*, and *P. cataractarum*, known respectively as the Common, the Inds, Gorman's, Napoleon, and the Sumatran Polydactron.

pōl ŷpōdc, s. [Fr.] [POLYPTODUM.]

- 1. *Zool.*: A millipede; a wood-louse.
- 2. *Bot.*: Polypody (q.v.). (*Diction. Polyptodum*, s. 13.)

pōl ŷpō-dē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polyptodum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Polyptodiaceæ (q.v.). Spore cases stalked, with a vertical ring; spores roundish or oblong.

pōl ŷpō-dī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polyptodum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: Ferns proper; an order of Aegogens, alliance Filicales. Leaves, generally called fronds, with the spore cases on the back or edge. Spore cases ringed, distinct, and splitting irregularly. Tribes: Polyptodæ, Cyathæ, Parkeria, Hymenophylleæ, Gleichenæ, and Osmundæ. Known genera 185, species 2,000. (Lindley.)

pōl ŷpō-dī-ā-çeoūs (cc as sh), *pōl ŷpō-dē-ōus, n. [Mod. Lat. *polyptodum* (s); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the Polyptodiaceæ (q.v.).

pōl ŷpō-dī-ūm, s. [Lat. from Gr. *πολυπύδιον* (*polyptodion*) = polypody; *πολύς* (*polos*) = many, and *πίς* (*pis*), genit. *πίδος* (*pidos*) = a foot. Named from the many segments of the frond, or from the many stalks.]

1. *Bot.*: Polypody; the typical genus of Polyptodiaceæ (q.v.). Frond simple, lobed, often pinnatifid; sori dorsal, globose; non-woolly. Known species 30; world-wide, the largest number in the tropics. British species four: *Polyptodum vulgare*, the Common



POLYPTODUM VULGARE. 1 Frond; 2 Root and sori; 3 Under side of pinna.

pol y pōd y, *n.* [Poly-podum] *n.*
Polypodium. The name of the ferns of the order Polypodiales. The first is a genus of rocks, walls, banks, trunks of trees, growing from June to September. *P. polypodioides* is a Peltanian species, and *P. polypodioides* is said to be solvent, diuretic, and antispasmodic; the rhizome, antivenereal, and the leaves of *P. polypodioides* is used in the South Sea Islands in preparing coccolat oil.

2. *P. polypodioides*: From the leaves of Baume (1870).

pol y pōd y, *n.* [Poly-podum] *n.*
Polypodium. The genus *Polypodium* (q.v.).
Polypodium is a genus of ferns, of the order Polypodiales (q.v.).

pol y pō gōn, *n.* [Poly-pogon] *n.* and Gr. *πυγών* (*pygōn*) = a bold. Named from the many awns.
P. polygona: A grass (q.v.).

pol y pōid, *n.* [Poly-poid] *n.* Resem-
 bling.

pol y pōr ē i, *n.* [Lat. *poly-porus*] *n.*
Polyporus. A suborder of Hymenozetes. It is a fungus, clinging to trees, or pits, some on the underside of a stalk, of or sessile plants, or fleshy epiphytes.

pol y pōr ōs, *n.* [Poly-porus] *n.* Having
 many pores.

pol y pōr ōs, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. *πολύπορος* (*poly-poros*) = with many passages or pores.]
 1. *P. poly-porus*: The typical genus of *Polyporus* (q.v.). Akin to Boletus, but the tubes do not separate from each other, or from the plants. *P. poly-porus* and *P. poly-porus* produce mycelium in wood. *P. poly-porus* was admitted into old Pharmacopoeias. A species, apparently *P. poly-porus*, is used in India as a styptic and for analgesic.

2. *P. poly-porus*: Occurs in the P. isobore.

pol y pōis, *n.* [Poly-pois] *n.* Having
 many feet or roots like a polypus.
P. poly-pois: A genus of plants (q.v.).

pol y pōr māt ic, *n.* [Poly-pois] *n.* and Eng. *poly-pois* = a many-footed, many-calced, officious.
P. poly-pois: A genus of plants (q.v.).

pol y pōr mā t y, *n.* [Poly-pois] *n.* and Eng. *poly-pois* = a many-footed, many-calced, officious.
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POLYPTERUS BICHIR.

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P. poly-pois: A genus of plants (q.v.).



POLYSTYLE.
 (Court of Lions, Alhambra)

pōl ȳ syl lāb-ic, *pōl ȳ syl lāb ic al, a. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. syllab-, syllabiv-]. Consisting of many syllables, or of more than three syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

pōl-ȳ-syl-lāb-i-çism, *pōl-ȳ syl la-bism, s. [Eng. polysyllabic; -ism]. The quality or state of being polysyllabic, or of containing many syllables.

*Time-wasting in its immensity polysyllabism.—Whitney: Life & Growth of Language, ch. vii.

pōl ȳ syl la-ble, s. & a. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. syllab-].

A. As subst.: A word of many syllables; a word containing more than three syllables.

B. As adj.: Containing many syllables; polysyllabic.

*In a polysyllabic word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given.—Hubler: In the Classroom.

pōl ȳ s̄yn-dē-tōn, s. [Gr., from συνάγεις (pōlus) = many, and συνδέω (synadēō) = bound together; σύν (syn) = together, and δέω (dēō) = to bind].

Rhet.: A figure by which the copulative is repeated; as, I came and saw and overcame.

pōl ȳ s̄yn-thē sis, s. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. synthēsis (q.v.)].

Philol.: Polysyntheticism; polysynthetic character or structure.

*What is called the process of agglutination in the Turanian languages is the same as what has been named polysyntheticism in America.—Brenton: Myths of the New World.

pōl ȳ s̄yn-thēt ic, pōl ȳ s̄yn thēt ic-al, a. [Pr. f. poly-, and Eng. syntactic, syntactical (q.v.)].

1. Crystalline; Compound; made up of a number of smaller crystals.

2. Philol.: Compound of several elements, each retaining a partial independence; a term applied to languages in which compounded words are formed of the roots of the words of a whole sentence joined on to each other without any inflection.

pōl ȳ s̄yn thēt i çism, pōl ȳ s̄yn thēt ism, s. [Eng. polysynthetic; -ism].

Philol.: Polysynthetic character or structure.

*There is much more difference between incorporation and polysyntheticism than between incorporation and inflection.—Sage: Compare, Philology, p. 148.

*pōl ȳ tās-tōd, a. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. tastol-]. Having many tastes. (Swift)

pōl ȳ tēch-nic, a, s. [Fr. polychémique, from Gr. πολυχῆμος (poluchēmōs), from πολὺς (pōlus) = many, and τέχνη (technē) = an art; Ital. & Sp. politécnico].

A. As adj.: Connected with, pertaining or relating to, or giving instruction in many arts.

B. As substantive:

1. A collection or exhibition of objects connected with, or illustrative of, industrial arts and sciences.

2. A polytechnic-school (q.v.)

polytechnic school, s. An educational institution in which instruction is given in many arts and sciences, more especially with reference to their practical application.

*The first polytechnic school was established by a decree of the French Convention, on Feb. 13, 1794, and was of great service to the country.

pōl ȳ tēch-nic-al, a. [Eng. polytechnic; -al]. The same as POLYTECHNIC (q.v.).

pōl ȳ tēch-nics, s. [POLYTECHNIC] The science of the mechanical arts.

pōl ȳ tē-lite, s. [Gr. πολυτελής (polutelēs) = costly, precious; suff. -ite (Minc.)].

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing much lead and some silver. Found near Freiberg, Saxony.

pōl ȳ tēr ē bēnsz, s. pl. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. terbenous].

Chem.: Hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine. C₂₀H₄₂ is formed by heating pure turpentine to 250°. It boils at 360°.

*pōl ȳ thāl-a-mā-çē a, s. pl. [POLYTHALAMIA].

Zool.: An old order of Cephalopoda. Shell divided into many chambers.

pōl ȳ thālā mī a, s. pl. [Pref. poly-, and Gr. θαλαμῶς (thalamōs) = an inner room].

Zool.: The same as FORAMINIFERA (q.v.) Sometimes applied to those having shells with many chambers separated by septa.

pōl ȳ thāl-a-mōus, a. [POLYTHALAMIA]. Having many cells or chambers; camberated, multilocular. Used of the shells of Cephalopoda and Foraminifera.

pōl ȳ thāl-mic, pōl ȳ thāl a mic, a. [POLYTHALAMIA].

Bot. (of fruits): Consisting of several pistils on a common axis; multiple. Example, a cone.

pōl ȳ thē-ism, s. [Pref. poly-; Gr. θεός (theos) = God; and suff. -ism; Fr. polythéisme].

Compar. Relig.: The worship of many gods. It is not necessarily the same as idolatry, for gods may be adored without any image of them being made. In Sir John Lubbock's classification of religious beliefs, Fetichism and Totemism are polytheistic; the next stage in the ascending order, Anthropomorphism, may or may not be so. No mention is made in Scripture of Polytheism before the flood. It existed among the ancestors of Abraham in Ur of the Chaldees (Joshua xiv. 2). The first commandment is levelled against it (Exod. xx. 3, Deut. v. 7). It was common at the time among the Canaanites (Deut. vi. 14, vii. 1, &c.). At many periods the Jews, high and low, lapsed into it (1 Kings xiv. 2; 2 Kings xvii. 16, 17; Ezek. viii. 3-18). Though some of the Greek and Roman philosophers may have risen above polytheism to conceive the unity of God, the masses of the people were polytheistic, as is the case with the ethnic nations to-day, though in some cases, as in that of India, pantheism underlies polytheism, and some apparent polytheists really believe all nature to be one God.

*We constantly find in all polytheisms sets of duplicate divinities, male and female.—Jambhata: Theology of the Greeks, p. 21.

pōl ȳ thē-ist, s. [POLYTHEISM] A believer in or supporter of polytheism or the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

pōl ȳ thē-ist ic, pōl ȳ thē-ist ic-al, a. [Eng. polytheist; -ic, -ical].

1. Of or pertaining to polytheism; of the nature of polytheism.

2. Advocating, supporting, or believing in polytheism.

*The Orphic doctrine and poems were polytheistic.—Cuthworth: Intel. System, p. 28.

*pōl ȳ thē-ist ic-al lỹ, adv. [Eng. polytheistic; -ly]. In a polytheistic manner; like a polytheist; according to polytheism.

*pōl ȳ thē-ize, v. l. [POLYTHEISM]. To support, hold, or inculcate polytheism; to believe in or teach a plurality of gods.

*pō-lyth ē-ōus, *pōl-ȳ thē-ōus, a. [POLYTHEISM] Having to do with many gods.

*Heaven's most abhor'd polytheous psyche.—Boswell: Psyche, xxi. 58.

pōl ȳ thī-ōn ic, a. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. thionic]. Containing more than one atom of sulphur.

polythionic acids, s. pl.

Chem.: A series of acids in which the same quantities of oxygen and hydrogen are united with quantities of sulphur in the proportion of the numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5—thus, dithionic acid H₂S₂O₆, trithionic H₂S₃O₆, tetrathionic H₂S₄O₆, and pentathionic H₂S₅O₆.

*pōl ȳ thōre, s. [Etyim. doubtful].

Musical: (See extract).

*He played to me on the polythore, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c.—Evelyn: Diary, Aug. 9, 1661.

pō lýt ô-mā, s. [Pref. poly-, and Gr. τομή (tomē) = a cutting].

Zool.: The typical genus of the Polytomidae (q.v.), with one species, Polytoma urella. It increases rapidly by a process of multiple fission. Habitat, fish and other animal carcasses.

pōl ȳ tōm' i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. polytomus; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ia].

Zool.: A family of Flagellata-Pantostomata, with the single genus Polytoma (q.v.).

pō lýt ô-mōus, a. [POLYTOMA].

Bot.: Pinnate; the divisions, however, not articulated with the common petiole.

pōl ȳ trich ē i, *pōl ȳ tri chā cē a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. polytrichina; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -ia, fem. -ina].

Bot.: An order of Apocarpous Mosses. Mouth of the capsule closed by a flat membrane and a calyptra; the latter rough, with silky hairs.

pō lýt ri chūm, s. [Gr. πολυτρίχης (polytrichēs), γενή, πολυτρίχος (polytrichos) = having much hair; πολύς (pōlus) = much, and τρίς (trichē) = hair].

1. Bot.: The typical genus of Polytrichaceae (q.v.). Calyptra dimidiate, but appearing campanulate owing to the quantity of very close hairs descending from it in a long villous coat. Polytrichum commune is a fine-leaved moss, with almost woody stems, common on heaths, moors, and mountain tracts.

2. Polychet.: Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pō lýt rô-cha, s. [Pref. poly-, and Gr. τροχός (trochōs) = turning].

Zool.: A family of Rotifera, order Natantia. The rotatory organs consist of various lobes surrounding the anterior end of the body.

pō lýt rô-çal, a. [POLYTROCHA].

Zool.: Having successively disposed everted cells of cilia. Used of the larvae of Annelids, &c.

pōl ȳ t̄yp-äge, s. [Pref. poly-; Eng. type; and suff. -age].

Print.: A mode of stereotyping by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, &c., are produced in metal, from which impressions may be taken as from type. [POLYTYPE].

pōl ȳ t̄yp-e, s. & a. [Pref. poly-, and Eng. type].

A. As substantive:

Print.: A cast or facsimile of a wood-engraving, matter in type, &c., produced by polytyping.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or produced by, polytyping.

pōl ȳ t̄yp-e, v. l. [POLYTYPE, s.] To produce by polytyping.

pōl ȳ x-ēn, s. [POLYXENUS].

Min.: The same as native Platinum (q.v.) Named by Hainmann because of the many rare elements found mixed with it.

pōl ȳ x-ēn i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. polyxenus; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina].

Zool.: A family of Myriopoda. Segments of the body eight, omitting the head and tail. On each side of the body are nine tufts of thin curved hairs, and at the tail is a tuft of longer straight hairs.

pōl ȳ x-ēn ūs, s. [Gr. πολυξενος (polyxenos) = hospitable; πολύς (pōlus) = many, and ξενος (xenos) = a guest].

Zool.: The sole genus of Polyxenidae. Polyxenos lugens, the only known species, is about a sixth of an inch in length, and is abundant under the bark of trees.

pōl ȳ zō-a, s. pl. [Gr. πολύς (pōlus) = many, and ζῷον (zōon) = a living creature; so named because many individuals are united into a colony, or polyzoary (q.v.)].

1. Zool.: The name given by J. W. Thompson in 1830 to what Ehrenberg called Bryozoa. In 1841 H. Milne Edwards united the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and Tunica (q.v.) in his group Molluscozoa. It has been since shown that the latter belong to the Vertebrata, and the relation of the first two named on a mistaken identification of parts. The Polyzoa appear to be closely related to the Spined and Geophyzoan Worms, and are thus classified and characterized by Prof. E. Ray Lankester (Ench. Brit. (ed. 9th), xiv. 439).

Sec. 1. Vermiformia

Sec. 2. Epibryozoa

Sec. 3. Epipolyzoa with two sub-orders (1) Ectopoda (with two orders, Phylactolemna and Gymnolemna, and 12) Eudopoda

The Polyzoa are colonial, with closely approximated mouth and anus. A variously modified group of ciliated tentacles is disposed around the mouth. They are without meristic segmentation, setae, or paired outgrowths of the body-wall.

2. Palæont.: From the Lower Silurian, if not earlier, till now.

pōl ȳ zō-an, a. [POLYZOIA] Of or belonging to the Polyzoa.

polyzoan erag.

A genus of the Crustacea Class, which has a large number of species. (Polyzoa, p. 901)

pol y zo ar y, pôl y zo ar i um.

From the Greek Polyzoon, which signifies a many-zoed animal. Called also Crustaceum.

pol y zon al.

From the Greek Polyzon, which signifies a many-zoned animal. Called also Crustaceum.

polyzonal lens.

A burning lens, consisting of several thin lenses arranged in series. It is used for burning lenses of large size for optical uses, free from defects, and having but slight spherical aberration. They were first constructed by Buffon, and made by Brewster.

pôl y zo on.

From the Greek Polyzon, which signifies a many-zoned animal. Called also Crustaceum.

pom a càn thus.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pom açe, pom açe, pom maçe.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pô m a cên tris.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pom a cên tri dæ.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pom a cên tris.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

po m a cêous (ce as sh).

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

po m a cên tris.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

po m a cêous (ce as sh).

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

po made, * pom made, po ma dô.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

po m a cêous (ce as sh).

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

po ma do.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm age (age as ig).

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pô mán dër, pom man der.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm ard (d silent).

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

po mat ô mus.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pô m a tum.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pome, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pome water, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

* pome, v. i.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

* pome çit rôn, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm e-grân ate, * pome gar nate, pome gran at, pom gar net.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

1. Botany.

(1) The fruit of *Punica granatum*. Botanically viewed it is achromous, consisting of two wheels of carpels, one placed above the other, the lower leafy in number, the upper being five to ten. The seeds have a pulchid pulp covering. They are eaten.

(2) The Pomegranate-tree.

2. Jew. Antiq.: An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

3. Scrip.: The word *granat* (granatum), rendered pomegranate, seems to be translated, Num. xv. 3, Dent. xiii. 8, Song of Solomon iv. 13, Joel. i. 12, Hag. ii. 19, &c.

pomegranate tree, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

used in leucorrhœa, chronic dysentery, &c., and the acid juice in bilious fevers.

* pom-el, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

* pomelee, a.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm êl loes, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

Pôm ê rã ni an, a.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

* Pomeranian bream, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

Pomeranian dog, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

* po mē-rid-i-an, a.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm e-rôy, pôm e-rôy al, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm e-y, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm frêt, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

* pôm-içe, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pô mif-er-ous, a.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

* pôm ma dô, s.

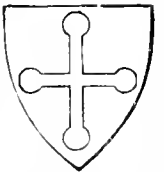
From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm maçe, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

pôm meç, pôm mêt-teç, a.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.



CROSS POMMEL.

pôm mel, * pom-el, pom-mell, s.

From the Greek Pomathos, which signifies a pomaceous fruit. Called also Pomace.

1. A round ball or knob, or anything resembling a ball or knob.

2. The head. (Chaucer, C. T., 2, 691.)

3. A knob on the hilt of a sword.

4. A knob or protuberant part on the front of a saddle.

5. The butt-end of the stock of a firearm.

6. The knob on the cascabel of a cannon; a pommelion.

7. The round knob on the frame of a chain.

pòm mēl, *pom-el, *pum-ble, pùm mēl, v.t. [POMMEL, s.] To beat soundly, as with the handle of a sword, or similar instrument.

"They turn him clean out of his own doors, and pommel him about the pate in style."—Tobler, Lib. in

pòm mēl-iôn (i as y), s. [POMMEL, s.] The knob on the cascabel of a cannon.

pòm mēlled, p.c. p.c. & o. [POMMEL, s.] A. As p.c. p.c.: (See the verb). B. As adjective:

- 1. Oed. Lang.: Soundly beaten or thrashed. 2. Rev.: Having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

pò mœr i ùm, s. [Lat.]
Rev. Litig.: The open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

pò mò lòg-ic al, o. [Eng. pomology;] o.v. Fr. pomologie, s.]

- 1. Of or pertaining to pomology. 2. Pertaining to or of the nature of fruit or fruit-trees. "Everything pomological gravitates to London."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 13, 1888.

pò mòl ò gîst, s. [Eng. pomology;] v.t. [One who is skilled or practised in pomology; one who cultivates fruit-trees. "Our pomologists in their lists select the three or the six best years."—Emerson, English Traits, ch. 1.

pò mòl ò gîy, s. [Lat. pomum = an apple;] sult. -ology; Fr. pomologie.] That branch of science which deals with fruits and fruit-trees; the cultivation of fruits and fruit-trees.

Pò mò-nà, s. [Lat., from pomum = an apple.] 1. Rom. Litig.: The goddess who presided over fruit-trees. 2. Astron.: [ASTEROID, 32.]

pò mòn-ic, u. [POMONA.] Of or pertaining to apples.

pòm ò-tis, s. [Gr. πῶμα (pōma) = a cover, and ois (ois), genit. ὄρος (ōros) = an ear.] Ichthy.: A genus of Percelæ. [SUN-FISHES.]

pòm-p, *pompe, s. [Fr. pompe, from Lat. pompa = a public procession; pomp, from Gr. πομπή (pompe) = a sending; . . . a procession; πέμπω (pempō) = to send; Sp., Port., & Ital. pompa.]

- 1. A procession, characterized or distinguished by grandeur, solemnity, or display; a pageant. "The which he conducted himself with a goodly pompe and procession to the very gate of the city."—P. H. H. Hunt: Plutarch's Morals, p. 47. 2. A display of magnificence; splendour, show, ostentatious display or parade; state. "The easy yoke of servile pomp."—Milton, P. L., l. 287.

pòm-p, v.t. [POMPE, s.] To make a pompous display; to show off.

pòm-pa dœur, s & u. [See def.] A. As subst.: A crimson or puce colour, so called after Mol. Pompaour, who patronized it. B. As adv.: Of a crimson or puce colour. "Salk cascaded with beads, or some dainty pompaour dais."—Daily Telegraph, Jan. 14, 1886. "The Pompaourists: The 56th Regiment of Foot, from its tactics being of this colour. (Notes at Queries, No. 8lix., p. 56.)

*pòm-p-al, u. [Eng. pomp;] o.v. Proud, pompous.

pòm-pa nô, s. [Sp.] A fish, Trichypterus carolinus, common in Florida.

*pòm-pât-ic, o. [Low Lat. pompatus, pompatus, from Lat. pompa = pomp (q.v.);] Pompous, showy, ostentatious.

*Pompatic, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words.—Barnes: Pope's Supremacy.

Pòm-pê-i-à, s. [Lat. tem. form of Lat. Pompeius = Pompey.] Astron.: [PLANET, 203.]

pòm-pêl-moose, †pâm-pêl-môuse, s. [Fr.] Bot.: The fruit of the Shaddock (q.v.).

pòm-pêl-ô, s. [POMPELMOOSE.]

pòm-pêt, s. [Fr. pompette.] P. O.: A printer's mking-ball.

pòm-phô-lÿx, . . . [Gr. πομφολύξ (pompholux)] a bubble left on the surface of smelted ore; πομφόλι (pompholis) = a bubble, a pustule.]

- 1. Chem.: Flowers of zinc. 2. Botiol.: A rare variety of pemphigus, without fever. It generally runs its course in eight or ten days. A kind of pompholyx may be produced by the application of caustics. 3. Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, family Brachionida.

pòm-pil-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod Lat. pompil(-);] Lat. tem. pl. o.v. sult. -ab.]

Entom.: A family of Aculeated Hymenoptera. Antenne long, not pectinate; eyes not notched within; prothorax produced on each side as far as the roots of the wings, as in the true wasps. Wings not folding long, radially, large and broad, with submarginal cells. Legs long, and tibiae spined, their apex with long spines. The Pompilidæ, with their long legs, somewhat resemble spiders. They have often beautiful wings. They are very active, make their nests in soil, and store them with spiders, caterpillars, &c. Known species seven or eight hundred.

pòm-pil-liôn (i as y), popilion, s. [Fr. popillon, from Lat. populus = a poplar (q.v.).] A pomatum or ointment prepared from black poplar buds. (Codycar.)

pòm-pil-ÿs, s. [Lat., from Gr. πομπίλος (pomphilos) = the pilid-tsh.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pompilidæ. There are many species, extensively distributed. Thirteen or more are British.

*pòm-ping, *pomp-ynge, o. [Eng. pomp;] -ing.] Pompous, ostentatious. "As for example take their pompyng pryde."—Bradford, Supplication, l. 60.

pòm-pi-ôn, pom-pôn (i), s. [Fr. pom-pân, from Lat. pompana, acc. of pum (q.v.);] Ital. pompano; Sp. pompano.] A pompink.

"As flat and insipid as pompanos."—Gouldman: A Cater's Evening's Conference, p. 1.

pòm-pîr-c, . . . [Lat. pomum = an apple, and pirus = a pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearman. (Ainsworth.)

pòm-pò-lê-ôn, s. [POMPELMOOSE.]

pòm-pôn (2), pom-poon, s. [Fr.] 1. Oed. Lang.: An ornament, as a feather or flower, to a bonnet; specif., the tuft of coloured wool worn by infantry soldiers in front of the shako. "In the days of pomp and pomponos."—Bartholomew: Leech of Folkstone. 2. Bot.: A small compact variety of Chrysanthemum.

pòm-pôs-i-tÿ, s. [Ital. pomposità.] Pompousness, ostentation, parade, boasting, show. "A snob she is as long as . . . she involves in that inferable pomposity."—Parker: Book of Snobs, ch. 10.

pòm-pò-sê-ôv, [Ital.]

Mov.: A direction that the passage or movement to which it is appended is to be performed in a stately and dignified style.

pòm-poùs, o. [Fr. pomposité, from Lat. pomposus, from pompa = pomp (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. pomposità.]

- 1. Befitting a procession. "What pompos process of a vision of we've here?"—Bourne: Psyche, xv, 259. 2. Displaying pomp, grandeur, or magnificence; grand, magnificent. "The lure of exarce, or the pompos prize, That courts display before ambitious eyes."—Pomper: Intercourse, 177. 3. Characterized by or displaying self-importance or pomposity; ostentatious, pretentious as, a pompos man, pompos language.

pòm-poùs-ly, adv. [Eng. pompos;] -ly.]

- 1. In a manner befitting a procession. "To send her forth pomposly, all the nobility contributed their jewels and richest ornaments."—Milton: Nat. Eng., ch. 17. 2. In a pompous manner; with ostentation, parade, or display. "The mighty Potentate, to whom belong These rich regalia pomposly displayed."—Young: Night Thoughts, iv, l. 68.

pòm-poùs-nêss, s. [Eng. pompos;] -ness.] The quality or state of being pompous; splendour, pomp, magnificence, show; ostentatious display or parade. "The largeness of the pompos and luxury."—E. Taylor: Sermons, vol. 10, ser. 1.

po-mum, s. [Lat.] An apple.

pomum Adami, s. Bot.: Adam's apple (q.v.).

pòm-wâ-têr, s. [POM-WATER.]

pôn, s. [POND.]

pòm-cho, [Sp.]

1. A sort of cloak worn by the native Indians, and also by many of the Spanish settlers of South America. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle, through which the head passes, so that it hangs down loosely before and behind, leaving the arms free. 2. Any garment for men or women resembling that described under 1.



CHILIAN PONCHO.

3. A trade name for camelot or strong worsted.

pòm-pôn, pôn, pondc, s. [A variant of pond (2), s. (q.v.).] Cf. Ir. pond = (1) a pound for cattle, (2) a pond.]

1. Oed. Lang.: A body of still water of less extent than a lake; a pool of stagnant water. Ponds are either natural or artificial. Artificial ponds are constructed for various purposes of use and ornament; as for the keeping or breeding of fish; for the storage of water for the driving of water-mills; or for purposes of pleasure or amusement.

"If he maintained . . . a pond [to be] as extensive as the ocean."—Honor: Essays, pt. 1, ess. 23.

2. Hydr., vep.: A reach or level of a canal. Two ponds of varying levels are connected by a lock.

pond lily, s. The Water-lily (q.v.).

pond perch, s. [SUN-FISHES.]

pond pine, s. Bot.: Pinus serotina.

pond snails, s. pl. Zool.: The family Lymnæidæ (q.v.).

pond weed, s. Bot.: (1) The genus Potamogeton (q.v.); (2) [HORNED POND-WHEAT.]

pôn-d, v.t. [PONDÉR, s.] To powder; to weigh carefully.

"Pond your suppliant's plaint."—Spenser: Todd.

pôn-d (2), v.t. [POND, s.] To make into a pond; to dam up, so as to form a pond.

pôn-dêr, v.t. & i. [Lat. pondero = to weigh, from pondus, genit. ponderis = weight; Fr. pondérer; Sp. ponderar; Ital. ponderare.] [POND (1), s.] A. Transitive: 1. Lat.: To weigh. "Whole glumes of burning fire, and sparks of flame In balance of you old weight the ponds both by name."—Stern: Description of the Fichte Affection. II. Intransitive: 1. To weigh carefully in the mind; to reflect on, or consider with care and deliberation. "They kept all these things, and pondered them in their heart."—Luke, 13. 2. To examine carefully; to observe with care and attention. "Ponder the word of thy feet."—Proverbs, iv, 26. B. Intransitive: To reflect, to muse, to deliberate, (followed by on or over, or by a clause). "These he looked not, but pondered to the volume in his hand."—Longfellow: Golden Legend, li.

pôn-dêr, s. [PONDÉR, v.] Meditation, reflection.

"A little while to give me for a ponder."—M. C. B. & W. Daily, iv, 27.

hōil, bœy; pōit, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dic, &c. = hēl, dēl.

'pon der a bil i ty, s. [Fr. *pondérabilité*.] The quality or state of being ponderable; ponderableness.

pon der a ble, a. [Lit. *p. de a bil i ty*, from *bil i ty*, weight, Fr. *pondérabilité*; Sp. *ponderable*; Ital. *ponderabile*.] Capable of being weighed.

The *U. S.* Express will kill within an hour, yet the *express* is a scarce article and the *person's* station is *ponderable*. —*Brocage Vulgar Français*, 1836, p. 333.

ponderable matter, s.

Matter possessed of weight; matter properly so called, as opposed to imponderable matter, viz., to physical agents.

pon der a ble ness, s. [Eng. *ponderable*.] The quality or state of being ponderable, that quality or property of bodies by which they possess weight.

pon der al, a. [L.] Estimated, measured, or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from material.

"Thus did the *metamorphosis* in process of time decrease, but all the while we may suppose the *general* tendency to have continued the same." —*Robtson, in Coen*

pon der ance, s. [Lat. *ponderatus*, *pr. par.* of *pondero* = to weigh.] Weight, gravity.

pon der ate, s. & a. [Lat. *pondus*, *pr. par.* of *pono* = to weigh.]

A. *Intrans.* To ponder, to weigh, to consider.

B. *Trans.* To have weight or influence.

pon der a tion, s. [Lat. *pondération*, from *pondus*, *pr. par.* of *pono* = to weigh; Fr. *pondération*; Sp. *ponderación*; Ital. *ponderazione*.] 1. The act of weighing.

"Upon a *ponderate ponderation* we could do over no sensible difference in weight." —*Boocock's Vulgar Errors*, bk. 1, ch. vi.

2. A reflection; consideration.

"He lays in the *sedes* with them, yet take care *ponderation*." —*Hull, Standard Obsequy*, bk. 11, § 13.

pon der er, s. [Eng. *ponderer*; *ser.*] One who ponders.

pon der ing, *pr. par.* of *pono*. [PONDER, v.]

pon der ing ly, adv. [Eng. *pondering*; *Adv.*] In a pondering or reflecting manner; with reflection, consideration, or deliberation.

pon der ling, s. [A dimin., from Lat. *pondus*, *gent.* *ponderis* = weight, with Eng. *dimin.*, *suff.* *-ling*.] A little weight.

"She flushed her *pondering* against her bosom." —*Rondelet's Flower & Herb*, ch. XXXVI.

pon der ment, s. [Eng. *ponder*; *ment.*] Pondering, meditation, reflection.

"In deep and serious *ponderment* I watched the motions of his *ment*." —*Byron, Lobbeg of Cambridge Coach*.

pon der ose, a. [Lat. *ponderosus*.] Ponderous, weighty. (North: *Etymologia*, p. 470.)

pon der os i ty, s. [O. Fr. *pondérosité*, from Lat. *ponderosus* = ponderous (q.v.); Ital. *ponderosità*.] 1. The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, gravity, heaviness.

"*Ponderositas* is a natural inclination to the center of the world." —*Bacon's Knowledge*, p. 99.

2. Heavy matter.

3. Heaviness, dulness, want of spirit or lightness.

"The old reviewer with his *ponderositas*, his parade of learning, and his impressive assumption of infallibility." —*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

pon der ous, a. [O. Fr. *pondeur*, from Lat. *pondus*, *pr. par.* of *pono*, weight; Ital. *ponderoso*.] 1. *L. L.*: Very heavy or weighty.

"From its station Here the *ponderous* press." —*Langfellow's Golden Legend*, (Prof.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Heavy, dull, wanting in lightness or spirit; 2. *As a style*: ponderous language.

"Perpetrate a *ponderous* joke." —*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1887.

3. Momentous, weighty, important.

"It is a *ponderous* business and settled project." —*Maxwell's Works*, II, p. 101.

"Where's the *ponderous* fellow, how do you do?" —*Sullivan's Banter*, p. 4, l. 4.

"3. *Figurative*: Strongly impulsive.

"My eyes were *ponderous* than my tongue." —*Shakespeare, Lear*, 1, 1.

pon der ous ly, adv. [Eng. *ponderous*.] In a ponderous manner, with great weight.

pon der ous ness, s. [Eng. *ponderous*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, heaviness.

"Their *ponderousness* led to the earth-deth press." —*Beaumont's Inland & Seaside*

Pon di ch èr ry, s. [See def.]

Goa: A place on the Coromandel coast, capital of the French possessions in India.

Pondicherry crocodile, s. [*Mit.* = of his *pondicherry*, *adans*.]

Pondicherry hawk, s. [*mit.* = *Il crocota pondicheryana*.]

ponc (D). s. [N. Amer. Ind.] Bread made of the meal of Indian corn, with the addition of eggs and milk. (*Dr. Mitchell*.)

po nê (2), s. [Lat. imper. sing. of *pono* = to lay, to place.]

Law:

(1) A writ whereby an action depending in an inferior court might be removed into the Court of Common Pleas; a writ of certiorari.

(2) A writ whereby the Sheriff was commanded to take security of a man for his appearance on a day assigned.

po nent, a. [Ital. *ponente* = west, from Lat. *ponus*, *gent.* *ponentis*, *pr. par.* of *pono* = to set; O. Fr. *ponent*; Sp. *ponente*.] (JEVANS, v.)

* 1. *Arch.*: West, western.

"Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds." —*Milton, P. L.* 8, 294.

2. *Geol.*: The epithet applied to the twelfth series of the Appalachian strata, nearly equivalent in age to the Old Red Sandstone. The term expresses metaphorically the sunset of the Appalachian Paleozoic day. The maximum thickness of the *ponent* beds in Eastern Pennsylvania is not less than 5,000 feet. There are few organic remains; but the presence of *Holoptichius* is distinctive of the age of the European Devonian. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

po nêr ôl ô gý, s. [Gr. *πονερός* (*poneros*) = wicked; *suff.* *-ology*.] *Theol.*: The doctrine of wickedness.

pon gá mi a, s. From Malabar *pongam*, the name of *Pongamia glabra*. (*See def.*)

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergiæ, *Pongamia glabra* is an erect tree or a climber with blue, white, or purple flowers. Its wood is used in India for oil mills, solid cart-wheels, &c. The seeds yield a red-brown thick oil called Pongam-oil, an excellent remedy for cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. The juice of the root may be used as a wash for foul sores.

pon géc, s. [Native name.] *Fabric*: An inferior kind of Indian silk.

pon ghec, s. [Native word.] A priest of the higher orders in Burmah.

pon gô, s. [African.] *Zool.*: A popular name for *Simia satyrus*; often applied to other anthropoid apes.

pon iard (ias y), 'pon yard, s. [Fr. *poignard*, from *poign* = the fist, with *suff.* *-ard* (= O. H. Ger. *hart* = hard). cf. Ital. *pugnale* = a poniard, from *pugno* (Lat. *pugnus*) = the fist; Sp. *puño* = the fist, a hilt, *puñal* = a poniard.] A dagger; a short weapon for stabbing.

"If thou hast courage still, and wouldst be free, Receive this *poniard*—use—and follow me!" —*Byron: Corsair*, iii, 8.

pon iard (ias y), *vt.* [Fr. *poignarder*.] To stab or pierce with a poniard.

"Prepared to *poniard* whomsoever they meet." —*Cowper: Charity*.

pon i bil i ty, s. [Lat. *pono* = to place.] Capability of being placed.

ponke, s. [A misreading in old editions of *Spruce's Epitholodion*, 349, for *ponke* (= Puck) = an elf, a sprite.]

ponş, s. [Lat. = a bridge.]

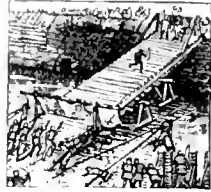
Ant.: Any bridge-like structure, as *Pons hippocampi*, a bridge across the umbilical fissure of the liver, *P. Funiculi* (the Bridge of Varus), a commissure uniting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum.

pons asinorum, s. [Lat. = the bridge of asses.] A cant term for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from its remote resemblance to a bridge, and the difficulty experienced by beginners in getting over it.

pont, s. [Fr. = a bridge.] (See compound.)

pont volant, s. [Lat. = flying bridge.]

Mit.: A kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a post or out-work that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one upon the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.



PONT VOLANT.

pon tãc, s. [*See def.*] A species of claret wine made at Pontac, in the Basses Pyrénées.

pont age, s. [Fr. from Low Lat. *pontagium*, *pontiferium*, from Lat. *pons*, *gent.* *pontis* = a bridge; Sp. *pontaje*.] A tax or toll for the maintenance and repair of bridges, or for the privilege of using a bridge.

"Without paying wharfage, *pontage*, or *passage*." —*Blackley's Voyages*, i, 358.

pont a rách-na, s. [Gr. *πόντος* (*pontos*) = the sea, and *ράχη* (*araché*) = a spindle.] *Zool.*: A genus of Hydraulidae, with one or two species, from both sides of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

pon téd-ér-ã-çé-æ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pondederis* (*tu*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff.* *-æcer*.]

(*tu*): Pontederads; an order of Endogæus, alliance Alismales. Aquatic or marsh plants, leaves sheathing at the base, with parallel veins, often arrow-headed, cordate, or dilated; flowers solitary or in spikes or umbels; perianth tubular, six-parted, more or less irregular, with a circinate aestivation; capsule sometimes adhering to the perianth, three-celled, seeds indefinite. Natives of America, the East Indies, and tropical Africa. Known genera six, species thirty.

pon téd-ér-ãd, s. [Mod. Lat. *pondederis* (*tu*); Eng. *suff.* *-ad*.]

Bot. (Pl.): Linley's name for Pontederaceæ.

pon téd-ér-ia, s. [Named after Julius Ponteder, Professor of Botany at Padua.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pontederaceæ (q.v.). The root of *Pontederia ruginolis* is chewed in India for toothache.

pon tēc, pon til, pon ty, pun til, pun ty, s. [O. Fr. *pointille* = something pointed; a prick.] The iron rod used by a glass-blower to support the glass while working.

pon ti a (or t as sh), s. [Lat. *pons* = the sea. (*Agassiz*.)]

Entom.: The same as PIERIS (q.v.).

Pon tic, a. [Lat. *Ponticus*.] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

"Exiled to the *Pontic* shore." —*Cowper: Elegy*.

pon ti fice (pl. pon tif i cēs), s. [Lat. from *pons* = a bridge, a path, and *facio* = to make.] [PONTIF.] A bridge-builder; a title given to the more illustrious members of the Roman Colleges of priests. Their number was originally five, the president being styled Pontifex Maximus. The number was afterwards increased to nine, and later still to fifteen. After the time of Tiberius the office and title of Pontifex Maximus were bestowed, as a matter of course, upon each Emperor on his accession. It is now the title of the Pope.

"Well has the name of *Pontifex* been given Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder And architect of the invisible bridge That leads from earth to heaven." —*Langfellow's Golden Legend*, v.

pon tiff, 'pon tif, 'pon tife, s. [O. Fr. *pontif*, *pointif* (Fr. *pontife*), from Lat. *pontifex*, *acc.* of *pontifex* = the bridge-builder; supposed to be so styled from the Roman pontifices having the charge of the Sublician Bridge in Rome, to which a sacred character was attached; Sp. *pontífice*; Ital. *pontefice*.] [PONTIFEX.]

fãte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, er, worc, wolf, work, who, sôn; mûte, cub, cure, unite, cur, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = 'w.

1. A Roman pontifex.

"But it would be a very great mistake to imagine that the single Pontifex Augustus in the Roman Senate was a firm believer in Jupiter"—*Mittonday Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. The high-priest of the Jews.

3. The Pope; usually the Sovereign Pontif.

*pōn tif'ic, *pōn-tif'ick, a. [Lat. pontificus, from pontif, genit. pontificus.] [PONTIFEX.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the Roman pontiffs or priests.

"Their twelve tables and the pontifick college"—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

2. Pertaining or relating to the pope; papal, popish.

"Nor yet succeed with John's disastrous fate Pontifical fury."—*Shelton: Ruined Abbey*.

pōn tif'ic al, *pōn tif'ic all, a. & s. [Fr. pontifical, from Lat. pontificalis, from pontifex, genit. pontificus = a pontifex (q.v.); Sp. & Port. pontifical; Ital. pontificale.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or belonging to a pontiff or high-priest.

"Of the high-priest and master of their pontifical law."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 55.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the pope; papal, popish.

"Let the Ninth . . . is in all their pontifical histories spoken of as a person of great sanctity."—*Chamberlain: Religion & Policy*, ch. iii.

3. Bridge-building (an improper use of the word, and one occurring probably only in Milton).

"They brought the work by wondrous art, Pontifical, a ridge of pendant rock, Over the vex'd abyss."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 312.

B. As substantive:

1. A book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies.

"What the Greek and Latin churches do, may be seen in pontificals, containing the forms for consecrations."—*South: Sermons*.

2. A list of popes.

"Stephen the Eighth or the Ninth (for he is reckoned both in several pontificals)."—*Chamberlain: Policy & Religion*, ch. iii.

3. (Pl.) The dress and ornaments of a pontiff or bishop.

"Sadbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was coming thither robed in his pontificals."—*Louth: Life of Hutcheson*, p. 6.

*pōn tif'ic al-tī, s. [Eng. pontifical; -ity.]

1. The state and government of the Pope; papacy.

"When the pontificality was first set up in Rome, all nations from East to West did worship the Pope no otherwise than of old the Caesars."—*Usher: The Story of Rome*, p. 29.

2. Pontifical character.

"Charles the Fifth proceeded in matters temporal towards Pope Clement with strange rigour; never regarding the pontificality."—*Bacon: Charge against William Talbot*.

pōn tif'ic al-ly, adv. [Eng. pontifical; -ly.]

In a pontifical manner.

"To assist pontifically."

Ecclcs.: To assist, as a prelate, at mass or other function.

pōn tif'ic al-s, s. pl. [PONTIFICAL, B. 3.]

pōn tif'ic cate, s. [Fr. pontifical, from Lat. pontificalis, from pontifex, genit. pontificus = a pontifex (q.v.); Sp. & Port. pontificalis.]

1. The state, position, or dignity of a high-priest.

2. The state, office, or dignity of a pope; papal rank; papacy.

"He turned hermit, in the view of being advanced to the pontifcate."—*Addison*.

3. The reign of a pope.

"Of the sixteen popes . . . the pontificates or two occupy near forty years."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, bk. viii, ch. i.

pōn tif'ic cāte, v. i. [Eccles. Lat. pontificalis.] [PONTIFICATE, s.]

Ecclcs.: To exercise solemn ecclesiastical functions. To pontificate at high mass = to celebrate high mass as a prelate.

*pōn tif'ic, s. [Lat. pons, genit. pontis = a bridge, and facio = to make.] Bridge-work; the erection or structure of a bridge.

"This new . . . pontifex."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 318.

*pōn tif'ic-ial (ç as sh), a. [Lat. pontificus.] Pontifical, papal, popish.

"Such stories I find among pontifical writers."—*Bacon: Anat. Melancholia*, p. 52.

*pōn ti fī clan, a. & s. [Lat. pontificus.]

A. As adj.: Pontifical, popish.

"Pontifical laws."—*Rp. Bull. Peacemaker*, § 12.

B. As subst.: An adherent or supporter of the pope or papacy; a papist.

"Many pontificians and we differ not in this point."—*Montague: Appeals to Cæsar*, p. 81.

pōn til, s. [PONTEE.]

Pōn-tine, Pōmp-tine, a. [Lat. Pontinus, Pompeianus; Fr. Pontin; Ital. Pontino.]

Pertaining or relating to a large marshy district between Rome and Naples. (*Mittonday: Faith of the Lake Regillus*, xiv.)

pōnt-lé vis, s. [Fr., lit. = a drawbridge, from pōnt = a bridge, and lever (Lat. levo) = to raise.]

Manège: A disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind legs, that he is in danger of coming over. (*Baileys*.)

pōnt-ōb-dēl-la, s. [Gr. πόντος (pontos) = the sea, and βέβηλα (bebēla) = a leech.]

Zool.: A genus of Hirudinea, with several species, parasitic on fishes. *Pontobdella univerticillata* is the Skate-sucker, about four inches long, with a leathery, knobbed skin. It has no jaws, but sticks fast and sucks out the juices of the fish.

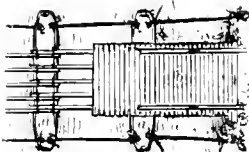
"Mr. Baird, in 1869, made known four new Pontobdellæ."—*Vau Bonlden: Journal Parasites*, p. 113.

*pōn-ton, s. [POSTOON.]

pōn-ton-icr, pōn-ton-niēr, s. [Fr. from ponton = a pontoon (q.v.).] A soldier in charge of a pontoon, or who constructs pontoons.

pōn-toōn, *pōn ton, s. [Fr. ponton, from Ital. pontone = a great, broad bridge; Lat. pons, genit. pontis = a bridge.]

1. Mil. Eng.: A floating vessel supporting the roadway timbers of a floating military bridge. They may be boats, water-tight cylinders of tin, as in the Blanchard Patent, now obsolete, or wooden frames covered with canvas, as used in the Russian army.



a, a. PONTOONS. b. ROADWAY.

Those now in use in the English army are flat-bottomed open boats of wood and canvas, united by a solution of India-rubber. They are placed fifteen feet apart, and across them are fitted the balks that support the roadway planks. They are often united to the shore by trestles and planks, thus allowing for rise and fall of water.

2. Nautical:

(1) A large or lighter of large capacity, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, &c., or capable, in pairs, of acting as camels.

(2) A large or flat-bottomed vessel furnished with cranes, capstans, and hoisting tackle, used in wrecking, in connection with a diving-bell, or in raising submerged vessels.

3. Hydraulic-engineering:

(1) [CAMEL, s., H. 1.]

(2) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. It works in grooves in the dock walls, and acts as a lock-gate.

pontoon-bridge, ponton-bridge, s.

Mil. Eng.: A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons.

pontoon-train, ponton-train, s.

Mil.: The complete equipment for the formation of a floating military bridge. A "pontoon troop" in the British Army carries, for an army corps, 100 yards of pontoon, and twenty yards of trestle bridge. These are conveyed on twenty-four wagons, with seven store and fuge wagons.

pōn tō pōr' i a, s. [Gr. ποντοπῶρος (ponto-poros) = passing over the sea; πόντος (pontos) = the sea, and πορεύω (porēw) = to ferry across a river.]

Zool.: A genus of Platanistida, forming a link between the other two genera of the family and the Delphinidae. There is but one species, *Pontoporia blainvillii*, from the mouth of rivers flowing into the Atlantic on the coast of the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, along which it also ranges. It is about four feet long, blackish, pale beneath, with a white streak along each side, from the blowhole; dorsal well-marked and triangular.

pōn y, *pōn oý, s. [Gael. ponaith = a little horse; a pony; Ir. poni.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small horse.

2. The sum of twenty-five pounds sterling. (*Shang*.)

"The bet of a pony which he offers five minutes afterwards."—*Knickerbocker: Ten Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

3. A translation, key, or crib used by students or schoolboys in getting up lessons. (*Shang*.)

4. A small glass, containing rather less than half a pint. (*Shang*.)

II. Bot.: *Ternstroemia serratifolia*.

pony chair, pony chair, s. A lady's low chair, to be drawn by one or two ponies.

pony engine, s. A locomotive-engine kept at a railroad station for moving cars and making up trains. (*American*.)

pōn-y, v. t. [POSEY, s.] To pay; to settle an account. [Followed by up.] (*Amer. slang*.)

poed, s. [Russ. pud.] A Russian weight, equivalent to forty Russian or thirty-six English pounds avoirdupois.

pōo-dle, s. [Ger. pudel; Low Ger. pudel, pudel-kund, from pudeln = to waddle; Dan. pudel; Dut. poodel.]

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, of unknown origin. It is sometimes called the Barbet (q.v.), but that name is properly confined to a small kind.

"I discovered a large black poodle in the act of making for my legs."—*Astley: The Black Poodle*.

poo-gye, s. [Hind.] The nose-flute of the Hindus. Probably blown by the nose instead of the mouth, in order to avoid possible defilement of caste.

pōoh, interj. [Heb. pū.] An exclamation of contempt, scorn, or derision; pish! pshaw!

pōoh pōoh, v. t. To turn aside with a pōoh; to express contempt for or derision at; to sneer or laugh contemptuously at.

"[The] pōoh-pōoh the idea that English interests are seriously involved."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

pōol (1), *pōl, *pōole, s. [A.S. pōl, from Ir. pōll, pull = a hole, mire, dirt; Gael. pōll = a hole; a pond; a pool; Wel. pŵll = a pool; Corn. pōl; Manx pōgl; Bret. pōull; Ger. pŵhl; cogn. with Lat. pōlus = a marsh; a pool; Gr. πῶλος (pōlos) = mud.]

1. A small shallow collection or body of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small pond; a small piece of stagnant water.

"The swallow sweeps
The slimy pool."—*Thomson: Spring*, 674.

2. A spring.

"The conduit of the upper pool"—*2 Kings* xviii, 17.

3. A hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

"Huddling on a few clothes I made for the pool."—*Frost*, April 4, 1885.

* I. A lake.

"The pool of Genesareth."—*Wycliffe: Luke* v, 1.

pool reed, s.

Bot.: *Phragmites communis*.

pool-rush, s.

Bot.: The genus *Typha*.

pool snipe, s.

Ornith.: The Redshank (q.v.).

pōol (2), *pōole, s. [Fr. poule = (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at games, from Low Lat. pōlla = a hen, fem. of Lat. pōllus = a young animal; cogn. with Eng. pōll.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, &c.

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwl: cat, cēil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -ing.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dēl.

2. The "takes" them; i. e.

"The players seated themselves and a pool was formed." *Acronica Magazine* Nov. 1872, p. 37.

3. A game at billiards, in which the score is made by winning hazards. It is played by two or more players, each contributing a stake to the pool, which is taken by the winner.

4. An arrangement between several companies of railway, by which the total receipts of each company are pooled, and distributed among them according to agreement.

5. Sometimes the proceeds of the traffic on some railway lines are put into a common fund and after war is declared a sum is set aside to conditions previously laid down. This is called a "Financial Pool." In other cases a similar mode is adopted for a distribution of the traffic, each line agreeing to accept a specified proportion. This is called a "Physical Pool." *Illustrated London News*, Feb. 21, 1881.

6. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, with a view to the settlement of differences. Also the stock or money contributed by a clique to carry through a matter. (*Am. Ec.*)

II. *F. B.* *Pool*: Firing for prizes on the arrangement that each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot, and all the proceeds of the day, after deduction of the necessary expenses, are divided among the winners.

The entries, exclusive of pool shooting, showed a net increase of 1.75%, but the pools showed the remark- able decrease of 10.25. — *Trade Telegraph*, Feb. 21, 1881.

pool ball, *s.* One of a set of coloured ivory balls, used in the game of pool at billiards.

pool, *s.* [Pool (2), *v.*]

A. Trans. : To pay or contribute into a common fund, to be afterwards divided *pro rata*, according to arrangement.

"Practically pool their traffic." — *Money Market Review*, Aug. 2, 1881.

B. Intrans. : To join with others in a speculation or transaction, each party paying his due share or stake to the common fund.

pool cr., [*Eng. pool* (1), *s.* & *v.*] A stick for stirring the vat of a tannery.

poon, [*Native Indian name.*] (See compound.)

poon wood, Wood from various species of *Calophyllum* (q. v.).

poon nah lite, Named after Poonah, India, where found; *sult. lit. (Hind.)*.

Min. : A variety of Scudicite (q. v.), occurring in groups of diverging acicular crystals, associated with green apophyllite, &c.

poop (1), **poupe*, **puppe*, *s.* [*Fr. poupe, poupe*, from *Lat. puppin*, accus. of *puppis* = the hinder part of a ship; *St. & Port.* *St. & Port.* *Ital.* *poppe*]

1. The aftermast, the highest part of the hull.

2. A deck over the after part of a spar-deck, but the mizen.

poop cabin, *s.* The apartment in a poop.

poop lantern, *s.* A lantern carried on the fall of a rat and used to illuminate a flag-ship or act as a signal on a ship of no great tonnage and steam.

poop (2), [*Port.*]

1. *s.* The same as *Port. poop* (1) (q. v.).

poop (3), [*Port.*]

1. *s.* To break heavily over or on the poop; 2. To lie in the stern of, and so sink.

"A crew of boys that may have saved her from being *pooped*." — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1881.

poop (2), *v.* [*A variant of pop* (q. v.).] To make a sharp noise by blowing out; to break, and

poop (3), *v.* [*Port. doubtful.*] To cheat (*Port.*)

poop nobby, The game of *lovo*.

"I saw them *poop* together at *poop-nobby*." — *Wily Cavalier*, in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, in 1819.

poor, poore, pore, poure, pouere, powre, p. & v. [*Fr. pauvre, povero, povero* (from *Lat. pauper*, accus. of *pauper* = poor, from the *pauper* seen in *pauperes* = little, *Gr.* *paupos*, *paivios*, and in *pauro* = to prepare, hence = providing or preparing little, *St. & Port.* *poivre*; *Ital.* *poivre*)]

A. Intrans. :

1. *Ordinary Latin poepo* :

1. Possessed of little; destitute of riches; not possessed of sufficient to provide comfortable subsistence; needy, necessitous, indigent.

"The *poore* man whom he caught by the way, before the thieves he may sing and play." — *Chaucer*, *P. P.*, l. 677.

2. Generally wanting in those qualities which render a thing desirable, excellent, valuable, proper, or sufficient for its purpose, or which are naturally expected; as,

(1) Destitute of fertility; barren, unproductive, exhausted.

"It is a dry and *poore* soil." — *Fleld*, Feb. 13, 1836.

(2) Lean, thin, emaciated; wasted or shrunk; as, a *poor* ox, a horse in *poor* condition.

(3) Wanting in strength; weak, weakened; as, *poor* health.

(4) Wanting in vigour or spirit; spiritless, dull.

"Where once wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, starved." — *Ben Jonson*.

(5) Wanting in intellectual, literary, or artistic merit; sorry, jejune, dull, spiritless; as, a *poor* composition, *poor* acting.

(6) Inferior, paltry, mean, shabby.

"This *poor* trash of Venice." — *Shakspeare*, *Othello*, ii. 1.

(7) Of little worth or value; trifling, insignificant, worthless, petty.

"The *poore* city of Nazareth." — *Cabal*, *Luke*, ii.

(8) Worthless or contemptible in comparison to others.

(9) Uncomfortable, restless; as, The patient passed a *poor* night.

3. Miserable, contemptible, sorry.

"You *poor* and starved band!" — *Shakspeare*, *Henry F.*, iv. 2.

4. Used as a term of slight contempt and pity, mingled with kindness.

"Now, God help thee! *poor* monkey!" — *Shakspeare*, *Macbeth*, iv. 2.

5. Used as a term of endearment or tenderness.

"*Poor*, little pretty, flattering thing." — *Poor*, *Address to his Son*.

6. Used as a term of modesty, humility, or appreciation, in speaking of one's self or of things pertaining to one's self.

"If from my *poor* treatment ye had gone leaving this book neglected." — *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, bk. iii.

7. Mock, humble.

"Blessed are the *poor* in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven." — *Matthew*, v. 3.

II. *Trans.* : So destitute of resources as to be entitled to maintenance at the public charge; pauper.

B. As subst. (With the def. article): Those who are *poor* collectively; those who are needy or indigent, as opposed to the *rich*; in a narrower sense, those in a country who being *poor* from misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, or other cause, are unable to support themselves, and are therefore obliged to depend for subsistence on the contributions or charity of others.

"The *poor* of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted entirely upon the benevolence, and the charity of well-disposed Christians." — *Blackstone*, *Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 2.

poor box, *s.* A box in which to place contributions for the poor.

Poor Clares, *s. pl.* [*Church Hist.* : *Minoresses* (*Fr.* *Clarisses*, *Ital.* *Povere Donne*), the second order of St. Francis of Assisi, who received St. Clare, the founder of the order, at the convent of the Portuancula, in 1212. The rule, which was exceptionally severe, was mitigated by Pope Urban IV. in 1264, and the order then separated into two branches: the Urbanists, who followed the mitigated, and the Clarisses, who adhered to the original, rule. In 1436 St. Colette brought back a number of houses in France and Flanders to the observance of the rule of St.

Francis. The Poor Clares have given their name to a district of London—the Minorities—the site of the first house of the order founded in England (1263). They have now houses in this country and in Ireland.

poor john, *s.* A coarse kind of fish, called also hake, salted and dried.

"Aunt wretched herring and *poor john*!" — *Habbington*, *Castara*, p. 126.

poor law, *s.* The body of laws enacted by parliament from time to time for the management of the funds collected for the maintenance of the poor.

The Act 23 Edward III., passed in 1349, enacted that no person should give alms to a beggar able to work. The support of the poor was undertaken by the church. By 27 Henry VIII., passed in 1535, and necessitated by the dissolution of the monasteries, a compulsory poor law was established. The 4th Elizabeth c. 2, passed in 1601, contained the germ of the present poor law. It directed parishes to relieve the blind, the lame, and the impotent, and appointed overseers of the poor. It was modified in 1662. In 1722 the workhouse system began. Between 1812 and 1832 the pauperism of England was a frightful burden, threatening ruin to the country, which was averted by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 William IV., c. 76, passed in August, 1834. It appointed a Central Board, divided the country into Unions, requiring workhouses to be built in each, and the paupers to reside in them and submit to a labour test, in place of obtaining outdoor relief, carrying with it little or no inconvenience. Prior to 1834 one person in twelve was a pauper, by 1849 the percentage was 6.2, by 1867, it had fallen to 4. Outdoor relief is still given, though on a more limited scale than prior to 1834, and some modifications of the Act have taken place, but its essential features still remain. In 1838 a poor law was passed for Ireland. To a less extent than in England has it tolerated outdoor relief. Prior to 1845 the care of the poor in Scotland was undertaken mainly by the Established Church of that country. The Disruption of 1843 so crippled it that a poor law became necessary, and was passed in 1845. It is essentially the same as that in England, but pauper children are not kept in the workhouse, or educated in workhouse schools, but are boarded out. [BOARDING-OUT.]

Poor-law Board: A public commission, established in 1847, to which is entrusted the carrying out of the poor-laws.

poor man of mutton, *s.* Cold boiled mutton, especially the remains of a boiled shoulder of mutton.

poor man's herb, *s.* *Bot.* : *Gratiola officinalis*.

poor man's parmacetty, *s.* *Bot.* : *Capsella Bursa-Pastoris*.

poor man's pepper, *s.* *Bot.* : *Lepidium latifolium*.

poor man's treacle, *s.* *Bot.* : The genus *Allium*.

poor man's weather-glass, *s.* *Bot.* : *Anagallis arvensis*.

Poor Men of Lyons, *s. pl.*

Church Hist. : A name given to the Waldensians, who are said to have originated at Lyons.

Poor Priests, *s. pl.*

Church Hist. : A name given to, or assumed by, the Lollard clergy of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who wandered about the country holding what would now be called "missions," without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. (*Blount*.)

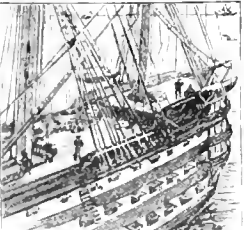
poor rate, *s.* An assessment or tax imposed in each parish for the support and relief of the poor.

poor Robin's plantain, *s.* *Bot.* : *Thalictrum flavum*. Said to possess considerable medical powers. (*Amcrican*.)

poor spirited, *a.* Mean, cowardly, base, timid.

poor spiritedness, *s.* Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

poor's box, *s.* A poor-box. "The *poor's* box in a parish church." — *Walpole*, *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1, ch. iv.



POOP.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wè, wèt, here, camel, her, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gò, pòt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sòn: mûte, cub, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = è; ey = à; qu = kw.

poor's roll, s.

1. *Eng. Law.*: A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or receiving parish relief.

2. *Soc. Law.*: The roll of litigants, who, by reason of poverty, are allowed to sue in *parvo* papers.

poor fū, a. [POWERFUL.] (Scotch) @

poor hōuse, s. [Eng. poor, and house.] A house or building for the reception of paupers; a workhouse.

poork poynt, s. [POVERTY.]

poor li nēss, s. [Eng. poorly; cross.] The quality or state of being poorly; delicate health; ill health.

poor lý, poure lý, adv. & a. [Eng. poor; -ly.]

A. As adverb:

1. In a poor manner; like a poor person; in want, need, or indigence; without luxuries or comforts.

2. With little success; unsuccessfully; defectively; not well or highly.

3. Insignificantly, pettily.

4. Meantly; without spirit; dejectedly.

5. Humbly, meekly.

6. Meantly, shabbily, shamefully.

B. As adj.: In poor or delicate health; somewhat ill; indisposed.

poor nēss, poor nesse, s. [Eng. poor; ness.]

1. The quality or state of being poor; poverty, indigence.

2. Want of fertility or productiveness; barrenness, sterility.

3. Meanness, baseness; want of spirit.

4. Want of excellence or merit; intellectual, literary, or artistic unsatisfactoriness; as, the *poorness* of his acting.

poor tith, s. [A corrupt. of poverty (q.v.).]

Poverty, indigence. (Scotch.)

poos ie, pous sic, s. [PUSSY.] (Scotch)

poót (1), pout, s. [POUL.]

poót (2), s. [POUL.]

poó trý, pou trý, s. [POULTRY.] (Scotch.)

pop, s. & adv. [POP.]

A. As substantive:

1. A short, sharp, quick sound or report.

2. A beverage which issues from the bottle containing it with a pop or slight explosion, as, ginger-pop = ginger-beer. (Slang.)

3. A pistol. (Slang.)

4. Some kinds of maize. (American.)

B. As adv.: With a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly.

C. The n into that lash. Pop goes his pate, and all his face comb'd over.

pop, poppe, poup on, n. & l. [A word of imitative origin.]

A. Interstative:

1. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a pop or a quick sudden motion.

2. To dart; to start or jump from place to place suddenly.

3. To make a noise with the mouth.

4. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a pop or a quick sudden motion.

1. To make a short, sharp, quick sound or report.

2. To make a popping away outside. — See *boop*, *Marx*, *Nov.*, 1878, p. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To thrust or push forward suddenly or unexpectedly.

2. To thrust or push.

3. To shift; to put off.

4. To pawn; to pledge. (Slang.)

5. (1) To pop one: To punch or peist Italian corn, until it bursts with a pop. (Jargon.)

(2) To pop the question: To make an offer of marriage. (Slang.)

6. To pop corn, s. Corn or maize for parching; popcorn.

pop dock, s.

Bot.: The Fox-glove (q.v.).

pop gun, s. [POPCUS.]

pop-weed, s. The freshwater bladder-weed.

pop a try, s. [POPERA.]

Pō pāy-an, a. [See def.]

Popayan tea, s. Bot.: *Melastoma*, *Trichou*.

pōpe, s. [A.S. *papa*, from Lat. *papa*; Gr. *πάππα*, *πάππα* (*páppa*, *páppa*), voc. of *πάππας* (*páppas*, *páppas*) = father, *páppa*; Fr. *pape*; Ital. & Sp. *papa*] [PAPA.]

1. A bishop of the Christian Church.

2. *Specif.*: The bishop of Rome.

3. A parish priest of the Greek Church; a Greek or Russian military or naval chaplain.

4. A small freshwater perch, *Acanthopagrus*, common in England, Central Europe, and Siberia.

5. The Bullfinch (q.v.).

6. The term Papa, or Papis (father), has always been given by the Greek Church to presbyters, like the term Father now applied to a Roman priest. In the early centuries the bishops received the same title till, in a council held at Rome in 1076, at the instance of Gregory VII (Hildebrand), it was limited to the Bishop of Rome. Holding that office, being also Metropolitan of Rome and primate, and claiming to be the earthly head of the Church universal, it is in the last-named capacity that the term Pope is held to be specially applicable. (CONSULVE.) It has been a matter of controversy among Roman Catholics whether the authority of the Pope was above or below that of the General Council. That of Pisa (1409), claiming to be a General Council, deposed two rival popes, and appointed a third; but the two former repudiated the authority of the Council, and exercised their functions as before. The Council of Constance (1414-1418) also deposed two rival popes and elected one. In 1571, Pope Zachary being consulted as to the right of the warlike French to depose their incompetent king, Childeric, and raise Pepin, the able Mayor of the Palace, to the sovereignty, sanctioned the proceeding. Pepin, in return, became his friend, and handed over to the Church the Exarchate and the Pentapolis. Charlemagne, in 774, confirmed and enlarged the gift. In 1076 or 1077 the Princess Matilda, daughter of Boniface, Duke of Tuscany, made the Holy See hear to her extensive possessions. This arose "the States of the Church" which figured on the map of Europe as an independent sovereignty till Sept. 20, 1870, when the troops of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, entered Rome, non-

ally in the interests of order, and took possession of the place for the Italian Kingdom. On July 2 and 3, 1871, the seat of government was moved thither. It still continues the metropolitan. No interference took place with the Pope's purely spiritual authority, but much with his temporal possessions and revenues. [ESCALIFELAY.]

7. pope holy, 'poope holy, a. Hypocritical.

8. pope joan, s. A game at cards.

9. pope's eye, s. The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep.

10. pope's head, s. A broom with a very long handle, used for dusting ceilings. Also called a Turk's head.

11. pope's hood, s. [Eng. pope; hood] The office or function of the pope.

12. pope ler, 'pope lere, s. [Low Lat. *papa* (*lus*).] The shoveler-stuck (q.v.).

13. pope-ling, s. [A.S. *pápodum*.] 1. The office, position, or dignity of a pope. 2. That world of wealth I've drawn together. For mine own end; indeed, to do the *papadom*. (Shakesp.; *Henry VIII*, iii. 2.)

14. pope lot (1), s. [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *pape lot*, *papehot*.] A hypocrite; a deceiver.

15. pope lot (2), 'pop let, s. [Cf. Low Lat. *papula*, a dunin, from Lat. *papa*; O. Fr. *pop* (*pe*) = a puppet (q.v.).] A little doll.

16. poperin, 'pop-ring, s. [See def.] A sort of pear, first brought from Poperingen, in Flanders.

17. pop-er-y (1), s. [Eng. *poppe*; *ey*.] The religion of the Church of Rome. (Always in a bad sense.)

18. pop-er-y (2), s. [See def.] A corrupt. of pop-poun. [For *popun*, H. L.]

19. pope-ship, s. [Eng. *pape*; *ship*.] The dignity, office, or rank of a pope; pontifical.

20. pop et, s. [PUPPET.]

21. pop-e-try, 'pop a trie, s. [PÓPE] Popery; popish rite or doctrine.

22. pop-gun, s. [Eng. *pop*, and *gun*.] A tube of wood, &c., with a rammer for shooting pellets, so called from the pop or noise made when the pellet is discharged.

pop gun ner y. (Eng. pop; -ner; -y.) Charge of popguns; hence, childish chatter. (L. M. A. 100, 101, XXX)

pop i fy. (Eng. pop; -fy.) To make a pop. (L. M. A. 100, 101, XXX) "I were well, so they be not Pop-eyed." -H. W. 100, 101, 102

pop i lion. (Pop. i lion.)

pop ille, pop ylle. (Pop. i l.)

pop in jay, pop in gay, pop pin gaye. (Fr. papin, papin, papin; Fr. papin, papin) a parrot; Sp. papin; Arab. bababala. The name in the Eng. papin is excellent, as in messenger, passenger, &c. The origin of the first element of the Fr. papin is doubtful; the second is a corrupt of pap; Lat. papilla; Lat. gallus = a cock.

- 1. A parrot.
- 2. Like-wise there be papinages very great and gentle, and some of them have their feathers yellow, and this sort do quickly learne to speak and speak much. -Buckley, Voyages, III, 200.
- 3. A woodpecker (?) or jay (?)
- 4. The daughters of Perjan, who were turned into papinages or woodpeckers. -Peacham.
- 5. A trifling, chattering top.

4. A figure of wood, &c. ornamented with feathers, wood, &c., to imitate a parrot, and used as a target or mark for archery, and afterwards for firearms. The competitors stood at a distance of sixty to seventy paces, and he who brought down the mark held the title of Captain of the Popinjay for the remainder of the day.

pop ish, a. (Eng. pop; -ish.) Of or pertaining to the pope; taught or ordained by the pope; pertaining to popery, or the Roman Catholic Church.

pepish plot, s. Hist.: An alleged plot made known by Titus Oates in 1678. He asserted that two men had been told off to assassinate Charles II., that certain Roman Catholics whom he named had been appointed to all the high offices of the State, and that the extirpation of Protestantism was intended. On the strength of his allegations, various persons, including Viscount Stafford, were executed. Gradually evidence arose that the whole story was a fabrication, and that the people who had been capitally punished were all innocent. On May 8, 1685, Oates, who had received a pension of £2,000 for his revelations, was convicted of perjury, heavily fined, pilloried, and publicly flogged. He survived, deservedly despised, till 1705.

pop ish ly, adv. (Eng. popish; -ly.) In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

pop ish ness, s. (Eng. popish; -ness.) Popery. (Fynboll; Works, p. 250)

pop lar, pop ler, pop lere, s. (Fr. papier; Fr. papier, from Lat. papulus; Dan. pap; Ger. [Popple (1), s.]

1. The genus Populus (q.v.). Yellow Poplar is Liquidambar tulipifera.

2. The lofty poplars with delight he weds. -Forbes, Beaumont, Boyce, Epod. 2.

3. Poplars of Yorcine: A cant term for a drink.

Here sycamore and larch, and good poplars of Germany. -Browne, Journal Crew, II.

peplar gray, s. (Fr. papier; A British night-moth, Acronycta populi.

peplar hawk moth, s. (Fr. papier; Fore wings gray, clouded with pale brown; hind wings blacker at the base, other parts pale to wash gray. Larva green, with yellow dots and lines. Expansion of wings about three inches. It feeds on the poplar and willow. Common in Britain.

peplar kitten, s. (Fr. papier; A British moth, Ceroma bicarminata.

peplar lutestrang, s. (Fr. papier; A British night-moth, Cynopteryx

pop lared, s. (Eng. pop; -lared.) Covered or lined with poplars.

pop let, s. (Pop. i l.)

pop lin, s. (Fr. papin; poplin; a word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it to be connected with O. Fr. popelin = a little musical darling (p. 100); popon = sponge, meat.)

pop li te al, pop lit ie, a. (Pop. i l.) (Of or pertaining to the ham, or to the knee-joint; as, the popliteal artery, the popliteal vein.

pop li te us, pop li te us, s. (Mod. Lat. from Lat. poples, genu, poplitis = the ham.)

pop lit ic, a. (Pop. i l.)

poppped, pt. pp. of pop. (Pop. p.)

poppped corn, s. Puffed Indian corn, so called from the noise which it makes on bursting open with the heat; pop-corn.

pop per, s. (Eng. pop; -per.)

- 1. A dagger.
- 2. A domestic implement for popping corn. It is usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving. (Amey.)
- 3. A gun, a cannon.

pop pet, v. t. (Etym. doubtful; prob. from puppet = a doll.) To jog or carry.

pop pet, s. (PUPPET.)

1. Arch. Lang.: A puppet; an idol.

2. Steam-eng.: A puppet-valve (q.v.)

3. Shipbuilding (Pl.):

(1) Shores erected on the bilgeways, and forming a part of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching. The heads of the poppets are confined by a plank bolted to the bottom of the ship, and their heels rest on sole-pieces on the upper sides of the bilgeways.

(2) Small stakes on the gunwale of a boat to form rowlocks and support the wash-stake.

poppet head, s. (Fr. papier; The part of a lathe which holds the back-centre, and can be fixed to any part of the bed.

pop pied, a. (Eng. poppy; -ied.)

- 1. Abounding with poppies.
- 2. Made drowsy, as with the juice of poppies or opium; listless.
- 3. Caused or induced by opium; as, poppied dreams, poppied sleep.

pop pin, pop yn, s. (Fr. papin; Ital. papina, from Low Lat. papula, pupula; dimin. of Lat. pupa.) A doll, a puppet.

pop ping, pt. pp. of pop. (Pop. p.)

popping-crease, s. (CREASE (1), s. II 2.)

pop pish, a. (Eng. pop; -ish.) Inclined to pop.

pop ple (1), pop yl, s. (Lat. papulus = a poplar; Low Ger. poppel; Han. popple; Sw. poppel.) The poplar. (Fr. 100)

pop ple (2), s. (POPLE, p.) Short waves rising in quick succession like water bubbling or boiling.

pop ple (3), pop ille, s. (Etym. doubtful.)

pop ple, v. t. A freq. of pop, v. (q.v.) To move quickly up and down, as a cork in water; to bob up and down; to bubble.

pop py, pop y, s. (A.S. poppa, from Lat. papaver; Sp. papula; Ital. papavero; Wel. papir; Fr. pavot.)

- I. Arch. Lang.: In the same sense as II, 2.
- II. Technically:
- 1. Arch.: The same as POPPY-HEAD (q.v.).
- 2. Bot.: The genus Papaver (q.v.). (G.E.W. GERM. MEZOSORIS.)

poppy-bee, s. (Entom.; Anthropa papaveris, so called because it uses the petals of the common poppy to line its nest. It is the Upland-terrace of Reaumur.

poppy capsules, s. pl. (Pharm.; The nearly ripe capsules of Papaver somniferum. The preparations of these capsules act like opium. The capsules themselves are steeped in hot water, and applied externally to soothe pain, especially in cases of neuralgia.

poppy head, s. (Arch.; A generic term applied to the groups of foliage or other ornaments placed on the summits of benches, desks, and other ecclesiastical wood-work in the middle ages.

poppy-oil, s. (Chem.; A drying oil obtained from the seeds

of the black poppy. It resembles olive-oil in appearance, and possesses no narcotic properties. Sp. gr. 9249 at 15°, solidifies at 18°, dissolves in six parts of boiling and twenty-five parts of cold alcohol, and in all proportions in ether. Sometimes used as an article of diet; employed in painting to mix with light colours, and also in the manufacture of soap.

poppy seeds, s. pl. (Chem.; The seeds of the black and white poppy yield over 50 per cent. of a fixed fatty oil, together with nearly 25 per cent. of pectous and protein compounds.

pop py wort, s. (Eng. poppy; -wort.) (Bot. (Pl.): The Papaveraceae. (Lindley.)

pop u lace, s. (Fr. from Ital. papulazzo, papuloso, from papula = the people; Lat. papulus.) The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, office, profession, or education.

pop u la cy, s. (Eng. papular; -cy.) The populace; the people.

pop u lar, a. (Fr. papulaire, from Lat. papularis, from papulus = the people (q.v.); Sp. & Port. popular; Ital. popolare.)

- 1. Conating popularity or the favour of the people.
- 2. Favourable, approved, or beloved by the people; enjoying the favour of the people; pleasing to the people.

pop u lar ity, s. (Fr. papularite; the popularity of the people.

pop u lar ly, adv. (Fr. papulaire; from Lat. papularis, from papulus = the people (q.v.); Sp. & Port. popular; Ital. popolare.)

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FOUR-HEAD.

people; easy to be understood; plain, familiar, not abstruse. as, a *popular* introduction to a science.

* 6. Prevailing among the people; as, a *popular* epidemic.

* 7. Plebeian, common, vulgar.

* 8. Crowded.

* "Whirling through the *popular* streets."—*Albion's Boats*, 1, 42.

popular action, s.

Law: An action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

pōp u lar' i tŷ, s. [Fr. *popularité*, from Lat. *popularitas*, from *populus* = popular (q.v.).]

* 1. The act of seeking for the favour of the people.

* "Cato the younger charged Messana and indicted him in an open court for *popularitas* and ambition."—*P. Hallam's Plutarch's Morals*, p. 24.

* 2. The quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people at large; the state of being in favour with, or supported by, the people.

* "Without the help of Montanelli's immense *popularitas*, it was impossible to effect anything."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 3. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which catches or is intended to catch the vulgar; claptrap.

* 4. Vulgarly, commonness.

pōp u lar' i zā' tion, s. [Eng. *popularization* (q.v.).]

* "The *popularization* of already sufficiently popular European science."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 10, 1874.

pōp u lar' ize, v. t. [Eng. *popularize* (q.v.). To make popular; to render suitable or intelligible to the common people; to treat in a manner suited to the comprehension of the people at large.

* "Endeavouring to *popularize* the occasion by offering seats at cheap prices."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 19, 1855.

pōp u lar' iz er, s. [Eng. *popularizer* (q.v.).] One who renders anything intelligible to the populace.

* "A clarification of the fundamental ideas on quantitative analysis and synthesis, which still need their *popularizer*."—*Athenaeum*, May 12, 1884, p. 567.

pōp u lar' ly, adv. [Eng. *popularly* (q.v.).]

* 1. In a popular manner; in a manner to please or gain the favour of the people at large; so as to please the crowd.

* "Should I, encouraging the bad, turn rebel and run *popularly* mad?"—*Argyll's Absalom & Achitophel*, l. 336.

* 2. Commonly, generally, currently; among the people at large.

pōp u lar' nēss, s. [Eng. *popularity* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being popular; popularity. (*Coleridge*.)

pōp u lāte, v. t. & t. [POPULATE, *a.*]

A. Intrans.: To breed people; to propagate, to increase.

* "There be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation."—*Bacon's Essays*; *Of Vicissitudes*.

B. Trans.: To people; to furnish with people or inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization.

pōp u late, n. [Low Lat. *populatus*, pa. par. of *populari* = to people, from Lat. *populus* = the people.] Populous.

* "Enjoying Ireland *populate* and quiet."—*Bacon's Notes of a Speech on Spain*.

pōp u lā' tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *populatio*, accus. of *populatio* = a peopling, from *populus*, pa. par. of *populari* = to populate (q.v.); Ital. *popolazione*.]

* 1. The act or process of populating or peopling.

* 2. The inhabitants of a country, district, town, &c., collectively.

* "England, though far less in territory and *population*, hath been, nevertheless, an overmatch."—*Bacon's Essays*; *Of Kingdoms & Estates*.

* 3. The state of a country with respect to the number of its inhabitants; populousness.

* "The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kernel which should sustain them."—*Bacon's Essays*; *Of Kingdoms & Estates*.

* 4. By the census of 1901, the United Kingdom had a population of 41,607,552. It has been estimated that the population of the globe is 1,455,923,000, thus distributed: Europe, 315,929,000; Asia,

334,707,000; Africa, 205,679,000; America, 95,465,000; Australia and Polynesia, 4,121,000; the Polar Regions, 82,000. [MALTHEUSIANISM.]

pōp u lāt' ōr, s. [Eng. *populater* (q.v.).] One who populates or peoples.

pōp u li' çide, s. [Lat. *populus* = the people, and *caedo* (in comp. *caedo*) = to kill.] Slaughter of the people.

pō pu' līn, s. [Lat. *populus* (q.v.); -in (*Chem.*).

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$ = $C_{10}H_{17}(C_{10}H_{15}O)_2$. Benzoylsalicin. Crystalline substance extracted from the bark, leaves, and root of the Aspen (*Populus tremula*). The aqueous decoction is purified and concentrated, and the salicin allowed to crystallize out. From the mother-liquor carbonate of potassium throws down the populin, which must be recrystallized from boiling water. It forms white silky needles containing two molecules of water; dissolves in 76 parts of boiling water, in 100 parts of cold alcohol, and easily in acids. It is coloured a deep-red, with strong sulphuric acid, and with dilute acids is converted into saligenin, benzoic acid, and glucose.

pōp u lōs' i tŷ, s. [Fr. *populosité*, from Lat. *populositas*, from *populosus* = populous (q.v.).] The quality or state of being populous; populousness.

* "How much the length of men's lives conduces into the *populosity* of their kind."—*Bacon's Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

pōp u lōus, a. [Fr. *populeux*, from Lat. *populosus* = full of people, from *populus* = the people; Sp. & Port. *populoso*; Ital. *popoloso*, *popoloso*.]

* 1. Full of people or inhabitants; containing many inhabitants; thickly populated.

* "Heav'n, yet *populous*, retains Number sufficient."—*Milton's P. L.*, vii. 146.

* 2. Pleasing or acceptable to the people; popular.

* "He I pleaded for Hath power to make your beauty *populous*."—*Webster*.

* 3. Suited to the people or populace; low, common, inferior, coarse.

* "The powder was too gross and *populous*."—*Arden's Fawcetta*.

pōp u lōus' lŷ, adv. [Eng. *populously* (q.v.).] In a populous manner; with many inhabitants; with a large population.

pōp u lōus' nēss, s. [Eng. *populousness* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being populous; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country; the state of being thickly populated.

* "This city . . . is far inferior to London for *populousness*."—*Hazell's Letters*, bk. 1, § 1, let. 7.

pō pu' lūs, s. [Lat.]

* 1. *Bot.*: Poplar; a genus of Salicaceae. Catkins drooping, their scales usually jagged; disc cup-shaped, oblique, entire. Males, stamens four to thirty; females, stigmas two to four-lobed; capsule two-celled, loculicidal. Known species eighteen; from the north temperate zone. Two, *Populus alba*, the Great White Poplar or Abule, and *P. tremula*, the Trembling Poplar or Aspen, are indigenous. *P. nigra*, the Black Poplar, is only naturalized. The first is a large tree with downy, but not viscid buds, roundish, cordate, lobed-toothed leaves, glabrous above, downy and very white beneath, ultimately becoming glabrous on both sides. It grows in moist places and mountain woods. The timber is white, soft, and used only for coarse work. The bark is said to be useful in stranguery. Sir Joseph Hooker considers *P. canadensis*, the Gray Poplar, to be only a subspecies of it. For the second species, see Aspen. *P. nigra* has viscid buds, leaves rhombic, deltoid, or suborbicular, finely crenato-serrate; at length becoming glabrous. It grows in moist places, on river banks, &c. The wood is light, and not very valuable. It is used for carving, or burnt for charcoal, and the bark employed for tannin. *P. monilifera* is the Black Italian Poplar, *P. fastigiata*, the Lombardy Poplar, and *P. canadensis*, the Canadian Poplar. The buds of *P. nigra*, the Himalayan *P. balsamifera*, *P. euphratica*, &c., are besmeared in winter with a resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, called Tacamahac, considered to be diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The bark of *P. euphratica* is given in India as a vermifuge.

* 2. *Palæobot.*: Occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of North America, the Eocene of Bourme-mouth, and the Miocene of Continental Europe.

por, porr, s. [See det.] A contracted form of poke, (q.v.).

pōr ā na, s. [Said to be from Gr. *πορεύειν* (*porouin*) = to make to go; *παροισμα* (*porouma*) = to traverse, from the habit of the plant to send out long shoots.]

* 1. *Bot.*: A genus of Convolvulæ. Three species from the East are cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.

* 2. *Palæobot.*: Three species occur in the Middle Eocene. (*Althorpe*.)

por ayll, n. [O. Fr.] Poor.

* "The *porayll* and needy people drewe vnto hym."—*Pilgrims Chronicle*, vol. 1, col. 1594.

por bēa gle, prō bēa gle, s. [Lit. = hog-beagle, from Fr. *porc* = hog, pig, and Eng. *beagle*.]

* *Ichthol.*: *Laganus cornulobus*, the Beaumarshark (q.v.).

* "The *porbeagle* is so common with us as to be called 'the Beaumarshark.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1855.

por cāl, s. [Sp.] A large plum grown in Spain.

por' cāt' ēd, por' cātē, n. [Lat. *porca* = a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

pōr cē-lain (1), *por cel lan, *por ce lane, s. & n. [Fr. *porcelain* (O. Fr. *porcellain*), from Ital. *porcellana* = (1) the Venus shell, (2) the naere of the shell, (3) porcelain, from the curved shape of the upper surface of the shell, which was thought to resemble the raised back of a hog, from *porcella* = a little pig, dimin. from *porcus*; Lat. *porcus* = a pig.]

A. As substantive:

Art.: A brittle material intermediate between glass and pottery, being formed of two substances, fusible and infusible, the latter enabling it to withstand the heat necessary to vitrify the former, thus producing its peculiar semi-transparency. The infusible material is alumina, called kaolin; the fusible substance is felspar, and is called petuntse, both Chinese terms. There are two kinds, hard and soft (*porcelaine dure* and *porcelaine tendre*); the hard body has more alumina and less silica and lime. Oriental porcelain is of two kinds, ancient and modern; the latter class includes imitations and reproductions. The manufacture began in China between 185 B.C. and 87 A.D., and reached its perfection during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). The rarest Chinese wares are of the Tsing dynasty (265-419 A.D.), the Soui (581-618), and the Tang (618-907). The Teikou porcelain (974-959) is so valued that fragments are worn as personal ornaments. Ware of the Song dynasty (960-1279) is also highly prized. Porcelain came by trade into Persia and Egypt, and was known in Syria in the twelfth century. Marco Polo in the thirteenth century described the Chinese method of manufacture from personal observation. First imported into Europe by the Portuguese in 1520. In Japan the porcelain manufacture began before 27 A.C., with a whiter body and more brilliant glaze than that of the Chinese. It is doubtful if it was ever made in Persia. In Europe, Boettcher, a Saxon chemist, found kaolin while seeking the philosopher's stone; and Augustus II., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, established and placed under his control the famous Meissen factory at the castle of Albrechtsburg in 1710; forty years later 700 men were employed. In Vienna, Stölzel, who escaped from Meissen in 1720, began the Austrian factory, which in 1785 employed 500 men; another was established in Berlin by Frederick the Great. During the eighteenth century, works were begun in Russia, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Italy. In France, soft porcelain was made at St. Cloud in 1695. Comte de Bauxes-Lauragnan, in 1758, found kaolin near Alençon, and porcelain was made at St. Yrieux, near Limoges. The Sevres manufactory was first established at Vincennes in 1740, and moved to Sevres in 1756. In France, the manufacture of soft porcelain extends from 1695 to 1770, after which date the hard body of Sevres takes its place. In England, William Cookworthy, a chemist of Plymouth, found kaolin at Tregoning, near Helston, in Cornwall, and his patent of 1768 was worked at Plymouth for two or three years, when the works were removed to Bristol. At Chelsea

1. *Porcelain* (v. *porcelain*) had been found. The first specimen was found at Derby in 1770 and the first factory built at Coalbrookdale in 1775. The first porcelain was made in 1771-1772. The first porcelain factory was founded at Swansea in 1784. The first porcelain factory was founded at Swansea in 1784. The first porcelain factory was founded at Swansea in 1784. The first porcelain factory was founded at Swansea in 1784.

B. Pertaining to or composed of porcelain.

- porcelain clay, s.** [KYOIN.]
- porcelain crab, s.** [PORCELAIN, 1.]
- porcelain earth, s.** [KYOIN.]
- porcelain jasper, s.**

porcelain (v. *porcelain*) which has been altered by an outcrop of igneous dyke. Found in the United States of various countries.

porcelain paper, s. A kind of French glass, of various tints, figured, painted, or gilt.

porcelain printing, s. The process of representing an engraving in porcelain in the biscuit or the glazed condition.

porcelain spar, s. An altered form of EKBERGITE (q.v.).

*** por cê lain (2), s.** [PURCHASE.]

pôr cêl ain ite, s. [Eng. *porcelain* (1); suff. *-ite* (MOR.), Ger. *porzellanit*.] *MOR.* The same as PORCELAIN-SPAR (q.v.).

pôr cêl ain-ized, v. [Eng. *porcelain* (1); 1.] *ORL. LANG.* : Baked like potter's clay.

+2. *Pôr cêl*: Altered, probably by heat, so as to resemble porcelain. A kind of some metamorphic rocks.

pôr cêl lâ na, s. [PORCELAIN.] *Zooloan.*

1. *Porcelain crab*, a genus of Crustacea, typical of the family Porcellanidae (q.v.). Similar smooth crabs, of which two are British, *Porcellana pinnata*, the Hairy, and *P. longicarpis*, the Minute Porcelain crab.

2. A genus of Foraminifera.

por cêl la nâ ecous (ec as sh), v. [Ital. *porcellano* = porcelain; Eng. *adj.*, suff. *-ecous*.] The same as PORCELLANOUS (q.v.).

por cêl lâne, v. [Ital. *porcellano* = porcelain; Ital. *porcellano*.]

por cêl lâ nê ons, v. [Eng. *porcellan* = *porcelain* (1); suff. *-ons*.] The same as PORCELLANOUS (q.v.).

por cêl lân i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *porcellana* (1); Lat. fem. pl. *porcellanae*.] *ORL.* Pore limbrals, so named from their porcellan-like smoothness; a family of small earthy spherules of Alumina. Anterior very long; the anterior bent converted into powerful upper; rudimentary tail bent under the body, furnished with a small tangle hair.

por cêl la-nous, pôr cêl a nous, v. [Eng. *porcellan* = *porcelain* (1); suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the texture or nature of porcelain.

porcellanous foraminifera, s. pl. [MORFOLOGIA.]

porcellanous shells, s. pl.

Zool.: Gasteropodous shells, consisting of two valves, each of which is made up of very many plates, like cards placed upon each other. Examples, *Cyprea*, *Cassis*, *Amphillana*, *Comus*, *Risso*, *P. B.*, *Turris*.

por cêl li a, s. [Lat. *porcellus*, a little porcellan.]

Zool.: A genus of Nucleobalanchiata-Mollusca, *Porcella*, with twelve or fourteen species, from the Bomanian to the Straits of Britan and Belgium.

por cêl li o, s. [Lat. *porcella*, a woodlouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Oniscidea, resembling Oniscus, but having the lateral antennae seven-jointed.

por cêl lô phite, s. [Eng. *porcelain* (1); and *-phite*.]

MOR.: A soft kind of Serpentine (q.v.) found in Sweden. From its resemblance to menscherum it sometimes bears that name.

porch, porche, s. [Fr. *porche*, from Lat. *porchus*, a porch, from *por*, to go, and *ch*, a door. Sp. & Ital. *porche*.]

1. A covered entrance to a building, or a covered approach or vestibule to a door-way. When a row of columns is added it becomes a portico (q.v.). In some old churches the porch is a row of two stories, the upper being termed *LA PAVIS* (q.v.).

Nature now denotes standing but the beautiful porch of the Hotel Fenwick's. *Walden's Associates of Plover*, vol. 1, ch. 17.

2. A covered walk, a portico.

"Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us" *Shakesp. Julius Caesar*, 1, 3.

¶ The Porch: The school of the Stoics, so called because Zeno, the philosopher and founder of the sect, gave his lectures in the Athenian picture gallery, called the *stoa porche*, or painted porch.

"The successors of Socrates formed societies which listed several names, the Academy, the Porch, the Garden." *Sneyler. River Boas*.

porch post support, s. A casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch, to prevent decay of the two at that point.

pôr cinc, v. [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus* = a pig.] [PORK.]

1. Of or pertaining to swine.

2. Resembling a pig; hog-like.

"Their physiognomy is canine vulpine, caprine, porcine." *Walden's Life of the Farming*, p. 206.

pôr cu la, s. [Lat. *porculus*, dimin. from *porcus* = a swine.]

Zool.: A genus of Suidæ, with one species *Porcus sylvaticus*, the Pigmy Hog (q.v.). Dental formula, $I, 3, C, 1, M, \frac{2}{2}$. Canines small, straight, scarcely cutting, not ordinarily exerted; the fourth toe on all the feet small and inequid, tail very short. In these particulars it approaches the Peccary. (*Dezob.*)

por-cu-pine, porck poynt, per-poynt, porke pyn, por-poynte, por-pyn, porck pen, por-pentine, por-pint, porke-spick, s. [D. Fr. *porc-pin* = the pig with spines, from *porc* (Lat. *porcus*) = a pig; O. Fr. *espine*, *espine* (Fr. *épine*; Lat. *spina*) = a spine; Sp. *porcoso espina*; Port. *porcospino*; Ital. *porcoso spinoso*; cl. Fr. *porc-épin* = the pig with spikes; Ger. *stachelschwein* = thorn-swine; SW. *pusrin*; Dan. *pind-svin* = pin-swine.]

1. *Zool.*: The popular name for any individual of the genus *Hystrix* or the family Hystriidae (divided into two genera, *Hystriena* and *Synchiroma*, or two sub-families, *Hystriinae* and *Spingurinae*, the first group or sub-family containing the Old World, or True, Porcupines, and the second those peculiar to the New). The Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*) may be taken as a type of the True Porcupine. It occurs in the south of Europe, and the north and west of Africa, is about twenty-eight inches long, exclusive of the tail, about four inches high. It is somewhat heavily built, with obtuse head and short horns. The head, fore quarters, and under surface are clothed with short spines inter-mixed with hairs, crest on head and neck, hind quarters covered with long sharp spines, ringed with black and white, and erectile at will. They are but loosely attached to the skin and readily fall out, a circumstance which probably gave rise to the belief that the animal was able to project them at an enemy. It is a purely vegetable feeder, and lives in holes in the rock, and burrows in the ground. The Hairy nosed Porcupine is *H. leucurus* (or *horvathicus*) from Syria, Asia Minor, and India; and the Bush-tailed Porcupines belong to the genus *Atherya*. They have long tails, tipped with peculiar flattened spines. [SYNCHIROMA, THACHYS, TRUE-PORCUPINE.]

2. *Bot.*: (1) *Charitrus hystrix*; (2) *Hystrix hystrix*.

3. *Fiber*: A heckling apparatus for flax; or a cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn.

porcupine ant cater, s. [EORTHA.]

porcupine crab, s.

Zool.: *Lithobus hystrix*, a native of Japan. The carapace is triangular, and, like the hinds,

thickly covered with spines. It is dull and sluggish in its movements.

porcupine fish, s. *Ichth.*: *Dactylo-hystrix*, so called from being covered with spines. Found in the tropical seas.

porcupine like rodents, s. pl.

Zool.: *Hystriomorpha*, a section of *Rodentia* Simplicidentata, with six families: *Ceothodontia*, *Hystriacidae*, *Chinchillidae*, *Dasyproctidae*, *Dinomysidae*, and *Caviidae*.

porcupine sea mouse, s. [AMPHIBIA.]

porcupine wood, s. The outer portion of the trunk of the cocoa nut palm, a hard durable wood, which, when cut horizontally, shows beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine quills.

*** por-cu-pine, v.t.** [PORCUPINE, s.] To cause to stand up like the quills of a porcupine. "Whose frightful presence porcupined each hair." *Wolcott. Peter Plunder*, p. 50.

pôr cûs, s. [Lat. *porcus*.] [PORK.]

Zool.: A synonym of *Babyroussa* (q.v.).

pôre, * poore, s. [Fr. *por*, from Lat. *porum* = a pore, from Gr. *poros* (pore) = a passage, a pore; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poro*.]

1. *Anim. (PL.)*: Minute holes in the skin required for perspiration.

"The sweat came gushing out of every pore." *Chapman's Homer, Odyssey* xi.

2. *Botany*:

(1) An aperture in anything; spec. the orifice of a plant, through which transpiration takes place. [STOMATES.]

(2) (PL.): Tubes containing the organs of reproduction, constituting appendages to the pileus of Fungals.

3. *Physics (PL.)*: Interstices between the molecules of a body. They are of two kinds: physical pores, where the interstices are so small that the surrounding molecules remain within the sphere of each other's attracting or repelling forces; and sensible pores, constituting actual cavities across which the molecular forces cannot act. (*Gayol.*)

4. *Zool. (PL.)*: The smaller of the two kinds of holes in the tissue of sponges. Called also *Infant* apertures.

porc capsule, s.

Bot.: A capsule which dehisces by pores at or near its apex.

porc (1), por en, * pure, v.i. [Sw. dial. *pora*, *pora*, *pur* = to work steadily.] To look steadily and with continued attention and application; to read, examine, or study patiently, steadily, and persistently. Applied to patient and steady study of a book, or anything written or engraved, and followed by *on*, *upon*, or *over* (now generally only by the last of these).

"The exalted pure demands an upward look, Not to be found by a purring on a book." *Wagner. Treocantian*, 281.

porc (2), v.t. [PORC, v.]

*** porc-blind, v.** [PORBLIND.]

*** por en, v.t.** [PORC (1), v.]

por-êr, s. [Eng. *porc* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who pores or studies steadily and patiently.

por et, por rect, s. [Lat. *porrum*.] A young onion.

pôre wört, s. [Eng. *porc*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (PL.): Lindley's name for the *Tremandra*.

por geê, s. [Native name.]

Fiber: A coarse kind of Indian silk.

por-gý, pôg-gý, pâu-gie, s. [North Amer. Indian.]

Ichth.: *Poropus arancops*, an important food-fish from the coasts of the United States. It attains a length of eighteen inches and a weight of about four pounds.

pôr ích thýs, s. [First element doubtful; second Gr. *ichthos* (ichthos) = a fish.]

Ichth.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Batrachidae, with two species, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central and South America.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, camel, her, there: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôr, or, worc, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mutc, eub, cure, unite, cur, rûle, fûll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.



CHINESE

Massive Jar of early Ming period. (In Victoria and Albert Museum.)

By permission, from Cosmo Monkhouse's "Chinese Porcelain."



ENGLISH

Worcester Sugar and Sauce-box. (In British Museum.)

By permission, from William Burton's "English Porcelain."



† **pōr** íf **èr** a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *porus* = a passage, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. The Foraminifera.
2. The Sponges.

pōr íf **èr**-an, . [PORIFERA.] Any individual member of the order Porifera.

pōr í **f**orm, *a.* [Lat. *porus* = a pore, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *porifère*.]

Bot.; *Latin*; *a. Bot.*: Resembling, or of the form of, a pore.

pōr íme, *s.* [Gr. *πορισμός* (*porismos*) = practicable, from *πορος* (*poros*) = a ford, a passage.]

Grammar: A theorem or proposition so easy of demonstration as to be almost an axiom or self-evident.

pōr í **n**ess, *s.* [Eng. *porous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pore, or full of pores.

"The porosity of the bone below."—*Bronner*, *Surgery*, bk. vi, ch. viii.

***pōr** ísm, ***pōr** risme, *s.* [Gr. *πορισμός* (*porismos*) = anything procured or supplied, something deduced from a previous demonstration; *πορίζω* (*porizō*) = to bring, to supply; *πορος* (*poros*) = a passage; Fr. *porisme*.]

Geometry:

1. A corollary.
2. A name given by the ancient geometers to a class of propositions having for their object to find the conditions that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. It partakes of the nature both of a problem and of a theorem, with its being exactly either.

"Geometicians, when they have shewed their propositions, have wote to bringen in things that they clepen porismes."—*Cholmer*, *Boecius*, bk. iii.

pōr ís **m**át **i**e, **pōr** ís-mát-**i**e-**á**-l, *a.* [Gr. *πορισία* (*porisia*), genit. *πορισμῶτος* (*porismōtos*) = porism (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a porism; poristic.

pōr ís **t**ié, **pōr** ís-tié **á**-l, *a.* [Fr. *poristique*; Gr. *ποριστικός* (*poristikos*), from *πορίζω* (*porizō*) = to bring, to supply.] [PORISM.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a porism.

pōr íté, *s.* [PORITES.] Any individual of the genus Porites, or the family Poritidae.

pōr í tēs, *s.* [Lat. *porus*; suff. *-ites*.] [PORA (1).]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of Poritidae. Animals incoelate, with twelve very short tentacles; polypodium pores and ciliated. The spines take part in the formation of coral reefs, at a less depth than the *Astroidea* and at the same depths *Meandrina*. Darwin describes the margin of a coral island as largely formed of masses of Porites irregularly rounded, from four to eight feet broad, and separated by eroded channels about six feet deep. As it extends it spreads laterally, so that many of the masses terminate upwards in broad flat summits when the coral is dead.
2. *Palaeontol.*: One species in the Middle Eocene.

pōr ít **i** dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *poritēs*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ites*.]

Zool.: A family of Madreporaria Porifera, from shallow water in the tropics. The wall and the septa are reticulate and porous. Most of the species are reef-builders. Subfamilies, Porinae and Montiporinae.

pōr í tī **n**ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *poritēs*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ites*.] [PORITIDÆ.]

pōrk, ***pōr**ke, *s.* [Fr. *porc* = a pig, a hog, pork, from Lat. *porcus*, accus. of *porcus* = a pig; cogn. with Wel. *porc*; Ir. *orc*; A.S. *forc*; = a pig; Eng. *farrow*; O. Sp. *Port*, & Ital. *porco*; Sp. *porco*.]

1. *Literally*:

- * 1. A pig, a hog, (*Colony*.)

2. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

"Good Messelman, abstain from pork."

Cooper, *Love of the World Reproved*

* II. *Fig.*: A stupid, obstinate, and ignorant person; a hog; a pig-headed fellow.

"I mean not to dispute philosophy with this pork."—*Milton*, *Colasterion*.

pork butcher, *s.* One who kills pigs or deals in pork.

pork chop, *s.* A chop or slice from the rib of a pig.

pork eater, *s.* One who eats swine's flesh; hence, a Christian, as distinguished from a Jew.

"This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall shortly have a market for hogs for money."—*Shakspeare*, *Merchant of Venice*, iii, 2.

pork-measle, . [MEASLES, 2. (1).]

pork pie, *s.* A pie made of minced pork and pastry.

pork sausage, . A sausage made of minced pork, with seasoning and flavouring ingredients.

pork tape-worm, *s.* [Cysticercus, T. LINA.]

***pork** e **p**yn, *s.* [PORCISE.]

pork èr, *s.* [Eng. *pork*; *-er*.] A pig, a hog; specif., a pig of hog feed for pork.

"The uproarious cackling that greeted every squeak from the porkers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1897.

***pork** èt, *s.* [O. Fr. *porquet*.] A young hog or pig; a pig.

"A porket and a lamb that never suffered shears."—*Beowulf*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Ælfric* x. 257.

***pork** lîng, *s.* [Eng. *pork*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A young pig.

"If yattling or swilling get me to the throat, Then invest thy porkling, a grown tea good."—*Tasso*; *Hamlet*; *October*.

***pork** pen, ***pork** point, *s.* [PORCISE.]

por lî **èr** a, *s.* [Named after Andrew de Porlier, a Spanish patron of Botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Zygophyllaceæ. The foliage is very dense, and is sometimes used in the West Indies to scrub floors.

por nô **g**râph **i**e, *a.* [Eng. *por-nography* (q.v.).] Pertaining to pornography; loose, lascivious.

"A perfect Glenda of *pornographic* writing."—*Ward*, *Oct. 25, 1884*.

***por** nôg **r**â **p**hý, *s.* [Gr. *πόρνη* (*porne*) = a harlot, and *γραφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. Licentious painting, such as the pictures used to ornament the walls of the temples of Bacchus; specimens exist at Pompeii.

2. A description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as matter of public hygiene.

3. Licentious literature.

por ô **d**ine, **por** ô **d**ite, *s.* [Gr. *πωροδίνης* (*porodínēs*) = lute-like; suff. *-ites*, *-ites*.]

Palaeol.: A name originally given by Hany to certain fragmental rocks, which were cemented together by opal-silica, and bearing a close resemblance to tufa. Wadsworth has applied this term to some micrites presenting a fragmental structure, which have been subsequently much altered.

por ô **p**hýl **l**é æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porophyllæ* (=); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A subtribe of Senecionideæ (q.v.).

por ô **p**hýl **l**um, *s.* [Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a pore, and *φυλλοειδής* (*phylloeidēs*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Porophylloideæ (q.v.). South American shrubs or under shrubs.

por ô **s**a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *porosus* = full of pores, from *porus* = a pore.] [PERFORATA.]

por ôs-í **t**ý, *s.* [Fr. *porosité*; Ital. *porosità*.]

1. The quality or state of being porous or of having pores; porosity; specif., that property of matter in consequence of which its particles are not in absolute contact, but are separated by pores or intervals; the opposite to density.

* 2. A pore.

"The nerves with their invisible porosités."—*More*, *Diary*, of the North, bk. ii, ch. viii.

por ôt **i**e, *s.* [Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a callus.]

Med.: A medicine capable, or supposed to be capable, of assisting in the formation of a callus.

por ôús, *a.* [Fr. *porosité*; Sp. *Port*, & Ital. *porosa*.] Having pores or interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spaces or passages for fluids. [PITRE.]

"They are all built of a porous stone."—*Aristotle*; *Italy*, vol. iii, ch. viii.

por ous **i**y, *s.* [Eng. *porous*; *-ity*.] *a.* [petrous minute]

por ous **n**ess, . [Eng. *porous*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being porous; porosity.

"The porosity of a body rendering it ductile."—*Smith*, *Scientific*, vol. ii, p. 11.

* 2. A porous part; a pore.

"They will be busy and the pores of their eyes be open part and part."—*Shakspeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*.

por pen **t**ine, . [PORCISE.]

por pesse, **por** peys, . [PORCISE.]

por péz **i**te, . After Ponce, Brazil, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).

Min.: A variety of native gold (q.v.), containing from five to nearly ten per cent. of palladium.

por plu **r**ie, *s.* [PORPHYRIA.]

por phý **r**a, *s.* [Gr. *πορφύρα* (*porphúra*) = the purple fish.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniferales, tribe of family Hymenophyllaceæ of the order Coniferales (*Beckley*). The purple or red frond is expanded, membranous, shortly-stalked; fructification consisting of scattered spores with oval spores, of tetraspores, and of antheridia. *Porphyra vulpina* and *P. lacustris* furnish Laver (q.v.).

por phý **r**â-**è**oús (**è**c as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *porphyritic*; *-aceous*.] Resembling, or consisting of, porphyry; porphyritic.

* **por** phyre, *s.* [PORPHYRY.]

por phýr-**è**oús, *a.* [Gr. *πορφύρεος* (*porphýreos*) = the purple fish.] Brown-red; brown mixed with red.

por phý **r**ie, *a.* [Gr. *πορφύρεος* (*porphýreos*) = purple; Eng. suff. *-ie*.] (See compound.)

porphyric acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₆H₄N₂O₂. Produced from euanthone by the action of cold nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.51. It is obtained as a yellow crystalline powder, which forms a blood red colour with carbonate of ammonia (hence its name), and is slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more easily in boiling alcohol. Its salts explode when heated.

por phý **r**ine, *s.* [Gr. *πορφύρεος* (*porphýreos*) = purple; *-ine* (*Chem*).]

Chem.: A base obtained by Hesse from a peculiar Australian bark. It is soluble in water and alcohol, from which it partly crystallizes in thin, white prisms, and melts at 82°. Its sulphate and chloride, like those of quinine, exhibit a deep blue fluorescence when slightly acidulated. With concentrated nitric acid, it produces a characteristic red colour.

por phýr í **ò**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πορφύρεος* (*porphýreos*) = an indeterminate species of the modern genus. (*Cl. Plant. H. N.*, s. 16, 19.)]

Ornithol.: A genus of Balaicæ, including Galline, with fourteen species, chiefly Oriental and Australian, but occurring in South America, in Africa, and in the south of Europe. Bill short, strong, high; the base dilated into a flat plate; culmen arched; nostrils large, basal covered by a membrane, naked; feet very large, toes without lateral membrane, claws large and slightly curved. In habits they resemble the Water-hen, but are larger and more stately birds; bill and legs red, general plumage metallic blue.

* **por** phý rit, *s.* [PORPHYRY.]

por phý **r**ite, **por** phý **r**ýté, *s.* [Eng. *porphyrite* (*rit*), and suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Geol.: A name used by some petrologists for the porphyritic orthoclase rocks which are free from quartz. Some, however, include varieties in which the orthoclase constituent is more or less replaced by oligoclase. Many porphyritic dolerites have been also included under this name. By the presence of hornblende it often approaches the composition of a syenite (q.v.) with which it is frequently associated.

por phý rit-**i**c, ***por** phý rit **i**e **á**-l, *a.* [Fr. *porphyritique*.] Resembling porphyry; consisting of porphyry; containing porphyry. "Porphyritic cliffs rise on every side."—*Scobee*, *Magazine*, August 1877, p. 455.

por phy ri za tion, (Eng. *porphyritization*).

- 1. The act of porphyryzing; the state of being porphyryzed.
- 2. A mode of grinding substances by a mill upon a slate. Porphyry, from its excellent whiteness, is commonly suitable, and has given its name to the process.

por phy rize, *v. t.* (Eng. *porphyryze*); (Cf. *to make to resemble porphyry*; to make spotted in composition).

por phy rô gêne, *s.* [See def.]. The same as PORPHYROGENESIS (q.v.). (*Fr. Histoire P. 170.*)

por phy rô gê nêt ic, *a.* (Eng. *porphyritic*); (Cf. *γεννητικός (genētikos)* having the power to produce.) Producing or generating porphyry.

por phy rô gôn i sëm, *s.* [PORPHYROGENESIS.] The principle of succession in royal families, and especially among the Eastern Roman emperors, by virtue of which a younger son, if born "in the purple," that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne, was preferred to an older son born previous to such succession.

por phy rô gôn i tús, *s.* [Lat. *porphyritus* purple, and *genitus*, *pa. par. of genitus* = born, as a child.] A son born "in the purple," that is after his father's succession to the throne. [PORPHYROGENITISM.]

pör phy rôid, *s.* (Eng. *porphyroid*); (Cf. *Fr. & Ger. porphyroïd*.)

Def. et.: A felsitic rock which, from the presence of a micaceous mineral in more or less parallel bands giving it a foliated aspect, appears to be intermediate between the porphyritic felsites and the gneissic rocks.

por phy rôph òr a, *s.* (Gr. *πορφυρά (porphura)* = a purple dye, and *ῥόπος (rhōpos)* = being.)

Def. et.: A genus of Coccolide, *Porphyropsis* *porphyra*, found in Germany and Poland, where it lives on the roots of a Sceleranthus, yields a red dye which has long been known.

por phy rôx in, *s.* (Gr. *πόρφυρος (porphoros)* = purple; (Eng. *porphyre*), and *σύν (syn)* = with.)

Comm.: A neutral substance said by Merck to exist in Snyrna opium. (*Holtz.*)

por phy rý, *s.* (Gr. *πορφυρά (porphura)* = purple; Lat. *porphyretus*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyre*; Ital. *por. por.*)

Def. et.: A term originally applied to a rock having a purple-colored base, with enclosed individual crystals of a felspar. It is still used by some petrologists as a generic name for all rocks consisting of a felsitic base, with felspar crystals. Rocks of varied mineralogical composition, origin, and of various colours, having however been included under this name. English and most American petrologists use it in its adjectival form only. Thus, any rock in which crystals of felspar are individually developed, irrespective of the mineralogical composition of the whole, is said to be porphyritic.

porphyry schist, *s.* [PORPHYRITE.]

porphyry shell, *s.* The genus *Murex* (q.v.), and specially any species yielding a purple dye.

porphyry tuft, *s.* (*Def. et.:* A tuft consisting of felsitic substance having an earthy to compact texture, enclosing fragments and crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, with, occasionally, plant remains.)

por picc, *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

por pi tã, [From Gr. *πορπίη (porpíē)* = a leek, *pot.*]

Def. et.: A genus of Phosphoride, akin to the Portuguese Mineral-war (q.v.). The disc is surrounded by a beautiful fringe of tentacles. Some are bright-tinted. One species occurs in the Mediterranean.

por pöise, 'por paise, por pes, 'por-pease, 'por peys, 'por piec, 'por pisee, 'por pose, 'por puis, 'por pus, *s.* (O. Fr. *porpe* = porpe, swim-fish, from *por* (Lat. *porcus*) = a pig, and Lat. *porcus*

a fish; Cf. Ger. *por*, *por*, Dan. & Norw. *por*; Sw. *por*; *por* = sea-slime; Fr. *porpe*.)

Def. et.: *Phocæ* (q.v.), and any species of the genus; loosely applied by sailors to any of the smaller octopods. The common porpoise, when full grown, attains a length of about five feet. The head is rounded in front, and the snout is not produced into a beak. The external surface is shining and hairless, dark gray or black on the upper parts, under pure white. It is gregarious in habit, and is often seen in small herds, frequenting the coasts rather than the open seas. It often ascends rivers, and has been met with in the Thames, near Richmond, and in the Seine, at Nemilly. It is found on the coasts of Scandinavia, and ranges as far north as Baffin's Bay and as far west as the coast of the United States. Southwards its range is limited, and it is unknown in the Mediterranean. It feeds on fish, and was formerly esteemed as an article of food. Its only commercial value now is derived from the oil obtained from its blubber. Its skin is sometimes used for leather and boot-laces, but "porpoise-hides" are ordinarily obtained from *Delphinapterus leucas*, the Beluga, or White Whale.

porpoise oil, *s.*

Def. et.: The oil obtained by heating the belly-blubber of the porpoise. (Sp. *gr.* 237 at 16.) It consists of a glyceride of oleic, palmitic, and valeric acids, has a pale yellow colour, and forms a stable solution with one part of alcohol of 821.

por pô ri nô, *s.* [Ital.] A composition of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, which produced a yellow metallic powder, that was employed instead of gold by mediæval artists, when they wished to economise.

*por puis, *por pus, *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

pör rä ceons (cö as sh), *a.* [Lat. *porcus*, from *porcum* = a leek; Fr. *porc*.] Resembling a leek in colour; greenish.

Def. et.: If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porcus* vomiting. — *Oreanus* *Surgery*, bk. VI, ch. vi.

por ray, *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

por réct, *a.* [Lat. *porrectus*, *pa. par. of porrectus* = to stretch out.]

Def. et. Zool.: Extended forward in a horizontal direction.

†por réct, *v. l.* [PORRECT.]

Comm.: To produce for examination or taxation, as when a proctor *porrects* a bill of costs.

pör réc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *porrectio*, from *porrectus*, *pa. par. of porrectus* = to stretch out.] The act of stretching or reaching forth.

por rec, *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

pör rét, *s.* (O. Fr. *porrette*, dimin. from Lat. *porcum* = a leek; Ital. *porretto*.) A small leek; a scallion.

por ri çinc, *s.* (Elym. doubtful.)

Comm.: A name given to an acicular mineral, found in cellular basalt on the Rhine, now shown to be pyroxene.

pör ridge, por redge, 'porte, 'por-ray, 'por rec, 'pur ec, 'pur re, *s.* (O. Fr. *porre*, *porre* = pot-herbs; *potage*, from Low Lat. *porrita* = broth made with leeks, from Lat. *porra* = a leek. The suffix *-itus* (= *-age*) is due to confusion with *potage* (q.v.); Ital. *porrita* = leek-soup.)

1. A kind of dish made by boiling vegetables in water with or without meat; broth, potage, soup.

"They want their porridge, and their fat bull beeves." *Shakespeare*, *A Henry VI.*, 1, 2

2. A food made by slowly stirring oatmeal or similar substance in water or milk while boiling, till it forms a thickened mass. It is generally eaten with milk, sugar or molasses, or stewed fruit.

"3. A compound; an olio.

"Mixed up with a sort of porridge of various political opinions and notions." *Book*, *French Revolution*.

porridge ice, *s.* Broken ice forming a thick mass in the sea.

"The water was full of porridge-ice." *Scribner's Magazine*, January, 1880, p. 301.

porridge pot, *s.* A pot in which porridge is cooked.

pör ri go, [Lat. = scurf, dandruff.]

Pathol.: An old genus of skin diseases. *Porcine herpes* is the same as Impetigo (q.v.), *P. scutellata* is *A. tonsurans*, and *P. furiosa*, *Tinea furiosa*.

pör rin gër, *s.* [From *porridge*, with *suff. -er*, and inserted *er*, as in messenger, passenger, &c.]

1. A porridge-dish; a small vessel of tin or earthen-ware, out of which children eat their food.

"[He] breakfasted on a porringer of the hospital broth." *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A cap or head dress resembling a porringer in shape.

"Her pink porringer fell off her head." *Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

pört (D), *s.* [A.S. *port*, from Lat. *portus* = a harbour. The A.S. word was in early use, as seen in many place-names in England, e.g., Portsmouth, Pocheester (= Portchester), Bridport, &c. It is one of the few words (found only in names of places; as, *chester* = Lat. *castra* = a camp) which were adopted from the Romans at their first invasion.]

1. A harbour, natural or artificial; a haven; a sheltered inlet, cove, bay, or recess, into which vessels can enter, and in which they can lie in safety from storms.

"Not otherwise your ships, and every friend / Alseidly hold the port, or with swift sails descend / *Dryden*, *Virgil*, *Æneid*, l. 55.

2. *Law:* A place appointed for the passage of travellers and merchandise into or out of the kingdom; a place frequented by vessels for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo, and provided with the apparatus necessary to enable them to do so.

"The King has the prerogative of appointing ports and havens, or such places only for persons and merchandise to pass in and out of the realm, as lie in his wisdom sees proper." *Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, bk. 1, ch. 7.

3. The curve in the mouth-piece of some handle-bits.

¶ (1) *Close port*: A port situated up a river, as distinguished from an *out-port*.

(2) *Free-port*:

(a) (FREE-PORT).

(b) A term used for a total exemption and franchise which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported by them.

(c) *Port of call*: A port having a custom-house for the entry of goods.

port admiral, *s.*

Naval: The Admiral commanding at a naval port.

port-bar (D), *s.*

1. An accumulated shoal or bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbour.

2. A boom formed of large trees or spars lashed together, and moored transversely across a port to prevent entrance or egress.

port hit, *s.*

Naval: A general name for all bits having a port mouth-piece.

port charges, port-dues, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The tolls or charges payable on a ship or its cargo in harbour, as wharfage, &c.

port-dues, *s. pl.* [PORT-CHARGES.]

Port Jackson, *s.*

Geog. An Australian harbour, having Sydney on its southern shore.

Port Jackson Shark: [CESTRACION.]

port man, *s.* An inhabitant or burgess of a port-town or of a cinque port.

*port motc, *s.* A local court held in a port-town.

"These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the Crown, since to each of them a Court of port-mote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority." *Blackstone*, *Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 7.

Port-Royalist, *s.*

Hist. (Pl.): A name given to the Jansenists (q.v.), from the fact that many distinguished men of that party took up their abode in the Cistercian convent of Port Royal des Champs, after the nuns had moved to Port Royal de Paris.

port town, *s.* A town having, or being situated near, a port.

pört (2), 'porte, *s.* {Fr. *port*, from *porter* (Lat. *porto*) = to carry; Ital. *porto*; Sp. *porte*.}

1. Carriage, mien, demeanour, bearing, air; manner of walk or movement; deportment.
 "Her face was handsome, her port majestic."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.
 * 2. State; splendid or stately manner of living.
 "Keep house, and port, and servants as I should"
Shakespeare. Titus of the Shrove, 1. 1.
 * 3. A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance when held upright.

port cannon, *s.* An ornament for the knees, resembling still boot-tops.
port crayon, *s.* A pencil-case; a handle with contracting jaws to grasp a crayon.
port pane, *s.* [PORTCASE.]

port rule, *s.* An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

pört (3), *s.* [Gael.] A martial piece of music adapted to the bag-pipes.

"The pipe's shrill port aroused each clan."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 14

pört (4), *s.* [An abbreviation of Oporto, a town in Portugal, whence it is shipped; Port, *oposto* = the port.] [PORT (1), *s.*]

Comm.: A species of red wine, produced chiefly in the mountainous districts of Portugal, and shipped from Oporto. After the juice has been pressed from the grape, and fermentation fairly started, a certain quantity of spirit is added to impede the process, so as to retain in the liquid some of the saccharine matter, as well as the flavour of the grape. A good port-wine should possess body and aroma, a full and rich colour, moderate finiteness, and be neither too sweet nor too rough. The proportion of proofspirit varies from 20 to 30 per cent. It is frequently adulterated, both before it reaches this country and after its arrival here, sometimes by the addition of inferior wines or elderberry juice, at other times by diluting with water, adding a cheap spirit, and restoring the colour by means of logwood or some other dye. A little powdered catechu is also occasionally added to produce a rough and astringent flavour and to ensure a fine crust.

port-wine, *s.* The same as PORT (4), *s.*

pört (5), *s.* [Fr. *porte* = a gate, a port; Lat. *porta*, from the same root as Gr. *πῶρος* (*poros*) = a ford, a way; A.S. *porta*; O. Sp., *Port*, & Ital. *porta*; Sp. *puerta*.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.*: A gate, an entrance, a passage.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Shipbuild.*: A framed opening in a ship's side through which a gun is fired, a hawser passed out, or cargo passed in or out. They are known by various names, as cargo-port, gun-port, &c., and the most important will be found under the first element of the compounds.

"Her ports on the starboard side being smashed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. *Steam-eng. & Hydr.*: A steam opening.

port bar (2), *s.*

Naut.: A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale.

port fire, *s.* [PORTFIRE.]

port flange, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A batten above the port to keep drip from entering.

port-hole,



PORT-HOLES.

s.
 1. *Shipbuild.*: An embrasure in a ship's side.
 "Scattering death on every side from her hundred and four port-holes."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.
 2. *Steam*: [PORT (5), *s.*, II. 2.]

Port-hole closer: A shutter to close a submarine port.

port hook, *s.*

Naut.: One of the hooks in the side of a ship, to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

port lanyard, port rope, *s.*

Naut.: The lanyard or rope employed to draw up a port-lid (q.v.).

port-lid, *s.*

Naut.: A shutter for closing a port-hole in stormy weather.

port-lifter, *s.*

Naut.: A contrivance for raising or lowering the heavy ports of ships.

port pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle to trice the lid of a lower deck port.

port riggle, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood nailed over a port to carry off the water.

port rope, *s.* [PORT-LANYARD.]

port-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A waste sail extended between the ballast-port and ballast-lighter.

* **port sale**, *s.* A public sale or auction of goods to the highest bidder.

"So when they had bided him to the shore they declared they were tyrants, and offered to make port-sale of the men and goods."—*North Plutarch*, p. 107.

port sash, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A half-port fitted with sash, to light a cabin.

port-sill, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A short timber lining the port in a ship. Known as upper, side, and lower port-sills.

port-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: The purchase for hauling up the lower deck ports.

pört, *s. & o.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As substantive*:

Naut.: The left side of a vessel to a person standing on deck and facing towards the bows. It was formerly called larboard, the name being changed because of possible accidents owing to the similarity of the words larboard and starboard.

B. *As adj.*: Towards the port; on the port or left side.

"There is a whale on our port beam."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 16, 1885.

port-side, *s.* [PORT, A.]

pört (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *porter*, from Lat. *porto* = to carry.] [PORT (2), *s.*]

* 1. To carry, to convey, to transport.

"They are easily ported by boat into other shores."—*Falder Worthies: Shropshire*.

2. To carry in a military fashion; to carry, as a rifle, in a slanting direction upwards towards the left, and across the body in front: as, To port arms.

pört (2), *v.t. & i.* [PORT, *s. & a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To turn or put, as a helm, to the port or left of a ship.

"She could in no wise port her helm."—*Hacklugt Voyages*, i. 34.

B. *Intrans.*: To turn or put the helm to the port or left.

pört-a-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *portable*; *-ity*.]

The quality or state of being portable; capability of being carried; fitness for carriage; portableness.

pört-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *portabilis*, from *porto* = to carry; Fr. *portable*; Ital. *portabile*.]

1. Capable of being carried in the hand or about the person; easily carried or conveyed from place to place; not too bulky or heavy for carriage.

"There are portable boots, and made of leather."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

2. Capable of being borne or endured; enduring, sufferable, bearable.

"How light and portable my pains seem now."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, ii. 6.

3. Capable of, or fit for, carrying or transporting.

"The Thames or any other portable river."—*J. Taylor: Piousness Pilgrimage*.

portable-railway, *s.*

Civil Eng.: A railway so constructed as to be taken apart for transportation and relaid.

pört-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *portable*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being portable; portability.

* **pört-äge** (1), *s.* [PORT (5), *s.*] An entrance, a passage, a port-hole.

"Let it pry through the portage of the head."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, in. 1.

pört äge (2), *s.* [Fr. from *porter* = to carry.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting; portage.

"For the rest of our route long portages would frequently occur."—*Forde*, April 4, 1885.

2. The cost or price of carriage.

3. Capacity for carriage; tonnage, burden.

"Of what's more portage, bulk, quantity, or quality they may be."—*Hacklugt Voyages*, i. 271.

4. A break in a line of water-communication, over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake to another, or along the banks of rivers, &c., to avoid water-falls, rapids, &c.

"The wettest portage in the state."—*Seaboard Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 406.

pört äge (3), *s.* [PORT (1), *s.*]

1. A sailor's wages when in port.

2. The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

* **pört äge, vt & i.** [PORTAGE (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To carry, to transport.

"The boats are not being portaged, but only 'stowed.'"—*Pull Moll Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1884.

B. *Intrans.*: To carry goods, boats, &c., at portages.

"The bodily training obtained by rowing, tracking and portaging."—*Standard*, Nov. 15, 1885.

* **pör-tä-güe, pör-të-güe, pör-ti-güe, s.** [Port.] A Portuguese gold coin, variously estimated at £3 10s. or £4 10s. sterling.

"Ten thousand portagues, besides pearl-pearls."—*Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, i. 2.

pört-al, pört-all, *s. & o.* [O. Fr. *portel*, from Low Lat. *portus* = a porch, a vestibule, from *porta* = a gate; Fr. *portail*; Sp. & Port. *portal*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A door, a gate, an entrance, espce. one of an imposing appearance.

"They [the French] erected a wooden theatre near one of the grand portals."—*Estace: Italy*, vol. 1, ch. ii.

II. *Architecture*:

1. The lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance to a building.

* 2. A little square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room.

3. An arch over a door or gateway; the framework of a gate.

4. The entrance façade of a building.

B. *As adjective*:

Naut.: Pertaining to or connected with the *vena portæ*.

portal-circulation, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: A subordinate circulation of blood from the stomach and intestines through the liver.

portal-vein, *s.*

Naut.: A vein about three inches long, commencing at the junction of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins and passing upwards a little to the right to reach the transverse fissure of the liver. (*Quain*) [PORTAL-CIRCULATION.]

* **per tal**, *s.* [PORTESSE.]

pört mën'to, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The carrying of the sound from one note to another, as with the voice or a bowed instrument.

* **pört ançe, pört annee**, *s.* [Fr. *portance*, from *porter* = to carry.] Air, demeanour, bearing, port, deportment.

"The apprehension of his present portance."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, ii. 5.

pört ant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *porter* = to carry.]

Her.: The same as PORTATE (q.v.).

* **pört ass**, *s.* [PORTESSE.]

pört-äte, *a.* [Lat. *portatus*, pa. par. of *portare* = to carry.]

Her.: Applied to a cross placed bend-wise in an escutcheon, that is, lying as if carried on a person's shoulder.

* **pört-a-tive, pört-a-tife**, *a.* [Fr. pr. par. of *porter*.]

1. Portable.

"Also in some way be showed in so small an instrumente portable ability."—*Bacone: Astrologic*

2. Pertaining to the power of carrying.

boil, boy; pört, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -bic, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

por-tion, 'por ci on, 'por-ci oun, 'por-ti-oun, s. [Fr. *portion*, from Lat. *portio*, accens. of *partis* = a share, allied to *pars*, gen. *partis* = a part, and *portio* = to distribute; Sp. *porcion*; Ital. *porzione*.]

1. A part or piece of anything separated from the whole.

"These great portions or fragments fell into the abyss, some in one posture and some in another."—*Barnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. A part of anything considered by itself, though not actually separated from the main body.

3. A part assigned; a share; an allotment.

"Why hast thou given me but one lot and one portion to inherit, seeing I am a great people?"—*Josiah* xvii. 14.

4. Fate; final state. (*Matt.* xxiv. 51.)

5. The part or share of an estate which descends or is given to the heir, and is distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

"Give me the portion of goods that falleth to me."—*Luke* xii. 15.

6. A wife's fortune, a dowry.

"In the primitive ages, women were married without portions from their relations."—*Patten: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. iv, ch. 4.

7. Hence, property, estate in general.

por-tion, v.t. [POR-TION, s.]

1. To divide; to distribute in portions or shares; to allot.

"The victim *portion'd* and the golden crown'd."—*Pope: Homer, Odyssey* xxiv. 424.

2. To endow with a portion or fortune.

"Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans best."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, l. 267.

por-tion-er, s. [Eng. *portion*; *er*.]

1. *Urb. Lang.*: One who portions, divides, or distributes.

II. Technically:

1. *Ecles.*: A minister who, together with others, serves a benefice, and receives only a portion of the profits of the living. (*Scotch*.)

2. *Scots Law*:

(1) A proprietor of a small feu. [Fr. *s.*]

(2) The sub-tenant of a feu; a sub-feuar.

• *Heirs portions*:

Scots Law: Two or more females who succeed jointly to heritable estate in default of heirs male.

*por-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *portion*; *-ist*.]

1. The same as PORTIONER, II. 1.

2. The same as POSTMASTER, II.

"William Cole, soon after was made one of the *portionists*, commonly called postmasters, of Merton College."—*Wood: Athene Oxon.*, i.

por-tion-less, a. [Eng. *portion*; *-less*.] Having no portion.

por-tite, s. [After M. Porte of Tuscany; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in the *gabbro rosso* of Tuscany. Crystallization orthorhombic. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2.4; lustre vitreous; colour, white. An analysis yielded Bechi: silica, 58.12; alumina, 27.50; magnesia, 4.87; lime, 1.76; soda, 0.16; potash, 0.10; water, 7.92 = 100.43. Eliminating the protoxides, the formula will be, $Al_2O_3.3SiO_2+2HO$.

Port-land, s. [Eng. *port*, and *land*.]

Geog.: A peninsula in Dorsetshire. Usually called the Isle of Portland.

Portland beds, s. pl.

Geol.: A series of marine beds 180 feet thick, of Upper Oolite age, found chiefly in Portland (q.v.), but also in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Yorkshire. They constitute the foundation on which the freshwater limestone of the Lower Purbeck reposes. Etheridge divides them into fourteen distinct, well-defined beds; the first nine constitute the Portland stone (q.v.), the remaining five the Portland sand or Marly series. The Portland stone is again sub-divided into the Building beds, viz., the first two, and the Flinty beds the third to the ninth. About fifty species of Mollusca occur, some of them great ammonites. Of reptiles are, *Stenocoelus*, *Goniatophis*, and *Cetiosaurus*.

Portland cement, s.

Chem.: A cement having the colour of Portland stone. It is prepared by strongly heating a mixture of the argillaceous mud of the Thames and chalk, and afterwards grinding it to a fine powder.

Portland moth, s.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Arctia proserpina*.

Portland oolite, s.

Geol.: The Upper Oolite, spec. the Portland stone (q.v.).

Portland powder, s.

Pharm.: A powder composed of the roots of *Aristolochia rotunda* and *Gentiana lutea* in equal proportions.

Portland riband wave, s.

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Arctia degeneraria*.

Portland sago, s.

Coam.: A powder derived from the incised corns of *Arum maculatum*, gathered in Portland and sent to London for sale.

Portland screw, s.

Palaeont.: A local name for the internal cast of *Corithina portlandiana*.

Portland stone, Portland free-stone, s.

Coam., *Ar.*: A freestone quarried in the Isle of Portland, hardening by exposure to the air, and much used for building purposes in London. It was largely employed in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral, Somerset House, &c.

Portland vase, s.

Coam.: A cinerary urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and long in possession of the Barberini family. In 1779 it was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton, and afterwards came into the possession of the Duchess of Portland. In 1810 the Duke of Portland, its owner, and one of the trustees of the British Museum, allowed it to be placed there for exhibition. In 1847 it was maliciously broken to pieces; it has since been repaired, but is not now shown to the public. It is ten inches high and six in diameter at the broadest part, of transparent dark-blue glass coated with opaque white glass, cut in cameo on each side into groups of figures in relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis.

port-lân-di-â, s. [Named after the Duchess of Portland, a patroness of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of *Hedyotis* (q.v.), with elliptical leaves, triangular stipules, and large, showy white or red flowers. *Portlandia grandiflora* is common in greenhouses. *Portlandia hercynica* furnishes a bark, used like cinchona in French Guiana.

port-last, s. [POR-TISE;]

port-ly-ness, s. [Eng. *portly*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being portly; dignity of mien or appearance.

"Such pride is praise, such portliness is honour."—*Spenser: Sonnet* 5.

2. A comparatively excessive stoutness of body; corpulence.

port-ly, 'porte-ly, a. [Eng. *port* (2), s.; *-ly*.]

1. Dignified, stately, or grand in mien, demeanour, or appearance.

"Lo! where she comes along with portly face."—*Spenser: Epithalamion*, 18.

2. Inflated, swelling.

"Argosius with portly sail."—*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, 4. 1.

3. Somewhat large and corpulent of body; stout.

"Till at length the portly abbot Munnion, Why this waste of food?"—*Langholman: Walter von der Vogelweid*.

port-mân-teau (eau as ô), s. [Fr. *portemanteau*, from *porter* = to carry, and *manteron* = a cloak.] A trunk or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, &c., on journeys; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

port-mân-tle, 'port-mân-tick, 'port-mân-tu a, s. [See def.] Corrupt of port-manteau (q.v.). Now only in vulgar use. (*North: Phalaris*, p. 806.)

por-toir, s. [O. Fr., from *porter* = to bear, to carry.] One who or that which bears or carries; one who or that which bears or produces.

"Branches which were portoirs and bear grapes the year before."—*Holland*.

port-ôise, s. [Etyrn. doubtful.]

Naut.: The gunwale of a ship.

¶ (1) A *portoise*: Resting on, or lowered to, the gunwale; as, To lower the yards a *portoise*.

(2) To *take a portoise*:

Naut.: To have the lower yards and topmasts struck or lowered down, when a melior, in a gale of wind.

por-tor, s. [After Porto Venere, where found.]

Geol.: A black marble, veined with yellow dolomite.

port-ose, s. [POR-TISE;]

port-pâne, s. [Fr. *porter* (Lat. *porto*) = to carry, and *panis* (Lat. *panis*) = bread.] A cloth for carrying bread, so as not to touch it with the hands.

por-trait, 'pour-trait, 'pour-trait,

[O. Fr. *portrtrait* = a portrait, from *porter*, *trait*, *portraire*, *pe. part.* of *portraire* = to portray (q.v.); Fr. *portrait*.]

1. That which is portraied; a likeness or representation of a person, and especially of the face of a person, drawn from life with a pencil, crayon, or burn, or taken by photography. A portrait, bust, or statue in sculpture is one representing the actual features of person of an individual, as distinguished from an ideal bust or statue.

"The portrait claims from imitative art."

"Resemblance close in each minute part."—*Mason: Essay, Art of Portraiture*.

2. A vivid picture, description, or representation in words.

portrait painter, s. An artist whose occupation or profession is portrait-painting.

portrait-painting, s. The art of painting portraits.

por'-trait, 'pour-trait, 'pour-treiet, v.t. [PORTRAIT, s.] To portray, to picture, to draw.

"I labour to *portraiet* in Arthur."—*The house of a brave knight*.—*Spenser: F. Q.* (lett. Dodo.)

*por-trait-ist, s. [Eng. *portrait*; *-ist*.] A portrait-painter.

"Another very pleasing sample of 'H. B.' is a 'portraitist.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1882.

por-trait-ure, 'por-trait-ure, 'per-tret-ure, s. [Fr. *portraiture*, from O. Fr. *portraire* = to portray (q.v.).]

1. A portrait; a likeness or painted resemblance; likenesses collectively.

"The counterfeit *portraiture* of a man."—*Cat. Luke* xvi.

2. The art of painting portraits.

"*Portraiture* is the one thing necessary to a painter in this country."—*Baldwin: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv, ch. vi.

3. The art or act of portraying or vividly describing in words.

*por-trait-ure, v.t. [PORTRAITURE, s.] To portray, to depict.

por-trây, 'pour-trai-en, 'pour-tray, 'pur-trey, 'por-ture, 'pur-ture, v.t. [O. Fr. *portraire*, *portraire* (Fr. *portraire*), from Low Lat. *portraho* = to paint, to depict; Lat. *pro* = forward, and *traho* = to draw, to drag.]

1. To paint or draw the likeness of, to depict in a portrait.

"Behold my picture here well *portrayed* for the mimes."—*Pastorals of a Lamer* (Vincentine Author).

2. To adorn with pictures.

"Hud spears, and helms betwixt and betwixt Various, with beautiful argument *portrayed*."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 100.

3. To picture or describe in words.

por-trây-âl, s. [Eng. *portray*; *-âl*.] The act of portraying; description, delineation.

por-trây-er, 'por-trei-our, s. [Fr. *portraire*.] One who portrays, one who paints or describes vividly.

"No *portraier* ne carver of images."—*Chaucer: T. P.*, 102.

*por-treève, 'port-reve, s. [Port. GRAVE.] The chief magistrate of a town, or port; a port-trove.

"The *Port greve* of Exil in Somersetshire was usually chosen to continue in his office for one year."—*Arden: La Manercuria*, p. 138.

port-rêss, 'pôr-tôr-êss, s. [Eng. *porter* (2), s.; *-rêss*.] A female porter or donkey-keeper.

"Fitha he came, the *portress* show'd."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, 1.

*port-rêve, s. [PORTRÉVE;]

*port-sôk-en, a. [Eng. *port* = a port, and

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. pl = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -çion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

to a privilege.] Having the right of liberties of the city, that is, being within the city gates in point of privileges, though without it in point of fact. A ward in London is so-called.

por tu gál lo, s. [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Ital. *gallo*.] Portuguese. (See compound.)

portugallo oil, s.

The essential oil of orange peel.

Por tu guêso, a. & s. [Port. *Portuguez*; Sp. *Portugues*; It. *Portoghese*.]

A. *Portuguese*: Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants.

B. *Portuguese*: A native or inhabitant of Portugal; the language spoken by the Portuguese.

Portuguese laurel, Portugal lau rel.

Lat. *Bay laurel*.

Portuguese man of war, s. [Port. *Sargasso*.]

por tu lâc a, s. [Lat. = pursue.]

Lat. Purslane; the typical genus of the Portulacaceae (q.v.). Low, succulent herbs, with flat or cylindrical leaves, and yellow, purplish, or rose-colored epigynous flowers. Known species between thirty and forty; most of them from the warmer parts of America. *Portulaca oleracea* is the Common Purslane. It is a low, succulent annual, often eaten by the Hindus as a potherb. *P. quadrifida*, also Indian, is eaten and considered cooling by the natives. The fresh leaves of both species are used as an external application in erysipelas, &c., and an infusion of them as a diuretic.

por tu lâ cã çê æ, por tu lâ çê æ.

[Lat. *portulaca*], fem. pl. adj. suff. *æ*.

Lat. Purslans; an order of Hypogynous Eucotyls, alliance Silenales. Succulent herbs or shrubs, generally with alternate, entire leaves; axillary or terminal flowers, which expand only in bright sunshine. Sepals two; petals five, distinct, or joined into a tube; stamens, varying in number; carpels three or more; ovary and capsule one-celled, the latter dehiscing transversely, or by valves. (*Woodw.*) Known genera fifteen, species 126. (See *Joseph Hooker*.) One British genus, *Montia* (q.v.).

por tu ni dês, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *portunus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ*.

Zool. Puddling-crabs; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans closely akin to Cancridæ. The carapace is a little elevated; the orbits are directed upwards and forwards, the orbital angle having partially in it the basal part of the external antennæ; the internal antennæ are bent obliquely outwards. They inhabit the ocean, often at some distance from land. British genera, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Portanus*, and *Polydus*.

por tu ni tês, s. [Mod. Lat. *portunus*]; suff. *idæ*.

Palæont. A genus of Crustaceans, from the Lower Eocene, akin to *Portunus*.

por tu nûs, s. [A Roman god.]

I. Zool. : Swimming-crab; the typical genus of Portulacæ (q.v.). Eight species are British. *Portunus puber*, *P. corrugatus*, *P. acutus*, *P. depurator*, *P. muricatus*, *P. robustus*, *P. longipes*, and *P. pusillus*.

2. Palæont. : Two species from the Crag.

por türe (I), s. [Portrait.] A portrait, an effigy.

"The posture of a man in brass or stone."—*Edat Speech of Erasmus*, p. 29.

port ure (2), s. [Port (2), s.] Demonium, imp., carriage.

por wig le (le as el), s. [Etyim. doubtful. The first element *por*, = *por*, as in *talpæ*; the second *wig*, as in *cavewig*; cf. *pollwig*.] A young frog; a tadpole.

"That which the ancients called *zyranus*, we a *por wig*."—*Talpole*.—*Brown*.—*Fulg. Et.*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

por ý, a. [Eng. *porous*; = *por*.] Full of pores; porous. (*Drachm*; *Fossil*, *George* iv., 36.)

pos. [See def.] A single abbreviation of *positio* (q.v.). (*Abel*; *De Grammat.*, iii.)

po sa da, s. [Sp.] An inn.

põ sau nõ (au as õw), s. [Ger. = a trawbone].

Mus. : A reed stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone. Its pipes are of a very large scale. It is of eight feet on the manuals, and of sixteen feet or thirty-two feet (*contra-position*) on the pedals. The tubes of the manual stop are generally of metal, sometimes of tin; those of the pedal stop, sometimes of metal, often of zinc or wood.

poço (I), poose, s. [A.S. *gepose*.] A cold in the head; catarrh.

"At the week thereafter had such a poose."—*Tide of Berne*, 578.

poçe (2), s. [Fr., from *poser* = to place, to set, to put.] [PAUSE.]

I. An attitude or position, assumed naturally or for the purpose of producing an effect; espec. applied to the attitude or position in which a person is represented artistically; the position of the whole of the body, or any part of it.

2. A deposit; a hoard of money. (*Scott*.)

"This grand poe of silver and treasure."—*Scott*.—*Antiquary*, ch. xxii.

põ sê, a. [Fr. *posé*, pa. par. of *poser* = to place, to set.]

Her. : A term applied to a lion, horse, &c., represented standing still, with all his feet on the ground; stantant.



POSÉ.

poçe (I), vt. & i. [A contract, of *opose* or *apose*, which is itself a corruption of *oppose* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive :

1. To question closely; to examine by questions.

"She . . . pretended at the first to pose him and sit him."—*Bacon*.—*Henry VII.*, p. 119.

2. To puzzle or embarrass by a difficult or awkward question; to cause to be at a loss.

"Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call Was long a question, and it passed them all."—*Crabbe*.—*Parish Register*.

B. Intrans. : To assume for the sake of argument; to suppose.

"I pose a woman grant me Her love."—*Chaucer*; *Trilist & Creceda*, iii.

poçe (2), vi. & t. [Fr. *poser*.] [Pose (2), s.]

A. Intrans. : To attend to; to assume an attitude or character. (*Litt. & fig.*)

"He posed before her as a hero of the most sublime kind."—*Thackeray*.—*Shabby Gentle Story*, ch. vi.

B. Trans. : To put or represent in a particular posture or position.

"Three country girls trading along a field path and posed like rustic Graces."—*Athenian*, April 1, 1882.

poçed, a. [Pose (2), v.] Firm, determined, fixed.

"A most posed, staid, and grave behaviour."—*Copland*.—*Biblioth.*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

põ sêp' nýte, s. [After Franz Posepny; suff. *-iv*.] (*Mus.*.)

Mus. : A substance occurring in plates and nodules. Colour, somewhat dirty green; sp. gr. 0.85 to 0.95. The part dissolved by ether yielded: carbon, 71.84; hydrogen, 9.25; oxygen, 18.21 = 100, the calculated formula being, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$. The insoluble portion was ozocerite (q.v.). Found in Lake County, in the State of California.

poç êr, s. [Eng. *pose* (I), v.; = *er*.]

1. One who examines by questions; an examiner. (Still in use at Eton and Winchester.)

"Let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a pose."—*Bacon*.—*Essays*, Of Discourse.

2. One who poses or puzzles another.

3. Anything which poses or puzzles; a puzzling question.

põ sĩ đôn ô mý'-a, s. [Gr. *Ποσειδών* (*Posēidōn*), gent. *Ποσειδῶνος* (*Posēidōnos*) = the Greek god of the sea (in many respects corresponding to the Latin Neptune), and *μύα* (*mya*) = a kind of mussel.]

Palæont. : A genus of Aviculiidæ. Shell thin; equivalve compressed, without ears, concentrically furrowed, hinge-line short and straight, calcutulous. Known species fifty, from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They gave their name to certain beds in the French Upper Liass.

*po-şied, a. [Eng. *posy*; = *ed*.] Inscribed with a *posy* or motto.

"In posied lockets bribe the fair."

Say.—*To a Young Lady*.

Põ-si líp-põ, s. [See def.]

Geog. : A hill immediately adjoining Naples.

Posillippo tuff, s.

Geol. : A variety of pumiceous tuff sometimes containing carbonized trunks and branches of trees; the deposit of volcanic mud-streams. Very friable. Found associated with the ancient craters of the Phlegrean Fields.

poş íng, pr. par. or a. [Pose (I), v.]

poş íng lý, adv. [Eng. *posing*; = *ly*.] In a posing manner; so as to pose or puzzle.

*poş-ít, vt. [Lat. *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set.]

1. To place, to set; to range or dispose in relation to other objects.

"That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus or thus posed or disposed, is most apparently false."—*Hale*.—*Orig. of Steamboat*, p. 49.

2. To lay down as a position or principle; to assume; to take as real or conceded.

põ sĩ tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *positionem*, accus. of *positio* = a putting, a placing, from *ponit* [Posit]; Sp. *posicion*; Ital. *posizione*. The Lat. *pono* is supposed to be for *pono*, from *pre*, = against, and *sino* = to let, to allow.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally :

(1) The state of being placed, generally in relation to other objects; situation, station, place.

"That our idea of place is nothing else but such a relative position of any thing, as I have before mentioned, I think is plain."—*Locke*.—*Hum. Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 10.

(2) The manner of being placed or set; attitude, disposition; as, an upright *position*, a slanting *position*.

2. Figuratively :

(1) The state in which one is placed with regard to others or to some subject; as, he has placed himself in a false *position*.

(2) Place, standing, or rank in society; social rank.

"A class which filled the same position in India."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(3) A post, an office, a situation.

"Only those who had sat as members . . . could form an idea of what that position implied."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(4) State, condition.

"What, too, would be the position of France if she were at war with China?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(5) State or condition of affairs.

(6) That on which one takes his stand; a principle laid down; a proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; a predication; a thesis.

"It may seem an odd position that the poverty of the common people in France, Italy, and Spain is in some measure owing to the superior riches of the soil."—*Hume*.—*Essays*, ess. i., pt. ii.

II. Technically :

1. Arith. : A rule for solving certain problems, which would otherwise require the aid of algebra. It is sometimes called False Position or False Supposition, because in it untrue numbers are assumed, and by their means the true answer to a problem is determined. For a similar reason it is also sometimes called the rule of trial and error.

2. Geom. : Position of a point or magnitude, in geometry, is its place with respect to certain other objects, regarded as fixed.

3. Music :

(1) A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground note is in the bass in other positions when the relative arrangement of the component notes is changed.

(2) The position of a chord is the same as the disposition of its parts. A close position is close harmony; an open position open harmony.

(3) A position, on a violin or other string instrument, is to use the fingers otherwise than in their normal place.

4. (1) Angle of position :

Astron. : The angle which any line, such as that joining two stars, makes with a circle of declination or other fixed line.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wore, welf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cúb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rule, fûll; trý, Sýrian, æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

(2) Centre of position : [CENTRE].

(3) Circles of position :

Astron. : Six great circles passing through the intersections of the horizon and the meridian, and any fixed point in the heavens. They cut the equator into twelve parts, and are used for finding the place of any star.

(4) Geometry of position : Analytical geometry. [GEOMETRY, § (1).]

(5) Guns of position :

Mil. : Heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.

(6) To be in a position to : To have the time, opportunity, or resources necessary for.

"The official referred to, who is in a position to know."—Daily Telegraph, Jan. 10, 1886.

positional angle, s. [POSITION, § (1).]

pō sī-tion al, a. [Eng. position; -al.] Pertaining to or respecting position.

"Ascribing unto plants positional operations."—Brouncker's Vulgar Errors, bk. II, ch. vii.

pōs ī-tive, 'pos ī-tif, n. & s. [Fr. positif, from Lat. positivus = settled, from positus, pa. par. of ponere = to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. positivo.] A. As adjective :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Expressed, direct, explicit; openly and plainly declared (opposed to implied or circumstantial).

"Positive words, that he would not bear arms against Edward's son."—Rieu's Henry VII.

2. Absolute, express; admitting of no condition, choice, or alternative; as, His orders are positive.

3. Absolute, real; existing in fact (opposed to negative); as, a positive good.

4. Absolutely or expressly defined (opposed to arbitrary or relative).

5. Direct, express (opposed to circumstantial); as, positive evidence.

6. Fully assumed; confident; as, I am positive I am right.

7. Dogmatical; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

"Many of these three parts are the most positive blockheads in the world."—Dryden's Critica (Dedic.)

8. Downright.

"Regarded each other with positive aversion."—Macaulay's Hist. Eng., ch. xxvii.

9. Settled by arbitrary appointment (opposed to natural or inherent).

"In laws that which is natural is not universal; that which is positive, not so."—Hooker's Eccles. Polity.

10. Based on phenomena; real, phenomenal, realizable, demonstrable; distinctly ascertainable or ascertained (opposed to speculative). [POSITIVE-PHILOSOPHY.]

"The Holy Alliance of the Positive Sciences in Europe."—Beaumont's Review, Jan. 1855, p. 122.

11. Having power to act directly; having direct power or influence (opposed to negative); as, a positive voice in legislation.

"12. Certain, unquestionable.

"It is as positive as the earth is firm."—Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor, II, 2.

13. Determined, resolute.

II. Technically :

1. Gram. : Applied to that degree or state of an adjective or adverb, which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution.

2. Photog. : Applied to a print in which the lights and shades have their natural relation.

B. As substantive :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality.

"But by rating positives by their privatives, and other arts of reason, by which discourse supplies the want of the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding thou, by the glorious remembrance of it now, and grieve at the stupidity of the building by the unimportance of its ruins."—South's Sermons, vol. I, ser. 2.

2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

II. Technically :

1. Gram. : The positive degree. [A. II. 1.]

2. Photography :

(1) A picture in which the lights and shades are shown as in nature.

(2) A collodion picture, in which the lights are represented by the reduced silver forming the image, and the shadows by the dark backing upon which the whole is mounted.

(3) A transparency.

positive crystal, s.

Optics. : A doubly-refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than that of the ordinary ray.

positive electricity, s.

Elect. : The name given to the kind of electricity excited on glass by rubbing it with silk.

positive evidence, s.

Law : Proof of the very fact.

positive eye piece, s.

Optics. : A combination of lenses at the eye-end of a telescope or microscope, consisting of two plano-convex lenses in which the convex sides of the glasses face each other. Its principal use is in the micrometer, and it is often called the micrometer eye-piece, being used to measure a magnified image.

positive heliotropism, s.

Bot. : Heliotropism in which the side of the plant organ facing the source of light curves concavely. (Thom.)

positive law, s.

Law : A law prohibiting things not wrong in themselves.

positive motion, s. Motion derived from the prime mover by complete extinction of the intermediate mechanism.

positive organ, s. An old name for the chour organ. Originally a positive organ was a fixed organ.

Positive philosophy, s.

Hist. & Philos. : The system of philosophy outlined by Auguste Comte (1798-1857) in his Philosophie Positive, the sixth and last volume of which was published in 1842. It is the outcome of the Law of the Three Stages (COMTISM), and is based upon the Positive Sciences, taken in the following series: Mathematics (Number, Geometry, Mechanics), Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Sociology. It relinquishes attempts to transcend the sphere of experience, and seeks to establish by observation and induction laws or constant relations, and resigns itself to ignorance of the Agents. In the opinion of its founder it is capable of being developed into a religion [POSITIVISM], and a polity.

"No one before Comte had a glimpse of the Positive Philosophy."—G. H. Lewes's Hist. Philos. ed. 1880, v. 697.

positive pole, s. [ANODE.]

positive process, s.

Photog. : The process for producing positives (p.v.). It is essentially the same as the method of making collodion negatives, except that the exposure is much shorter, and certain modifications are introduced into the silver bath and developer, with a view to lightening the colour of the deposited silver. [COLLODION-PROCESS.]

positive quantity, s.

Alg. : A quantity affected with the sign +. The sense in which a positive quantity is to be taken is purely conventional.

positive radical, s.

Chem. : A term which may be applied to any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a positive element in a chemical compound.

positive sign, s.

Alg. : The sign + (read plus), which denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is a positive one.

Positive Society, s.

Hist. : A society founded in Paris in 1848, by Comte, in the hope that it might exert as powerful an influence over the revolution as the Jacobin Club had exerted in 1789. In this he was disappointed, but the disciples who gathered round him were the germ of the Positivist Church.

positive terms, s. pl.

Logic : Terms which denote a certain view of an object, as being actually taken of it.

pōs ī-tive lŷ, adv. [Eng. positive; -ly.]

1. In a positive manner; expressly, directly, explicitly.

2. Peremptorily; in a manner not admitting of choice or discretion.

"Frog, brother, what unhappy man is he whom you positively doom to death?"—Take Adventure of Fro. Thwack, v.

3. Absolutely; by itself; independent of anything else; not comparatively or relatively.

4. Not negatively; in its own nature; really, inherently.

5. With full confidence or assurance; confidently; as, I cannot speak positively as to the fact.

6. Certainly, indubitably.

"Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord, before I positively speak in this."—Shakespeare's Richard III, iv. 2.

7. Dogmatically; with excess of confidence or assurance.

8. Actually, really; in reality, beyond question.

"He was positively farther from being a soldier than the day on which he quitted his hotel for the camp."—Macaulay's Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

9. With only positive electricity; as, positively electrified.

pōs ī-tive nēss, s. [Eng. positive; -ness.]

1. A truthness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

2. Full confidence or assurance.

"A positiveness in relating matters of fact."—Government of the Tongue.

Pōs ī-tiv ism, s. [Fr. positivisme; positive (ém. of positif) = scientific.]

Comp. Religions : The religion of Humanity, developed from the Positive Philosophy, and claiming to be a synthesis of all human conceptions of the external order of the universe. Its professed aim, both in public and private life, is to secure the victory of social feeling over self-love, of altruism over egoism. According to John Morley (Encyc. Brit. ed. 9th, vi. 237), it is really "utilitarianism, crowned by a fantastic decoration," and the "worship and system of Catholicism are transferred to a system in which the conception of God is superseded by the abstract idea of Humanity, conceived as a kind of Personality."

"There is little in the conceptions of the most enlightened Christian which is not identical with Positivism; or, conversely, there is little in Positivism which Christians do not or cannot cordially accept in all that relates to this life. The main distinction lies in this, that Positivism leaves less influence to the avowedly selfish motives."—G. H. Lewes's Hist. Philos. ed. 1880, v. 732.

Pōs ī-tiv ist, s. & a. [Eng. positive(-); -ist.]

A. As subst. : A supporter or adherent of Positivism (p.v.).

"That patronage emanates from complete Positivists."—R. Congreve's The Light Circulars, p. 6.

B. As adv. : Pertaining to, or supporting, Positivism.

"The English translation of the Positivist catechism."—R. Congreve's The Light Circulars, p. 56.

pōs ī-tiv ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. positive(-); -ity.]

1. Peremptoriness, determination.

"Courage and positivity are never more necessary than on such an occasion."—Watts's On the Mind, pt. I, ch. ix.

+2. The state of being positive; reality.

"Differing from Schopenhauer, he admits the pōs ī-tivity of pleasure."—Encyc. Brit. ed. 9th, xviii. 691.

pōs ī-tiv ize, v. t. [Eng. positive(-); -ize.] To embody in positive institutions.

"The precepts of natural law may, or may not, be positivized."—MacKenzie's Studies in Roman Law, p. 54.

pōs ī-tive, s. [POSTURE.]

pōs-nēt, 'pos nett, 'post net, 'pos nytt, s. [Wel. pŷned = a round body, a porringer, from pōs = a heap.] A little basin, a bowl, a skillet, a porringer.

pō-sō, s. [Sp. = dregs (?).] A kind of beer made of the fermented seeds of Zea Mays.

pō-sō lōg-ic, pō-sō lōg-ic al, a. [Eng. posology(-); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to posology.

pō-sōl ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. ποσος (posos) = how much; sult. -ology; Fr. posologie.]

Med. : The branch of medical science which determines the proportionate amount of the several medicines which should be administered, considering the age, sex, and constitution of the patient.

pō-sō quēr-ī a (qu as k), s. [From agmatoposqueria, the native name in French Guiana.]

Bot. : A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, family Gardenia. Posoqueria longifolia has a flower a foot long, and an eatable yellow berry the size of a hen's egg.

pos pó lite. *n.* [Fr. *possession*] The act or state of possessing or holding as owner or occupant; the state of owning or being master of anything; the state of being seized of anything; occupancy; ownership; rightful or wrongful.

poss. possac. *v.* [Fr. *posséder*] To possess, to push to dash.

pos sc. [*v.* *posse* + *comitatus*] (1) To possess as Fr. *possession* (q.v.). (2) A possession, as in Fr. *possession*.

posse comitatus. [Lat. = the power] A power or authority which the sheriff of a county exercises to raise in case of emergency a posse or possession kept on foot by the sheriff and his attempt to oppress any one of the knights or ministers. It consists of twelve knights and other men above the age of fifteen capable to travel within the county.

possc. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pos sedc. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês, pos sesse. [*v.* *posse*] Part of *possession*; to possess; Fr. *possession*; Sp. *poseser*; Port. *possessão*.

A. As a verb:
1. To occupy in person; to have or hold in actual possession; to hold as occupant.

2. To have as property; to own; to be owner of; to be master of.

3. To own, to own as self possessor or master of; to seize; to gain; to win.

4. To put in possession of anything; to make possession, master, or owner; to give possession to.

5. To make acquainted; to inform, to be acquainted with.

6. To be acquainted with; to be acquainted with.

7. To be acquainted with; to be acquainted with.

8. To be acquainted with; to be acquainted with.

9. To be acquainted with; to be acquainted with.

B. As a noun: To have the power or mastery to be master of.

pôs sessed, pôs sêst. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês ion sês, pos ses sy on. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês ion ar y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês ion er. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês ion er. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês ion er. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês ion er. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

I. As a verb:
1. The act or state of possessing or holding as owner or occupant; the state of owning or being master of anything; the state of being seized of anything; occupancy; ownership; rightful or wrongful.

2. That which is possessed; property, land, estate, or goods owned.

3. A distinct or exact view which a person or thing has power of authority.

4. The state of being possessed or under the power of evil spirits, passions, or influences; a madness.

5. A mad, a mad person, a mad person.

II. As a noun:
1. The holding or having as owner or occupant, whether rightfully or wrongfully; actual seizing or occupancy.

2. The lowest kind of title consist in the mere naked possession, or actual occupation of the estate, without an apparent right to hold, and continue such possession.

3. To enter, to enter a country or territory held by mere right of conquest.

4. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

5. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

6. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

7. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

8. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

9. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

10. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

11. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

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20. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

21. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

22. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

23. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

24. To be possessed by; to be possessed by.

1. *Orb. Luna.* A possessor; one who owns or possesses anything.

2. *Church Hist.* A name given to a member of a religious community which was endowed with lands.

pôs sês siv al. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sive. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

A. As a verb:
1. The same as POSSESSIVE CASE (q.v.).

2. The same as POSSESSIVE PRONOUN (q.v.).

possessive case. [*v.* *posse*] That case of nouns and pronouns which indicates -

(1) Ownership, or possession; as, *John's* book.

(2) Relation of one thing to another; as, *John's* supporters. Also called the Genitive case. [GENITIVE.]

The possessive case is expressed in English by the apostrophe (') and s; as, *John's*.

possessive pronoun. [*v.* *posse*] A pronoun denoting possession or ownership.

pôs sês sive iv. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sôr, pos ses sôr. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sôr y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sôr y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sôr y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sôr y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sôr y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

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pôs sês sôr y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sôr y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

pôs sês sôr y. [*v.* *posse*] To possess.

fatc, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sôl; mûte, cûb, eurc, unîte, cûr, rule, fâll; trÿ, Syrian, æ, œ = ê; cy = â; qu = kw.

2. That which is possible; a thing which may possibly happen, be, or exist.

“Possibility is as infinite as God’s power.”—*South Sermons*, Vol. 1, ser. 8.

11. *Law*: A chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is near or ordinary, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another, or remote or extraordinary, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to another. (*Blackstone*)

pōs si ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *possibilis*, from *possum* = to be able, from *potis* = able, and *sunt* = to be; Sp. *posible*; Ital. *possibile*]

1. That may or can happen, be, or exist; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; liable to happen or come to pass.

“‘Tis possible to infinite power to create a world with the power of beginning motion.”—*Clarke*, *On the Attributes*, prop. 10.

• *Possible* signifies properly able to be done, *possible* signifies able to put in practice; hence the difference between *possible* and *practicable* is the same as between doing a thing at all, or doing it as a rule.

2. Capable of being, existing, or coming to pass, but highly improbable.

“If possible: If it can possibly be done.”—*And exipite, if possible, my crime*.
Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 491.

pōs si bly, *adv.* [Eng. *possibly* (*ly*); *ly*]

1. In a possible manner; by any possible means; by any power or means, moral or physical, really existing; by any possibility.

“When possible I can, I will return.”—*Shakespeare*, *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

2. Perchance, perhaps.

pōs sum, *s.* [See *Def.*] A colloquial abbreviation of *opossium* (q.v.). (*Impr.*)

• *To act possim*, *To play possim*: To feign, to dissimulate. In allusion to the habit of the opossium throwing itself on its back and shamming death on the approach of an enemy.

“It’s almost time to take to quit playing possim.”—*North’s Magazine*, Jan., 1886, p. 426.

post, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition signifying after, behind, since, &c., in which senses it is largely used in composition.

post abdomen, *s.*
Comp. Anat.: That portion of a crustacean which lies behind the segments corresponding to those of the abdomen in insects.

• **post act**, *s.* An act done after or subsequently; an after-act.

post anal, *a.*
Zool.: Situated behind the anus.

post communion, *s.*
1. *Anglican*: That part of the communion service which follows after the people have communicated.

2. *Roman*: That part of the mass which follows the communion of the celebrant.

• **post disseizin**, *s.*
Law: A subsequent disseizin; also a writ that lay for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizor.

• **post disseizor**, *s.*
Law: One who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

post entry (1), *s.*
1. *Book-keeping*: An additional or subsequent entry.

2. *Comm.*: An additional entry of goods made by a merchant at a custom-house, when the first entry is found to be too small.

post exilic, *a.* Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the period in Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian captivity.

• It could be further shown that a number of Hebrew *post exilic* names . . . are of Babylonian origin.—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1888, p. 602.

• **post exist**, *v.i.* To exist after; to live subsequently. (*Calverth*; *Intell. System*, p. 37.)

• **post existence**, *s.* Future or subsequent existence.

• That one opinion of the soul’s immortality, namely, its *post-existence*.—*Calverth*; *Intell. System*, p. 38.

• **post existent**, *a.* Existing on being after or subsequently.

• Pre- and *post-existent atoms*.—*Calverth*; *Intell. System*, p. 35.

post fact, *s.* & *v.* [Lat. *post factum* = done afterwards.]

A. *As subst.*: A fact which occurs after or subsequently to another.

B. *As obj.*: Pertaining or relating to a fact subsequent to another.

post facto, *phr.* [EX POST FACTO.]

post ferment, *s.* [Formed on analogy of *ferment*.] The opposite of pre-ferment; a step downwards in rank.

“This his translation was a *post-ferment*.”—*Futler*, *Warthax*, i. 329.

post fine, *s.* A fine due to the king by prerogative, called also king’s silver. [*First*, *s.*, H. 2.]

• Then followed the *twentieth commandment* to leave to the king the suit. This leave was readily granted, but for it there was also another fine due to the king, called the king’s silver, or somewhat more the *post-fine*.—*See* *Johnson*; *Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

post fix, *s.*
Gram.: A word, syllable, or letter appended to the end of another word; a suffix, an affix.

post fix, *v.t.* To add a word, syllable, or letter at the end of another word, &c.

• **post geniture**, *s.* The state or condition of a child born after another in the same family.

post glacial, *a.*
Geol.: A term applied to the oldest division but one of the Post-tertiary period.

post mortem, *a.* & *s.*
A. *As obj.*: After death, as a *post-mortem* examination, *i.e.*, one made after the death of a person, in order to ascertain the cause of death either in the interests of science, or for the ends of justice.

B. *As subst.*: A post-mortem examination.

post natal, *a.* Subsequent to birth.
“Those whose *intelix* depends on *post natal* diseases.”—*Sturkey*, *Experimental Diseases*, lect. vi.

post nate, *a.* Subsequent.
“But a second or *post nate* thing.”—*Calverth*; *Intell. System*, p. 35.

post natus, *a.* & *s.*
A. *As obj.*: Born after or subsequently.

B. *As substantive*:
1. *Eng. Law*: The second son.

2. *Scots Law*: One born in Scotland after the accession of James I. of England, who was held not to be an alien in England.

post note (1), *s.* A note issued by a bank, payable at some future time, not on demand.

post nuptial, *a.* Being made or happening after marriage; as, a *post-nuptial* settlement.

post obit, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *obitus* = death.]

A. *As substantive*:
1. A bond given as security for the repayment of a sum of money to a lender on the death of some specified person, from whom the borrower has expectations. Such loans in almost every case carry high, if not usurious, rates of interest, and generally the borrower binds himself to pay a much larger sum than he receives, in consideration of the risk which the lender runs in the case of the borrower dying before the person from whom he has expectations.

2. A post-mortem examination.

B. *As obj.*: After death; posthumous; as, a *post-obit* bond.

post oesophageal, *a.*
Anat.: Situated behind the gullet or oesophagus.

post oral, *a.*
Anat.: Situated behind the mouth.

post pliocene, *a.*
Geol.: In the etymological sense, more modern than the Pliocene, *i.e.*, embracing all the deposits from the end of the Pliocene till now; but Lyell, who introduced the term, restricts it to the older of these, applying the term *Recent* to the others. In his *Post-pliocene strata*, all the shells are of recent species, but a portion, and that often a considerable one, of the mammals are extinct. In the *Recent strata*, again, both the shells and the mammals belong to recent species. (*Lyell*; *Antiquity of Man* (1869), pp. 5, 6.)

• **post position**, *s.*
1. *Oral*, *Latin*: The act of placing after; the state of being placed after or behind.

“Nor is the *post position* of the nonlative case to the verb against the use of the tongue.”—*Macle*; *Johnson’s Works*, p. 36.

2. *Gram.*: A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, a word.

post positional, *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a post-position.

• **post positive**, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

post prandial, *a.* Happening after dinner; after-dinner.

• The introduction by some undapper *post-prandial* orator of political allusions.—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1888.

post remote, *a.* More remote in subsequent time of order.

post tabula, *s.*
Arch.: A *terredos* (q.v.).

post terminal, *phr.*
Law (*Of sittings*): After the term.

post tertiary, *a.*
Geol.: An epoch applied to a geological period extending from the close of the Tertiary till now. Lyell divides it into the Pleistocene and the Recent sub-periods; Etheridge into the Glacial or Pleistocene, the Post-glacial, the Pre-History, and the Historical sub-periods. Called also *Quaternary*.

post (1), **poste**, **poaste**, *s.* [A *S. pref.* from Lat. *postus* = a post, a door-post, prop. = something in my way; cf. Lat. *postus* = *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set.] [*POSTRUS*.]

1. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright in the ground, and intended as a support for something else; as,

(1) *Corp.*: An upright timber in a frame; as, *king-post*, *door-post*, &c.

(2) *Build.*: A pillar or column in a structure.

(3) A vertical pillar forming a part of a fence, or for holding aloft telegraph-wires.

(4) *Furniture*:
(a) One of the uprights of a bedstead.

(b) One of the standards of a chain-back.

(c) *Mining*: One of the pillars of coal or ore which support the ceiling of a mine.

(d) *Paper-making*: A pile of one hundred and forty-four sheets of hand-made paper, fresh from the mould, and made up with a web of felt between each sheet, ready for the first pressure in a screw-press. This is a felt-post. When the felts are removed, the pile is called a white post.

• 2. A pole, a staff.
“A *post* in hand he bore of mighty pyne.”—*Chaucer*, *Virgil*; *Eneidos* iii.

3. The starting place for a race; also the winning-post.

• Some good horses mustered at the *post*.—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1888.

• 4. A pillar, a support.
“Until his order he was a noble *olt*.”—*Chaucer*, *C. T.* 214.

• 5. The door-post of a victualler’s shop, on which he chalked up the debts of his customers; hence, a score, a debit.

• “When God sends coyne I will discharge *your post*.”—*Richard III.*

• **1. Knight of the Post**: [*KNIGHT OF THE POST*.]

2. *Post and paling*: A close wooden fence, constructed with posts fixed in the ground, and pales nailed between them.

3. *Post and pane*, *Post and pannel*: Terms applied to buildings erected with timber framings and panels of brick or lath and plaster. [*Butcher-rogans*.]

4. *Post and railing*, *Post and rails*:
(1) A kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges. It consists of posts and rails, &c.

• “The *stee* had jumped some *post-and rails*.”—*Field*, Feb. 29, 1888.

(2) *See* *extinct*.
“The *sea* is more frequently bad than good. The *bad*, from the stalks occasionally found in the *desert*, is popularly known as *posts and rails* tea.”—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

5. *Post and stall*:
Mining: A mode of working coal in which so much is left as pillar and so much is worked away, forming rooms and stailings.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōit**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bēnch**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **šan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**: **tion**, **šion** = **zūn**. -cious, -tious. -sious = **shūs**. -ble, **dlc**, &c. = **bēl** **dēl**.

post butt, *s.* A block inserted in the ground, on which a socket to hold a post.

post driver, [*THE DRIVER*].

post entry (2). The entry of a horse for a race, or of a competitor for any contest, made at the time appointed for the race or contest.

post hook,

the -. A sheekren hook, having an ornamental post extending up above the opening for the rein.

post jack, An implement for lifting posts out of the ground. It is a crow-bar pivoted on a base piece and having a claw which catches against the post.

post match,

the -. A match in which each subscriber names two or more horses of the proper age, one only of which (unless a greater number is allowed by the conditions of the race) is to be sent to the post.

post mill, *s.* An old form of windmill which was mounted on a post. The post was contained through several stories, and formed the axis on which the mill veered as the wind changed.

post (2), **posteo,** *s. & adv.* [*It, posth (inase.)* a post, a messenger; (*dem.*) post, posting, riding, &c., from Low Lat. *postum* a station, a site, prop. *lat.* sing. of *postum* = *postum*, *pl.* par. of *postum* to place; Sp. *Post.*, Ital. *post.*; (*cf.* *post.*)

A. As substantive:

I. Undeclinable Locution:

1. A fixed place, position, or station, for a person or thing; a position, place, or station occupied, esp. a military station, or the place where a single soldier or a body of soldiers is placed.

“To guard this post . . . Out of employ”
Pope: Homer, Iliad 30: 312

2. The troops posted or stationed at a particular place.

3. A fixed or established place on a line of road where horses were kept for travelling; a stage, a station, a posting-house.

• Posts seem to have been first established for the conveyance of government messengers or private travellers rather than of letters. The ancient system extensively existed in the provincial parts of India till the introduction of railways narrowed the sphere of its operations. An important traveller, wishing to go to Europe, wrote to the European authorities of the district, who sent out instructions to the heads of the several villages to have relays of hallocks or palanquin bearers at fixed stages along the intended line of route. If he arrived too late he had denunciate to pay to all who lost time waiting for him. Till recently the same system, but with post-horses, extensively prevailed in the West. In Europe it was generally a government monopoly; in England it was conducted (and more effectively) by private enterprise. [6]

4. A person who travelled by posting, or using relays of horses; a quick traveller, a courier.

“Richard, duke of York, being in Ireland by swift couriers and flying postes was advertised of the great victory”
Bull. Henry V 1: 10: 25

5. A carrier of letters, papers, or messages; one who goes at stated times to carry mails or despatches from one place to another; a post-man.

6. An established system for the public conveyance and delivery of letters; the conveyance by government officers of the public mails from place to place; the post-office.

Letters, especially those of the delivery of which in the ordinary course of post-importance is attached.—*See Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1898.

• Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire, is credited with the first use of posts for letters. Probably the earliest were government despatches; then private letters would be taken surreptitiously, and finally arrangements would be made for doing so as a government monopoly. Despatches sent by Alaxandros (Xerxes) throughout the Persian empire are mentioned in Esther 1: 22; iii. 12-15; viii. 5-10, 13, 14; ix. 20, &c. They were by posts, *i. e.*, men riding on mules and camels (viii. 14). Augustus Casar had similar posts in Rome. Charlemagne seems to have introduced them into France. [Post-office]

7. A post-office; an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

“Scarcely had last week's letter been dropped into the post”
Scott: John Bull 2: 188

8. A single or particular despatch of mails; *as.* To miss a post.

“Haste, speed.”

“The mayor took out Goddall's law in all post”
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, iii. 1: 5

10. A post-horse; a relay of horses.

“Presently took post to tell you”
Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1: 1

11. A situation; an office or employment; any position of trust, dignity, service, or emolument; an appointment.

“The point's interest of the post of power”
Corneille: Cid, 1: 2

12. A game at cards, Post-and-pair, now called poker (4 v.)

“As if he were playing it post”
Jemmy: Works, i. 120

II. Technicality:

1. *Mel.*: A bugle-call giving notice of the time for retiring for the night.

“First post was sounded at half past ten”
City Press Sept. 30, 1885.

2. *Paper*: A size of writing-paper, so called because its original water-mark was a post-man's horn. It varies in size from 22½ by 17¼ inches to 19 by 13½ inches.

B. As adv.: Hastily, speedily; in all haste, *as a post.* (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 171)

• (1) *Post and pair*: [Post (2), s. A, 4, 12.]

(2) *To ride post*: To be employed in carrying mails, &c., by posting or relays of horses; hence, to ride in haste or with all speed.

(3) *To travel post*: To travel with all possible speed; to travel expeditiously.

post bag, *s.* A bag in which letters are conveyed to or by the post; a mail bag.

post bill, *s.*

1. A bill granted by the Bank of England to individuals, and transferable after being indorsed.

2. A post-office way-bill of the letters, &c., despatched from a post office, placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge to the post.

post captain, *s.*

Naval: A captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing, now simply styled a captain. He ranks with a colonel in the army.

post card, *s.* A card impressed with a half-penny or other stamp, and sold by the postal authorities for use by the public in correspondence where the communications are not of a secret or private nature.

post caroché, *s.* A post chaise.

“His post caroches sat upon his way”
Ben Jonson: The Mummy

post chaise, *s.* A closed vehicle for hire, designed to be drawn by relays of horses, hired for each trip between stations. Said to have been introduced into England in 1664.

“A man who is whirled through Europe in a post-chaise”
Goldsmith: Poetical Geography, ch. viii.

post coach, *s.* A post-chaise

post day, *s.* The day upon which the mails arrive or are despatched.

post free, *α.* Franked; free from charge for postage.

post hackney, *s.* A hired post-horse.

“Teach post hackneys to leap hedges”
Wotton: Romulus.

post haste, *α., adv., & s.*

A. As adv.: By posting; done with all possible speed or expedition. (*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 1.)

B. As adv.: With all possible haste or expedition. (*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, i. 4.)

C. As subst.: Very great haste in travelling. “Lord George your brother, Norfolk, and myself. In haste, post haste, are come to join with you”
Shakespeare: Henry V., i. 1.

post horn, *s.*

1. A wind instrument consisting of a simple metal tube, without valves or pistons, blown by postmen. It can hardly be termed a musical instrument. (*Compare: Table Talk*, 32.)

2. A piece of music suitable to, or in imitation of the notes or passages of, a post-horn.

post house, *s.* A horse kept and let for posting. (*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, i. 1.)

post house, *s.*

1. A house where post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers.

2. A post-office.

post note (2), *s.* A cash note intended to be transmitted by post, and made payable to order. [*BANK-NOTE*.]

post office, *s.*

1. An office or house where letters, &c., are received for transmission by post to their several addresses, and whence letters, &c., are sent out to be delivered to the addresses.

2. A department of the government having charge of the conveyance of the public mails.

• James I., in 1619, established a post office, and Charles I., in 1635, a letter-office for England and Scotland, but these extended only to the principal roads, and the times of carriage were uncertain. In the latter year the charge for a single letter under eighty miles was 2s., under 140 it was 4s., above 140 it was 6s., on the borders, and in Scotland 8s. The Parliament of 1643 framed the Act which provided for the weekly conveyance of letters into all parts of the kingdom, and a regular post-office was erected closely resembling that now existing, and with rates of postage which continued till the days of Queen Anne. In 1660 the members of the House of Commons claimed that their letters should be carried free. The loss to the revenue through this franking system was £225,000 in 1715, and £170,700 in 1763. In 1683 a metropolitan penny post was established. In 1791 this post was improved, but the price of the postage was doubled. On Sept. 22, 1829, the seat of the post-office was transferred from Lombard-street to St. Martin-le-Grand. In 1829 Rowland Hill brought forward his scheme for a penny postage throughout the United Kingdom. It came into operation on Jan. 10, 1840, on the scale of a penny for every letter below half an ounce in weight. In 1839 the number of letters carried was 75,967,572. The first year of the reduced tariff it rose to 168,768,344, and has since continued to advance year by year, proportionately quicker than the population. A money-order office, which had languished since its origin in 1793, was developed in 1840. Street letter-boxes were first erected in 1855. On June 5 of that year, a Treasury warrant was issued establishing a post for books, pamphlets, &c. Post-office savings banks were added in 1861. In 1869 the post-office was empowered to purchase the electric telegraphs, and began public telegraph business on Feb. 5, 1869. In 1870 the foundation-stone of a new General London Post-office was laid; it was opened in 1873. Halfpenny post-cards, and the uniform postage of 4d. for newspapers, began Oct. 1, 1870. On October 5, 1871, the weight for 1d. was advanced to an ounce, a halfpenny being fixed for each additional ounce. In 1885 the parcels post with prepayment began. On October 1 of that year the system of six-penny telegrams first came into operation. On June 22, 1897, the weight for letters for 1d. was advanced to four ounces; and on Christmas Day, 1898, the (partial) Imperial postage of 1d. per half-ounce came into operation.

(1) *Post-office annuity and insurance*: A system under which the Postmaster-General is authorized to insure lives between the ages of 14 and 65 for sums of not less than £25 or more than £100, and to grant annuities not exceeding £100 on the life of any person over five years of age. Children between 8 and 14 years of age can be insured for £5.

(2) *Post-office order*: A money-order (4 v.)

(3) *Post-office savings-bank*: A savings-bank in connection with the post-office, in which deposits not exceeding £50 in any one year, or £200 in all, are received at a rate of interest of 2½ per cent. per annum, which is allowed until the sum amounts to £200. [*Stoek*, s.]

post paid, *α.* Having the postage prepaid.

post road, post route, *s.* The road or route by which mails are conveyed.

post town, *s.*

1. A town in which a post-office is established.

2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

post woman, *s.* A female letter-carrier.

post (1), *etc.* [Post (1), s.]

1. *Let.*: To fix on or upon a post; to fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To expose or hold up to public reproach; expose, to stigmatize publicly as a coward. "The fiery young odd-kipman posted him in the streets of Baltimore." - Harper's Monthly, June, 1862.
(2) To deposit; to pay down as a deposit or stake. "He must today post the final deposit." - Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1885.

post (2), vt. & i. [Post (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. To station; to place in a position. "The police... were posted in great force outside the building." - Daily Telegraph, Sept. 17, 1885.
2. To place in the post; to transmit by post. "Two hundred thousand of the circulars in question have been posted." - Daily Telegraph, Dec. 18, 1885.
3. To send with speed or with post-horses.
4. To put off; to delay; to postpone. "I have not stopped mine ears to their demands. Not posted off their suits will show delays." - Shakspeare; 3 Henry VI., vi. 8.
5. To inform fully; to post up [v.]. "Law was not well posted about what was transpiring." - New York Herald, Feb. 22, 1852.

II. Technically:

1. Book-keeping:

(1) To carry or transfer (as items, accounts) from a journal to a ledger. Similarly, the number of bank-notes, &c., when noted in books for reference are said to be posted.
(2) To make the necessary or proper entries in; as, to post one's books.

2. Naval: To promote from commander to captain. "Whispers were all-ast, which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being posted." - Mergens; Peter Simple, ch. 15.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To travel with post horses; to travel with all possible speed. "Post speedily to my lord, your husband." - Shakspeare; Lear, iii. 7.
2. Marine: To rise and sink in the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting.

3. To post up:

1. Lit. & Book-keeping: To make the necessary or proper entries in up to date.
2. Fig.: To keep supplied with the latest information on a subject; to inform fully. "Nor may the merest school-boy be quite posted up in the dates." - Daily Telegraph, Nov. 13, 1885.

* post, n. [Cf. Fr. poster = to place in a post or position; to spy.] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.

* post-a-ble, a. [Eng. post (2), v.; -able.] Capable of being carried. "Make our peace postable upon all the tides of Fortune." - Montaigne; Deserve Estren, pt. 1, tr. vi. § 2.

post-a-gic, s. [Eng. post; -ag-ic.]
1. Carriage, postage.
2. The fee or charge made on letters or other articles conveyed by post. "These circulars and the postage on them." - Daily Chronicle, Dec. 18, 1885.
3. The act of travelling by land, interrupting a journey or passage by water. "So inconvenient is the postage." - Reliquie Wat. tontine, p. 704.

postage stamp, s. An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office, to be affixed to letters or other articles sent by post, as payment of the postage or cost of transmission.

post-al, a. [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the post-office, posts or conveyance of letters, &c., by post. "Giving some trouble to the postal authorities." - Daily Telegraph, Dec. 19, 1885.

postal order, s. A cash-order of various values issued by the post-office, and payable to the bearer at any post-office. "When post-office orders and postal orders were first issued the possibility of frauds of this description was considered." - Daily Telegraph, Dec. 19, 1885.

postal union, s. A union of several states or countries for the interchange and conveyance of mails under an arrangement. Among the foreign countries embraced in the union are Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Nether-

lands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.

post-ax i al, a. [Pref. post-, and Eng. axial (q.v.).]
Ant.: Behind the axis of the limbs.

post-boy, s. [Eng. post (2), s., and boy.] A boy who rides post or who carries letters; the driver of a post-chaise; a postillion. "A mounted postboy galloped up with a letter." - Lever; Doubt Family Abroad, let. 41.

post-date, vt. [Pref. post-, and Eng. date.]
1. To attach a date to, as to a cheque, later than or in advance of the real time or that at which it is written. "It is constantly the practice in drawing cheques to postdate them." - Globe, Sept. 2, 1885.
2. To date so as to make appear earlier than the fact. (Fuller.)

post-date, s. [POSTDATE, v.] A date attached to a writing or other document later than the real date. "The earliest history of man that we possess represents the postdiluvian wanderers journeying eastward." - Hudson; Prehensile Man, ch. vi.

post-di-lu' vi-al, a. [Pref. post-, and Eng. diluvian.] Being, existing, or happening subsequent to the flood or deluge.

post-di-lu' vi-an, a. & s. [Pref. post-, and Eng. diluvian.]
A. As adj.: Postdiluvian (q.v.). "The earliest history of man that we possess represents the postdiluvian wanderers journeying eastward." - Hudson; Prehensile Man, ch. vi.
B. As subst.: One who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the flood.

poste, s. [Fr.] The post.

poste restante, s. [Fr. = resting (i.e. unobstructed) post.] A department in a post-office where letters so marked are kept till the addressees call for them. The arrangement is made for the convenience of persons travelling or passing through towns where they have no fixed residence.

post-er-a, s. [Lat. = afterwards.]
Law: The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after the verdict, stating what was done in the cause. So called from the first word in the return when the proceedings were in Latin. "If the issue be an issue of fact, and upon trial it be found for either the plaintiff or defendant, or specially; or if the plaintiff makes default, or is nonsuit; or whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, it is entered on record, and is called a postea." - Blackstone; Comment., bk. iii, ch. 14.

post-cr (1), s. [Eng. post (1), v.; -cr.]
1. A large printed bill or placard to be posted in a public place as a notice or advertisement. "The postea convening the meeting announced that the procession would be headed by a brass band." - Daily Telegraph, Sept. 28, 1885.
2. One who posts bills, &c.; a bill-poster.

post-cr (2), s. [Eng. post (2), v.; -cr.]
1. One who posts; one who travels post; a courier. "At this, Goltso alights as swiftly post as postera mount." - Davenant; Gondibert, bk. iii., c. 6.
2. A post-horse. "We whirled along with four postera at a gallop." - Lever; Doubt Family Abroad, let. xxiii.

post-er-i-or, 'pos-ter-i-our, a. & s. [Lat., compar. of posterus = coming after, following, from post = after; Fr. posterieur.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
1. Coming or happening after; subsequent in time; later. "An admired writer, posterior to Milton." - Watson; On Gardening.
2. Later in order of moving or proceeding; following or coming after. "The anterior body giveth way, as fast as the posterior cometh on." - Brown; Nat. Hist., § 115.
3. Situated behind; hinder. (Opposed to anterior.)
II. Bot. (Of an arillary flower): Beneath the axis.
B. As subst.: [POSTERIOR].
3. A posteriori: [A POSTERIORI].

posterior side, s.
Zool.: The part of the back of a shell which contains the ligament. It is usually the longer of the two.

pos-ter-i-or-i-ty, s. [Fr. posteriorité.] The quality or state of being posterior or later in time. (Opposed to priority.) "The successive priority and posteriority of all human things." - Colworth; Intellectual System, p. 647.

pos-ter-i-or-ly, adv. [Eng. posterior, ly.] In a posterior manner; later or subsequently, either in time or place; behind. "The posterior angle of the neck extends to the posterior." - Evans; Amer. Phila. Society, vol. 206.

pos-ter-i-or-ly, s. pl. [POSTERIOR.] The hinder parts of an animal's body. "For expedition is the life of a man, otherwise Time may show his bald occiput, and shake his posterior at them in derision." - Howell; Letters, bk. ii., let. 17. "I sed by Shakspeare an aphorism of the Ephraimite, for the latter or later part. "The posteriors of this dog, which the rule would rule call the afternoon." - Love's Labour's Lost, v.

pos-ter-i-or-ly, s. [Fr. posterité.] Succession of generations. "Founded by us and left to posterity." - Colburn; Essay, p. 229.
2. Descendants, children; the race which descends from a progenitor. (Opposed to ancestors.) "It should not stand in thy posterity." - Shakspeare; Macbeth, i. 1.

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post-ern, 'post-ern, 'post-ern, s. [O. Fr. posterle, posterna (Fr. posterie).] From Low Lat. posterna = a small back-door, a postern, a dinan, from posterus = behind.]
I. Ord. Lang.: A small doorway or gateway at the back of a building; a private entrance; any entrance or gate. (Spenser; F. Q., l. v. 52.)
II. Fortification:
1. A vaulted passage underneath a rampart, leading from the interior to the ditch, and closed by a gate.
2. A passage-way at a retired part of a bastion.

postern gate, s. A postern. "He found his way to a postern gate." - Wordsworth; White Doe, s. 2.

* post-thet-ô mist, s. [Eng. posthumity; -ist.] One who performs the operation of posthymy or circummision.

* post-thet-ô my, s. [Gr. πύθη (pusthê) = the proper, and τομή (tomê) = a cutting.] Circummision.

* post-hume, a. [Fr., from Lat. posthumus, posthumus = posthumous (q.v.); Post. post huan; Sp. & Ital. postumo.] Posthumous. "Oh! if my soul could see this posthume sight." - Hall; Nature, i. 7.

* post-humed, a. [Eng. posthum(e); -ed.] Posthumous. "A stranger to my method would hardly rally my scattered and posthumous notes." - Fuller; General Worthen, ch. xxv.

post-hu-mous, 'post-u-mous, a. [Lat. postumus = the last-born, the last, late-born, prop. the super. of post = after. The etymons supposition that it came from post huumum (lit. = after the ground), explained as "after the father is laid in the ground," led to the false spelling posthumus, and eventually to the word being restricted in meaning accordingly.]
1. Born after the death of the father; as, a posthumous child.
2. Being or continuing after one's decease. "Makes a folly of posthumous memory." - Browne; Cen. Burial, ch. 3.
3. Published after the death of the author "Compromising between present and a posthumous edition." - Southey; Letters, ix. 46.

post-hu-mous-ly, adv. [Eng. posthumous; -ly.] In a posthumous manner; after one's decease.

* post-ic, 'post-ick, a. [Lat. posticus, from post = after, behind.] Backward. "The postick and backward position of the femoral pectus in quadrupeds." - Brownie; Vulgar Errors, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

post-i-cous, a. [Lat. posticus.]
Bot.: The same as EXTROUSAL (q.v.).

post-i-cum, s. [Lat.] [POSTIC.]
Bot. Arch.: The part of a temple which was in the rear of the cell; that in front of the cell being called the pronaos.

* 3. To assume; to take without consent as one's right.

"The Byzantine Emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have postulated, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation." - *Parker*.

* 1. To invite, to solicit, to entreat. [POSTULATIO, II.]

"Every spiritual person of this realm, hereafter to be named, presented, or postulated, to any archbishopric or bishopric of this realm." - *Barnet Records*, vol. 3, pt. II, No. 41.

pōs tu lā tion, *s.* [Lat. *postulatio*, from *postulatus*, pa. par. of *postulo* = to postulate (q.v.); Fr. *postulation*.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of postulating or assuming without proof.

* 2. A postulate; a necessary assumption. "I must have a second postulation, that must have an incident, to elicit my assent." - *Hate*, *Wing*, of *Manikin*, p. 123.

* 3. A supplication, an intercession. "Presenting his postulations at the throne of God." - *Parson*, *On the Creed*.

* 4. A snuff, a cause. "By this means the cardinal's postulation was defective." - *Barnet*, *Own Time*.

II. Canon Law :

1. A presentation or recommendation addressed to the superior, to whom the right of appointment to any dignity belongs, in favour of one who has not a strict title to the appointment.

pōs tu lā tōr ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *postulatorius*, from *postulatus*.] [POSTULATE, c.]

1. Postulating; assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof. "The seal once is but postulatory." - *Brownie*; *Fairy Legends*, bk. II, ch. vi.

3. Supplicatory, entreating, demanding. "To turn that deprecatory prayer into a postulatory one." - *Chambers*, *Tracts*, p. 392.

pōs tu lā tūm, *s.* [Lat.] A postulate (q.v.). "The proof depends only on this postulation." - *Ogden*, *Journal* (Dedic).

pōst ur al, *a.* [Eng. *posture*(e); *al*.] Pertaining or relating to posture.

pōst ŷre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *positura* = position, arrangement; prop. fem. sing. of *positus*, fut. par. of *pono* = to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *postura*, *positura*.]

* 1. Place, situation, state, or condition with regard to something else; position. "In posture to displace their second tire of thunder." - *Milton*; *P. L.*, vi, 605.

2. The situation, disposition, or arrangement of the several parts of the body in relation to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; the position of the body or its members; attitude. "This is as lawful as to smell of a rose or to be in feathers, or change the posture of our body in bed for ease." - *By Taylor*, *Scrawns*, vol. 1, ser. 16.

* 3. State or condition. "To give his opinion upon their present posture of affairs." - *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 309.

* 4. State, disposition; frame of mind or soul.

posture maker, *s.* One who makes postures or contortions.

posture making, *s.* The act or practice of assuming different bodily postures.

posture master, *s.* One who teaches or practises artificial attitudes or postures of the body.

pōst ŷre, *vt. & i.* [POSTURE, *s.*]

A. Trans. : To place in any particular posture or position; to dispose, to arrange.

B. Intransitive :

1. Lat. : To dispose the body in particular postures or attitudes, as an acrobat or tumbler.

2. Fig. : To pose. "His posturings as a patriot." - *Pall Mall Gazette*, April 29, 1882.

pōs tu rē, **pōs tu rist**, *s.* [Eng. *posture*(e); *re*, *ist*.] One who postures; an acrobat, a tumbler.

pōst vēne, *v.t.* [Lat. *postvenio*, from *post* = after, and *venio* = to come.] To come after; to supervene.

pōst vīde, *v.i.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *vidēo* = to see.] To see or be wise after the event.

"Instead of preventing, *postvide* against dangers." - *Father*, *Worthies*, i. 260.

pōs ŷ, **pos ic**, **poisce**, *s.* A contract, of *posy* (q.v.).

* 1. A poetical motto or quotation attached to or inscribed on anything, as on a ring.

"Is this a prologue, or the *posy* of a ring?" - *Shakespeare*; *Ranlet*, iii. 2.

* 2. A short inscription or legend. "There was also an inscription or *posce* written on the toppe of the crosse." - *Calde*, *Lake*, XIII.

3. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Sometimes used for a single flower or button-hole.

"If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his indicated *posie* at his nose." - *By Walk*, *A Sermon of Thanksgiving* (an. 1625).

pōt (1), **potte**, *s.* [Fr. *pot*, *potath* = a pot; Gael. *pot*; Wel. *pot*; Bret. *pot*; Dut. *pot*; Fr. *pot*; Sp. & Port. *pot*; Dan. *potte*; Ital. *potte*.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. A vessel made of metal, used for various domestic purposes; as, for boiling vegetables, meat, &c.

"Pots, pans, knockers of doors, pieces of ordnance which had long been past use, were carried to the mint." - *Mozart*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XII, s. 156.

2. A hollow vessel made of earthenware, china, &c.; as, a flower-pot, a water-pot, &c.

3. An earthenware, pewter, or other vessel for liquids, containing one quart.

"And here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour; drink." - *Shakespeare*, *2 Henry VI*, II. 3.

4. The quantity contained in a pot; a quart.

5. A trade term for stoneware.

6. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney; a chimney pot.

* 7. A helmet or headpiece.

* 8. The skull.

9. A hollow vessel made of twigs with which to catch fish. (*Fr.*)

10. A large sum. (*Slang*.)

"I made what is vulgarly termed a *pot* of money in Christchurch." - *Early Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1856.

11. A favourite; a horse which is backed for a large sum of money. (*Living Slang*.)

II. Technically :

1. **Founding :** A crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

2. **Paper :** A size of paper, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 15 in the sheet, and weighing 10 lbs. to the ream.

3. **Sugar :** [POTTING-CASK.]

1. **Tinning :**

(1) A vessel filled with melted tallow in which the charcoal-iron plates are dipped before turning; a grease-pot.

(2) A bath used in the same work, known as a wash-pot.

¶ **To go to pot :** To be ruined, destroyed, or wasted. The meaning is probably to be put into the melting-pot, as old metal, to be melted down; but Mr. A. S. Palmer thinks that *pot* here is the same as *POT* (2), *s.* = *put*, and the meaning is to be to go to the pit of destruction.

"All's one, they go to *pot*." - *Ingliden*; *Tempest*. (Epl.)

pot-barley, *s.* [BARLEY.]

pot-bellied, *a.* Having a pot-belly; fat, corpulent.

pot-belly, *s.* A protuberant belly. "He will find himself a forked strutting animal, and a *pot-belly*." - *Arbuthnot & Pope*, *Martin Scriblerus*.

¶ A *pot-belly* is produced by the enlargement of the omentum with fat.

pot boiler, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive :

1. **Ord. Lang. :** A work of art or literature produced merely as a means of providing the necessities of life; espous. a painting done for money, not for the sake of art.

"A mere *pot-boiler*, though it is marked by touch of the ability of the artist." - *Athenaeum*, April 1, 1882.

2. **Anthrop. :** (See extract.)

"Among the articles of daily use were many rounded pebbles, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. *Pot-boilers*, as they are called, of this kind are used by many savage peoples at the present day, and if we wished to heat water in a vessel that would not stand the fire, we should be obliged to employ a similar method." - *Darwin*, *Cave Hunting*, ch. III.

B. As adj. : *Pot-boiling* (q.v.). "What are vulgarly known as *pot-boiler* books or articles." - *Lincoln*, *Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 26.

pot boiling, *a.* Of the nature of a *pot-boiler* (q.v.). "Below the composer's mark, and distinctly of the *pot-boiling* order." - *Early Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1855.

pot companion, *s.* An associate or companion in drinking; a boon-companion. (Applied generally to habitual drunkards.)

pot eye.

Synonym : A guide-eye for a yarn in a spinning frame. Through it the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer. Made of metal, glass, or porcelain.

pot gun.

1. A mortar for firing salutes. The name is derived from its shape.

2. A pop-gun (q.v.).

pot gutted, *v.* Pot-bellied. "You *pot gutted* me." - *Arden*, *Spiritual Quixote*, bk. IV, ch. VIII.

pot hanger, pot hangle, *s.* A hook on which pots are hung over a fire, a pot hook.

pot herb, *s.* A herb fit for the pot or cooking; a culinary herb.

• *With pot-herb :*

Bot. : *Valeriana officinalis*.

pot holes, *pl.*

Mining & Geol. : The name given by the Norfolk quarries to deep conical or cylindrical pipes in the chalk. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, i. (1845), p. 302.)

pot hook, *s.*

1. *Lit. :* An S-shaped hook for suspending a pot or kettle over a fire.

2. *Fig. :* A letter or character like a pot-hook; especially applied to the clemency characters formed by children when learning to write. (Frequently in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers*.)

"I long to be spelling her. At school scrawls and *pot-hooks*." - *Dryden*, *Ann. Sebaste*, II, 2.

pot-house, *s.* An ale-house, a beer-shop, a low public house.

"The coarse dialect which he had learned in the *pot-houses* of Whitechapel." - *Mansfield*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 5.

pot-hunter, *s.*

1. One who shoots everything he comes across without regard to the rules or customs of sport, being only anxious to fill his bag.

"With no other let or hindrance than those which the *pot-hunters* compel." - *Scriver*, *Magician*, August, 1877, p. 506.

2. One who makes it a business to enter all competitions where prizes, as silver cups, &c., are given, not for the sake of the sport, but in order to win and be able to show off the prizes gained. (*Slang*.)

pot hunting, *s.* The practice of a *pot-hunter*.

"Some protection should be taken against *pot hunting*." - *Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

pot-leech, *s.* A sot, a drunkard.

"This valiant *pot-leech*, that upon his knees Has drunk a thousand *pot-les* of peace." - *Taylor*, *The Water Poet*.

pot-liquor, *s.* The liquor in which butcher's meat has been boiled; thin broth.

pot-luck, *s.* Accidental fare; what-ever fare may chance to be provided for dinner.

"A woman whose *pot-luck* was always to be relied on." - *G. Eliot*, *Amos Barton*, ch. 1.

¶ **To take pot-luck :** Said of an accidental visitor who partakes of the family dinner whatever it may be.

"He should be very welcome to take the *pot-luck* with him." - *Arden*, *Spiritual Quixote*, bk. XIX, ch. XII.

* **pot maker**, *s.* A potter.

"Then he made an herald proclaim that all *pot-makers* should stand upon their feet." - *North*, *Plutarch*, p. 820.

pot-man. [POTMAN]

pot marigold, *s.*

Bot. : *Calendula officinalis*.

pot-metal, *s.*

1. A cheap alloy for faucets, &c.; composed of copper, 10; lead, 6 to 8.

2. A kind of cast iron suitable for casting hollow ware.

3. A species of stained glass, the colours of which are incorporated with the glass while the latter is in a state of fusion in the pot.

pot-pie, *s.* A pie made by covering the inner surface of a pot with paste, and filling up with meat, as beef, mutton, fowl, &c. (*Am.*)

pot-piecc, *s.* A pot-gun.

pot plant, *s.*

Bot. : *Leucophis alluvia*.

pot pourri, (Fr. *pot* = pot, and *pourri*, past part. of *pourrir* = to putrefy, to boil very hot &c.)

I. Fr. A dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together.

II. Figuratively:

1. A mixture of rose-leaves and various spices, kept in jars or other vessels as a scent. Commonly called *potpourri*.

2. A vase or bouquet of flowers used to perfume a room.

3. In music, a medley: a collection of various tunes linked together; a capriccio or fantasia on popular melodies.

"He has deftly made a *pot-pourri* of national tunes." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1886.

4. A literary composition made up of several parts put together without any unity of plot or plan.

pot shop, *s.* A low public-house; a pot-house.

"A respectable *pot shop* on the remotest confines of the Borough." *De Witt's Pickwick*, ch. lii.

pot shot, *s.*

1. A shot fired for the sake of filling the bag or pot, without regard to the nature, condition, or appearance of the animal shot.

2. A shot fired without any deliberate aim.

3. A shot at an enemy from behind a tree, or from an ambush.

pot-shot, *pot shott*, *a.* Drunk, intoxicated. [Cris-bottle.]

pot-valiant, *a.* Made courageous or vaunt by drunk.

pot walloper, **pot wabblers**, *s.* A name given to parliamentary voters in certain English boroughs, previous to the Reform Act of 1832, in which all male inhabitants, whether householders or lodgers, who had resided in the borough and had boiled their own pot, *i.e.*, procured their own subsistence, for six months, and had not been chargeable to any parish as paupers for twelve months, were entitled to a vote.

pot walloping, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: A term applied to boroughs in which, before the Reform Act of 1832, pot-wallopers were entitled to a vote.

"A *pot walloping* borough like Taunton." *Southern Letters*, iv. 39.

B. *As subst.*: A boiling of a pot; a sound made by a pot boiling.

"The *pot-wallopings* of the boiler." *De Quincey's English Mail Coach*.

pot wheel, *s.* A form of water-raising wheel. [NORIA.]

pot (2), *s.* [PIT, *s.*] A pit, a dungeon.

4. *Pot and gallows*: [PIT AND GALLOWES.]

pot (1), *v.t. & i.* [POT (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To put into pots.

2. To preserve seasoned in pots: as, To pot fowl or fish.

3. To plant or set in mould in pots.

"If grown in pots, they should be *pot*ted in rich soil." *Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

4. To put in casks for draining: as, To pot sugar. [POTTING-CASK.]

5. To peck; to strike or play so as to run into the pocket of a billiard table. (*Slang.*)

"After making three, he *pot*ted his opponent's ball." *Evening Standard*, Dec. 18, 1885.

6. To shoot. (*Slang.*)

"All the pretty shy beasts . . . are *pot*ted by cock-ney." *Saturday Review*, March 15, 1884.

B. Intransitive:

1. To drink, to tittle. (*Slang.*)

"It is less labour to plow than to *pot* at." *Feltham Recollections*, 84.

2. To shoot or fire persistently; to keep on shooting. (*Slang.*)

pot (2), **potte**, *v.t.* [Etyim. doubtful.] To cap.

The lines of different shooles did cap or *potte* verses. *Shoole's Survey*, p. 66.

pot a ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *potabilis*, from *potare* = to drink; Sp. *potable*; Ital. *potabile*.]

A. *As adj.*: Capable of being drunk; fit for drinking, drinkable.

"Potable gold." *Milton's P. L.*, iii. 608.

B. *As subst.*: Anything that may be drunk.

"Ten thousand *pot*ted flow'rs

1. useful for *pot*table." *Philips's Cater*, ii.

pot a ble nēss, *s.* [Eng. *potable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being potable.

pot a gē, *s.* [POTTAGE.]

pot a gēr, *s.* [Fr., from *potage* = pottage.] A pottage.

"An Indian dish at *potager*, made of the bark of a tree." *Herc's Travels*.

pot a gre, *s.* [POTAGRA.] The gout.

"For shoulde a *potage* and a goute?" *MS. Ashmole*, 41, fo. 37.

po tãg rô, **po tar go**, *s.* [BOTARGO.] A West Indian sauce or dish.

"What lord of old would bid his cook prepare Mango, *potargo*, champignons, cayare?" *Keay's Cookery*.

pot-ãle, *s.* Etyim. doubtful; Eng. *pot*, and *ale* (?). The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten pigs.

po-tã li a, *s.* [Etyim. unexplained.]

Bot.: A genus of Loganiæ. An infusion of the leaves of *Potalis restiifera*, the only known species, is somewhat emulsiuous and asstringent. It is used in Brazil as a lotion for inflamed eyes. The sub-species (?), *P. amara*, is bitter, acid, and emetic.

po tã mē æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ποταμός* (*potamos*) = a river, or Lat. *potam(o)ntis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Naiadaceæ. Spathe none. Flowers in spikes or clusters, solitary, unisexual or bisexual. Stigma subcapitate, or shortly decurrent. Embryo curved.

po tãm-ĩ dēs, *s.* [Gr. *ποταμός* (*potamos*) = a river; Lat. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

Zool. & Paleont.: Freshwater Cerites; a genus of Cerithiade. Shell like Cerithium, but without varices in the fossil species, which are included in that genus. Epidermis thick, olive-brown; operculum orbicular, many-whorled. Forty-one recent species, from the mud of Californian, African, and Indian rivers.

pot-a-mō, *pref.* [Gr. *ποταμός* (*potamos*) = a river.] Belonging to, living in or near, or connected with a river or rivers.

pot-a-mō-bĩ-ĩ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potamobius*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

I. Zool.: A group or family of Huxley's tribe Astaciina, with two genera, Astacus and Cambarus.

"All the crayfishes of the northern hemisphere belong to the *Potamobidae*, and no members of this family are known to exist south of the equator." *Huxley's The Crayfish*, p. 306.

2. Paleont.: From the Jurassic onward. [PSEUDASTACTS.]

pot-a-mō-binc, *a. & s.* [POTAMOBIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Potamobidæ (q.v.).

"The wide range and close affinity of the genera Astacus and Cambarus appear to me to necessitate the supposition that they are derived from some one already specialised *Potamobius* form. . . I am disposed to believe that this ancestral Potamobide existed in the sea which lay north of the Miocene continent in the northern hemisphere." *Huxley's The Crayfish*, p. 332.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the family Potamobidæ.

pot-a-mō-bĩ ũs, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *βίσιον* (*biosion*) = to live.]

1. Entom.: Leach's name for Orectochilus, a genus of Gyrimidae, with one species.

2. Zool.: A synonym of Astacus.

pot-a-mō-chce-rũs, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *χοίριος* (*choiros*) = a hog.]

Zool.: Bush-hog, Red River-hog; a genus of Suidæ, characteristic of the West African region, with two, or perhaps three, species, which are the handsomest of the Suidæ family. There is a boss or prominence under each eye. In *Potamochoerus penicillatus*, the ears are long and tapering, as if they had been cut, and terminate in hairy tufts. The general colour is reddish-brown, with white dorsal stripe.

pot-a-mōg-a lē, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *γαλή* (*galē*) = a weasel.]

Zool.: A genus of Potamogalidæ, with one species, *Potamogeton velox*, discovered by Du Chaillu in Western equatorial Africa. It is about two feet in length, of which the tail occupies one half. The body is long and cylindrical; tail thick, and laterally compressed, legs short, toes not webbed, the animal being propelled through the water by

strokes of the powerful tail; the limbs are folded inwards and backwards in swimming.



POTAMOGALE.

Fur, dark brown above, with a metallic violet hue; whitish beneath.

pot-a-mō-gāl-ĩ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potamogale*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

Zool.: A family of Insectivora, forming a connecting link between the Talpide and the Solenodontide, with two genera: Potamogale (q.v.) and Geogale, with one small muritonid species, *Geogale aurita*, from Madagascar.

pot-a-mō-gē-tõn, *s.* [Lat. *potamogeton*, *potamogeton*; Gr. *ποταμογετων* (*potamogeton*) = pondweed [see def.]; *ποταμός* (*potamos*) = a river, and *γετων* (*geton*) = a neighbour.]

1. Bot.: Pondweed; the typical genus of the tribe Potameæ (q.v.). Flowers perfect, sessile, on a spike, with a simple spathe. Perianth single; stamens four. Ovary of four carpels. Bracts or achenes four, rarely one; small, green. Chiefly from the temperate zones. Known species about fifty. Fourteen are British, viz.: *Potamogeton natans*, the Sharp-fruited Broad-leaved, *P. rufescens*, the Reddish, *P. heterophyllus*, the Various-leaved, *P. lanceolatus*, the Lanceolate, *P. lucens*, the Shining, *P. proterius*, the Long-stalked, *P. perfoliatus*, the Perfoliate, *P. crispus*, the Curly, *P. densus*, the Opposite-leaved, *P. compressus* or *zosterifolius*, the Grass-wrack like, *P. obtusifolius* or *gramineus*, the Grassy, *P. pusillus*, the Small, *P. trichoides*, the Hair-like, and *P. pectinatus*, the Fan-leaved Pondweed. They occur in ponds, ditches, streams, the margins of lakes, &c., having the leaves submerged and translucent, or floating and opaque. *P. natans*, *P. lucens*, *P. crispus*, *P. densus*, and *P. obtusatus* are among the most common. The root of *P. natans* is said to be eaten in Siberia. *P. crispus*, *P. gramineus*, and *P. lucens* are used in India as fodder, and the first two also for refining sugar.

2. Paleobot.: Occurs in the Miocene and the Pliocene of Europe.

pot-a-mōg-ra phũ, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = a description.] A description of rivers.

pot-a-mōl-ō-gũ, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on rivers; a scientific treatment of rivers.

pot-a-mōph-ũl-lite, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*; Gr. *φυλλον* (*phullon*) = leaf, and suff. -*ite*.]

Paleobot.: Any apparently aquatic fossil leaf.

pot-a-mō-thēr-ĩ-ũm, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *θηριον* (*thirion*) = a wild animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelidæ, allied to *Lutra* (q.v.), from the Miocene of Western Europe.

pot-tãnge, *s.* [Fr. *potence* = a gibbet.]

Watchmaking: The stud which forms a step for the lower pivot of a verge.

potance file, *s.* A small hand-file with parallel and flat sides.

pot-ãsh, *s.* [Eng. *pot*, and *ash*, because the limestones of wood-ashes are evaporated for commercial purposes in iron pots.]

1. Chem.: A term applied to the hydrate of potassium, KHO, either in the liquid or solid state, but sometimes used to denote potassium oxide and also crude carbonate of potassium.

2. Pharm.: Potash salts are essential constituents in the human body, but if, when wasted, they are supplied directly to the blood they are very poisonous. A much diluted solution of potash is antacid and sedative in dyspepsia and cutaneous diseases, also in pleuritis, pericarditis, scrofula, &c. [BICARBONATE.] Caustic potash is used externally as a caustic in ulcers, &c.; carbonate

of potash has been given in whooping cough; acetate of potash, nitrate of potash, and, in small doses, tartrate of potash, are diuretics; acid tartrate of potash is purgative and used in dropsy; citrate of potash is diuretic and febrifugal; sulphate of potash is a mild purgative generally given with rhubarb, &c.; nitrate of potash and chlorate of potash are refrigerants and diuretics. [PERMANANATE.] Bromide and iodide of potassium are the forms in which bromine and iodine are often administered. Sulphurated potash in small doses is a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and is sometimes used in scabies, psoriasis, chronic rheumatism, and bronchitis.

¶ Potash-alum = *Kalinite*; Potash-felspar = *Orthoclase* and *Microcline*; Potash-mica = *Muscovite*.

potash lime, s.

Chem.: A mixture of dry hydrate of potassium and quicklime employed in estimating the nitrogen contained in organic substances. At a high temperature, it liberates the nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

potash water, s.

Chem.: An artificial aerated water containing a minute quantity of potassium bicarbonate.

pöt-äsh-ēs, s. pl. [PEARLASHES.]

pöt-äss, pöt täs's q, s. [POTASH.] [POTASSIUM-HYDRATE.]

pö-täs-sa mde, s. [Eng. potass(ium) and tautie.]

Chem. (Pl.): Potassium amides. The mono-compound KH_2N is obtained by gently heating potassium in ammonia gas. It is an olive-green substance, melting a little over 100° . Tripotassamide, or nitride of potassium, K_3N , is obtained when monopotassamide is heated in a close vessel. It is a greenish-black substance, taking fire spontaneously when exposed to the air. In contact with water it is decomposed, yielding ammonia and potassium hydrate.

pö-täs-sic, s. [Mod. Lat. potass(ium); Eng. sulph. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to potassium; containing potassium.

pö-täs-si-üm, s. [Latinised from potash (s.v.).]

Chem.: Symbol, K; atomic weight, 39. A monad metallic element, discovered by Davy in 1807, and very widely diffused through the vegetable, mineral, and animal kingdoms. It usually exists in combination with inorganic and organic acids, and when its organic salts are burnt, they are resolved into carbonate, from which all the other salts of potassium can be prepared. It may be obtained by electrolysis, but is now produced in large quantity by distilling in an iron retort an intimate mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potassium, a condition readily obtained by igniting crude tartar in a covered crucible. It is a bluish-white metal; sp. gr. 865, being the lightest of all the metals except lithium. At 0° it is brittle and crystalline; soft at 15° , and may be easily cut with a knife; fluid at 62.5° , and at a red heat distills, yielding a beautiful green vapour. Thrown upon water, the metal decomposes it with great violence, forming hydrate of potassium, whilst the escaping hydrogen takes fire, burning with a rose-red colour. It can only be preserved in the metallic state by immersing it in rock oil.

¶ Potassium-chloride = *Sylvite*; Potassium-nitrate = *Nitre*; Potassium-sulphate = *Aphthelite* and *Miscuite*.

potassium alloys, s. pl.

Chem.: Alloys formed by fusing other metals with potassium. The arsenide and antimonide (the only important forms), heated with the alcoholic iodides, yield the arsenide, &c., of the alcohol radicals.

potassium-bromide, s.

Chem.: KBr . Formed by the action of bromine on potassium, or by neutralising hydrobromic acid with potash. It crystallizes in brilliant cubes, having a sharp taste; sp. gr. 2.99; is more readily soluble in hot than in cold water, and is slightly soluble in alcohol. By oxidising agents it is converted into bromate.

potassium-carboxide, s.

Chem.: $K_2C_2O_2$. A highly explosive compound formed sometimes in the manufacture of potassium, and when potassium is heated

to 80° in presence of carbonic oxide. It is first of a gray colour, and then becomes dark red. The gray compound has the composition K_2CO ; the red body can be preserved under mineral naphtha. In contact with water it explodes with great violence.

potassium-chloride, s.

Chem.: KCl . Occurs native as sylvite, and is formed when potassium is burned in chlorine, and when potash or carbonate of potash is neutralized with aqueous hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes mostly in cubes, rarely in octahedrons; sp. gr. 1.95; tastes like common salt, melts at a low red heat, and at a higher temperature volatilizes unchanged. It is very soluble in water, one part of the salt dissolving in 2.85 parts of water at 15.5° ; is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, but wood spirit dissolves it more readily. It forms crystallizable double salts with most of the metallic chlorides.

potassium-ethyl, s.

Chem.: C_2H_5K . Not known in the separate state, but in combination with zinc-ethyl by treating that compound with potassium.

potassium-hydrate, s.

Chem.: KHO . Potash. Potassa. Caustic potash. Produced by dissolving protoxide of potassium in water, but generally prepared by adding two parts of quicklime, slaked with water, to a solution of one part of carbonate of potassium in twelve parts of water, and boiling the mixture for some time. After standing, the clear liquid is siphoned off and evaporated in iron or silver basins. To remove several of the impurities it is subsequently treated with alcohol. After fusion it is a white, hard, brittle substance, sp. gr. 2.1, melts below redness to a clear liquid, volatilizes at a red heat, dissolves in half its weight of water, and in nearly the same quantity of alcohol. It has an acrid taste, is a powerful caustic, decomposes most metallic salts, and at a high temperature acts with great energy on nearly all substances.

potassium-iodide, s.

Chem.: KI . Obtained by direct union of iodine and potassium, and by neutralizing hydroiodic acid with potash. It crystallizes in cubes, which are sometimes transparent, often opaque; sp. gr. 2.99. It has a sharp taste, melts below a red heat, and at a moderate red heat volatilizes without change; is soluble in 7 part of water at 16° , and in 5.5 parts alcohol at 12.5° . A solution of this salt dissolves free iodine, forming a dark-brown solution. It is much used in medicine.

potassium oxides, s. pl.

Chem.: Potassium forms three oxides: (1) Protoxide, K_2O , formed when potassium is exposed to dry air at ordinary temperatures, is white, very deliquescent and caustic, and unites with water so energetically as to produce incandescence; (2) Dioxide, K_2O_2 , is formed at a certain stage in the preparation of the tetroxide, and when the latter substance is decomposed with water; (3) Tetroxide, K_2O_4 , is produced when potassium is burnt in dry air or oxygen. It is a chrome yellow powder which is reduced to protoxide when heated in an atmosphere of nitrogen, and to the dioxide when dissolved in water, oxygen in each case being evolved.

potassium-sulphides, s. pl.

Chem.: Potassium unites with sulphur in five different proportions: K_2S , protosulphide, obtained, but in a state of doubtful purity, by igniting sulphate of potassium in a covered crucible with finely divided carbon. It has a reddish-yellow colour, is deliquescent and caustic. K_2S_2 , disulphide, formed by exposing the sulphurate to the air, is obtained as an orange-coloured fusible substance. K_2S_3 , trisulphide, obtained by passing the vapour of carbonic disulphide over ignited potassium carbonate. K_2S_4 , tetrasulphide, formed by reducing sulphate of potassium by means of the vapour of carbonic disulphide. K_2S_5 , pentasulphide, obtained from any of the above sulphides by boiling them with excess of sulphur until fully saturated. All the sulphides have an alkaline reaction and smell of sulphidic acid.

pöt-äss-öx'-yl, s. [Eng. potass(ium); ox(igen), and suff. -yl.]

Chem.: KO . Hydroxy], in which the hydrogen is replaced by potassium.

po tâte, a [Lat. potatus = a draught.]

Allegory: An epithet applied to a stage in the pretended transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver. (*Ben Jonson's Alchemist*, III. 2.)

pö-tä-tion, po-tä-ey-on, s. [Lat. potitus, from potis = to drink.]

1. The act of drinking.

2. A drinking bout.

"After three or four hours of friendly *potation* we took leave." *Cotton De Monsieur Cotton*.

3. A draught. (*Shakspeare's Othello*, II. 3.)

1. A beverage, a drink.

"To forswear than *potation*, and add to themselves to suck." *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*, I. 2.

pö-tä-to, po-tä-toe, s. [Sp. *potato*.] [BATATAS.]

Bot., Hort., Agric., &c.: *Solanum tuberosum*, a well-known plant, the tubers (dilated branches) of which are eaten. It is a native of Chili and Peru. Some think that it was first brought to Spain from the mountains near Quito early in the sixteenth century. Thence it spread to Italy and Austria. Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have brought it to England in July, 1586, having obtained it from the Virginian colonists whom he had taken out in 1584. Gerard, in his *Herbals*, figured it in 1597 as "the potatoe of Virginia," whence he said he had obtained its roots. Sir Walter Raleigh cultivated potatoes on his estate of Youghal, near Cork. For the next century and a half they were regarded as garden plants only. In Scotland they were not cultivated as a field crop till 1732. They gradually made way to the important position which they now occupy in British agriculture. Many varieties are grown, differing in earliness, form, size, colour, &c. They are sometimes preserved through the winter in pits dug in the ground, and lined with straw. A raw potato scraped is a good application to burns and scalds. [POTATO-STARCH.]

"Dining upon a halfpenny porringer of pesonny and *potatoes*." *Gilblin's The Rev.*, No. 2.

¶ (1) *Oil of Potatoes*: [FUSIL-OIL.]

(2) *Street Potato*: [BATATAS.]

potato apple, s. A popular name for the round fruit of the potato.

potato beetle, s. [COLORADO-BEETLE.]

potato blight, s. [POTATTO-DISEASE.]

potato-bogle, s. A screech-owl. [BOGIE, s., I. 1. (3).]

"To be hung up between heaven and earth, like an *old potato-bogle*." *Scott's Rob Roy*, ch. XXXI.

potato discase, s.

Veget. Pathol.: A disease of murrain produced by a fungus, *Peronospora infestans*. It generally first attacks the leaves and stems of the plant, forming brown spots upon them in July and August. By this time, the fungus which first penetrated the tissue of the leaf, has thrust forth through the stomates its conical-bearing filaments. The leaves soon afterwards die. Next the tubers are attacked and decay, either in a moist manner, attended by a disagreeable odour, or by a drying up of the tissue. Sometimes the term potato-disease is limited to the first of these kinds of decay, but they are closely akin, the one form passing into the other. Possibly an excess of rain in particular seasons created a predisposition to the attacks of the fungus. Too strong manuring, and the cutting up of seed potatoes have also been suggested as predisposing causes. The potato-disease first appeared in America. In 1845-1847 it caused the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, producing famine. [FAMINE.] It has never since completely disappeared, and in 1860 was nearly as formidable in some places as on its first appearance. When it is prevalent, the potatoes should be powdered with flowers of sulphur before being planted. They should be put early in the ground, and the haulm removed when the disease manifests itself.

potato fat, s.

Chem.: A fat extracted from fresh potatoes by ether. It forms white, slender, stellate needles, which turn brown, without melting, on exposure to a temperature of 270° .

potato mildew, s. [POTATTO-DISEASE.]

potato oat, s.

Agric.: A temporary variety of *Avena sativa*. [AVENA, OAT.]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, şion = zhün. -cious, tious, sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = boi, del.

potato seab, s.

It. *Seab* in potatoes, produced by a fungus, *Lobospora Scabiei*.

potato spirit, s.

A *spirit* formed during the fermentation of potatoes, and used in many parts of Europe.

potato starch, s.

The starch or flour of the potato, sometimes used to adulterate arrow-root. The granules vary considerably in size and form, some being shell-shaped, some ovate, and others, especially the smaller ones, round. Each granule is marked with a circular or stellate hilum, and around this is arranged a series of distinct lines or circles.



POTATO STARCH.

potato stone, s.

A name applied to the siliceous and calcareous nodules found in the soil in the vicinity of Bristol. The siliceous nodules are hard with quartz crystals, but frequently contain calcite with acicular goethite, the calcareous ones are lined with calcite crystals, but frequently contain isolated crystals of quartz, some of which present the form of the primitive rhombohedron. They appear to have been formed in the dolomitic conglomerates. According to Green, this name has also been applied to certain hollow limestone pebbles, which have been converted into dolomite, their interiors being lined with crystals of the same substance.

potato sugar, s. [SACCH-SUGAR.]

* **po tā tor, s.** [Lat.] One who drinks; a drinker, a drunkard. "Barnabe, the illustrious potator,"—*Southey The Doctor*, l. xiv.

* **po tā tōr-ŷ, n.** [Lat. *potatorius*, from *potare*, to drink; *potō* = to drink.] Relating to potating or drinking.

* **pōt bōŷ, s.** [Eng. *pot* (1), *s.*, and *bōŷ*.] A boy or man employed in a public house to clean the pots, carry out ale or beer, &c.

* **pōtch** (1), *v.t.* [POACH (1), *v.*]

* **pōtch** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *potcher*.] [POACH (2), *v.*] To thrust, to push. "All potch at him" — *Shakesp. Coriolanus*, l. iv.

* **pōtch' er, s.** [Eng. *potch*; *-er*.] One who or that which potches.

potcher engine, s.

Paper-making: A machine in which washed rags are intimately mixed with a bleaching solution of chlorine of lime.

pote, *v.t.* & *i.* [POTTER.]

A. *Trans.*: To push or kick.

B. *Intrans.*: To creep about moodily. (*Pror.*) * **pōt ē-car ŷ, * pot i-car y, s.** [A corrupt. of *apothecary*, which was apparently mistaken for a *potchery*.] An apothecary. "Into the town into a potchery." — *Chaucer C. T.*, l. 2766.

* **pot-ed, a.** [Etym. doubtful.] Plaited. "A nossgay, set face, and a pot-ed cutie." — *Dequand. True Britannie*, p. 30.

* **pōt teen, pōt heen, * pōt teen, s.** [Fr. *pot* = a pot, a vessel; *potéin* = to drink.] Whiskey; properly whiskey illicitly distilled in Ireland. "His nose it is a coral to the view. We'd beards with the Porrian potteen." — *Scott. Irish Schoolmaster*.

* **pōt té lōt, s.** [Fr.; Dut. *potlood*; Ger. *potl-oth*.] Sulphuric acid of molybdenum (q.v.).

* **pōt tençe** (1), *s.* [Fr.] A gildet, a catch, from Lat. *potator* = power. *Her.*: A cross, whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.

* **pō tençe** (2), *s.* [Lat. *potentia* = power.] Power, potency (q.v.).

* **pō tén eial** (ei-as sh), *n.* [POTENTIAL.]

pō ten cŷ, s. [Lat. *potentia* = power, from *potens*; Sp. & Port. *potencia*; Ital. *potenzia*, *potenza*.] [POTENT, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being potent; power, mental or physical; strength.

"The potency of her who has the bliss, To make it still elysium where she is." — *Cook, Greens In disguise*

2. Efficacy, strength; as, the potency of a medicine.

3. Moral power, influence, or strength. "By the dread / potency of every star." — *Mason Caractacus*.

* 4. A power, an authority. "The Roman Episcop'cy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a potency." — *Bacon Pope's Supremacy*, sup. 5.

pō tent, a. & s. [Lat. *potens*, genit. *potentis*, pr. part. of *potui* = to be able, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Sp. & Ital. *potente*.]

A. *As adjective*: 1. Physically powerful; producing great physical effects; strong, forcible, efficacious. "Moses once more has potent potentes hands. Over the sea." — *Milton P. L.*, vii. 211

2. Having great power; powerful, mighty. "The emissive of a great and potent lord." — *Burke Letter to a Noble Lord*

3. Strong in a moral sense; having or exercising great power or influence. "The doctor is well money'd, and his friends Potent at court." — *Shakesp. Merry W. Id.*, iv. 4

4. Strong, intoxicating; as, a potent spirit.

B. *As substantive*: I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A powerful person; a potentate, a prince. "You equal potentates, they kindest spirits." — *Shakesp. As you like it*, i.

2. A walking staff, a crutch. "Looke some after a potent and spectral staff." — *Putnam's Misc. Poems*, p. 20

II. *Her.*: A bearing resembling the head of a crutch.

* (1) *Potent exuberant-potent, Potencia exuberans-potency, Potency in potent*: One of the fims used in heraldry.

(2) *Cross potent*: [POTENTIAL (1).]

* **pō-tén-tā-cŷ, s.** [Eng. *potent*; *-cŷ*.] Sovereignty.

* **pō-tén-tāte, * pot ten tat, s.** [Fr. *potentat*, from Low Lat. *potentatus* = a supreme prince; from *potens* = to exercise authority, from Lat. *potens* = potent (q.v.).] A person who possesses great power, authority, or sway; a monarch, a sovereign, a prince. "Cherub and seraph, potentates and thrones." — *Milton P. L.*, vii. 198

* **pō-tén-tēd, pō tén-tēc, a.** [Eng. *potent*; *-ed, -ce*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to an ordinary when the outer edges are formed into potents, differing from what is termed potent counter-potent, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counter-potents like the fur.

* **pō tén-tial** (ti as sh), **po-ten cial, * po-ten ciall, a. & s.** [Fr. *potentiel*, from Lat. *potentialis*, from *potens* = potent (q.v.); Sp. *potencial*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Having power or potency; powerful, efficacious, strong. "Potential spurs." — *Shakesp. Lear*, ii. i.

* 2. Producing a certain effect without appearing to have the necessary properties; latent. "Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible; that may be manifested. "It is necessary thus to warn potential offenders." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

II. *Physics*: Capable of being exerted, though not acting at the particular moment.

B. *As substantive*:

* 1. *Op. Lang.*: Anything that is possible or may possibly be or happen; possibility, but not actuality; potentiality.

2. *Elect.*: A term holding the same relation to electricity that level does to gravity. The potential of the earth is taken at zero.

3. *Physics*: The sum of each mass-element of the attracting body divided by the distance of that element from the attracted point.

potential cautery, s. [CALTERY, 2.]

potential force, s. [FORCE (1), *s.*, § 25.]

potential mood, s.

Gram.: That form of a verb which is used to express power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being; as, He may go, You should write.

* **pō-tén-ti-āl-i-tŷ** (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *potential*; *-i-tŷ*.]

1. The quality or state of being potential; possibility without actuality.

2. Inherent power, quality, capability, or disposition not actually exhibited. "Potentiality for pauperism seems inherent in a large portion of the metropolitan poor." — *Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

* **pō tén tial-ly** (ti as shĭ), *adv.* [Eng. *potential*; *-ly*.]

1. With power or potency; powerfully, effectually.

2. In a potential manner; in possibility, not in actuality; not positively; possibly. "A warning to any potentially weak-kneed members." — *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 13, 1882.

3. In efficacy, not in actuality. "If the juice, though both actually and potentially cold, be not quickly wiped off." — *Boyle's On Colours*.

* **pō tén-ti-ar-ŷ** (ti as shĭ), *s.* [An abbrev. of *phenepotentiary* (q.v.).] A plenipotentiary; a power, an authority. "The last great potentiary had arrived who was to take part in the family congress." — *Thackeray Arcadians*, ch. xxx.

* **pō-tén-ti-āte** (ti as shĭ), *v.t.* [Eng. *potent*; *-āte*.] To render active or potent; to give power or potency to. "Potentiated by an especial divine grace." — *Coleridge Webster*.

* **pō tén-til-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *potens*, genit. *potentis* = powerful; from the medicinal properties attributed to some species.]

Bot.: Cinquefoil, the typical genus of Potentilloide (q.v.). Flowers white or yellow, rarely red; calyx five, rarely four-lobed, with as many small bracts; petals five, rarely four; style short, lateral, or nearly terminal; achenes many, minute, on a small dry receptacle. Chiefly from the north temperate and Arctic zones. Known species, 120. Eleven are British. Eight are under Potentilla proper, viz. *Potentilla reptans*, the Common Creeping; *P. cerua*, the Spring; *P. solisbergensis, alpestris*, or *alpestris*, the Alpine; *P. Fragariarum*, the Strawberry-leaved; *P. raphanistrum*, the Strawberry-flowered, and *P. arguta*, the Hoary Cinquefoil; *P. Tormentilla*, the Tormentil (q.v.), and *P. anserina*, the Silver-weed (q.v.). The other three are *P. Comarum* (*Comarum pulstris*), the Marsh Cinquefoil; *P. Sibbaldii* (*procerambus*, the Proceramb Sillabalia, and *P. fruticosa*, the Shrubby Cinquefoil. The most common is the Tormentil; the next is the Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil, often mistaken for the Wild Strawberry, but is smaller, has silky leaflets, and flowers earlier, viz., from March to May. *P. reptans* is a febrifuge. *P. vernalis* yields a red dye. Its roots are depurative; their ashes are applied with oil to burns. The leaves of *P. fruticosa*, a sub-Himalayan species, are used in parts of the Punjab as tea. The roots of *P. supina* are regarded in India as a febrifuge.

* **pō-tén-til-lĭ-dæ, s.** [Mod. Lat. *potentillor*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Rosaceæ. Calyx tube herbaceous; fruit of four or more achenes.

* **pō-tent-ly, adv.** [Eng. *potent*; *-ly*.] In a potent, powerful, or efficacious manner; with power, potency, force, or energy. "You are potentially opposed." — *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*, v. v.

* **pō tent-ness, s.** [Eng. *potent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being potent; potency, power, powerfulness, efficacy.

* **pō-ter-i-ō-er-in-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *poterion* (s). Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] *Potentia*: A family of Crinoidea (q.v.).

* **pō-ter-i-ō-er-i-nus, s.** [Gr. *poterion* (*poterion*) = adriking-cup, and *epior* (*erion*) = a jelly.]

Potentia: The type-genus of the family Poterionida. Calyx as in Cyalothorinus, but with the upper surface convex, with a very large anal tube. The genus (with several subgenera) commences in the Silurian, is present in the Devonian, and abounds in the Carboniferous period, after which it disappears.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there: pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine: gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sōn: mīte, cūb, cūre, ŷnite, cur, rŷle, full: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

pō-tēr'-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ποτήριον (*potērion*) = a drinking cup.]

Bot.: Salad-Burnet; a genus of Sangnisonaceae. Calyx single, four-lobed, petals none, stamens many, stigma tufted. Found in the north-temperate zone; known species twenty. Two, *Poterium Sanguisorba*, the Salad-Burnet, and *P. officinale*, the Great Burnet, are natives of Britain. *P. muricatum*, Muricated Salad-Burnet, is an alien or colonist.

po-ter-ner, *s.* [PACTENER.] A purse, a bag, a pocket, a pouch.

"He plucked out of his *poterner*." *The Boy and the Mutil.*

pō-tēs tāte, **po tes-tat**, *s.* [Lat. *potestas*, genit. *potestatis* = power; Ital. *potesta* = an authority.] A chief authority, a potentate. "And whome they leaden you into synagogs and to synagogs and *potestatis*; uyle ye be lous how or what ye schulen answer, or what ye schulen seye." *Wycliffe Luke vi.*

pō-tēs tāt tīve, *n.* [Lat. *potestativus*, from *potestas*, genit. *potestatis* = power; Fr. *potestatif*.] Having the attribute of, or carrying with it, power; authoritative. "God's authoritative or *potestative* power." *Pourson, On the Creek*, art. 1.

pōt-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (D), and *full*.] As much as will fill a pot; as much as a pot will hold.

"If one cast a few almonds into a *potful* of it, it will become as clear as rock water." *Hansell's Letters*, bk. ii, let. 54.

pōt-hēad, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (D), and *head*.] One who habitually staggers himself with drink, a flounder, a seaker.

"She was too good for a poor *pothead* like me." *Kempster, Westward Ho!*, ch. xv.

pōth-ē-čar-ý, *s.* [POTERY.]

pōt-hec-en, *s.* [POTTEEN.]

pōth-ēr (1), **'pud-der**, **poth-er**, **pōt-ter**, *s.* [POTH-ER, *v.*] Bustle, confusion; constant excitement, stir.

"Come on in with a terrible *potther*." *Widdoworth's Rural Architecture*.

pōth-ēr (2), *s.* [Apparently a corrupt. of Fr. *putrière* = *pothier* (q.v.).] A sulfocating cloud.

"So grievous was the *potther*." *Dryden, Amphitruo*

pōth-ēr, **pōt-ter**, **'pudheren**, *v. & t.* [A frequent. from *put* = to push or kick; Dut. *potteren* = to search thoroughly; *potterica* = to fumble, to poke about.]

A. Intrans.: To make a potther, bustle, or stir; to fuss about.
B. Trans.: To harass and perplex; to tease, to worry, to bother.

"He that lives reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *potthers* and wastes himself to no purpose." *Locke*.

pō-thō-ē-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *potthos*; suff. -*tes*.]

Potthos: A genus of plants, apparently akin to *Pothos* (q.v.). *Potthos Grandifolia* has been found in the Coal-measures at Granton, near Edinburgh.

pō-thō-mor-phē, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *potthos*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperaceae. *Potthosmorphic subulfolia* (or *umbellata*) and *P. subpeltata* are used in Brazil to stimulate the lymphatics, as deobstruents, and to cleanse foul ulcers.

pō-thōs, *s.* [The Ceylonese name of a species.]
Bot.: A genus of Oroidiaceae. *Pothos scandens* is used in India in putrid fevers.

pōt-i-čhō-mā-nī-ā, **pōt-i-čhō-mā-nī-č**, *s.* [Fr. *potiche* = a porcelain vase, and *manie*, Gr. *μανία* (*mania*) = madness, mania.] The taste for coating the inside of glass-ware with varnished paper or linen flowers or devices, so as to give them an appearance of painted ware or old china.

pōt-i-fu-ge, *s.* [Lat. *potio* = to drink.] A drinkard.

"How impudently would our drunken *potfuges* vaunt themselves." *Venner, Via Recta*, p. 14.

pōt-ion, **po-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *potion*, from Lat. *potio*, accus. of *potio* = a drink; *potio* = to drink. *Potion* and *poison* are doublets; Sp. *pozion*; Ital. *pozione*.] A drink, a draught; espce. a dose of liquid medicine.

"How do thy *potions* with insidious joy, But see their pleasures only to destroy?" *Goldsmith, Deserted Village*.

pō-tion, *v. & t.* [POTION, *s.*] To give a potion to; to drug.

"Having *potioned* them with a sleepy drauke." *Speed, Hist. Great Britain*, bk. ix, ch. xi.

pōt-lid, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (D), and *lid*.] The lid or cover of a pot.

potlid valve, *s.* A cap-shaped valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe.

pōt-man, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (D), and *man*.]

1. A pot-companion.
2. A servant at a public-house who cleans the pots, takes out beer or ale, &c.; a potboy.

pō-toō, *s.* [Native name.]
Oruth: A local name for *Nyctibius jamaicensis*, from its cry.

pōt-o-roō, *s.* [Native name.]
Zool.: The same as KANGAROO-RAT (q.v.).

Pōtš-dām, *s.* [See def.]
Geog.: A township in New York.

Potsdam-sandstone, *s.*
Geol.: An American sandstone of Cambrian age, containing Trilobites, *Lingula antiqua*, &c. [PROTHERIDITES.]

pōt-shērd, **'pōt-shard**, **'pot-share**, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (D), and *sherd*; A.S. *scardol*, from *scardian* = to shear.] A broken piece or fragment of an earthenware pot. (*Spanish*: *F. Q.*, VI, l. 37.)

pōt-stōnc, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (D), *s.*, and *stone*.]

1. *Geol. & Mining*: The name given in Norfolk to certain large flints with a nucleus of chalk, found in the Upper Chalk. They are considered to be Ventriculites (q.v.).
2. *Min.*: An impure variety of soapstone or compact talc (q.v.), formerly used for making utensils of various kinds.

pōt-sure (s as sh), *n.* [Eng. *pot* (D), and *sure*.] Perfectly sure or confident, as one affected by drink; positive, cocksure.
"Armed against him like a man *pot-sure*." *Legend of Capt. Jones*, (1650)

pōtt, *s.* [Pot (D), *s.*, II, 2.]

pōt-tāge, **'pot-āge**, *s.* [Fr. *potage*, from *pot* = a pot.] PORRIDGE.]

1. A kind of food made of meat boiled (generally with vegetables) to softness in water. (*Cotton's Language to Ireland*).
2. Oatmeal or other porridge.

'pōt-tāg-ēr, *s.* [POTAGER.]

'pot-tain, *s.* [Pot (D), *s.*] Old pot-metal.

pōtt-čd, *pt. pres. & n.* [Pot (D), *v.*]

A. As pt. pres.: (See the verb).
B. As n.: Put into pots; speckled, seasoned and preserved in pots; as, *potted* bladders.

pōt-ter (D), *s.* [Eng. *pot* (D); *-er*; Fr. *potier*; It. *potter*.]

1. One who makes earthenware pots or crockery of any kind; a maker of pottery.
"Arachus the Athenian devised the *potter's* craft, showing how to cast earthen vessels in moulds, and bake them." *P. Holbead, Pline*, bk. viii, ch. vi.

2. One who hawks crockery. (*Prov.*)
3. One who pots meats.

potter-carrier, *s.* A portinger.

potter's clay, *s.* A tenacious clay used in the potteries.

potter's lath, *s.* [POTTER'S-WHEEL.]

potter's wheel, *s.* A horizontally revolving disc, driven by a treadle or by an assistant. The lump of clay, being placed upon it, is moulded into form by pressure, the circular form being maintained by the passage of the clay between the hands, assisted by a



POTTER'S WHEEL.

piece of horn or shell, which is called a "rib," acting as a former, straight-edge, or sander, as the case may be.

pōt-ter (2), *s.* [POTTER, *v.*] A slow pace or walk; a saunter.

"The runner, degenerated into a *potter*." *Field*, Feb. 25, 1886.

pōt-ter, *v. & t.* [A frequent. of *put* = to push, to kick, from Wel. *putio* = to push, to poke; Gael. *put*; Corn. *put*; Sw. dial. *put* = to poke with a stick; O. Dut. *potter* = to search one thoroughly.] [POTTER, *v.*]

A. Intransitive:
1. To lussify or worry one's self about trifles; to fumble; to be lussy.
2. To walk lazily or without any definite purpose; to saunter.

"Pottering about with the rector of a parish over a small globe." *The Queen*, Sept. 24, 1855.

B. Trans.: To poke, to push.

pōt-tern, *n.* [Eng. *potter*; *-n*.] Of or pertaining to potters or pottery.

pottern ore, *s.* [See extract.]

"I likewise took notice of some, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern ore*." *Bonds*, W. 163, l. 325.

pōt-ter-ý, *s.* [Fr. *poterie*, from *pot* = a pot.]

1. The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware glazed and baked.

The earthenware of the Greeks and Romans was unglazed, but they covered their *pottery* with a yellow, brown, and perhaps other articles, to render them impervious to water, wine, &c. The Romans used moulds for ornamenting clay vessels and for making figures of birds, or of birds' parts, &c. for votive offerings. The art of making glazed *pottery* originated with the Chinese, and passed from thence to India, and from thence successively to Arabia, Spain, Italy, Holland. (*Knapp's Hist. Mechanics*).

2. A place where earthenware is manufactured.

"The *potteries* of Lambeth, London, were started by men from Holland about 1630. The *potteries* of Staffordshire were took the precursors. John Wedgwood was born at Burslem, England, in 1730, and after a variety of experiences started a *pottery* on his own account." *Knapp's Hist. Mechanics*.

3. The business of a potter.

pottery bark, *s.* The bark of Licinia, the ashes of which along the Amazon are mixed with clay for pottery.

pottery gauge, *s.* A shaper or template for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. It is designed to finish the inside of stoneware smoothly and of a uniform size.

pottery tissue, *s.* A kind of tissue-paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to bas-relief. The paper is made on the Fourdrinier machine in lengths sometimes equal to 1,200 yards.

pottery tree, *s.*
Bot.: (1) The genus Licinia (POTTERY-BARK); (2) *Majolica utilis*.

pōt-tī-ā, *s.* [Named after J. F. Pott, of Brunswick.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order of tribe Pottaceae. Calyptera dimidiata; perianth none simple or wanting; if present, with lanceolate, articulate teeth. *Pottia truncata* grows on mud walls.

pōt-tī-ā-čē-ī, **pōt-tī-ā-čē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potter*(a); Lat. *potter*, pl. adj. *potter*, or *potter*.]

Bot.: An order or tribe of Apocynaceae Mosses. Capsules straight, oval, pinnulate, generally without a peristome.

pōt-tiing, *pt. pres. & n.* [Pot (D), *v.*]

A. & B. As pt. pres. & *potting*, *adj.* (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. The name of a language:
1. The act of putting into a pot or pots; as, of meats for preservation, or plants for propagation.

"The potting of plants is advantageous to seedlings, and it also enables a certain amount of bottom heat to be supplied to plants, besides making them flower earlier. If however clamps their growth, and ultimately exhausts the soil; the earth should, therefore, be changed at intervals, and when this cannot be done manure should be furnished.

2. The making of pottery.
3. Drinking. (*Shakspeare, Othello*, ii, 1.)

II. *pu* = The cleansing of sugar by means of white soft or inverted conical moulds with a mass of saturated clay on top.

potting cask, s.
A hog-head with holes in the bottom into which imperfectly crystallized sugar is dipped in order that the molasses may drain to the bottom. In each hole is placed a crushed stalk of cane or plantain, which reaches to the top of the sugar. The molasses passes off through the spongy stalk, leaving the sugar comparatively dry and more perfectly crystallized.

potting house, s. A house or shed in which plants are potted.

pot tile, pot el, s. [D. Fr. *poté*, dimin. of *pot* = A pot (q.v.).]

1. A liquid measure containing four pints; hence, a large tankard (*Cotton: The Cotton-plant*).

2. A vessel or basket for fruit, in shape a truncated cone, and sometimes with a semi-circular handle across the top.

3. The game of Hop Scotch. (*Fro.*)

pottle belled, i. Pot-bellied.

pottle deep, adv. To the bottom of the pottle or inkard. (*Shakesp.; Othello*, ii. 3.)

pottle draught, s. The drinking a pottle of liquor at one draught.

pottle pot, s. A pottle. (*Shakespeare; 2 Henry IV.*, v. 4.)

pôt tô, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: The sole species of the genus *Perodicticus* (q.v.). It is a small nocturnal Lemnoid, from western equatorial Africa; upper surface of a chestnut tint, paler beneath. Limbs nearly of one length, head rounded, eyes lateral; index finger reduced to a tubercle. The teeth indicate a mixed diet.

pôt tÿ, s. [Dut. *potte*.] Pottery.

potty baker, s. [Dut. *pottebakker*.] A term in New York for a potter.

pot u lent, pot u lent all, n. [Lat. *potulabere* = intoxicated, from *potu* = to drink.]

1. Tipsy; nearly intoxicated.
2. Fit to drink; drinkable.
"I ate such liquid and *potulabere* meals are not profitable." - *Travels - Fort Ross*, p. 273.

pou, pu', ct. [PUL, v.] (*Scotch*)

pounce, s. [PUSE (1), s.]

pouçh, pouche, s. [O. Fr. *pouchie, poche* = a pocket, pouch, or poke. *Pouch* and *poke* are doublets.] [POKE, s.]

I. *Ordnary Language*:
1. *Lat.*: A small bag; a pocket, a poke.
"We a brace of wild ducks in his *pouch*." - *Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. *Fer.*: A big belly or stomach; a paunch.

II. *Technicality*:
1. *Bot.*: A little sack or bag at the base of one petal or sepal. - Example, *Nigella*.

2. *Naut.*: A small bulkhead or partition in a ship's hold, to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.

3. *Ordn.*: A cartridge-box.
1. *Zool.*: A bag, like that under the bill of the Pelican, or the marsupium (q.v.) of the Marsupialia.

pouch mouth, s. & n.
A. *As subst.*: A mouth with blubbed lips (*186*).

B. *As adj.*: Pouch-mouthed.
"Theodericus, *pouch-mouth* stage walkers." - *Buller: Saturniada*.

pouch mouthed, a. Having a pouch-mouth; blubber-lipped.

pouch shaped, a.
Bot.: Hollow and resembling a little double bag, as the spur of many Orchids.

pouçh, p. & v. [POU, n. s.]

A. *Transitive*:
I. *Literal*:
1. To put into a pouch or pocket; to pocket.
"I'd unarsa husband that *poucheth* the groates, Will break up his lay, or be sowing of oats." - *Tusser: Husbandry*

2. To pull into the pouch or sac; to swallow.
"The common hen hath long legs for wading a neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it." - *Berbon*

3. To pout, to hang the lip. (*Ainsworth*)

II. *Figurative Use*:
1. To pocket; to put up with.
"I will *pouch* up no such affront." - *Scott: Waverley*

2. To purse up, to pout.
"He *pouch*ed his mouth." - *Richardson: Sir Charles Grandison*, v. 25

B. *Intransitive*: To swallow food, a bait, &c.
Another (poken) which had run out fifteen yards of line before stopping to *pouch*. - *Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

pouçh' bêll, s. [Eng. *pouch*, and *bell*.]
Bot.: The genus *Glossocoma*.

pouche, s. [POU, n. s.]

pouçhed, a. [Eng. *pouch*; *ed.*] Having, or furnished with, a pouch; specif., furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials, or with cheek-pouches.

pouched ant eaters, s. pl.
Zool.: The genus *Myrmecobius* (q.v.).

pouched badgers, s. pl.
Zool.: The family *Peramehidae* (q.v.).

pouched frog, s.
Zool.: *Nototriton macropodium*.

pouched marmots, s. pl.
Zool.: The genus *Spermophilus*. The species are furnished with cheek-pouches, and are natives of America, the North of Europe, and Northern Asia.

pouched mice, pouched rats, s. pl.
Zool.: The family *Geomysidae* (q.v.). Called also Pocket Gophers.

pouched rats, s. pl. [POUCHED-MICE.]

pouched weasels, s. pl.
Zool.: The genus *Phascogale* (q.v.).

pouchet, s. [POUSSET.]

pou chông, s. [Chin.] A kind of black tea; a superior kind of souching.

pouçh y, a. [Eng. *pouch*; *-y*.] Like a pouch or bag; swollen.
"Such a *puçh*, find, *pouchy* carcass, I have never before seen." - *Burroughs: Pigeon*, p. 217.

pou der, s. & v. [POUDRE.]

pou de soy, s. [PADSOY.]

poudre, s. [Fr.] Powder. (*Chauver: C. T.*, 16, 228.)

poudre-marchant, s. Pulverized species. (*Chauver*)

pou drêtte, s. [Fr.] A manure prepared from dried night-soil, mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c. It is very powerful.

pou drid, a. [POWDERED.]

pou jah, s. [POJA.]

pouk, ct. [POKE, v.] To poke, to pluck. (*Scotch*.)
"The weans haul out their fingers laughin' An *pouk* at laps." - *Bennet: Death & Doctor Hornbook*.

pouke, s. [PUCK.]

pou laine, s. [Fr.]
Old Cust.: A kind of pointed shoe worn in the fifteenth century.

poulee, s. [PULE; (1), s.]

pou da vis, s. [POLEDAVY.]

pou dre, s. [POWDER, s.]

pou dred, a. [POULDRE.]
1. Beaten or reduced to powder.
2. Variegated, spotted.

pou dron, s. [PAULDRON.]

poule, s. [Fr.]

1. *Ordn.*: The same as *POOL* (q.v.).
2. One of the movements of a quadrille.

poulp, poulpe, s. [Fr.]
Zool.: *Octopus vulgaris*, the Common Octopus.

poult, pulte, s. [Fr. *poulet*, dimin. of *poule* = a hen, from Low Lat. *pulla*.] A pullet; a young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.
"Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd." - *King: Art of Cookery*.

poult er, pult-ar, pult-er, s. [Eng. *poult*; *-er*.] One who deals in poultry; a poultryer.
"It is reported besides of a certain *poultier*, who had a secret by himself, whereby he could tell surely and never miss which eggs would be a cock chicken, which a hen." - *P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. 2, ch. 15.

poultier's measure, s. Measurement by the dozen.

poul têr er, s. [Eng. *poultier*; *-er*.]

1. One who deals in poultry or game.
"We have *poultierers*' ware for your sweet bloods." - *Parker: Honest Whore*, pt. n.

2. The Poultryers are one of the London City Companies. They were incorporated in 1504.
* 2. An officer of the king's household who had charge of the poultry.

poult tiçe, pul-tesse, pul-tis, s. [Lat. *pultes*, nom. pl. of *puls* = a thick pap, cogn. with Gr. *πάχος* (*polltos*) = porridge; Fr. *pulte*.]

1. *Ordn. Ling.*: A soft composition, as of bread, meal, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, or the like; a cataplasm.
"Pultices made of green herbs." - *Burton: Anat. of Medicine*, p. 386.

2. *Pharm.*: Pultices are of several kinds, the most important are (1) *Cataplasma fermenti* (yeast pultice), formed of yeast, flour, and water heated to 100° F. It is used as a stimulant and antiseptic in cases of indolent ulcers. (2) *Cataplasma lini* (linseed pultice) formed by mixing 4 ozs. of linseed meal with half a fluid oz. of olive oil, and then gradually adding to fluid ozs. of boiling water. It is applied to inflamed and suppurating parts. *Cataplasma sinerpis* (mustard pultice) made by mixing 2½ ozs. of linseed meal with 2½ ozs. of powdered mustard, and then adding to them gradually 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It acts as a powerful rubefacient and vesicant, it relieves slight inflammations of serous and mucous surfaces when applied to a neighbouring part, as upon the chest in bronchitis and pleurisy; and also relieves congestion of various organs, by drawing the blood to the surface.

poult tiçe, ct. [POULTICE, s.] To apply a pultice to; to cover with a pultice.

poult tive, s. [Prob. a misprint for *poultice* (q.v.).] A pultice.
"Poultices altho' it rains." - *Temple: Cure of the Gut*.

poult trÿ, pul-trie, s. [Eng. *poult*; *-ry* (= Fr. *erie*).] [PULLET.] Domestic fowls, reared for the table, or for their eggs, feathers, &c., as ducks, geese, cocks and hens, &c.; towels collectively. (*Dryden: Cock & Fox*, 703.)

poultry farm, s. An establishment with land attached, for the rearing of poultry on a large scale.

poultry house, s. A house or shed in which poultry are sheltered and reared; a fowl-house.

poultry yard, s. A yard or inclosure where poultry are reared.

poult ver ain, s. [Fr. *poultierin*, from Lat. *pultis*, genit. *pulticis* = dust.] A powder-bag, hanging below the bandoliers used by musketeers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

poun (1), powne, ct. [A.S. *punian* = to pound.] To pound, to beat, to bruise. [POUND (2), v.]

poun (2), ct. [POUND (1), v.] To pound, to impound; to confine in an inclosed space.
"The citizens, like *pounded* pikes, The lesser fade the greater." - *Warner: Albion England*, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

pouñce (1), s. [Fr. *ponce* = pumice, from Lat. *poncium*, acc. of *ponax* = pumice (q.v.); Sp. *ponce*, *ponaz*; Port. *ponoz*.]

1. A fine powder, such as pounded gum-storach [CALLITRIS] and cuttle-fish bones, used to dry up the ink on a fresh written manuscript; now superseded in this country by blotting paper, except in the case of parchment.
2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes prickd in the work, to mink the lines or designs on a paper underneath. It is used by embroiderers to transfer patterns upon their stuffs; also by fresco painters, sometimes by engravers, and in varnishing.

* 3. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fáll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, eub, eure, unite, êur, rûle, fûll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

pounce box, pouncet-box, s. A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, &c., or for holding perfumes for smelling.

pounce paper, s. A tracing-paper prepared at Carlisle without oil.

*** pounce (2), s.** [POUNCE (2), v.]
1. The claw or talon of a hawk or other bird of prey. (Spenser: F. Q., I, xi, 13.)
2. A punch or stamp.
"A pounce to print money with. *Tudor's*" — *Widal: Dict.*, p. 147.
3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

*** pounce (3), s.** [PUSE (1), s.]

pounce (1), v. t. [POUNCE (1), s.]
1. To sprinkle or rub with pounce; to sprinkle pounce on.
2. To powder.
"Long effluvia, powdered, pounced hair." — *Pagnon: Histoire-Médec.*, vi, 5.

pounce (2), * pouns en, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. ** pounce* = to pierce; cf. Sp. *punchar* = to prick, to punch; *puncho* = a thorn. From Lat. *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick.]

A. Intrans. : To fall upon and seize anything in, or as in, the claws or talons; to dart or dash. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"So when a falcon skims the airy way,
Stoops from the clouds and pounces on his prey."
Whitehead: The Gymnast, bk. iii.

B. Transitive :

1. To seize in the talons or claws. Said of a bird of prey. (Camper: *Table Talk*, 555.)
2. To prick; to make holes in; to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes.

"The traquer was *pounced* and sette with antick woork." — *Dial: Henry VIII.* (sn. 22).

*** pounced, a.** [Eng. *pounce* (2) (2), s.; -ed.]

1. Furnished with talons or claws. (*Thomson: Spring*, 760.)
2. Worked in eyelet-holes; ornamented with a continuous series of holes over the whole surface.

*** poun-çer, s.** [Eng. *pounce* (2) (2), v.; -er.] One who or that which pierces or perforates; specif., an instrument for making eyelet-holes in clothes; a bodkin.

poun-çet, s. [Fr. *pouçette*, from ** pounce* = to pounce.] A pounce-box.

pounce box, s. A pounce-box (q.v.).
"And, twist his finger and his thumb, he held
A pounce-box." — *Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV.*, 3, 3.

pouñ-îng, pr. pte. & s. [POUNCE (2), v.]

A. As pr. pte. : (See the verb).
B. As subst. (Pl.) : Holes stamped in dress, by way of ornament.

pouncing machine, s.
Hat-making : A machine for raising a nap upon hat-bodies by a grinding action.

pound (1), * pund, s. [A.S. *pund* (s. & pl.), from Lat. *pundus* = a pound; prop. an adverb = by weight, and allied to *pundus* = a weight, from *pundis* = to weigh; Dan., Sw., & Teut. *pund*; Ger. *pfund*.]

1. A unit of weight. Pounds are of different kinds, as pounds Troy (containing 12 ounces), pounds Avoirdupois (containing 16 ounces), &c. A cubic inch of distilled water, at 62° Fahr., the barometer being 30 inches, weighs 252.458 Troy grains, and the Troy pound is equal to 5760 of these grains. The Avoirdupois pound is equal to 7000 Troy grains, so that the Troy pound is to the Avoirdupois, as 144 to 175.

2. The principal English coin of account, and corresponding to the "coin of circulation" called a sovereign (q.v.). It is divided into 20 shillings or 240 pence, and weighs 123.2747 Troy grains (7.98805 grammes), as determined by the Mint regulation, in virtue of which a mass of gold weighing 40 lbs. Troy is coined into 1,869 sovereigns. The name is derived from the fact that in the time of the Conqueror, one Tower pound of silver was coined into 240 silver pence; whence the Tower pennyweight was really and truly the weight of a penny.

¶ The pound Scots was equal to the twelfth of a pound sterling, that is 1s. 8d.; it was also divided into twenty shillings, each worth one penny English.

pound cake, s. A rich sweet cake, so called from its being made of a pound, or equal quantities, of the several ingredients used.

pound foolish, s. [PENNY-WISE.]

*** pound-mele, adv.** [A.S.] By the pound; per pound.

*** pound pear, s.** An old name for the Ben Chetien pear.

pound rate, s. A rate, assessment, or payment at a certain rate for each pound.

pound (2), * pond, s. [A.S. *pund* = an inclosure; *pundin* = to shut up in a pound; *for-pundin* = to shut in, to repress; Teut. *puandi* = to shut in, to torment; O. H. Ger. *puanda* = an inclosure; Fr. *pont* = a pound, a pond.] [PINFOLD, POND.]

1. *Orl. Lang. :* An inclosure, erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts found straying are impounded or confined; a pinfold.

"When the distress is taken, the things distrained must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there impounded by the taker. A pound (inclosure, which signifies any enclosure, is either pound-overt, that is, open overhead; or pound-covert, that is, close. No distress of cattle can be driven out of the hundred where it is taken, unless to a pound-overt within the same shire, and within three miles of the place where it was taken." — *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

2. *Hydr. eng. :* The level space of a canal between locks.

¶ **Pound of land :**

Law : An uncertain quantity of land, said to be about 52 acres. (*Blackton*.)

pound breach, s. [A.S. *pynd-breoche*.] The forcible removal of cattle, &c., from a pound in which they have been impounded.

"In the case of a distress, the goods are from the first taking in the custody of the law, and the taking then back by force is denominated a rescous, for which the distrainer has a remedy in damages, either by an action for the rescous, in case they were going to the pound, or by an action for the pound breach, in case they were actually impounded." — *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

pound covert, s. [POUND (2), s.]

pound keeper, s. One who has the care or charge of a pound; a punner.

pound overt, s. [POUND (2), s.]

pound (1), * pownd, v. t. & i. [Prop. *pounn*, the *d* being excrement, as in sound, round, v.] [POUN (1).]

A. Transitive :

1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to bruise or make an impression.

"Then *pounded* to death with the cannon ball." — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6, 1865.

2. To bruise or break up into fine particles with a pestle or other heavy instrument; to comminute, to pulverise.

"This poor people being deprived of sustenance . . . began to *pound* a venomous herb like unto smallage, and poisoned themselves." — *North: Plutarch*, p. 269.

3. To inflict heavily. (Spenser: F. Q., IV, iv, 31.)

B. Intransitive :

1. To beat, to strike.

2. To keep moving steadily with noise; to plod.

"*Pounding* along a dusty high-road." — *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 4, 1865.

*** pound (2), v. t.** [POUND (1), s.] To wager. (*Shakspeare*.)

"I'll *pound* it that you ha'n't." — *Bickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. XXXIX.

pound (3), v. t. [POUND (2), s.]

1. To shut up or confine in, or as in, a pound; to impound.

"Now, Sir, go and survey my fields:
If you had any of 'em in the court,
To *pound* with 'em." — *The Pantler of Wakefield*.

2. To place or set in a field, from which one cannot get out, owing to the height or other difficulties of the fences. (*Hunting slang*.)

"Any fence which would be likely to *pound* or to give a fall to his rival." — *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1865.

¶ *** 3. To confine.**

"This was the civil and natural habit of that prince; and more might be said if I were not *pounded* within an epistle." — *Reliquie Wottoniana*, p. 246.

pound âge (1), * pond-âge, s. [POUND (1), s.]

I. Orl. Lang. : A deduction from a pound; a sum paid for each pound; a sum or rate per pound; a commission paid or deducted on each pound.

"A very small *poundage* on the long compound interest of the thirty pieces of silver." — *Birke: On the French Revolution*.

II. Technically :

¶ **1. Comm. :** Payment charged or assessed

by the weight of a commodity. Generally used in combination with tonnage (more properly, *tonnage*), that is, an impost on every ton of wine imported into or exported from England, the *poundage* being a duty on merchandise imported or exported. The *tonnage* was ultimately fixed at 2s., the *poundage* at 5 per cent.

"They shall or may shew for these parts [hereinafter] according to the true rates of the customs, *pound age*, or subsidies." — *Blackb. Voyages*, ii, 229.

¶ **2. Law :**

(1) An allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *reparand sat. infra curiam*. It was abolished by the statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 98.

(2) An allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *fiat facias*. If the amount levied is £100 or under, the *poundage* is one shilling in the pound, it above £100, sixpence in the pound.

pound âge (2), s. [POUND (2), v.]

1. Confinement in a pound.
2. The charge made upon owners of cattle impounded for straying.

*** pound âge, v. t.** [POUNAGE (1), s.] To collect, as *poundage*; to assess or rate by *poundage*.

"What passes through the custom house of certain harbours, that have the tonnage and *poundage* of all freespoken teeth." — *Milton: Areopagitica*.

pound-ai, s. [Eng. *pound* (1), s.; -ed.]

Physics : (See extract).

"The British unit of force that force which acting on a pound-mass for one second, produces an acceleration of one foot per second is one *poundal*." — *Maxwell: Treatise of Physics*, p. 12.

pound-er (1), s. [Eng. *pound* (1), s.; -er.] A person or thing, so called with reference to a certain number of pounds in value, weight, capacity, &c. The term is commonly applied to pieces of ordnance in combination with a number to denote the weight of the shot they carry; as, a 64-pounder, i. e., a gun carrying a 64 lb. shot. The term *ten-pounder* was applied, before the Reform Act of 1867, to those parliamentary electors in cities or boroughs who paid £10 a year in rent.

"A 3 lbs. black bass of Greenpond Lake will show more sport than a ten-pounder found under a tropical sun." — *Field*, Dec. 6, 1864.

pound-er (2), s. [Eng. *pound* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which pounds; specif., a pestle, a beater in a tanning-mill, a stamp in an ore-mill, &c.

pound-er (3), s. [Eng. *pound* (2), v.; -er.] The keeper of a pound.

*** pound-er (4), s.** [Etyim. doubtful; prob. the same as *pounder* (1), from the size and weight.] A large variety of pear; prob. the same as POUND-PEAR (q.v.).

"Unlike are bergmots and *pounder* pears."
Byrden: Virid: George, ii, 127.

pound-îng, pr. pte. & s. [POUND (1), v.]

A. As pr. pte. : (See the verb).

B. As subst. : The act of beating to powder; a powdered or pounded substance.

"Covered with the *poundings* of these rocks."
Blackie: Logs of Wharfedale & Islands, p. xviii.

*** pouñ-drel, s.** [A.S.] A head.

"Glad they had scapil and saved their *pouñdrels*!"
Cotton: Works (1704), p. 14

poun-sôn, pun soun, * pun soune, s. [O. Fr. *pouison*; Fr. *pouison* = a punch.] A bodkin, a dagger.

"slayne with *pouisonie* ryght to the dede."
Barlowe: Brev., 3, 545.

*** poun-sôned, a.** [Eng. *pouison*; -ed.] Ornamented with dags or holes.

"*Pouisoned* and dagedd clothing." — *Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

pouñx-â, s. [A local Indian name.]

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

Pou part (s' silent), s. (From François Poupart, a French anatomist (1661-1709), who described it.) (See compound.)

Poupart's ligament, s.

Anat. : A ligament affording insertion to the crum-muscle of the abdomen. Its lower fibres, closely aggregated, constitute a broad band from the anterior superior iliac spine to the spine of the pubis.

poupe, v. i. [From the sound.] To make a noise with a horn. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17, 039.)

poupe, [Fr. poupe] = a doll

pou pé tòn, [Fr. poupe] = a doll, a pupp
1. A pupp, a little baby.
2. Hatched meat.

* pou pies, [Fr. poupe] = A dish made
of steaks and slices of bacon.

pour, power, [Fr. pouir] = [Prob. of Celtic
orig. of W. Eng. = to cast, to throw; to
push, to jerk; to kick; *pu* = to
sh, to drive.]

A. *to drive*:
1. To cause to flow, as a liquid or substance
consisting of fine or minute particles, into or
out of a vessel, as, Fr. *pour* = water out of a
tube; to discharge, to drip, as rain.

2. To discharge; to drip, as rain.
"He gave will *pour* down."
"If I could turn wish in drizzling down."
—*Milford P. L. S.*, 10.

II. *to drive*:
1. To send out or emit, as fire, or constant
effluvia, in profusion or great numbers.
"Send and *pour* out her perfume."
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, 1. 1. 10.

2. To shed; to cause to be shed.
"The Babylonian Assyrion, Modern Pers in man,
Has *pour*ed his purple robe, and shed his crown."
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, 1. 1. 10.

3. To throw or cast with force.
"So will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee."
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, 1. 1. 10.

4. To publish and make known; to publish.
"Our poets and authors, as if they would
in the world," —*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, 1. 1. 10.

5. To give vent to, as under the influence of
strong feeling.
"I *pour* out your heart's sorrow."
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, 1. 1. 10.

B. *to drive*:
1. *to flow*: To stream; to flow, fall, or issue
in continuous stream or current.
"Through the *pouring* and *padding* rain."
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, 1. 1. 10.

2. *to push*: To rush in great numbers or in a
rapid stream. (*See* *to drive*, III. 1.)

* pour, [Fr. pour, *e.*] A heavy fall of rain; a
downpour.
"He made home ten miles in a *pour* of rain."
—*Massachusetts Bay*, 10.

pour chace, *et.* [PERSUASIVE, *e.*]

pour chas, * pour chase, *s.* [PERSUASIVE, *e.*]

pour, *n.* [POOR.]

pourc, *et.* [POOR.]

pour èr, *s.* [Eng. *poor*, *s.*] One who
is at which *poor*.

pour iè, [Fr. pour, *e.*] (1.)
1. A small quantity of any liquid.
2. A vessel for holding beer, or other liquids
with a spout for pouring; a flagon, is dis-
tinguished from a mug, a ewer.

pour-ish, *et.* [POVERTY.]

pour lieu, *s.* [PELLED.]

pou ròu mà, *s.* [CANTON, name.]
"It is a genus of Antennaria. Tropical
American trees. The fruit is *pou ròu mà*,
a subacid, and, according to Mutinus, is
with cultivation, though medicinal."

pour par lèr (anal. *s.*) [Fr. *pour*,
to negotiate, between ministers of
the State.

pour par ty, [Fr. *pour*, *e.*] = for, and
of equality.

pour par ty, [Fr. *pour*, *e.*] = for, and
of equality.

pour par ty, [Fr. *pour*, *e.*] = for, and
of equality.

pour pint, [Fr. *pour*, *e.*] = for, and
of equality.

pour pint, [Fr. *pour*, *e.*] = for, and
of equality.

pour pint, [Fr. *pour*, *e.*] = for, and
of equality.

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of equality.

pour pint, [Fr. *pour*, *e.*] = for, and
of equality.

zambeson. It continued to be worn as late
as the time of Charles II. Its invention is
ascribed to the Crusaders, by whom it was
adopted as a substitute for heavy armour.

* pour près ture, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourprender*
to seize, to surround; *pourpreure* = an
inclosure.]

Low: A wrongful inclosure of, or encroach-
ment on, the property of another.

pour prite, *s.* [Fr. *pourpre*] = purple; suff
et.

Chew: A dark red coloring matter con-
tained in the sediment of old wines. It is
insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in 1-50
parts of alcohol of 80 per cent., less soluble
in absolute alcohol, but very soluble in strong
sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated
on the addition of water.

* pour sui vant, *s.* [PERSUASIVE.]

pour traie, *et.* [PORTRAY.]

pour trai our, *s.* [PORTRAY.]

pour trai ture, *s.* [PORTRAY.]

pour tray, *et.* [PORTRAY.]

pour vey anec, *s.* [PERSUASIVE.]

* poushc, *s.* [Fr. *pouche*] A pinule, a pustule,
a pish.

"Some tyne the blacke *poushcs* or boyles with milke
bring."
—*Elizabeth, Castel of Health*, bk. iii. ch. viii.

pouss, pouce, pous, *s.* A corrupt of *push*
(*q.v.*). To push. (*See* *old Martlet*, ch. xiv.)

pouss, pouce, *s.* [POUSS, *e.*] A push. (*See* *old*
Martlet, ch. xiv.)

* pousse, *s.* [A corrupt. of PULSE (2), *s.*]
False pulse.
"Who's over the *pousse* hethward doth post?"
—*Shakespeare, Sophocles's Calisto*, Act. i.

pous sètte, *s.* [Fr.] A figure, or part of a
figure, in a country dance.

pous sètte, *et.* [POUSSETTE, *s.*] To swing
round in couples, as in a country dance.
"Dance, Begun, a dance, with Cordeila and General,
Down the middle, up again, *poussette*, and cross."
—*J. & H. South, Parrot's Apothecary*

pous siè, *s.* [PRUSSA.] A rat, a hare. (*See* *old*
Martlet, ch. xiv.)

pous te, * pous tee, *s.* [O. Fr. *poeste*, from
Lat. *potestatem*, accus. of *potestas* = power.]
Power, might.

pout (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *pooll* (*q.v.*).]
1. A young fowl, a chicken; a young par-
tridge or moor-fowl.
"Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove,
heathcock, and *pout*."
—*Chaucer, Survey of Cornwall*.

2. A child. (*See* *old*
Martlet, ch. xiv.)

pout (2), pout, *s.* [POUT (2), *e.*]
1. *oral Long*. A protrusion of the lips in
sullenness; a fit of sullenness.
"A *pout*, a *pout*, a tear, a kiss."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, Act. i. Sc. 1.

2. *Ichthy*. [BIB. *s.*, 2].

pout net, *s.* A pout-net (*q.v.*).

pout (1), *et.* [POUT (1), *s.*] To shoot at young
 grouse or partridges. (*See* *old*
Martlet, ch. xiv.)

"Something that will keep the Captain wif
against as well as the *pouting*."
—*Scott, Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

pout (2), *et.* [O. Fr. *poire*; of W. I.
poire = to pout, to be sullen; Fr. *bander* =
to pout; W. I. *poire* = a paunch; *poire* = to
form a paunch.]

A. *Intransitive*:
1. To thrust out the lips in sullenness, dis-
pleasure, or contempt; to be or look sullen.
"Now with a sudden *pouting* gloom."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, Act. i. Sc. 1.

2. To shoot or stick out; to be protruded
or prominent.
"His *pouting* cheeks put up above his brow."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, Act. i. Sc. 1.

B. *Transitive*: To thrust out, to protrude.
"He clapped his hands and *pouted* out his tongue."
—*Baldy Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

pout èr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pout* (1), *e.*] One who
shoots at young grouse or partridges. (*See* *old*
Martlet, ch. xiv.)

pout èr (2), *s.* [Eng. *pout* (2), *v.*, *et.*]
1. *oral Long*: One who pouts; a sullen
person.

2. *Ornith*: A variety of pigeon, so called
from its inflated breast.

"Pouters look well strutting
along the eaves."
—*Baldy Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.



pou thèr, pou thèred,
pou thèr y, *et.* [Pou-
ther, *et.*] (*See* *old*
Martlet, ch. xiv.)

pout-ing, *pr. par. a.*, &
s. [POUT (2), *e.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. &*
particp. adj.: (See the
verb).

C. *As subst.*: A pout; a
fit of sullenness.

"After a little complaining and *pouting*, Mary of
Magdalen would be equally submissive."
—*Macready*
History, ch. v.

pout-ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pouting*; *ly.*] In
a pouting or sullen manner; with a pout.

pou zol zi a, *s.* [Named after P. M. de
Pouzol, a botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ, *Pouzolzia*
rhinica is a Himalayan shrub or small tree,
the bark of which is made into ropes.

* pov-èr-ish, *et.* [IMPOVERISH.] To im-
povertish, to pauperize.
"No violent show"
—*Sylvestre Eden*, 188.

pov-èr-ty, * pov-er-ty, *s.* [O. Fr. *poverty*,
poverté (Fr. *poverty*), from Lat. *paupertatem*,
accus. of *pauper* = poverty, from *pauper*
(Fr. *poverty*; O. Fr. *poire*) = poor; O. Sp.
povertad; Ital. *poverta*.]

1. The quality or state of being poor, needy,
or indigent; neediness, indigence; need,
want, or scarcity of means of subsistence;
poor or needy circumstances or position.
"But men endur'd with these have oft attain'd
In lowest *poverty* to highest *deeds*."
—*Milton P. R.*, u. 438.

2. The quality or state of being dejected in
all or any of these qualities or properties
which make any thing desirable or excellent:
(1) *Poorness*, barrenness; want of fertility;
as, the *poverty* of a soil.
(2) *Absence of life*, spirit, or sentiment;
barrenness of sentiment; jejune-ness.
(3) *Want or meagreness of words or modes of*
expression — as, *poverty* of language.

poverty struck, poverty-stricken,
pv. Reduced to, or having the appearance of, a
state of poverty.

* pow, *interj.* [See def.] An exclamation of
contempt; *pooh*
"True? *pow*, wow!" —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, A. 1.

pow (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *pooll* (*q.v.*).] The
head, the poll. (*See* *old*
Martlet, ch. xiv.)

"He wagged his gray *pow* in a mysterious manner."
—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pow (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of *pooll*
(*q.v.*). (*See* *old*
Martlet, ch. xiv.)

pow-an, *s.* [POLLAN.]

* pow-dèr (1), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *pothee*
(*q.v.*).] Violence, tumult, *pothee*.

pow-dèr (2), * pou-der, * pou-dir,
pou-dre, * pol-dre, * poul-dre,
* poul-dre, * pow-dir, * pow-dre, *s.*
[Fr. *poivre* = powder; O. Fr. *poivre*, *poivre*,
poivre, for *poivre*, from Lat. *pulverem*, accus.
of *pulvis* = dust; allied to *pollen* = fine meal;
pulvis = chaff; Ital. *polvere*, *polvre*; Sp. *pulva*,
polvra.]

I. *Gen.*: Any dry comminuted substance; any
substance consisting of fine particles, whether
natural or artificial; dust; fine particles.
"The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire,
and ground it to *poivre*."
—*Exodus* XXXI, 20.

II. *Specifically*:
1. The same as *GUNPOWDER* (*q.v.*).
"As when a spark
Lights on a heap of *introus powder*."
—*Milton P. L.*, iv. 318.

2. A finely-scented powder of flour or starch
used for sprinkling the hair of the head.

3. A medicine administered in the form of a
powder.

"*Powder and shot*: The cost, effort, or
labour necessary to obtain a result. Generally
used in the phrase "worth powder and shot."
et., worth the trouble or cost.

powder box, *s.* A box in which hair-
powder is kept.

powder-cart, *s.* A cart used for the carriage of powder and shot for artillery.

powder chest, *s.*

Nautical: A form of grenade consisting of a box charged with powder, old nails, &c. to be hurled at boarders.

powder-down, *s.*

Ornith.: The English rendering of *P. decedua* (or *Staublinnen*), a term introduced by Nitzsch (*Pterylographia*, p. 16) to denote a white or bluish dust given off by powder-down feathers. He considers this powder-down to be the dry residue of the fluid from which these feathers are formed; but Dr. Selator (his English editor) suggests that it "may be produced by the crumbling of the membrane which intervenes between the feather and the matrix, and which is dried and thrown off in proportion as the latter becomes enlarged."

Powder-down feathers:

Ornith.: Feathers depositing powder-down (q.v.).

"In *Cryptorhynchus neoplatius* the powder-down feathers are introduced among the lateral feathers of the great saddle of the spinal tract. —Nitzsch *Pterylographia* and Selator, p. 16.

Powder-down patches, Powder-down tails:

Ornith.: Patches or tracts on the skin of certain birds covered with powder-down feathers (q.v.). Nitzsch found them on birds belonging to the Accipitres, Passerina, Gallinae, and Grallae. They have since been found on Leptostoma, a Picarian genus.

"This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable powder-down patches." —Proc. Zool. Soc., 18 1/2, p. 131.

powder flask, *s.* A pouch or metallic case for holding gunpowder, and having a charging-nozzle at the end.

powder horn, *s.* A horn fitted to hold powder and used as a powder-flask.

powder hose, *s.*

Blasting: A tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder, and used in firing military mines.

powder-magazine, *s.* A building or place where gunpowder is stored; usually a bomb- and fire-proof building in a fort, &c.

powder mill, *s.* Works in which the materials for gunpowder are prepared and compounded and the powder grained and faced.

powder mine, *s.* A mine or excavation in which gunpowder is placed for the purpose of blasting rocks, &c. [MINE, *s.* II.]

powder mixer, *s.* A pharmaceutical device for intimately mixing various powders.

powder monkey, *s.* A boy formerly employed on board ships of war to carry gunpowder from the magazine to the gun; a ship's boy.

"Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or powder-monkey, on board an armed sloop." —Scott *Ency. Miscellany*, ch. 11.

powder-process, *s.*

Phot.: A photographic printing process, depending upon the inability of certain organic bodies to absorb moisture after exposure to light in the presence of an alkaline bicarbonate. Plates are coated with a mixture of either dextrine or gum arabic, with sugar, glycerine, hydromat of potassium or ammonium and water, and exposed under a positive while quite dry and warm. They are developed by brushing over them plumbago or other substance, in an impalpable powder, which only adheres to those parts which have absorbed moisture from the atmosphere.

powder puff, *s.* A ball of light feathers or down used for powdering the hair or skin.

powder-room, *s.*

Naut.: The apartment in a ship where powder is kept.

pōw dēr (1), *v. t.* [POWDER (1), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

"Whilst two companions were disputing if a sword's point, down comes a kite powdering upon them, and whistles up both." —L'Estrange *Fables*.

pōw dēr (2), * **pōl dre**, * **pōul der**, * **pōu dēr**, *v. l. & v.* [POWDER (2), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To reduce to powder; to pulverize; to comminute; to grind or pound into a powder.

"And were not heavenly grace that did him bless, He had been powdered all, as thus as flow'rs." —Spenser *F. Q.*, I. vii. 12.

2. To sprinkle with, or as with, powder; as, To powder the hair, To powder the face.

3. To sprinkle with salt, as meat; to corn. "Flesh and fyche powdered is thus better than in some." —Sir F. Elliot *Castle of Helth*, bk. ii, ch. xxiv.

4. To scatter; to strew; to sprinkle. "Some further brought to tatten, With villages anongst of powdered hay and there." —Dryden *Polydorus*, s. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become like powder or dust; to fall or be reduced to powder.

2. To powder the hair; to use powder on the hair or skin.

pōw dēred, pou drid, pow dred, *pt. pres. & o.* [POWDER (2), *v.*]

A. As pt. pres.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. Reduced to a powder
- 2. Sprinkled with powder.
- 3. Corned or salted, as meat.
- 4. Mixed with salt; as, powdered butter.
- 5. Sprinkled over; stewed. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, vi. 58.)

II. Her.: The same as SEMÉ (q.v.).

"A grete here and gryffon holding a ragged staffe, powdered, full of ragged staves (Henry VII.)" —*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1, ch. 11.

powdered quaker, *s.*

A British night moth, *Tenebrionus quivialis*.

powdered wainscot, *s.*

A British night moth, *Sinyra ruficornis*.

pōw dēr ing, pōul dēr ing, *pt. pres. & s.* [POWDER (2), *v.*]

A. As pt. pres.: (See the verb).

B. As substantive:

- 1. The act of reducing to or sprinkling with powder.
- 2. A general term for any device used in filling up vacant spaces in carved work. "Meretricious paintings, friezings, powderings, at tyrants and the like" —Pegano *A Historic-Master*, v. 1.

powdering tub, *s.*

- 1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.
- 2. A heated tub in which an infected lecher was subjected to sweating as a cure.

"From the powdering-tub of infamy Fetch forth the hazen kite-bill Tearsheet!" —Shakespeare *Henry F.*, II. 1.

pōw dēr ỹ, pōw drȳ, *a.* [Eng. powder (2), *s.*; *ȳ*; Fr. *powdrier*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. Resembling powder; consisting of powder, or a substance like powder. "Her feet dispense the powdering snow" —Wordsworth *Lycy Tenny*
- 2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; full of powder.
- 3. Frable, loose, not compact. "A brown powder spur which holds iron is found amongst the flowers." —B. and Ward *On Fleas*.

II. Bot.: Covered with a fine bloom or powdery matter; pulverulent; as the leaves of *Princula farinosa*.

pōw dīke, *s.* [Scotch *pōw* = pool, and Eng. *dike*.] A marsh or fen dike.

"To rent down or destroy the powderke, in the fen of Norfolk" —*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. 11, ch. 17.

pōw ēr, pō er, pōu er, pow ere, *s.* [O. Fr. *puer*, *pueris*, *pueris* (Fr. *puer*); for *puer*, from Low Lat. *puer* = to be able, for Lat. *possum*, from *pos* = able, and *sum* = to be; Ital. *puer*; Sp. & Port. *puer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; capability of action or of producing an effect, whether physical or moral; capacity for action or performance; might. "I have no power to speak, sh" —Shakespeare *Henry VIII.*, II. 2.

2. Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; energy, strength, or force displayed or manifested by results; as, the power exerted by a steam-engine.

3. Natural strength or might; animal strength or force; as, the power of the arm to raise a weight.

4. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; fitness to be acted upon; susceptibility. Called also passive power.

5. Mental or moral ability to act; faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular operation.

"That wise ones cannot learn, With all their boasted powers," —Camper *John's Martynian*.

6. Capability; ability, natural or moral, as the powers of the English language.

7. Influence, prevalence; capability of influencing or affecting.

"The sweet power of music" —Shakespeare *Merchant of Venice*.

8. The employment of exercise of strength, authority, control, or influence, among men; dominion, authority, sway; the right of governing, ruling, or controlling; government.

"For you are a new-ordyned man, power, and have knyghts under you." —Shakespeare *Luke xiv.*

9. Legal authority or warrant; as, An ambassador invested with full powers to negotiate a treaty.

10. One who or that which exercises or possesses authority or control; a sovereign, a potentate, an authority; a person or body invested with authority or control.

11. A nation or country considered with regard to its strength of armament, extent of territory, influence, &c.

"France was now, beyond all doubt, the greatest power in Europe." —*Monthly Hist. Mag.*, ch. 11.

12. A supernatural or superhuman agent or being supposed to have authority, control, or sway over some part of creation; a divinity, a spirit; as, the powers of darkness.

13. A naval or military force; an army, a host.

"The erle Joun of Surrey com with grete power." —Robert de Brunne, p. 20.

14. A great number or quantity. (*Colleg.*) "I am providing a power of pretty things for her." —*Richardson's Pamela*, ch. 259.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith. & Alg.*: The product arising from the multiplication of a quantity or number into itself. The first power of any quantity or number is the quantity or number itself; the second power is the square or product of the quantity or number multiplied by itself; the third power is the cube or product of the square of the quantity or number multiplied by the original quantity or number; this again multiplied by the original quantity or number is the fourth power. Thus the powers of *a*, are *a* (or *a*¹), *a*², *a*³, *a*⁴, that is *a* × *a*, *a* × *a* × *a*, *a* × *a* × *a* × *a* (or *a*²), *a*³ × *a* (or *a*⁴), &c. The figures 2, 3, 4, &c., denoting the powers of the quantities, are called exponents or indices. Powers which have fractional and negative indices, as *a* - 1/2, *a* - 1, *a* - 2, &c., are termed fractional and negative powers respectively.

2. *Mechanics*:

(1) That which produces motion or force; that which communicates motion to bodies; changes the motion of bodies, or prevents the motion of bodies; a mechanical agent or power. [MECHANICAL POWERS.]

(2) The moving force applied to overcome some force or resistance, to raise a weight or produce other required effect; as, water, steam, and animal strength are employed as powers.

(3) The mechanical effect or advantage produced by a machine. Thus in the lever the mechanical advantage is the ratio of the weight to the moving force when in equilibrium; thus if a power of 2 lbs. sustains a weight of 20 lbs., the mechanical advantage is 20 divided by 2 = 10.

(4) Force or effect, considered as resulting from the action of a machine.

3. *Law*:

(1) A term employed to denote a reservation to either party in a covenant enabling him to do certain acts regarding the property conveyed.

(2) An authority given by one party to another to act for him, or to do certain acts, as to make leases, &c.

4. *Optics*: The magnifying or diminishing capacity of any lens or set of lenses. By ellipsis the word is used for the lens itself.

* (1) *Belonging to Power*: [BALANCE, *s.* B VII.]

(2) *Commensurable in power*:

Math.: Two quantities that are not commensurable, but which have any like powers commensurable, are said to be commensurable in power.

(2) *Power of an hyperbola*: The rhombus described upon the abscissa and ordinate of the vertex of the curve when referred to its asymptotes.

(4) *substantive* [ATTORNEY].
(5) *Substantive*.

8. *Substantive*. A clause inserted in heritable conditions for debt, conferring on the creditor power to sell the heritable subject in the event of the debt not being paid within a certain time, after a formal demand for payment.
(6) *The Great Powers of Europe*: A diplomatic term for Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

power cod, s.

[*Dith.*] *Godas mættas*, common on the British coasts.

power hammer, s. [HAMMER, s. II. 2.]

power loom, s. [LOOM (D.), s. 2.]

power press, s. A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

pōw ēr a hlc, a. [Eng. *power*; *ahle*.]

- 1. Powerful; endowed with power.
- 2. If *w* *powerful* time is in alternate tongues. — *Gen. in Romanus, Epistola*.
- 3. Capable of being effected by power; possible.

pōw er fūl, powro full, a. [Eng. —]

- 1. Having great power, might, authority, or dominion; mighty, strong, potent.
- 2. But *yonder* comes the *powerful* King of Day. — *Thomasin, Sæmner, st.*
- 3. Having great power or influence; forcible, efficacious, intense; producing great effects.
- 4. Fully, whose *powerful* eloquence was heard. — *Restained the rapid fate of rushing Rome*. — *Thomasin, Winter, 521.*
- 3. Wonderfully or extraordinarily great or efficacious. (*Enfer*.)
- 4. In this sense often used adverbially: as, He is *powerful* strong.

pōw er fūl ly, adv. [Eng. *powerful*; *ly*.]

- 1. In a powerful manner; with great power, might, force, or energy; mightily, with great effect or influence; forcibly, strongly.
- 2. Of all the vessels used to hold in a time, none so *powerful* and peculiarly carries the said diseases of *contaminativeness*. — *South, Sermons, vol. III, ser. 2.*
- 2. In a wonderful or extraordinary manner; *dearly*. (*Enfer*.)

pōw er fūl nēss, s. [Eng. *powerful*; *nēss*.]

The quality or state of being powerful; might, force, power, efficacy, strength.

"English alone should repose her self on her own *powerful*." — *Beaumont, Tragedy, vol. III.*

pōw er lēss, powre lessc, a. [Eng. —]

Destitute of power, strength, energy; weak, impotent; unable to produce any effect.

pōw er lēss ly, adv. [Eng. *powerless*; *ly*.]

In a powerless manner; without power or force; weakly, impotently.

pōw er lēss nēss, s. [Eng. *powerless*; *nēss*.]

The quality or state of being powerless; weakness, impotence.

*** powl dron, s.** [PALEDRON.]

pow ncy, pow ny, s. [POWY.] (*Swab.*)

pōw sōw dic, s. [A corrupt. of Eng. *poll* and *ahle* (q.v.).]

A sheep's head both; alk and meal laded together; any mixture of food. (*Swab.*)

"Having there making some *powerful* for my *ahle*." — *Autopsy, ch. XXX.*

*** pōwt er, s.** [PORTER.]

pōw tēr, pol tēr, peck er, v.t. [Apparently a corrupt. of *poller*, v. (q.v.).] To scrape about, as among the ashes; to rummage the dirt.

"*Powerful* his fingers among the hot peck-ashes, on the sitting eggs." — *Scott, Waverley, ch. XIV.*

pōw wōw, paw waw, [North Amer. Indian.]

- 1. Among the North American Indians, a priest, a conjurer, a wise man.
- 2. Conjuration or magic rites for the relief or cure of diseases, or other purposes.
- 3. A council held before going on the war-path; a war expedition; a hunt, war dances.
- 4. An unopposed meeting for political purposes. (*Amer.*)

"Let them *powerful* they like the best sagamore, seshem, or *powerful*." — *Towdell, Miles Standish.*

pōw wōw, v. [Powwow, s.]

- 1. To use conjuration or magic rites; to conjure, to divine.
- 2. To carry on a noisy frolic or gathering. (*Amer.*)

pōx, s. Written for *pocks*, pl. of *pock* (q.v.)

Ord. Lang. & Method: Pustules or eruptions of any kind. Chiefly, it not exclusively, applied to the small-pox, the chicken-pox, and syphilis, formerly called the great-pox, to distinguish it from the small-pox (q.v.).

"*Pox* was formerly frequently used as a mild imprecation.

"*A pox* on it! I had rather not be so noble as I am." — *Shaksp., Twelfth, II. 4.*

pōx, v.t. [Pox, s.] To infect with the pox.

pōy, s. [O. Fr. *appui* (Fr. *appui*) = a prop, a support, *port, poi* = a rising ground, from Lat. *podium* = a height; Gr. *podion* (*podium*) = a little foot, dimin. of *πους* (*pus*), *zant*, *podos* (*pus*) = a foot; Sp. *apoyos*.]

- 1. A prop or support.
- 2. A rope-dancer's pole used for balancing.
- 3. A steering pole for a boat; a pole for propelling a barge.

pōy āl, s. [Sp.]

Fabre: A striped stuff for covering benches and seats.

*** poy na do, s.** [Fr. *poignard*.] A poniard.

pōynd īng, ju, pur. [POYNDING.]

pōy nētte, s. [A kind of dimin. from *poynets*.] A little book.

Pōyn īngs, s. [See compound.]

Peynings' law, s.

Hist.: A law, 16 Hen. VII., c. 22, passed in A.D. 1495, while Sir Edward Peynings was Lord-Deputy of Ireland. By its enactments, all general statutes previously passed in England were for the first time declared to have force in Ireland. Called also, from the place where it was made, the Statute of Drogheda. It was repealed in 1782.

pōyn tell, s. [POINTELL.] Paving formed of small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

pōy ōu, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Desmopsis setecutus*, the Yellow-footed Armadillo, from Brazil. It is about sixteen inches from snout to root of tail, which measures seven or eight inches more. It has often six, but sometimes seven or eight, movable bands. It feeds principally on carrion.

*** pōze, s. & v.** [Posr, s. & v.]

pōzz η ē lan, pōzz η ō lite (zz as tz), s. [From *Pozzuoli*, Naples, where found; Fr. *pozzuolite*; Ger. *puzzolite*.]

Petrol.: A pulverulent pumiceous tuff, much used in the preparation of hydraulic cements. Related to Posilippo Tuff (q.v.).

praam, s. [Dutch.]

- 1. A flat-bottomed lighter or barge, used in Holland and the Baltic.
- 2. (See extract.)

"Large vessels called *praams*. . . One mounted ten guns, and the other eight." — *Murray, Peter Simple, ch. IV.*

*** prac tic, prac tick, * prac ticke, prak tike, * prac tique, a. & s.** [PRACTICE, s.]

- A. *As adjectives*:
 - 1. Practical.
 - 2. Artful, cunning, deceitful, treacherous.
 - 3. Skilful. (*Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 7.*)
- B. *As substantives*:
 - 1. Practice, experience. (*Gower, C. A., vii.*)
 - 2. Cunning, artfulness, deceit.

prac tic a bil i tē, s. [Eng. *practicable*; *ahly*.]

- 1. The quality or state of being practicable or feasible; feasibility.
- 2. The quality or state of being practicable or passable. (*Field, Dec. 19, 1885.*)

"Devises against the *practicability* of such a project." — *Stewart, Moral Philosophy, p. 71.*

"The quality or state of being practicable or passable." (*Field, Dec. 19, 1885.*)

prac tic a-ble, a. [O. Fr. (Fr. *practicable*), from *practicare* = to practise (q.v.); Sp. *practicable*; Ital. *practicabile*.]

- 1. Capable of being performed or effected by human means or agency, or by powers that can be applied; performable; possible to be done or effected; feasible: as, a *practicable* plan.

2. Capable of being practised: as, a *practicable* virtue.

3. Capable of being used, passed over, approached, or assailed; passable, assailable: as, a *practicable* breach.

4. Capable of being used; for use, not for show or ornament only. (*Thect. slang.*)

"A *practicable* moon with *practicable* clouds that occasionally hide its face." — *Keferle, Jan. 31, 1886.*

prac tic a ble nēss, s. [Eng. *practicable*; *nēss*.]

The quality or state of being practicable; practicability, feasibility.

"To show the consistency and *practicableness* of this method." — *Locke, Toleration, let. iii, ch. III.*

prac tic a blē, adv. [Eng. *practicable*; *ly*.]

In a practicable manner; practically; in such a manner as can be performed.

prac tic al, a. [Mid. Eng. *practis* = practice, practical; *adj.*, *suff.*, *ad*; O. Fr. *practique* (Fr. *pratique*); Port. & Ital. *pratico*; Sp. *practico*.]

[PRACTICE.] Pertaining to, or derived from, practice, use, or employment. Opposed to theoretical, ideal, or speculative.

(1) Derived from practice, use, or experience.

"His philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and *practical*." — *North, Plutarch, pt. II, p. 18.*

(2) Capable of being used, or turned to use or account.

"Elements of the highest *practical* utility." — *Stewart, Philos. Essays, ch. II. (Prcl. disc.)*

(3) Taught or instructed by practice, use, or experience; having derived skill from actual work or experience; capable of applying theory in actual work: as, He is a *practical* mechanic.

(4) Capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use or practice; not visionary or speculative: as, a *practical* mind.

(5) Applied in, or reduced to, practice or actual working: as, the *practical* application of a theory or maxim. [APPLIED SCIENCES.]

practical joke, s. An annoying or injurious trick played at the expense of another; its essence consists in something done, as distinguished from something said.

practical joker, s. One who is given to or plays practical jokes.

† prac tic al-ist, s. [Eng. *practical*; *-ist*.] An empirist.

"The theorists, in their turn, have successfully re-tahsted on the *practicalists*." — *H. Lewis, in Philos. (ed. 1884), p. 71.*

*** prac tic al-ī tē, s.** [Eng. *practical*; *-ity*.]

- 1. The quality or state of being practical; practicalness
- 2. Active work.

"Stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into *practicality*." — *Carlyle, Life of Sterling, ch. X.*

prac tic al-ize, v.t. [Eng. *practical*; *-ize*.]

To make practical; to reduce to practice. (*J. S. Mill.*)

prac tic al-ly, adv. [Eng. *practical*; *-ly*.]

- 1. In a practical manner; from a practical point of view, not merely theoretically: as, To look at things *practically*.
- 2. With regard to practice, use, or experience: as, To be *practically* acquainted with a subject.
- 3. So far as actual results or effects are concerned; to all intents and purposes; in effect.

"The question, *practically* altogether unimportant, whether the bill should or should not be declaratory." — *Abolition, Dist. Eng., ch. xv.*

*** prac tic al-nēss, s.** [Eng. *practical*; *nēss*.]

The quality or state of being practical; practicality.

prac tice, * prac tise, s. [A weakened form of Mid. Eng. *practis*, *praktike*, *practique*, from O. Fr. *practique* (Fr. *pratique*), from Lat. *practico*, from, *suff.* of *practicus*; Gr. *πρακτικός* (*praktikos*) = fit for business, practical; whence η *πρακτική* (*epistēmē*) (*hē praktikē*) (*epistēmē*) = (the science) of action or practice, from *πρακτός* (*praktos*) = to be done; *πρασσω* (*prassō*) = to do; Sp. *practico*; Ital. *prattico*.]

"The quality or state of being practical; practicality."

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fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hērc, camel, hēr, there: pīna, pit, sire, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, work, whō, sōn: mūtc, cūb, cure, nūite, cūr, rūle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw,

I. Ordinary Language :
1. The act of doing anything; action, conduct, proceeding. (Usually in a bad sense.)

"The unpractised opinions and practices of those sectaries."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi

2. Frequent or customary action; usage, habit, use, custom. (Millon: Sam. Agon., 114.)

3. The act or habit of practising or using habitually, regularly, systematically; as, the practice of virtue.

4. The state or condition of being kept in use or practice; customary use.

5. The exercise of any profession; as, the practice of medicine.

6. Systematic exercise in any accomplishment, game, or art, for purposes of instruction, improvement, or discipline; as, practice in music, cricket, drill, &c.

7. The extent of business carried on by a professional man; as, A doctor has a large practice; actual performance, as opposed to theory.

8. Method, mode, or art of doing anything; actual performance, as opposed to theory.

9. The application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases.

10. Dexterity or skill acquired by use; experience. (Shakspeare: Much. Adv., v. 1.)

11. Skillful or artful management; dexterity, art, artfulness, stratagem, craft, artifice. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"He sought to have that by practice, which he could not by prayer."—Salway: Areatina

II. Technically :
1. Arith. : A particular case of proportion (q.v.) in which the first term is unity. It depends upon the principles of fractions, and the judicious choice of aliquot parts. For example, to find the value of 350 cwt., at £1 11s. per cwt. by practice, we take 350 at £1, then 350 at 10s. = 3 of £1, and then 350 at 1s. = 3 of £1, or 3 of 10s., and then add the three sums together.

2. Law : The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to the principles of law, and the rules laid down by the courts.

*præc-tiçe, v.t. & i. [PRACTISE.]

*præc-tiçe-ër, s. [PRACTISER.]

*præc-ti-cian, s. [IO. Fr. practicien.] One who has acquired skill in anything by practice; a practitioner.

*præc-ticke, n. & s. [PRACTIC.]

*præc-ticks, s. [PRACTIC.] The same as DECISION, s., B. 2.

*præc-tis-ant, s. [Eng. practis(e)-ant.]

1. An agent.
2. A performer of a stratagem; a confederate in treachery; a traitor.
"Here enter'd Pucelle, and her practitioners"
Shakspeare: A Henry VI., ii. 2.

*præc-tise, *præc-tiçe, *præc-tize, v.t. & i. [PRACTICE.]

A. Transitive :
1. To do or perform habitually or frequently; to make a practice of; to carry on habitually.

"What that usage meant,
Which in her cott she daily practised."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 9.

2. To do, not merely to profess; to carry into effect. (Thomson: Castle of Indolence, li. 12.)

3. To execute; to carry out; to perform.
"As this advice ye practice or neglect."
Bacon: Honour: Head vii. 425.

4. To exercise as a profession or art; as, To practice medicine.

5. To exercise one's self in, for purposes of improvement or instruction; as, To practice music, to practice fencing.

6. To exercise or train in anything, for instruction or discipline. (Scott: Marjorie, v. 2.)

7. To teach by practice; to accustom, to train.
"They are practised to love their neighbour"
Lambard, in Webster.

8. To use; to make use of; to employ. (Messinger: The Picture, iv. 4.)

9. To plot, to contrive, to scheme. (Shakspeare: King John, iv. 1.)

10. To entice or draw by art or stratagem. (Swift.)

11. To make practicable or passable.
"A hole in the Resolvery wall practised by the pickaxe of a sapper."—Daily Telegraph, Jan. 29, 1886.

B. Intransitive :

1. To do or perform certain acts habitually or frequently for improvement, instruction, or profit; to exercise one's self; as, To practise with a rifle.

2. To form or acquire a habit of acting in any way.
"Practice first over yourself to reign."
Walter.

3. To follow or exercise a profession or art; as, To practise medicine, law, &c.

4. To make experiments; to experimentalize.
"I never thought I should try a new experiment, being (I think) inclined to practice upon others."
Temple: Meditations.

5. To negotiate secretly. (Addison: Cato, ii.)

6. To use stratagems or art; to plot.
"He will practise against thee by poison."
Shakspeare: As You Like It, i. 1.

*præc-tiscd, pt. par. & n. [PRACTIS.]

A. As pt. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :
1. Used habitually; learnt or acquired by practice or use. (Cooper: Task, ii. 431.)

2. Having acquired skill or dexterity by practice or use; experienced; as, a practised fencer.

*præc-tis-ër, *præc-tiçe-ër, *præc-tis our, *præc-tys er, s. [Eng. practis(e)-er.]

1. One who practises any act or acts; one who habitually or frequently performs any act; one who not merely professes but puts in practice.

"The professors and practitioners of an higher philosophy."—South: Sermons, vol. iv., ser. 11.

2. One who practises or follows a profession; a practitioner.
"Sweet practitioner, thy physic I will try"
Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

3. One who contrives plots or stratagems; a plotter.

*præc-ti-tion-ër, s. [Eng. practician]-er.]

1. One who practises or does anything habitually or frequently; a practiser.

"Consider how long he hath bin a practitioner; you must consider what Sathan is, what experience he hath."—Lutwiler: Seventh Ser on the Lord's Prayer.

2. One who exercises or practises any profession; espec. one who practises the profession of medicine.

3. One who practises or uses artful or dangerous arts; a plotter.

*præc-tive, n. [PRACTISE.] Active.

*præc-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. practice]-ly.] In a practice manner.
"They practisedly did thrive."
Warner: Abbots Knots, bk. viii., ch. xxxix.

*præc-tive-ly, adv. [PRE-]

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bôil, hây; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, çivist. -ing. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -çion = żhün. -cious, -ticus, -sious = şhüs. -hle, -dle, &c. = beç, 4ç.

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prairi al, *prairi al*. [Fr., [PRAIRIE.] The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention, to the ninth month of the republican year. It commenced on May 29, ending on June 18, and was the third spring month.

prairial insurrection, *s.* [Hist.] An insurrection against the Directory (q.v.), 1-3 Prairie, An 3 (1795). It was quelled by the military.

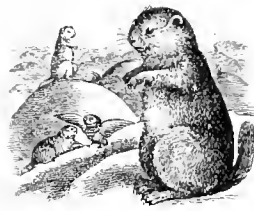
prairi ic, *prairi ic*. [Fr., *prairie*, from Low Lat. *prætor* = meadow land, from Lat. *prætor* = a meadow; Sp. & Port. *pradera*; Ital. *prateria*.] The name given by the early French settlers in America to extensive tracts of land, either level or rolling, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse tall grass, interspersed with numerous varieties of flowering plants.

Both have gone to the *prairies*.
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 1.

prairie bitterns, *s.* A beverage common among the hunters or mountaineers of Western America. It is made of a part of water and a quarter of a gill of buttafo gall, and is considered an excellent medicine.

prairie chicken, *s.* [PINNALED-GROUSE.]

prairie dog, *s.* [Zool.] A name given to either of the two species of *Cynomys*, but especially to *C. ludovicianus*, from the fancied resemblance of its cry to the bark of a small dog, whence it has been also called the Barking Squirrel. It is about a foot long, red above, and white below, with a broad, higher beneath. Its habits are eminently social; it forms large communities on the prairies, each burrow having a little hillock at its entrance, and excavated passages connect the burrows, which are sometimes shared by the Burrowing Owl (*Bubo americanus*). The rattlesnake occasionally occupies a deserted burrow, and preys largely on the prairie-dog.



PRAIRIE DOG.

prairie hen, *s.* [PINNALED-GROUSE.]

prairie itch, *s.* A cutaneous eruption caused by the friction of the fine red dust of prairie countries in summer.

prairie mole, *s.* [Zool.] *Scalops aquaticus*, sometimes called the Silvery Shrew Mole, from the western prairies, advancing as far east as Ohio and Michigan.

prairie oyster, *s.* A raw egg dropped into a mixture of spirits and flavouring, and swallowed whole.

prairie plough, *s.* A large plough, supported in front on wheels, and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow furrowslice.

prairie rattlesnake, *s.* [Zool.] *Crotalus confluentis*, the Massasauga.

prairie region, *s.* [Bot., & Geog.] An extensive region of North America, consisting of treeless plains. The cold of winter is severe, to which succeeds a short rainy season, and then a rainless summer. The drought is produced by the dryness of the prevalent western wind, which loses the moisture it brought from the Pacific by crossing the Rocky Mountains and the chain along the Californian coast. Prevalent vegetation Minnesota (especially *Prosopis*), *Cactaceæ*, &c. (*Thunb.*)

prairie squirrel, *s.* [Zool.] The genus *Spermophilus* (q.v.).

prairie wolf, *s.* [Zool.] *Canis latrans*, the *Luciscus latrans* of Smith. (*Bartram: Animals & Plants*, i. 26.)

prais-à-ble, *preis-à-ble*, *u.* [Eng. *prais(e)-able*.] Fit to be praised; deserving of praise; praiseworthy. (*Wyclif: 2 Tim. ii.*)

*prais-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *praisab(ly)*; -al.] In a praisable or praiseworthy manner; in a manner to deserve praise.

praise, *preis, prayse, *preys, - [O. Fr. *preis* = price, value, merit; from Lat. *pretium* = price, value; Fr. *preis*; Sp. *preis*; *preys*; Ital. *preis*; Port. *preis*; Dut. *preis*; Dan. *preis*; Sw. *preis*; M. H. Ger. *preis*; Ger. *preis*. - *Preis* and *preis* are the same word.] [*Preis*, s.]

1. The expression of high commendation or approval bestowed on a person for any excellent or meritorious quality or action, on meritorious actions themselves, or on anything for excellence of quality, value, or worth, land, appellation, character, color, etc.
"Best of fruits, whose taste has made the tongue, not made to speak, but to praise."
Waltley: Life & Death of Longinus, ch. 5.

2. The expression of gratitude for benefits or favours received; a glorifying or extolling; esp. a tribute of gratitude and glorification to God for mercies or kindnesses shown; loud, thanksgiving. [*Psalm* xl, 3.]

3. A subject, ground, or reason of praise; a praiseworthy quality or act; that which makes a person or thing deserving of praise.

4. That which is or should be praised; an object of praise.

"He is thy praise, and he is thy God."—*Isaiah* x, 21.

praise worth, a. Deserving of praise; praiseworthy.

"Whose praiseworthy virtues . . . to compare."—*P. Holland: Cosmography*, p. 27.

praise, *prayse, *preise, preyse, vt. [O. Fr. *preiser*, from Lat. *pretis*, from *pretium* = price, value; Fr. *preis*; Sp. *preisar*; Ital. *preis*; Port. *preisar*; Dut. *preisen*; Dan. *preise*; Sw. *preisa*; M. H. Ger. *preisen*; Ger. *preisen*.]

1. To value, to esteem, to set a value on.
"She praiseth not his playing worth a bene."
Chaucer: P. P., l. 372.

2. To bestow praise, commendation, or applause on; to commend or approve highly; to laud, to applaud, to eulogize. [*Milton: P. L.*, ix, 693.]

3. To extol and glorify in words; to magnify; to render a tribute of praise, gratitude, or thanksgiving to. [*Psalm* cxv, 8.]

4. To show forth the praises of.
"Thy works shall praise thee, O Lord."—*Psalm* xiv, 15.

praise fül, a. [Eng. *prais*; -ful.] Deserving of praise; praiseworthy, laudable.
"Of whose high praise, and praisefül bliss, goodness the pen, heaven, the paper less."
Shelley: Aeschylus, bk. ii.

praise less, *prays lesse, a. [Eng. *prais*; -less.] Without praise or applause; unpraised.

"With laughter great of men, his praiselose ship Sergestus brought."
Chaucer: Troilus, l. 2265.

praise mént, *prays ment, s. [Eng. *prais*; -ment.] The act of valuing or appraising; value set on anything.

"The praisement of division made of my fowled juveniles."—*Fishbook: Chiroloche*, Vol. 3. [*Pres*, p. 314.]

prais-ér, *prays-cr, *preis-cr, s. [Eng. *prais*(e); -er.]

1. One who praises, extols, commends, or applauds; a commendator.

"The sweet words of flatering praisers."—*John of Meibheim*.

2. An appraiser, a valuer.
"He talked himself with the praisers, and made them set high prices upon every thing that was to be sold."—*South: Plutarch*, p. 342.

praise-wör-thi-ly, *prays-wör-thi-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prais*; -worth; -ly.] In a praiseworthy manner; so as to deserve praise; laudably.

"Our tongue is able in that kinde to do as prays-worthy as the rest."—*Surrey: Poems*. [*To the Reader*.]

praise-wör-thi-ness, s. [Eng. *prais*; -worth; -ness.] The quality or state of being praiseworthy, or of deserving praise or commendation; laudableness.

"The love of praise seems . . . to be derived from that of praiseworthiness."—*Smith: Moral Sentiments*, p. 111, ch. ii.

praise-wör-thy, *prays-wör-thie, a. [Eng. *prais*; and *wörth*.] Deserving or worthy of praise or commendation; laudable, commendable.

"Small praiseworthy was it in them I keep it."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 74.

Pra krit, s. [Sansk. *prakriti* = nature, that which is made or unpolished, as opposed to *sanskrit* = that which is perfect or thoroughly refined.]

Prakrit: A derivative language. The name is applied collectively to the more modern languages of Northern and Central India which grew out of the Sanskrit, as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., dul from Latin.

One *Prakrit* dialect, the Pali, became in its turn the sacred language of southern Buddhism.—*Waltley: Life & Death of Longinus*, ch. 5.

Pra krit ic, a. [Eng. *prakrit*; -ic.] Pertaining or belonging to Prakrit.

"The next stage of Indian language, to which the descriptions just referred to belong, is called the *Prakrita*."—*Waltley: Life & Death of Longinus*, ch. 5.

pram, prance, s. [PRAM.]

prance, *prauce, *praunse, vt. A variant of *prank* (q.v.).

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high trotting.

"On prancing steeds they forward pressed."
Scott: Marmion, iv, 8.

2. To ride in a warlike or showy manner; to ride ostentatiously.

"Some who on battle charger prance."
Byron: Don Juan.

3. To walk or strut about in a pompous or ostentatious manner.

"What did she want to come a prancing up to my bed for?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

prance, s. [PRANCE, v.] A bounding or springing, as of a horse.

pranc-er, s. [Eng. *pranc*(e); -er.] One who prances; a prancing steed.

pranc-ing, pr. par. & a. [PRANCE.]

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

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ofst. Lang.*: Springing, bounding; riding or strutting about ostentatiously.

2. *It. v.*: Applied to a horse represented rearing.

pran come, s. [PRANK.] Something odd or strange.

"Oh! would learn of some pran-come."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

prân dí-al, a. [Lat. *prandium* = a repast.] Pertaining or relating to dinner.

"Debarring them from partaking of their prandial meals outside."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1886.

prân-gös, s. [Native name of *Prangos pabularia*.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferae, family Smyrniaceae. The fruit or seed of *Prangos pabularia*, the Hay-plant, a native of Kashmir, Afghanistan, &c., is stonachic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic. It is used to cure the dry rot in sheep, and the root is a valuable remedy in itch. [*Calcutta Exhib. Report*]

pränk, *pranke, *pranke, vt. & i.

[According to Prof. Skeat the same word as *prank* (q.v.), which he considers to be a nasalized form of *präk*, v. (q.v.); the fundamental idea thus being to trim or deck out, as with pricked lobes. Cf. O. Dut. *praken* = to make a proud show; *prank* = show, ostentation; *prankra* = to display one's dress; Low Ger. *pranken* = to make a fine show; *prank* = show, display; Dan. Sw., & Ger. *prank* = show, parade; Ger. *prancke*, Dan. *prange* = to make a show.] [PRANCE, v.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To dress up, or deck out in a showy or ostentatious fashion; to equip ostentatiously.
"Some *pranke* their ruffles; and others trimly deck their gay attire."
Spenser: F. Q. I. iv, 14.

2. To variegate.
"Broad flag flowers *prankt* with white."
Shelley: The Question.

B. *Intrans.*: To make a show; to have a showy appearance.

pränk, pranke, s. & a. [PRANK, v.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A frolic; a wild flight; a mischievous act or trick; a playful or sportive act, a joke.
"For what leader pageant or *pranke* could there be played."—*Chad: Beche*, v.

2. A gambol. (*Compter: Task*, v. 52.)

B. *As adj.*: Frolicsome; full of pranks or tricks.

"If I do not seem *prankt* now than I did in those days, I'll be hang'd."—*Beaumont: Longinus*, iv, 7.

pränk-er, s. [Eng. *prank*; -er.] One who pranks; one who dresses up showily or ostentatiously.

"If she be a noted reveler, a zoddier, a smoozer, a *pranker*, or a dabbler, then take heed of her."—*Buxton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 267.

pränk-ing, pr. par. & a. [PRANK, v.]

pränk-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prank*(ing); -ly.] In a pranking, showy, or ostentatious manner.
"They revel daintily, and went *prankingly* in apparel."—*By Hall: Apologie against Rivalists*.

pränk-ish, a. [Eng. *prank*; -ish.] Full of or inclined to pranks.

pränk-söme, a. [Eng. *prank*; -some.] Fond of or given to pranks; prankish.

"I prove Repressor of the *prankome*."
Bibliography: King & Book, xl, 146.

prä ö ther i um, s. [Gr. *πράσιον* (*prasion*) = mild, and *ἄποιον* (*the apon*) = a wild animal.] [*Orthoed.*: An extinct form of hare found in a Post-pliocene bone cave in Pennsylvania.

präse, s. [Gr. *πράσιον* (*prasion*) = a leek.] [*Minerology*]:

1. A dull leek-green chlorosity, owing its colour to the presence of exceedingly fine granular chlorite. According to King, this stone is now confounded with others indiscriminately called *Plasma* by the antiquary.

2. A green crystallized quartz found at Breitenbrunn, Saxony; the colour is due to enclosed fine filaments of green asbestiform actinolite (q.v.).

prase opal, s.

Min.: A variety of common opal of a leek-green colour.

präs-ë ö lite, s. [Eng. *prase*; i connect, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *prasinolith*.]

Min.: A green prinite found in crystals pseudomorphous after lolite (q.v.) at Brakke, near Brevig, Norway, in granite.

prä-ši-ë-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *prasinum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiates.

präs-i lite, s. [Eng. *prase*(e); i connect, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A soft, fibrous mineral, of a leek-green colour. Sp. gr. 2.311. Contains silica, magnesia, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron, probably soda, and water. Found at Kiltpatrick Hills; probably not a distinct species.

präs-in-ätc, a. [Lat. *prasinatus* = having a leek-green garment.]

Bot.: Of a green colour. [*Pixton*.]

prä-sinc, s. [Eng. *prase*(e); suff. -in (*Min.*); Ger. *prasinum*.]

Min.: Brühlaupt's name for the species Pseudomalachite (q.v.), but Dana makes it equivalent to Etilite (q.v.).

präs-in öüs, *präs-inc, a. [Lat. *prasinus* = leek-green, from Gr. *πράσιον* (*prasion*) = a leek.] Of a light-green colour, inclining to yellow.

prä-ši-üm, s. [Lat. *prasinum, prasion*, from Gr. *πράσιον* (*prasion*) = the plant horseradish (q.v.). Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prasiace (q.v.). Only known species *Prasinum majus*, a native of Europe and North Africa.

präs-ön, s. [Gr.] A leek; also a sea-wood of the colour of a leek.

präs ö phyre (yr as ir), s. [Eng. *prase*, and Gr. *φύρα* (*phura*), *φύρα* (*phura*) = to mix.]

Etymol.: The same as WHITE (q.v.).

prät (1), s. [Etyim. doubtful.] The buttock,

prät (2), s. [A.S. *præt, prætt*; Icel. *prætt* = a trick; *prætt* = to trick.] [*Hamm*.] A trick. [*Scott*.]

präte, vt. & i. [O. Sw. *prata* = to talk; Dan. *prate* = to talk; Dan. & Sw. *prate* = talk, tattle; Low Ger. *praten* = to prate, *praten* = tattle; Icel. *prate* = to talk. Probably of imitative origin; cf. Ger. *pratseln* = to creak; Eng. *prattle*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To prattle; to chatter; to

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwl: eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem: thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çxenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, çion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = çhus. -ble, -dle, æc. bel, del.

prate, *v.* [Prate, *v.* + -ate, *s.*] To babble.

What is the nature of your prate?

B. To utter without thought or reflection.

Prate is a common use in *prateful* prayer.

prate, *v.* [Prate, *v.* + -ate, *s.*] To talk in a silly or foolish manner.

It is thought that their hearts are full of prate.

They are prateful in their conversation.

prateful, *a.* [Lang. *prate*, *v.* + -ful, *a.*] Characteristic of prate.

The people are less prateful. — *Tribune of Norwich*, 1893, p. 20.

prat or, *v.* [Lang. *prate*, *v.* + -or, *v.*] One who prates — an idle talker, a chatterer; one who talks without reason or purpose.

What a speaker is not a prat or, a rhyme is but a ballad. — *Shelley*, *Biography*, v. 1.

prat le, *v.* [Provencal.]

pra tin colic, *s.* [Latham's rendering of *pratincolle*, the name given to *tribolium pratense* by Krauer in 1796.]

Pratincole: A name first applied to *tribolium pratense*, and afterwards extended to the other species of the genus. The Pratincoles are small, slenderly-built, delicately coloured birds, with short, stout bill, wide gape, long pointed wings, and tail more or less forked.



PRATRINCOLE.

From the south of Europe, Africa, India, China, and Australia, like plovers, they run very swiftly, and nibble on the ground, but they feed, in part, on the wing. The young are clothed in down, and are able to run on emerging from the shell.

prat ing, *v.* [Prate, *v.* + -ing, *v.*] [Prate, *v.*]

prat ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prate*, *v.* + -ly, *adv.*] In a prating manner; with idle or foolish talk.

pra tique, **prat tique* (que as *le*), *n.* [Ital. *pratica*, *s.*; Sp. *pratica*, *n.*] [Prate, *v.*]

1. *Quarantine*. Liberty or license of converse or communication between a ship and the port at which it arrives; hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with a port, after having undergone quarantine, or upon a certificate that the place from which the vessel has arrived is free from any infectious disease. The term is used especially in the south of Europe with reference to vessels arriving from infected ports, and subjected to quarantine.

He lay in quarantine in *prate-pate*. — *Bacon*, *Heppes*, xxx.

2. *Practice, habits*.
How could any one of English education and *prateful* swiftness make a low riddle suggestion? — *North*, *Lectures*, p. 96.

***prat tic**, *v.* [Prate, *v.*]

prat tle, *v.* & *t.* [A frequent form from *prate* (*prate*), *v.*]

A. Intrants. To talk much and lightly; to talk like a child; to chatter, to prate.
"Thus Laras vessels prattled in their land." — *Bacon*, *Tarbo*, v. 1.

B. Trants. To talk or utter idly or foolishly; to babble.
A little lively stick, trained up in ignorance or prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening. — *Milton*.

prat tle, *v.* [Prate, *v.* + -t, *v.*] Childish or light talk; babble; loquacity on trivial subjects.

This is the reason why we are much charmed with the *prattle* of children. — *Sturges*, *Children*, *Introduction*, *in* *Pratt*, *v.* 1, p. 10.

prattle basket, *v.* A talkative woman or child.
A *prattle* basket or child. — *Scott*, *Waverley*, lxxxv.

prat tle ment, *v.* [Lang. *prate*, *v.* + -ment, *v.*] *Prattle*, *v.* + -ment, *v.*

prat tler, *v.* [Eng. *prate*, *v.* + -er, *v.*] One who prattles, or talks or prates idly; a chatterer; a chatterbox. [Heb. *prate*, *v.* + -er, *v.*]

prate, *v.* [Prate, *v.* + -ate, *s.*] To babble.

prateful, *a.* [Lang. *prate*, *v.* + -ful, *a.*] Characteristic of prate.

pratefully, *adv.* [Lang. *prate*, *v.* + -fully, *adv.*] In a prateful manner.

pratefulness, *n.* [Lang. *prate*, *v.* + -fulness, *n.*] The quality of being prateful.

prat tling, *v.* [Prate, *v.* + -tling, *v.*] [Prate, *v.*]

***prattling parnell**, *v.*

prat ty, *v.* [Prate, *v.* + -ty, *v.*]

prat y, *v.* [Lang. *prate*, *v.* + -y, *v.*] Talkative.

prave, *v.* [Lat. *prave*, *v.*] Bad, corrupt, depraved.

prav i ty, *v.* [Lat. *prave*, *v.* + -ty, *v.*] Talkative.

prave, *v.* [Lat. *prave*, *v.*] Bad, corrupt, depraved.

prave, *v.* [Lat. *prave*, *v.*] Bad, corrupt, depraved.

prawn, *v.* [Eym. unknown.]

prawn, *v.* [Eym. unknown.]
1. *Præmna*, *v.* and, less properly, any other species of the genus. Its ordinary length is about four inches; colour bright gray, spotted and lined with darker purplish gray. It is a favourite article of food, and is found in vast numbers all round the English coast. The London markets are chiefly supplied from the Isle of Wight and Hampshire. Bell (*British Crustacea*) enumerates four British species.

prawn, *v.* [Praws, *v.*] To fish for prawns.
They added *prawning* to their other fishing, and so sold home some four hundred prawns. — *Field*, *Nov*, p. 185.

prax is, *v.* [Gr. from *πραξω* (*prasso*), fut. *πραξω* (*prasso*)] = to do.

1. Use, practice, esp. practice for a specific purpose, or to acquire a knowledge of a specific art or accomplishment.

He had spent twenty years in the *praxis* and theory of music. — *Bacon*, *Essays*, vol. 1.

2. An example or form to teach practice; a collection of examples for practice.

pray, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -y, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

pray en, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -en, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

pray en, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -en, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

pray en, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -en, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

pray en, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -en, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

pray en, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -en, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

pray en, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -en, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

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pray en, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -en, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

pray en, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -en, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

1. The act of praying, asking, or begging a favour earnestly; an earnest petition, suit, or supplication; an entreaty.

"Then each, to ease his troubled breast,
To some blessed saint his prayer addressed."
— *Scott*, *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 23.

2. The act or practice of praying to or supplicating the Divine Being; the offering to God of adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving; communion with God in devotional exercises.

"Prayer will either make a man leave off sinning, or sin will make him leave off prayer." — *Paley*, *Sermons*, No. 4.

3. A solemn petition addressed to the Supreme Being; a supplication to God for blessings or mercies, together with a confession of sins, and thanksgiving for mercies or blessings received.

"I sought
By prayer thy offended duty to appease."
— *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 141.

4. The words of a supplication; the form of words used in praying; esp. a formula of prayer used in divine worship, whether private or public.

5. That part of a petition or memorial to the sovereign or any authority in which the request or thing desired to be done or granted is specified.

prayer beads, *s. pl.* The seeds of *Achras peruviana*.

prayer book, *s.* A book containing prayers and forms of devotion for divine worship, public or private.

"The *Prayer Book*, *The Book of Common Prayer*." [Lat. *book*].

prayer meeting, *s.* A public or private meeting for prayer.

prayer monger, *s.* A contemptuous name for one who prays. (*Southey*: *Thalaba*, bk. v.)

pray er (2), *s.* [Eng. *pray*, *v.* + -er, *n.*] One who prays; a suppliant, a petitioner.

prayer-ful, *a.* [Eng. *prayer* (1); -ful, *a.*]

1. Given to prayer; devotional, as, a *prayerful* frame of mind.

2. Using much prayer.

"The *prayerful* man of God."
— *Bacon*, *Lays of the Holy Saints*, p. 18.

prayer fül lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *prayerful*; -ly, *adv.*] In a prayerful manner; with much prayer.

prayer fül nÿss, *s.* [Eng. *prayerful*; -ness, *s.*] The quality or state of being prayerful; the use of much prayer.

prayer lÿss, *a.* [Eng. *prayer*; -less, *a.*] Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the use of prayer.

***prayer lÿss lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prayerless*; -ly, *adv.*] In a prayerless manner; without prayer.

***prayer lÿss nÿss**, *s.* [Eng. *prayerless*; -ness, *s.*] The quality or state of being prayerless; habitual neglect of the use of prayer.

pray ing, *v.* [Pray, *v.* + -ing, *v.*] [Pray, *v.*]

praying insect, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the family Mantode (q.v.).

praying-machine, praying-mill, praying-wheel, *s.* An apparatus used in Tibet, and other parts of the East, as a mechanical aid to prayer. They are of various forms, the commonest being a cylinder or barrel of pasteboard fixed on an axle, and inscribed with prayers. The devout give the barrel a turn, and each revolution counts as an utterance of the prayer or prayers inscribed. The Abbe Hue (in his *Travels in Tibet*, 1844) says that

"It is common enough to see them fixed in the bed of a running stream, as they are then set in motion by the water, and go on praying night and day, to the special benefit of the person who has placed them there. The Tibetans also suspend them over their domestic hearths, that they may be set in motion by the current of cool air from the opening in the tent, and so ward for the peace and prosperity of the family."

***pray-ing lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *praying*; -ly, *adv.*] In a praying manner; with prayers or supplications. (*Milton*: *Appl. for Sanctification*, § 11.)

prå-ÿs, *v.* [Gr. *praxis* (*praxis*) = mild, soft.]

Entom.: A genus of Hyponomeutidae. The larva of *Porcia carthesella*, a native of Britain, feeds on the ash. An allied species injures the olive trees of southern Europe.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gó, pöt, cr, werc, wolf, work, who, sön: mute, cub, eure, unite, eur, rule, füll: try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê: ey = ä: qu = kw.

P.R.A., *abbrév.*, [See def.] President of the Royal Academy.

P.R.B., *abbrév.*, [See def.] An abbreviation for Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q.v.).

"It was inductive prudence, however, which suggested to us that we should use the letters P.R.B., as explained on our pictures (after the signature), as the one mark of our union."—*contemp. Review*, April, 1850, p. 48.

prē-, præ, *pref.*, [Lat. *prae* (*prae-* in composition) = before; Fr. *prae*.] A prefix denoting priority in time, place, position, or rank, as in *prematuration* = ripe before its time; *precess* = to go before; *prefix* = to place before; *pre- eminent* = eminent before or above all others; hence, it equals very, as *prepotent* = very potent or powerful.

prē-exilic, *a.* Before the exile or captivity of the Jews. [POST-EXILIC.]
"A purely historical investigation into the ritual and usages of *pre-exilic times*."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii.

prē-metallic, *a.*

Anthrop. : Belonging to an age anterior to which any particular race became acquainted with the use of metal.

"The oldest races were in the *pre-metallic* stage when bronze was introduced by a new nation."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 128.

pre-Raphaelism, *s.* The same as PRE-RAPHAELITISM (q.v.).

pre-Raphaelite, *n* & *s.*

A. Adm. : Belonging to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; having the characteristics of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q.v.), or their method of painting.

"I would only ask the spectator to observe this distance between nature only. But they have opposed themselves as a body to the kind of teaching... which only began after Raphael's time; and they have opposed themselves as sternly to the entire feeling of the Renaissance schools; a feeling compounded of nobleness, modesty, sensuality, and shadow pride. Therefore they have called themselves *Pre-Raphaelites*."—*Ruskin in Pines*, May 3, 1854.

B. As subst. : A member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; one who follows their method of painting.

"The *Pre-Raphaelites* imitate no pictures; they paint from nature only. But they have opposed themselves as a body to the kind of teaching... which only began after Raphael's time; and they have opposed themselves as sternly to the entire feeling of the Renaissance schools; a feeling compounded of nobleness, modesty, sensuality, and shadow pride. Therefore they have called themselves *Pre-Raphaelites*."—*Ruskin: Pre-Raphaelites* (ed. 1852), p. 25.

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood :

Art : An association founded in 1848 by William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the last of whom suggested the title "Brotherhood." [See extracts under PRE-RAPHAELITISM, A. & B.] They were afterwards joined by Thomas Woolner, James Collinson, Frederick George Stevens (art-critic), and William Michael Rossetti. With the exception of the *Spectator*, the whole of the London press attacked them, as Mr. Ruskin thought, unfairly, and he defended them in a letter to the *Times* (May 5, 1854).

"It was probably the finding of this book at this special time which caused the establishment of the *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1886, p. 480.

pre-Raphaelitism, *s.*

Art : The method of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelites (PRE-RAPHAELITE, B.) It was a system of minute analysis carried to the utmost extreme.

prē-āc-cu-sā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *accusation* (q.v.).] A previous accusation.

prē-ācch, *preche*, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *precher*, *precher* (Fr. *prêcher*), from Lat. *praedicare* = to make known in public; *prae* = before, openly, and *dicere* = to proclaim, to say; Span. *predicador*; Port. *pregar*; Ital. *predicare*; Dut. *prediken*, *preken*; Dan. *prædike*; Ger. *predigen*; Sw. *predika*. *Preach* and *predicate* are doublets.]

A. Intransitive :

1. To proclaim or publish tidings; espec. to proclaim the gospel. (*Hypocrite: Romanus x.*)

2. *Spicif.* : To pronounce or deliver a public discourse on some religious subject, or upon a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

"They will not cease, nor can they *preach*."—*Warner: Ultima Ludam*, bk. ix, ch. liii.

3. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects; to speak like a preacher.

B. Transitive :

1. To proclaim; to publish; to declare publicly. (*Matthew x. 27*)

2. *Spicif.* : To publish or proclaim the gospel; to declare as a missionary.

"And send Sent Mark the evangelist into Egypt for to *preach*."—*Robert of Clewewater*, p. 67.

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, To *preach* a sermon.

4. To urge with earnestness upon a person or persons; to teach or inculcate earnestly.

"I have *preached* righteousness."—*Psalm xl.*

5. To advise earnestly.

"My master *preached* patience to him."—*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

*6. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching. (*Southey*.)

*7. To persuade to a course of action.

"These hundred doctors try To *preach* thee to their school."—*Matthew Arnold: Empoedocles on Etæa*, l. 2.

*8. To *preach up*; to preach or discourse in favour of.

prē-āch, *s.* [PREACH, *v.*] {Fr. *prêche*.} A religious discourse; a sermon.

"This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion, in that sort exercised, a mere *prē-āch*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v, § 28.

prē-āch-ēr, *prech-our*, *s.* [Eng. *preach*, *v.*; *er*; Fr. *precheur*.]

1. One who preaches or discourses upon sacred or religious subjects.

"How shall they hear without a *preacher*?"—*Romans x. 14*.

2. One who teaches or inculcates anything with earnestness and zeal.

**Frères Preachers*; [DOMINICAN].

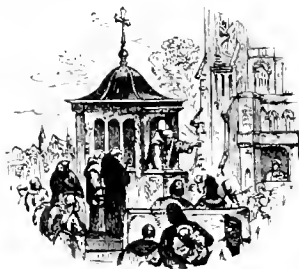
prē-āch-ēr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *preacher*; *-ship*.] The office, post, or position of a preacher.

"Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the *preacher*ship of the Wells, was a man of a much higher order."—*Murray: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prē-āch-ī-fy, *v.i.* [Eng. *preach*; *i* connect., and *suff. -fy*.] To discourse like a preacher; to give advice in a long-winded discourse.

prē-āch-īng, *prech-yng*, *pr.*, *pr.*, *or* *a.* [PREACH, *v.*]

preaching-cross, *s.* A cross erected



PREACHING-CROSS, ST. PAUL'S.

in some public or open place where the monks and others preached publicly.

preaching-fratars, *s. pl.* [DOMINICAN.]

prē-āch-mān, *s.* [Eng. *preach*, and *man*.] A preacher. (Said in contempt.)

"Some of our *preachers* are grown dog-mad."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii, let. 33.

prē-āch-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *preach*; *-ment*.] A discourse or sermon; a discourse affectively solemn. (Said in contempt.)

"Come, come, keep these *preachments* till you come to the place appointed."—*Murtover: Edward II.*, v. 6.

prē-āc-quāint, *v.t.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q.v.).] To make acquainted with previously; to inform beforehand.

prē-āc-quāint-ānce, *s.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.).] Previous acquaintance; knowledge beforehand.

prē-āc-tion, *s.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).] Previous action.

"Polarly determined by its *preaction*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. ii.

prē-ād, *v.i.* [Lat. *praedo* = prey; *praedo* = to rob.] To act as a robber; to rob.

"Crews and troops of *preading* brigands."—*P. H. Bond: Anonymous Mercellian*

prē-ā-dām-īc, *a.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *dāma*] Previous to Adam; preadamite.

prē-ād-ām-īc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *dāma* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective :

1. Prior to Adam; preadamite.

2. Of or pertaining to the preadamites.

3. Antiquated; out of date. (*Widdop*.)

B. As substantive :

1. One of those beings supposed by some writers to have inhabited this world before Adam.

"Mighty *preadamites* who walk'd the earth Of which ours is the wick."—*Baron: Cæd.*, l. 2.

2. One who holds that there were persons inhabiting this world before the time of Adam.

prē-ād-a-mīt-īc, *prē-ād-a-mīt-īc-al*, *a.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *dāma* (q.v.).] Existing prior to Adam; preadamite.

"The first author of the *preadamite* system... is said to have been Giordano Bruno."—*Miller: A. Arnold's Cath. Dict.*, p. 692.

prē-ād-a-mīt-ism, *prē-ād-a-mīt-ism*, *s.* [Eng. *preadamite* (q.v.); *-ism*.]

Church Hist. : The teaching of Isaac de la Peyrière (1692-1676), a French Calvinist, who asserted that Paul had revealed to him that Adam was not the first man created. Peyrière published a treatise in 1675, based on Romans v. 12-14, but it was publicly burnt, and he was imprisoned at Brussels. His views, however, were espoused by many people. (See extract.)

"The adjacent Calvinism and *preadamite* before Pope Alexander VII."—*McIntosh & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii, 50.

prē-ād-mīn-ī-strā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *administration*.] Previous administration.

"Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration* of St. John."—*Peacock: On the Creed*.

prē-ād-mōn-īsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *administrate*.] To administer previously or beforehand; to advise beforehand.

"These things thus *preadministrate*."—*Milton: Metast. Bucer conc. Bucer*.

prē-ād-mō-nī-tion, *s.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *administration*.] A previous warning or admonition.

"The fatal *preadministration* of oaks bearing strange leaves."—*Erskin: Satire*.

prē-ād-vēr-tīc, *v.t.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *advertise*.] To preadvise (q.v.).

"Adam being *preadvertised* by the vision."—*Bore: Liberal Cobblers*, ch. iii.

prē-āl-lā-hly, *adv.* [Fl. *præallobleare*.] Previously.

"So swa in deeth ured *præalloble* have sang."—*Cyphar: Lofelike*, bk. iii, ch. xxi.

prē-ām-ble, *s.* [Fr. *preambule*, from Lat. *praambulus* = walking before; *pra* = to walk before.] [PREAMBULATE.]

1. Something introductory; an introduction, as to a writing, a piece of music, &c.; a preface.

"There is a long *preamble* of a tale."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, G. 32.

2. *Spicif.* : The introductory portion of a statute, in which are declared the reasons and intentions of the act.

"(Giving in the *preamble* of the Act that they had been guilty of injustice."—*Murray: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prē-ām-ble, *v.t.* & *v.i.* [PREAMBULATE, *v.*]

A. Trans. : To preface; to introduce with prefatory remarks.

B. Intrans. : To go before; to precede.

"We must be content to bear a *preambulate* host of your favour."—*Milton: Remonstrant a Defence*

prē-ām-bu-lar-ī-ty, *a.* [O. Fr. *preambulaire*, from Lat. *praambulus*.] [PREAMBULATE, *s.*]

1. Having the character of a preamble; introductory.

"So many *preambulatory* proofs of the last and gener a resurrection."—*Peacock: On the Creed*, art. xi.

2. Pertaining to, or dependent on, a preamble.

"A *preambulatory* text."—*Brooks: On Amer. Tariff*

prē-ām-bu-lāto, *v.i.* [Lat. *praambulus* = to walk before; *prae* = before, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk or go before; to precede.

"When there a destruction follows to hell gate, Preamble most commonly *preambulate*."—*Jordan: Poet.*, v. 11.

prē-ām-bu-lā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *ambulate*.]

1. A walking or going before; a preface, &c.

2. A preamble. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, G. 314.)

pre am bu la tor y, a. [Lat. *praecedens*, *praecedere*, *pra* = before, *cedere* = to go, *tor* = to pray.] Begging, praying, supplicant, beseeching.
 "This parable, Amen . . . is *precatory*."—*Hopkins: On the Lord's Prayer.*

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pre ca tor y, a. [PRECATIVE.]

preca tory words, s, pl. Words in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done.

pre cau tion, s. [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *caution*, *v.*]
 1. To caution or warn beforehand.
 "By the disgraces, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*."—*Jacks: On Education*, § 94.
 2. To take care of or see to beforehand.
 "He cannot hurt me."
 "That I *precautioned*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 1.

pre cau tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *praecautio*, *praec*, from *pra* = before, *cautio* = a caution (q.v.).]
 1. Previous caution; caution or care taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.
 "The evils which had brought that kingdom to ruin might, if they had been averted by timely *precaution*."—*Montaigne: Great Ends*, ch. xix.
 2. A measure of caution taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success; as, To take *precautions*.

pre cau tion-al, 'pre cau tion-all, a. [Eng. *precaution*; *-al*.] Precautionary.
 "This first shall fear is but virtuous and *precautionary*."—*Montaigne: Deceptive Essais*, pt. i., treat. vi., § 3.

pre cau tion-ary y, a. & s. [Eng. *precaution*; *-ary*.]
A. *As adjective.*
 1. Containing or expressing previous caution or warning; as, *precautionary* advice.
 2. Done or adopted for the sake of precaution; adapted or intended to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.
 "Wholesome *precautionary* rules."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1896.
B. *As subst.*: A precaution.
 "Thou seest by the above *precautionary*, that I forget nothing."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 47.

pre cau tious, a. [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *cautious*.] Cautious beforehand; relating to or using precaution; precautionary.
 "To be very penetrant, *precautious*, or watchful."—*North: Estates*, p. 33.

pre cau tious ly, adv. [Eng. *precautions*; *-ly*.] In a precautionous manner; with precaution; carefully.

pre ce da tious ness, s. [Eng. *precautions*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being precautionous; precaution.

pre ce da ne ous, a. [PRECEDE.] Going before in time; preceding, previous, antecedent.
 "Precedents to the constitution or ordinance."—*Bacon: On the Pope's supremacy.*

pre ce de, vt. & i. [Fr. *preceder*, from Lat. *praecedere*, from *pra* = before, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *preceder*; Ital. *precedere*.]
A. *Transitive*:
 1. To go before in order of time; to happen previously to.
 "Acts of the will, vol. 1, which were *preceded*."—*Stewart: Of the Mind*, vol. 1, ch. ii.
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 3. To cause something to go before; to produce.
 "It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration."—*Kant.*
B. *Intransitive*: To go before; to be or happen before in time or place.
 "Eminent among the seven professors of the *preceding* era."—*Montaigne: Hat. Eng.*, ch. xi.

pre ced ence, 'pre ced en-çy, s. [Fr. *precedence*, from Lat. *praecedentia* = a going before, from *praecedere* = precedent (q.v.).]
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 1. The act or state of preceding or going before in order of time; precession, priority in time.
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or in the civilities of life, order, place, or position according to rank.

"Hudibras, whose rank, age, and abilities entitled him to precedence, was spokesman." — *Miscellany Hist. Eng. ch. ix.*

2. Precedence in Great Britain is regulated partly by statutes and letters patent, and partly by ancient usage and established customs. Questions of precedence in England, depending on usage or custom, are decided by the officers of the College of Heralds; in Scotland, by those of the Lyon Court.

3. The foremost or chief place in a ceremony; a superior place to another; priority in place. (*Milton: P. L., l. 35.*)

4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

"If we here measure the greatness of the sin, by the difficulty of its expiate, passive obedience will certainly gain the precedence." — *South: Sermons, Vol. VIII, ser. 7.*

5. That which precedes or goes before; something past.

"It is an epilogue or discourse, to buckle plain." — *Shakspeare: As you Like it, act. II, sc. 1.*

6. Patent of precedence: Letters patent granted as a mark of honour by the Crown to persons entitling them to such precedence or pre-eminence as is stated in their respective letters.

præ-ced-ent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *præcedent*, pt. par. of *preceder* = to precede (q.v.); Lat. *præcedens*.]

A. As *adj.*: Going before in time; antecedent, previous, former, prior.

"Our own *præced* at passions do instruct us." — *Shakspeare: Titus of Andronic, l. 1.*

B. As *substantive* (pron. *prî-sî-dent*):

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Something done or said which may be adduced, or serve as an example or rule to be followed, in subsequent cases of the same or a similar kind; an authoritative example.

"Twill be recorded for a precedent." — *Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*

2. A rule or course of action founded on the course adopted in similar antecedent cases.

"Precedent was directly opposed to this odious distinction." — *Maccarty: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

3. A preceding circumstance or condition.

"For much he knows, and just conclusions draws From various precedents, and various laws." — *Pope: Homer: Odyssey in 307.*

4. A sign, an indication, an example.

"Your grace has given a precedent of wisdom." — *Shakspeare: Henry VIII, ii. 2.*

5. A first draught of a document; the original copy of a writing.

"Return the precedent to these lords again." — *Shakspeare: King John, v. 2.*

II. Law:

1. A judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar cases.

"To abide by former precedents, where the same points come again in litigation." — *Blackstone: Comment, (Intro.)*

2. A form of proceeding to be followed in similar cases.

precedent condition, s.

Law: Something which must happen or be performed before an estate can vest or be enlarged.

præ-c-dent-éd, *a.* [Eng. *precedent*; *-éd*.] Based on or having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by a precedent.

"It is allowable and *precedented* to expatiate in praise of the work." — *Balfour: Anecdotes of Painters, vol. 1. (Pref.)*

3. Now only used negatively: as, *unprecedented* (q.v.).

præ-c-dent-tial (*ti as sh*), *a.* [Eng. *precedent*; *-tial*.] Of the nature of a precedent; fit to be acted upon or followed as a precedent.

"Their practice hath proved *precedential* to other places in the same nature." — *Falmer: Worthies; Antiquities*

præ-ced-ent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *precedent*; *-ly*.] Beforehand, antecedently.

præ-cel, **præ-celle**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *præcellere*.] [PRECÉLLENT.]

A. *Intrans.*: To excel, to surpass, to have precedence.

"He which *præcelleth* in honor, should also *præcelle* in virtues." — *Udal: Tenorthe vi.*

B. *Trans.*: To excel, to surpass, to exceed.

"He outdred . . . his adversaries, whose punishment he, both in nombre and force, farre did surmount and *præcelle*." — *Hall: Henry VII, an. 2.*

præ-cel-ence, **præ-cel-len-ty**, *a.* [O. Fr. *præcellens*, from Lat. *præcellere*; from *præcellens* = *præcellere* (q.v.).] Excellence, superiority.

"The great variety of tones, and *præcellence* above another." — *Milton: Paradise Lost, l. 106. (Pref.)*

præ-cel-ent, *a.* [O. Fr. from Lat. *præcellere*, pt. par. of *præcellere*.] To excel, to surpass, to excel. [EXCELLENT.] Excellent, surpassing.

"The readiness of reason in the *præcellent* knowledge of the truth." — *Holland: Plutarch, p. 50.*

præ-cen-tor, *s.* [Lat. *præcentor*; from *præ* = before, and *centor* (q.v.); Fr. *præcenteur*; *præcentor*; Ital. *præcentore*.]

1. *Church of Eng.*: An officer in a cathedral, formerly sometimes called chanter, and ranking in dignity next to the dean. His stall is on the opposite (north) side of the choir, and that side is called *centor's* side, the side of the cantor, as the other is called *dean's*, the side of the dean. He has the direction of the musical portion of the service. The *præcentor's* in Cathedrals of the new foundation, a minor canon, and is removable by the Dean and Chapter.

"A *præcentor* in a choir both appointeth and moderateth all the songs." — *Fetherby: Atheistic, p. 13.*

2. *Presbyter*: The person whose duty it is to lead the congregation in singing the psalms, &c.

præ-cen-tor-ship, *s.* [Eng. *præcentor*; *-ship*.] The post, dignity, or office of a *præcentor*.

"From a mere office, the *præcentorship* in cathedrals became a dignity." — *Stainer & Barrett: Dict. of Mus. & Praeentor.*

præ-cept, **præ-cepte**, *s.* [Fr. *præcepte*, from Lat. *præceptum*.] = a precept, a rule; prop. neut. sing. of *præceptus*, pt. par. of *præcipio* = to take beforehand, to give rules.

præ = before, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *præcepto*; Ital. *præcepto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An authoritative rule or direction for action; a mandate, a command, an injunction; an order authoritatively laid.

"Whome he hadde taken such a *præcept*, he putte him in to the yuner prison." — *Wycliffe: Boec xx.*

2. An injunction respecting moral conduct; a maxim.

"Precepts are short necessities must be so." — *Falmer: Sermons, &c.*

II. Law:

1. A command or order in writing given by a justice of the peace, &c., for the bringing a person, record, or other matter before him.

2. The direction issued by the sheriffs to the returning officers of cities, boroughs, &c., for the election of members of parliament.

3. The direction of the judges for the summoning a sufficient number of jurors.

4. The direction issued to the overseers of parishes for the making out of the jury lists.

5. An order or demand for the collection and payment of a certain sum of money under a rate.

præ-cept, *v. t.* [PRECEPT, *s.*] To direct, to enjoin, to instruct or order by rules.

præ-cept-tial (*ti as sh*), *a.* [Eng. *precept*; *-tial*.] Consisting of, or containing, a precept or precepts; instructive, preceptive.

"Their counsels turn to passion, which before would give *preceptual* medicine to rage." — *Shakspeare: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 2.*

præ-cep-tion, *s.* [Lat. *præceptio*, from *præceptum*, pt. par. of *præcipio*.] [PRECEPT, *s.*] A precept.

"Their law call these words a *præception*, I did not." — *By Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie, § 17.*

præ-cep-tive, *a.* [Lat. *præceptivus*.] [PRECEPT, *s.*] Consisting of, containing, or giving precepts; instructive, admonitory.

"It is not so much *præceptive* as permissive." — *By Hall: Letter on Christ's Nativity*

præ-cep-tor, **præ-cep-tour**, *s.* [Lat. *præceptor*, from *præcipere*, a pt. par. of *præcipio* = to give rules, i. e. *præcipere*; Sp. *præceptor*; Ital. *præceptor*.] [PRECEPT, *s.*]

1. A teacher, a tutor, an instructor.

"The students, under the sanction of their *præceptor*, had taken arms." — *Maccarty: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

"The Grand Master observed that the seat of one of the *præceptors* was vacant." — *Scott: Ivanhoe, ch. xxxv.*

præ-cep-tor-y, **præ-cep-tor-ic**, *a.* [PRECEPTOR, *s.*]

A. *Adj.*: Of or relating to a *præceptor* or *præceptor*.

B. *Adj.*: Of or relating to a preceptory, i. e. of or relating to a preceptory house, of the order in London under the governance of an eminent knight. The preceptors of such preceptory houses were not at a preceptory superior, three of which included a cover all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Antioch.

The establishments of the Knight Templars, called *præceptor*, and the 4th of those who presided in the order was *Præceptor*, is the principle knight of Saint John were Grand Commanders, and the houses of commandery. But these 4th were the houses of which some were indiscriminately called *præceptor* & *præceptor*.

præ-cep-tress, *s.* [Eng. *preceptor*; Lat. *præceptor*.] A female *præceptor* or teacher.

præ-cess-ión (*ss as sh*), *s.* [Lat. *præcessio*, from *præcessum*, pt. par. of *præcedere* = to precede (q.v.); Fr. *præcession*; Sp. *præcessión*; Ital. *præcessione*.]

1. The act or state of going before or forward.

2. Precedence.

3. *Precession of the equinoxes*.

(1) *Astron.*: The going forward of the equinoxes. The arrival of the sun at the point Aries a little earlier than he might be expected to reach it was first observed by Hipparchus about 150 B.C. Depending on the phenomena does, for its explanation, on the law of gravity, Hipparchus could not account for it, &c. Isaac Newton was the first who did so, &c. that his newly discovered law of gravitation explained the precession of the equinoxes. It was a confirmation of the accuracy with which he had read the law itself. Excepting only the two equinoxes, the plane in which the sun moves in his orbit and that in which the earth rotates do not coincide. By the law of gravitation one body does not attract another in mass, but acts on its separate particles. The sun then does not attract the earth as a whole, but tends to pull the parts nearest it away from those in proximity to the centre, and the centre again away from those on the other side. The bulged-out equatorial zone is specially liable to be thus acted upon, and, but for the rotation of the earth, would be so drawn down towards the equator that it and the equator would ultimately be in one plane. The earth's rotation, however, modifies this action, and simply causes the points at which the earth's equator intersects the plane of the ecliptic to move slowly in a direction opposite to that in which the earth rotates. This is what is denominated the precession of the equinoxes. It is generally associated with the sun, but the moon is twice as potent in producing it; owing to her comparative nearness to the earth she is able to produce a greater dilated effect on the nearer and more remote portions of our planet. The annual motion of the first point of Aries is about 50", and about 2587 years will be required for the entire revolution. [Aries.]

"The portion of the *præcession* of the equinoxes attributable to the sun is called *solis præcession*, &c. that produced by the moon *lunaris præcession*, &c. also. *Pop. Astron. vol. i. ch. 2.*

(2) *Geol.*: It has been supposed that the precession of the equinoxes may have had some influence in producing the glacial period.

præ-cess-ión-al (*ss as sh*), *a.* [Eng. *præcession*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the *præcession*.

"The *præcession* movement of the pole of the earth." — *Light: Prin. Geol. vol. I, p. 100, &c.*

præ-cess-ión-ers (*ss as sh*), *præ-cess-ión-ers*, *incrs.* [Eng. *præcession*; *-ers*.] *Ch. B.* Used in processions on Candlemas Day.

præ-cess-sor, **præ-ces-sour**, *s.* [Lat. *præcessor*.] One who goes before; a predecessor. (*Falmer: Church Hist., X. v. 7. 1. II. 2. Præcessor* (m. 62) it is used, apparently adjectively.)

preche, *v. t. & c.* [P'n v. n.]

præ-ci-æ (or *æ as sh*), *v. p.* [Lat. *præcipere*.] = to be a kind of grape-vine.]

Bot.: The utteth order in Linnæus's Natural System. It included 3 orders in modern Primæciæ.

bôil, **bôy** : **pôut**, **jôwl** : **cat**, **çell**, **ehorns**, **çhin**, **bençh** : **go**, **gem** : **thin**, **this** : **sin**, **aç** : **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ing**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**, **-tion**, **-sion** = **shùn** ; **tion**, **-sion** = **zhùn**. **-elous**, **tious**, **-sious** = **shùs**, **-blc**, **dlc**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

prê cise, 'prê cysc, prê sysc, n. [Fr. *précis*, from *prae* = strict, precise, from Lat. *prae* = cut off, shortened, concise, *prae*, part. of *prae* = to cut off near the end, *prae*, before, and *cis* (in comp. *-cis*) = to cut; Sp. & Ital. *preciso*.]

1. Sharply or exactly defined or limited; having nice and exact limits; definite, exact, not loose, vague, or equivocal.

"Ex the very precise When British bands to cut immortality." — Pope: *Waverley*, 10.

2. Exact or nice in conduct; strictly adhering to rule; excessively nice of exact; formal, punctilious, scrupulous, particular.

"If she help you, you must best all the silence between." — *Ben Jonson: Selected Works*, 11.

prê cise ly, 'pre sysc ly, adv. [Eng. *precise*, 'ly].

1. In a precise manner; exactly, nicely, accurately; with exact adherence to truth, reality, or rules.

"Words of *precision* the same signification." — *Almonds*, in the *Wall*, 11, 13.

2. With excessive formality or niceness; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness; punctiliously.

3. As a positive reply.

prê cise nêss, 'pre cise nesse, s. [Eng. *precise*, 'ness].

1. Exactness, rigid niceness, precision.

2. Excessive formality or punctiliousness; scrupulous adherence to form, custom, or fashion; rigid formality, stiffness.

"Sounding of puritanism and overstrict *precision*." — *Poems*, 1. *Historical Sketch*, v. 7.

prê çî siân (si as zh), s. & n. [Eng. *precise*, 'sian].

A. As *subst.*: One who is rigidly or superstitiously precise in adherence to form, custom, or fashion; a punctilious person.

"This pronunciation in the mouth of an affected *precisionist* is offensive." — *Alford: Queen's English*, p. 7.

B. As *adj.*: Precise, punctilious; rigidly exact in adherence to form, custom, or fashion.

prê çî siân ism (si as zh), s. [Eng. *precisionist*, 'ism]. The quality or state of being a precisionist; the act or views of a precisionist; preciseness, punctiliousness, formality.

"This now esteemed *precisionism* in wit." — *Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 3.

prê çî siân ist (si as zh), s. [Eng. *precisionist*, 'ist]. One who rigidly adheres to form, custom, or fashion; a precisionist.

prê çî sion, s. [Fr. from *précis* = precise (q.v.).] The quality or state of being precise; preciseness, exact limitation, exactness, accuracy.

"The line of demarcation was not . . . drawn with *precision*." — *Murray: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

prê çî sion ize, s. [Eng. *precisionist*, 'ize]. To lay down or define precisely.

"What a pity the man does not *precisionize* other questions." — *Sir G. C. Lewis: Letters*, p. 143.

prê çî sive, n. [Eng. *precise*(s); 'ive]. Exactly limiting, by cutting away all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose; producing or causing precision, accuracy, or exactness.

"*Precise* abstraction is when we consider these things apart, which cannot really exist apart." — *Harris: Logic*, p. 1, ch. vi.

prê clair, n. [Lat. *praeclarus*.] Illustrious, eminent.

"That puissant prince *preclarus*." — *Lully: Monarchie*.

prê clude, v. t. [Lat. *praecludo*, from *prae* = before, and *cludo* = to shut.]

1. To shut out; to hinder, to stop, to impede.

"To *preclude* his majesty from consenting to any arrangement." — *Burke: Letter to Sir H. Long*, ch. 1.

2. To shut out by anticipative action; to hinder imperatively by anticipation; to obviate, to neutralize; to render ineffectual; to hinder or prevent the action of, access to, or enjoyment of.

"Intercourse which nearly *precludes* the necessity of domestic visits." — *Fisher: Italy*, vol. 11, ch. vi.

prê-clû sion, s. [Lat. *praeclusio*, from *prae* = before, part. of *praecludo* = to shut out.] [PRECLUDED.] The act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

"St. Augustine's *preclusion* of all star-predictions out of the place." — *Adams: Works*, v. 2.

prê clû sive, n. [Lat. *praeclusio*.] [PRECLUDED.]

1. Shutting out.

2. Precluding or tending to preclude by anticipatory action.

prê clû sive ly, adv. [Eng. *preclude*, 'ly]. In a preclusive manner; in a manner tending to preclude.

prê coçc, n. [Fr. from Lat. *proco* = precocious (q.v.).] Precocious.

"Dyers forward and *proco* youths." — *Chaucer: Monks*, 11.

prê co cious, 'prê co tious, n. [Lat. *proco* (genit. *procois*), *proco* = just before its time, *pro*, before, and *co* = to cook, to ripen; Fr. *proco*; Sp. *proco*; Ital. *proco*.]

1. Prematurely ripening or ripe; ripe before the natural or usual time.

"*Proco* trees . . . may be found in most parts of Europe." — *Brewer: Vulgar Errors*, bk. 11, ch. v.

2. Intellectually or mentally developed before the usual time; having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age.

"Other *proco* and conceited wits also." — *Chaucer: Troil. system*, bk. 1, ch. iv.

3. Too forward, pert; as, a *proco* school.

prê co cious ly, adv. [Eng. *proco*, 'sious]. In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness; with forwardness or pertness.

prê co cious nêss, s. [Eng. *proco*, 'sious]. 1. The quality or state of being precocious; precocity.

"To prevent a satiny *proco*ness in learning." — *Murray: Dissertations*, p. 19.

prê coç i tÿ, s. [Fr. *proco*, from *proco* = precocious (q.v.).]

1. *Ital. Lang.*: The quality or state of being precocious; premature ripeness or development of the mental faculties; prematureness, forwardness.

"Some impute the cause of his fall to *proco* of spirit and valour." — *Bacon: Essential Truth*.

2. *Ital.*: The state of being ripe before the usual time.

prê eo è-tâ nè-an, s. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *contempr* (q.v.).] One contemporary with yet older than another.

"Petarch the *proco* of Chaucer." — *Potter: General Worthies*, ch. xv.

prê coç i tâte, v. t. [Lat. *proco* = to think of, consider, or contrive beforehand.] To think of, consider, or contrive beforehand.

prê coç i tâ-tion, s. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *coçitation* (q.v.).] Previous thought, consideration, or contriving.

prê coç ni tion, s. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *coçition* (q.v.).]

1. *Ital. Lang.*: Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination.

"Let us first take notice by way of *precoçion*." — *By: Taylor: Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 1.

2. *Scots Law*: A preliminary examination of a witness, or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especially an examination of witnesses to a criminal act before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

"A Commission of *precoçion* had a few hours before, passed in all the forms." — *Murray: Hist. Law*, ch. xvi.

prê coç ni-tùm, s. [PRECOGNITION.]

prê-coç-niz-a-ble, prê-coç-niș-a-ble, n. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *coçizable*.] Cognizable, or capable of being known, beforehand.

"Work to certain debate and *precoçizable* ends." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

prê coç nize, v. t. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *coçize* (q.v.).] To acknowledge or recognize beforehand; to proclaim. [PRECOGNIZE.]

"*Precoçizing* a Gumbstist industry." — *Daily News*, Aug. 25, 1882.

prê coç nôșc, v. t. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *noșc* (q.v.).]

1. *Scots Law*: To take the preognition of; as, To *precoçose* a witness.

prê côi lêc tion, n. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *collect* (q.v.).] A collection previously made.

prê côm mênđ, n. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.).] To commend or approve beforehand. (Cf. 'ly.)

prê côm poșe, v. t. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *compose* (q.v.).] To compose beforehand.

"He did not *precoç* his cursory sermons." — *Johnson: Lives of Watts*.

prê côi cÿit, v. t. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] To conceive beforehand; to pre-conceive.

"We so sweetly *precoç*ed sowers." — *Shelley: To a Bird*, 10.

prê côi cÿit, n. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] A concept or notion formed beforehand; a preconception.

"Their *precoç*ed *preconception*." — *Baker: Leah's Poems*.

prê côi cÿit ed ly, adv. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] By previous arrangement; according to prearrangement.

"My cousin and I *precoç*ed to visit Uncle Remondem a visit." — *Booker: Leah's Poems*.

prê côi cÿive, v. t. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] To conceive or form an opinion of beforehand; to form a preconception of. (With *pro*; Works, n. 2.)

prê côi cÿep tion, s. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] The act of preconceiving; a conception, idea, or opinion formed beforehand.

"And others that do admit of these things, *precoç* them from education." — *Mare: Universality of the Soul*, bk. 11, ch. xvi.

prê côi cÿert, v. t. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] To conceive or form an opinion of beforehand; to form a preconception of. (With *pro*; Works, n. 2.)

prê côi cÿert ed ly, adv. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] The act of preconceiving; a conception, idea, or opinion formed beforehand.

"The *precoç*ed strategem." — *Bacon: English Poems*, in *Vol.*

prê côi cÿert, n. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] An arrangement previously made; something arranged or concerted beforehand.

prê côi cÿert ed, pt. *pro*, or *u*. [PRECONCERT, v.]

prê côi cÿert ed ly, adv. [Eng. *preconceived*, 'ly]. In a preconceived manner; by preconcert or previous arrangement.

prê côi cÿert ed nêss, s. [Eng. *preconceived*, 'ness]. The quality or state of being preconceived.

prê côi cÿer tion, s. [PRECONCERT, v.] The act of preconceiving or arranging beforehand; preconcert.

prê côi dêm-nâ tion, s. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *condemn* (q.v.).] The act of condemning beforehand; the state of being precondemned.

prê côi di tion, s. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *condition* (q.v.).] A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary condition.

prê côi form, v. t. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conform* (q.v.).] To conform in anticipation.

prê côi form i tÿ, s. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *conformity* (q.v.).] Previous or antecedent conformity.

prê côi șc, v. t. [PRECOGNIZE.]

prê côi i zâte, 'pre con ni sate, v. t. [PRECOGNIZE.]

1. To proclaim, to publish.

2. To summon, to call.

"She was three *precoç*ed and called oft soon to return and appear." — *Barnes: Accounts*, bk. 11, No. 2.

prê côi i zâ tion, prê côi i șâ tion, s. [PRECOGNIZATI.]

1. *Ital. Lang.*: A public proclamation; a publishing by proclamation. (Now scarcely ever used except in Convocation.)

"The minister, in a solemn *precoç* called upon them to speak or for ever after to hold year after." — *Hull: Cases of Conscience*, add. 3.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; vol, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -sion = zhin, -cious, -tious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

2. The ecclesiastical approbation by the Pope of a person designated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities.

pre con ize, præ cõn ìse, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To confer upon a person the office of a prelate, or a herald.

pre cõn ìse, *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] The act by which the Pope approves the appointment of a person nominated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities, when a majority of the Cardinals have reported in his favour.

pre cõn ìse, *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] The office here for the See of Ephesus = *See*. *Travels*, i. 124, 125.

*** præ cõn quer (qu as k),** *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To confer beforehand.

pre cõn quer (qu as k), *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] The portion of this kingdom, which they had *preconized* in their hopes = *Public*. *Whitaker's Commentaries*.

pre cõn selous (se as sh), *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or involving, a state anterior to consciousness.

*** præ cõn sent,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] Previous consent.

pre cõn sent, *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] Whoever but his approbation added, though not his approval. *Shakespeare*. *Pericles*, i. 4.

pre cõn-sid er, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To consider or think over beforehand.

*** præ cõn sid er à tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] Previous consideration.

*** præ cõn sign (or silent),** *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

pre cõn söl i dät ed, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] Consolidated beforehand.

pre cõn sti tute, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To constitute or establish beforehand.

pre cõn süm e, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To constitute beforehand.

pre cõn tract, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To constitute beforehand.

pre cõn tract, *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] A previous contract; a contract or engagement entered into previously to another.

pre cõn tract, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To contract or bargain beforehand; to make a previous contract or engagement.

B. Trans. To engage or bind by a previous contract.

pre cõn trive, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] To contrive or plan beforehand; to premeditate.

pre cõn di al, *n.* [PRE-ORDIAL.]

pre cor ' di al, *pl.* [PRE-ORDIAL.] The same as PRE-ORDIAL (q.v.).

*** præ cur 'rér,** *v.* [Lat. *præcurro* = to run before, *præ* = before, and *currere* = to run.] A precursor.

pre cur 'rér, *n.* [Lat. *præcurro* = to run before, *præ* = before, and *currere* = to run.] A precursor.

*** præ curse,** *v.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and a feminine.] A forerunning.

pre curse, *n.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and a feminine.] A forerunning.

*** præ cur sive,** *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *con-* (q.v.).] Proceeding, introductory, pre-ordinary.

pre cur sor, *n.* [Lat. *præcursor*, from *præ* = before, and *currere* = to run; Fr. *précurseur*, Sp. *precurso*.] A forerunner; one who or that which precedes and leads up to, or indicates the approach of anything; a harbinger, a messenger; an omen, a sign.

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*** præ cur 'sor ship,** *n.* [Lat. *præcursor*, from *præ* = before, and *currere* = to run.] The condition of being a precursor.

pre cur 'sor y, *n.* [Lat. *præcursor*, from *præ* = before, and *currere* = to run.] The condition of being a precursor.

A. Trans. To precede; to precede as a forerunner, precursor, or harbinger.

B. Intrans. To precede as a forerunner, precursor, or harbinger.

pre da cean (ce as sh), *v.* [PRE-DAECAN.] A carnivorous animal.

pre dâ ecous (co as sh), *n.* [Lat. *præda* = prey.] Livor, or prey.

pre dal, *n.* [Lat. *præda* = prey.] Plundering plunder; plundering, predaceous.

pre dâto, *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] To date by anticipation, to anticipate.

pre dâ tion, *n.* [Lat. *præda*, from *præda*, pa. par. of *præda* = to plunder; *præda* = prey, booty.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

pre dâ tior, *n.* [Lat. *præda*, from *præda*, pa. par. of *præda* = to plunder; *præda* = prey, booty.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

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*** præ dè fînc,** *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] To define or limit beforehand.

pre dè fînc, *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] A definition of limiting beforehand; a predefining.

pre dè fînc, *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] A definition of limiting beforehand; a predefining.

pre dè lib èr à tion, *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] Deliberation beforehand; forethought.

pre dè lin e à tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] Previous delimitation.

pre dèi la, *n.* [Ital.]

1. The upper platform in front of the altar on which the celebrant stands to say mass, &c.

2. The ledge at the back of the altar on which candlesticks, vases, &c. are placed.

3. A strip under an altar-piece, containing small paintings of subjects closely related to that of the altar-piece itself; hence sometimes used in art for a small picture connected with, and in the same frame as a larger work.

*** præ dè ãert,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] Previous desert or merit.

pre dè ãert, *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] The noblest that we do without premeditation. — *Estimate*. *Seneca's Morals*, ch. 11.

pre dè sign (or silent), *v.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine, to preclaim.

pre dè sign (or silent), *n.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *de-* (q.v.).] The design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine, to preclaim.

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fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, mariac; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wô, sôn; mûte, eûb, eûre, ûnite, eur, rûle, fûll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

1. *Orl. Lang.*: The act of ordaining, decreeing, or determining events beforehand.

"God's inflexible providence and predestination." — *Jung*, *Epist. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

2. *Theol.*: Foreordination (q.v.). The word "predestination" does not occur in the V.V. of the Bible. The verb "to predestinate" is found in Rom. viii, 29, 30, and Eph. i, 5, 11. [CALVINISM; ELECTIONS, II, 2.]

*prē dés tin ā tive, *n.* [Eng. *predestinate* (q.v.); *-tive*.] Predestinating; determining or ordaining beforehand.

*prē dés tin ā tōr, *n.* [Eng. *predestinator* (q.v.); *-tōr*.]

1. One who predestimates or proclaims.
2. One who holds the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian.

"Let all predestinators come predestine, Who struggle with eternal fate in vain." — *Chapman*, *Mo. Fete*.

prē dés tinc, *n.* [Fr. *prédestiné* (q.v.)] [PREDESTINATE, *n.*] To decree or appoint before-hand; to proclaim; to predestinate.

"The very lips and eyes Predestined to have all our sighs." — *Moore*, *Light of the Harp*.

*prē dés tin ŷ, *prē dés tin c, *s.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *de*, *stis* (q.v.).] Appointment or ordinance before-hand; predestination.

"In his merces earthly to be, As they shall come by predestination." — *Chaucer*, *Troilus et Criseida*, iv.

prē-dē-ter min-ā-ble, *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *de*, *terminabile* (q.v.).] Determinable beforehand; capable of being pretermimed.

prē-dē-ter min-ā-te, *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *de*, *terminatio* (q.v.).] Determined beforehand; proclaimed.

"God's providence and predestination purpose." — *Richardson*, *Old Testament*, p. 25.

prē-dē-ter min-ā-tion, *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *de*, *terminatio* (q.v.).] Previous determination; purpose determined or formed beforehand; predetermined purpose.

"By an irresistible predestination of the faculty to the act of action." — *South*, *Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 8.

†prē-dē-ter-mine, *vt. & i.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *de*, *termino* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive*:
1. To determine, appoint, or ordain beforehand; to proclaim.

"If God pre-termines events, he must have pre-determined them." — *Little*, *Essays of Morals*.

"He did not pre-destination him to any evil." — *Byrd*, *Trilog. Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 3.

B. *Intransitive*: To form a determination of purpose beforehand.

*prē-dē-voir, *vt.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *de*, *vorare* (q.v.).] To devour or swallow up in anticipation.

"The Queen's knave had pre-devoured his estate." — *Fletcher*, *Worthies*, II, 27.

prē-di-āl, prae-di-āl, *n.* [Fr. *prédictal*, from Lat. *praedictum* = an estate, a farm.]

1. Consisting of lands or farms; landed, real.

"Their pre-land estates are liable to fixed payments and taxes." — *Anglo*, *Passages*.

2. Attached to lands or farms.

"Slavery evidently appears at its best (such as the best is) when seen in an old slave community, where it is purely domestic rather than *praedictal*." — *Poll*, *Mit Gazette*, Oct. 16, 1882.

3. Rising from or produced by land; as, *praedictal* tilths.

prē-dial-servitutes, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Real servitudes affecting heritage.

prē-di-čā-bil-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *predictible* (q.v.); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being predictable; capability of being predicted or affirmed of, or attributed to something.

"Their existence is nothing but *predictability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject." — *Freud*, *Analysis of Aristotle's Logic*.

prē-di-čā-ble, *n. & s.* [Lat. *praedictibilis*, from *praedico* = to proclaim, to publish; Fr. *prédictible*; Sp. *predicible*; Ital. *predicibile*.] [PREPATE, *n.*]

A. *As *adj.**: Capable of being predicted or affirmed of something; attributable as a quality to something; as, Whiteness is *predictable* of snow.

"The property, just now mentioned, is no way *predictable* concerning the existence of matter." — *Bacon*, *On the soul*, II, 255.

B. *As *sb.**: Anything that may be predicted or affirmed of something; specific in logic a term that may be affirmatively predicted of several others.

"Gains species difference, property, and a certain weight with more propriety, predictability, than called the five classes of *praedicta*, but which distinguished them by being for the five *praedicta*." — *Boetius*, *Analyses Aristotelis Logicae*.

prē-di-čā-mēnt, *s.* [Low Lat. *praedictio*, from Lat. *praedico* (q.v.) + *ment* (q.v.).] To publish, to proclaim; [Fr. *prédictif*; Sp. & Ital. *predicativo*.]

1. *n. & s.*: *Language*:
1. Class or kind defined or described by a definite mark or qualities; a category.

"Called race noble creatures, and in that *praedictio* of it, compared and paired with angels." — *Marlowe*, *Edward II*, act 2.

2. A particular state, condition, or position; especially a state or position of difficulty, trial, or danger.

"In which *praedictio* I say thou stand'st." — *Shakespeare*, *Richard of Lyons*, IV, 1.

II. *Logic*: CATEGORY, I, 6.

*prē-di-čā-mēnt-ā-l, *n.* [Eng. *predictable* (q.v.); *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to predictions.

"A special diversity among our *praedictament* of opposites." — *Leibnitz*, *Scopis Secundum*, ch. xxiv.

*prē-di-čānt, *s. & n.* [Lat. *praedicator*, *pr.* par. of *praedico* = to proclaim, to publish.] [PREPATE, *n.*]

A. *As *substantive**:
1. One who affirms anything.

2. A preaching triar; a Dominian.

B. *As *adjective**:
1. Alluring, predicating.

2. Preaching.

prē-di-čā-te, *vt. & i.* [Lat. *praedictus*, *pr.* par. of *praedico* = to proclaim, to publish; *prae* = before, and *dicō* = to proclaim, to publish. *Prēdicat* and *prēdicō* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive*:
1. To affirm one thing of another.

"Which may as truly be *praedictat* of the English playmakers." — *Francis*, *History of the Church*, VI, 2.

2. To found, as an argument, proposition, or the like, on some basis or data; to found; to base. (*Amer.*)

B. *Intransitive*: To affirm something of another; to make an affirmation.

prē-di-čā-te, *n. & s.* [Lat. *praedicator*, *pr.* par. of *praedico*.] [PREPATE, *n.*]

A. *As *n.**: Predicted, affirmed.

B. *As *adjective**: (Fr. *prédictif*).
1. *Gram.*: The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.

2. *Logic*: The term in a proposition, expressing that quality which, by the copula, is affirmed or denied of the subject. Thus, in the propositions, Snow is *whit*, Coal is not *whit*, whiteness is the quality affirmed of snow, and being of coal. In both cases, therefore, the term "white" is the predicate.

prē-di-čā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *praedictio*, from *praedictus*, *pr.* par. of *praedico* = to proclaim; Fr. *prédiction*; Sp. *predicción*; Ital. *predizione*.] [PREPATE, *n.*]

1. The act of predicting or affirming one thing of another; affirmation, assertion.

2. That which is predicted or affirmed; a predicate.

3. The act or art of delivering sermons; preaching.

"The powerful *praedictiones* of thine holy apostles." — *Byrd*, *Trilog. Mystery of holiness*, § 8.

prē-di-čā-tive, *n.* [Eng. *predictive* (q.v.); *-ive*.] Expressing affirmation or prediction; predicting, affirming.

"The *praedictive* or verbal roots." — *Whitney*, *Let. & Growth of Language*, ch. 8.

prē-di-čā-tōr-ŷ, *n.* [Lat. *praedicator* (q.v.).] Predicting, affirmative, positive.

prē-di-črōt-ic, *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *diastolic*.]

Physiol.: An epithet applied to a pulse wave in an artery a little before the diastolic one (*Foster*).

prē-dict, *vt.* [Lat. *praedico*, *pr.* par. of *praedico* = to tell before; *prae* = before, and

dicō = to tell.] To tell beforehand; to foretell; to prophesy; to forewarn; to forebode; to prognosticate.

"The *praedict* of the *praedict*." — *Chapman*, *Mo. Fete*.

prē-dict, *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *dic* (q.v.); *-t*.] Prediction; prophesy; foreboding; forewarning; foreboding.

prē-dic-tion, *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *dic* (q.v.); *-tion*.] Prediction; prophesy; foreboding; forewarning; foreboding.

1. The act of predicting, foreboding, or prophesying; future events.

2. That which is predicted or prophesied; a prophecy.

"The *praedictio* of the *praedictio*." — *Chapman*, *Mo. Fete*.

prē-dic-tion-ā-l, *n.* [Eng. *predictive* (q.v.); *-al*.] Predictive, prophetic.

"The *praedictio* were observed *praediction*." — *Fletcher*, *Worthies*, II, 224.

prē-dic-tive, *n.* [Lat. *praedictio*, from *prae* = before, and *dicō* = to predict (q.v.).] Predicting, foreboding, prognosticating, prophesying, prophetic.

"With bitter smile *praedictive* of my woes." — *Chapman*, *Mo. Fete*.

*prē-dic-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *predictive* (q.v.); *-ly*.] In a predictive or prophetic manner; prophetically.

prē-dic-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *predictor* (q.v.); *-tōr*.] One who predicts or foretells; a foreteller.

"Thy *praedictor* and *praedictor*." — *Byrd*, *Trilog. Mystery of holiness*.

*prē-dic-tōr-ŷ, *n.* [Eng. *predictive* (q.v.); *-er*.] Predicting, prognosticating, prophetic.

"*Prædictor* of these victories he afterwards got." — *Fletcher*, *Worthies*, London.

prē-di-gēst-ōn (i as *ŷ*), *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *digestio* (q.v.).] Digestion hastily performed; too hasty digestion.

"*Prædictio* or hasty digestion is sure to fill the body full of crabbies." — *Bacon*, *Trilog. Of Digestion*.

prē-di-lēct-ēd, *n.* [Lat. *prae* = before, and *dicō* = chosen, loved.] Chosen beforehand. (*Heb.*; *Charitable Men*.)

prē-di-lēc-tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *prae* = before, and *dicō* = chosen, love, from *dicere*, *pr.* par. of *dicō* = to choose, to love.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind or prejudice in favor of something.

"A *praedictio* for that which suits our passion a time and by custom." — *Bacon*, *Essays*, p. 1, ser. 2.

prē-dis-cōv-er, *v.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *discove* (q.v.).] To discover beforehand; to foresee. (*Fr.*; *Ch. ch. Hist.*, IX, 1, 32.)

*prē-dis-cōv-er-ŷ, *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *discove* (q.v.).] A discovery made beforehand.

prē-dis-pō-nēn-čŷ, *s.* [Eng. *pre-disposition* (q.v.); *-ive*.] The state of being predisposed, predisposition.

prē-dis-pō-nēt, *n. & s.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *disponere* (q.v.).]

A. *As *n.**: The same as *Prædispositio* (q.v.)

B. *As *adjective**: That which predisposes.

prē-dis-po-č, *vt.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *disponere* (q.v.).]

1. To fit or adapt previously to a state or purpose.

2. To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition or tendency to.

"The germ is seeds, and the body, fitted, or as the doctors say, *praedisposit*, to all of them judgment." — *Byrd*, *Trilog. Feb. 1, 1880*.

prē-dis-pō-č-ŷ-tion, *s.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *disponere* (q.v.).]

1. Previous fitness or adaptation to another state, change, impression, or purpose; susceptibility; as, *praedisposition* to a disease.

2. The state of being previously disposed or inclined to anything; previous inclination, tendency, or bent; predisposition, prearrangement; as, A *praedisposition* to mirth or melancholy.

prē-dōm-i-naņč, prē-dōm-i-nan-čŷ, *n.* [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *dominare* (q.v.); *-t*.] Prevalence or ascendancy.

ōil, bōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, čell, chorus, čhin, beņč; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i. -cian, tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šbun; -tion, šion - žhun. -cious, -tious, sious = ššus. ble, dic, š = bel, đel.

... strength, influence, of ...
The superior influence of power ...

prē dōm i nant, *n.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *dominant* (q.v.).] Predominance, or having the ascendancy over a power, strength, influence, or ...

predominant passion, *n.*
A besetting sin (q.v.).

prē dōm i nant lŷ, *n.* [Eng. *predominant* (q.v.).] In a predominant manner or degree, with superior strength, influence, or ...

prē dōm i nātē, *v. & f.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *dominate* (q.v.).] To prevail; to be ascendant; to ...

prē dōm i nā tion, *n.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *domination* (q.v.).] The act or state of dominating; the state of being predominant; ascendancy, predominance, superior ...

prē dōnē, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *deplete* (q.v.).] Exhausted beforehand. ...

prē dōom, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *doom* (q.v.).] To doom beforehand; to sentence to a sin by anticipation. ...

prē der sal, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *desal* (q.v.).] To square in front of the back. ...

prē dour, *v.* [Eng. *predecease* (q.v.).] A predecease; a pallager. ...

prē dŷ, *v. & f.* [Fr. *prêt* = ready.] To be ready for action. ...

prēē, priē, *v.* [Med. Eng. *prove* = prove.] To prove by tasting; to taste. ...

prē ē lēct, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *elect* (q.v.).] To elect or choose beforehand. ...

prē ē lēc tion, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *election* (q.v.).] Election or choice by previous determination of the will. ...

prē ē m i nençe, *pre-em y nence, prē hēm i nençe, *s.* [Fr. *premier* (q.v.).] Superiority in excellence or noble qualities; superiority or surpassing eminence or high position; distinction above others in quality, position, rank, or the like. ...

prē ē s tāb lish, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *establish* (q.v.).] To establish or settle beforehand. ...

prē ē s tāb lish mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *establishment* (q.v.).] Establishment or settlement beforehand. ...

prē ē m i nent, prē hēm i nent, *n.* [Fr. *premier* (q.v.).] Superiority or surpassing eminence or high position; distinction above others in quality, position, rank, or the like. ...

prē ē m i nent ly, *adv.* [Eng. *preeminent* (q.v.).] In a predominant manner or degree; in a manner or degree surpassing all others. ...

prē ē m ploŷ, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *employ* (q.v.).] To employ previously or before others. ...

prē ē mpt (mp is m), v. & f. [Came from *empro* (q.v.).] To take up, as land, with the right of preemption (q.v.). ...

prē ē mpt ion (mp as m), s. [Lat. *præ* = before, and *emptio* = a buying, from *empro*, p. p. of *empro* = to buy; Fr. *preemption*.] The act or right of buying before others; special, the right or prerogative formerly belonging to the sovereign in England of buying provisions for his household in preference to others. ...

prē ē mpt ive (mp as m), v. [Eng. *preempt* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to preemption; preempting. ...

prē ē mpt tor (mp as m), s. [Eng. *preemptor* (q.v.).] One who preempts, one who takes up land with the right of preemption. ...

prē ē n, *s.* [A.S. *preon* = a clasp, a holdkin; Dan. *preen* = the point of a graving tool; Gael. *prein*; Ital. *preino* = a pin.] A forked tool used by clothiers. ...

prē ē n gāge, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *engage* (q.v.).] To engage by previous contract, promise, or agreement. ...

prē ē n gāge mēnt, prē in-gāge mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *engagement* (q.v.).] A previous engagement; precedent obligation or engagement. ...

prē ē rēct, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *erect* (q.v.).] To erect or set up previously; to preestablish. ...

prē ē s tāb lish, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *establish* (q.v.).] To establish or settle beforehand. ...

prē ē s tāb lish mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *establishment* (q.v.).] Establishment or settlement beforehand. ...

prē ē tēr ni tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *obituary* (q.v.).] Time without a beginning; minority of previous existence or duration. ...

prē ē v, *v.* [Fr. *pré* (q.v.).] To examine beforehand. ...

prē ē x am i nā tion, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *examination* (q.v.).] Previous examination. ...

prē ē x am ine, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *examine* (q.v.).] To examine beforehand. ...

prē ē x ist, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *exist* (q.v.).] To exist previously or before something else. ...

prē ē x ist ençe, *prē ē x ist en-çŷ, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).] 1. Existence previous to or before something else. ...

prē ē x ist en-çist, *s.* [Eng. *preexistent* (q.v.).] A supporter of the doctrine of the preexistence of the soul. ...

prē ē x ist en çŷ, *v.* [PREEXISTENCE.]

prē ē x ist-ent, *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *exist* (q.v.).] Existing previously, or before something else; preceding or prior existence; preexisting. ...

prē ē x ist i mā tion, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *estimation* (q.v.).] Previous esteem or estimation. ...

prē ē x pec tā tion, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *expectation* (q.v.).] Previous expectation. ...

prē fāçe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *prefatum*, from Lat. *prefatus*, *prefatum* = a preface: *præ* = before, and *fatus*, p. p. of *fero* = to speak; Ital. *prefazio*, *prefazione*; Sp. *prefacio*, *prefacion*.] 1. Oral, Liturg.: Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse, treatise, or other composition; a series of preliminary remarks; an introduction, a preamble, a prologue, a prelude. ...

2. Eccles.: In the Roman and Greek Church an introduction to the Canon of the Mass. It is an exhortation to thanksgiving, and ends with the Sanctus (q.v.). The Roman rite recognises ten prefaces, the Common, and those of Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, the Trinity, the Apostles, and the Cross. The Greek Church has but one preface. In the Anglican obedience the preface is said in the Communion Service. In addition to the common preface, there are proper prefaces for Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, and the Feast of Trinity. ...

prē fāçe (D. v. & f.) [PREFACE, S.] A. *Tronns.*: To introduce by a preface or introductory remarks. B. *Tronns.*: To make introductory or preface remarks. ...

prē fāçe (2.) *v.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *face* (q.v.).] To cover, to face. ...

prē fāç-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *preface*, *s.*; *er.*] One who prefaces; the writer of a preface. ...

prē fāç-ēr, *v.* [Eng. *preface*, *s.*; *er.*] One who prefaces to these satyrs. ...

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fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sīre, sir, mārīne; gō, pōt, or, wore, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, eüb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rīle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = e; ey = a; qu = kw.

pref a tor i al, a. [Eng. prefatorial; a.]

Prefatory, introductory, preliminary.
Much prefatorial matter also may arise... Preface to Sermons.

præ f a tor i ly, adv. [Eng. prefatory; a.]

By way of preface or introduction.

præ f a tor y, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. prefatorius.]

[PREFACE, s.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a preface; introductory, preliminary. (Jebb's ed. Works, ii. 158.)

*præf, *preve, *priefe, *prieve, v. [Prova.]

præ fect, *præ fect, s. [O. Fr. profect (Fr. profect), from Lat. profectus = a prefect, from proficere = before, and factus, pa. par. of proficere = to make, to set; Sp. & Port. profecto; Ital. profetto.]

1. A governor, a commander, a chief magistrate; specif.:
(1) A title given to several officers, military, naval, and civil, in ancient Rome. Thus, in the time of the kings the officer appointed by the king to act as his deputy when he was compelled to leave the city was called the Praefectus Urbis, or Prefect of the City. Later, during the earlier ages of the republic, when both consuls were required for military service, a Praefectus Urbis, was named by the Senate to act during their absence. He must have held the office of consul, and he enjoyed during the period of his office the same powers and privileges within the walls as the consuls themselves. In times of dearth or famine a commissioner was appointed to procure supplies, his official title being Praefectus annonae, or Prefect of Corn. In war the whole body of the cavalry was under the command of an officer, also styled a Prefect. The captain of a ship of war was called Praefectus classis, and the admiral of a fleet, Praefectus classis. Under Constantine the Prefects became governors of provinces.

(2) In France a prefect, the civil governor of a department, having control of the police, and extensive powers in regard to municipal administration.

"The very place where the Prefect was" - Standard, Jan. 26, 1896.

* 2. A superintendent.

"The psalm thus composed by David, was committed to the prefect of his music." - Hammond, Works, iv. 49

3. A monitor in a public school.

* 4. Tutelary power.

præ fect i al, *præ fect i al, a. [Eng. prefect - civil, a.]

Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

"Exempt from prefatorial pressure." - Daily Telegraph, Jan. 2, 1896.

præ fect ship, s. [Eng. prefect; -ship.]

The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; prefecture.

præ fect ure, s. [Fr., from Lat. profectura, from profectus = a prefect (q.v.).]

1. The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect or chief magistrate.

"The members of the Eure Prefecture." - Standard, Jan. 26, 1896.

2. The official residence of a prefect.

"The news... reached the Prefecture at Evreux." - Daily Telegraph, Jan. 26, 1896.

3. The officials of a prefecture.

"The Prefecture of Police confirms the arrest." - Echo, Feb. 6, 1896.

præ fêr, *præ ferre, v.t. [Fr. préférer, from Lat. praefera = to carry in front, to prefer; pro = before, and ferre = to carry; Sp. preferir; Ital. preferire.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To offer or present for one's consideration, decision, or acceptance; to set forth or before one; to address.

"Presently prefer his suit to Caesar." - Shakspeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

2. To exhibit or bring forward pathetically, as, To prefer a charge.

* 3. To differ. (Shakspeare, Hamlet, iv. 7. Many editions read *preferred*.)

4. To advance, as to a dignity or office; to raise; to promote, to exalt.

"I will love thee, and prefer thee too." - Shakspeare, Richard III., iv. 2.

* 5. To address, to direct.

"If... you know any such, Prefer them hither." - Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

6. To recommend.

"He is preferred by the court." - Shakspeare, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

7. To set above or before something else in estimation, to have a greater liking for, to hold in higher estimation or favour; to choose rather. (It is now usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *before*; formerly also by *above*.)

"Though a man would prefer flying to walking, yet whom say he will fly to? - Locke, Human Understanding, bk. ii. ch. xvi.

II. To apply or move for - as, To prefer for costs.

*præf er a bil i ty, s. [Eng. preferable; a.]

The quality or state of being preferable.

"To be cross-questioned and presented about the probability of Milton to Ediz Cook." - Matthew Arnold, Moral Essays, p. 18.

præf er a ble, *præ fer ra ble, *præ fer ri ble, a. [Fr. préférable, from préférer = to prefer (q.v.); Sp. preferible.]

1. Worthy or deserving of being preferred or chosen before something else; to be preferred; more eligible, more desirable.

"Whether an education formed by travelling, or by a sedentary life, be preferable" - Goldsmith, Pictorial Lecturing, ch. vii.

* 2. Preferring.

"I have a preferable regard for Mr. Lovelace." - Richardson, Clarissa, i. 203

præf er a ble nêss, s. [Eng. preferable; a.]

The quality or state of being preferable; preferability.

"To no sure or weight the preferableness of several vocations." - Montaigne, Moral Essays, pt. i, treat. v. § 7.

præf er a bly, adv. [Eng. preferable; a.]

In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another; by preference.

"Do not think I make a merit of writing to you preferably to my usual support." - Gray, To Mr. West.

præf er ençe, s. [Fr.] [PREFERR.]

1. The act of preferring or choosing one thing before another; choice of one thing before another; higher esteem or estimation of one thing above another; predilection. (Followed by *to*, *above*, *before*, or *over*.)

2. The right, power, or opportunity of choosing between two things; right of choice.

3. That which is preferred; the object of choice; choice.

4. A game at cards.

* Fundamental preference:

Law: The act of transferring a sum of money or other valuables to a creditor by a debtor, with the intent of preventing the equal distribution of the debtor's estate among all his creditors.

preference shares, or bonds, s. pl.

Comm.: Shares or bonds on which a fixed dividend is to be paid before any part of the company's profits are divided among the ordinary shareholders. Called also Preference Stock.

præf er ên tiaj (ti as sh), a. [PREFERRERE.]

Giving, indicating, or having a preference.

"Shares which, though not entitled to a fixed interest, shall enjoy a preferential claim to profits up to a specified point." - Bithell, Country House Book.

præf er mēt, s. [Eng. prefer; -ment.]

* 1. The act of preferring or choosing before another; preference.

2. The act of preferring or advancing to a higher post, rank, or dignity; advancement, promotion.

3. A superior place of honour or profit, especially in the church.

"Any ecclesiastical or secular preferment." - Montagu, Hist. English, v.

* 4. That which is preferred, placed before, or at an advanced grade, position, or the like.

præfêr rêr, s. [Eng. prefer; -er.]

One who prefers.

præfêf (f silent), s. [Fr.]

A prefect (q.v.).

præf i dençe, s. [Eng. preferend(t); -er.]

1. Excessive confidence or trust.

"This shall tempt him to preferend." - Andrewes Sermons, v. 344.

2. Previous confidence or trust.

*præf i dent, a. [Lat. profidens, pr. par. of profidere.]

1. Trusting too much; over-confident.

2. Trusting before.

præ fig u rate, v. [Lat. proficere, from proficere = to go forward, to go on; pro = before, and ficere = to figure, to form.]

To show by an antecedent figure or representation, to prefigure.

"His Methodical and proficere de vi... of the word." - Bacon, in the Preface, Ps. lxxxv.

præ fig u ra tion, s. [Lat. proficere, from proficere = to go forward, to go on; pro = before, and ficere = to figure, to form.]

Sp. proficimento; Ital. proficimento; The state of being proficered, antecedent representation.

"Predictions... were proficered to his possession." - Bacon, in the Preface, Ps. lxxxv.

præ fig u ra tive, v. [Eng. proficere; -er.]

1. Prefiguring, showing by antecedent figures, signs, or types.

"Pneumatics... in the state and parts of the air." - Bacon, in the Preface, Ps. lxxxv.

"These notions... were proficered by ancient dispensations." - Bacon, in the Preface, Ps. lxxxv.

præ fig ure, *præ fyg ure, v.t. [Pref. fig, and Eng. figure, a. (q.v.).] [Proficere; -er.]

1. Prefiguring, showing by antecedent figures, signs, or types.

"These notions... were proficered by ancient dispensations." - Bacon, in the Preface, Ps. lxxxv.

præ fig ure mēt, s. [Eng. proficere; -ment.]

The act of prefiguring; the thing prefigured; a prefiguration.

præ fine, *præ fyne, v. [Lat. proficere, from proficere = to go forward, to go on; pro = before, and ficere = to figure, to form.]

To limit before hand.

"Hath proficered the notated types." - Bacon, in the Preface, Ps. lxxxv.

*præ fi nite, a. [Prof. fine, and Eng. finite (q.v.).]

Defined beforehand, profined, prearranged.

præ fi ni tion, s. [Lat. proficere, from proficere = to go forward, to go on; pro = before, and ficere = to figure, to form.]

1. Prearrangement, prearrangement.

"A prediction of their periods." - Estlin, in the Preface, Ps. lxxxv.

præ fix, *præ fixe, v. [Lat. proficere, from proficere = to go forward, to go on; pro = before, and ficere = to figure, to form.]

1. To put, place, or set before, in front, or at the beginning of anything; to attach to the beginning.

"The disposition to which it is prefixed." - Stewart, Human Mind, vol. i. ch. 3, § 3.

2. To fix, settle, or appoint beforehand; to prearrange, to prearrange; to determine beforehand.

"The hour prefixed." - Stewart, Human Mind, vol. i. ch. 3, § 3.

3. To settle, to arrange, to determine, to establish.

præ fix, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. proficere.]

[PROF. F.]

* A. As a verb: Prefixed.

"The Greek word *Bonus* is a *præfix* augmentation to many words in that language." - Brown, Vulgar Proverbs, bk. ii. ch. xvi.

* B. As a substantive:

1. The act of prefixing; prefixion.

"By a *præfix* of the letter *N*." - Johnson, in the material book, p. 7. N. 364.

2. A letter, syllable, or word prefixed to or put at the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. It differs from a postposition in becoming part of the word to which it is prefixed. [MATH.]

præ fix iôn (x as ksh), s. [O. Fr.]

The act of prefixing.

præ flôr â tion, s. [PREFLORATION.]

præ fo li â tion, s. [PREFOLIATION.]

præ foôl, v.t. [Prof. pro, and Eng. fool, v. (q.v.).]

To play the fool before.

"I'll tell you a better *præfool*, wherein I'll counter his *præfool* you." - Shakspeare, As You Like It, i. 1.

præ form, v.t. [Prof. pro, and Eng. form, v. (q.v.).]

To form previously or beforehand.

"Their nature and *præform* qualities." - Shakspeare, Julius Caesar, i. 1.

præ form a tive, v. [Prof. pro, and Eng. formative (q.v.).]

1. A formative letter at the beginning of a word.

2. A prefix.

pre fract, s. [Lat. *prae*, and *fractus*,] Obsolete;

pre ful gen cy, s. [Fr. *pre*, and *ful*,] Brightness; ...

pre gaße, s. [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *gaffe*,] To pledge or engage beforehand; to ...

pre gla çi al (or çi as shi), s. [Prof. *prae*, and Eng. *glacial*,] Immediately preceding the glacial ...

pre gna on ble, s. [Fr. *pregnant*, from *prae* - (i. e., *prae* before, *gnare* = to take.)] ...

pre gnan ce, s. [PRE-GNAN-CE.] 1. The quality or state of being pregnant; pregnancy. 2. Inventive power; fertility of invention.

pre gnan cy, s. [Eng. *pregnant*(*cy*); -*cy*.] 1. The quality or state of being pregnant or with child; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child.

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3. Probable in the highest degree; easily seen; clear, evident. "Most true, it hath we ever *pre*fronted by circum stance." *Shakesp.*; *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

B. As a subst.; A woman with child. "No *pre*frontal." [NEGATIVE.]

pregnant construction, s. [*Præ*,] A construction in which more is implied than is said or seems, as, The beasts trembled from their dens, *etc.*, came forth trembling from their dens.

pre gnan (2), s. [Fr. *pregnant*,] Ready to hand or receive; living access; disposed, ready, prompt. "My matter hath no *pre*gance, but to your own most *pre*front and advantage." *Shakesp.*; *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

pre gnan ly, adv. [Eng. *pregnant*(*ly*); -*ly*.] 1. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully, weightily. 2. Plainly, clearly, evidently. (*Shakesp.*; *Tempest*, i. 1.)

pre grat tite, s. [After *Pregnant*,] Tyrod, which tamed, sull. *etc.* (*Misc.*).

pre gra vate, s. [Lat. *pregnatus*,] pa. par. of *pregnare* = to press heavily; *pre*, intense, and *gravis* = heavy.] To bear or weigh down; to depress. "The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *pre*grate and trouble the soul." *Sp. Bell.*; *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

pre grav i tate, s. [Prof. *præ*, and Eng. *gravitate* (q.v.),] To descend by gravity; to sink.

pre gnan t, s. [Lat. *prægnans*,] pa. par. of *prægnare*; *præ* = before, and *gnare* = to taste.] Tasting beforehand; having a foretaste.

pre gnan t ion, s. [Lat. *prægnantia*,] [PRE-GNAN-TION.] A tasting before; a foretaste.

pre hend, vt. [Lat. *prehendo*,] To lay hold of; to seize, to take. "Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year." *Pochelet*, 1817.

pre hen si ble, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *prehensibilis*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.] Capable of being seized.

pre hen sile, a. [Lat. *prehensilis*,] pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.] Seizing, grasping; adapted for seizing or grasping.

prehensile organs, s. pl. [*Zool.*] Organs adapted for grasping. In the American monkeys the tail is prehensile; the prehensile organ of the elephant is his proboscis; a similar but shorter organ exists in the tapir. The technically prehensile foot among birds is that of the Trochilidae, which

soak their food among trees. Various insects hold tenaciously by their curved and sharp claws. The males of many oceanic crustacea have their legs and antennae modified extraordinarily for the prehension of the female, and the octopus grasps the victim on which it feeds by a number of arms furnished with suckers.

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pre hen sion, s. [Lat. *prehensio*, from *prehendo*, a. pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.] 1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold, as with the hand or other limb. 2. means of *prehension* and locution?—*scribary*; *Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 435.

2. The act of seizing or taking possession of. "The *prehension* and clearing of a definite tract of ground."—*Theory*; *Argon's Digest*, p. xv. (Intro.)

pre hën sor, s. [Lat. *prehensor*,] pa. par. of *prehendo*.] One who seizes or takes hold of.

pre hën sör y, s. [Lat. *prehensio*,] pa. par. of *prehendo*.] The same as *PREHENSILE* (q.v.).

pre his tór ie, s. [Prof. *præ*, and Eng. *historic* (q.v.),] 1. *Archæol.*; Pertaining or relating to a period antecedent to that at which history began to record the deeds of any particular people. [PROHISTORIC.] 2. *Geol.*; The term applied to the latest sub-period but one of the Post-tertiary, a portion of the recent period. [RECENT.]

prehn ìte, s. [After Olaf von Pohn, who first found it;] sull. *-ite* (*Misc.*).

Misc.; An orthohombic mineral, occurring as thin tables, sometimes in larret-shaped groups, also globular, and mammillated, with a crystalline surface and fibrous diverging structure. Hardness, 6 to 6.5; sp. gr. 2.8 to 2.95; lustre, vitreous; colour, various shades of green, yellow, sometimes gray or white; sub-transparent. Compos.: silica, 43.6; alumina, 24.2; lime, 27.1; water, 4.4 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $(\text{HfO}_2 + 2\text{CaO}) \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Found in many places, though mostly in old igneous rocks, but occasionally in granite, gneiss, &c.

prehn ìt ie, s. [Eng. *prehnite*(*ie*); -*ie*.] Pertaining to or derived from prehnite (q.v.).

prehnitic acid, s. [*Chem.*]; $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{CO}_2)_4$. A polybasic acid, obtained by heating hydromellitic acid with five times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in large grouped prisms; very soluble in water. When anhydrous it melts at 240, and decomposes into water and anhydrous prehnitic acid.

prehn-it òid, s. [Eng. *prehnite*(*ie*); suff. *-oid*.] *Misc.*; A dipyre (q.v.), found in Sweden, associated with hornblende. Hardness given as 7; sp. gr. 2.50. Resembles prehnite in aspect, hence its name.

preifs, s. [PROOF.]

pre in dé sig-nate, s. [Prof. *præ*; *in* = not, and Eng. *designate*.] [PREDESIGNATE.]

pre in dis pose, v. t. [Prof. *præ*, and Eng. *indispose* (q.v.),] To make indisposed beforehand.

pre in struct, v. t. [Prof. *præ*, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.),] To instruct previously to beforehand. "Preinstructed by men of the same spirit."—*More*. *Inf.*; *Abraha's Cabinet*, pt. iv, ch. 4.

pre in ti mā tion, s. [Prof. *præ*, and Eng. *intimation* (q.v.),] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

preise, c. & s. [PRAISE.]

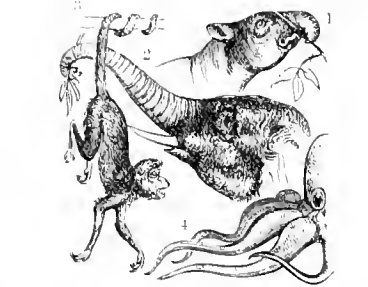
pre jink, s. [Prof. the same as *pranked* or *pranked*.] Trim; dressed out; trim. (*Scotch*.)

pre judge, v. t. [Prof. *præ*, and Eng. *judge*,] v. (q.v.),] To judge beforehand, or before the case has been fully heard or considered; to judge or decide by anticipation; hence, to condemn beforehand or without hearing. "When Wilkes, *prejudged*, is sentenced to the tower." *Churchill*; *Epistle to W. Hogarth*.

pre judge mēt, s. [Prof. *præ*, and Eng. *judgment* (q.v.),] The act of prejudging; judgment of a case beforehand or unheard. "It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate; it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgment*."—*Knox*; *Two Sermons*, p. 23.

pre jù-dì ca-çy, s. [Lat. *prejudicatio*.] Prejudice, prepossession.

pre jù-dì cal, s. [Lat. *prejudicio* = to prejudice (q.v.),] Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided: as, a *prejudicial* inquiry.



PREHENSILE ORGANS. 1. Proboscis of Tapir. 2. Proboscis of Elephant. 3. Prehensile tail of American Monkey. 4. Prehensile arms of Octopus.

soak their food among trees. Various insects hold tenaciously by their curved and sharp claws. The males of many oceanic crustacea have their legs and antennae modified extraordinarily for the prehension of the female, and the octopus grasps the victim on which it feeds by a number of arms furnished with suckers.

prē jū dī cānt, a. [Lat. *praejudicatus*, pa. par. of *praejudicare* = to prejudge.] Adjudged with prejudice; prejudiced, biased. "Ben Hur without too hasty and prejudicial sentences." —Milton, *Petuchordan*.

prē jū dī cāte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *praejudicatus*, pa. par. of *praejudicare* = to prejudge; *prae* = before, and *judicare* = to judge.]

A. Trans.: To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Præjudicates the business. —Shakesp., *All's Well that Ends Well*, I, 2.

B. Intrans.: To prejudge; to form a judgment without due examination of the facts.

prē jū dī cātē, a. [PREJUDICATE.]

1. Formed by prejudice; prejudiced, prejudicial. "Casting away all our former *præjudicate* opinions." —Watts, *Logic*, pt. II, ch. IV.

2. Prejudicial, biased, prepossessed. "Were not the angry world *præjudicate*?" —Bp. Hall, *Satires*, VI, 1.

prē jū dī cāt-ēd, a. [PREJUDICATE.]

Prejudiced, biased. "Such being the forward disposition of *præjudicate* persons." —Paine, *Aristo-Mantic*, (Epist. Poet.)

prē jū dī cātē lŷ, adv. [Eng. *prejudicially*; -ly.] In a prejudiced or biased manner; with prejudice or bias.

prē jū dī cā-tion, s. [Lat. *præjudicatio*, from *præjudicatus*.] [PREJUDICATE, v.]

1. Ord. Long: The act of prejudging or prejudicating; prejudgment; determination of a case without due examination of the facts and evidence.

2. Roman Law: (1) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute. (2) A precedent or previous treatment and decision of a point.

prē jū dī cā-tive, a. [Eng. *prejudicial*(y); -ive.] Prejudging; forming an opinion or judgment without previous examination. "A thing as ill beseeching philosophers as hasty *præjudicative* sentence political judges." —More, *Study of Worlds*, (Pref.)

prēj u dīcē, *prej u dīcē, s. [Fr. from Lat. *præjudicium* = a judicial examination before a trial, *damage*, *prejudice*; *prae* = before, and *judicium* = judgment; Sp. *prejuicio*; Ital. *pregiudizio*, *pregiudizio*.]

1. The act of prejudging; foresight. "That might note hinder his quick *prejudice*." —Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, IV, 39.

2. An opinion or judgment formed beforehand; a decision arrived at without due consideration of the facts or arguments necessary for the formation of an impartial or just determination. The word did not originally imply that the judgment formed was unfavourable; but the meaning now attached to it is that of a bias, leaning, or predisposition in favour of or against some person, action, or course of conduct, formed without reason, or for some private reason, and on insufficient grounds; a prepossession; an unjustifiable bias or leaning. (Locke: *Conduct of Understanding*, § 10.)

3. Mischief, hurt, damage, injury, detriment. (Shakesp.: *Henry VIII*, IV, 4.)

4. Without prejudice: A legal phrase applied to overtures or communications between the parties to a suit, after or before action, but before trial or verdict. It is used to denote an understanding that, if the overtures fall through, no advantage shall be taken of them by either side. Thus, should a defendant make an offer, without prejudice, to pay half the amount of a claim, the offer must not be taken as an admission of the plaintiff having a right to any payment.

prēj u dīcē, v.t. [PREJUDICE, s.]

1. To prepossess with prejudice or prejudices; to instil a prejudice into the mind of; to bias; to give a prejudiced leaning or bent to. "This did not *prejudice* me much in his favour." —Bacon, *Gilbert's Games*, ch. VI.

2. To cause a prejudice against; to injure by prejudice; hence, generally, to injure, to hurt, to damage, to cause detriment to, to harm. (Bacon: *Civil Wars*, II, 4.)

prēj u dī-cial (ci as sh), prēj u dī-cial, a. [Fr. *præjudicial*, from Lat. *præjudicatus*, from *præjudicare* = prejudge (q.v.); Sp. *præjudicial*, *præjudicial*; Ital. *præjudiciale*.]

1. Biassed; possessed or moved by prejudice; prejudiced.

2. Contrary, opposed, opposite. "What . . . is there, mad as this *præjudicial* way was to that which we hold?" —Bacon, *Essays*, *Pleas*.

3. Causing prejudice, hurt, or detriment; hurtful, mischievous, detrimental. "Præjudicial to the privilege of the clergy." —Gifford, *Henry II*, (ch. 10)

prēj u dī-cial lŷ (ci as sh), adv. [Eng. *præjudicially*; -ly.] In a prejudicial manner; so as to cause prejudice, hurt, or detriment; injuriously, disadvantageously.

prēj u dī-cial nēss (ci as sh), s. [Eng. *præjudicial*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prejudicial; hurtfulness, injuriousness.

prēck, s. [PRICK, s.] The squid, *Loligo vulgaris*.

*precke, v.t. [PRICK, v.]

prē knōwl-ēdgē (l silent), s. [Pref. *prae*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] Previous knowledge; foreknowledge.

prēl a cŷ, *prel a sie, s. [Low Lat. *prælatum*, from Lat. *prælatus* = a prelate (q.v.).]

1. The office, dignity, or position of a prelate. "Prelates may be termed the greater benefices." —Aylmer, *Paragon*.

2. Prelates or bishops collectively. "Bishops, abbots, and others of the *prelacie*." —Fox, *Martyrs*, p. 211.

3. Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates. (Formerly applied to the forms and practices of the High Church party.)

prē lal, a. [Lat. *prælosum* = a press.] Pertaining to printing; typographical; as, *prel* faults. (Fuller.)

prēl-ate, s. [Fr. *prélat*, from Lat. *prælatus* = set above, pa. par. of *præfero* = to set before, to prefer (q.v.); Sp. *prelado*; Ital. *prelato*.] An ecclesiastical dignitary of the highest order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church. "To the *prelatus* he spoke with peculiar acrimony." —Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. IX.

prēl-ate, v.t. [PRELATE, s.] To act as a prelate.

prēl-a-tē-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *prelate*; -ity.] Prelacy.

*Whether prelate or *prelacity* in abstract notion be this or that." —Milton, *Church Govern.*, bk. II, ch. 1.

prēl-ate lŷ, a. [Eng. *prelate*; -ly.] Prelatical, episcopal. "In their *prelatical* pompous sacrifices." —Hall, *Select Works*, p. 225.

prēl-ate ship, *pre lat ship, s. [Eng. *prelate*; -ship.] The office or dignity of a prelate; prelacy. "That Turbins should recede his realm, and quiet the moy his *prelatus*." —Fox, *Martyrs*, p. 225.

prēl-at-ēss, s. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ess.] A female prelate; the wife of a prelate. "The sage and rheumatic old *prelatess*." —Milton, *Apel. for Sovereynment*.

prē lā-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ial.] Episcopal, prelatic. "A portfoli . . . of morose and of *prelatical* pride." —Bacon, *Lothian*, ch. XXVII.

prē lat ic, prē lat ic al, a. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ic, -ial.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy. "To set up a *prelatical* church in Scotland." —Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

prē lāt-ic al lŷ, adv. [Eng. *prelatical*; -ly.] In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates or prelacy. "Formal outside men *prelatically* addicted." —Milton, *Church Government*, *The Conclusion*.

prē lā-tion, s. [Lat. *prælatio*, from *prælatio*, pa. par. of *præfero* = to prefer (q.v.).] The setting of one above or before another; preference. "A superadded *prælation* of the sensible nature above the vegetable." —Bacon, *Org. Manshood*, p. 15.

prēl-at ish, a. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ish.] Episcopal. "Everted with *prelatical* leaven." —Milton, *Apel. for Sovereynment*.

prēl at ism, s. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ism.] Prelacy; episcopacy.

prēl at ist, s. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ist.] A supporter or advocate of prelaticism or prelacy; a High Churchman. "The excellent policy would have been nearly small kinds of *prelaticism*." —Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. X.

prēl a tize, v.t. & i. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ize.]

1. To perform the duties or office of a prelate.

2. To support or encourage prelacy; to encourage High Church principles. "An episcopacy that began *prelating*." —Milton, *Tractate on Government*, *Discourse*.

B. Trans.: To bring under the influence of prelacy.

prēl a try, s. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ry.] Prelacy.

prēl a ture, s. [Fr. from *prélat* = a prelate (q.v.).] The post, dignity, or office of a prelate; prelacy. "He never preferred to any *prelature* more than one ecclesiastical person who was able to him." —Macaulay, *Religious Policy*, ch. 3.

prēl a ture ship, s. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ship.] The same as PRELATE (q.v.).

prēl a tŷ, s. [Eng. *prelate*(y); -ry.] Episcopacy, prelacy. "Whatever fullness was but superficial to *prelacy* at the beginning." —Milton, *Church Government*, bk. II, ch. 1.

prē lēct, v.t. & i. [Lat. *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to read publicly; *prae* = before, in front, and *lego* = to read.]

A. Intrans.: To read a lecture or discourse in public. "To *prælect* upon the military art." —Hobbes, *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 70.

B. Trans.: To read, as a lecture, &c., in public.

prē lēc-tion, s. [Lat. *prælectio*, from *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to read in public; Fr. *prælection*.] [PRELECT, v.] A lecture or discourse read in public, or to a select company, or to a class of students. "In the speculative portion of these *prælectiones*." —Daily Telegraph, Sept. 3, 1885.

prē lēc-tōr, *præ-lēc-tōr, s. [Lat. *prælector*, from *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to prelect (q.v.).] A reader of lectures or discourses; a public lecturer.

prē li bā-tion, s. [Lat. *prælibatio*, from *prælibatus*, pa. par. of *prælibo* = to taste beforehand; *prae* = before, and *libo* = to taste; Fr. *prælibation*.]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. (Cæsar: *Tact.*, v, 57, 1.)

2. A libation or pouring out previous to tasting.

*prē lim-in ar i lŷ, adv. [Eng. *preliminary*; -ly.] In a preliminary manner; as a preliminary. (Coat, *Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 806.)

prē lim-in ar ŷ, a. & s. [Fr. *præliminaire*, from *præ* (Lat. *prae*) = before, and *liminare* = set at the entry, from Lat. *limen*, genit. *liminis* = a threshold; Sp. *preliminario*; Ital. *preliminare*(y).]

A. As *adj.*: Introductory; preparatory or previous to the main business or discourse; preparatory. "Preliminary considerations to prepare the way of holiness." —By, *Tracts*, 8 *sermons*, vol. III, ser. 7.

B. As *subst.*: Something introductory, preparatory, or preparatory; an introductory or preparatory act; something which has to be done, examined, determined, arranged, or concluded before the main business can be entered upon, or an affair treated on its own merits, as the *preliminaries* to a duel, the *preliminaries* to a treaty, &c.

prē lim-it, s. [Fr. *préliminaire*, and Eng. *préliminaire* (q.v.).] To limit beforehand.

prē līn-gual (gu as gw), a. [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *lingua* = a tongue (q.v.).] Before the introduction of general use of articulate speech. "Advancers of the *prælingual* period." —Peterson, *Modern English*, p. 254.

prē look, *pre-loke, v.t. [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *loqui* = to speak (q.v.).] To look forward; to direct the eye forward. "The bloody compactlets *præloque*." —Milton, *Church Govern.*, *The Conclusion*.

prē lūde, prē lūde, s. [Fr. from *præ* (Lat. *prae*) = before, and *ludere* = to play (q.v.).] A trick from

bōil, bēy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem = thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şun. -tion, -şion = şhun. -cious, -tious, -şious = şhūs. ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.

Let *pre* = before, and *cedere* = to pay, Sp. & Ital. *pre-* = before.

1. *Pre* = something introductory or preparatory to the which follows; an introductory or preparatory performance; an introduction.

The morning *prelude* of the rubricade.

2. *Pre* = A movement played before, or an introduction to a musical work or performance, a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement, performed on the same key as, and intended to prepare the ear for, the piece that is to follow.

Then *prelude* (soft), at a slower tone, expressed their merry mocking air.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Fr. *prélude* (Lut.)] [PRELUDE, *rit.*]

A. Transitive:
1. To play or perform a prelude to; to introduce with a prelude; to serve as a prelude to.

We may be supposed to find it *preluding* the Bible.—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1885.

2. To serve as an introduction to; to introduce; to lead up to; to preface; to be preparatory to.

"Preluding your great tragedy."

Keats, *Hyperion*, "Meditation of Hyperion."

B. Intransitive: To serve as a prelude or introduction; to act in such a manner as to prepare for that which is to follow; to play or give a prelude.

"Henceforth in him be best, And *prelude* to the realm's perpetual rest."—*Byron*, *Christiana*, l. 187.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Fr. *prélude* (Lut.)] [PRELUDE, *rit.*] One who or that which preludes; one who plays a prelude.

Invention, science, and execution, Rousseau requires in a good *prelude*.—*Bacon*, *Church Music*, p. 80.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Eng. *prelude*; *rit.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; precluding, introductory.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Eng. *prelude*; *rit.*] Of the nature of a prelude; preparatory, introductory.

"*Preludians* to and beyond of the office of Christ."—*H. Moore*, *Prat. Writings*, (1861) Pref. p. xxxv.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Low Lat.] A prelude (q.v.).

"In a sweet *preludium* of cloister strains."—*Keats*, *Delights of the Muses*.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Lat. *preludium*, pa. par. of *preludo*.] [PRELUDE, *rit.*] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; serving as a prelude or introduction to that which is to follow.

"Softly *preluding* on the drowsed pool."—*Keats*, *Hyperion*, Spring, l. 74.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Eng. *prelusive*; *rit.*] By way of introduction of prelude; previously.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Eng. *prelusive*; *rit.*] The same as PRELUSIVELY (q.v.).

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Lat. *preludius*, pa. par. of *preludo*.] [PRELUDE, *rit.*] Prelusive, introductory, preparatory.

"The *preludious* hammer-bushings of these swords."—*Ben Jonson*, *Works*, iv. 45.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Lat. *prematurus*, from *pre* = before, and *maturus* = ripe, mature (q.v.); Fr. *prematuro*; Ital. & Sp. *prematuro*.] Ripe or mature too soon; happening, arriving, existing or performed before the proper time; too soon said, done, or believed; too hasty; too early; untimely.

"From vice and *prematuro* decay preserved."—*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, bk. vi.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Eng. *prematuro*; *rit.*] In a premature manner; too soon, too hastily; before the proper time.

In such instances the ordinary progress of the intellect and powers is *prematuro* quickened.—*Steiner*, *Monist*, ch. vi. p. 97.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Eng. *prematuro*; *rit.*] The quality or state of being premature; a happening, arriving, or existing before the proper time; precocity.

prelude, *prélude*, *rit.* & *f.* [Fr. *prematuro*; *rit.*] The same as PREMATURENESS (q.v.).

"The dangers of military and military *prematuro*."—*Albion*, May 17, 1853, p. 6.

pre max il lae, *præ* max il lae, *s. pl.* Pref. *pre*, and pl. of Lat. *præ* (q.v.).

Compar. *Ant.*: THE SAME AS INTERMAXILLARY.

pre max il la rý, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q.v.).]

A. As *adv.*: Of or pertaining to the premaxilla.

"Behind the *premaxillary* part of the cranium.—*Index Characte*, p. 97, l. 1555.

B. As *subst.* (PL.): [INTERMAXILLARY.]

pre maxillary angle, *s.*

Ant.: The angle between the anterior extremity of the basicranial axis and the front of the incisive ridge of the upper jaw. It varies in different skulls from 82° to 110°, and affords a means of safely estimating the degree of facial projection. When above 95° it indicates prognathism; when below 11°, orthognathism. (*Huxley*.)

pre maxillary bone, *s.* [PREMAXILLARY, B.]

pre me, *a.* [BRIME, *a.*] Fierce, strong.

"The Bayour was so *preme*."—*MS. Courth.*, ff. II, 28, fo. 29.

pre me di ate, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *mediate* (q.v.).] To advocate one's cause.

pre med i tate, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *premeditatus*, pa. par. of *premeditatus*; *pre* = before, and *meditare* = to meditate (q.v.); Fr. *premediter*; Sp. *premeditar*; Ital. *premeditare*.]

A. Trans.: To meditate or think on beforehand; to revolve in the mind beforehand; to plan and contrive beforehand.

"What pays him for his span of time Spent in *premeditated* crime?"—*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, v. 22.

B. Intrans.: To meditate or consider beforehand; to deliberate previously.

"They should before hand *premeditate* with them selves naturally and deliberately."—*Hall*, *Edward IV.*, Jan. 10.

pre med i tate, *v.t. & i.* [PREMEDITATE, *v.*] Premeditated; planned and contrived by previous deliberation; deliberate; not done on spur of the moment.

"To do a *premeditated* mischief to other persons."—*Bacon*, *Level of Rochester*, l. 2.

pre med i tat ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PREMEDITATE, *v.*]

pre med i tat ed ness, *s.* [Eng. *premeditated*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being premeditated; premeditated or deliberate character or nature.

"Its [the Prayer Book] order, *premeditatedness* and constancy of devotion."—*Walden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 29.

pre med i tate ly, *adv.* [Eng. *premeditated*; *ly*.] With premeditation; deliberately; of set purpose.

"He that *premeditatedly* cozens one, does not cozen all, but only because he cannot."—*Pelham*, *Resolves*, p. 115, res. 62.

pre med i ta tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *premeditationem*, accus. of *premeditatus*, from *premeditatus*, pa. par. of *premeditatus* = to premeditate (q.v.); Sp. *premeditacion*; Ital. *premeditazione*.]

1. The act of premeditating or deliberating beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

"The orations which he made upon the sudden without *premeditation* before."—*North*, *Philarch*, p. 702.

2. The act of planning or contriving beforehand; as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

pre me rid i an, *a.* [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *meridian* (q.v.).]

1. *Ant.*, *Low Lat.*: Before the midday.

2. *Ant.*: A term applied to one of the Appalachian Paleozoic strata, from the relative date of its origin. It is a synonym for the Lower Helderberg limestones of New York. The thickness of the entire formation seldom exceeds 300 feet. It abounds in characteristic organic remains; many of them identical with those distinctive of the Wenlock formation of Great Britain, the nearest equivalent in the European system. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers*: *Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

pre mer it, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *merit*, *v.* (q.v.).] To merit or deserve beforehand or previously.

"They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them."—*Kent*, *Charles*, *Edw. Russell*.

pre mi al, *a.* [PREMIUM, *a.*] Rewarding; by way of reward.

"Many penal statutes saw, But not one *premiat*."—*Owen*: *Epigrams*.

pre mi ces, **prí-mí-čes*, *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *premius* = first-fruits, from *primus* = first.] First-fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premier* of first gatherings.—*Dezobry*: *Origins & Progress of Saturne*.

pre mi er, *prém-i-er*, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *premiarius* = primeval; *primus* = first.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. First, chief, principal.

"The Spanish challengeeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions."—*Walden*, *Romans*.

2. Most ancient. Applied to a peer in regard to date of creation; as, The Duke of Norfolk is the *premier* duke of England.

B. As *subst.*: The Prime Minister (q.v.).

pre mi er ship, *prém-i-er-ship*, *s.* [Eng. *premier*; *ship*.] The office, post, or dignity of Premier (q.v.).

"Rather than run the risks of the *Premiership*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 23, 1885.

pre mil len ni al, *a.* [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *millennium* (q.v.).] Previous to the millennium.

pre mi o, *s.* [Ital. & Sp.] A premium (q.v.).

"In all which offices the *premio* is so small."—*Letts*: *Four thousand*, l. 111.

pre mi ois, *a.* [Lat. *premius*, from *premius* = reward.] Rich in gifts.

pre mi s al, *s.* [Eng. *premi(s)-al*.] The act of premising; a prefatory or antecedent statement or proposition.

"Here, by way of *premissal*, it must be in a brief and warrantable way."—*Calverley*, *Mount Ebal*, 39.

pre mi se, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *pre* (Lat. *pro*) = before, and *mis*, pa. par. of *mittere* = to send.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To send out before the time.

"The *premissal* flames of the last day."—*Shakspeare*, *2 Henry VI.*, v. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To set forth or lay down beforehand; to lay down or put forward as preliminary or preparatory to what is to follow; to lay down as an antecedent proposition or condition.

"He yields his honours and his hand, One lion *premissal*—Restore his child."—*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, vi. 11.

B. Intrans.: To put forward or lay down antecedent propositions or conditions.

"He *premisseth* and then misers."—*Barnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

pre mi se, *prém-iss*, *s.* [Fr. *première*, from Lat. *premissa*, fem. sing. of *premissus*, pa. par. of *premitto* = to send out before; *pro* = before, and *mittere* = to send.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

I. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A condition, a supposition.

"The *premissa* observed, Thy will by my performance shall be served."—*Shakspeare*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

3. (*PL.*): Houses or lands and tenements; a house or building, together with the out-houses, &c., attached to it; a building and its appurtenances (II. 1).

II. Technically:

1. *Law (PL.)*: The beginning or early part of a deed or conveyance, in which the subject matter is stated or described in full, being afterwards referred to as the premises (I. 3.).

2. *Logic*: The name given to each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. [MAJOR-PREMISE, MINOR-PREMISE.] Thus:

All tyrants are detestable. Caesar was a tyrant.

are premises, and if their truth be admitted, the conclusion, that Caesar was detestable, follows as a matter of irresistible inference. The entire syllogism reads as follows.

All tyrants are detestable; Caesar was a tyrant; Therefore, Caesar was detestable." [PREMISE, *s.*]

pre mi t, *v.t.* [Lat. *premitto*.] To premise (q.v.). (*Down*: *Psychic-Martyr* (1610), Pref., sig. E, l. back.)

pre mi um, *s.* [Lat. *premiuum* = profit, toward, prep. = a taking before, from *pro* = before, and *mi* = to take, to buy.]

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pînc, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wore, wêlf, wêrk, wêo, sôn; mûte, eûb, cûre, ûnite, eûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; cy = â; qu = kv.

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. A reward, a recompense; something given or paid in return for something else done or given.
- (1) A prize offered for competition; a reward for some specific act.
- (2) A bonus; an extra sum paid or offered as an incentive.
- (3) A fee paid for the privilege of learning some trade or profession.
- 2. Interest or bonus paid for the loan of money.

"People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest."—Scott: *Martinmas*.

II. Commercial, &c.:

1. In currency, the premium on gold or silver is the difference of value between gold and silver coins and paper notes of the same nominal amount. Thus, when the United States gold dollar was at a premium of 25, it meant that 125 paper dollars were given for 100 gold dollars.

2. In insurance, a sum periodically paid by the person insured in order to secure a stated sum of money from the society to whom the premium is paid, in case of damage by fire, or by loss of a vessel or goods at sea; or, in case of life insurance, the sum periodically paid in order to secure the payment to the representatives of the person insured of a stated sum in case of the death of the person whose life is insured. [ASSURANCE; INSURANCE; POLICY.]

3. In finance, stocks, bonds, or shares are said to stand at a premium when their market price is higher than that paid for them when originally issued. In this sense it is the opposite to discount (q.v.).

"Premium is sometimes used adjectively, in the sense of prize or prize-taking; as, a premium flower."

"At a premium:"

- 1. Lit.: [PREMIUM, II. 3.]
- 2. Fig.: Enhanced in value; difficult to get or attain except at a higher price than usual.
- "Accommodation is already at a premium."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1888.

prém na s. [Gr. *πρέμων* (*premon*) = the stump of a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Vitaceæ. Shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes. Natives of Asia and Australia. The drupeous fruit of *Prema esculenta* is eaten. A decoction of the root of *P. cubeyfolia*, a small tree, a native of India and Tenasserim, is cordial and stomachic, and is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. The leaves, with pepper, are given in colds and fevers. The milk of *P. murepantha*, a small sub-Himalayan tree, is applied to boils, and its juice is given to cattle in colic. The leaves of *P. latifolia* are eaten in Southern India in native curries.

prê-mô-lar, s. [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *molar* (q.v.).]

- 1. *Comp. Anat.*: One of the permanent teeth which replace the deciduous molars in diphyodont mammals. According to Owen, the typical formula is $\frac{4+4}{4}$.
- 2. *Anat.*: A bicuspid tooth.

* **prê-môn-ish, v.t.** [Pref. *prê*, and Mid. Eng. *monish* (q.v.).] To warn or admonish beforehand; to forewarn.

"I desire only to *premonish* you that it is my resolution."—*Sp. Sandercock: Promissory Oaths*, ii. § 1

* **prê-môn-ish mént, s.** [Eng. *premonish*; *ment*.] The act of premonishing or forewarning; previous warning or admonition.

"After these *premonishments*, I will come to the competition itself."—*Wotton: Architecture*, pt. ii. p. 46.

† **prê-mô-ni-tion, 'prê-mô-ni-ci-on, s.** [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *monition* (q.v.).] Previous warning or notice; a forewarning.

"What friendly *premonitions* have been spent on your forbearance; and their value event."—*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey* ii.

* **prê-môn-i-tive, n.** [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *monitory* (q.v.).] The same as **PRÊMONITORY** (q.v.).

* **prê-môn-i-tôr, s.** [Lat. *premonitor*.] One who or that which gives premonition or forewarning.

"Some such-like unceasing *premonitors* the great and holy God sends purposely."—*By. Bull.: Sabbatary* 7.

* **prê-môn-i-tôr-i-ly, adv.** [Eng. *premonitory* (q.v.); *-ly*.] In a premonitory manner; by way of premonition.

prê-môn-i-tôr-y, n. [Lat. *premonitorium*.] Giving premonition of forewarning; as, *premonitory* symptoms of a disease.

prê-môn-strant, n. & s. [PRÊMONSTRATE, STANT.]

prê-môn-strâte, v.t. [Lat. *premonstrare*.] [s. par. of *premonstrare*; *prê* = before, and *monstrare* = to show.] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

"Was *premonstrated* earlier, that he would deliver some thing out of another continually."—*Hartlib: Relation of Schools*, p. 51.

Prê-môn-strâ-tên-si-an (si-as-sh), n. & v. [Eccles., Lat. *Premonstratensis*, from Fr. *premonstré*.] = **FORESHOWN** [PRÊMONSTRATE], the name given by the founder to the site of the first house of the Order, in a valley near Laon, because he believed it divinely appointed for that purpose.]

A. As adv.: Belonging to the monastic order described under B.

"In England two small *Premonstratensian* houses have been recently founded at Cowle and Spalding."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 655.

B. As substantive:

Church Hist. (Pl.): Norbertines; an order of regular canons, founded by St. Norbert, in 1119. The rule was that of St. Austin, and their founder imposed upon his subjects perpetual fasting and entire abstinence from meat. Despite, or possibly because of the severity of the life, the order flourished greatly, and at one time, according to Helyot, there were more than a thousand abbeys. At the dissolution in England there were thirty-five houses of the order in this country, of which two were nunneries and two cells. [CELL, A. I. 1 (6)]

"A community of French *Premonstratensians* has been established at Storrington."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 655.

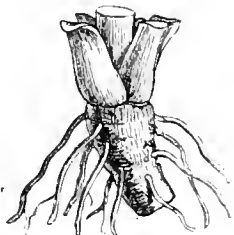
prê-môn-strâ-tion, s. [Lat. *premonstratio*.] [PRÊMONSTRATE.] The act of foreshowing; a showing beforehand.

"The like *premonstrations* is to be looked for in the fulfilling."—*Shelford: Learned Discourses*, i. 23.

prê-môn-strâ-tôr, s. [Lat. *premonstrator*.] [PRÊMONSTRATE.] One who or that which premonstrates or shows beforehand.

prê-morse, prê-morse, n. [Lat. *premarisus*, pa. par. of *premarisere*; *prê* = before, and *morsere* = to bite.]

Bot (Officinal): Having, as if perished at the extremity, as to suggest that a piece has been bitten off. Nearly the same as truncate, except that the termination is ragged and irregular. The root figured as an example is that of *Scabiosa succisa*.



prê-mô-șă-ic, n. [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *mosaic* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to the times before Moses.

* **prê-mô-tion, s.** [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *motion* (q.v.).] Previous motion or excitement to action.

prê-mu-nir-ê-s. [PRÊMUNIB.]

* **prê-mu-nite, v.t.** [Lat. *premunitus*, pa. par. of *premunire*; *prê* = before, and *munire* = to fortify.] To fortify or strengthen beforehand; to guard against objection.

"To *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this preface."—*Fotherby: Athanasius*, (Pref.)

* **prê-mu-ni-tion, s.** [Lat. *premunition*, from *premunitus*, pa. par. of *premunire*.] The act of fortifying or strengthening beforehand against objections.

prê-mû-ni-tôr-y, n. [PRÊMUNIB.] Pertaining or relating to a premonition.

premyour, s. [Lat. *premius*.] A premonisher; a rewarder.

"Jesus is his bow in reward and *premyour*."—*The Festival*, fo. cxxix, book.

prê-nân-thês, s. [Gr. *πρηνάς* (*prênas*) = drooping, and *θηβός* (*thêvos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiæ. *P. nân-thês* is authorized by Saxe and now Edinburgh. The odd *P. nân-thês* is now *Thelypodium*. It is indigenous.

prên-der, (Prên-der) [Lat. *præder*.] = **TAKE**

Bot.: The right or power of taking a thing before it is offered.

"This Heret was Prêder of the Service, and to be in Gender, and not in Prêder."—*Chaucer: The Manciple's Tale*, p. 110.

prêne, s. [FVS, *prêne*.] A pin, a prickle.

prêne, v. [PRÊNE.] To fasten with a pin; to stick with, or as with a pin; to prick. "Through his herte he *prêned* a Chyn."—*Beowulf: Met. on Supper*, (Ch. 1, l. 10)

prê-nô-mên, s. [PRÊNOM.]

prê-nôm-i-nal, n. [Lat. *pre-nominale* (genit. *præ-nominis*).] PRÊNOMEN (q.v.). Suffixing is the first element in a compound name.

"They are used in the names of horses which have hind, bull nose, and many more, signifying there is some *pre-nominale* constitution."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii. ch. vi.

prê-nôm-i-nâte, v.t. [PRÊNOMINATE, n.] To name beforehand or previously; to forename; to tell by name beforehand.

"To *pre-nominare* in these capacities, where thou wilt not be dead."—*Shakesp: Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

prê-nôm-i-nâte, n. [Lat. *pre-nominatio*, pa. par. of *pre-nominare*; *prê* = before, and *nominare* = to name (q.v.).] Named beforehand; forenamed. (*Shaksp: Hamlet*, iii. 1, 13)

prê-nôm-i-nâ-tion, s. [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *nominatio* (q.v.).] The privilege, right, or state of being named first.

"The warty production should have the *prê-nominatio*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii. ch. xxv.

prê-nôs-tic, 'prê-nôs-tike, s. [Lat. *præ-nosticus*, and *præ-noscere* = to know.] A prognostic, augument, an augury.

"Be such by such *pre-nostic*."—*Shaksp: Twelfth Night*, i. 1, 10.

prê-nôte, v.t. [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *notare* (q.v.).] To note or make out previously or beforehand.

"This blind ignorance of that age thou dost *pre-nôte*."—*Shaksp: Twelfth Night*, i. 1, 10.

prê-nô-tion, 'prê-nô-tion, s. [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *notio* (q.v.).] Fr. *pre-notion*.] A notion or idea which precedes something else; a previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

"Common sense evidences with *pre-notions* as the most powerful of all channels to the faculty of memory."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii. ch. iii. § 2. (Note.)

prên-șă-tion, s. [Lat. *pre-sentio*, from *præ-sentis*, pa. par. of *præ-sentire*, intens. of *præ-sens* = to take, to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. (*Beowulf: Pope's St. George's*)

prênt, v. & s. [PRINT.] (*Seesh*.)

prent-book, s. A printed book. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvix.)

prên-tiçe, 'prên-tis, 'prên-tyse, s. [See Def.] A colloquial contraction of apprentice (q.v.).

"My accuser is my *prentice*."—*Shakesp: 2 Henry VI*, i. 3.

prên-tiçe ship, 'prên-ti ship, s. [Eng. *prentice*; *ship*.] Apprenticeship.

"As they had served with want two *prenticeships*."—*Brown: Britanna's Pastors*, ii. 1.

prên-tis, s. [PRENTICE.]

prên-tis hode, s. [Eng. 'prentis = apprentice; *hode* = head.] Apprenticeship. (*Chaucer: T. T.*, 1, 284.)

prê-nûn-çi-â-tion, s. [Lat. *præ-nuntiatio*, from *præ-nunciare*, pa. par. of *præ-nunciare*, from *præ* = before, and *nunciare* = to announce (q.v.).] The act of announcing or telling beforehand.

prê-nûn-ci-ous, n. [Lat. *præ-nunciatus*, from *præ* = before, and *nunciare* = to announce.] Announcing beforehand; foretelling; presage.

prê-ô-blige, v.t. [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *oblige* (q.v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

prê-ôb-tâin, v. [Pref. *prê*, and Eng. *obtain* (q.v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

*prē pōl-īent, a. [Lat. *prepollens*, pr. par. of *pollere* = to be very powerful or strong: *pre* = before, and *pollere* = to be able.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; pre-dominating.

"The ends of self-preservation or of *prepollent* ability."—*Ep. Wood*, *Works*, vii, 315.

prē pōn dēr, v.t. [Lat. *preponere* = to preponderate (q.v.).] To outweigh.
"Unless appearances preponderate truths."—*Wotton*: *Debate*, *ibid.*, p. 27.

prē pōn dēr-ānce, prē pōn-dēr an-ty, s. [Fr. *preponderance*.] [PREPONDERATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. Lit.: The quality or state of being preponderant or of preponderating; superiority of weight.

"This occasional *preponderance* is rather an appearance than reality."—*Brown*: *Vulgar*, *Errors*, bk. iv, ch. vii.

2. Fig.: Superiority of power, weight, or influence; excess of force, influence, or numbers.
"The *preponderance* in my favour was further increased."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

prē pōn dēr-ānt, a. [Lat. *preponderans*, pr. par. of *preponere*; Fr. *prepondérant*.] Preponderating, outweighing.

"The *preponderant* scale must determine."—*Reed*, in *Richardson*.

prē pōn dēr-ānt lī, adv. [Eng. *preponderant*; *lit.*] In a preponderant or preponderating manner or degree; so as to outweigh or preponderate.

prē pōn dēr-āte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *preponderatus*, pa. par. of *preponere* = to outweigh: *pre* = before, and *ponere* = to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *pondus*) = a weight; Sp. *ponderate*; Ital. *ponderatore*.]

A. Transitive:
1. Lit.: To outweigh; to exceed in weight; to overpower by weight.

"In static experiment, an inconsiderable weight will *preponderate* much greater magnitudes."—*Chamblé*: *Variety of Positivization*, ch. xv.

II. Figuratively:
1. To have more weight, force, or influence than; to outweigh.

"The bravest thing, when passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings."—*Government of the Tongue*

2. To cause to prefer; to cause to incline to or decide on anything. (*Fulver*.)

3. To ponder or consider previously. (*Shafter*: *Logic*.)

B. Intransitive:
1. Lit.: To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

2. Fig.: To exceed in influence, weight, force, numbers, or extent.
"The *preponderating* influence of the polled type."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

prē pōn dēr-āt-īng, pr. par. or a. [PREPONDERATE.]

prē pōn dēr-āt-īng-lī, adv. [Eng. *preponderatingly*; *ly*.] In a preponderating manner or degree; preponderantly.

"Towns which past reformers generally regarded as *preponderatingly* Liberal."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1888.

prē pōn dēr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *preponderationem*.] [PREPONDERATE.]

1. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing; preponderance.

"The *preponderation* of the scale of a balance."—*Fiducius*: *On the Will*, pt. ii, § 7.

2. The act of mentally weighing or considering beforehand.

prē pōse, v.t. [Fr. *preposer*.] [POSE, v.]

1. To set or place before; to prefix.

"His [H. Smith's] life . . . *preposed* to his printed sermons."—*Fulver*: *Worthies*, *Leicester*.

2. To set out or expose publicly.
"Prizes were *preposed* for such."—*Warner*: *Albion Eng. vol.*, bk. vi, ch. 131.

urēp-ō-ši-tion, prēp-ō-si-ci-on, prēp-ō-si-ci-on, s. [Fr., from Lat. *prepositio*, accus. of *prepositio* = a placing before, a proposition, from *pre* = before, and *positio* = a placing, position (q.v.); Sp. *preposicion*; Ital. *preposizione*.]

1. Gram.: A part of speech, so named because originally prefixed to the verb, in order

to modify its meaning. Prepositions serve to express (1) the relations of space, and (2) other relations derived from those of space, and denoted in some languages by case-endings. Prepositions are usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation: as, heat *from* fire, he is going *to* London from York, a house *on* a hill, &c. Frequently, however, the preposition is placed after the object of the relation: as, Whom are you speaking *of*? what are you thinking *of*? what house do you stop *at*? &c. Prepositions are either simple or compound. Simple prepositions are *at*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *to*, *up*, *with*; compound prepositions are *across*, *after*, *against*, *among*, *amongst*, *around*, *above*, *about*, *along*, *amid*, *amidst*, *among*, *amongst*, *but*, *in*, *into*, *over*, *through*, *toward*, *until*, *unto*, *within*, *without*. The prepositions *concerning*, *during*, *except*, *withstanding*, *with*, &c., arise out of a participial construction.

"Prepositions, in our sense of the term, are of yet more recent origin."—*Whitney*: *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. 5.

2. A proposition, an exposition, a discourse.
"The said Sir John Bache, in all his *propositions* to the King."—*Gibson*: *Chronicle*: *Richard II.* (an. 21).

*prēp-ō-ši-tion-āl, a. [Eng. *preposition*; *ad*.] Pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a preposition.

"The *prepositional* form of the infinitive is not peculiar to English."—*Larke*: *Philology*, § 592.

prēp-ō-ši-tion-āl-lī, adv. [Eng. *prepositionally*; *ly*.] In a prepositional manner; as a preposition: as, To use a word *prepositionally*.

*prēp-ō-ši-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *prepositivus*, from *prepositus*, pa. par. of *preponere* = to place before; Fr. *prepositif*; Sp. & Ital. *prepositivo*.]

A. As *adv.*: Placed or put before or in front; prefixed.

"The Dutch *prepositiv* attach *te* or *in*, as our *the*, &c."—*Mayton*: *Polyglotton*, s. iv (illust).

B. As *subst.*: A word or particle put before another word.

"Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of postpositive *prepositives*."—*Tricke*: *Observations of Parley*, vol. i, ch. iv.

*prēp-ō-ši-tōr, s. [Lat. *prepositus*, from *prepositus*, pa. par. of *preponere* = to place before.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook other scholars; a monitor.

*prēp-ō-ši-tūr, s. [Lat. *prepositura*.] [PROVOST] The office, dignity, or place of a provost; a provostship.

"The king gave him the *prepositure* of Wells with the prebend annexed."—*Loath*: *Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

prēp-ō-šs, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possess* (q.v.).]

1. To take possession of and hold before others; to preoccupy.
"The Spirit of God . . . prevents the external rites, and *prepossesses* the hearts of his servants."—*Hep. Taylor*: *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 10.

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill beforehand with a certain opinion, leaning, bias, or prejudice. (Not so strong as *prejudice*.)
"The . . . did not *prepossess* the ship's company in his favour."—*Southey*: *Robinson Crusoe*, ch. xxxv.

prēp-ō-šs-īng, pr. par. or a. [PRE-POSSESS.]

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

B. As *adv.*: Attractive.
"The plaintiff, a young woman of *prepossessing* and ladylike appearance, was then called."—*Evening Standard*, May 22, 1886.

prēp-ō-šs-i-ōn (ss as sh), s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).]

1. Prior possession or occupancy; pre-occupancy, preoccupation.
"To give petty the *possession*."—*Hammant*: *Fundamentals*.

2. A preconceived opinion; a judgment or estimate formed beforehand, either in favour of, or against, any person or thing. It is frequently, if not generally, used in a good sense; when used in a bad sense it is a milder term than *prejudice*.

"The unfavorable *prepossession* which at first took fast hold toward our excellent neighbour."—*Lytton*: *Lingua Franca*, bk. i, ch. xvii.

*prēp-ō-šs-ōr, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possessor* (q.v.).] Our who pre-possesses; one who possesses before another.

"They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor."—*Brady*: *Glossary*.

prē pōs tēr-ōus, *prē pōs tēr-ōuse, a. [Lat. *prepositus* = reversed, inverted; *lit.* = last part forwards: *pre* = before, in front, and *postus* = latter.] [POSTROBE.]

*1. Properly, having that first which should be last; in vulgar language, putting the cart before the horse; inverted, reversed.

"It is a *prepositious* order to teach first and to learn after."—*Bible* (Matt.), *Translation to the Reader*.

*2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly or glaringly absurd or ridiculous; totally opposed to the nature of things; monstrous.

"What's more *prepositious* than to see a Mercury begot?"—*Ben Jonson*: *Volpone*, sat. 1.

*3. Foolish, ridiculous, perverse.
"Prepositiousness that may read or hear."—*Shakespeare*: *Return of the Ship*, iii. 1.

prē pōs tēr-ōus-lī, adv. [Eng. *prepositiously*; *ly*.]

*1. In an inverted or perverted manner; with the wrong part first.

"Some indeed, *prepositiously* mispiled these."—*South*: *Seacamp*, vi.

2. In a foolish, ridiculous, or very absurd manner; ridiculously. (*Rydon*: *Beppus*, iv.)

*prē pōs tēr-ōus-ness, s. [Eng. *prepositiously*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being prepositious; wrong order or method; absurdity.

"*Prepositiousness*, she counted it to wear Her pause upon her back."—*Beaumont*: *Psyché*, xvii.

prē-pō-tēn-cy, s. [Lat. *prepotentia*, from *prepotens* = prepotent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being prepotent; superior influence or power; pre-eminence.

"Their *prepotency*—their ability to stand in a marked manner their own qualities in the off-pole of any of the nature's heads with which they are intercrossed."—*Sheldon*: *Theory of Energy* (London, 1880)

prē-pō-tēnt, a. [Lat. *prepotens*, from *pre* = before, and *potens* = powerful.]

1. Very powerful; superior in power, strength, or authority.
"Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be duly obeyed."—*Plutarch*: *App. Catastroph.* ch. xvii

2. Possessing superior influence or force; prevailing, predominant.
"The ass is *prepotent* over the horse; the prepotency in this instance turning more strongly through the male than through the female ass, so that the male resembles the nature's heads with which they are intercrossed."—*Sheldon*: *Accounts & Plants*, p. 67.

3. Highly endowed with potentiality or potential power.

*prē-prāc-tise, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *practice* (q.v.).] To practice or do previously.
"What voluntarily they had *prepractised* themselves."—*Fulle*: *Church Hist.* vii. ch. 14.

*prē-prō-vide, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *provide* (q.v.).] To provide beforehand or in advance.
"He provisionally *preprovided* monuments for them."—*Fulle*: *Church Hist.* vii. ch. 25.

prē-pu-çc, s. [Fr., from Lat. *preputium*.] The foreskin.

prē-pū-cti-ā-l-ī-ty, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *punctuality* (q.v.).] More than punctuality; the habit or practice of keeping appointments or engagements before the time; excessive punctuality.

prē-pū-ti-ā (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *prepuce*; *ad*.] Of or pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin. (*Quelch*: *To Thomas Coryate*.)

prē-rég-nant, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *regant* (q.v.).] One who reigns before another; a sovereign predecessor.
"Edward, king Harold's *preregant*."—*Warner*: *Albion Eng. vol.*, bk. v, ch. xxi.

*prē-rē-mote, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *remote* (q.v.).] More remote in previous time or prior order.
"Jacob had *precept* him his blessing."—*Jay*: *Exposition of Daniel*, ch. v.

*prē-rēp-t, v.t. [Lat. *preceptus*, pa. par. of *preceptus*; *pre* = before, and *rapio* = to snatch.] To snatch or seize before.
"Jacob had *precept* him his blessing."—*Jay*: *Exposition of Daniel*, ch. v.

*prē-rē-quirē, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *requirē* (q.v.).] To require previously or beforehand.
"Some things are *prequired* of us."—*Ep. Hall*: *Devout*, 59.

*prerequisite (as prē-rēk-wī-ty), a. & s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *require* (q.v.).]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

A. As an adverb: Required or necessary beforehand; necessary to something subsequent.

"Necessarily prerequisite to the mixing these particles." *Man's Story of Mankind*

B. As a verb: Something previously required or necessary for an end proposed.

"The necessary prerequisites of freedom." *Todd with the Law*

pre ré sôlve, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *to solve*, *v.* (p.v.).] To resolve or make up one's mind beforehand; to predetermine.

"No margins thus pre-resolved to apply." *Prague, 2 Hohen-Masch, iv. 2.*

prê rög a tive, n. & s. [Lat. *prærogativa* = first asked for an opinion, *præ* = before, and *rogatus*, *pa. par. of rogo* = to ask; Fr. *prerogative*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prerogativa*.]

A. As an adjective:

1. Called upon to vote first; having the right or privilege of voting before others.
- "This foregone and choice of the prerogative confute all the rest followed after, and by their sorts are confuted." *P. Holland, Levins, p. 604.*
2. Prior, first.
- "The affirmative hath the prerogative of election." *Boatman, Political Treatise, p. 13, ch. viii.*
3. Pertaining to or held by prerogative, right, or privilege.
- "Another species of prerogative property." *Blotch, 2nd, Commerce, bk. 11, ch. 24.*

B. As a substantive:

I. Ordinary language:

1. The right or privilege of voting before others.
- "The contrary of the younger sort . . . had the prerogative of giving their first votes." *P. Holland, Levins, p. 245.*
2. Pre-eminence, pre-eminence.
- "Then give me leave to have prerogative." *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Sheave, in 1.*
3. Privilege, right.
- "The contrary Guberna . . . had by lot the prerogative of giving their first votes." *P. Holland, Levins, p. 250.*

1. An exclusive right or privilege; a right or privilege vested in, or belonging to, any person in virtue of his position or character; in a narrower sense, an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

"But yours the ward by high prerogative." *Spenser, F. Q., IV, ch. 31.*

II. Eng. Law: An exclusive privilege of the Crown, the expression the prerogative being employed for the whole or any part of such exclusive privilege. The prerogative may be confined or limited by the supreme legislative authority, and has in fact been much restricted, not only by Magna Charta (1215), the Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Bill of Rights (1689), and the Act of Settlement (1689). The chief existing prerogatives are

1. *Personal:* In order that the State may never be without a ruler and head, the sovereign is regarded as a corporation; he cannot die, nor can he be under age. He is personally responsible for any crime, the responsibility of his acts resting on his ministers. He cannot be guilty of negligence. No lapse of time will bar his right to prosecute; though in civil matters he cannot sue after a lapse of sixty years. He is exempt from taxation and tolls; his person cannot be arrested, nor his goods distrained upon. The palaces which he uses as dwellings are exempt from taxation, as is the dissolved Holyland House, whose precincts still afford sanctuary from civil process.
2. *Political:* All land in theory is held of the king. He can dissolve or prorogue parliament, but cannot prolong it beyond seven years. He can refuse assent to a bill passed by both Houses. He can, with the advice of his Privy Council, issue proclamations, binding only, however, in so far as they do not clash with existing laws. He is not bound by an Act of Parliament unless expressly named therein. He can prevent a subject from leaving the kingdom, by a writ of *in arbor captus*, and compel the return of a subject from abroad. He is the fountain of honor, and by 24 Car. II. *c. 2* he has reserved the command of the army and navy. He alone can coin money, grant charters to corporations, and establish markets and fairs. He is guardian of imbees, idiots, and idiots.
3. *Judicial:* The king is the fountain of justice, and the Supreme Court of Appeal, but he cannot order tribunals contrary to the law, nor can he add to the jurisdiction of the courts. He may intervene in all litigation where his own rights are concerned, or the interests of public justice demand it.
4. *Historical:* The statutes 26 Henry VIII. *c. 1* and 1 Eliz. *c. 1* recognize the king as the Supreme Head of the Church. He convenes and dissolves Convocations (q.v.) and nominates to vacant bishoprics [But non-Canon (q.v.) but he cannot now see in England, though he may do so in the Crown colonies].
5. *Feudal:* A few important feudal dues are still the prerogatives of the king, as in the case of transgression of hedges, roadways, or rivers, and of large, etc. In theory all these privileges fall within the prerogative of the Crown; yet, with the exception of such as are purely personal, and the conferring of honors (which are usually conferred on the initiative of the

Premier), they are exercised by the responsible minister of the Crown, chosen from that party which has, for the time being, a majority in the House of Commons.

*** prerogative court, s.** An ecclesiastical court for the trial of testamentary causes, where the deceased had left effects in two different dioceses. It was abolished, and its jurisdiction transferred to the Court of Probate by the Act 20 & 21 Viet. *c. 77.*

prerogative writs, . pl.

Law: Processes issued upon extraordinary occasions on proper cause shown. They are the writs of *prohibendo*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranta*, *habeas corpus*, and *certiorari*.

*** prê rög a tive d, n.** [Eng. *prerogative*(e); *-d*.] Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege; privileged.

"'Tis the pleasure of great ones;" *Perogated are they less than the base.* *Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.*

prê rög a tive ly, adv. [Eng. *prerogative*(e); *-ly*.] By prerogative; by exclusive or peculiar right or privilege.

pres, s. [Pres., s.]

prê sa, s. [Ital. lit. = taken or caught.]

Music: A character or mark used generally in continuous figures or canons to mark the point of entry for the voices or instruments; a lead.

prê sâge, prês âge, s. [Fr., from Lat. *presagium*, from *presago* = to perceive beforehand; *præ* = before, and *sago* = to perceive quickly, allied to *signa* = presaging, *presaging*; Sp. & Ital. *presagio*.]

1. Something which portends or forebodes a future event; a prognostic, an omen, an augury.
- "Abortives, presages, and tongues of Heaven;" *Shakespeare, King John, in 1.*
2. A foreboding; a presentiment or feeling of something about to happen.
- "Better grounded presages of victory." *Southey, Sermons, vol. 5, ser. 6.*
3. A prophecy, a prediction.
- "Enough to confirm the worst presage." *Daily Telegraph, Aug. 31, 1885.*
4. Power of predicting or foreseeing future events; foreknowledge.
- "If there be aught of presage in the mind." *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1, 387.*

prê sâge, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *presagier*; Fr. *presager*; from Lat. *presago* = to presage; Sp. *presagiar*; Ital. *presagire*.] [PRESAGE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To forebode, to foreshow; to indicate by some sign or omen; to augur.
- "Let it presage the ruin of your love." *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.*
2. To foretell, to prophesy, to predict.
- "This contention might have been presaged upon consideration of its precursors." *Harvey, On Consumption.*
3. To have a presentiment of; to foresee prophetically.
4. To point out beforehand; to indicate, as a road or path.
- "Then seek this path that it to thee presage." *Spenser, F. Q., I, s. 61.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To form or utter a prediction; to prophesy.

"The art of presaging, in some sort, the reading of natural letters denoting order." *Steele, Roman History, vol. ii, s. 1.*

2. To feel or have a foreboding, or presentiment of, ill.

"He said, and passed, with sad presaging heart, To seek his spouse, his soul's far dearest part." *Pope, Homer, Iliad vi. 462.*

prê sâge ful, n. [Eng. *presage*; *-ful*(s).] Full of presages or forebodings; ominous.

"Nosed presageful thought preboded fate." *Savage, Wanderer, v.*

prê sâge' mënt, s. [Eng. *presage*; *-ment*(s).]

1. The act or power of presaging; a foretelling, a prediction.
- "Not beyond his presentment." *Brownie, Yule's Fables, bk. 1, ch. 8.*
2. That which is presaged; a presage, an omen.
- "I have spent some enquiry whether he had any ominous presentment before his end." *Delaplace, Not Famous, p. 234.*

prê sâg' êr, s. [Eng. *presage*(s); *-er*.] One who or that which presages or foretells; a foreteller, a foreboder. (*Shakespeare, Sonnet 23.*)

prê sâ giôus, n. [Eng. *presage*; *-ous*.] Prophetic, ominous. (*Schlegel, Arcadia, p. 204.*)

pre sa gy, 'pre sa gie, s. [Lat. *presagium*.] A presage (q.v.).

"This is a presage of God's fierce wrath." *Stables; Two Examples.*

prê sar tôr i al, n. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tailor* (q.v.).] Before the age of tailoring; prior to the use of fashioned clothes.

prês by ope, s. [Pru *skyopia*.] One who is affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a presbyte.

prês bý ô pí a, prês-bý-ô pý, s. [Gr. *πρεσβυς* (*presbus*) = old, and *ὀψ* (*ops*), *genit. ὀπίσθεν* (*opis*) = the eye.] Long-sightedness (q.v.). Opposed to *myopia* (q.v.).

prês bý ôp ie, n. [Eng. *presbyopia*(s); *-ie*.] Affected with presbyopia; long-sighted.

prês bý ôp tic, n. [Gr. *πρεσβυς* (*presbus*) = old, and Eng. *optic*.] Presbyopic. (*Günther, Physics, ed. Atkinson, p. 499.*)

prês býte, s. [PRESBYTIA.] One who is affected with presbyopia; a long-sighted person.

prês býtêr, s. [Lat., from Gr. *πρεσβύτερος* (*presbuteros*) = older, comp. of *πρεσβυς* (*presbus*) = old; O. Fr. *presbyter*, *presbtre* (Fr. *presbtre*); Sp. *presbitero*, *presbte*; Ital. *presbitero*, *presbiter* and *presbte* are doublets.] [PRESBYT.]

1. An elder, or a person advanced in years who had authority in the early Christian Church (1 Peter v. 1).
2. A priest, a parson.
- "What better title could there be given them than the reverend name of presbyters, or fatherly guides?" *Moulter, Eccles. Pol., bk. v, s. 78.*
- (In the Presbyt. Church.) A member of a presbytery; spec., a minister.
4. A Presbyterian.

*** prês být' êr al, n.** [Fr. *presbytéral*; Sp. *presbiteral*.] Pertaining or relating to a presbyter or presbytery.

prês být' êr ate, s. [Lat. *presbyteratus*, from *presbyter* = a presbyter (q.v.); Fr. *presbytéral*, *presbytériat*; Ital. *presbiterato*; Sp. *presbiterado*.]

1. The office or state of a presbyter or priest.
2. A presbytery.

prês být' êr êss, 'pres byt-er esse, s. [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ess*.] A female presbyter; the mistress of a priest.

"Some of these were presbyteresses, as they pleased the spiritual fathers." *Bede, English History, pt. 1.*

prês být' êr i al, n. [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ial*.] The same as PRESBYTERIAN (q.v.).

"Little is it that I fear lest any crookedness, any weakness or spot should be found in presbyterial government." *Milton, Church Government, bk. xi.*

prês být' êr i an, n. & s. [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ian*; Fr. *presbytérien*; Sp. & Ital. *presbiteriano*.]

A. As an adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to a presbyter.
2. Pertaining to presbyters as governors in a church; pertaining to church government or discipline by presbyters.
- "An act was prepared for securing the presbyterial government." *Bacon, Own Times (1706).*
3. Pertaining to presbyterianism or its supporters; belonging to the Presbyterian Church.

B. As a substantive:

Church Hist. & Ecclesial. (17): Those who believe that the government of the church by means of presbyters is "founded on and agreeable to the word of God." They hold that presbyter (elder) and bishop are different names for the same ecclesiastical functionary (cf. Acts xx. 17, 28, R.V., Phil. i. 1, &c.); that, consequently, every presbyter is a bishop, and on a footing of equality with his other brethren in the eldership. Presbyters are divided into two classes—teaching and ruling elders (1 Tim. v. 17). The former are popularly called "ministers," the latter "elders," or "lay-elders;" but, theoretically, both hold spiritual office. The government is by means of four courts of judicature, using consecutively in dignity and authority. The lowest—called in Scotland, &c., the "Kirk-session," or simply the "Session" [KIRK-SESSION], rules over the congregation in all spiritual matters; while finance, being deemed more secular, is relegated to "deacons or

fâte, fát, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, here, eamêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gô, pôf, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkl, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, eûr, rûle, fûll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey ≈ â; qu = kw.

managers. Above the Session is the Presbytery (q.v.). Above this again is a Synod for a province; it is held half-yearly. Highest of all is the General Assembly, meeting annually. The minister of a congregation presides *in officio* in the Session, and non-ministerial elders are ineligible for the Moderatorship of the Presbytery, Synod, and Assembly. A Presbyterian denomination stands to an Episcopal one nearly in the same relation as a republic to a monarchy. The Waldensian church was constituted on an essentially presbyterian model. The system was partially introduced into Switzerland in 1541, and its discipline was subsequently carried out by Calvin with iron firmness at Geneva. The first French Synod met in Paris in 1559, the first Dutch Synod at Dort in 1574. The Hungarian and various other continental Protestant churches are also Presbyterian. The system thoroughly rooted itself in Scotland, the first General Assembly being held there in 1560. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.] The same year a presbytery was formed in Ireland, at Carrickfergus (SYNOD OF ULSTER), and in 1572 one in England, at Waudsworth. In 1646-7 the Church of England was reconstituted on a presbyterian basis, but in 1660 was again made episcopal. [CHURCH OF ENGLAND.] The clergymen who had to leave the English Church, in 1662, owing to the Act of Uniformity, were mainly Presbyterians. A number of the congregations which they founded ultimately lapsed, first into Arianism, and then into Socinianism, retaining the name Presbyterian after they had abandoned the form of government. But the great mass of the British and American Presbyterians are strongly Trinitarian. They hold the Bible to be the sole rule of belief, and the Confession of Faith their chief, or their only, human standard. In 1836 two presbyteries in England in connection with the Church of Scotland were united into a Synod; two more were added in 1839. In 1843 they asserted their independence of the Scottish Church, calling themselves the "Presbyterian Church in England." In 1876, they and the English congregations of the United Church joined to form the "Presbyterian Church of England." The first presbytery in the New World met at Philadelphia in 1705. There are now powerful Presbyterian churches in America and the British colonies.

Presbyterian-baptists, s. pl.

Evangel.: A small Baptist denomination under presbyterian government.

prēs-bý-ter-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. *presbyterianism*; -ism.] The doctrines, tenets, or discipline of the Presbyterians.

"The Wing scheme would end in Presbyterianism."—*Addison Freeholder*, No 54.

* **prēs-bý-ter-i-an-ly, adv.** [Eng. *presbyterianly*; -ly.] Towards, or in favour of, presbyterianism; with the principles of presbyterianism.

"This person, tho' presbyterianly affected, yet he had the king's ear."—*Wood. Aboué Oxon.*, vol. II.

* **prēs-bý-ter-ism, s.** [Eng. *presbyter*; -ism.] Presbyterianism.

"Presbyterianism was disclaimed by the king."—*Harlet Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

* **prēs-bý-ter-ite, s.** [Eng. *presbyter*; -ite.] A presbyter; a body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

"The distinct order of presbyterite."—*Jeremy Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, ix. 1.

prēs-bý-ter-i-um, s. [Low Lat., from Gr. *πρεσβυτεριον* (*presbyterion*), s.] [PRESBYTERIUM.]

Arch.: That part of a church where divine service is performed; the presbytery. Applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.

* **prēs-bý-ter-sbip, s.** [Eng. *presbyter*; -sbip.] The office or station of a presbyter; presbyterate.

prēs-bý-ter-ý, s. [Low Lat. *presbyterium*; Fr. *presbytere*; Ital. & Sp. *presbiterio*.] [PRESBYTERIUM.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A body of elders in the Christian church. "The laying on of the hands of the presbytery."—*1 Timothy* iv. 14.

* 2. Presbyterianism.

"The question between episcopacy and presbytery."—*Craik, in Annals*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The same as PRESBYTERIUM (q.v.).

2. *Presbyterian Church*: A court of judicature above the session and beneath the synod. It is composed of all the ministers of an assigned district, with a representative ruling elder from each. These elders hold office for six months, and are capable of re-election. Professors of theology are members of that Presbytery in which the college is situated. The Moderator opens and closes each meeting with prayer. The functions of the court are executive, not legislative. The Presbytery supervises all the congregations within its bounds, hears appeals from the decisions of sessions, examines candidates for the ministry, licenses probationers, and ordains ministers by laying on of hands (1 Tim. iv. 1) [ORDINATION], &c. Appeal lies from it to the Synod (q.v.).

3. *Roman Church*: (See extra.)

"Presbytery is often used among English Catholics to designate the priest's house. In this sense it is a translation of the French *presbytre*, so used (Lattre) since the twelfth century; *presbyterium* (see DuRoi) appears never to have had this meaning."—*Abbé d'Arvid: Cath. Dict.*, p. 695.

† **prēs-bý-tēs, s.** [PRESBYTIA.]

Zool.: A synonym of *Somnolipneus* (q.v.).

prēs-být-i-a, † prēs-být-ism, s. [Gr. *πρεσβυτης* (*presbutēs*) = an elderly person.] The same as PRESBYTIA (q.v.).

prēs-být-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *presbyticus*]; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to, or affected with, presbytia; long-sighted.

† **prēs-být-ism, s.** [PRESBYTIA.]

* **prē-scēne, † pre-scāne, s.** [Prof. *pres.* and Eng. *scane* (q.v.).] An induction, a prologue.

"The *prescence* of Hell!"—*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, Sixth Day, first week, 1, 672.

prē-sci-ēnce (sc as sh), s. [Fr., from Lat. *prescientia* = foreknowledge; *pre* = before, and *scientia* = knowledge, science (q.v.); Sp. *presciencia*; Port. *presciencia*; Ital. *prescienza*.] [PRESIDENT.] The quality or state of being prescient; foreknowledge, foresight; knowledge of events before they take place.

"And you may guess the noble frame Burst not of the secret prescience only."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 30.

prē-sci-ēt (sc as sh), a. [O. Fr., from Lat. *prescians*, pr. par. of *prescio* = to know beforehand; *pre* = before, and *scio* = to know; Ital. *prescienti*.] Having knowledge of, or foresight into, events before they take place; foreknowing, foreseeing.

"To show the wisdom of their master's *prescient* injunctions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1883.

prē-sci-ēt-tif-ic, a. [Prof. *pres.* and Eng. *scientific*.] Prior to the period at which science began to be extensively cultivated; as, a *prescientific* age.

* **prē-sci-ēt-ly (sc as sh), adv.** [Eng. *prescient*; -ly.] With prescience or foresight. (*De Quincey*.)

* **prē-scīnd, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *prescindere*, from *pre* = before, and *scindere* = to cut.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To cut off; to abstract.

2. *Metaph.*: To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis.

"The bare essence of the soul quite *prescinded* from all union with matter."—*More, Immortality of the Soul*, bk. III, ch. 1.

B. Intransitive: To consider or reason on things separately or independently. (*Berkley: Alciphron*, dial. 7, 36.)

* **prē-scīnd-ent, a.** [Lat. *prescindens*, pr. par. of *prescindere* = to prescind (q.v.).] Prescinding, abstracting.

"The *prescinding* faculties of the soul."—*Chegar: Philosophical Prescriptions*.

* **prē-sci-ōus (sc as sh), a.** [Lat. *prescius*, from *prescio* = to be prescient (q.v.).] Prescient, foreknowing; having foreknowledge.

"Prescious of ills, and leaving me behind."—*To drink the dregs of life by fate assigned.*

Byrdon: Virgil: Pœnel vi. 222.

prē-scribē, v.t. & i. [Lat. *prescribere* = to write beforehand, to appoint, to prescribe; *pre* = before, and *scribere* = to write; Sp. *prescribir*; Port. *prescrever*; Ital. *prescrivere*; O. Fr. *prescriber*; Fr. *prescrire*.]

A. Language:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To lay down with authority, as a law or rule of conduct; to appoint, to bid. "My epistolum *prescribit* the *epistola*."—*Chappin: torn. Joy de la Cour*.

* 2. To direct, to appoint.

"Let straws *prescribe* their bounds where 'er they lie."—*Keats: Ode*.

II. Mod.: To direct to be used as a remedy.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To lay down rules or directions for conduct; to give law; to dictate. "Time and long possession *prescribed* it upon us."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV., ser. 5.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) To claim by prescription; to make a claim to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment.

"The thing of a donor cannot *prescribe* to cause a tax of a toll upon strangers."—*Blackstone: In a Court*, bk. II, ch. 11.

(2) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation of the like.

2. *Med.*: To direct what remedies are to be used; to write or give directions for medical treatment.

"Garth, generous as his muse, *prescribed* and gave."—*Dryden: Tobias Kinsamon, John Dredon*.

prē scrib-ēr, s. [Eng. *prescriber*]; see.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who prescribes; one who gives rules or directions.

"The *prescribers* and appointers what it is that must be given to the sycke."—*Had. Rule*, 1, 167, 3.

2. *Med.*: One who prescribes medically.

* **prē-script, † pre-scripte, a. & s.** [Lat. *prescriptus*, pa. par. of *prescribo*; to prescribe (q.v.); Fr. *prescrit*; Sp. *prescripto*; Ital. *prescritto*.] **A. As adj.**: Prescribed; set or laid down as a rule; directed.

"The *prescript* number of the citizens."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii, ch. 5.

B. As substantive:

1. A direction, a prescription, a precept, a model prescribed. (*Milton: P. L.*, bk. 2, 49.)

2. A medical prescription; a thing prescribed.

* **prē-scrip-ti-bil-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *prescriptible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being prescriptible.

* **prē-scrip-ti-ble, a.** [Fr.] Suitable or fit to be prescribed; depending or derived from prescription.

"The whole prescription of the Scottes, if the matter were *prescriptible*, is thus deduc'd evidently to VIII. years."—*Bradon Chronicle*, Henry VIII. an. 314.

prē scrip-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *prescriptio*, *prescribo*, accus. of *prescriptio* = a prescribing, from *prescribo*, pa. par. of *prescribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescripción*; Ital. *prescrizione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating, as a rule of conduct; direction, precept, precept.

"No worker might than be used of God's *prescription*, but such as were fantasied by them for idleness sake."—*Bald: Image*, pt. 1.

2. A title or claim based on long use or custom.

"He has no reverence for *prescription*."—*Mercutio: Hot. Eng.*, ch. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Eng. Law*: A claim or title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use or enjoyment; the right or title acquired by such use or by possession had during the time, and in the manner fixed by law, as a right of way, of common, or the like. Uninterrupted enjoyment or use for thirty, or in many cases for twenty, years, gives a *prescriptive* title by prescription to the thing enjoyed, and enjoyment for sixty years, unless such enjoyment has continued under some consent or agreement, gives an absolute and indefeasible title. Prescription differs from custom, which is a local usage and not annexed to any person, whereas prescription is a personal usage.

"In the first place nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by *prescription*. Secondly, a *prescription* cannot be for a thing which cannot be raised by grant. For the law allows *prescription* only to acquire the less of a grant, and therefore every *prescription* presupposes a grant to have existed."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 14.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwi: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem: thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iŋg. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün. -cious, tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dic, &c. = beç, deç.

2. *See* **Law**: Positive prescription is a claim or title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession upon some written title for a period of twenty years. Negative prescription is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. The term is also used for limitation in the recovery of money due by bond, &c.

3. *Med.*: A direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a recipe; a written statement of the remedies or medicines to be taken by a patient.

prē scrip tīve, *v.* [Lat. *prescriptivus*, from *prescriptus*, *pa. par.* of *prescribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescriptivo*.]

- 1. Consisting in, arising from, or acquired by prescription.
- "It [common in gross] may be claimed by prescriptive right."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 3.
- 2. Arising from or sanctioned by use or custom.

* **prē scrip tīve lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prescriptive*; Fr. *prescriptif*.] By prescription. (*Burke*.)

* **prē scrip tūm**, *s.* [Lat.] A prescript (q.v.).

* **prese**, *vt. or i.* [PRESS, *v.*]

* **prē-se-ance**, *s.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

"The guests, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet judgment on precedence and presence, read a lesson to our civilised gentry."—*Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

prēs enĉe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *presens* = present, from *presens* = present (q.v.); Sp. *presencia*; Ital. *presenza, presenzia*.]

- 1. The quality or state of being present; the state of being or existing in a certain place.
- 2. The state of being within sight or call; neighbourhood without the intervention of anything that hinders or prevents intercourse.
- "The hostile armies were now in presence of each other."—*Manselby Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.
- 3. Persons present or assembled in a place, especially persons of rank; noble company.
- "Then slow her drooping head she raised,
And fearful round the presence gazed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 26.
- 4. Company, society.
- "From his presence I am barred."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.
- * 5. Approach face to face or nearness to a superior or great personage.
- "Thinking it want of education which made him so discontented with unvoiced presence."—*Sidney's Arcadia*.
- * 6. The room or apartment in which an assembly is held before a prince or other great personage; a presence-chamber.
- "The two great cardinals wait in the presence."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.
- * 7. Something present, close, or near.
- "I stay, and like an invisible presence
Hover around her."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.
- * 8. Personality, person.
- "Lord of thy presence, and no land beside."
Shakesp.: King John, i.
- * 9. Personal appearance, mien, air, deportment. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet 10*.)

* (1) *Presence of mind*: A calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to act or speak without embarrassment or disorder in unexpected difficulties; quickness or readiness of invention or of devising expedients in positions of sudden difficulty or danger.

"What is called presence of mind really means that power of self-control which prevents the bodily energies being paralyzed by strong sensory impressions."—*Lucy's Lect.*, 1st ed., 9th, xv. 281.

(2) *Real Presence*: [TRANSUBSTANTIATION].

presence - chamber, **presence-room**, *s.* A room or apartment in which a great personage receives company.

* **prēs sēn sā tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *sensation* (q.v.).] Previous sensation, idea, or notion.

"The presage and pre-sensation of it, has in all ages been a very great joy."—*Morley: Dof. of the Moral Cabala*, ch. 3.

* **prēs sēn sion**, *s.* [Lat. *presensio*, from *pres* = before, and *sensio* = to feel, to perceive.] Preception beforehand.

"A pre-sensation and foretaste of the joys of the celestial life."—*Scott: Christ in Life*, pt. 1, ch. iv.

prēs enĉ, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *presens* = being in front, present. *pres* = before, and *ens*, an old participle from *sum* = to be; cogn. with Sansc. *sant* = being; Sp., Port., & Ital. *presente*.]

A. As adjective:

- 1. Being *s* in certain place; opposed to absent. (*Milton: Season Upon St. Peter's*, l. 1085.)
- 2. Being in company or society; being in the presence or before the face of another.
- 3. Now existing; being at this time; not past or future.
- 4. Being now in view or under consideration.
- 5. Not forgotten; kept in the mind or memory.
- 6. Done or used on the spot; instant, immediate.
- "Sign me a present pardon."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
- * 7. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.
- "Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so present to my prayer."
Dryden: Troilus.
- * 8. Ready at hand; quick in emergency.
- "He had need have a present wit."—*Bacon: Essays*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. The present time; time now passing.
- "Many a man there is, even at this present."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.
- 2. An affair in hand; a question under consideration.
- "Shall I be charged no further than this present?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.
- * 3. The money or property which a person has about him.
- "I'll make division of my present with you."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.
- * 4. A mandate, a document.
- "What present hast thou there?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

II. Law: A term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, a letter of attorney, &c., to denote the writing itself; as, Be it known to all men by these presents, i.e., by the present writing or the document itself. (Now only used in the plural.)

* (1) *The present*: An expression used elliptically for the present time.

(2) *At present*: At the present time; just now.

(3) *For the present*: For the time or moment.

present-tense, *s.*

Gram.: That tense or modification of a verb which denotes existence or action at the present time, as *I write*, or *I am writing*.

present use, *s.*

Law: A use which has an immediate existence, and can be at once operated on by the Statute of Uses.

prēs ġent, *vt. & i.* [Fr. *présenter*, from Lat. *presens* = to set before, to offer, lit. = to make present, from *presens* = present (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *presentar*; Ital. *presentare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. To set before, or introduce to the presence of another; to introduce formally, as to a superior; to offer for acquaintance.
- "Let's present him to the duke."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 2.
- 2. To exhibit, to display, to show, to offer to view; as, To present an appearance of misery.
- 3. To give; to bestow as a gift, donation, or offering; especially to give or offer for acceptance formally and ceremoniously.
- "My best, best offering, I present thee now."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.
- 4. To bestow a gift upon; to favour with a gift. (Followed by *with* before the thing given.) (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)
- 5. To hand, or put into the hands of another with ceremony.
- 6. To lay or place before a public body for consideration; as, To present a petition to parliament.
- * 7. To offer openly; to proffer.
- 8. To point, to level, to aim; to direct, as a weapon, and more particularly a firearm; as, To present a gun at a person.
- * 9. To represent, to personate.
- "To night at Herne's Oak, just twixt twelve and one,
Must my sweet Nan present the Fairy Queen."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

10. To nominate for support at a public school or other institution.

II. Law:

1. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"When a person has been admitted to holy orders, he may be presented to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, the patron, to whom the advowson belongs, may offer his clerk to the bishop to be instituted."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

2. To bring an indictment or action against; to accuse; to lay before a court of judicature (lay or ecclesiastical) as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offence.

"And say you would present her at the lect."
Shakesp.: Tempest, the Shrove. (Induct. II.)

B. Intransitive:

Law: To nominate a clerk to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"The Roman Catholic . . . cannot present to a living in the English Church."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

* (1) *To present a bill for acceptance*: To bring it to the person on whom it is drawn, and request him to undertake to pay it, which he does by writing the word "Accepted" on its face, and signing his name thereto.

(2) *To present a Bill or Promissory Note for Payment*: To bring it to the principal debtor and demand payment for it. It should be presented for payment punctually on the day when it falls due; otherwise, all the parties to it, except the drawer and acceptor, are discharged from their liability.

(3) *To present arms*:
Mil.: To hold the arms or rifle in a perpendicular position in front of the body to salute a superior officer, or as a token of respect.

prēs ġnt, *s.* [PRESENT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which is presented or given; a gift.

"The ambassadors . . . brought hym presents."—*Beowulf: Quaintus Curious*, fo. 51.

2. *Mil.* (pronounced *prē ġnt*): The position from which a rifle is fired.

prēs ġent a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *present*, *v.*; *-able*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. Capable of being presented; fit to be exhibited or offered.
- 2. Fit to be introduced into society; fit to be shown or seen.
- "Soured to make them more presentable."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii, p. 372.

II. Ecclesiastical:

- 1. Capable of being presented to an ecclesiastical benefice; as, a presentable clerk.
- 2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.
- "Incumbents of churches presentable cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others."—*Ayliffe: Paragon*.

* **prēs ġnt ā-nē-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *presentiorius*, from *presens* = present, *a.* (q.v.).] Quick, ready; rapid in effect.

"Some plagues partake of such malignity, that like a presentiorius poison they evacuate in two hours."—*Barney: On Consumption*.

* **pres ent-ar-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *presentarius*.] Present.

"An clerical and presentarie estate."—*Chaucer: Astrolicke Conclussions*.

prēs ġnt ā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *praesentationem*, acc. of *praesentatio*, from *praesentatus*, *pa. par.* of *praesentare* = to present (q.v.); Sp. *presentación*; Ital. *presentazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. The act of presenting, giving, bestowing, or offering; the state of being presented or given.
- "Prayers are sometimes a presentation of mere desires."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.
- 2. The act of representing, exhibiting, or displaying; display, representation.
- 3. Semblance; show, appearance.
- "Under the presentation of that he shoots his wit."
—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 3.
- 4. That which is presented; a present, a gift.

II. Technically:

- 1. *Ecclesiastical*:
(1) The act or right of presenting a clergyman, or of offering him to the bishop or ordinary for institution to a benefice.
- (2) The same as PRESENTMENT, 2.

"When the bishop is also the patron, and confers the living, the presentation and institution are one and the same act."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

* Prior to the abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland, in 1873, the term was applied to the nomination of a minister by a patron to be pastor of a congregation, subject to the approval of the Presbytery.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father, wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; go, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whāt, sōn; mūte, cūb, eūre, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

2. *Obstetrics*: The part of a fetus which is felt presenting, on examination *per vaginam*. Presentations are of three kinds: (1) Natural, when the head, foot, knee, or breech presents; (2) Pretermatural, when any other part presents, necessitating the operation of turning; (3) Substituted, when any portion of the presenting mass of the fetus becomes changed for another.

¶ (1) *Bond of presentation*:

Scols Law: A bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.

(2) *Feast of the Presentation*: [CANDLEMAS].

(3) *Order of the Presentation*:

Church Hist.: An order of nuns founded in Ireland in 1777 by Miss Nano Nagle (1728-84), now possessing nearly 100 houses in that country, America, India, and Australia. It was at first an institute with simple vows, but in 1805 Pius VII. raised it to the rank of a religious order, with solemn vows and strict enclosure. The nuns take a fourth vow, binding themselves to instruct young girls, especially the poor, in the principles and practices of religion.

presentation copy, *s.* A copy of a book presented to a person by the author or publisher.

prĕ sĕnt-a-tĭve, *a.* [PRESENTATION.]

I. Ecclesiastical:

1. Having the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.

"To annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*."—*Spelman On Tythes*, (Pref., p. lxiii.)

II. Metaph.: Capable of being immediately apprehended.

"A *presentative* revelation implies faculties in man which can receive the presentation."—*Mansel's Bampton Lectures*, i.

presentative-advowson, *s.* [ADVOWSON].

presentative faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: The faculty for acquiring knowledge.

"The latter term, *Presentative faculty*, I use . . . in contrast and correlation to a Representative Faculty . . . It is sub-divided into two, according as its object is external or internal. In the former case it is called External Perception, or, simply, Perception; in the latter, Internal Perception, Reflex Perception, Internal Sense, or, more properly, Self-Consciousness."—*Hammilton's Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 25.

* **prĕ sĕn-teĕ**, *s.* [Eng. *present*, *v.*; -*ee*.] One who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"Give notice to the patron of the disability of his presentee."—*Ayliffe's Paragon*.

prĕ sĕnt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *present*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who presents, offers, or gives.

"The presenter was rewarded with the stroke of a salver."—*Reliquæ Wottonianæ*, p. 207.

* **prĕ sĕn-tial** (*ti* as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; -*ial*.] Supposing or implying actual presence; present.

* **prĕ sĕn-ti-Āl-i-tĭ** (*ti* as *shi*), *s.* [Eng. *presential*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being present, presence.

"This eternal indivisible act of his existence makes the *presentiality* of the object."—*South's Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 8.

* **prĕ sĕn-tial-ly** (*ti* as *sh*), *adv.* [Eng. *presential*; -*ly*.] In a presential manner; with the notion or state of actual presence.

"All spirits that around their rites extoll Possess each point of their circumference *Presentially*."—*More's Immort of the Soul*, pt. iii., c. ii., s. 25.

* **prĕ sĕn-ti-āte** (*ti* as *shĭ*), *v.t.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; -*iate*.] To make present.

"Perfection to *presentiate* them all."—*Green's Comus*, Sierra, bk. iii, ch. iv.

* **prĕ sĕn-ti-ent** (*ti* as *shĭ*), *a.* [Lat. *præsentiens*, *pr.* part. of *præsentiō* = to feel or perceive beforehand.] [PRESENTIMENT.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

* **prĕ sĕn-tif-ic**, * **prĕ sĕn-tif-ick**, **prĕ sĕn-tif-ic-Āl**, *a.* [Lat. *præsens* = present, and *fieri* = to make.] Making present. (*More's Defence of Philosophical Calabro*, ch. ii.)

* **prĕ sĕn-tif-ic-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *præsentif*;

-*ly*.] In a presentive manner; so as to make present.

"The whole evolution of times and ages collectively and essentially presented to the mind at once, and existent before him."—*More's Def. of Phil. Calabro*, ch. ii.

prĕ sĕnt-i mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsentiō* = to feel or perceive beforehand; *præ* = before, and *sentio* = to feel or perceive.]

1. Previous perception, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future.

"Reason to change their favourable *presentiments* of you."—*Lord Chesterfield's Letters*.

2. Anticipation of impending evil; a foreboding; a vague or undefined antecedent impression or conviction that something calamitous or serious is about to happen.

"These *presentiments* of disaster were unfortunately justified."—*Estocote's Italy*, vol. iii., ch. v.

* **prĕ sĕnt-i mĕnt-Āl**, *a.* [Eng. *presentiment*; -*al*.] Pertaining to, or having, presentiments.

prĕ sĕnt-ive, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; -*ive*.] *Grammar*:

A. As *adj.*: A term applied to a class of words which present any conception to the mind. The things presented may be objects of sense, acts, or abstract qualities. Substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and most verbs are *presentive* words. *Presentive* is opposed to *symbolic* (q.v.).

"How greatly the word 'will' is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the lost three centuries."—*Earle's Philology*, § 22.

B. As *subst.*: A presentive word.

"In English prose the number of symbolic words is generally about sixty per cent of the whole number employed, leaving forty per cent for the *presentives*."—*Earle's Philology*, § 244.

prĕ sĕnt-ive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *presentive*; -*ly*.] As a presentive word; with presentive force.

"I have let the word 'house' stand once *presentively*."—*Earle's Philology*, § 244.

prĕ sĕnt-ive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *presentive*; -*nĕss*.] The quality or state of being presentive; presentive power or force; capability of presenting an independent notion or conception to the mind or to the imagination.

"The word 'shall' offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism."—*Earle's Philology*, § 235.

prĕ sĕnt-ly, * **prĕ sĕnt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; -*ly*.]

1. At present; at the present time; now.

"The towns and forts you *presently* have."—*Slidney's Account*.

2. At once; immediately, directly, forthwith.

"*Presently!* Ay, with a twink."—*Shakespeare's Tempest*, iv.

3. In a short time; soon, shortly; before long.

* 4. With actual presence; actually present.

"His precious body and blood *presently* there."—*Bp. Gardner's Real Presence*, p. 21.

prĕ sĕnt-mĕnt, * **prĕ sĕnt-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *present*, *v.*; -*ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of presenting; presentation; the state of being presented.

"Upon the heels of my *presentation*."—*Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

2. Representation; anything presented or exhibited; a picture.

"The Feast of the Leafy Pavilions Saw we in living *presentation*."—*Longfellow's Children of the Lord's Supper*.

3. Conduct, behaviour.

"In his *presentation* as a member of society he should take account care to be more than he seems."—*Blackie's Self-Culture*, p. 65.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*:

(1) (See extract).

"A *presentation* is a very comprehensive term; including not only *presentations* properly so called, but also *imposition of office* and *indulgents* by a grand jury. Properly speaking, it is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any indictment laid before them at the suit of the crown; as the *presentation* of a nuisance, a bachel, and the like; upon which the officer of the court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

(2) The formal information to the lord by the tenants of a manor of anything done out of court.

2. *Ecles.*: Complaints lodged by the authorities of a parish before the archdeacon or bishop.

3. *Comm.*: The presenting a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance or to the acceptor for payment.

* **prĕs ĕnt-nĕss**, . . . [Eng. *present*, -*nĕss*.] The quality or state of being present; presentness.

"Having had a much better understanding a mind's lower energy, and *presentness* of mind in danger."—*Clarendon's Hist. War*, ii. 35.

presentoir (as *prĕ zant wār*), *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem.



It was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use, but was much fabricated in the sixteenth century. (*Fischer's*.)

prĕ se pe, . . . [PRESENTIVE.]

† **prĕ sĕrv-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *preservable*; -*able*.] Capable of being preserved; adapted for, or admitting of, preservation (q.v.).

prĕ sĕrv-ĕr-vā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *preservere* to preserve (q.v.); Sp. *preservacion*; Ital. *preservazione*.]

1. The act of preserving or keeping in safety or security from harm, injury, decay, or destruction.

"In their dear care And *preservation* of our person."—*Shakespeare's Henry F.*, ii. 2.

2. The state of being preserved; escape from injury or danger; safety.

"I mean our *preservation*."—*Shakespeare's Tempest*, ii. 1.

3. The state or condition of being preserved from decay, damage, or destruction; as, a picture in good *preservation*.

* 4. One who or that which preserves or saves.

5. The act or system of protecting from being hunted, taken, or killed.

"The success which has attended the *preservation* of salmon in the U.S."—*Field*, Jan. 25, 1896.

prĕ sĕrv-a-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *preservatif*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *preservativo*.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the power, quality, or property of preserving, or keeping safe, a person or thing from injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; capable of preserving; tending to preserve.

"*Preservative* against all poisons."—*Drapton's Polybiblion*, 3. 1108.

B. As *subst.*: Anything which preserves or tends to preserve against injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; that which secures or keeps something else in a safe and sound state; a preventive of injury or decay.

"It [reflexion] is the surest bond and *preservative* of society in the world."—*Sharp's Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 2.

* **prĕ sĕrv-ā-tōr-y**, *a.* & *s.* [PRESERVE, *a.*]

A. As *adj.*: Preserving, preservative; tending to preserve.

"But all this while, the intentions and endeavors must be no other than *preservatory*."—*Bp. Hall's Cases of Conscience*, dec. 2, case 3.

B. As *subst.*: That which has the power or property of preserving; a preservative.

"Such van *preservatories* of us."—*Whitlo's Manners of the English*.

prĕ sĕrv-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *preserver*, from Lat. *præ* = beforehand, and *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *preservar*; Ital. *preservare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To save; to keep safe or secure from injury, loss, or destruction; to defend or guard from harm, evil, or hurt; to protect. (*Genesis*, xlv. 5.)

2. To maintain in the same state; to uphold, to sustain, to protect. (*Psalm xxxvi*, 6.)

3. To save or keep from decay or corruption by means of some preservative, as sugar, salt, &c.; to keep in a sound state; as, To *preserve* fruit.

4. To keep from being hunted, taken, or killed, except at certain seasons, or by certain persons.

"Fishes will be strictly *preserved* as heretofore."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1896.

5. To protect the game or fish in.

"There is no better *preserved* wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country."—*Field*, Feb. 15, 1885.

B. Intransitive:

1. To season fruits, &c., for preservation.

"To make perfumes, distill, *preserve*."—*Shakespeare's Oymbeline*, i. 1.

2. To protect game for purposes of sport.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**: **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **Ʒ**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shun**: **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhun**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shus**. **-ble**, **-dic**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

prē sērve, s. [PRESERVE, v.]

1. That which is preserved; fruit of the season and kept from decay by preservative substances.

The fruit with the hunk, when tender and young, makes a good preserve. — *Wortoner: Hausbudeg.*

2. A place in which game is preserved for purposes of sport.

prē sērvēd, *pr. par.* & *n.* [PRESERVE, v.]

preserved meat. s. Meat preserved by being frozen or by antiseptics. It was first introduced into England from Australia in 1866, and from America about 1875.

prē sērv-ēr, s. [Eng. *preserv(e)*, v.; -*er*.]

1. One who preserves, protects, or saves from injury, hurt, or destruction; a saviour.

"The Greeks' preserver, great Machon."
— *Pope: Homer: Iliad vi. 529.*

2. One who preserves fruit, &c.

3. One who preserves game; a game-preserver.

prē sērv-ēr-ēss, s. [Eng. *preserver*; -*er-ēss*.]

A female preserver.

"Memory, preserveress of things done."
— *Daniel: Civil Wars, i.*

prē-sēs, s. [Lat. *preses*, from *presideo*.]

[PRESIDE.] One who presides over the meetings or deliberations of a society; a president or chairman of a meeting. (*Scoble*.)

prē show, *v. t.* [Pref. *pr-*, and Eng. *show*, v. (q.v.).] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

prē sīde, *v. i.* [Fr. *présider*, from Lat. *presideo* = to sit before; *pr-* = before, and *sideo* = to sit; Sp. *presidir*; Ital. *presiedere*.] [PRESIDES.]

1. To be set over others; to have the place of ruler, moderator, controller, or director, as the chairman or president of a meeting, board, &c.; to act as director, controller, or president; as, To *preside* at a public meeting.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

"God himself in his own person immediately *presides* (over them)." — *Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

prē-si-dēnçe, s. [Fr.] Superintendence, presidency.

The *presidence* and guidance of an unseen governing power. — *Waltston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

prē-si-dēn-çy, s. [Eng. *president*; -*cy*; Sp. & Port. *presidencia*; Ital. *presidenza*.]

1. Superintendence; control and care.

"The *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent." — *Hay: Creation*, pt. 1.

2. The office of a president.

"M. Brisson's prospects of the next succession to the Presidency." — *Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 28, 1885.

3. The period or term during which a president holds his office; presidentship.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.

"Difficulties of communication rendered intercourse between the *Presidencies* slow." — *Echo*, Sept. 7, 1875.

prē-si-dēnt, s. & *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *presidens*; *pr.* par. of *presideo* = to preside (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *presidente*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who is appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of others; as,

(1) The chairman or chief officer of a company, board, society, or office; as, the *president* of an insurance company, the *president* of the Board of Trade.

(2) The chief officer of a college or university.

(3) The chairman of a public meeting.

(4) The highest officer of state in a republic; as, the *President* of the United States.

2. A protector, a guardian, a patron.

"Just Apollo, *president* of verse."
— *Waller: At Penhurst*, 24.

B. As *adj.*: Presiding over or holding the first rank amongst others. (*Milton*.)

(1) *Lord President*; {LORD, s.}

(2) *Lord President of the Council*: One of the chief officers of state in England. He presides at the Privy Council, and is a member of the government, with whom he retires from office.

(3) *The President*: One who is second in authority to a president.

prē-si-dēnt-ēss, s. [Eng. *president*; -*ēss*.]

A female president. (*Macd. d'Arblay: Diary*, n. 171.)

prēs-i-dēn-tial (ti as sh), *n.* [Eng. *president*; -*ial*.]

1. Presiding or watching over others.

"The *presidential* angels." — *Waltston: Discourses*, ser. 4.

2. Of or pertaining to a president; as, a *presidential* chair.

prēs-i-dēnt-ship, s. [Eng. *president*; -*ship*.]

1. The office or place of a president; presidency.

"To hold his *presidentship* of S. John's Coll. in commendam with it." — *Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, n.

2. The term during which a president holds his office.

prē-sid-ēr, s. [Eng. *presid(e)*; -*er*.] One who presides; a president.

"The hospitable *presider* is never so happy as when surrounded by a large party of friends." — *D. Powell: Living Authors*, p. 192.

prē-sid-i-āl, *n.* [Lat. *presidium* = a garrison.] [PRESIDIO.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

"There are three *presidial* castles in this city." — *Hawell: Letters*, bk. 1., § 1., let. 39.

prē-sid-i-ār-y, *n.* & *s.* [PRESIDIAL.]

A. As *adj.*: Presidential, garrisoned.

"Having near upon fifty *presidial* walled towns in their hands." — *Hawell: Letters*, bk. 1., § 1., let. 2.

B. As *subst.*: A guard.

"One of those heavenly *presidaries*." — *Hall: Contemp.*; *Elisha & the Assyrians*.

prē-si-die, s. [PRESIDIAL.] A garrison; a fortified town or place; a fortress.

"Seigneur Renzo shall be in a *presidee*." — *For: Martyrs*, p. 905.

prē-sig-ni-fi-cā-tion, s. [Pref. *pr-*, and Eng. *signification* (q.v.).]

1. The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

"Some *presignification* or prediction." — *Burrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

2. A type, an emblem.

"This is but a dark *presignification* of the new wine we shall drink in our Father's kingdom." — *Manton: Works*, 1. 117.

prē-sig-ni-fy, *v. t.* [Pref. *pr-*, and Eng. *signify* (q.v.).] To signify, intimate, or denote beforehand; to presage.

"*Presignifying* unlucky events." — *Brouce: Vulpes Errans*, bk. v., ch. 231.

prē-sphē-nôid, *præ-sphē-nôid*, *n.* [Pref. *pr-*, *præ*, and Eng. *sphenoid*.]

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to the centrum of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the front part of the sphenoid bone in man.

prē-spin-āl, *n.* [Pref. *pr-*, and Eng. *spinal*.]

Anat.: Situated in front of the spine.

prēss (1), *pres*, *v. t.* & *i.* [Fr. *presser* = to press, to strain, from Lat. *pressio*, a frequent, from *pressus*, *pa. par.* of *premo* = to press.]

A. Transitive:

1. To compress with force or weight; to act upon with weight. (*Luke* vi. 38.)

2. To squeeze, to crush; to extract the juice of by using pressure. (*Genesis* xl. 11.)

3. To embrace, to hug, to clasp fondly.

4. To bear or lie upon.

"Fand's son of Hippasus: there *press* the plain."
— *Pope: Homer: Iliad* xi. 565.

5. To be urged or driven against.

"My spur *pressed* my counsellor's side."
— *Scott: Rob Roy*, i. 19.

6. To crowd upon; to throng round or against. (*Luke* viii. 45.)

7. To follow closely upon; to keep close to.

8. To urge, to ply hard, to constrain; to plead earnestly with; to solicit with earnestness or importunity.

"*Press* me not." — *Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

9. To urge or compel the acceptance of; to offer with earnestness; as, He *pressed* the offer on me.

10. To straiten, to distress; to weigh or bear down upon. (*Psalms* xxxviii. 2.)

11. To bear hard upon; to ply hard.

12. To affect strongly. (*Acts* xviii. 5.)

13. To inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce, to urge.

"The President had not insisted upon *pressing* views of his own." — *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1875.

14. To offer freely.

"Hops have been *pressed* for sale." — *Standard*, April 5, 1886.

15. To commit to the press; to print.

"The discourse upon this conference shall long before it could endure to be *pressed*." — *Hegley: Life of Knox*, p. 121.

B. Intransitive:

1. To exert pressure; to act with weight or compressive force.

2. To throng, to push. (*Mark* iii. 10.)

3. To push forward towards an object; to strive or strain eagerly or with zeal.

"I *press* toward the mark." — *Paul: Phil.* iii. 14.

4. To make invasion; to encroach. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, l. 242.)

5. To push forward improperly; to intrude, to pry.

"*Pressing* too much into the secrets of heaven." — *South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

6. To bear or weigh heavily; as, His difficulties are *pressing*.

7. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to importune, to solicit earnestly.

"He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in unto him." — *Genesis* xix. 3.

8. To act with weight or influence; to have influence or moral force.

¶ (1) To *press* sail:

Naut.: To crowd sail. [CROWD, v.]

(2) To *press* upon: To attack or pursue closely; to attack violently.

prēss (2), *v. t.* [A corrupt. of *prest* = ready, the spelling being influenced by the compulsion used in forcing men to enter into the naval service.] [PREST.]

1. To hire for service at sea.

"I was *prest* to go on the third voyage." — *Bachflug: Voyages*, iii. 457.

2. To impress; to force into service, especially into the naval service. [IMPRESSION.]

"Her husband had been *prest* and sent to sea." — *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1885.

3. To constrain, to oblige.

"I was *prest* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty." — *Temple: Miscellanies*.

prēss (1), *prease*, *preasse*, *preess*, *pres*, *prese*, s. [Fr. *presee* = a pressing, a throng, from *presser* = to press.] [PRESS, (1), v.]

1. A crowd, a throng.

"There was a great *prease* about the king." — *Crafton: Chronicle: Edward III.* (an. 39.)

2. A hand-to-hand fight; a mêlée, an allray.

"He was forced to retire out of the *prease* and fight." — *North: Plutarch*, p. 342.

3. The act of pressing or pushing forward; a crowding, a thronging.

"In their throng and *prese* to that last hold."
— *Shakspeare: King John*, v. 7.

4. Urgency, pressure; urgent demands of business or affairs; as, a *press* of business.

5. An instrument or machine for pressing, squeezing, compressing or crushing any body or substance, or for forcing it into any desired and more compact form. *Presses* are of various forms, according to the particular uses for which they are intended, and are usually distinguished by a descriptive prefix; as, a printing-*press*, an hydraulic-*press*, a cheese-*press*, &c.

6. Specially applied to

(1) A wine-press, a wine-vat.

"Thy *press* burst with wine." — *Proverbs* iii. 10.

(2) A printing-press (q.v.).

"All the *presses* and pulpits in the realm took part in the conflict." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(3) In photography, a printing-frame (q.v.).

7. The publications of a country collectively; printed literature in general, but more especially applied to newspaper literature; the periodical literature of a country. [NEWSPAPER.]

"The eighty or ninety reporters for the *press* then in Parliament." — *Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 296.

8. Those engaged on the press; espec. reporters for newspapers.

9. An upright case or closet in which clothes and other articles are kept.

"A cupboard with a faire *press*." — *Fox: Martyrs*, p. 179.

¶ (1) *Censorship of the press*: [CENSORSHIP.]

(2) *Liberty of the press*: [LIBERTY, ¶ 4.]

(3) *Press of sail*:

Naut.: As much sail as the ship can carry.

press-bed, s. A bed so constructed that it may be folded and shut up in a case.

press-cake, s. [MILL-CAKE, 1.]

fâte, **fât**, **fâre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camêl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîrc**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **c**, **wore**, **wolf**, **wêrk**, **whô**, **sên**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ô; ey = â • qu = kw.

press keys, *s. pl.* Brass keys to hold tightly the strings in a sewing-press.

press-pack, *vt.* To compress by an hydraulic or other press; as, To *press-pack* wool.

press-pin, *s.* The iron lever of a screw-press.

press-printing, *s.*
Porcelain: One of the modes of painting porcelain. The process is applied to baselit.

press-room, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.*: The room in a house in which presses for any purpose are kept.
2. *Print.*: The room where the press-work is done, as distinguished from the composing-room, &c.

press wheel roller, *s.*
Artif.: A roller constructed of a series of wheels which combine to form a rolling ridge and hollow face, and avoid clogging, or the necessity for a scraper to clean the roller.

press-work, *s.*
1. *Joinery:* Cabinet work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.
2. *Print.*: The act or process of taking impressions from type, &c., by means of a press; the print itself of a forme by hand-press.

press-yard, *s.* A room or yard in Newgate in which accused persons who refused to answer were subjected to the penalty of *peine forte et dure* (q.v.)

"We have still in Newgate what is called the press-yard."—Blackstone, Comment., bk. iv, ch. 25.

press (2), *s.* [PRESS (2), *v.*] A commission or order to press or force men into service.

"I have misused the king's press."—Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV., v. 2.

press-gang, *s.* A detachment of seamen under an officer empowered to press or force men into the naval service.

"They heard that the press-gangs were out."—Marryat: Peter Simple, ch. 5.

press-master, *s.* The leader of a press-gang. (*D'Ureux: Collin's Walk, n.*)

press-money, *s.* Prest-money (q.v.).
"I never yet did take press-money."—Cartwright: Ordinary, bk. 1.

près san-tê, *adv.* [Ital.]
Musie: Pressing on, hurrying the time.

pressed, *pt. par. or n.* [PRESS (1), *v.*]

pressed brick, *s.* A brick forcibly compressed, when nearly dry, into a metallic mould. This gives a smooth face, and it leaves the arrises very sharp.

pressed-glass, *s.* Glass brought to shape in a mould by a plunger.

press-ër, **press our**, *s.* [Eng. press (1), *v.*; *or.*]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. One who or that which presses.
"of the stuff I give the prints to ayers and pressers."—Swift.

2. One who presses, urges, or enforces anything by argument.

3. A wine-press.
"The pressor of wynn of strong remembrance of the wrath of almighty God."—Wycliffe: Apocalyp. xiv.

4. A form of ironing-machine.

II. Technically:
1. *Knitting:* The bar in a knitting-machine which drives the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank in order to let off the loop.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* The foot-piece in a sewing-machine which rests upon the cloth to hold it steady while the needle penetrates and withdraws, and then rises to allow the cloth to be fed; a presser-foot.

3. *Spinning:*
(1) The spring-roller of a drawing-frame.
(2) The pressing-finger of a bobbin-frame.

presser-bar, *s.*
Knitting mach.: A bar which presses upon the back of the hook, so as to close it against the shank of the needle.

presser-flier, *s.*
Spinning:
1. A machine fitted with the fliers described under 2.

2. A flier with a spring arm pressing upon the bobbin upon which it delivers the yarn.

presser foot, *s.* [PRESSER, II, 2.]

presser frame, *s.*
Spinning: A frame furnished with presser-fliers. [PRESSER-FLIER, 2.]

press fat, *s.* [Eng. press (2), *s.*, and fat = a vat.] The vat of a wine- or olive-press for the collection of oil or wine. (*Hoggar 2, 25.*)

press-îng, *pt. par. & n.* [PRESS (1), *v.*]
A. *Is pr. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*

1. Urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.
"There is room for economy in works of a less pressing kind."—Finca, March 26, 1886.

2. Urging, importuning.
"The pressing questions of the divine."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

3. Pressing to death; [*Peine forte et dure*].

pressing-bag, *s.* The horse-hair cloth bag in which lye-wood or stearic acid is pressed.

pressing board, *s.*
1. An ironing-board upon which seams are pressed.

2. *Bookbinding:* A board placed between a layer of books when piled in the standing-press (q.v.).

pressing-plate, *s.* A follower-board in an oil-press; board and lags of the material alternate.

pressing roller, *s.*
1. A wire-gauze roller which takes up the moisture from the felted pulp in paper-making.

2. The roller which presses the sheet of damp paper to remove moisture.

press-îng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. pressing; *-ly*.]
1. In a pressing manner; urgently, importantly, busily. (*Southey: Letters, iv, 451*)

2. Shortly, quickly.
"The one contracts his words, speaking pressingly."—Howell.

press-îon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *pressio*, from *pressus*, *pa. par.* of *premo* = to press; Fr. *pression*.]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of pressing; pressure.

"If light consisted only in pression."—Newton, optica.

2. *Cortesiau Philos.:* An endeavour to move.

press-î rôs-tër, *s.* [PRESSIROSTRIS.] Any individual of the Pressirostres.

press-î rôs-tral, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pressirostris*]; Eng. stiff. *-al*.) Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pressirostres (q.v.).

press-î rôs-três, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pressus* = flattened, compressed, and *rostrum* = a beak.]
Ornith.: A section of the old order Gallinæ. Bill moderate, seldom longer than head, with tip protracted, hard, compressed, somewhat tumid behind the nostrils. Feet elongate; toes somewhat short, almost always connected at the bases by membrane; hallux in some resting on point only, in many absent.

press-î tant, *a.* [PRESS (1), *v.*] Gravitating, heavy.

press-îve, *a.* [Eng. press (1), *v.*; *-ive*.]
1. Oppressive, burdensome.
"The taxations were so pressive."—Bp. Hall: Contempt: Rehobam.

2. Pressing, urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

press-ly, **press-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. press (1), *s.*; *-ly*.] With compression; closely, concisely.
"No man ever spoke more neatly, more prettily, more weightily."—Ben Jonson: Masques.

press-man (1), *s.* [Eng. press (1), *s.*, and *man*.]
1. One who attends to a printing-press.

"The press-man begins the work by printing a dozen flat proofs of the cut on different thicknesses of fine paper."—Scribner's Magazine, May, 1890, p. 49.

2. A journalist, a reporter.
"A sporting reporter was on his way with another pressman."—Echo, April 15, 1886.

3. One engaged in a wine-press.
"One only path by which the pressman came."—Chapman: Homer; Iliad xviii, 515.

press-man (2), *s.* [Eng. press (2), *v.*, and *man*.]

1. A member of a press gang; one who impresses men.

2. One who is pressed into the public service.

3. A man ready for service.

press nêss, *s.* [Eng. press (1), *v.*; *-ness*.] The state of being pressed, closeness, compression; condensation of thought or language.

press our, *s.* [See def.] An obsolete form of PRESSER. (*Piers Plouman*.)

press ur âge, **press-ër âge**, *s.* [Fr.]
1. The act of pressing; pressure.
"A great pressure of letters that of the nerves is messenger."—De Beauverde: Polygraph of the Man hole, p. 184.

2. The juice of the grape extracted by pressure.

3. A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use.

press-ûre (ss as sh), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pressura*, orig. fem. sing. of *pressurus*, fut. part. of *premo* = to press; Ital. *pressura*.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A constraining, compressing, squeezing, or crushing; the state of being pressed or compressed. (*Longfellow: Dedication*.)

2. A state of difficulty or embarrassment; severity, difficulty, or gravity, as of personal affairs; straits, difficulties, distress.
"Sorrow and her saddest pressures."—Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. iii, ser. 7.

3. A constraining, compelling, or impelling force; that which constrains the intellectual or moral faculties.
"He had no painful pressure from without."—Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 1.

4. Urgency; pressing or urgent demand on one's time or attention; as, a *pressure* of business.

5. An impression; a stamp; a character impressed.
"All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past."—Shakespeare: Hamlet, 1, 5.

6. A wine-press; a press.
"An honest-mann that plantide a vineyard and a dillea pressure thereon."—Wycliffe: Matt. xlviii, 3.

II. Technically:
1. *Genl.:* Pressure is one of the great agencies in solidifying rocks.

2. *Mech.:* The force exerted by one body on another by weight or the continued application of power. [HYDROSTATICS.]

3. If a body be compressed into smaller space, its temperature rises as the volume diminishes. Pressure is a source also of electricity.

4. (1) *Atmospheric pressure:* [ATMOSPHERE].
(2) *Center of pressure:* [CENTRE, s. III, (30), (31)].

pressure filter, *s.* A filtering chamber placed in a pipe under a head of water.

pressure frame, *s.* [PRINTING-FRAME.]

pressure-gauge, *s.*
1. *Steam-eng.:* A gauge for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler. [MANOMETER.]

2. *Naut.:* A deep-sea pressure-gauge is one which is constructed for measuring depths by the amount of compression to which the contained fluid is subject when submerged.

pressure sensations, *s. pl.* [SENSATION.]

prêst, *pret. & pt. par. of p.* [PRESS (1), *v.*]

prêt, *a., s., & adv.* [O. Fr. *prêt* = (a.) ready, (s.) a loan, ready money; Fr. *prêt* = ready.] [PREST, *v.*]

A. As adjective:
1. Ready, in readiness; prompt, quick, prepared.
"However we stand prepared, prêt for our journey."—Boswell, & Flit.: Wild Goose Chase, 1, 2.

2. Neat, tight, tidy.
"More people, more handsome and prêt where did ye?"—Trotter: Habandry, bk. 7.

B. As substantiv:
1. Ready money; a loan of money.
"Requiring of the elite a prêt of six thousand marks."—Bacon: Henry VII., p. 10.

2. A duty in money to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands.

C. As adv.: Quickly, readily, promptly, immediately.

bôil, **boÿ**: **pout**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **îng**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şùn**; **çlon**, **çşion** = **çhùn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **şūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

prost money, s. Money paid to men who assist into the public service; prest money. (S. called by those who receive it, as if he prest or paid when called on.)

prést. (Fr.) [O. Fr. *prest* (Fr. *pre*), from Lat. *præsto* = to become surety for, to give, to provide. (*præ* = before, and *stare* = to stand; Ital. *prestare* = to lend.) To offer to give as a loan; to lend.

Some sums of money, as for the said marriage, at a time had been disbursed, or *prest* out in loan. — *McC.* *Livered IV.*, no. 22

prést a ble, n. [O. Fr.] Payable; capable of being made good.

prést tant, s. [Fr.] *M.* The open disposition of an organ, sometimes of sixteen feet, sometimes of eight feet in length.

prést ta tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *prestatio* = a giving, a providing, *præsto* = to give, to provide.] [Præst, *g.*] A payment of money; purveyance. (*Coos L.*)

prestation money, s. A sum of money paid yearly by archbishops and other dignitaries to their bishop.

prést tēr (1), s. [Gr., from *πρωθω* (*prōthō*) = to kindle.]

1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire.

2. One of the veins of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.

prést ter (2), s. A contract, of *præstator* (q.v.). A priest.

Prester John,



ARMS OF THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

1. A mythical descendant of Oger the Dane, believed in the middle ages to rule as a Christian sovereign and priest somewhere in the interior of Asia.

2. *Her.*; A Prester-John is borne in the arms of the See of Chester.

prést ster num, præ stēr num, s. Prof. *pres, prest,* and Med. Lat. *stravum* (q.v.).

Comp. Anat.; The anterior portion of the breast bone as far back as the articulation of the second rib. It corresponds to the *manubrium sterni* in man.

prést tézz a zez as tz, s. [Ital.]

M. v.; Haste, hurry, or quickness of movement or execution.

prést ti dig it al, n. [Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready, and *Eng. digital*] Having fingers fit for juggling.

— *The second his prestidigitat hand.* — *Revue, New York*, *Nov. 18*, vi, 51.

prést ti dig i tā tion, s. [Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready, and *digitus* = a finger.] [Præstidigitatio.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain, juggling.

prést-ti dig-i-tā-tōr, s. [Præstidigitator.] One who practises or is skilled in prestidigitatio; a juggler.

prést-ti dig-i-tā-tōr-i-al, n. [Eng. *prestidigitator*, *tal*.] Of or pertaining to prestidigitatio or legerdemain.

prést tige, prést tige, s. [Fr. = fascination, magic spell, magic power, from Lat. *prestigium* = a deceiving by juggling tricks, a delusion; *prestipos* = tricks, trickery. *præ* = before, and *stipos*, root of *stipos* = to extort; allied to Gr. *στειν* (*stēin*) = to pinch; Eng. *stale*. *Prestigium* is one of the rare instances of a word acquiring a good in place of a bad meaning. — *Ital.* & *Sp.* *prestigio*.]

1. An illusion, a trick, a juggling trick, a delusion, an imposition.

2. Influence of weight derived from former time, excellence, or achievements; influence or weight arising in an accident or expectation of future successes or triumphs derived from previous achievements.

— *The power and prestige which it has gained through the success of the prestidigitator is prodigious.* — *Times*, *March 26*, 1886.

prést tig i atc, s. [Præstigitatio.] To deceive, to cheat. (*De 1; Polynay's History*, p. 10.)

prést tig i ā tien, s. [Lat. *præstare* = tricks, [Præstidigitatio.] The acting or playing of legerdemain; juggling, trickery, prestidigitatio.

— *Invers kinds of fascinations, incantations, prestigitations.* — *Bowell's Ethics*, p. 24.

prést tig i ā tor, s. [Lat. *prestigiatōr*, from *præstare* = tricks.] A juggler, a cheat. — *This cunning prestidigitator the devil.* — *Mass. Mystics of evilness.*

prést tig i a tor y, n. [Eng. *prestidigitator*; *sp.*] Juggling, cheating, deceiving. — *Petty, low and useless prestidigitatory tricks.* — *Barrow's Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 55.

prést tig ious, prést ti gy ous, n. [Lat. *prestigitiosus*, from *præstare* = tricks.] Cheating; practising cheating or tricks.

— *The prestigitious conjuration of a myriads with benefit.* — *Scott's Mother's Memoirs*, *Providence*, vol. 189, p. 4.

prést ti môn y, s. [Fr. *prestimonie*, from Low Lat. *præstimonium*, from Lat. *præsto* = to attend, to provide.]

Canon Law; A fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is collator.

prést tis si mō, adv. [Ital.] *M.*; Very fast indeed.

prést ly, adv. [Eng. *prest*, *a.*; *It.*] Quickly. — *Prestly and readily snowed forth.* — *Catal. Luke*, xxv.

prést tō, adv. [Ital., from Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready.] [Præst, *a.*]

1. *Opt. Lang.*; Quickly, at once.

• Now only used by jugglers as a word of command for sudden changes.

2. *Mass.*; Fast, quickly; *præstissima* = very fast.

préstrie tion, s. [Lat. *præstrictio* = a lending up, from *præstricere*, *pr.* *pr.*, of *præstricere* = to tie or bind up, to make blind or dim.] An obstruction of the sight; dimness or dullness of sight.

— *It is feared you have Baham's disease, a pead in your eye, Mamma's prestration.* — *Milton's Annals*, *person*, 86.

prést stúd y, n. Pref. *pres*, and Eng. *study*, v. (q.v.). To study beforehand.

— *He prestudied what he had prestudied.* — *Father's Minutes*, 1, 183.

prést wich i a, s. [Named after Mr. Joseph Prestwich, Professor of Geology at Oxford. He was appointed in 1874.]

Palæont.; A genus of Xiphosura (q.v.). Known British species three, from the Carboniferous Rocks.

prést sūl tōr, s. [Lat. *præsolitor*, from *præ* = before, and *solio* = to leap, to dance.] A leader or director of a dance.

— *The Corypheus of the world, or the precursor and prestolator of it.* — *Cathartes*, *Birth System*, p. 35.

prést sūm a ble, n. [Eng. *presum(e)*; *sabb.*] That may be presumed or supposed to be true, or entitled to belief, without direct evidence or enquiry; such as may be assumed or taken as granted.

prést sūm a blý, adv. [Eng. *presumably*]; *adv.* In a probable manner or degree; according to or by presumption.

— *Authors presumably writing by common places break forth at last into useless rhapsodies.* — *Brown's Volume Errors*, bk. 1, ch. viii.

prést sūm, n. & l. [Fr. *presumer*, from Lat. *presumere* = to take beforehand, to anticipate, to presume; *præ* = before, and *sumo* = to take; *Sp.* & *Port.* *presumar*; *Ital.* *presumere*.]

A. Transitive: 1. *Lat.*; To take or assume beforehand; to venture on without leave previously obtained.

— *Hold deed thou hast presumed.* — *Milton*, *P. 1*, ix, 221.

2. *Ital.*; To assume; to take for granted without previous enquiry or examination; to hold or regard as true, false, &c., on probable or reasonable grounds; to infer. — *Every man is to be presumed innocent till he is found guilty.* — *Blackstone's Comment*

B. Intransitive:

1. To suppose or believe without previous enquiry or examination; to infer or assume on probable or reasonable grounds but without direct or positive evidence.

— *Presume not that I am the thing I was.* — *Shakspeare*, *2 Henry IV.*, v, 3.

2. To venture without previous leave given or asked; to take the liberty; to go beyond what is justifiable or permissible; to be or make bold; to be presumptuous.

— *Be not presumptuous to scorn us in this manner?* — *Shakspeare*, *3 Henry VI.*, iii, 3.

3. To form over-confident or arrogant ideas; hence, to act upon such over-confident or arrogant conclusions; to make unjustifiable advances on an over-confident or arrogant opinion of one's self or of one's powers, rights, &c. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the cause of over-confidence; formerly it was also followed by *of*.)

— *Presuming on an agent's privilege.* — *Shakspeare*, *Richard II.*, ii, 1.

4. To act in a presumptuous, forward, insolent, or arrogant manner; to transgress the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; to behave with assurance or arrogance. (*Milton*; *P. 1*, viii, 121.)

* 5. To commit presumptuous sin. — *To presume, or to commit a presumptuous sin.* — *South's Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 36.

prést sūmed, pr. pres, or a. [PRESUME.]

prést sūm éd ly, adv. [Eng. *presumed*; *ly.*] By presumption; presumably.

prést sūm ér, s. [Eng. *presum(e)*; *er.*] One who presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person. (*South's Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 11.)

prést sūm ing, pr. pres, or a. [PRESUME.]

prést sūm ing ly, adv. [Eng. *presuming*; *ly.*] In a presuming or presumptuous manner; presumptuously.

prést sūmp tion (mp as m), prést sūm-ci-oun, prést sūm-ci-un, s. [O. Fr. *presumption* (Fr. *presomption*), from Lat. *presumptivum*, accus. of *presumptio* = a taking before, a presuming, from *presumps*, *pr.* *pr.*, of *presumo* = to presume (q.v.); *Sp.* *presumir*; *It.* *presunzione*.]

I. *Verborum Latynage*:

1. The act of presuming; assuming or taking anything as true, false, granted, &c., without previous enquiry or examination; assumption or supposition of the truth or existence of something based on probable or reasonable grounds, but not on direct or positive proof or evidence.

2. A ground or reason for presuming; an argument, strong, but not demonstrative; strong probability.

— *A strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to prove.* — *Hooker's Eccles. Polity*.

3. That which is presumed or assumed; that which is supposed or taken as true or real without direct or positive evidence.

4. Blind, headstrong, or unreasonable confidence; over-confidence, presumptuousness; boldness in doing or venturing to do anything without reasonable probability of success.

5. Assurance, arrogance; an overstepping of the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; impudence, effrontery.

— *Let my presumption not provoke thy wrath.* — *Shakspeare*, *1 Henry VI.*, ii, 3.

II. *Uti*: In the absence of direct evidence that which comes nearest to the proof of a fact. Presumptuous are of three degrees — Violent, in which those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact; probable, arising from such circumstances as usually attend the fact; and light (without validity). A presumption "juris de jure" (of law and from law) is where law or custom assumes the fact to be so on a presumption which cannot be traversed by contrary evidence. A presumption "juris" (of law) is one established in law until the contrary is proved. A presumption "hominis vel judicis" (of the man or judge) is one which is not necessarily conclusive, though no proof to the contrary be adduced.

prést sūm-tive (p sient), n. [Fr. *presumptif*; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *presuntivo*.]

1. Presumed; taken by previous supposition or assumption.

fâte, fât, fáre, amidst, whât, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, eub, cure, unite, eür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable or reasonable grounds, though not directly or positively proved; proving circumstantially not directly.

"A strong presumptive proof that his interpretation of Scripture is not the true one." - Waterland, Works, I, 321.

3. Unreasonably confident; arrogant; presumptions.

presumptive-evidence, s.

Latin: Evidence derived from presumptions or circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact. It is distinguished from direct evidence or positive proof.

presumptive heir, s. [HEIR.]

presumptive title, s.

Latin: A kind of title founded on the fact that one is in possession of land though he cannot tell the reason why. It is the lowest and most insecure title of any.

*pre-sump-tive ly (mp as m), adv. [Eng. presumptive; Lat.] In a presumptive manner; by or according to presumption; presumably.

"He who could read and write was presumptively a person in holy orders." - Burke, Powers of Juries, 30.

pre-sump-tu-ous (mp as m), 'pre-sump-ti-ouse, u. [O. Fr. presumpcion; (Fr. presumption), from Lat. presumpcion; from presumpo = to presume (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. presuntoso; Port. presuntoso.]

1. Acting with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; over-bold, arrogant, insolent.

"She had not seemed to be displeas'd by the attentions of her presumptuous admirer." - Atterbury, Hist. Parl., ch. XII.

2. Over-confident; bold or confident to excess; over-venturous, rash.

"Huge as the tower which build's vain Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plun." - Scott, Lady of the Lake, I, 11.

3. Irreverent with regard to sacred things. (Milton.)

4. In one with presumption or violation of known duty. (Psalm XIII, 13.)

pre-sump-tu-ous-ly (mp as m), adv. [Eng. presumptuous; Lat.] In a presumptuous manner; with presumption or rash confidence; arrogantly, wilfully, irreverently.

"Wax presumptuously confident." - Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 1.

pre-sump-tu-ous-ness (mp as m), s. [Eng. presumptuous; nass.] The quality or state of being presumptuous; rash or groundless confidence; presumption, arrogance.

"He is pitilessly a monarch of his presumptuousness." - Fitz-Ober's Hall, Modern English, p. 136.

*pre-sup-pose-al, s. [Pref. pre-, and Eng. suppose (q.v.).] A supposal or supposition previously formed; presupposition.

"Presupposition of knowledge concerning certain principles." - Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

pre-sup-pose, v.t. [Fr. presupposer.]

1. To suppose or imagine beforehand; to take for granted; to assume.

"There is presupposed a knowledge of the thing." - South, Sermons, Vol. IX, ser. II.

2. To cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent or previously existing.

"A remembrance presupposeth the thing to be absent." - Frith, Works, p. 121.

pre-sup-pô-si-tion, s. [Fr., from presupposer = to presuppose (q.v.).]

1. The act of presupposing or of forming a supposition beforehand.

2. That which is presupposed; a supposition, notion, or idea formed beforehand a surmise.

"Indeed the presupposition, absurd as it really is, has been generally entertained." - Lewis, Hist. of Philosophy, p. 311.

*pre-sur-mise, s. [Pref. pre-, and Eng. surmise, s. (q.v.).] A surmise formed beforehand.

"It was your presumption That, in the dole of blows your son might drag." - Shakspeare, 2 Henry IV., I, 1.

pre-sys-tol-ic, a. [Pref. pre-, and Eng. systolic.]

Physiol. & Pathol.: Occurring just previous to the systolic contraction. The presystolic murmur may be faintly heard when the orifice between the auricle and the ventricle is so narrowed as to obstruct the flow of the blood from the former to the latter.

pre-tence, 'pre-tense, s. [Lat. pretensus, pa. part. of pretendo = to spread before, to pretend (q.v.); Sp. pretensa.]

1. Anything stretched out, put, or set as a cover; a cover. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"The tree whose leaves were intended for the covering of the nations, not for a pretence, and palliation for sin." - More, Mystery of Iniquity, bk. viii, ch. 10.

2. A reason, ground, or claim, true or false, put forward as the excuse for a line of conduct; a pretension.

"Spirits that in our past pretence stand, Fall with us." - Milton, P. L., II, 825.

3. An excuse, a pretext. (Not necessarily a false or hypocritical.)

1. The act of assuming or displaying to others a false or hypocritical appearance, either in words or actions, with a view to conceal that which is true, and thus to deceive; a false or hypocritical show as, He made a pretence of going; This was done under pretence of friendship.

2. A deceptive or hypocritical excuse, an argument, or reason, put forward to hide or cloak one's real designs or purpose.

"Gloiy you aim, but justice your pretence." - Cooper, Heroson.

3. Assumption; claim to notice; pretensions.

4. Intention, purpose, design.

"The pretence, whered being... did open." - Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, II, 2.

5. The pretence and the excuse are both set forth to justify one's conduct in the eyes of others; but the pretence always conceals something more or less culpable, and by a greater or less violation of truth; the excuse may sometimes justify that which is justifiable, Pretence is now always used in a bad sense; pretext is not necessarily so used.

*Etiology of pretence: [ESCTOLOGICAL PRETENCE.]

pre-tenced, 'pre-tensed, a. [PRETENCE.]

1. Intended, designed.

"Further if they can their pretensed enterprise." - Hall, Henry VII., fo. 6.

2. Pretended.

"Pretended symbols and conventions." - Stapf in

*pre-tence less, a. [Eng. pretence; Jess.] Having no pretension or excuse.

"What rebellious, and those the basest and most pretenceless, have they not banished?" - Milton, of Reformation, bk. II.

pre-tend, v.t. & i. [Fr. pretendre = to pretend, to lay claim to, from Lat. pretendo = to spread before, to hold out as an excuse, to pretend; pre = before, and tendo = to stretch, to spread; Sp. & Port. pretender; Ital. pretendere.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put forward, to put forward, to stretch out (of material things).

"His target always over her pretended." - Spenser, F. Q., VI, vi, 10.

2. To put forward, to assert (of immaterial things).

"Though God's honour is mainly pretended in it (the Sabbath), yet it is man's happiness that is really intended." - More, Mystery of Godliness, bk. viii, ch. xii.

3. To put forward, to hold out or plead as an excuse, to allege.

"Pretending his own impotency and insufficiency to undergo such a change." - H. Lawson, Life of a Death of Eusebius, Antioch.

4. To lay claim to; to claim, to assert.

"My Lords of Norfolk pretendeth title to certain lordships of Sir John Fastons." - Ford in Letters, II, 314.

5. To hold out or put forward falsely; to allege falsely; to put forward falsely as an excuse or ground.

"The contract you pretend with that base wretch." - Shakspeare, Cymbeline, I, 3.

6. To threaten, to intend.

"Peril by this salvage man pretended." - Spenser, F. Q., VI, v, 10.

7. To plot, to design.

"Such is shall pretend Malicious practices against his life." - Shakspeare, 1 Henry VI., I, 1.

8. To attempt. (Spenser; F. Q., II, xi, 15.)

9. To aim, to strive.

"To what fine he would anon pretend That know I well." - Chaucer, Troilus, iv.

10. To make false show or appearance of; to simulate, to feign, to sham; to put on a false or hypocritical show or appearance; to counterfeit; as, To pretend friendship for another.

11. To exhibit or put forward as a cloak or disguise for something else; to hold out as a deceptive appearance. (Milton.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a claim, true or false; to make pretensions.

"Some indeed have pretended by set and place, to apply themselves to recover the dead." - South, Sermons, Vol. IX, ser. 2.

2. To hold out an appearance of being, doing, or possessing; to sham; to make a pretence; to feign, to affect.

"Amongst returned Both, and pretence to do it, the actors." - Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

pre-tend ant, pre-tend ent, . [Fr. pretendre; Lat. pretendere = to pretend (q.v.).] A pretender, a claimant.

"The pretension of possession of the two pretences." - Holton, Romanes, p. 272.

pre-tend ed, pre-tend ed, . [PRETENSE.]

pre-tend ed-ly, adv. [Eng. pre-tend; ed; .] By way of pretence or false representation; not genuinely; falsely.

*pre-tend ence, . [PRETENSE.] A pretence, a pretension.

"Their proud, censured, vain pretences." - Bunyan, Pilgrimage to the Heavens, ch. xv.

pre-tend er, s. [Eng. pre-tend; ed; .]

I. Pretence & Appearance:

1. One who pretends, or makes a false or hypocritical show or appearance.

2. One who makes a claim to anything; a claimant.

"As for our pretenders to the soil." - South, Sermons, Vol. V, ser. 7.

II. Hist.: One who made claim to a throne under a pretence of right (as Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel, in English history), speed applied to the son and grandson of James II, the heirs of the House of Stuart, who had claim to the throne of England, from which they had been excluded by Parliament in 1688. The former, often termed the old Pretender, died in 1756; his son, Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, in 1788.

"All these pretenders could not be rightful Emperors." - Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

pre-tend er ship, s. [Eng. pre-tend; ship.] The position, claim, or character of a pretender.

pre-tend-ing, pre-tend-ing, . [PRETENSE.]

*pre-tend-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. pre-tend; ed; .] In a pretentious manner; arrogantly, presumptuously.

"I have a particular reason to look a little pre-tend-ingly at present." - Collier, On Prent.

*pre-tens, a. [PRETENSE.] Pretended, false.

"The pre-tens began that John Paston by his letters surreptitiously." - Paston Letters, II, 27.

pre-tense, s. [PRETENSE.]

pre-tensed, a. [PRETENDED.]

pretensed right or title, s.

Latin: The right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

Pretensed-title Statute:

Latin: The Act 32 Henry VIII., c. 19, § 2, regulating the sale or purchase of pretended titles to land.

*pre-tens-ed-ly, adv. [Eng. pre-tend; ed; .] Pretendedly, hypocritically.

"In case thou walk pre-tend-ingly." - Bunyan, Pilgrimage to the Heavens, Ep. I, Quintess.

pre-tens-ion, . [Fr. pretension, as if from a Lat. pretensio.] [PRETENSE.]

1. An excuse, a plea.

"We yet withdrew ourselves from it with pretensions of insufficiency." - Sanderson, Sermons, p. 285.

2. A pretence, a pretext, a deception.

"Intention and pretension given out by the eyes." - Bacon, War with Spain.

3. A claim, true or false.

"No man had finer pretensions to be put at the head of the naval administration." - Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

4. The holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character.

5. An alleged or assumed right or claim; a claim to something to be obtained; a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions.

*Arms of pretension: Hist.: Arms quartered by sovereigns who claim the right to rule over a state or states not actually under their authority, and parade the arms of such state or states, to keep alive

then came the convenient time arrives for putting it in force. From the time of Edward III till 1801, in the reign of George III, the kings of England thus quartered the arms of France, in prosecution of a claim familiar to the general public from the fact that the preface to the Authorized Version of the Bible is addressed to the "Most High and Mighty Prince, James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," &c. By the Treaty of Amiens, dated Jan. 1, 1801, it was stipulated that this quartering of the French arms should be abandoned.

prē tēn tā tive, a. [Pref. *prē-*, and Eng. *to take* (q.v.).] Making trial beforehand; attempting to try or test previously.

prē tēn tiōus, a. [Fr. *pretentieux*.] Full of pretension; attempting or characterized by a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth; having only a superficial claim to excellence; characterized by or indicative of presumption or arrogance.

prē tēn tiōus lȳ, adv. [Eng. *pretentious*; *y*.] In a pretentious manner or degree; with a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth.

prē tēn tiōus nēss, s. [Eng. *pretentiousness*.] The quality or state of being pretentious; false assumption of excellence or superiority.

prē tēr, prē tēr, prof. & a. [Lat. *præter* = beyond.]

A. As prof.: Used with many words of Latin origin, with the force of beyond, in place, time, or degree; excess.

B. As adv.: Past.

prē tēr cā ninc, a. [Pref. *præter*, and Eng. *to come* (q.v.).] Beyond the capacity or nature of a dog.

prē tēr hū man, a. [Pref. *præter*, and Eng. *human* (q.v.).] More than human; superhuman.

prē tēr i ent, præ tēr i ent, a. [Lat. *præteritus*, *pr*, *par*, of *præteritum* = to pass by.] [PRETERITE.] Past through; anterior, previous.

prē ter im pēr fēct, a. & s. [Pref. *præter*, and Eng. *imp* (q.v.).] **Gram.**: The same as IMPERFECT (q.v.).

prē tēr ist, præ tēr ist, s. & a. [Eng. *præter*; *ist*.]

A. As substantiv.:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who has most regard to the past; one whose chief interest is in the past.

2. *Hebrew studies*: A term applied to the opinion that the prophecies in the Apocalypse have been almost, or altogether fulfilled; that they refer principally to the triumph of Christianity over Judaism and paganism, signalled in the downfall of Jerusalem and Rome. Among the supporters of this view may be reckoned Alvars, Grotius, Hammond, Bossuet, Calvert, Wettestein, Eichhorn, Hug, Heider, Ewald, Laseke, de Wette, Huesterbeck, Stuart, Low, and Maurice.

B. As adv.: Belonging to or connected with the views described in A. 2.

prēt ēr it, prēt ēr ite, præ tēr ite, a. & s. [Fr. *préterit* (from *præteritum*) = past, from Lat. *præterit*; *is*, *par*, of *præteritum* = to pass by; *præter* = by, beyond, and *eo* = to go; Sp. *pret*, & Ital. *preterito*.]

A. As adjective:
Gram.: Expressing time past indefinitely; applied to that tense of a verb which expresses action or existence in time indefinitely past and completely finished.

B. As substantiv.:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: The past; past time or things.

2. *Gram.*: That tense or modification of a verb which signifies past time, or expresses action or existence perfectly past and finished.

prēt ēr ite nēss, prēt ēr it nēss, a. [Eng. *preterite*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being past.

prēt ēr i tion, præ tēr i tion, s. [Lat. *præteritus*, from *præteritus*, *par*, of *præteritum* = to go by, to pass by.] [PRETERITE.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of passing, going past or over; the state of being past. (*Rip. Hall*; *sermon before the Lords*, Feb. 18.)

II. Technically:
1. *Law*: The passing over by a testator of one of his heirs entitled to a portion.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure by which, while pretending to pass over anything, the speaker makes a summary mention of it; as, I will not say he is brave, he is learned, he is just, &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of pretension.

prēt tēr i tive, a. [Eng. *preterit*; *ive*.] **Gram.**: An epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

prēt ēr it nēss, s. [PRETERITNESS.]

prēt tēr lāpsed, a. [Lat. *præterlapsus*, *par*, of *præteritior* = to glide by.] Gone by, past and gone. (*Johnson*: *Vanity of Post-mortizing*, ch. xv.)

prēt tēr lē gal, a. [Pref. *præter*, and Eng. *to go* (q.v.).] Exceeding the limits of law; not agreeable to law; illegal.

prēt tēr miss iōn (ss as sh), s. [Fr. from Lat. *prætermissio*, from *prætermittens*, *par*, of *prætermittitum* = to pass by, to omit; *præter* = by, and *mittitum* = to send.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of passing by or omitting; omission.

2. *Rhet.*: The same as PRETERITION (q.v.).

prēt tēr mit, præ tēr myt, v. t. [Lat. *prætermittit*.] [PRETERMISSION.] To pass by or over; to omit.

prēt tēr mit tēr, præ ter mit tēr, s. [Eng. *pretermit*; *ter*.] One who passes over or omits.

prēt tēr nāt u ral, a. [Pref. *præter*, and Eng. *natural* (q.v.).] Beyond what is natural; out of the regular course of nature; contrary to, or not in accordance with, the natural course of things; extraordinary.

prēt tēr nāt u ral i sm, s. [Eng. *præter-natural*; *ism*.] Unnatural or preternatural state; pre-naturalness.

prēt tēr nāt u ral i tȳ, s. [Eng. *præter-natural*; *ity*.] Preternaturalness.

prēt tēr nāt u ral i tȳ, s. [Eng. *præter-natural*; *ity*.] Preternaturalness.

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prēt tēr plū pēr fēct, a. & s. [Pref. *præter*, and Eng. *pluperfect* (q.v.).] **Gram.**: The same as PLUPERFECT (q.v.).

prēt tēr vēc tion, s. [Lat. *præteritio*, from *præteritus*, *par*, of *præteritio* = to carry by or beyond.] The act of carrying past or beyond.

prēt tēr, v. t. [Lat. *præteritum*, from *præter* = before, and *ter* = to weave.]

1. To cloak; to hide; to conceal; to disguise.

2. To frame; to devise.

3. To pretend; to declare falsely.

prēt tēr tūr, præ tēr tūr, s. [Fr. *prétexte*, from Lat. *prætextum* = a pretext; prop. neut. sing. of *prætextus*, *par*, of *prætere* = to weave before; Sp. *pretexto*; Ital. *pretesto*.] An excuse; an ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a cover or cloak for the real reason or motive.

prēt tēr tūr tūr, s. [Eng. *pretext*; *tūr*.] A pretext.

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prēt tēr tūr tūr, s. [Eng. *pretext*; *tūr*.] A pretext.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, worc, wolf, wôrkl, whô, sôn; mûth, cûb, cûre, unîte, eûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

- 2. Stout, strong, able, valiant. (Scott.)
- 3. Of a pleasing or attractive form or appearance, without elegance or dignity; having diminutive beauty; pleasing, attractive.
 - "The pretty flock which I had read of." Wordsworth, *The List of the Fleck*.
- 4. Neat; neatly arranged; elegant without grandeur; as, a pretty flower-garden.
- 5. Pleasing in idea, style, conception, or arrangement.
 - "Walker has celebrated their nuptials in one of his prettiest poems." Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. II, ch. 1.
- 6. Nice, excellent, fine. (Byron: *Levy*, lxxx.) (Used ironically or with a certain degree of contempt.)
- 7. Affectually nice; foppish, affected.
- 8. Used as a term of endearment, and supplying the place of a diminutive.
 - "My pretty youth." Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II, 2.
- 9. Moderately great or large; not very much or great.
 - "My daughter's of a pretty age." Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, I, 3.

B. As adv.: Tolerably, moderately; expressive of a degree less than *very*.
 "The same power pretty equally over all men." Burke: *On the Sublime*, III, Table (Attrib.).
C. Pretty much: Nearly, almost.

pretty pinion, n.
 Entom., 1. A British geometer moth, *Enanthe brachyptera*.

pretty spoken, a. Spoken or speaking in a pleasing manner.

pret-tÿ ish (e as i), a. [Eng. *pretty*; *ish*.] Somewhat pretty; tolerably pretty. (*Walpole*.)

pret-tÿ-ism (e as i), s. [Eng. *pretty*; *-ism*.] Affected prettiness of style, manner, or the like.

prë-tÿ-bër-eu-lar, a. [Pref. *prë-*, and Eng. *tubercular*.]
 Pathol.: The epithet applied by Dr. E. Smith to a morbid state just preceding the deposition of tubercles in the lungs.

prë-tÿp-i-fÿ, v.t. [Pref. *prë-*, and Eng. *typify* (q.v.).] To exhibit by a type beforehand; to prefigure.

prëun-nër-ite, s. [PLUNNERITE.]

prë-vail, *pre-vaile, *pre-vayle, v.t. [Fr. *prevailir*, from Lat. *prevaleo* = to have great power; *præ* = before, in excess, and *valere* = to be strong; Sp. *prevaleo*; Ital. *prevaleo*.]

- 1. To have or gain the superiority or victory; to overcome; to conquer; to have the upper-hand or the mastery.
 - "It came to pass that when Moses held up his hand then Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed." Exodus xvi, 11.
- 2. It is followed by *against* or *over*, before an object.
 - "David prevailed over the Philistines."—1 Samuel xvii, 51.
- 3. To be in force; to have effect; to have influence; to extend with power of influence; to obtain.
 - "If such loose principles as I am here contending prevail." Waterland: *Works*, II, 372.
- 4. To gain influence or predominance; to operate effectually.
 - "Thy grave admonishments prevail with me." Shakespeare, *1 King Henry VI*, II, 5.
- 5. To succeed; to gain one's object by persuasion.
 - "Let me upon my knee prevail in this." Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, II, 2.
- 6. To persuade, to induce; followed by *on* or *upon*; as, I prevailed on him to stop.

prë-vail-îng, pr. prë, & v. [PREVAIL.]
A. As pr. part.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
 1. Having superior force, power, or influence; predominant.
 2. Persuading, inducing, efficacious.

- "My tears are now prevailing-orators." Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, III, 1.

- 3. Prevalent; most common or general; existing most extensively or widely; as, the prevailing opinion.

prë-vail-îng-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *prevailing*; *-ly*.] In a prevailing manner; so as to prevail; with success.

prë-vail-mënt, s. [Eng. *prevail*; *-ment*.] Prevalence; superior influence.
 "Messengers of strong prevailment in undaunted youth." Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I, 1.

prëv-a-lençe, *prëv-a-len çÿ, s. [Fr. *prevallence*, from Low Lat. *prevallentor*, from Lat. *prevaleo* = prevailing, prevalent (q.v.).]

- 1. The quality or state of being prevalent; superior strength, force, influence, or efficacy; greatest efficacy in producing an effect; superiority. (Pope: *Homer*; *Iliad* xiii, 455.)
- 2. Most general existence, reception, or practice; predomance; the state of being most widely spread; most extensive influence.
 - "The prevalence of the bad errors now under consideration." Stewart, *Manuale Mentis*, vol. II, ch. iv, § 5.

prëv-a-lent, a. [Lat. *prevaleo*, pr. part. of *prevaleo* = to prevail (q.v.).]

- 1. Prevailing; gaining or having the superiority; superior in force, influence, or efficacy; victorious, predominant, efficacious.
 - "How prevalent the prayers of good men are with God appears from this." Sharp, *Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 2.
- 2. Most widely spread or current; most generally received, adopted, or practised; predominant, prevailing.

prëv-a-lent-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *prevail*; *-ly*.]

- 1. In a prevalent manner; so as to prevail; prevalingly.
- 2. He interested more prevalently by this significant action." Scott, *Chronicle of Life*, pt. II, ch. vi.
- 2. Most widely spread, received, or adopted; most commonly.

prë-vâr-i-câte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *parvaricatus*, pa. part. of *parvaricio* = to spread the legs wide apart in walking; hence, to swerve, to shuffle; *præ* = before, and *varicus* = straddling, from *varus* = bent, straddling.]

A. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. To be in collusion with the party one is nominally opposing, and betray the cause one is nominally advocating.
 - "I proceed now to do the same service for the divines of England, whom you question first in point of learning and sufficiency, and then in point of conscience and honesty, as preparatory in the religion which they profess and teaching to Popery."—Hillingworth, *Religion of Protestants*, (Pref.).
- 2. To act or speak evasively; to shuffle or quibble in one's answers; not to be straightforward and plain in answering; to shift, to equivocate.
 - "The witnesses prevaricated."—Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Law:

- 1. To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.
 - 2. In the same sense as I. 1.
- 2. To evade by shuffling, quibbles, or palty excuses; to transgress, to pervert.
 - "When any of us hath prevaricated our part of the covenant."—By, *Traylor*, *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 5.

prë-vâr-i-câ-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *parvaricatum*, acc. of *parvaricio*, from *parvaricio*, pa. part. of *parvaricio* = to prevaricate (q.v.); Sp. *prevaricacion*; Ital. *prevaricazione*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:**
 1. Collusion with the enemy one professes to oppose. [H. 1.]
 - "If we be not all enemies to God in this kind, yet, in adhering to the enemy, we are enemies; in our prevarications, and easy betrayings and surrendering of ourselves to the enemy of his kingdom, Satan, we are his enemies."—Burke, *Sermon 7, on the Antiquity*.
- 2. A perverting, a perversion; a turning to wrong or improper uses.
 - 3. A secret abuse in the discharge of a public trust, office, or commission.
 - "They sent Thadde to prison for prevarication."—Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.
- 3. A shuffling or quibbling; an endeavour to evade the truth or the disclosure of the truth by quibbling; the evasion of what is honourable or just by the practice of some trick or quibble; a deviation from what is just and fair. (Cooper: *Retribution*, 657.)

II. Law:
 1. The act of an advocate who acts in collusion with his opponent, and betrays the cause of his client.
 2. The undertaking of a thing falsely and

deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

3. The wilful concealment of misrepresentation of the truth by giving evasive or equivocal evidence.

prë-var-i-ca-tor, s. [Lat., from *parvaricatus*, pa. part. of *parvaricio* = to prevaricate (q.v.); It. *parvaricatore*; Ital. *prevaricatore*.]

- 1. One who betrays or abuses a trust; one who by collusion betrays the cause of his client.
 - "The law, which is promulgated against prevaricators."—Pope, *1 Tristram & Isabella*, II, 167, 171, 174.
- 2. One who perverts; one who quibbles or shuffles in his answers; a shuffler, a quibbler.
 - 3. At Cambridge University a sort of occasional orator, who in his oration at the commencement, used to make satirical allusions to the conduct of the members of the University.

***preve, v.t. & i.** [PROVE.]

prëv-ë-nançe, s. [PREVENANCE.] The act of going before; prevention.

1. Love of prevenience;
Multiple. (See extract).
 "It will be understood then at once that what they [Phoenicians] call the 'law of prevention,' and we call the 'law of pre-emption,' is simply the well known law of phenomenal sequence."—Dr. Ward, in *Public Review*, xxxii, 309.

prëv-ë-nan çÿ, s. [Fr. *prevencions*.] Anticipation, obligingness, civility; readiness to oblige.

"La Fleuri's prevenience" — some set every one out in the kitchen at ease with him.—Steele, *Sent. Journal*, *The Ladies*.

prë-vên-e, v.t. & i. [Lat. *preveneo* = to come before; *præ* = before, and *venio* = to come; Fr. *prevener*.] To prevent, to hinder.

"If thy midnight care Had not prevailed, among unlovely shades, I now had watered."—Philips, *Coler*, II.

prë-vên-i-ênçe, s. [PREVENIENCE.] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

prë-vên-i-ent, a. [Lat. *prevencivus*, pa. part. of *prevencio*.] [PREVENT.]

- 1. Coming or going before; preceding, anticipating.
 - "Love celestial, whose preventant aid Forbids approaching ill."—Milton, *Auriger & Theology*.
- 2. Preventive, preventing.
 - "Preventant grace."—Milton: *P. L.*, XI, 1.

prë-vënt, v.t. & i. [Lat. *prevencus*, pa. part. of *prevencio* = to come before, to precede, to anticipate; Fr. *prevencir*; Sp. *prevencir*; Ital. *prevencire*.]

- A. Transitive:**
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. To come before one to a place; to precede, to anticipate; to be before.
 - "Then had I come, preventing Shela's Queen, To see the one list of the sons of men."—Pope, *Satanstoe*, II, 401.
- 2. To go before as a guide, or to supply what is necessary and make the way easy.
 - "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour."—Book of Common Prayer.
- 3. To be before or earlier than; to anticipate. (*Prædix* exix, 14.)
 - 1. To escape by anticipating; to avoid, to frustrate.
 - "She hath prevented me."—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, I, 2.
 - 5. To be beforehand with; to forestall, to anticipate.
 - "Sir Thadde prevents every wish."—Mrs. Inchbald, in *Quintessence*.
 - 6. To be beforehand with, and so in the way of; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede, to thwart, to obstruct.
 - "Thus she purpose to prevent."—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, II.

II. Law: To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position. [PREVENTION, II.]

***B. Intransitive:** To come before the usual time.

- "Swabber on watered with water, where a bath be overpiled she p-slung, will prevent and come early."—Bacon, *Ant. Hat*.

prë-vënt-a-bil-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *preventable*; *-ty*.] The quality or state of being preventable; capability of being prevented.

pre vent a ble, pre vent i ble. [Eng. *preventable*.] Capable of being prevented; that may or can be prevented.

The late rain of the end is far more *preventable*. —*Woods*, *B. & C.*, p. 271.

pre vent a tive, a. [Eng. *preventive*.] Preventing; preventive.

A. *As a noun.* Preventing; preventive. Adopted as a technical measure. —*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1888.

B. *As a verb.* A preventive.

pre vent a tive ly, adv. [Eng. *preventively*.] In a way of prevention; so as to prevent or hinder.

One of the Russian peasants who come from Simbolsk to be inclosed *preventively* by a fence the district of forest indicated by a mad wolf. —*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1886.

pre vent er, s. [Eng. *preventer*; *er*.] One who goes before; one who is before or before stalls another.

The archbishop was the *preventer*, and the *pre-venter*. —*Baron Bunsen's Speech*.

2. One who prevents, hinders, or obstructs; a hinderer.

II. No. 1. An additional rope, spar, chain, or brail, as a support, stay, or substitute. A supplementary or auxiliary rope to support a spar, stay, &c., in a rick or in a rig.

pre vent i ble, a. [PREVENTABLE.]

pre vent ing, pr. par. or a. [PREVENTING.]

***pre vent ing ly, adv.** [Eng. *preventingly*.] So as to prevent or hinder.

pre vent ion, s. [Fr. *prevention*; *ion*, Ital. *prevenzione*.] **I.** *Ordnance*; *armament*.

1. The act of going before; the state of being before or in advance; space of time in advance.

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*. —*Bacon*.

2. The act of anticipating needs or wishes; anticipation, foresight.

Hence, a bestowal of favours; goodness, kindness.

1. The act of preventing, hindering, or obstructing; hindrance, obstruction.

"Not odds appeared in his swift *prevention*." —*Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 329.

5. The act of obviating or preventing by measures taken or acts done beforehand.

"For the *prevention* of such inconveniences." —*Statute*, *Secus*, ch. xii.

6. A measure taken, or an act done, to prevent or obviate something; a prevention.

"Achievements, plots, odds, *preventions*." —*Shakspeare*, *Titus & Coriolanus*, l. 1.

7. Caution, foresight; precaution, care.

"Where *prevention* ends, danger begins." —*Carroll*, *Jack*, 0.

8. Prejudice, prepossession, (A Gallicism.)

"Let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind." —*Locke*, *Logic*.

9. Jurisdiction.

"By virtue of your leatinate prerogative and *prevention*." —*State Papers*, 1641.

II. Civil Law. The right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact an affair prior to an inferior one to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs; as, when the judges *prevent* subaltern ones.

pre ven tion al, a. [Eng. *preventive*; *al*.] Tending to prevent; preventive.

pre vent i tive, a. [PREVENTATIVE.]

pre vent ive, a. & s. [Eng. *preventive*; *ive*; *ly*, *preventively*.] **A.** *As adjective:* 1. Going before; preventient, preceding. "Directed by any previous counsel or *preventive* understanding." —*Cutbush*, *Intellect System*, p. 7. 2. Tending to hinder or prevent; hindering, obviating; preventing the access of ill; preventive. "Physic is either curative or *preventive*." —*Brownie*, *Fugate Papers*, ch. xii.

preventive scervico, [COAST-BLOW-VIA, COAST-GI ARD.]

pre vent ive ly, adv. [Eng. *preventively*.] In a preventive manner; in a manner to prevent or hinder.

"It is *preventively* the assertion of its own rights." —*Burke*, *Keppel Papers*, 61.

pre ver te bral, a. [Prof. *prev.*, and Eng. *vertebral* (q.v.).] **I.** *Prof. prev.* and Eng. *vertebral* (q.v.). **II.** *Prof. prev.* and Eng. *vertebral* (q.v.). Situated in front of the vertebra; as, the *prevertebral* muscles and fasciæ of the neck. (*Quatin*.)

pre view (jew as u), v. [Prof. *prev.*, and Eng. *view* (q.v.).] To view beforehand.

pre vi ous, a. [Lat. *previus* = on the way before, *græc.* *pro* = before, and *eis* = a way; Ital. & Sp. *previo*.] 1. Going before in time; prior, antecedent; being or happening before something else. "To make myself *pre*ter for the work by some *previus* meditations." —*Bowell*, *Letters*, bk. 1, ch. 22.

2. (See the extract.) "He is a little before his time, a trifle *previus* as the Americans say, but so in all senses." —*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1858.

previous question. [QUESTION.]

pre vi ous ly, adv. [Eng. *previusly*; *ly*.] In time previous or preceding; before, antecedently, beforehand.

"They were *previusly* led to take a comprehensive survey of human nature." —*Stewart*, *Human Mind*, pt. 1, § 1, (abstract.)

pre vi ous ness, s. [Eng. *previusness*.] The quality or state of being previous or prior; antecedence in time.

pre vise, v. [Lat. *previseus*, pa. par. of *previseo* = to see before, *pro* = before, and *video* = to see.] 1. To see beforehand, to foresee.

2. To warn or inform beforehand, to prewarn.

"Mr. Pelham has *previseed* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox." —*Littell*, *Pelham*, ch. xv. (Note.)

pre vi sion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *prevision*, pa. par. of *prevideo*; Sp. *prevision*; Ital. *previsione*.] [PREVISE.] The act of foreseeing; foresight, foreknowledge, prescience.

"Daniel's *prevision* of the performance." —*Pearson*, *On the Creed*, Art. 2.

***pre vis ive, a.** [Eng. *previse*(*o*); *ive*.] Foreseeing, prescient.

"[Intelligence awakened by sensation] is through out *previse*." —*A. C. Fraser*, *Herkeley*, p. 51.

Pre vost (st silent), s. [M. Pierre Prevost, a Geneva physician.] (See *CLYMB*.)

Prevost's theory, s. **Thermology.** The theory that all bodies radiate heat, the hotter giving off more and the colder less than they receive, till a mobile equilibrium is established among them.

pre voy ant, a. [Fr.] Foreseeing, prescient. (*Mrs. Aphorism*.)

pre warn, v. [Fr. *prev.*, and Eng. *warn* (q.v.).] To warn beforehand; to forewarn, to prewarnish.

"Concets *previare* whose havock in vast field Fetched skulls *previare*." —*Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 1.

prey, prairie, pray, preie, preye, s. (O. Fr. *preye*, *præ* (Fr. *præ*), from Lat. *preda* = booty; cf. Wel. *prawl* = flock, herd, booty; Ital. & O. Sp. *preda*.) [PREYATORY.] 1. Booty, spoil, plunder; goods taken from an enemy in war; anything taken or got by violence.

"The rest of the prisoners he distributed among his soldiers every man one in name of a *prey*." —*Goldings*, *Quintus*, p. 27.

2. A person or thing given up to another, a victim. "Give her, as a *prey*, to law and shame." —*Shakspeare*, *2 Henry VI.*, ll. 1.

3. That which is, or may be, seized to be devoured by carnivorous animals. (*Jobiv*, 11.)

4. The act of preying on, or of catching and devouring other creatures; ravage, depredation. "You sat smiting at his *prey*." —*Shakspeare*, *Muchmore Night's Dream*, v. 1.

5. *Beast* (or *bird*) of *prey*: A carnivorous beast or bird; one which lives on the flesh of other animals.

prey catcher, praye-catcher, s. A thief, a robber.

"Three wares, therefore, it shall be heful to discern the true shepherd from ye thief or *praye-catcher*." —*Quat*, *John*, s.

prey, v. [PREY, s.] 1. To take booty or plunder; to plunder, to ravage, to take food by violence.

"Take an overgrown lion in a cage That goes not out to *prey*." —*Shakspeare*, *Measure for Measure*, l. 3.

2. Followed by *on* or *upon*. (1) To rob, to plunder. "They pray continually on their samt, the commonwealth; or rather not pray to her, but *prey* on her." —*Shakspeare*, *1 Henry IV.*, ll. 1.

(2) To seize as *prey*; to seize and devour; to chase and seize as food. "To *prey* on nothing that doth seem as dead." —*Shakspeare*, *As You Like It*, iv. 3.

(3) To waste or wear away gradually; to cause to waste or pine away; as, His misfortune *preyed* on his mind.

***prey er, *prei er, s.** [Eng. *prey*, *v*; *er*.] One who preys; a plunderer, a robber, a devourer.

"She would needs be a *preie* unto the *preier*." —*Hawker*, *Compend of Ireland*, ch. 1.

***prey ful, prey full, p.** [Eng. *prey*; *ful*.] 1. Given to *prey*; savage. "The *preyful* broode of savage beasts." —*Chapman*, *Humor*, *Hymn to Venus*.

2. Rich in *prey*; killing much game. (*Shakspeare*, *Luc's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.)

prey ing, pr. par. or a. [PREY, v.] **A.** *As pr. par. or a.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:* 1. *Orl. Long*; Plundering, wasting, wearing.

2. *Her*; Applied to any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its *prey*.



prî a cân thús, s. [Gr. *πρίαινα* (*prîaina*) = a saw, and *αἰχμή* (*aikmê*) = a spine.] 1. *Icthyol.* A genus of Percide (q.v.). Body short, compressed, covered with small rough scales, which extend also over the short snout; one dorsal fin with ten spines, anal with three. Preoperculum serrated, with a flat, triangular spine at the angle. Seventeen species, from the tropical seas; all about twelve inches long; red, pink, and silvery-white the prevailing colours. (*Günther*.)

2. *Pulver.*; One species from the Yorkshire Carboniferous. (*Ethridge*.)

prî al, s. [PAIR-ROYAL.]

prî â pê an, s. [Lat. *prîcipium* = a collection of poems upon Priapus by different authors.] A species of hexameter verse, so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth feet, and an amphibrach in the third.

prî a pîsm, s. [Fr. *prîpisme*.] [PRIAPOLITE.] Morbid tension of the male genital organ.

prî ap ô lite, s. [From Gr. *prîapion* (*prîapion*) = the god of gardens and country life, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Fr. *prîapothé*.] **Geol.** A limestone of stalagmite origin, in the form of cylindrical tubercles, the nuclei of which was probably vegetable.

prîce (D), s. [PRIZE (C), s.] Reward, recompense.

"What then? is the reward of virtue bread? That vice may merit 'tis the *prîce* of toil." —*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, iv. 131.

prîce (2), pris, pryce, prys, s. (O. Fr. *pris*, *prîce* (Fr. *pris*), from Lat. *pretium* = price; Sp. *precio*; Ital. *prezzo*. *Prîce*, *prîce* (D), s., and *prîce*, are essentially the same word.) 1. The equivalent in money, or other medium of exchange, paid or given for anything; the sum of money paid for goods; the value which a seller puts on his goods; the current value of a commodity. (*2 Samuel* xxiv. 24.)

2. Value, estimation. (*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, v. 1. 1.)

3. Worth, value, excellence. (*Mott*, xiii. 26.)

4. The early political economists used the words value and price as synonymous terms, and they are not always discriminated even by Ricardo. John Stuart Mill and the modern

economists discriminate them, using price to express the value of a thing in relation to money, and value, or exchange value, to denote its general power of purchasing. The price of an article is regulated by the law of demand and supply.

*(1) Price of money: *Count.*: The rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.

(2) Market price: [MARKET-PRICE].

(3) Natural price: [REAL-VALUE].

price-current, price list, s.

Count.: A price-list; a table or account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c., issued periodically.

price-list, s. [PRICE-CURRENT]

price, v. t. [PRICE, s.]

- * 1. To pay the price of; to pay for. "With his own blood price he hath spilt." *Spenser, F. Q., I, v, 26.*
- * 2. To set a price on; to value; to prize. "Thy life with mine is evenly priced." *Phaenicia, Homer, Pent. vii.*
- 3. To ask the price of. (*Colling.*)

priced, a. [PRICE, s.] Set at a value; valued; having a price or value set on. (Used in composition, as low-priced, high-priced, &c.)

price-ite, s. [After Mr. T. Price, of San Francisco; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: A compact mineral, sometimes chalk-like, consisting of minute rhombic crystals. Soft; sp. gr. 2.262 to 2.298; colour, milk-white; lustre, dull to satiny; feel, greasy. Compos. : a hydrated borate of lime, the analysis suggesting the formula, 3CaO, 4H₂O, + nH₂O. Found in Curry county, Oregon, in layers between slate and blue slateite.

price-less, a. [Eng. price, s.; -less.]

- 1. Invaluable, inestimable.
- 2. Of no value; worthless, misaleable.

pric'er, pryc'er, s. [Eng. price, v.; -er.] One who sets or names a price; a valuer. (*Richmondshire Wills, p. 31*)

prick, -prike, prik-en, prik-i-en, pricke, v. t. & i. [Icel. prikja, Ger. prickeln.] [PRICK, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to puncture. "If their wound seetheth it may be pricked with a braced bodkin." *Love's Labour's Lost, v, 28.*
- * Sometimes the effect of the pricking, rather than the thing pricked, is made the object of the verb; as, To prick a hole in paper.
- 2. Specific: To spur; to drive spurs into. "As e'er the plain the Pileum pricked his steed." *Byron, Child Harold, l. 43.*
- 3. To urge, to spur, to goad, to incite. (Often followed by *on*.) "My duty pricks me on to utter that." *Shakesp. The Gentlemen of Verona, ii, 7.*

- 4. To affect with a sharp, shooting pain.
- 5. To sting with remorse. (*Acts ii, 37.*)
- 6. To cause to pierce through. "Prick a run through the eye." *Dr. H. Power Experimental Philosophy, bk. i, p. 5.*
- 7. To mark with a pointed instrument; to mark with dots or small marks. "Atkynson did not pronounce his play immediately, but pricked the phrases on a card as they ran." *Murray's Japhet on Search of a Father, ch. li.*
- * 8. To mark or write down in notes. "A valuable collection of music pricked mostly by himself." *Annual Register (1765), p. 46.*
- 9. To hang or fix on a point.
- 10. To fasten by means of a pin or other pointed instrument.
- 11. To bed out; to plant in a bed. "But if you draw them (seedlings) only for the thinning of your sennary, prick them into some empty bed." *Evelyn, Silva, p. 35.*
- 12. To fix by the point. "Pricking their points into a beard so that their edges might look towards one another." *Newton.*
- 13. To cause to point upwards; to erect; said of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of an animal. (Generally with *up*.) "It is alike troublesome to both the rider and his beast, if the latter goes pricking up his ears and starting all the way." *Servat. Sentimental Journey, l. 292.*
- 14. To mark off. [PRICKING, s.]

"Her Majesty pricked the list of Sheriffs for England and Wales." *Daily News, Feb. 24, 1879.*

15. To appoint or designate.

"He was after that pricked for Sheriff of Surrey." *Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Pordock.*

* 16. To mark, to describe.

"Prick him down for a knave." *N. Y. Prick, P. 100, D. 100.*

17. To mark down; to find and mark.

"I have pricked a ten-horned stag." *Me. v. 10, F. 100.*

18. To beat for game.

"Did you not accompany him to prick the wood?" *W. v. 100, F. 100.*

19. To dress up.

"Prick up their children in your fashions." *Legg. Varnum, The Spectator, p. 29.*

* 20. To render acid or pungent to the taste. (*Forster: Hudibras.*)

* 21. To make proud, to puff up.

"Whom prouder pricketh are often the worse." *Tasso, Hamdray, lxxvii, 22.*

* 22. To inform, to interweave.

"Prick in some flowers that he hath learned abroad." *Roman Essays, Of Travel.*

II. Technically:

1. Navigation:

- (1) To trace a ship's course on a chart.
- (2) To run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.

2. *Fare*: To drive a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness.

3. *Milling*: The floor of a malt-kiln is perforated with small holes which get choked during the mulling season. A lad is then employed to clear each hole, which operation is called *pricking* the kiln.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause pain, as by a sharp-pointed instrument.

2. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured.

3. To spur; to ride rapidly or hastily. "A gentle knight was pricking on the plain." *Spenser, F. Q., I, v, 1.*

* 4. To go in state. "And so he pricketh forth in his Pontificalibus." *Jonson, Helms, p. 24.*

* 5. To aim at a point, place, or mark. "Yet will I pricke at Yemide with another out of the same quiver, and happily go nearer to it." *Leviathan, Perambulation of Kent, p. 233.*

6. To do embroidery. "All day pricking on a cloud." *Tasso, Hamdray, lxxvii, 16.*

* 7. To appoint or designate persons or things by pricking. [PRICKING, s.] "Our own sovereign lady . . . pricks for sheriffs." *The Queens' Jests of the Works, in 220.*

* 8. To dress one's self for show.

* 9. To become acid or sour; to turn.

* 10. To run, leaving footprints behind (said of a hare). "For when she [the hare] heareth the plaine highway, where you may yet perceive her footing, it is said she pricketh." *Guilford, Display of Beauty, bk. iii, ch. xv.*

* 11. To stimulate, to incite, to urge. "When reason cometh to forebare and the appetite pricketh to take drinke, a man ought rather to follow reason." *Cicero, Agraph of Epicurus, p. 3.*

12. To germinate.

q. (1) To prick out; To plant out for the first time. [A. I. B.]

(2) To prick up one's self; To show off, to make a show.

prick, -pricke, -pricke, -pricke, -pricke, s. [A.S. *pric*, *pric* = a point, a dot; *rogn*, with O, *Dut.* *prick* = a prick; *Dut.* *prickel*; *Dan.* *prick* = a dot; *Sw.* *prick* = a point, a dot, a prick; *Wel.* *pric* = a stick, a branch; *It.* *priccola* = a goad, *priccon* = a sting; *Dan.* *pricke* = to mark with dots; *Sw.* *prick*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. A dot, a point, a small mark; applied to (1) A vowel-point used in Oriental writing. "Marius attributed that these Masoretes invented the prickles, where-with the Hebrew is now read." *Porcius, Pylagrus, bk. ii, ch. xii.*
- * (2) A point in geometry. "A point or prick is the beginning of a line." *Guilford, De Moribus, ch. xv, p. 129.*
- * (3) The point or mark on a target at which an archer shot. "Yf thou sholt and wynde "The pricketh thou shalt hitte." *The Pierce & the Love, p. 29.*
- * (4) Hence, fig., used for the object aimed at; one's aim. "G. on and ease "Be the only pricketh that they shoot at." *Us of Duce, p. 17.*

* (5) A mark on a dial denoting the hour.

* N. A Point: A hair pointed from his ear. "And prick an evening of the new made price." *Shaksp. Henry IV, i, 1.*

(6) The mark made by pricking with a pointed instrument; a puncture.

* 7. A pointed instrument or substance, sharp enough to pierce the skin, as, a skewer; a goad for oxen.

"I speak with the point of a new, when price is stale price." *Shaksp. Hamlet, Act. 5, Sc. 1.*

* 8. A sting, a thorn.

"The King . . . says hath . . . the . . . sting, with . . . the . . . sting of the thorn." *Shaksp. Hamlet, Act. 5, Sc. 1.*

1. A stinging or tormenting thought; rebuke.

"The pricketh of conscience will not seeme, but it will." *Shaksp. Light of Nature, l. 229.*

* 3. The point or mark of a hare or deer on the ground; hence, fig., a trace, a mark.

"That discourse of whose footing we have heard the price, is already . . . tenanted." *U. v. 100, p. 122.*

* 6. (See extract.)

"They bear and their first head which we call the . . . (in a fellow . . .) pricketh out if they enter the second year." *Partridge's, Birds of America, p. 102.*

* 7. A mark denoting degree; pitch. "To prick of highest price." *Spenser, F. Q., II, vi, 1.*

* 8. A goad.

"He overcame them dandy, and made of all to the price." *Bible, Ecclesiastes, ch. 10, v. 1.*

9. A point, a pitch, a stay. "This is our man and by him to that prick." *Shaksp. Hamlet, Act. 5, Sc. 1.*

* 10. A pricking sensation. "I and needles and prickles all over my body." *Peppes, Deery, iii, 29.*

* 11. A spur; an incitement. "Examples joined with the peace of emulation." *Lamington's, French Academy, bk. i, p. 29.*

II. *Not.*: A small roll; as, a prick of yarn or tobacco.

* Prick and pricks, prick and price, prick and prize: The reward of excellence. "It doth amount and carry away the prick and prize of all others." *Ben Jonson, True Tragedy of C. in p. 100.*

prick - cared, -pryke - cared, a. Having pointed ears.

"Thou prickeredst a rod of Ireland." *Shaksp. Henry I, ii, 1.*

* The term was commonly applied by the Cavaliers to the Puritans, because, from their hair being cut close all round, their ears stuck up prominently.

prick - me - dainty, prick - ma - dainty, a. Characterized by the use of over-me or tuncal language; finical, over-precise.

prick post, s. [QUEEN-POST.]

prick punch, s.

Essays: A pointed instrument used by smiths to mark their centres.

* prick shaft, s. A shaft for shooting at a mark; an arrow. "You should use prick-shafts." *Rosely, A Match at Midnight, ii, 1.*

prick song, s.

Music: Written music, as opposed to extempore descent. "He fights as you sing prick-song." *Shaksp. Antony & Cleopatra, ii, 4.*

prick timber, s. [PRICKWOOD.]

* prick wand, s. A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at.

* prick a sour, -pric a sour, s. [PRICK, v.] A list of hard rider. "He was a prick-winded knight." *Shaksp. Hamlet, Act. 5, Sc. 1.*

prick'er, s. [Eng. price, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. One who or that which pricks; a prick; a sharp-pointed instrument for pricking; a pricklet.
- 2. A long slender instrument used for probing or sounding the depth of a bog or quicksand.
- * 3. A light horseman. "Northumbrian prickers, wild and rude." *Scott, Marmion, v, 17.*
- * 4. One who tested whether women were witches, by pricking them with pins; a witch-finder.
- * 5. One who beats for game.

II. Technically:

- 1. *Blotting*: [NEEDLE, s., II, 2.]
- 2. *Woolery*: A sharp wire introduced at the

vent to puncture the bag which holds the charge, in order that the pointing may touch the powder.

3. *Saut.*: A small instrument having an enlarged head and a curved tapering point. It is similar to the nd and a marine spike, but is used for smaller work.

4. *Saddlery*: A tool used to mark stitch-holes, to render them uniform in distance.

5. *Fishing*: The Basking shark (p.v.).

prick et, s. [PRĪK-ĒT.]

1. A buck in his second year.

"Two a pricket that the pinner skilled." *Shalosp.*

1. *See* *Lubbock's List*, 152.

2. A wax taper.

3. *Bot.*: *Sodium oxycephalus*, and *S. reflexum*.

prick ing, pr. pte., a., & s. [PRĪK-ĪŅ.]

A. & B. As *pr.*, *par.*, & *part.* (*pr.*, *ing.*, *ed.*): (*See* the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp-pointed instrument.

"There is that speaketh worded like the prickings of a cord." — *Proverbs* xi, 18. (1951.)

2. A tingling pain; a sharp shooting pain.

"By the prickling my thumbs,

Something wicked this way come."

Shakespeare: Macbeth, ii, 1

*3. The making an incision at the root of a horse's tail to cause him to carry it higher.

[*PRĪK* (D. C., B. * 2.)]

*4. The prick or mark left by an animal's foot, as, by a hare, deer, &c.; the act of tracing animals by such marks.

"Those which cannot discern the footings of *prick*, reveal the hare." — *Egyptian: Tower of Babel*, p. 152.

*5. The state or condition of becoming acid or sour, as wine.

II. *Fork*: The act of driving a nail into a horse's foot while shoeing him, so as to cause lameness.

* *Pricking for Sheriff*: The annual ceremony of appointing sheriffs for each county for the ensuing year. It is so called from the names of the persons chosen being marked by the prick of a pin.

pricking note,

Count.: A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board. So called from the practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

pricking-up, s.

Plastering: The first coat of plaster on lath; the surface is scratched to form a key for the next coat.

pric kle, * pric le, . [Eng. *prick*; dimin. suff. *-le*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A little mark; a dot, a jot.

2. A little prick; a small sharp point.

"Let us endure their bad qualities for their good; view the *prickle* for the rose." — *Chapman: All Fools*, iii, 1.

3. A sharp-pointed process as from the skin of an animal; a spine.

4. A kind of basket, of willow or brier, containing rather more than a gallon measure.

5. A sieve of filberts, containing about half a hundred-weight.

II. *Bot.*: A rigid, opaque, conical process, framed of cellular tissue, and terminating in an acute point. It may be considered a compound hardened hair developed from the papillomum of the bark, and differs from a pin in belonging to the epidermis only, and therefore breaking off smoothly.

prickle back, . The stickleback (p.v.).

prickle tang, .

Bot.: *Ficus serotina*.

* prickle yellow,

Bot.: *Xanthoxylon Chrys. Hecalis*. In Jamaica it is esteemed a good timber tree, and is imported into England for making walking sticks. In the West Indies and the Carolinas an infusion of it is used in toothache.

* pric kle, v.t. [*Prick* (D. C.)] To prick slightly; to prick.

"Felt a horror over me; and

"Prickle my skin and catch my breath."

Temple's Mind, l, XIV, 26.

pric kled (le as el), a. [Eng. *prick* (b), s.; -ed.] Having prickles; prickly.

"The little red breast to the *pricked* throue Return'd." *Brownie: Britannia Pastoralis*, ii, 5.

prick li nēss, s. [Eng. *prick* (b); -ness.] The quality or state of being prickly or having many prickles.

* prick lōuse, . [Eng. *prick*, and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a laborer.

"A Taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in content called her husband *pricklouse*." — *Estuoy: Fables*.

prick lŷ, a. [Eng. *prick* (c); -ŷ.]

1. Full of, or covered with, sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

"Fixed in the centre of a *prickly* brake." *Woodworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

2. *Bot.*: Furnished with prickles, as the stem of some roses.

prickly ash, s.

Bot.: *Xanthoxylon omeocarpum*, an aromatic plant, with yellowish flowers appearing before the leaves.

prickly-back, . [*PRICKLE-BACK*.]

prickly bullhead, s.

Ichthy.: A fresh-water fish, *Cottus asper*.

prickly-cedar, s.

Bot.: *Cyathodes tripedata*.

prickly cockle,

Zool.: *Cyclonema umbellatum*.

prickly grass, s.

Bot.: The genus *Erianocheilus*.

prickly heat, s.

Pathol.: *Erioth tropicus*; a skin disease, characterised by minute papule formed by the hyperemia of the sweat follicles. Few European residents in the tropics escape it when they are exposed to the sun. It is not in the least dangerous.

prickly pear, s. [*OPUNTIA*.]

prickly pole, s.

Bot.: *Boritis Plumieriana*. (*West Indian*)

prickly samphire, s. [*ECHINOPHORA*.]

prickly withre, s.

Bot.: *Cercis triangulata*.

prick mad am, s. [Eng. *prick*, and *madam*.]

Bot.: *Sodium reflexum*.

* prick-shot, s. [Eng. *prick*, and *shot*.] A bowshot.

"A *prickshot* assunder." — *Patten: Exped. to Se. land*.

prick wood, s. [Eng. *prick*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: The spindle-tree, *Eriogonum europæum*.

* prick-y, * prick-ey, * prick-ie, a. [Eng. *prick*, s.; -y.] Prickly

"Prickie it is like a thorne." — *P. Holland: Phleg.* xix, 4.

pride (D), * pruide, * prude, * pryd, s.

[A.S. *prife*, *pruda* *prif* = proud (p.v.). Cf. *leel*, *pyggle* = an ornament; *pywithe* = proud; *Dan. pryde*; *Sw. pyggle* = to adorn.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being proud; insulate self-esteem; unreasonably conceit of one's own superiority in rank, talents, accomplishments, or position, manifesting itself in reserve, distance, airs, and evasive contempt of others.

"Pride is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments, which exceeds the boundaries of justice." — *Cogan: Dissuasi*, pt. i, ch. vi.

2. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem arising from consciousness of upright conduct, noble actions or the like; sense of one's own worth and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one.

3. Insolence; proud or haughty behaviour towards others; haughty or arrogant bearing or conduct; insolent treatment of others; haughtiness, arrogance. (*Daniel* iv, 37.)

4. Exuberance of animal spirits; fire, mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire; respect, the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

"Were they as salt as wolves in *pride*." *Shakespeare: Othello*, ii, 3.

* 5. Wantonness, extravagance, excess.

"Who in their *pride* do presently abuse it." *Shakespeare: Temp*, of *Lucifer*, sol.

6. Impertinence, insolence, impudence.

"Advance their *pride* against that power that bred it." *Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii, 1.

7. That of which one is or may be proud; a source or cause of pride.

(1) A person, or number of persons, of whom others are proud.

"A bold peasantry, their country's *pride*, When once destroyed, can never be supplied." *Goldsmith: Deserted Village*, 55.

(2) A feature or characteristic of which one may be proud; an ornament.

(3) Ornament, decoration, beauty.

"The purple *pride* that on thy soft cheek dwells." *Shakespeare: Sonnet* 99.

(4) Splendid show; ostentation.

"Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war." *Shakespeare: Othello*, iii, 3.

(5) Prime; highest excellence or pitch.

"There died my beams in his *pride*." *Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI*, iv, 7.

* 8. Highest point.

"A falcon towering in her *pride* of place." *Shakespeare: Macbeth*, ii, 4.

* 9. The full power.

"Hardly we escaped the *pride* of France." *Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI*, iii, 2.

* 10. Excessive richness.

"The ground having his *pride* abated in the first crop." — *G. Markham: Husbandry*.

II. *Her.*: A term applied to the peacock, turkey cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form and drop their wings; as, A peacock in his *pride*.

* *Pride* and *vanity* are not the same, or even closely akin. The proud man has so good an opinion of himself, and is so satisfied that that opinion is correct, that he does not care what the world thinks of him, and makes no special effort to conciliate its good opinion. The vain man distrusts his own favourable judgment of himself, and wishes it to be confirmed by the world. He therefore makes known his good deeds. Men really great are under temptation to be proud, while smaller men and many females tend to vanity.

pride of India, s.

Bot.: *Melia Azadirach*.

pride (2) s. [*PR* etym. see extract.] The same pride or mind-lamprey. [*AMMO. ETES.*]

"In Roley, county of Gloucester, certain tenants of the manor of Roley pay to this day, to the lord thereof, a rent called *pride*, in duty and acknowledgement to him for the liberty and privilege of having for lampreys in the river Severn. *Pride*, *prid*, for brevity, being the latter syllable of *lamprey*, as the fish was anciently called, and *avel*, a rent of tribute." — *Bonnet's Voyages*, by *Becheville*, cited by *Jurvell*, in *History of British Fishes*.

pride, v.t. & i. [*PRIDE*, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To make or consider proud; to rate highly; to plume. (It is only used reflexively.)

"Plumming and *priding* himself in all his services." — *South: Sermons*, vol. xi, ser. 14.

B. *Intrans.*: To be proud; to glory; to pride one's self.

"You only *pride* in your own abasement." — *II Brooke: Poet of Quality*, l, 363.

pride-fūl, a. [Eng. *pride* (D) s.; -ful(D)] Full of pride; proud, haughty, insolent.

"Thou didst spread thy *prideful* sail." *Bonnet: Songs of Hephæstus & Iphigene*, p. 61.

pride-fūl-ly, adv. [Eng. *prideful*; -ly.] In a proud manner; proudly, haughtily, insolently.

pride-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *prideful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prideful; pride, haughtiness.

* pride-less, * pride les, a. [Eng. *pride* (D) s.; -less.] Destitute of pride; not proud. (*however*: *C. L.*, s, 850.)

prid -ŷ-an, a. [*Lat. prīde* = on the day before.] Pertaining or belonging to the previous day. (*Theology*; *Shabbat Gentesel Story*, ch. ii.)

prid iāg, pr. par. or a. [*PRIDE*, s.].

* *prid-iāg ly, adv.* [Eng. *pride*; -ly.] In a proud manner; with pride; proudly.

"He *pridiously* hath set himself before all others." — *Burton: Pope's Supremacy*.

prī, v.t. [*For prīce* = prove.] To taste; to prove by tasting.

"But I am in some haste to *prī* your worship's good cheer." — *Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vii.

* pric, s. [*See* def.] An old name for the pricket.

"Lop purple and sallow, elm, maple, and *pric*." *Tusser: Husbandry*, xxxv, 15.

* prīe, v.t. [*Fr. prīer* = to pray.]

prīe-dieu, s. [*Fr. prīe* = pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

priēf, s. [Prouf.]

pri-ēr, s. [Eng. *prie* (= pry); -er.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly; one who searches into the business of others; an inquisitive person.

priēst, *preest, *preost, -prest, *preste, s. [A.S. *preost*, contracted from Lat. *presbyter* = a presbyter (cl.v.), Ital. *presta*; Dut. & Ger. *priester*; Dan. *prest*; Sw. *prest*.] **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who in any religion performs the sacred rites and, more or less, intervenes between the worshippers and his God, especially by offering sacrifice.

* 2. A priestess.

"The Virgin Priest of the Goddesse Honor Chapman." *Visques of Middle Temple*

II. Technically:

1. *Ethnicism:* In the same sense as I. 1. (Gen. xvii. 22, Acts xv. 1.)

2. *Patriarchism:* Under this dispensation the patriarchs themselves exercised priestly functions, e.g., sacrifice (Gen. xxii. 1-13) and blessing (xxvii. 28, 29). The case of Melchisedek belongs to an older ritual, but no means confined to Palestine (cf. *Eng. Lit.* iii. 80, and Serv. i. 160.).

3. *Judaism:* Heb. כֹּהֵן (*kōhēn*) (Lev. xxi. 10, &c.), Sept. and New Testament Gr. *hiereus* (*hiereus*) (Matt. viii. 4, xii. 1, 15, &c.). A descendant of Aaron, and therefore one of the sacred caste. The Jewish priests filled all the important offices in connection with the tabernacle and then with the temple worship, less important ones being handed over to the Levites, and those still more menial to the Nethinims (cl.v.). They constituted a sacred hierarchy, of which the high priest was the head. Their chief duties were to offer sacrifices for themselves and the people, and intercede for them with God. The priests were divided into twenty-four courses for the service of the temple (1 Chron. xxiv. 1-19; Luke i. 5). Probably the "chief priests" were the heads of these courses, with any high priest out of office (Matt. xxvi. 3).

4. *New Test.:* A rendering of the Greek *hiereus* (*hiereus*). [3.] In this sense applied largely to Christ (Heb. v. 6, vii. 11, 15), the Great High Priest of our profession, and, in an inferior sense, to Christians in general, inasmuch as they offer spiritual sacrifices (1 Pet. ii. 5; Rev. i. 6, v. 10, xx. 6), but never used of any order in the Christian ministry.

5. *Anglican:* A clergyman in priest's orders, as distinguished from a deacon. Only a priest can administer the Holy Communion and read the Absolution. [ORDINATION, ORDERS.]

6. *Roman:* A cleric who has received the third grade in holy orders, and who is thereby empowered to "offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize." [MASS.]

priest cap, priest's cap, s. **Foot:** An outwork with three salient and two entering angles.

priest's crown, s. **Bot.:** *Taraxacum dens-leontis*.

priest's tree, s. **Bot.:** *Ficus indica*. [BANYAN.]

priēst, v.t. & i. [PRIEST, S.]

A. Trans.: To ordain priest.

* **B. Intrans.:** To hold the office of priest. (3i. hon.)

priēst-craft, s. [Eng. *priest*, and *craft*.] Priestly policy; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

* priēst-craft-ŷ, s. [Eng. *priestcraft*; -ŷ.] Pertaining to or characterized by priestcraft.

* priēst-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *priest*; -erŷ.] Priests collectively; the priesthood.

priēst-ēss, s. [Eng. *priest*; -ess.] A female priest; a woman who officiated in sacred rites. "Of late none found such has our in his sight As the young Priestess." *Moor's Fabled Prophet*

priēst hood, *preest hod, priēste-hoode, s. [A.S. *preosthōd*.]

1. The office or character of a priest; priestly office. (1st ed. 1 Tim. i.)

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices; priests collectively.

priēst-ish, prest ish, a. [Eng. *priest*; -ish.] Priestly.

* This act of *prestish* maydenede first in (to laude) — *Bale*. *English Vocabular*, pt. ii.

priēst ism, s. [Eng. *priest*; -ism.] The character, influence, or government of the priesthood.

priēst lēss, a. [Eng. *priest*; -less.] Having no priest; destitute of a priest.

Priēst leŷ, s. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley (1733-1804). (See compound.)

* *Priesthood's green matter:* A green-organised rust occurring in places where direct sunlight does not penetrate. It consists either of immature lichens or algae, or of small but mature Palm-worms. (*Berkley*.)

priēst-like, a. [Eng. *priest*; -like.] Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests; befitting a priest; priestly.

* Who, for thy dowsy priestlike rade, Would leave the joyful hour and bound? — *Scott*. *The Chase*, xi.

priēst li nēss, s. [Eng. *priest*; -ness.] The quality or state of being priestly; the appearance or manner of a priest.

* Its priestliness, Leading itself to bide their beastliness. — *R. Browning*. *Christmas Eve*, v.

priēst-lŷ, a. [Eng. *priest*; -ly.]

1. Of or pertaining to a priest, or to the priesthood; sacerdotal.

* "Winchester and Eton are under priestly government." — *Waverley Hist. Eng.*, cl. xi.

2. Becoming or befitting a priest, as, a priestly manner of living.

priēst-rēss, s. [Eng. *priest*; -ress.] A priestess. (1st ed. *Holland*; *Platrich*, p. 800.)

priēst rid den, *priēst rid, a. [Eng. *priest*, and *ridden* (cl.v.).] Governed, ruled, or swayed completely by priests; under the absolute power, influence, or control of priests.

priēst-rid-den nēss, s. [Eng. *priest*; -ridden; -ness.] The quality or state of being priest-ridden.

prieve, v.t. [Proue.]

prig, s. [Ety. doubtful; by some referred so far as meaning 1 to *prick*, v., or *primitival*; in meaning 2 perhaps connected with *brigand* (cl.v.).]

1. A pert, conceited, pragmatical person. "Though swash with vanity and pride, You're but one draveller multiplied." — *Swift*. *Fables*.

2. A thief, a pilferer. (*Shant*) "Every prig is a slave" — *Felding*; *Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

prieg man, *pryg-man, s. A thief. (*Federative of Vagabonds*.)

* prig napper, s. A horse-stealer.

prig, *prigg, v.t. & i. [PRIG, S.]

A. Transitive:

1. To steal, to fitch, to pilfer. (*Shant*) "They couldn't be prigged twice or three at a time." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1855.

2. To haggle about, to cheapen. (See *bēh*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To steal, to pilfer. (*Shant*)

2. To haggle for a bargain; to entreat earnestly, to plead hard. "Took the pains to prigg for her himself." — *Scott*. *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvii.

prig dōm, s. [Eng. *prig*; -dom.] The state or condition of a prig; priggism.

* Do you think that men can grow out of priggism? — *Besset a Rice*. *The Monks of Theburn*, p. 60.

prig-gēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *prig*; -erŷ.] The manners, qualities, or conduct of a prig; priggism.

prig-gish, a. [Eng. *prig*; -ish.]

1. Like a prig; conceited, pert; characteristic of a prig.

2. Thievish, dishonest. "His own priggish desires enslave him." — *Felding*. *Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

prig-gish lŷ, adv. [Eng. *priggish*; -ly.] In a priggish manner; conceitedly, pertly.

prig-gish nēss, s. [Eng. *priggish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being priggish; priggery, priggism.

* A monster of pedantry and priggishness. — *Forster*. *Edward Hall*, *Modern English*, p. 333.

prig-gish, [Eng. *prig*; -ish.]

1. The numbers or characteristics of a prig; priggery.

* The narrowness and priggishness so often associated with Boston. — *Seraphim Magazine*, April 1855, p. 103.

2. The very.

* A priggy, a priggish one call it here. — *Felding*. *Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

prike, prikke, v.t. [Pier, v. t.]

pri lēss ite, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A stream. Each silver *prill* being an golden sand. — *Diction. Microscopium*, p. 12.

prill (l), s. [Ety. doubtful.] A stream.

prill (2), s. [Pier, l.]

prill (3), s. [Ety. doubtful.]

1. *Metal:* The bottom of metal from an assay.

2. *Mining:* The better portions of ore from which inferior pieces (chad) have been spalled by the cooling hammer.

prill, v.t. [Pier, (l),] To follow.

* There was set up an abductor image of Diana water conveyed from the Helms *prilled* from her naked breast. — *Stowe*. *Conrad's Heart*, p. 10.

pril lōn, pril li ōn, a. [Pril, connected with *prill* (2), s.]

Mining: Tin extracted from the slag.

prim, pry, a. [O Fr. *prim* (from *primus*) = prime, first . . . thin, slender, small, first. Lat. *primus* = first.] [PRIM, s.] Neat, formal, precise; affectedly nice.

* The garden in it turn was to be at free from a prim regularity. — *Halliday*. *Anecdotes of Paris*, vol. iv., ch. viii.

prim, v.t. & i. [PRIM, a.]

A. Trans.: To make prim; to deck out with great nicety or pretentiousness, to prink. "she was primed out." — *Richardson*. *Clara*, iii. 7.

B. Intrans.: To make one's self prim; to act in a prim or formal manner. "Tell dear Kitty not to prim up." — *Mud*. *D. Abbey*, *Barry*, ii. 195.

prim, s. [A contract of *principal* (cl.v.).] A plant, the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. [PRIVET.] "set prime or prim." — *Tusser*. *Housewife*, p. 2.

pri ma, a. & s. [Ital. from Lat. *primus*.]

A. As adjectiv:

Music: First (ton), as *prima volta*, chief or main actress or singer; *prima donna*, chief female singer in the opera; *prima viola*, first violin; *prima vista*, at first sight; *prima volta*, the first time, i.e., before repeating. "The lady, as she retired, curtseyed like a *prima donna*." — *Macaulay*. *Sight*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. As substantiv:

Print: The first forme of a sheet, the first galley for making-up, or the first folio of copy for a sheet or galley. (In this sense *prim*, *prī-out*.)

prī-ma cŷ, pri ma cie, [O Fr. *primus* (Fr. *primative*), from Lat. *primatus* = first rank or place; Sp. *primario*; Ital. *primario*.] [PRIMATE.]

1. The condition or state of being first, first place or rank, supremacy.

* There are several kinds of *primacy*, which may belong to a person in respect of others. — *Bishop*. *Pope's Supremacy*.

2. The office, rank, or character of a primate; the office, rank, or dignity of an archbishop; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity.

prī-ma fā-çī-ē (or çī-as shi), phi, s. [Lat.] At first sight of appearance.

* (1) *Prima facie case:* *Law:* A case which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting the evidence brought forward on the other side.

(2) *Prima facie evidence:* *Law:* Evidence which establishes a *prima facie* case.

prim age, s. [PRIM, s.]

Comm.: A small contribution, usually about one-tenth the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo; now charged as an addition to the freight.

prī, a. [Prouf.]

pōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sien = șhūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, &c. -ble, çel.

prim al, *a.* [Low Lat. *primus*, s. from Lat. *PRIMI*, *a.*]

* 1. *Ord. Long.*: Primary; first in time, or in importance; original.

* 2. *ibid.*: A term applied to the earliest Palaeozoic series of the Appalachian Basin, from its occupying in the dawn of the Palaeozoic day of North America. The entire thickness is considered to be more than 2,000 feet. Fossils, a peculiar faunal, a characteristic stem-like form of doubtful affinities, and one or two brachiopodous molluscs, especially a Lingula. These strata seem to be on the horizon of the Lingula flint. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

prim al i ty, *s.* [Eng. *primad*; *ita.*] The quality or state of being primal or first.

Pr i mar i an ist, *s.* [See def.]

* *Church Hist.*: A follower of Primitus; a Donatist.

pr i mar i ly, *adv.* [Eng. *primari*; *ita.*] In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally.

* If it does not pre-empt, and in its first design, intend it. *South Sermons.*

pr i mar i n ess, *s.* [Eng. *primariety*; *so. s.*] The quality or state of being primary or first in time, act, or intention.

pr i mar y, *a. & s.* [Lat. *primarius*, s. from *PRIMI* = first; Fr. *primaire*; Sp. & Ital. *primario*.]

A. As adjective:

1. First in order of time; primitive, first, original.

* The ruins both primary and secondary were settled. *Harriet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. First in importance or dignity; principal, chief.

3. First in intention; original, radical.

4. Lowest in order; preparatory, elementary, as, *primary schools.*

* 5. *Palaeol.*: Occurring in the Palaeozoic rocks, as, *primary animals.* (*Schuy*.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Long.*: That which stands or comes first in order, rank, or importance.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A primary planet (q.v.).

* These, with their respective primaries (as the central planets are called), form much the same miniature system. *Wheeler: Astronomical*, 1878, p. 342.

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The largest quill-feathers of the wing, arising from bones corresponding to those of the typical hand. [REMITIGS.]

primary alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol in which the carbon atom, united to hydroxyl, is combined with at least two atoms of hydrogen.

primary assembly, *s.* An assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present, and to speak, as distinguished from a representative assembly.

primary axis, *s.*

Bot.: The principal axis of stalk of any form of compound inflorescence.

primary coil, *s.* [RUMKORFF'S COIL.]

primary colours, *s. pl.* [PRIMITIVE COLOURS.]

primary conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law.: Original conveyances, consisting of bequests, gifts, grants, leases, exchanges, partitions.

primary nerves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The nerves which are given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.

primary planet, *s.* [PLANET.]

primary qualities, *s. pl.* Qualities which are original and inseparable from the bodies in which they are found.

* These I call original or primary qualities, solidity, extension, figure, motion, and number. *Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii, ch. viii, § 9.

primary quills, *s. pl.* [PRIMARY, II. 2.]

primary rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A term formerly including all the crystalline and non-fossiliferous rocks which were deposited, it was believed, anterior to the appearance of life upon the earth. At

first the term comprehended rocks afterwards called Plutonic and Metamorphic (q.v.). Then it was limited to the latter; now applied to Palaeozoic rocks. [HYGROSE, CRYSTALLINE, § 5.]

pr i mate, **pr i ma t**, *s.* [Fr. *primat*, from Lat. *primatus*, accus. of *PRIMI*; a principal or chief man; *PRIMI* = first; Sp. *primado*; Ital. *primato*.] The chief ecclesiastical or certain churches. The Archbishop of York is called the Primate of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury the Primate of All England. [PRIMS.]

pr i m a t es, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *primus*, genit. *primi*, = principal, chief.]

Zool.: The first and chief of Linnaeus's orders of the class Mammalia. He included under it four genera—Homo (one species, five varieties), Simia (twenty-one species), Lemur (three species), and Vespertilio (seven species). Cuvier ignored the order, classing Man as *Primata* (Owen's *Archænopterygia*) and Apes and Lemurs as *Quadrumana* (q.v.); the Bats now constitute an order by themselves (Chiroptera), and the Lemurs rank as a sub-order (Lemuroidea). With the advance of zoological and anatomical knowledge the use of the name has revived "for the Apes, not only by naturalists, who, like Huxley, retain Man within its limits; but also by others (e.g. Prof. Eschsché, Geoffrey St. Hilaire and Gervais) who consider he should be excluded from it" (St. G. Me. *ist.*, in *Europ. Brit.*, vol. 9th, n. 148). Prof. Flower (*Europ. Brit.*, vol. 9th, xv, 144), breaks up the order into five families.

1. *Hominoide*, containing Man

2. *Simioide*, with four genera, Tagitoides, Gorilla, Simia, and Hylobates

3. *Chiropteroide*, containing the rest of the Old World Monkeys

4. *Cebuloide*, containing the American Monkeys, with three true orders on each side of each jaw

5. *Haplorhinoide*, the *Manoidea*.

Huxley (*Introd. to Geol. Anim.*, p. 39) divides the Primates as having "never more than 1-1-1." The hallux is always provided with a fat nail (with occasional individual exceptions), and is capable of a considerable amount of abduction and adduction.* He divides it into three sub-orders: (1) Anthropoide, (2) Simioide (Apes and Monkeys), and (3) Lemuroide.

* Moreover, as man is the highest animal, and zoologically considered, differs less from even the lowest ape than such ape differs from any other animal, man and ape must be placed together in one order, which may well bear its primitive Sanscrit name, *Primateis*.—Prof. Me. *ist.*, in *Europ. Brit.* vol. 9th, n. 162.

pr i mate ship, *s.* [Eng. *primaty*; *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

pr i m a t i al (**ti** as **sh**), *a.* [Fr. *primat* = a primate (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a primate.

pr i m a t i c al, *a.* [Eng. *primaty*; *-ical*.] The same as PRIMATEAL (q.v.).

* The original and growth of metropolitan, *primate*, and patriarchal jurisdiction.—Barrow: *The Pope's Supremacy*.

pr i me, *a. & s.* [Fr. *prima* = the first hour of the day, from Lat. *primus* (*hora*) = the first (hour); *PRIMI* = first; Sp. & Ital. *primo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. First in order of time; primitive, original, primary. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix, 940.)

2. First in rank, dignity, influence or degree. "The *primo* man of the state." *Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, iii, 2.

3. First in excellence, value, or importance. "The season, *primo* for sweetest scents and airs." *Milton: P. L.*, ix, 205.

4. Capital, excellent. (*Shakspeare*.) "All men are *primo*." "*primo*" said the young gentle man.—*Bacon: Probosc.*, ch. 1.

* 5. Early, blooming; being in the first stage. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi, 245.)

* 6. Ready, eager, hence, lustful, lecherous, lowly. (*Shakspeare: Othello*, iii, 3.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Orthographia Langue*:

* 1. The first or earliest stage or beginning of anything. (*Milton: P. L.*, v, 205.)

* 2. Hence, the first opening of day; the dawn, the morning.

* "That sweet hour of *primo*." *Milton: P. L.*, v, 179.

* 3. The spring of the year. (*Wallace: To Lady Lucy Selwyn*.)

1. The spring of life; youth in full health, strength, and beauty.

* The far greater part had been cut off in their *primo*.—*Burdock: Italy*, vol. 1, ch. xi.

5. Hence, a state of the highest perfection; the highest or most perfect state or condition of anything.

6. The best part of anything; that which is of the first quality.

* Give him always of the *primo*.—*Swift: Instructions to Servants*.

7. Persons of the first or highest rank.

* "The place where he before had sat Among the *primo*." *Milton: P. L.*, i, 112.

* 8. The same as PRIMO (q.v.).

9. The footsteps of a deer.

II. Technically:

1. *Acad.*: A term at primero.

2. *Feating*: The first of the chief guards.

3. *Music*: (1) The tonic or generator; (2) the lower of any two notes forming an interval; (3) the first partial tone.

4. *Print*: A mark over a reference letter (a', b', &c.) to distinguish it from letters (a, b, &c.) not so marked.

5. *Roman Ritual*: The first of the canonical hours, succeeding lauds.

* The sweet day of June, what son even that time, find that lady, let us view and *primo*. *R. Broune*, p. 243.

* (1) *Primo* and *ultima* *primo*: [RATD].

(2) *Primo* of the moon: The new moon when it first appears after the change.

prime cock boy, *s.* A freshman, a novice.

prime conductor, *s.*

Electr.: The metallic conductor of an electrical machine.

prime entry, *s.*

Comm.: An entry made on two-thirds of a ship's cargo, liable to duty before she commences to discharge. Unless the goods are bonded, the duty must be paid up on an estimated amount. (*Bithell*.)

prime factors, *s. pl.*

Arith.: The prime numbers which will exactly divide a number.

prime figure, *s.*

Geom.: A figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

prime fine, *s.* [FINE, s. 1. *]

prime meridian, *s.*

Geom.: That meridian from which longitude is measured. In Great Britain and its dependencies it is the meridian of Greenwich.

prime minister, *s.* The first minister of state in Great Britain; the Premier.

prime mover, *s.*

1. *Ord. Long.*: One who starts or originates a movement; the original author or starter of a movement.

2. *Mechanics*:

(1) The initial force which puts a machine in motion.

(2) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.

prime number, *s.*

Arith.: A number or quantity is prime when it cannot be exactly divided by any other number or quantity except 1. Two numbers or quantities are prime with respect to each other, when they do not admit of any common divisor except 1.

prime staff, *s.* A clog-ahammer (q.v.).

prime tide, *s.* Spring.

prime time, *s.* [PRIME-TIMES.] Spring; early years or period.

* "Graded in *prime-time*."—*Golden Buke*, ch. 1.

prime vertical, *s.*

Navig. & Surr.: A vertical plane perpendicular to a meridian plane at any place.

Prime vertical dial: A dial drawn upon the plane of the prime vertical of the place, or a plane parallel to it.

Prime vertical transit instrument: A transit instrument, the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêr, here, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, eur, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

prime, v.t. & i. [PRIME, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To prepare or put into a condition ready for firing; to put powder in the pan of a firearm, or lay a train of powder to a charge.

"Prime, primer, your piece anow, The powder's wet." *Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

2. To make ready or prepare to act or suffer; expect, to instruct a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to just up, to coach.

"I primed my lips with such a ready charge of flattery."—*Observer*, No. 94.

3. To trim, to prime. (*Prov.*)

* 4. To make up; to get up; to prepare.

"She every morning primes her face." *Oldham Satires*.

II. Paint: To cover, as a canvas, with a preparation as a ground on which the pigments are afterwards applied; to put a first coat of paint, size, &c., on, as on a wall.

"One of their faces has not the priming colour had on yet."—*Ben Jonson: Sadest Woman*, u. 3.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be or become as at first; to be renewed.

"Night's bashful egress, though she often wane, As oft repeats her daughters, primes again." *Quarles: Emblems*.

2. To serve for the charge of a gun.

II. Steam-eng.: To carry over water with the steam from the boiler to the cylinder.

"The excessive priming of her boilers."—*Baldy Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1883.

* To prime a pump: To pour water down the tube, with a view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell and act efficiently in bringing up water.

prime-ly, adv. [Eng. prime, a.; -ly.]

* 1. In the first place; primarily, originally, at first.

"The thing primely may solely, intended by him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

2. Excellently, capably.

prime-ness, s. [Eng. prime, a.; -ness.]

* 1. The quality or state of being first; primariness.

2. The quality of being prime or excellent; excellence.

* prim-er, * primier, a. [O. Fr. primer, primier (Fr. premier), from Lat. primarius, from primus = first.] Original, first, primary.

* No man can forgive them absolutely, authoritatively, by primer and original power."—*Montague: Appeals to Caesar*, p. 317.

primer-election, s.

Law: First choice.

primer-fine, s. [PRIME-FINE.]

* primer-seisin, s.

Law: The right of the king, when a tenant in *capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion, expectant on an estate for life. It was abolished by 12 Charles II.

* These two payments, relief and primer seisin, were only due if the heir was of full age."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

primer-serjeant, s. [SERJEANT.]

prim-er (1), s. [Eng. prime, v., and -er.] One who or that which primes; specif., a wafer, cap, or tube containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion or by friction; used for igniting the charge of powder in a cannon, blasting, &c.

prim-er (2). * prim-erc, * prym-er, * prym ere, s. [Eng. prime(v), s.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A small prayer-book for church service; an office of the Virgin Mary. (In this sense often pronounced pri-mēr.)

"The lones that ich laboure with and tyfoddeserve, Ye water-noster and my primer." *Piers Plowman*, p. 77.

2. A small elementary book or treatise; especially an elementary book for teaching children.

II. Print: [GREAT-PRIMER, LONG-PRIMER.]

* pri mēr-ō, s. [Sp.] A game at cards.

Let him at primero

With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

* prim-er-ole, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. primularius.] A primrose.

* prime-tempes, s. [Fr. prime = first, and temps = time.] Spring.

"Primetempes full of frostes white." *Romance of the Rose*

pri mē-val, pri mae-val, a. [Lat. primivale, from primus = first, and aval = an age.]

1. Original, primitive; belonging to the first or earliest period.

"Hatch primival day." *Blackmore: Creation*, l.

2. Original, primary.

"Or when my first language received applause, His sage instruction the primival cause." *Epist. (Hudib.) Hudibian Recollections*

pri mē val ly, adv. [Eng. primival; ly.] In a primival manner or time; originally; in the earliest times or period.

* pri mē vois, a. [Lat. primivus.] The same as PRIMEVAL (q.v.).

* primier, a. [PRIMER, a.]

prim i gē ni al, a. [Lat. primigenius, from primus = first, and gigno, pa. t. gigni = to beget.] First-born, original, primary.

"Prongenial innocence."—*Clarendon: Precedence of souls*, bk. xiv.

pri miğ en-ōus, * pri mi gē ni oūs, a. [Lat. primigenius.] First-formed or generated; original, primigenial (q.v.).

"These primigenious antiquity."—*Ep. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 134.

* prim in ar-y, s. [PREMUNIRE.]

prim-ine, s. [Fr., from Lat. primus = first; Eng. suff. -ine.]

Bot.: The outermost sac of an ovule.

prim-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [PRIME, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. d. particip. adv.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who primes, as in preparing a gun or charge for firing, &c.

2. The act of preparing or making ready; preparation.

3. That with which anything is primed.

"Prayer is the priming of the soul."—*Feltham: Revels*, 30.

II. Technically:

1. *Fire-arms, Ordn.*, & *Blasting*: The combustible which communicates fire to the charge; a train leading to a bursting-charge.

2. *Paint*: The first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted or glazed. The priming of the gilder on wood is composed of size and whiting.

3. *Steam*: The carrying over of water with the steam into the cylinder.

* Priming of the tides:

Naut.: The acceleration of the tide-wave, or amount of shortening of the tide-lay in the second and fourth quarters of the moon. Opposed to *lay of the tides*.

priming horn, s.

Blasting: The powder-horn of the miner or quarryman.

priming-iron, s. [PRIMING-WIRE.]

priming-powder, s.

1. Detonating powder.

2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

priming-tube, s.

Ordn.: A tube to contain an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

priming-valve, s.

Steam: A spring valve fitted to the end of a cylinder, to permit the escape of water without danger to the machinery from the shock of the piston against the incompressible fluid. This water collects partly from the condensation of steam within the cylinder, but is chiefly carried over from the boiler, either as priming or in a state of suspension with the steam.

priming-wire, priming iron, s.

Ordn.: A pointed wire to prick a cartridge when it is home, and clear the way for the priming or loose powder. A flat-headed wire to clear the vent of any ignited particles.

pri mip a ra, s. [Lat. primus = first, and pri- to being both.]

Med.: A woman in her first accouchement.

* pri mip a rous, a. [PRIMEPARA.] Being young for the first time.

pri mip i lar, a. [Lat. primiparitas, from primiparus = the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the vanguard in the Roman army.

"A primice, such an one as the primipaler centurion had in the legion." *Baron: Pope's Supremacy*

pri mit i-a (t as sh), s. [Mod. Lat.] [PRIMITIVE.]

Botan.: A genus of Ostracoda (q.v.), from the Cambrian to the Upper Silurian. Known British species twenty-six.

pri mit i-a (t as sh), s. pl. [Lat., from pri-mi- first.]

1. The first fruits of any produce of the earth; specif., the first year's profits of a bench, formerly payable to the Crown, but restored to the Church by Queen Anne, under the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. [BOUNTY.]

2. *Obstetrics*: The waters discharged before the extrusion of the foetus.

* pri mit i al (t as sh), a. [Lat. primitior = first-fruits.] Being of the first production; primitive, original.

prim i tive, prim a tive, a. & s. [Fr. primitif (dem. primitiv), from Lat. primitivus, an extension of primus = first; Sp., Port., & Ital. primitivo.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or belonging to the beginning or the earliest periods; primary, original, primordial, primeval.

"The goldage of primitive Christianity."—*Sharpe: Sermons*, vol. 4, ser. 1.

2. Characterized by the manner of old times; old-fashioned.

"We abandoned our horses at a primitive road side inn."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: The same as PRIMARY (q.v.).

2. *Gram.*: Applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derivative; radical, primary: as, a primitive verb.

B. As substantive:

1. A primitive or primary word; opposed to a derivative.

* 2. An early Christian.

"This fever of the apostles and other holy primitives."—*Ep. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 13.

* Primitive axes of coordinates:

Geom.: That system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or second system, to which they are afterwards referred, and which is called the new set of axes, or the new system.

primitive-chord, s.

Music: That chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony.

primitive circle, s. In spherical projections, the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane.

primitive-colours, s. pl.

Optics: The three colours from which all others can be compounded. Dr. Brewster considered them to be blue, yellow, and red; but Helmholtz and Maxwell have held that they are violet, green, and red, yellow being produced by green and red, whilst a mixture of pure blue and yellow does not make green, but white. Called also Primary colours. Modern physicists refer these primitives merely to the colour-sensation, or mechanism of the retina, and as regards the vibration or wave-motion which produces any colour in the spectrum, consider none as more primitive or secondary than others, the sole distinction being in period or wave-length. [SPECTRUM.]

Primitive Methodists, s. pl.

Evangelist. & Church Hist.: A section of the Wesleyan community which arose in Staffordshire, under the leadership of Mr. Hugh Bourne (1792-1852). Having held camp-meetings like those of America, he was censured for it by the Wesleyan Conference in 1807, and, seceding, formed a new connexion, the

boil, hōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çoll, chorns, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, çexist. ph = f. çlan, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhūr. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, dic, &c. = beļ, deļ.

first class meeting of which was held at Standish, in Staffordshire, in 1819. In doctrine the Primitive Methodists agree with the Wesleys. They more freely admit laymen to take part in their government. They are the same in numbers of the Methodist bodies. Sometimes called by their opponents Ranters.

primitive plane, s. In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projections are made.

prim i tive ly, adv. [Eng. *primitive*; *-ly*.] 1. Originally; at first; in the earliest times.

"Most kingdoms were *primitively* erected, either among Pagans or among Christian states."—*Peyson: Treatise on Indolence*, pt. iii, p. 47.

"2. Primarily; not derivatively.

"3. According to the ancient or original rule or practice; in the primitive or ancient style.

prim i tive ness, s. [Eng. *primitive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to primitive style or practice.

prim i tiv i ty, s. [Eng. *primitive*(*ty*); *-ity*.] Primitiveness.

"Celebrated for more *primitivity* than the dissenting churches of Mr. Deard."—*Walpole: To Milton*, l. 343.

prim i ty, s. [Eng. *prim*(*ty*); *-ity*.] The state of being original; primitiveness.

"This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself."—*Poison: On the Creed*, art. 1.

prim ly, adv. [Eng. *prim*; *-ly*.] In a prim or precise manner; with primness or preciseness.

prim ness, s. [Eng. *prim*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prim or precise; skillfulness, preciseness, formality.

"Pronecessual affectation of style."—*Gray: Works*, vol. ii, let. 31.

pri mō, n. & s. [Ital.] **A. As adjective:**

Music: First (quasi.); as, *primo basso*, chief bass singer. [PRIMA.]

B. As subst.: The master of a lodge of the Order of Buffaloes (pron. *prī-ān*).

pri mō gē nī al, 'pri mō gē nī oūs, n. [Lat. *primogenitus*.] Born, made, or generated first; original, primitive, primordial, pangenial.

"The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos."—*Aldwell: Scops*, ch. 1.

pri mō gē nī tar y, n. [PRIMOGENITURE.] Of or pertaining to primogeniture (q.v.).

pri mō gē nī tive, s. & n. [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitrus* = pertaining to birth.] [GENITIVE.]

A. As subst.: Primogeniture; the rights of primogeniture.

"The *primogeniture* and due of birth."—*Staley: Treatise on Credulity*, l. 3.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to primogeniture.

pri mō gē nī tōr, s. [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitor* = a father.] The first father of an ancestor; a forefather.

"If your *primogenitors* be not belied."—*Gayton: Festivals*, notes.

pri mō gē nī trix, s. [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitor* = a mother.] A first mother.

"Finest as that 'affable angel' who delighted our *primogenitors*."—*Martinez: Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, l. 11, 242.

pri mō gē nī ture, s. [O. Fr. = the being eldest, the title of the eldest, from Lat. *primogenitus* = first-born; *primus* = first, and *genitrus*, for par. of *genitus* = to beget; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primogenitura*.]

1. The state of being the eldest of children of the same parents; seniority by birth amongst children.

"He was the first born of the Anarchy, and so by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things."—*Southey: Scott*, vol. 1, c. 1, p. 19.

2. The right, system, or rule under which, in cases of intestacy, the eldest son of a family succeeds to the real estate of his father to the absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.

pri mō gē nī ture ship, s. [Eng. *primogeniture*; *-ship*.] The right, position, or state of a first-born son.

pri mor di a, n. pl. [PRIMORDIUM.]

pri mor di al, n. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *primordialis* = original, from *primordium* = a beginning; *primus* = first, and *ordo* = to begin; Sp. & Port. *primordial*; Ital. *primordiale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Oral, Latin:** First in order; primary, original; existing from the beginning, primitive.

2. **Bot.:** Of or belonging to the part earliest developed in a plant.

3. **Geol.:** Exhibiting the earliest indication of life.

B. As subst.: An origin; a first principle or element.

"The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spiritual and vital."—*Dixon: Dialogues*.

primordial cell, s.

Bot.: An original cell; a cell not enclosed in a firm cell-wall.

primordial kidneys, s. pl. [WOLFFIAN-BODIES.]

primordial leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: The first leaves produced by the plumule.

primordial silurian, s.

Geol.: The Lingula flags (q.v.). (Murchison.)

primordial utricle or vesicle, s.

Bot.: A protoplasmic or formative nitrogenous layer lining the cell-wall. Some have doubted its independent existence. The term was first used by Mohl.

primordial zone, s.

Geol.: The Cambrian rocks of Bohemia. (Bertram.)

pri mor di al ism, n. [Eng. *primordial*; *-ism*.] Continuance or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like.

pri mor di al ly, adv. [Eng. *primordial*; *-ly*.] At the beginning; originally; under the first order of things.

pri mor di an, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A species of plum.

pri mor di ate, n. [Lat. *primordium* = origin.] Original; existing from the beginning; primordial, primitive.

pri mor di ūm (pl. pri mor di a), s. [Lat.] [PRIMORDIAL.] A beginning, an origin, a first principle.

"Writers like Mr. Green find consolation in the thought that in the *primordia* of our English Constitution kings were elective."—*English Studies*, p. 72.

pri mō s i ty, s. [Eng. *prim*; *-ness*(*ty*).] Primness. (*Memories of Lady H. Stanhope*.)

primp, n. & i. [Prob a variant of *prim* (q.v.), or from *prim* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To deck one's self out in a prim or affected manner.

B. Intrans.: To be prim, formal, or affected. (*Scott*.)

primp it, n. [PRIME.] Stuffy or primly dressed; stiff, formal, prim.

prim-print, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A name sometimes given to the Privet (q.v.).

"That great bushy plant, usually termed privet or *primprint*."—*Tappin: Hist. of Serpents*, p. 198.

prim rōse, prime-rose, pryme rose, s. & n. [A corrupt. (due to popular etymology) of Mid. Eng. *primrose* = a primrose, from Low Lat. *primulera*, from Lat. *primula* = a primrose, from *primus* = first; Sp. *primula*.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Bot.:** *Primula vulgaris*. The leaves and umbels are subsessile, the former ovate, oblong, crenate, toothed, wrinkled; the scape umbellate, sessile, at anthesis the calyx tubular, somewhat inflated, teeth very acute; corolla pale yellow. Common in copses, hedge-banks, and woods, or by streams. Its rootstock is emetic. (EXOETHERA, POLYANTHUS.) The Peerbess Primrose is *Narcissus boltonius*.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) The earliest flower.

(2) The chief, the most excellent. (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, Feb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a primrose; of the colour of a primrose; of a pale yellow colour.

2. Covered with, or abounding in, primroses.

* 3. Gay as with flowers; flowery. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

Primrose day, s. The anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, April 19 (1881). Every member of the Primrose League (q.v.) must wear a bunch of primroses on that day in token of sympathy with, and support of, the objects of the League.

Primrose league, s. A league having for its objects "the maintenance of religion, of the estates of the realm, and of the Imperial ascendancy of the British Empire." It works by means of "habitations," of which there are now (1903) over 2,400 in the United Kingdom, India, Africa, and the British possessions generally. Its members are divided into knights, dames, and associates, by far the greater part belonging to the latter class.

prim-rōsed, a. [Eng. *primrose*(*e*); *-ed*.] Covered or adorned with primroses.

"A zig-zag up-and-down, *primrosed* by-path."—*Savage: Redden Ardlett*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

prim ū la, s. [Fem. of Lat. *primulus* = the first, dimin. of *primus* = the first, from the early period of the year at which the primrose flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Primulaceæ (q.v.). Calyx tubular or campanulate, herbaceous; corolla salver-shaped, limb spreading. Five are British: *Primula vulgaris*, the Common Primrose; *P. elatior*, the Oxlip (q.v.); *P. veris*, the Cowslip; *P. farinosa*, the Bird's eye Primrose, and *P. scottica*, the Scottish Primrose. [PRIMROSE.] The last two are closely akin. The flowers of *P. farinosa* are lilac-purple, with a yellow eye; those of *P. scottica* deep bluish-purple, with a yellow eye. The former, which is the larger, is wild in Yorkshire, &c., the latter in the north of Scotland. The leaves of *P. auricula* are used in the Alps as a remedy for coughs. *P. reticulata*, a Himalayan species, is said to be poisonous to cattle. It is used externally as an anodyne.

prim ū lā cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *primulæ*(*o*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æccæ*.]

Bot.: Primaworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. Herbs, generally with radical caespitadate leaves. Flowers on radical scapes or umbels, or in the axil of the leaves. Calyx five-, rarely four-cleft, inferior or half-superior; corolla monopetalous, regular, five-, four-, or six-cleft. Stamens equal in number to the divisions of the petals, and opposite to them. Ovary one-celled; style one, stigma capitate. Capsule with a central placenta, seeds many, peltate. Chiefly from the north temperate zone. Tribes, Primulide, Anagallide, Hottonide, and Samolide. Known genera twenty-nine, species 215 (*Lindl. leg.*). Genera eighteen, species about 200 (*Str. J. Hooker*). British genera eight.

pri mū li-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *primulæ*(*o*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe or family of Primulaceæ (q.v.). Ovary superior, capsule valvular. British genera, Primula, Lysimachia, Trientalis, and Glaux.

prim ū līn, s. [Mod. Lat. *primulæ*(*o*); *-in* (*Chen.*)]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip. (*Watts*.)

pri mūm mōb ī lē, s. [Lat. = the first mover.]

Astron.: In the Ptolemaic system, an imaginary sphere believed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it the fixed stars and the planets.

pri mūs, s. [Lat. = first.] The first in dignity amongst the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, at whose meetings he presides, but the position does not carry with it any metropolitan jurisdiction.

prim-wōrt, s. [Lat. *prim(ula)*, and Eng. *wort*.]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the order Primulaceæ.

prim-ŷ, n. [PRIME, *a*.] Being in its prime; flourishing, blooming.

"A violet in the youth of *primy* nature."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, work, whó, sōn; mūte, cub, curē, unite, our, rúle, fúll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

prin, *s.* [Gael.] A pin. (*Scotch.*)

"Awel, my doer, the ent's no a prin the waur."—*Scott Gay Manning*, ch. XXXI.

* **prin**, *a.* [Apparently the same word as *prin* (q.v.).] Prim, neat.

"He looks as gaut and prin." *Fletcher: Poems*, p. 140.

prince, * **prince**, *s.* [Fr. *prince*, from Lat. *principum*, accens. of *princeps* = (a.) taking the first place; (s.) a principal person; *princeps* = first, and *capio* = to take; Sp., Port., & Ital. *princip*; Ger. *prinz*; Dut. & Sw. *prins*; Dan. *prinds*, *prins*.]

1. One who holds the first, or chief place, or rank; a sovereign; the ruler of a country or state (originally applied to either sex).

"The greatest prince that has ever ruled England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. The ruler or sovereign of a state or territory which he holds of a superior, to whom he owes certain services.

3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family; as, The *princes* of the blood. In heraldic language, the title of prince belongs to dukes, marquises, and earls of Great Britain, but in ordinary use it is confined to members of the royal family. The only case in which it is a territorial title is that of the *Prince of Wales*, the official title of the heir-apparent to the throne. On the Continent the title of prince is borne by members of families of very high rank, though not immediately connected with any royal house.

4. The head or chief of any body of men; one who is at the head of any class or profession, or who is pre-eminent in anything; as, a merchant *prince*.



¶ (1) *Prince Albert's Lyre-bird*: *Ornith.: Menura alberti*. [LYRE-BIRD.]
(2) *Prince Alfred's Deer*: *Zool.: Rusa alfredi*, about the size of a Fallow-deer, first described by Dr. Selater, from a specimen brought by the Duke of Edinburgh from the Philippine Islands in 1870. The body is heavy, with short legs; rich chocolate above, with pale yellow spots, pale yellow beneath.

¶ (3) *Prince of the Senate*: *Roman Antiq.*: The person first called in the roll of the Senators. He was always of consular and censorian rank.

* **prince royal**, *s.* The eldest son of a sovereign.

¶ *Princes of the Blood Royal*: *Law*: The younger children of the sovereign, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession.

Prince Rupert's drops, *s. pl.* Drops of melted glass consolidated by falling into water. If a fragment be broken off the thin end, they fly to pieces with explosive force.

prince's feather, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*. (2) *Polygonum orientale*. (*American.*)

prince's metal, *s.* A jeweller's alloy of copper, 72; zinc, 28. Said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, whence its name.

prince's pine, *s.*
Bot.: *Chimaphila umbellata*. [CHIMAPHILA.]

prince's wood, *s.* [PRINCEWOOD.]

prince, *v.l.* [PRINCE, *s.*] To play or act the prince; to assume state. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 3.)

* **prince's age**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*; -*age*.] The body of princes; princes collectively.

* **prince-dôm**, * **prince-dome**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*; -*dôm*.]

1. The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.
f "The premier principedom of Hindostan"—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 24, 1855.

2. The same as PRINCIPALITY 6.

* **prince hood**, * **prince hede**, **prince hodé**, *s.* The dignity, rank, or position of a prince; princely rank, sovereignty.
"The faith of hys body, and worde of hys prince, hode"—*Holl: Henry VI.* (an. v.)

Prince ite, *s.* [See *del*.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The sect into which the movement of the Luppeter Brethren developed. It was founded about 1840 by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman of the extreme Evangelical school, who asserted that the Holy Ghost was incarnate in him, and that the Gospel dispensation was thereby superseded. Prince first held the curacy of Charlhuch, near Bridgewater, and his rector, the Rev. Samuel Starkey, was closely associated with the sect, and the members were sometimes called, after him, Starkeyites. Means to establish a community at Spaxton, near Charlhuch, with Prince at its head, were obtained by "leading captive silly women;" and the nature of the community is sufficiently indicated by its name—The Agape-mone (q.v.). "The principle on which the sect was ultimately consolidated was that Jesus having suffered to redeem the spirit only, and left the flesh alienated from God, Prince took upon himself new flesh to redeem the flesh, and whosoever believes on him will not die, but will henceforth be without sickness or pain." In 1902 public attention was again called to the sect by the claims of the Rev. Smyth Pigott. [AGAPEMONE.]

* **prince kin**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. -*kin*.] A little prince, a princeling. (*Chaucer: Troilus*, v. 111.)

* **prince less**, *a.* [Eng. *prince*; -*less*.] Without a prince.
"This country is princeless, I mean, affords no royal utilities."—*Fidler: Worthies*, ii. 242.

* **prince-let**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. -*let*.] A petty prince, a princeling.
"German princelets might sell their country"—*C. Langley: Alton Locke*, ch. XXXI.

prince-like, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *prince*; -*like*.]

A. *As adj.*: Becoming or befitting a prince, princely.
"The wrongs he did me
Were nothing prince-like."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. *As adv.*: Like a prince.
"I never set my footsteps free,
Princelike where none had gone."
Great Discov.: Ep. to Maccenas.

prince-li nés, *s.* [Eng. *princely*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being princely.

* **prince-liñg**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. -*liñg*.]

1. A petty prince.
"Great Powers will replace princelings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 15, 1855.

2. A young prince.
"Addressed . . . to a clever princeling."—*Somees: Four Centuries of English Letters*, p. 43.

prince-ly, * **prince-lye**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *prince*; -*ly*.]

A. *As adjective*:
* 1. Of or pertaining to a prince.
"Princely office." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 628.

2. Having the appearance of or resembling a prince, or one of noble birth; stately, dignified.

3. Having the rank or position of a prince; royal, noble. (*Dryden: Virgil: Ecce* i. 979.)

4. Becoming or befitting a prince; royal, grand, noble, august, magnificent.
"Dames and chiefs of princely sort."
Byron: Mazeppa, iv.

5. High-minded, noble; acting like a prince.
"He was most princely." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2

6. Consisting of princes or persons of noble birth.
"Take that, ere yet thou quit this princely throng."
Pope: Dunciad: Epilogue xvii. 555.

B. *As adv.*: In a princely manner; like a prince, as becomes a prince.
"My appetite was not princely got."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

prin-çéss, * **prin-ces sa**, * **prin-cesse**, *s.* [Fr. *princesse*; Sp. *princesa*; Port. *princesa*; Ital. *principessa*.]

* 1. A female sovereign; a woman having sovereign power or the rank of a prince.

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family.

3. The wife of a prince; as, the *Princess of Wales*.
princess royal, *s.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.
"The princess-royal, or eldest daughter of the king."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.

* **prin çéss lý**, *a.* [Eng. *princess*; -*ly*.] Princess-like; having the rank of a princess.

"To engage her to her princely daughter."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 221.

† **prince ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*; -*ship*.] The state, condition, or individuality of a prince.

"My *princship* will keep them jealously in love your iron-plates."—*Daily News*, Mar. 4, 1856, p. 5.

prince wood, *s.* [Eng. *prince*, and *wood*.]
Bot., &c.: A light-brown West Indian wood furnished by *Cordia guianensis* and *Hamelia ventricosa*. (*Fras. of bot.*)

* **prin çi fied**, *a.* [Eng. *prince*, and Lat. *fit* = to become.] Imitating a prince; done in imitation of a prince; fantastically dignified. (*Theobaldy*.)

prin çi pal, * **prin çi pall**, * **prin ey-pal**, * **pryn ey-pall**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *principal*, from Lat. *principalis*, from *princeps*, gent. *princeps* = chief, a chief; Sp. & Port. *principal*; Ital. *principale*.] [PRINCE, *s.*]

A. *As adjective*:
1. Chief; highest or first in rank, authority, importance, influence, or degree; main, essential, most important; as, the *principal* men in a city, the *principal* productions of a country, &c.

* 2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. (*Spenser*.)

B. *As substantive*:
I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A chief or head; a chief party; one who takes the lead or principal part in anything.

2. A president or governor; one who is chief in authority, as the head of a college, university, or other institution; the head of a firm, &c.

3. The principal or main point.
"Notwithstanding every diligent reader knows by itselfe much to have profited, if he but the chief *principalls* understand."—*Jay: Expos. Daniel*. (Arg.)

4. One of the turrets or pinnacles of wax-work and tapers with which the posts and centre of a hearse were formerly crowned.

* 5. An heirloom; sometimes the mortuary, the principal or best horse led before the corpse of the deceased.

"Also that my best horse shall be my *principal*."—*Treatments of the dead*, p. 78.

* 6. (*Pl.*) First fathers of a bird.
"A bird whose *principals* be scarce growne out."—*Spenser: Ep. to Master Harvey*.

II. *Technically*:
1. *Corp.*: An important timber in a frame.

2. *Comm.*: A sum of money employed to produce a profit or revenue, periodically payable over a length of time under the name of interest.

3. *Fine Arts*: The chief circumstance in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate.

4. *Law*:
(1) The actual or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.
"A man may be *principal* in an offence in two degrees. A *principal* in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute perpetrator of the crime; and, in the second degree, he is who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done. [But] presence need not always be an actual immediate standing by, within sight or hearing of the fact; but there may be also a constructive presence, as when one commits a robbery or murder, and another keeps watch or guard at some convenient distance. In high treason there are no accessories, but all are *principals*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 3.

(2) One who employs another to act for or under him, the person so employed being termed an agent.

(3) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.

5. *Music*:
(1) The subject of a figure.

(2) In an organ the chief open metal stop, one octave higher in pitch than the open diapason. On the manual four feet, on the pedal eight feet in length.

principal axis, *s.*
Geom.: The major axis. [AXIS.]

principal brace, *s.*
Corp.: A brace immediately under, or parallel to, the principal rafters, assisting with the pinnacels to support the roof timbers.

principal challenge, *s.* [CHALLENGE.]

hôi, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **this**, **this**; **sim**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **iêng**.
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bcl, dcl.

principal plane, s.

Geom. In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projection of the different circles of the sphere are projected.

principal point, s.

Di. optica: The projection of the pt. of sight upon the perspective plane. It is the same as the centre of the picture.

principal post, s.

Corp.: The corner-post of a timber-framed house.

principal rafter, s.

Corp.: A rafter supporting the purlins and ordinary rafters.

principal ray, s.

Di. optica: The ray drawn through the point of sight, perpendicular to the perspective plane.

principal section, s.

Crystall.: A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

principal subject or theme, s.

Mus.: One of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.

prin-çi-päl-i-tÿ, *prin-ci-pal-i-tee,

*prin-ci-pal-i-tie, *prin-ci-pal-te, s. [Fr. principauté, from Lat. principalem, accus. of principatus = excellence, from principis = principal (q.v.); Sp. principality; Ital. principato.]

- * 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. "The government and principality of the country of Suss."—Brende: Quintus Curtius, fol. 102.
* 2. One invested with supreme power; a sovereign, a prince. "Yet let her be a principality, Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth."—Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, II, 4.
3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince. "His principality, left without a head, was divided against itself."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.
* 4. Applied specif. to Wales, as giving the title of Prince to the heir apparent to the throne of England.
* 1. Royal state or condition. "Your principalities shall come down, even the crown of your glory."—Jeremiah xiii. 18.
* 5. Superiority, pre-eminence. "The prerogative and principality, above everything else."—Jer. Taylor: Worthy Communicant.
6. (Pl.) An order of angels.

prin-çi-päl-lÿ, *prin-ci-pal-lye, adv. [Eng. principal; -ly.] In the principal place or degree; chiefly, mainly; above all.

*prin-çi-päl-nëss, s. [Eng. principal; -ness.] The quality or state of being principal or chief.

*prin-çi-pätc, s. [Lat. principatus, from princeps, genit. principis = a prince (q.v.); Fr. princeps; Sp. & Port. principado; Ital. principato.]

- 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. "This man helde longe the principate of Brytaine."—Fibban: Chronicle, vol. I, ch. xiv.
2. A principality, an authority, a power. "Principates and powers."—Fox: Martyrs, p. 1609.

prin-çi-pä-a, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of principium = a beginning.] First principles; elements; specif., the abbreviated title of Newton's "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica."

*prin-çi-päl, a. [Lat. principialis, from princeps = a prince (q.v.).] Original, initial, elementary.

*prin-çi-päl-ant, a. [Lat. principium = a beginning.] Pertaining or relating to principles or beginnings. "These principiant foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown."—Glennel: Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. iv.

*prin-çi-päl-äte, v.t. [Lat. principium = a beginning.] To begin, to initiate. "It imports the things or effects principiated or effected by the intelligent active principle."—Hale: Orig. of Mankind.

*prin-çi-päl-ä-tion, s. [PRINCIPATE.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. "The third is the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will, which work we call principation."—Bacon: Physiological Remarks.

*prin-çi-p i çide, s. [Lat. princeps, genit. principis = a prince, and orig. (in comp. -cido) = to kill.] A murderer of a prince. "The chances of immediate escape for a principicide must be taken as very small."—St. James's Gazette, July 18, 1884.

prin-çi-ple, s. [Fr. principe = a principle, a maxim, a beginning, from Lat. principium = a beginning, from princeps = chief. For the added l cf. syllabi; Sp. & Ital. principio.] [PRINCE, s.]

- I. Ordinary Language:
* 1. A beginning. (Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 2.)
2. That from which anything proceeds; a source or origin; an element; a constituent part; a primordial substance. "That our first principle must be."—Dryden. (Todd.)
3. An original cause; an operative cause. "A vital or directive principle seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal."—Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.
4. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.
5. A general truth; a fundamental truth or tenet; a comprehensive law or doctrine from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; an elementary proposition; a maxim, axiom, or postulate. "He who fixes upon false principles treads upon infirm ground."—South: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 1.
6. A tenet; a settled rule of action; that which is believed or held, whether true or not, and which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct. "He firmly adhered through all vicissitudes to his principles."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.
7. A right rule of conduct; uprightness; as, a man of principle.
8. Ground of conduct; motive. "There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common principle of action, working equally with men."—Addison. (Todd.)
* II. Chem.: A name formerly given to certain proximate compounds of organic bodies; as, bitter principle. [PROXIMATE-PRINCIPLE.]

*prin-çi-ple, v.t. [PRINCIPLE, s.]

- 1. To establish or fix in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, good or ill. "Principled by these new philosophers."—Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 381.
2. To establish firmly in the mind. "The promiscuous reading of the Bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reasoning, or principing their religion."—Locke: On Education.

prin-çi-pled (de as el), a. [Eng. principle; -ed.] Impressed with certain principles or tenets; holding or based on certain principles. "A parliament, so principled, will sink."—All ancient schools of empire in disgrace."—Young: On Public Affairs.

*prîncek, v.t. [PRINCK.]

*prin-cock, *prin-cox, s. & a. [A corrupt of Eng. prin and cock, or, according to the Rev. A. S. Palmer, a corrupt of Lat. precox = precocious (q.v.).]

- A. As subst.: A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. (Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.)
B. As adj.: Conceited, pert. "Naught reek I of thy threats, thou princex boy."—Tilney (O): Lucretia, II, 4.

prîng-lë-a, s. [Named after Sir John Pringle (1707-1782), physician, and President of the Royal Society.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferous plants, family Alysiidae. Pringlea antisiphilitica is the Kerguelen's Land Cabbage. Boiled, it was found a most efficient antiscorbutic in the voyage of the Erebus and Terror.

prî-nî-a, s. [Javanese priyaya, the name of the typical species.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidae, sub-family Dymecinae, with eleven species, from the Oriental region. (Tristram.) Bill rather long, much compressed, entire; feet large, strong.

prînk, *prîncek, v.t. & t. [The same word as prank, s. (q.v.).] of Low Ger. pränken = to make a show, pränk = show, display; Ger., Dan., & Sw. pränk = show; Ger. prangen = to make a show; Dan. prange.]

- A. Intransitive:
1. To dress for show; to prank. "She was every day honor pranking in the glass than you was."—Jane Collier: Art of Prancing.
2. To strut; to put on fine airs.

B. Trans.: To prank or dress up; to adorn fantastically. "Just Escop's crew, prink'd up in borrow'd feathers."—Tomku: Albulnazar, II, 5.

prînk-ër, s. [Eng. prink; -er.] One who prinks; one who dresses for show.

prî-nös, s. [Gr. πίνος (pinos) = the evergreen oak.]

Bot.: Winterberry; a genus of Aquifoliaceæ. Low shrubs, with alternate leaves, rotate; a six-parted corolla, six stamens, one style and stigma, and a berry with six stones. Prinos glabra, an evergreen bush from North America, is used as a substitute for tea. The bitter bark of P. verticillatus has been given in fever and used as a lotion in gangrene. The berries are tonic and emetic.

prî-nëp-i-a, s. [Named after James Prinsep, a former secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in Calcutta.]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. An oil expressed from the seeds of Prinsepia utilis, a deciduous thorny, Himalayan shrub, is used for food, for burning, as a rubefacient, and as an application in rheumatism, &c.

print, *preent, *preente, *prent, *prînte, *prynt, v.t. & i. [O. Dut. printen, prenten.] [PRINT, s.]

- A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
* 1. To mark by pressing; to impress. "On his fiery steed betimes he rode, That scarcely prints the turf on which he rode."—Dryden. (Todd.)
* 2. To impress anything, so as to leave its mark or form. "Printing their hoofs in the earth."—Shakesp.: Henry V. (Profl.)
3. To take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp. "Upon his breast-plate he beholds a diut, Which in that field young Edward's sword did print."—Beaumont: Bosworth Field.
4. In the same sense as II. 3.
* 5. To fix deeply or imprint in the mind; to implant, to instil. "How soon a lark will print a thought that never may remove."—Surrey: Fruitless of Beautie.

II. Technically:
1. Fabric: To stamp or impress with coloured figures or patterns; to stamp or impress figured patterns on.
2. Photog.: To obtain a positive picture from, by the exposure of sensitized paper beneath a negative to the sun's rays.
3. Print.: To form or copy by pressure, as from an inked stereotyped plate, a form of movable types, engraved steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. [PRINTING.]

B. Intransitive:
1. To practise or use the art of typography or printing.
2. To publish books; to rush into print. "He shall not begin to print till I have a thousand guineas for him."—Thackeray: English Humourists; &c. ff.
3. To come out in the process of printing; as, A negative prints well or badly.

print (i), *preente, *prente, *preynt, *preynte, *prînte, *prynt, s. [Formed, by loss of the first syllable, from Fr. empreinte = a stamp, a print; prop. fem. of empreindre, pa. par. of empreindre = to print, to stamp, from Lat. imprimo = to impress; im-(in-) = on, and premo = to press; O. Dut. print.]

- I. Ordinary Language:
1. A mark or form made by impression; a line, figure, character, or mark made by the impressing of one thing on another. "The print of a foot in the sand can only prove, when considered alone, that there was some figure adapted to it, by which it was produced."—Hume: On the Understanding, § 11.
2. Hence, fig., a mark, impression, character, or stamp of any kind. "If God would promise me to raise the prints of time, Carud in my bosom."—Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix.
3. That which by pressure impresses its form on anything; as, a print for butter.
4. Printed letters; the impressions of types generally, considered in relation to form, size, &c.; as, large print, small print, &c.
5. The state or condition of being printed, published, or issued from the press. "A clever speech which he made against the placemen stole into print and was widely circulated."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

fâte, fât, farc, amidst, whât, fall, father; wë, wët, hërc, camel, hër, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marinc; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöif, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rülc, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä; qn = kw.

6. That which is printed; that which is produced by the act or process of printing.

(1) The representation of anything produced by impression; speech, an engraving produced from wood, stone, steel, or copper plate.

(2) A printed publication; esp. a newspaper or other periodical.

(3) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mould.

II. Technically:

1. *Fabric:* A cotton cloth printed; calico.

2. *Foundry:*

(1) A projection on a pattern which leaves a space in the sand for the purpose of supporting a core in its right position and place.

(2) A mould sunk in metal from which an impression is taken by swaging; a boss, a swage.

3. *Photog.:* A positive picture.

*1. *In print:*

(1) *Lit.:* In a printed form; issued from the press; published.

"I have a ballad in print."—*Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

* (2) *Fig.:* In a formal manner; with exactness; in a precise manner.

"To have his mind lay all things in print, and tack him in war."—*Locke*

2. *To rush into print:* To be over-hasty in publishing one's thoughts.

print-field, s. An establishment for printing and blocking cottons, &c.

print-room, s. A room where a collection of prints or engravings is kept.

print-seller, s. One who deals in prints or engravings.

"William Faithorne . . . was bred under Peake, painter and print-seller."—*Wapole: Anecd. of Printing*, vol. v.

print-works, s. An establishment where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

print (2), *s.* [A shortened form of *printprint* (q.v.).] The print.

print-a-ble, a. [Eng. *print*, v.; -*able*.] Capable of being printed; fit or suitable to be printed. (*Curlye*.)

print ed, pa. par. or a. [PRINT, v.]

printed-carpet, s. A carpet dyed or printed in colours.

printed-goods, s. pl. Printed or figured calicoes.

printed-ware, s.

Printed: Porcelain, queen's ware, &c., ornamented with printed figures or patterns; this is usually done previous to glazing the ware.

print-er, s. [Eng. *print*, v.; -*er*.] One who prints books, pamphlets, &c.; one who prints cloth; as, a calico *printer*; one who takes impressions from engraved plates, stone, &c.; as, a lithographic *printer*.

printer's devil, s. The newest apprentice lad in a printing office.

printer's gauge, s.

1. A rule or gage cut to the length of a page, so that all pages may be made of uniform length.

2. A piece of cardboard or metal of proper size to regulate the distance between pages in imposing a forme.

printer's ink, s. [PRINTING-INK.]

print-er-y, s. [Eng. *print*; -*ery*.] An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; a printing-office. (*Amer.*)

print-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [PRINT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, process, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. There are several branches of the art, as, the printing of books, &c., by means of movable types; the printing of engraved steel or copper plates [ENGRAVING]; the taking impressions from stone [LITHOGRAPHY], and the printing of figured patterns on fabrics [CALICO-PRINTING]. Letterpress-printing, or the method of taking impressions from type or letters, and other characters cut

or cast in relief upon separate pieces of metal, is the most important branch of printing. The first step towards the invention of printing was the practice of taking impressions of pictures with short descriptions beneath, from blocks of wood carved with a knife. Next followed a series of blocks printed on one side only of the paper, and the leaves pasted together to form a book. The next step was the invention by John Gutenberg of the use of movable metal types cast in a mould. After long experiments at Strasburg, which involved him in a lawsuit, Gutenberg removed to Mainz, where he succeeded in producing the Latin Bible about 1452-3, the marvel of afterages for perfection of typography. The first book printed with a date is the Latin Psalter, 1457, the opening page of which has a decorated letter B in three colours, of exquisite beauty of design and execution. The first book printed in Italy was *Debutus* (Salsone, 1455); in France, *Vergerius Epistole* (Paris, 1470-1); in England, *The Doctes or Sayings of the Philosophers* (Westminster, 1477); in Spain, *Sallustius* (Valencia, 1474). The first book printed in Holland with a date appeared in 1473. Some maintain that Gutenberg derived his knowledge from Coster of Haarlem. In letterpress printing the impressions are taken directly from the surface of the types, or from stereotyped plates (STEREOTYPE) by superficial pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by cylindrical pressure, as in the steam printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copper plate press. The ink or pigment employed is laid upon the surface of the type with a printer's roller. Printing is divided into two departments, composition and press-work. (See these words.) In printing the blind the letters or characters are impressed in relief on stout paper or cardboard without the use of ink.

2. *Photog.:* The process of obtaining proofs from negatives. [AUTOTYPE, PHOTOCOLOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE, POWDER-PROCESS, SILVER-PRINTING, STANNOTYPE, WOODBERRYTYPE.]

printing body, s.

Pottery: A piece of ware prepared for being printed.

printing frame, s.

1. *Print:* [FRAME, s., II. 8.]

2. *Photog.:* A frame for holding sensitive material in contact with a negative during exposure to light, for the purpose of obtaining proofs. It is usually of wood, glazed with plate glass, and having a movable back, which is divided and hinged to admit of one half of the print being occasionally raised that its progress may be watched.

† **printing house, s.** A printing-office.

"He there found employment in the printer's house of Weichels."—*G. H. Lewis: History of Philosophy*, II. 12.

printing ink, s. The ink used by printers. Generally it is a compound of linseed-oil and lamp or ivory black.

printing machine, s. A machine for taking impressions on paper from type, electrotype, or stereotype formes, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. It is moved by hand, or by steam, or other power. The impression from the formes is generally effected by cylindrical pressure. Letterpress printing machines are of three kinds: (1) Single cylinder, by which the sheet of paper is printed on one side only; (2) Perfecting, which prints both sides of the sheet at one operation; and (3) Platen, which prints one side of the sheet by flat, instead of cylindrical, pressure. There are also various kinds of Rotary machines used for printing newspapers, into which the paper is drawn from reels, instead of being fed by single sheets. The first cylinder printing machine was patented by W. Nicholson in 1790. On Nov. 29, 1814, the *Times* was for the first time printed by machinery, at the rate of 1,100 copies per hour, by a machine invented by Koenig. This machine was, however, very complicated, and was soon after superseded by one invented by Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper, in 1827, by which a rate of 8,000 copies per hour was attained. Since then successive improvements have been made, enabling as many as 30,000 or more copies per hour to be printed.

printing office, s. A house or establishment where printing is executed; a printing house.

printing paper, s. Paper used in printing books, papers, &c., as distinguished from writing-paper, wrapping-paper, &c. [PAPER.]

printing press, s. A press or machine for the printing of books, &c. The first printing-press was a common screw-press with a bed, standards, a beam, a screw, and a movable platen. A coil of wire for running the forme in and out was afterwards added. In the printing press the matter to be printed is laid on an even horizontal surface, usually of iron, and the pressure is produced by a parallel surface, also usually of iron, called a platen, by means of a screw or lever, or both combined.

"It was not till more than a hundred years after the invention of printing that a single printing-press had been introduced into the Russian empire."—*Maackay: Nat. Geog. Mag.*

printing telegraph, s. An electromagnetic telegraph which automatically records transmitted messages. The forms, however, generally applied only to those which record in the common alphabet, so that the message may be understood by an ordinary reader.

printing type, s. [TYPE.]

printing wheel, s. A wheel used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket printing machines. It has letters or figures on its periphery.

printing-yarn, s. A machine for printing yarn for partly-coloured work.

* **print less, 'print lesse, a.** [Eng. *print*, -less.] Leaving no print or impression.

print-zi a, s. [Named after Jacob Printz, a Swede, and a correspondent of Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of Mutisiaceæ, tribe Barnadesioideæ. The leaves of *Printzia arborescens* are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for tea.

prī-on, s. [Gr. *πρίων* (*príon*) = a saw.]

Ornith.: Blue Petrels; a genus of Procellariidae (q.v.), with five species, from the South Temperate and Antarctic regions. (*Hallivæ*.) Prion is a much specialised form, and has a broad beak, with a fringe of lamellæ.

prī-ōn, prī-ōn ī, pref. [PRION.] Serrated.

prī-ōn ās trā-ā, s. [Mod. Lat.] A genus of corals.

prī-ōn ī, pref. [PRION.]

prī-ō-nī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *prion(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Cerambycidae—Pronotum separated from the flanks by a sharp edge; haunches of the first pair of legs elongate, and lying in transverse sockets. The sub-family contains many of the most gigantic beetles. Some nocturnal, others diurnal. Chiefly tropical.

prī-ōn-ī rhyn-čus, s. [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: A genus of Motacillidae (q.v.), with two species, ranging from Guatemala to the Upper Amazon. They have the habit of the family, viz., denuding the central rectrices.

prī-ō-nī-tēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πρίων* (*príon*) = a saw.]

Ornith.: Illiger's name for Mototus (q.v.).

prī-ōn-ī-tūr-ūs, s. [Pref. *prion-*; *t* connect., and Gr. *οὐρά* (*ourá*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aulroglossinae, or, in some classifications of Palæornithula, with three species, from Calicos and the Philip-pines. The central rectrices have the shaft produced, and end in a spatule or racket.

prī-ōn-ō-dōn, s. [PRIONODONTES.]

Zool.: Horsfield's name for Linsang (q.v.).

prī-ōn-ō-dōn-tēs, s. [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. *ὄντος* (*ontos*), gent. *ὄντος* (*ontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Dasypodidae, with one species, the *Dasypus gigas*, of Cuvier. [ARMADILLO.]

prī-ō-nōp-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *prionop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: Wood-shrikes; a family of Turdiformes, separated from the other family Laniidae (q.v.).

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Çenophon, çxist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -çion = zhàn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, dic, &c. -bel, dël

prí on ops, s. [Prof. *prion*, and Gr. *ops* (eye) the eye.]

1. *Helmeted Wood-shrike*; the typical genus of the family Prionopidae, with many species, from tropical Africa.

prí ó no tús, s. [Prof. *prion*(*o*), and Gr. *toros* (ox) = the back.]

1. *Futon*. : A genus of Bugs, family Reduviidae. *Prionotas serratus* gives an electric shock.

2. *Ichthy*. : One of the three groups into which the genus Tringa is divided. (Fadime North are present. The American species belong chiefly to this division. [TROTA.]

prí ó nùr ùs, s. [Prof. *prion*, and Gr. *oipà* (out) = a tail.]

1. *Ichthy*. : A genus of Acantopterygii, family Actinoptera. It is allied to Nasens (q.v.), but has a series of keeled bony plates on each side of the tail.

prí ón ùs, s. [PRION.]

1. *Futon*. : The typical genus of the subfamily Prioninae (q.v.). Antennae generally pectinate. One British species, *Prionos coarctatus*. It flies in the evenings or sits on old oak trees. *P. hebrionis* destroys orchard and other trees in North America.

2. *Futon*. : One species from the Jurassic rocks.

prí òr, a. & adv. [Lat. = sooner, former.]

A. *As adv.* : Former ; preceding, especially in order of time ; earlier, previous, antecedent, anterior, foregoing ; as, a *prior* discovery, a *prior* claim.

B. *As adv.* : Previously, antecedently, before.

prí òr, ***prí our**, s. [O. Fr. *prior* (Fr. *prieur*), from Lat. *priorem*, ace. of *prior* = former, and hence, a superior ; Sp. & Port. *prior* ; Ital. *priore*.] [PRION, a.]

Church Hist. : A title loosely applied before the thirteenth century to any monk, who, by reason of age, experience, or acquirements, ranked above his fellows. It was thus a mark of superiority due to personal qualities, rather than an official title of dignity. Priors are now of two kinds: Conventual and Clausstral. A conventual prior is the head of a religious house, either independently, as among the Regular Canons, the Carthusians, and the Dominicans, or as superior of a cell or offshoot from some larger monastery. A conventual prior, in the former sense, has generally a sub-prior under him. A claustral prior is appointed in houses in which the head is an abbot, to act as superior in the abbot's absence, and to maintain the general discipline of the house.

¶ *Grand prior* : A title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.

prí òr-ate, s. [Low Lat. *prioratus*, from *prior* = a prior ; Fr. *priorat*, *prieuré* ; Sp. & Ital. *priorato* ; Port. *priorado*.] The dignity, office, or government of a prior ; priarship.

"There were several distinct positions, all of which might be described as priorates."—*Hobbs & Arnold* (auth. Dict., p. 694.

prí òr-èss, ***prí or-èsse**, s. [O. Fr. *prior-èss*.] [PRIOR, s.]

Church Hist. : (See extract).

"A priorate under an abbot held nearly the same position as a claustral prior, and priorates governing their own houses were like conventual priors."—*Hobbs & Arnold* ; auth. Dict., p. 694.

prí or-í tÿ, ***prí or i tie**, †**prí or i te**, s. [Fr. *priorité*, from Low Lat. *prioritatem*, ace. of *prioritas* = priority, from Lat. *prior* = prior, previous.]

1. *Ordinary Language* :

The quality or state of being prior or antecedent in point of time ; the state of preceding some thing else ; precedence in time.

"Without posteriorite or priorite."—*Chaucer* ; *Test. of Love*, bk. iii.

2. The quality or state of being prior or first in place or rank ; precedence.

"Equalité without all distinction of priorite."—*Fox* ; *Martyrs*, p. 166.

II. *Law* : A precedence or precedence, as when certain debts are paid in *priority* to others, or when certain encumbrances of an estate have the *priority* over others ; that is, are allowed to satisfy their claims out of the estate first.

prí or ly, adv. [Eng. *prior* ; a. ; Ital. Antecedently, previously.]

"*Prior* to that era, when it [the earth] was made the habitation of man."—*Todd's Pref. to Trans. of the Bible*.

prí or-ship, s. [Eng. *prior* ; -ship.] The state or office of a prior ; a priorate.

"The archbishop, provoked the more by that, deposited him from the *priorship*."—*Fox* ; *Martyrs*, p. 231.

prí òr ÿ, ***prí or ie**, ***prí or-ye**, s. [Eng. *prior*, s. ; -y ; Fr. *prieur*.]

1. A religious house of which a prior or prebost is the superior (in dignity it is next below an abbey).

"Our abbey and our *priories* shall pay This exultation's charge."—*Shakspeare* ; *King John*, i. 1.

2. A pre-Reformation church with which a priory was formerly connected.

¶ *Alia priory* : A small religious house dependent on a large monastery in some other country.

***pris (1)**, s. [PRAISE.]

pris (2), s. [PRICE.]

pris-a-cân thÿs, s. [PRISTACANTHUS.]

***pris-âge**, s. [O. Fr. = valuing, prizing, rating, from *pris* = to value.]

1. A right which belonged to the crown of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more = one before and one behind the mast. This, by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *Butterage* (q.v.), because paid to the king's butler. *Prisage* was abolished by 51 George III., c. 15.

2. The share which belongs to the crown of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, usually one-tenth.

† **pris-can**, a. [Lat. *priscus*, for *priscus*.] Of or belonging to former time ; primitive, original.

"A pack of wild-dogs co-operating with *priscan* men in driving a herd of wild cat along a track in which a pitfall had been dug."—*Greenwell* ; *British Barren*, p. 742.

pris çil' às, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Glass-blowing : A jaw-tool, resembling pincers, used for pinching in the neck of a bottle, or giving it some peculiar shape while it is revolved on the end of the pontil which rolls upon the arms of the glass-blower's chair.

Pris çil li-ân ist, s. [For etym. see defs.] *Church History* (Pl.) :

¶ 1. A name sometimes given to the Montanists, from the name of one of the two ladies (Priscilla and Maxilla) who joined Montanus, and professed to have the spirit of prophecy.

2. The followers of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the fourth century. They were condemned by a synod at Saragossa in 380, but lingered on till after the Council of Braga, in 563. [HERETIC, II. 1.]

"The *Priscillianists* came very near in their views to the Manichæans. For they denied the reality of Christ's birth and incarnation; maintained that the visible universe was not the production of God, but of some demon or evil principle; preached the existence of *Æons*, or emanations from God ; ; condemned marriages, denied the resurrection of the body, &c."—*Museum* ; *Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Todd), p. 120.

pris cò-dèl-phì nÿs, s. [Lat. *priscus* = pertaining to former times, and *delphicus* (q.v).]

Futon. : A genus of Delphinidae, from the Miocene of Europe.

prìse (1), v. t. [PRIZE (1), v.]

prìse (2), **prize**, v. t. [PRIZE (2), s.] To raise, as by means of a lever ; to force open or up.

"The chest in which the church plate is kept was also *prized* open."—*Fox*, *Jan. 6*, 1866.

prìse (1), s. [A contr. of *emprise*.] An enterprise. (*Synonym* : *E. q.*, VI. viii. 26.)

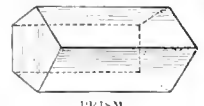
prìse (2), **prize**, s. [Fr. *prise* = a taking, a grasp.] A lever.

prìse-bolts, s. pl.

Ordn. : The projecting bolts at the rear of a mortar-bed or garrison gun-carriage under which the handspikes are inserted for training and manœuvring the piece. They are formed by the prolongation of the assembling bolts.

***prìs-èr**, s. [PRIZER.]

prìsm, ***prìsme**, s. [Lat. *prisma*, from Gr. *πρίσμα* (*prisma*) = a prism, lit. = a thing sawn off, from *πρίω* (*prizo*) = to saw ; Fr. *prisme*.]



PRISM.

1. *Geom.* : A solid having similar and parallel bases, its sides forming similar parallelograms. The bases may be of any form, and this form (triangular, pentagonal, &c.) gives its name to the prism.

2. *Optics* : Any transparent medium comprised between plane faces, usually inclined to each other. The intersection of two inclined faces is called the edge of the prism, &c. ; the inclination of the one to the other, the refracting angle. Every section perpendicular to the edge is called a principal section. The prism generally used for optical experiments is a right triangular one of glass, the principal section of which is a triangle. It is used to refract and disperse light, resolving it into the prismatic colours (q.v.). [SPECTRUM.]

prism-shaped, a. [PRISMATIC, 3.]

prìs mât-ìe, ***prìs mât-ìe al**, a. [Lat. *prisma*, genit. *prismatis* = a prism ; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*, *-ic*.] [Fr. *prismatique*.]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a prism.

"Having the piece of ordinary glass a *prismatic* shape."—*Boyle* ; *Works*, in 487.

2. Formed by a prism ; separated or distributed by a prism ; as, a *prismatic* spectrum.

3. *Bot.* : Having several longitudinal angles and intermediate flat faces, as the calyx of *Frankenia pulverulenta*.

prismatic-colours, s. pl. The colours into which a ray of light is decomposed by passing through a prism. [SPECTRUM.]

prismatic compass, s. An instrument for measuring horizontal angles by means of the magnetic meridian.

prismatic iron pyrites, s. [MAGNETIC.]

prìs mât-ìe al lÿ, adv. [Eng. *prismat'ed* ; -ly.] In the form or manner of a prism ; by means of a prism.

prìs mât ò-car-pè-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *prismatocearpus* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.] *Bot.* : A tribe of Campanulaceæ.

prìs mât ò-car-pÿs, s. [Gr. *πρίσμα* (*prisma*), genit. *πρισματος* (*prismatos*) = a prism, and *καρπός* (*carpos*) = fruit.]

Bot. : The typical genus of *Prismatocearpus* (q.v.). *Prismatocearpus speculum* is Venus's Looking-glass.

prìs ma tòid al, a. [Lat. *prisma*, genit. *prismatus* = a prism, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having a prism-like form.

prìs mèn chÿ-ma, s. [Gr. *πρίσμα* (*prisma*) = a prism, and *ἐγχύμα* (*enchyma*) = an infusion.]

Bot. : Prismatic tissue, a division of Parenchyma (q.v.). It is a slight modification of Hexagonenchyma (q.v.).

prìs-mòid, s. [Eng. *prism* ; -oid.] A volume somewhat resembling a prism. The right *prismoid* is the frustrum of a wedge made by a plane parallel to the back of the wedge.

prìs-mòid al, a. [Eng. *prismoid* ; -al.] Having the form of a prism.

"The *prismoidal* solidities in railroad cutting and embankment, are bounded by six quadrilaterals."—*Baines & Peck* ; *Math. Dict.*

***prìs mÿ**, a. [Eng. *prism* ; -y.] Pertaining to a prism ; prismatic.

prìs-òn, **pres on**, ***prìs-oun**, ***prìs-un**, ***prÿs-oun**, s. [O. Fr. *prison*, *prison* (Fr. *prison*), from Lat. *præsonium*, accus. of *præson* = a seizing (for *prehensio*, from *prehensio*, par. of *prehendo* = to seize) ; Sp. *prisión* = a seizure, a prison ; Ital. *prigione*.]

1. A place of confinement ; espec. a place for the confinement or safe custody of criminals, debtors, or others committed by legal authority ; a gaol. (*Acts* v. 23.)

¶ It is frequently used adjectively, as *prison* doors, *prison* gates, &c.

* 2. A prisoner. (*Sir Fernandus*, 1,000.)

prison base, prison bars, s. A boy's game, consisting chiefly in running and being pursued from goals or bases.

"At barley-break or prison-base Do pass the time away" *Dragonfly: Masea Elyman, Nympheid.*

*prison-fellow, s. A fellow-prisoner.

"I found among those my prison-fellows some that had known me before." *Hicknigh: Voyages, iii, 48.*

*prison-house, s. A prison; a place of confinement. (Scott. *Rob Roy, iv, 29.*)

prison-ship, s. A ship fitted up for the reception and detention of prisoners.

prison van, s. A close carriage in which prisoners are conveyed to and from prison.

*pris-ôn, v.t. [PRISON, s.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in prison.

"Prisoned on Cuthbert's shet key." *Scott: Marmion, ii, 7.*

2. To confine, to restrain.

"Then did the king engage The spleen he prisoned." *Chapman: Homer: Iliad XXIII.*

*pris-ônéd, a. [ENG. PRISON; -ED.]

1. Confined in prison; imprisoned; in confinement. (Scott: *Lady of the Lake, vi, 22.*)

2. Spent or passed in prison.

"The memory of his prisoned years Shall heighten all his joys" *Scott: John of Ar, ii.*

pris-ôn-ër, pris-un-er, s. [F. PRISONNIER, from prison; Ital. prigioniero; Sp. prisionero.]

1. One who is confined in prison under legal arrest or warrant.

"Caesar's ill-erected tower, To whose flat bosom my condemned lord Is doomed a prisoner." *Shakspeare: Richard II, v, 1.*

2. A person under arrest or in custody of a magistrate, whether in prison or not; a person charged before a judge or magistrate.

"The jury passing on the prisoner's life." *Shakspeare: Measure for Measure, ii, 1.*

3. A person taken in war; a captive.

*4. The keeper of a prison; a jailer.

"So gaun him liven the prisoner." *Gower & Eozell, 2, 42.*

5. A person, member, &c., confined or disabled by anything.

"O, then, how quickly should this arm of mine, Now prisoner to the palsy, chastise thee." *Shakspeare: Richard II, ii, 3.*

prisoner's base, s. [PRISON-BASE.]

*pris-ôn-mént, pris-one-mént, s. [ENG. PRISON; -MENT.] Confinement in a prison; imprisonment, captivity.

"We subjects' liberties preserve By imprisonment and plunder" *Brown: Saint's Encouragement 1363, 1.*

prist-, pris-ti-, prof. [PRISTIS.] Resembling a saw; serrated.

prist-a-cân-thüs, s. [Prof. prist-, and Gr. ακανθα (akanthos) = a spine.]

Palaont.: A genus of fossil Plagiostomes, from the Jurassic group. (*Geather.*)

pris-tër ô-dôn, s. [Gr. πριστηρ (pristēr) = a saw; suff. -ôn.]

Palaont.: A genus of Laceritida, from strata in Africa, believed to be of Triassic age.

pris-ti-, prof. [PRIST-.]

pris-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. prist(is); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Batoidel (Rays, q.v.). The snout is produced into an exceedingly long flat lamina, armed with a series of strong teeth along each edge. There is a single genus, *Pristis* (q.v.).

*pris-tin-ate, a. [Lat. pristinus = ancient, former.] Pristine, original.

"Contempt of their pristinate idolatry." *Hollinshed: Chronicle, vol. i, bk. iii, col. 2.*

pris-tine, a. [O. Fr., from Lat. pristinus = ancient, former.] Of or belonging to an early period or state; original, primitive, ancient.

"We have an image of the pristine earth." *Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.*

pris-ti-ô-phôr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pristiphor(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Selachoidel (q.v.). The rostral cartilage is produced and armed like the snout in the family Pristidae (q.v.), but the gill-openings are lateral. One genus, *Pristiphorus*, with

four species, from the Australian and Japanese seas. [See ALIQUATA.]

pris-ti-ô-ph-ör-üs, s. [Prof. prist-, and Gr. φάρος (pharos) = hearing.] [PRISTIPHORIDÆ.]

pris-ti-pho-cæ, s. [Lat. pristis = ancient, and phos (q.v.);]

Palaont.: A genus of Phleocida, from the older Phocene of Mount Pelier.

pris-ti-po-ma, s. [Prof. pristis, and Gr. μομα (pomos) = a lid, a cover.]

Ichthy.: A marine genus of Percida; in older classifications, of Unspinnatula. About forty species are known; they are of plain coloration, small size, and extremely common between the tropics.

†pris-ti-pō-mät-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. pristis = ancient, pristipond(us); Lat. fem. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, division Periformes, containing those Peroid genera in which the palate is toothless.

pris-tis, s. [Lat., from Gr. πριστη (pristis).]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sawfish (q.v.); the sole genus of the family Pristidae (q.v.). Body depressed and elongate, gradually passing into the strong



PRISTIS ANTIQUORUM.

muscular tail; teeth in jaws minute, obtuse; dorsals without spine. Five species are known, from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

2. *Palaont.:* Saws of extinct species have been found in the London Clay of Sheppay and in the Bagshot Sands. (*Geather.*)

pris-ti-ür-üs, s. [Prof. prist-, and Gr. οὐρα (oura) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scyllinide, allied to Scyllium (q.v.), but having small flat spines on each side of the upper edge of the caudal fin. There is but a single species, *Pristurus melanostomus*, the Black-mouthed Dogfish.

pritch, s. [A softened form of prick (q.v).]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; an instrument for making holes in the ground.

2. An eel-spear with several prongs.

*3. Offence, pique.

"The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or pritch." *Rogers: Annoto the Spectator, p. 279.*

pritch-el, s. [Eng. pritch; dimin. suff. -el.]

Engineering: The tool employed for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horseshoe.

prith-cë, interj. [A corrupt, of pray thee, or I pray thee. The I is generally omitted.] Pray,

"Away! I prithe leave me!" *Bacon: Jains shoes.*

prith-le-prät-tle, s. A reduplication of prattle (q.v.). Empty talk; chattering, loquacity, little-tattle.

"It is plain prithleprattle." *Manhall: Church of England Defended, p. 46.*

prī-va-çy-, pri-va-cie, s. [Eng. private; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being private, secret, or in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.

2. A place of retirement or seclusion; a retreat; a place in which one is private.

"Woe to the vessel who durst pry Into Lord Marston's privacy!" *Scott: Marmion, iii, 15.*

*3. Joint knowledge; privacy.

"Ergo . . . is to hearken to any composition without your privacy." *At Barthol: Hist John Bull.*

*4. Secrecy, concealment. (*Shakspeare.*)

*5. Tawdriness. (*Answorth.*)

*6. A private or secret matter; a secret.

"The judgment of Master Calm . . . now no longer a private." *Fulder: Church Hist, VII ii 15.*

prī-vā-dō, s. [Sp.] A secret or intimate friend. [PRIVATE.]

"If you had been a private, and of the cabinet council with your angel guardian, from him you might have known how many dangers you have escaped." *Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. ii, ser. 12.*

prī-va-t-, a. [PRIV-] PRIVATE.] (See compound.)

privat-do-cent, . . . A graduate of a German University who is admitted on his own application to the governing body and after giving evidence of adequate qualifications, is recognised as a member of its staff of teachers. His lectures are announced on the official notice-board, side by side with those of the ordinary professors, and his certificate of attendance has equal force and validity with theirs for all public purposes. He has, however, no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the fees of the students who attend his lectures. Many distinguished men have held the position of *privat-docent*, kept among others, and it is often the stepping-stone to an appointment as professor.

prī-va-tæ, a. & s. [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privare* = to deprive, to make single or apart; *privus* = single; Fr. *privé*; Sp. & Port. *privado*; Ital. *privato*.]

A. As adjectives:

1. Alone; unconnected with others; by one's self. (*Shakspeare: Henry VIII, ii, 2.*)

2. Apart from public view; secret; not openly known or displayed.

"By public war or private treason." *Shakspeare: Pericles, i, 2.*

3. Peculiar to one's self; pertaining to or concerning one person only; particular. Opposed to public, general, or national; as, *private* means, *private* property, *private* opinions.

4. Employed by or serving one particular person.

"Chief musician and private secretary of the Elector of Bavaria." *Mackay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

5. Not invested with public office or employment; not holding a public position; not having a public or official character; as, a *private* citizen, a *private* member of the House of Commons, &c.

6. Connected with or pertaining to one's own family; as, a *private* life.

7. Applied to a common soldier, or one who is not an officer.

*8. Participating in knowledge; privity.

B. As substantives:

1. Privacy.

"Go off! let me enjoy my private." *Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, iii, 4.*

2. A secret message; a private intimation.

"Whose private with me of the Dauphin's love." *Shakspeare: King John, iv, 3.*

*3. Private or personal business, interests, or concern. (*Ben Jonson: Catherin, iii.*)

4. (*Pl.*) The privy parts; the genitals.

5. A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.

"Long lists of non-commissioned officers and privates." *Mackay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

*6. In *privati*: Privately; in secret; not openly or publicly.

private bill, s. [Bill (3), s., III.]

private chapel, s. A chapel attached to the residence of noblemen and other privileged persons, and used by them and their families.

private way, s.

Law: A way or passage in which a man has a right and interest, though the ground may belong to another person.

prī-va-tæ, v.t. [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privare* = to deprive.] To deprive.

"Privated of their bytes and worldly felicity." *Bull: Richard III, iii, 3.*

prī-va-tëer-, s. [Eng. *privat(e)*; -er.]

1. A ship owned and equipped as a vessel of war by one or more private persons, to whom letters of marque are granted. [MARQUEE.]

"The privateers of Banker had long been celebrated." *Mackay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

2. The commander of a privateer.

"Kidd seen throw off the character of a privateer, and become private." *Mackay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

privateer practice, s. [PRIVATEER, s.]

prī-va-tëer-, v. [PRIVATEER, s.] To cruise in a privateer or commissioned private ship for the purpose of seizing the ships of the enemy, or of annoying their commerce.

"The granting of letters of marque has long been disused, the commerce which met at Paris in 1792, after the close of the war with Russia, having included the entire abolition of privateering." *Macaulay: Comment, bk. i, ch. 7.*

boûl, boÿ; pòut, jòwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon exist. İng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. ble, die, &c. = bel, del.

priv va teer ism. [*Eng. priv va teer; -ism.*]
N. S. L.; Desiderately eschewed, or anything out of man-of-war rules. (*South.*)

priv va teers mān. s. [*Eng. priv va teer, and no.*] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

priv va te lŷ, *priv va te lyc, adv. [*Eng. priv va te; -ly.*]

1. In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly; in private.

"She used to communicate with some privately purloined booty."—*C. Brate. Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally, individually; as, He was *privately* benefited.

***priv va te nĕss, s.** [*Eng. private; -ness.*]
1. The quality or state of being private; privacy, secrecy.

2. Seclusion or retirement from company or society.

"A love of leisure and *privateness*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. 3.

3. The condition or state of a private individual, or of one not invested with office.

priv va tion, *priv va ei on, s. [*Fr. priv va tion, from Lat. privationem, accus. of privatio = a depriving, from privatus, pa. par. of privo = to deprive; Sp. privacion; Ital. privazione.*]

1. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; deprivation.

2. The state of being deprived of anything; specif., deprivation of that which is necessary to life or comfort; want, destitution; as, To die of *privation*.

3. Loss, deprivation.

"In great regard either of *privation* of his realm or loss of his life."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

4. The act of making private, or of reducing from rank or office.

5. Absence, negation.

"But a *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. 1, ch. ii.

priv va tive, n. & s. [*Lat. privativus, from privatus, pa. par. of privo = to deprive; Fr. privatif; Sp. & Ital. privativo.*] [*PRIVATE, a.*]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Causing or tending to cause privation.

"To this *privative* power are required seven or eight ballad leas."—*Richard Baxter*, v. 24.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

"*Privative* happiness, or, the happiness of rest and indolence."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. 1, ch. iii.

II. Grammar:

1. Changing the meaning of a word from positive to negative; as, a *privative* prefix.

2. Predicating negation.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: That which depends on, or of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence exists in the absence of sound.

"Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. Grammar:

1. A prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a meaning the opposite to its original meaning; as, *un-, in-, as in unhappy, inhuman, or -less, as in joyless, &c.*

2. A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the suggestion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or other privative cause.

privative jurisdiction, s.

See Lat.: A court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes, when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes.

***priv va tive lŷ, adv.** [*Eng. privative; -ly.*]

1. In a privative manner; with the force of a privative.

2. By the absence of something necessary; negatively.

"*Privatively* for want of notice or inducement to do otherwise."—*W. Halley: Five Points*, dis. 15, ch. 1, § 5.

***priv va tive nĕss, s.** [*Eng. private; -ness.*] The quality or state of being private; privation, negation.

prive, v. & n. [*PRIVY.*]

***prive, *pryve, vt.** [*Lat. privo.*] To deprive.
That he *prives* (debaux) it was chosen to be one of York's, of his inmates.—*Robinson*, vol. 11, p. 119.

***priv e ly, adv.** [*PRIVY.*]

priv ět, *prim ět, *prim print, prim, prie, s. The oldest form was perhaps *prim*, of which *prět*, corrupted into *prět*, was a diminutive. *Prětprint* was a re-implication. Prob. from Provenc. Eng. *primo* = to trim trees. (*Scott.*)

Bot.: The genus *Ligustrum* (q. v.) and spec. *L. vulgare*.

privet hawk moth, s.

Etym.: *Sphinx ligustri*. Fore wings, pale brown, streaked with black and clouded with brown; hind wings, pale rose, with three broad bands; expansion of wings about four inches. It flies at dusk very rapidly. The eggs are deposited on the leaves of privet and lilac about the end of June. The larvæ are two to three inches long, bright green, with lilac streaks on the back and white ones on the sides; caudal horn black and yellow. The pupa is buried from August to June. Very common in the south of England, very rare in Scotland.

***priv e tee, s.** [*PRIVY.*]

***priv ie, n.** [*PRIVY.*]

priv i lĕge, *priv i leg le, *priv i ledge, *priv e lage, s. [*Fr. privilege, from Lat. privilegium = (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege; privus = single, and leg, genit. legis = a law; Sp., Port., and Ital. privilegio.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A peculiar benefit, right, advantage, or immunity; a right, advantage, &c., enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the ordinary advantages of other persons; the enjoyment of some peculiar right; exemption from certain evils or burdens; an immunity or advantage enjoyed in right of one's position.

"Borough after borough was compelled to surrender its *privileges*."—*Murray: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. A right in general.

"Only they hath *privilege* to live."

Shakesp. Richard II., ii. 1.

* 3. An advantage; a favourable circumstance.

"Your virtue is my *privilege*."

Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

II. Law: The state or quality of being a privileged communication; as, To plead *privilege*.

* (1) *Breach of privilege:* A breach of any of the privileges of Parliament. [*PARLIAMENT*, II. § 2.]

(2) *Personal privileges:* Privileges attached to the person; as, the *privileges* of ambassadors, peers, members of parliament, &c.

(3) *Privileges of Parliament:* [*PARLIAMENT*, II. § (2).]

(4) *Question of privilege:* In parliament, a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of either house individually, or to either house collectively, or to both houses conjointly.

(5) *Real privileges:* Privileges attached to places; as, the *privileges* of the royal palaces in England.

(6) *Water privilege:* The advantage of getting machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage.

(7) *Writ of privilege:*

Law: A writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

priv i lĕge, v. t. [*PRIVILEGE, s.*]

1. To invest with a privilege; to grant a privilege to; to grant a particular right, benefit, advantage, or immunity to.

"Such neighbourly nearness to our sacred blood should nothing *privilege* him."

Shakesp. Richard II., i. 1.

* 2. To license, to authorize.

"To *privilege* dishonour in thy name."

Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, 621.

priv i lĕged, a. [*Eng. privilege(s); -ed.*]

Invested with or enjoying some privilege; holding or enjoying a peculiar right, benefit, advantage, or immunity.

"Quickness, energy, and audacity united, soon raised him to the rank of a *privileged* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

privileged altar, s.

Roman church: *Altare privilegiatum*, a term applied—

(1) To an altar, for visiting which certain indulgences may be gained.

(2) To an altar, at which votive masses may be said, even on feasts which are doubles.

(3) To an altar with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all masses said there for the dead.

privileged communications, s. pl.

Law:

1. Communications which, though *privâ* fore libellous or slanderous, are yet, from the circumstances under which they are made, protected from being made the ground of proceedings for libel or slander.

2. Communications which a witness cannot be compelled to divulge, such as those which take place between husband and wife, or between a client and his solicitor.

privileged copyhold, s.

Law: The same as CUSTOMARY-FREEHOLD.

privileged debts, s. pl. Debts payable before other debts, as rates, servants' wages, &c.

privileged deeds, s. pl.

Scots Law: Holograph deeds, which are exempted from the law which requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses.

***privileged place, s.** [*SANCTUARY.*]

privileged summonses, s. pl.

Scots Law: A class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary *inducia* are shortened.

privileged villenage, s. [*VILLENAGE.*]

priv i lŷ, *priv e ly, *priv e li, adv. [*Eng. privy; -ly.*] In a privy manner; secretly. (*Mutt. II.* 7.)

priv i tŷ, *priv i te, *priv y te, s. [*Eng. privy; -ty.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Privacy, secrecy. (*Wycliffe: John* vii.)

* 2. That which is to be kept private or secret; a secret.

"(Candules) prayed her . . . and betrayed the *privities* of wedlock."—*Golding: Justice*, fol. 5.

3. Joint knowledge or consciousness in any matter; it is generally considered to imply consent or concurrence.

"With the *privy* and knowledge of Nunitor."—*North: Phylarch*, p. 17.

* 4. (*Pl.*) The private or secret parts; the genitals.

II. Law: A peculiar mutual relation which subsists between individuals as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.

* (1) *Privy of contract:*

Law: The relation subsisting between the parties to the same contract.

(2) *Privy of tenure:*

Law: The relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

priv y, *prev y, *priv e, *priv ee, n. [*O. Fr. privee (Fr. prive), from Lat. privatus = private (q. v.).*]

A. As adjective:

* 1. Secret, private.

"Go thou the *most* *privest* wayes thou canst."—*Berners: Cronycle*, fol. 11, ch. cxxxiii.

* 2. Private, retired, sequestered; appropriated to retirement. (*Ezekiel* xxi. 14.)

* 3. Secret, clandestine; done in secret or by stealth. (*2 Maccabees* viii. 7.)

4. Cognizant of something secret; privately knowing; participating in knowledge of something secret with another. (Followed by *to*.)

"He was *privy* to all the counsels of the disaffected party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is privy to any matter, design, &c.

"The citizens glad of hys cominge, made not the French captives . . . either parties or *privies* of their content."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 13).

2. A necessary-house.

II. Law: A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; one having an interest in an estate created by another; one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not a party.

privy-chamber, s. A private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber: Officers of the royal household of Great Britain, who attend on the sovereign at court, state processions and ceremonies, &c.

* **privy coat, s.** A light coat or defence of mail worn concealed under the ordinary dress.

privy council, s. The principal Council of the sovereign, consisting of members chosen at his or her pleasure. Its dissolution depends upon the royal pleasure; by common law it was dissolved *ipso facto* by the demise of the sovereign, but to prevent the inconvenience of having no council in being at the accession of a new prince, the privy council is enabled by statute to continue for six months after the demise of the crown, unless sooner dissolved by the successor. It is presided over by the Lord President of the Council, who has precedence next after the Lord Chancellor. Members of the privy council are addressed as Right Honourable. The duty of a privy councillor appears from the oath, which consists of seven articles:

1. To advise the king according to the best of his conscience and discretion; 2. To advise for the king's honour and good of the public, without partiality through affection, love, malice, or dread; 3. To keep the king's counsel secret; 4. To avoid corruption; 5. To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved; 6. To withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary; and lastly, he general, councilor ought to do to his sovereign lord.

The office of a privy councillor is now confined to advising the sovereign in the discharge of executive, legislative, and judicial duties. The former have since the accession of Queen Anne, been entrusted to responsible ministers; and it has consequently become the settled practice to summon to the meetings of the council those members of it only who are the ministers of the crown. The power of the privy council is to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders for trial; but their jurisdiction is only to inquire and not to punish, except in the case of the judicial committee, which has full power to punish for contempt and to award costs. The duties of the privy council are, to a great extent, performed by committees, as the judicial committee, who hear allegations and proofs, and report to the sovereign, by whom judgment is finally given, and the committee of council on education, presided over by the Vice-president of the Council, who is a member of the government.

privy-councillor, s.

1. A member of the privy council.

* 2. An officer of the royal household who paid the sovereign's private expenses; now called the keeper of the privy purse.

privy purse, s. The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.

privy seal, privy signet, s.

1. The seal used in England to be appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance, which do not require to pass the great seal. In Scotland there is a privy seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights.

2. The Lord Privy Seal. [SEAL (2), s.]

privy-tithes, s. pl.

Law: Small tithes.

privy verdict, s.

Law: A verdict given to the judge out of court; it is of no force unless afterwards openly affirmed in court. [Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 13.]

* **prize (1), s.** [PRIZE (1), v.] [PRICE (2), s.] Estimation, value.

"Then had my prize been less,"
Shakesp. Cymbeline, iii. 6.

prize (2), s. [Fr. *prise* = a taking . . . a prize, prop. fem. of *pris*, pa. par. of *prendre* = to take, from Lat. *prendere, prehendo*; Dut. *prijs*; Dan. *prijs*; Sw. *pris*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; that which is seized by fighting, espec. a ship, with the goods contained in her; any description of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder.

2. Anything gained; a valuable acquisition; a gain, an advantage. [Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts, iv. 2.]

3. That which is offered or won as the reward of exertion or contest.

"Now be witness and abide the meag."
Bacon: *Reliant's Pleas*, xl.

4. That which is won in a lottery or similar manner.

* 5. A contest for a prize or reward.

"Like two contending in a prize."
Shakesp. *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

II. *Law:* The law as to prizes taken at sea is regulated by international law, and jurisdiction in all matters relating to them is in England vested in the High Court of Admiralty. Prizes are condemned, that is, declared to be lawfully captured, in the courts of the captors, called Prize-courts (q.v.).

4. (1) *Prize of war:*

Law: Property captured in war, which, by grace of the crown, to whom it belongs, is surrendered to the force by which it was captured.

* (2) *To play prizes:* To be in earnest.

"They did not play prizes . . . and only pretended to quarrel."—*Stallionet. Sermon* (Feb. 24, 1673).

prize court, s. A court established to adjudicate on prizes captured at sea.

"The Court of Admiralty has, in time of war, the authority of a prize court, a jurisdiction secured by divers treaties with foreign nations; by which particular courts are established in all the maritime countries of Europe for the decision of this question, whether lawful prize or not."—*Blackstone. Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

prize fight, s. A boxing match or pugilistic encounter for a prize or stake of money.

prize-fighter, s. A professional pugilist; one who fights another with his fists for a prize or stake of money.

prize fighting, s. Fighting with the fists or boxing for a prize or stake of money.

prize list, s.

1. *Uol. Lang.*: A list of prizes gained in any competition, with the names of the winners.

"All horses deemed worthy of places in prize-lists."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

2. *Naut.*: A return of all the persons on board a ship when a prize is captured, whether they belong to the ship or are supernumerary.

prize-master, s.

Naut.: A person put in command of a ship that has been taken as prize.

prize-money, s.

Naut., &c.: Money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money being realized by the sale of the booty.

prize-ring, s. A ring or enclosed space in which prize-fights are fought. Originally such contests, no doubt, took place within a ring formed by the spectators, but now the "ring" is a square space of eight yards. The term is also applied to the system of prize-fighting itself.

prize (3), s. [PRIZE (2), s.]

prize (1) + prize, v.t. [Fr. *priser* = to prize, to esteem, from O. Fr. *pris* (Fr. *pris*) = a price, from Lat. *pretium*.]

* 1. To value; to set a value or price on; to rate. (*Chippewa: Homer; Hind* vii.)

2. To value highly; to set a high value on; to esteem as of great value or worth; to rate highly.

"Kind souls! to teach their tenantry to prize
What they themselves, without remorse, despise."
Cooper. Boye, 251.

* 3. To risk. (*Greene: Friar Bacon*.)

prize (2), v.t. [PRIZE (2), v.]

prize-a-ble, a. [Eng. *prize*; -*able*.] Valuable. (In use in Sussex.)

"Pride is more prizeable in love"
Taylor. Virgin Widow, li. 1.

prize-man, s. [Eng. *prize* (2), s., and *man*.] One who wins a prize.

* **priz-er, s.** [Lat. *prizer* (1), v.; -*er*.]

1. One who estimates or sets a value on anything. (*Shakesp.: Troilus* ii. 2.)

2. One who contends for a prize; a prize-fighter. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 3.)

prō, abbrev. [See def.] A professional, as opposed to an amateur. Formerly used chiefly of actors, now extended to pedestrians, rowing men, &c.

"History did not know Meers, the *pro*, at the distances."—*Referer*, May 28, 1886, p. 1.

prō, p.c. [H. d., before, for, or, *pro*, *pro*, before.] A prefix having the force of for, to, forth, forward.

* *Pro and a-against*: [For *pro* and *ad* = for and against.] A phrase, prevalent in the English bar and law, *pro et contra*, before and against. It is used of submissions generally, with the meaning of "before" or "against" for and against a certain proposition.

"Voluntarily discussing the *pro* and *con*,"
The Critical Situation, *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, '85.

* It was formerly used as a verb. To weigh the arguments on both sides.

"A man in ordinary conversation, with *pro* and *con*, did not exist, all in decisions,"
Doubtful, *Daily Telegraph*.

pro cathedral, s.

Eccl.: A church (chiefly Roman) used provisionally as a cathedral.

"Prælongton in a church in Westbourne Grove, and sometimes in the *pro-cathedral* in Marlborough."
Illustr. London News, April 18, 1886, p. 200.

pro leg, s. [PROLEG.]

pro ostracem, s.

Comp. Anat.: Huxley's name for the anterior shell of a Bellerophon (q.v.).

"A straight rhombicoid is enclosed within a more or less conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, or testum, which is conditioned forwards into a variably-shaped, usually lamellar *pro-ostracem*. The *pro-ostracem* and the *testum* together represent the pen in the Testinella."—*Huxley. Anat. Invert.*, p. 242.

pro ratable, a. Capable of being pro-rated. (*Amer.*)

pro rate, v.t. To assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally. (*Amer.*)

pro slavery, a. In favour of slavery.

"That tamed slum of *pro-slavery* politicians."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

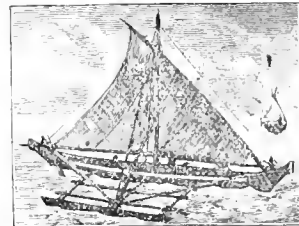
pro tutor, s.

Socis Law: One who acts as a tutor to a minor without a regular title to the office.

prō-a, pra hū, s. [Malay *prau*.]

Nautic:

1. A narrow canoe, thirty feet long and three feet wide, used by the natives of the Ladrone Islands. The stem and stern are similar, the boat sailing either way. The inside is flat, so that the canoe resembles half of



PROA.

a vessel divided vertically in the line of the keel. Extending to leeward is an outrigger, consisting of a frame at the end of which is a floating, canoe-shaped timber, which prevents the crank and narrow canoe from upsetting.

2. A Malayan boat propelled by sails and oars.

"Large fleets of Malay *praus* were formerly employed in searching for this curious product of tropical seas."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 29, 1885.

proach, proche, v.t. [Fr. *proche* = hear.] To approach (q.v.).

"To the extent to have *proched* nearer to the point."
—*Berners. Froissart. Crangle*, vol. ii., ch. CXXXVI.

prō au li ōn, s. [Gr. *προ* (*pro*) = before, and *αὐλῆ* (*aulē*) = a hall.]

Arch.: A vestibule.

prō a bil i ōr ism, s. *Eccles. Lat.* *probabiliorismus*, from Lat. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis* = probable (q.v.).

Roman Theol.: The teaching that a law is always to be obeyed, unless an opinion clearly very probable (*probabilior*) is opposed to it.

"We cannot see that *Probabiliorism* is logical and consistent."—*Addis & Arnold. Cath. Dict.*, p. 206.

prō a bil i ōr ist, s. [Eng. *probabilior-* (*ism*); -*ist*.] A teacher or supporter of *Probabiliorism* (q.v.).

"The *Probabiliorista* put no restraint on liberty when a man was concerned on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favour of his liberty."—*Addis & Arnold. Cath. Dict.*, p. 624.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem, çin; expect, Xenophon, øxist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = çion. -clous, -tious, -slous = shüs. -ble, -dic, &c. = bēl, dēl.

pro bāb i lis cāu s̄a, *prob.* [Lat. = a probable cause.] (See *etm.* and compound.)

1. *Probabilis causa litigandi*: A plausible ground of action or defence.

2. *Probabilis causa*: Plausible ground of action or defence.

prob a bilism, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *probabilis*, from *probabilis*.] [PROBABLE.]

1. *Probabilis causa*: The doctrine, first propounded by Molina, a Spanish Dominican (1581-84) and professor at Salamanca, and thus formulated by Gury, (*Comp. Theol.*, ed. 1833, l. 35), that, in matters of conscience, "of two opinions it is lawful to follow the less probable, provided that opinion rests on solid grounds." From Molina's death till about 1650 Probabilism flourished, and then a reaction set in in favour of Probabiliorism (q.v.). St. Alphonsus Liguori (1702-87) in his *Hom. Apostolicus* and *Theologia Moralis* revived Probabilism, which is now the ordinary rule of confessors in the Roman Church.

"The Pope would not have made St. Liguori a doctor of the Church had he regarded the great literary work of his life in defending and expounding Probabilism as a mistake."—*Addis & Arnold's Cath. Dict.*, p. 604

prob a bil ist, *s.* [Eng. *probabilist* (*ism*); *ist*.] A supporter of the casuist doctrine of Probabilism. They are usually divided into:

(1) Probabilists pure and simple, who hold that a man may use his liberty if he has really probable grounds for thinking the law does not bind him, though the argument on the other side is the more probable.

(2) Equiprobabilists, who hold that a man does wrong to use his liberty unless the probabilities are at least evenly balanced.

prob a bil i t̄y, *s.* [Fr. *probabilité*, from *probable* = probable (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being probable; that state of a case or question of fact which arises from superior evidence, or a preponderance of argument; likelihood. (It is less than moral certainty.)

2. That which is or appears probable; anything which has the appearance of probability or truth. (In this sense the word admits of a plural number.)

"The existence of the city of Pekin, and the reality of Cassa's assassination, which the philosophers classes with *probabilities*, because they rest solely upon the evidence of testimony."—*Stewart's Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. vi., § 4.

II. *Math.*: Likelihood of the occurrence of an event; the quotient obtained by dividing the number of favourable chances by the whole number of chances, both favourable and unfavourable. The word chance is here used to signify the occurrence of any event in a particular way, when there are two or more ways in which it may occur, and when there is no reason why it should happen in one way rather than in another. One of the most common and useful application of the methods of probabilities is, in computing the elements employed in the subject of annuities, reversions, assurances, and other interests, depending upon the probable duration of human life.

prob a ble, *n.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *probabilis* = that may be proved; *probo* = to prove (q.v.); *Sp.* *probable*; *Ital.* *probabile*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Capable of being proved. "He who maintains traditions of opinions not probable by scripture."—*Milton, Of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes*.

2. Having more evidence for than against; having evidence sufficient to incline the mind to belief, but leaving room for doubt; likely.

"Philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only *probable*."—*Stewart, Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. vi., § 4.

3. Rendering something probable, as, *probable evidence*.

4. Plausible, specious, colourable.

B. *As subst.*: That which is probable; a probable thing or circumstance.

probable cause, *s.* [PROBABILIS CAUSA.]

probable error, *s.*

Astron. & Physic.—When a great number of observations, each of which is liable to error, have been made for the purpose of determining any element, the element to be determined is also liable to error; the probable error is the quantity such that there is the same probability of the true error being greater or less than it.

probable evidence, *s.*

Logic: Evidence, distinguished from demonstrative evidence in this, that it admits of degrees, from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.

prob a bly, *adv.* [Eng. *probable*]; *ly*.] In a probable manner or degree; in all likelihood or probability; likely.

"To her father she had *probably* never been attached."—*Wooden, Hist. Eng.*, ch. 15.

prob a c̄y, *s.* [Lat. *probatio* = probation (q.v.).] Proof, trial.

"The laws of the celestiaut in *probacy*. They usen non supposits the wrongs for to try."—*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*.

prob al, *n.* [Lat. *probo* = to prove.] Calculated to bias the judgment; satisfactory.

"This advice is free & true and honest, *Probable* to thinking."—*Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.

prob āl i t̄y, *s.* [Eng. *prob*; *ity*.] Probability.

"Others might well with as great *probata* derive them from the Bragouts."—*P. Holland, London*, ii. 54

prō bāng, *s.* [PROBE.]

Surg.: A slender whalebone rod with a piece of sponge on one end, for pushing down into the stomach bodies which may have lodged in the oesophagus.

¶ Larger and stronger forms are used in veterinary surgery.

prō bate, *s.* & *n.* [Lat. *probatus*, *pa. par.* of *probo* = to prove.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Proof.

"Of seignors dream what was the true *probate*."—*Shelton's Poems*, p. 20.

2. *Law*: The official proof of a will. This is done either in common form, which is upon the oath of the executor before the Judge of the Probate Branch of the High Court of Justice, or before one of its registrars; or *per testes* (by witnesses), in some solemn form of law, in case the validity of the will is disputed. When this is done the original will must be deposited in the registry of the court, and a copy on parchment under the seal of the court is delivered to the executors, together with a certificate of the will having been duly proved, all which together is usually styled the *probate of the will*.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the proving of wills and testaments, as, *probate duties*.

probate court, *s.* A court of record established by 20 & 21 Vict., c. 77, to exercise jurisdiction and authority in relation to probate of wills and letters of administration, and to hear and determine all questions relating to matters and causes testamentary. Its principal registry is in the metropolis; but it has a number of local registries.

probate duties, *s. pl.* Duties payable on property passing under a will.

prō bā tion, *prō ba cy on, *s.* [Fr. *probation*, from Lat. *probatione*, accus. of *probatio* = a proving; *probatus*, *pa. par.* of *probo* = to prove (q.v.); *Sp.* *probacion*; *Ital.* *probazione*.]

1. The act of proving; proof. (*Fac. Martys*, p. 12.)

2. That which proves anything; evidence, proof.

"Bring forth your honest *probations*, and ye shall be heard."—*Bate, Apology*, fol. 32

3. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualifications, and the like; trial, examination, as, To engage a person on *probation*. Especially applied to—

(1) Novitiate; the time of trial which a person must pass in a religious house to prove his or her fitness morally and physically to bear the severities of the rule.

"I, in *probation* of a sisterhood, Was sent to bed by my father."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

(2) Moral trial; the state of man in this present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and becoming qualified for a happier state.

"Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of *probation*, meaning by a state of *probation*, a state calculated for trying us, and for improving."—*Paley, Sermons*, No. 33.

(3) The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications previous to his settlement in a pastoral charge. (*Chiefly Amer.*)

(4) The examination of a student for a degree. (*Amer.*)

*probation robe, *s.* The dress given to novices in religious and military orders.

"I'll send you a *probation-robe*, wear that Till you shall please to be our brother."—*Bacon, & Flet., Knight of Malta*, iii. 3.

prō bā tion al, *n.* [Eng. *probation*; *-al*.] Serving for probation or trial; probationary.

"A state of probation they imagined to consist of a *probation-tire*."—*Wheatley, Canadian Traveller*, ch. vi.

prō bā tion āry, *n.* [Eng. *probation*; *-ary*.] Pertaining or relating to probation; serving for probation or trial.

"It is our duty to consider this life throughout as a *probationary* state."—*Paley, Sermons*, No. 33.

prō bā tion-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *probation*; *-er*.]

1. One who is in a state of probation or trial, so that he may give proof of his qualifications for a certain position, place, or state.

"Every *probationer* for the corps must be unmarried."—*Army Chronicle*, Sept. 30, 1883.

2. A student in divinity, who, producing certificates from the theological professors in a university of his good morals and qualifications, and showing also that he has gone through the prescribed course of theological studies, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and on acquitting himself satisfactorily, is licensed to preach. (*S. verb.*)

prō bā tion-ēr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *probationer*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of a probationer; novitiate.

prō bā tion ship, *s.* [Eng. *probation*; *-ship*.] A state of probation; probation, novitiate.

prō bā tive, *n.* [Lat. *probativus*, from *probativus*, *pa. par.* of *probo* = to prove (q.v.). Fr. *probatif*; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *probativo*.] Serving for probation or proof.

"Some [judgments] are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before by dormant in the soul."—*South, Sermons*, iv. 358.

prō bā tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *probatus*, *pa. par.* of *probo* = to prove.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An examiner, an approver, a prover.

"Some nominated and appointed for *probatores*."—*Milton, Vocal Speculations*, p. 152

2. *Law*: One who turns king's (or queen's) evidence; an approver (q.v.).

prō ba tor y, prō ba tor ic, *n.* & *s.* [Lat. *probatorius*, from *probator*; Fr. *probatoire*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof.

2. Serving for trial; probationary.

"The duration and continuance of their *probatory* state."—*Bayne, An Beginnen*, dis. 5.

B. *As subst.*: A house for novices.

"With whom he was in the *Probatorio* at Clarevall."—*P. Holland, London*, ii. 151.

prō be, *s.* [Lat. *probo* = to prove (q.v.).]

1. *Surg.*: An instrument, usually made of silver wire, having a rounded end, and introduced into cavities in the body in exploring for balls, calculi, ascertaining the depth of a wound, the direction of a sinus, &c.

"A round white stone was . . . so fastened in that part, that the physician with his *probo* could not stir it."—*Fell, Lib. of Humankind*, p. xxviii.

2. A printer's proof.

"Ye shall see in the *probe* of the print."—*Strickland, Remains*, p. 268

probe scissors, *s. pl.*

Surg.: Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which to be thrust into the orifice has a button on the end.

"The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*."—*Wormon.*

prō be, *v.t. & i.* [PROBE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *V.t.*: To apply a probe to; to search or examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe.

2. *V.in.*: To search or examine deeply into; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly or to the bottom.

"Only to be examined, ponder'd, search'd, *Probed*."—*Wordsworth, Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. *Intransitive*: To search or examine a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe; to use a probe.

prō b i t̄y, *s.* [Fr. *probité*, from Lat. *probilitas*, acc. of *probitas* = honesty, from *probus* = honest; *Ital.* *probato*; *Sp.* *probaldad*.] Trial honesty, sincerity, or integrity; strict honesty or uprightness; virtue, high principle, rectitude. (*Waterland: Works*, ii. 367.)

prōb-lēm, 'prob leme, s. [Fr. *problème*, from Lat. *problemā*, from Gr. *πρόβλημα* (*problēmā*) = anything thrown or put forward, a question put forward for discussion; *πρῶ* (*prō*) = forward, and *βλήμα* (*blēmā*) = a casting; *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to cast; Sp. & Ital. *problemā*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. In the same sense as II.
2. A question proposed for solution; a matter put forward or stated for examination or proof.

"This problem let philosophers resolve." - Blackmore, Creation.

3. Hence, a question involving doubt, uncertainty or difficulty.

"The grave problem which had hitherto defied English statesmanship." - Strachey, Fols, 188c.

II. Gen.: A question proposed that requires solution by some operation to be performed or some construction made, as to describe a triangle, to bisect an angle or a line, &c. It thus differs from a theorem, in which the truth of some proposition requires to be proved, or some relation or identity to be established.

prōb-lē māt'ic, prōb lē māt'ic al, n. [Gr. *προβληματικός* (*problēmatis*), from *πρόβλημα* (*problēmā*) = a problem; Fr. *problématique*.] Of the nature of a problem; doubtful, questionable, uncertain, unsettled.

"Mackay's own orthodoxy was problematical." - Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

prōb-lē māt'ic al-l'y, adv. [Eng. *problematical*; -ly.] In a problematical manner; questionably, doubtfully.

*prōb-lēm-a-tist, s. [Lat. *problemāt*, genit. *problemātis* = a problem; Eng. sufl. -ist.] One who proposes problems.

"This learned problematist was brother to him, who preaching at St. Mary's Oxford, took his text out of the history of Balaam, &c." - Evelyn, Letters, (1664.)

*prōb-lēm-a-tize, v.t. [Lat. *problemāt*, genit. *problemātis* = a problem; Eng. sufl. -ize.] To propose problems.

"Hear him problematize." - Ben Jonson, New Inv.

*prōb-ōl-ist'ic, n. [Gr. *πρόβολος* (*probollos*).] [PROBLEM.] Casting, throwing, or hurling forward.

"He brought his fettered heels like a double headed hammer, as hard as his *probollos* swung round wind, against the five thickest crowded cells of lyeome dome." - Blackmore, Trips the Career, vol. iii, ch. v.

prōb-ōs-čī date, n. [PROBOSIS.] Furnished with a proboscis; proboscidian.

†prōb-ōs-čid'ē a (1), s. [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscidis*]; fem. sing. adj. sufl. -ē a.] Zool.: A synonym of Rhynchomyteris (q.v.).

prōb-ōs-čid'ē a (2), s. pl. [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscidis*]; neut. pl. adj. sufl. -ē a.]

1. Zool.: An order of Mammalia, characterized by the absence of canine teeth; the molars few in number, large, and transversely ridged or tuberculatc; incisors always present, growing from persistent pulps, and constituting long tusks. The nose is prolonged into a flexible, highly sensitive cylindrical trunk, at the extremity of which the nostrils are situated, and terminating into a finger-like prehensile lobe. Feet with thick pad, and pentadactyle, but some of the toes are only partially indicated externally by the divisions of the hoof. Clavicles absent; testes abdominal; two mammae, pectoral; placenta zonary and deciduate. One living genus, Elephas (q.v.).

2. Palæont.: [DINOTHERIUM, MASTODON].

prōb-ōs-čid'ē an, prōb-ōs-čid'ī an, a. & s. [PROBOSCIDEA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the order Proboscidea (q.v.).

B. As subst.: Any mammal belonging to the order Proboscidea.

"His bones have been found associated with skeletons of the mammoth and other proboscideans." - Wilson, Prehistoric Man, ch. ii.

prōb-ōs-čid'ē oūs, n. [PROBOSCIDEA.] Bot.: Having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of Martynia.

prōb-ōs-čid'ī al, n. [PROBOSCIDEA.] The same as PROBOSCIDEATE (q.v.).

prōb-ōs-čid'ī an, a. & s. [PROBOSCIDEAN.]

prōb-ōs-čid'ī form, n. [Lit. -] genit. *proboschids* - a proboschis (q.v.), and Eng. form.]

Zool.: Having the form of a proboschis.

prōb-ōs-čis, s. [Lat., from Gr. *προβόσκεις* (*proboskēis*) = an elephant's trunk, lit. = a front feeder, from *πρῶ* (*prō*) = before, and *βοσκῶ* (*boskō*) = to feed; Sp. & Ital. *proboscide*.]

1. Lit. & Comp.: Anat.: The elongated nose of an elephant or tapir. [PROBOSCIDEA.] Loosely applied to the spiral trunk of the *Leipodactyla* [ANTILLA], the sacrotorial organ of some Hymenoptera, as the *Apantea*, the pharynx of the Ercat Amelids, the retractile oral organ of Geophyrea, the preoral organ of Planaria, the central polytate of Medusa, &c.

2. Fig.: The human nose, used ludicrously or in humour.]

proboschis monkey, s. [KABIA.]

*prō-cā-cious, n. [Lat. *procius*, genit. *procius*.] Forward, pert, petulant.

"Spill the blood of that prociuous christum." - Barrow, Sermons, vol. ii, ser. 26.

*prō-eā-čī ty, s. [Lat. *prociuitas*, from *procius* = prociuous (q.v.).] Forwardness, pertness, petulance.

"Porphyms with good colour of reason might have objected prociuity against St. Paul in taxing his letters." - Barrow, *Ans. to the Pop's Supremacy*.

prō-cām bi-um, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat., &c. *ambium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tissue formed from the entire outer zone of the pterome, or having only a few groups of cells, which are ultimately transformed into permanent cells.

prō-ca-mē-lus, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *camelus*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelida, closely allied to Camelus, and having one of its six species about the size of the living Camel, but with an additional pre-molar on each side. From the Miocene of Virginia, the Pliocene of Nebraska and Texas, and the Post-pliocene of Kansas.

prō-cat are tic, n. [Gr. *προκαταρκτικός* (*prokatarktikos*) = beginning before-hand; *προκαταρῶ* (*prokatarchō*) = to begin before; *πρῶ* (*prō*) = before; *κατά* (*kata*), used intensively, and *ἀρῶ* (*archō*) = to begin.]

Pathol.: Preexistent or predisposing. Applied to causes, whether contingent, violent, or fortuitous, which give occasion to health or to the generation of disease.

"James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the prevalence of any *procatarchick* cause, was suddenly cured by declaiming the wretched." - Harvey, Discourse of Consumption.

prō-ca-tar-čis, s. [Gr. *προκαταρῶ* (*prokatarchō*) = to begin before.] [PROCATARCTIC.]

Pathol.: Any state of the system predisposing to disease.

*prō-čē-dēn-dō, plur. [Lat.] [PROCEED.] Late (More fully *procedendo ad iudicium*):

1. (See extract). "A writ of *procedendo ad iudicium* issues out of Chancery, where judges of any subordinate court do delay the parties; for that they will not give judgment either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do. In this case a *procedendo* shall be awarded, commanding them to proceed to judgment. This writ is, however, rarely resorted to, the remedy by mandamus being preferable." - Blackstone, Comment, bk. iii, ch. 4.

2. A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived after having been suspended.

prō-čē-urē, s. [Fr., from *proceder* = to proceed (q.v.).]

1. The act of proceeding or going forward; progress, advancement.

"The better *procedendo* real and material religion." - Bp. Taylor, Sermons, vol. iii, ser. 7.

2. Manner of proceeding or acting; course or line of action; conduct, proceeding.

"The act of the will, in each step of the forementioned *procedere*, does not come to pass without a particular cause." - *Pitcairle in the Will*, pt. ii, s. 6.

3. A step taken; an act performed; an action, a proceeding.

"That which proceeds from something; a product.

prō-čē-dē, *prō-ecde, *prō-ecede, v.t. [Fr. *proceder*, from Lat. *procedere* = to go before; *pro* = before, and *ecde* = to go; Sp. & Port. *proceder*; Ital. *procedere*.]

1. To pass, move, or go forward or onward; to advance; to go on; to pass from one place to another; to continue or renew motion.

"Here unimpeded, through whatever state The sun proceeds, I wander." - Cooper, Red Rover.

2. To issue or come forth, as from an organ or source, to arise; to be the effect or result of; to be produced from or by something; to have or take origin.

"He hath fore-ordained to compel this order." - *He proceeds from policy*, not force. - Milton, P. L., v. 13.

3. To pass from one point, topic, a stage to another.

"To proceed at once to judgment and execution." - Blackstone, Comment, bk. iii, ch. 12.

"1. To go on; to continue.

"If thou *proceed* in this thy mind." - Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1, l. 173.

5. To carry on a series of active s; to act according to some method; to set to work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose.

"To take steps; to set to work.

"The king *proceeded* to make his arrangements." - Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

7. To continue, as a narrative, &c.; to resume.

"Bat, without further delay, I will *proceed*." - Blackstone, Comment, bk. 1.

8. To begin and carry on a legal action; to take legal action; to carry on judicial process.

"9. To act. (Milton: P. L., vi. 69.)

*10. To be transacted or carried on; to be done; to happen; to take place.

"He will tell you what hath *proceeded*." - Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

*11. To be propagated; to come by generation; to spring. (Milton: P. L., vi. 281.)

*12. To take effect; to come into effect or action; to obtain.

"This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence." - Aylmer, Parergon.

*prō-čē-dē, *prō-ecde, s. [PROCEED, v.] Proceeds, result.

"The only *proceeds* that I may use the men and land you can expect is thanks." - Howell, Letters, bk. 1, § 1, let. 26.

*prō-čē-dē-čr, s. [Eng. *proceed*; -er.] One who proceeds or moves forward; one who makes a progress.

"Quick *proceeders*, hurry." - Shakespeare, Learning of the Throat, v. 2.

prō-čē-dē-čng, pr. pet., n., & s. [PROCEED, v.]

A. & B. As pr. pet. & partic. verb.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of moving on or forward; progress, advancement.

"She *proceeds* married towards them to prevent their further *proceedings*." - North, Plebeian, p. 13.

2. The act of one who proceeds; espce. a measure or course taken; a line of conduct; a transaction.

"Such an unmetrical, strange *proceeding*!" - Colwell, The Cobler's Legend, v.

3. Specif. in the plural, the course of steps or procedure in the prosecution of an action at law.

"In every other part of the *proceedings*, where either side presents any material objection in point of law." - Blackstone, Comment, bk. iii, ch. 12.

4. (Pl.): The records, journal, or account of the transactions of a society, as, The *proceedings* of the Royal Zoological Society.

prō-čē-dēs, s. pl. [PROCEED, v.] The produce or amount proceeding or accruing from some possession; specif. the amount, sum, or value realized by the sale of goods.

"He threw it up, vested the *proceeds* as a capital, and lived on the interest as a gentleman at large." - Lord Lyttel, *What and how to do*, bk. 1, ch. vi.

prō-čē-us māt'ic, n., & s. [Gr. *προκελευστικός* (*prokeleustikos*), *πρῶ* (*prō*) = before, and *κελευστικός* (*keleustikos*) = a command, an intendment; *κελεύω* (*keleuō*) = to command.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Adv. lang.*: Inciting, encouraging, animating.

"The ancient *prokeleustick* song, by which the lovers of calley were animated." - Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.

2. *Pros.*: Applied to a foot consisting of four short syllables; a double pyrrhic.

B. As substantive:

Pros.: A foot consisting of four short syllables (○○○○).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, čell, chorus, čhin, bench; go, čem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, expect. iŋg.

-cian, tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šun; -čion, šion = žun. -ciuous, tiuous, -siuous = šuš. -lic, dic, &c. -bč, del.

prochein-amy, prochein-ami, s. [NEXT-FRIEND.]

prochein-avoidance, s. Law: A power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

prô chil-ô dūs, s. [Gr. πρόχειλος (procheilos) = having prominent lips, and δούς (dous) = a tooth.] Ichthy.: A genus of Characimida, remarkable for the great length of the intestine, which is coiled round many times. They are mud-eating fishes, from South America.

*prô chî lūs, s. [Gr. πρόχίλος (procheilos).] [PROCHILODUS.] Zool.: A name given by Illiger to Ursus labiatus, the Sloth-bear. He referred it to the Edentata, because the specimen first observed had accidentally lost the incisors.

prô chlör-ite, s. [Pref. pro-, and Eng. chlorite.] Min.: A name given by Dana to a species of chlorite, which was the earliest crystallized kind recognised. Crystallization probably hexagonal. Occurs in crystals, with micaceous cleavage, also in fan-shaped groups, and granular. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2.78 to 2.96; translucent to opaque; lustre, pearly; colour, various shades of green, mostly dark; laminae flexible. Compos.: silica, 26.8; alumina, 19.7; protoxide of iron, 27.5; magnesia, 15.3; water, 10.7 = 100, which yields the formula (5(Mg)FeO)2 + 3(Al2O3)SiO2 + 3H2O. It is the Epidolite of Brit. Mus. Cat.

prô chrôn-ism, s. [Gr. χρονισμός (chronismos), from προχρονέω (prochronéō) = to precede in time: πρό (pro) = before, and χρονος (chronos) = time; Fr. chronisme.] An error in chronology, consisting in antedating something; the dating of some event, occurrence, or action before the time when it really took place.

*He had put the verb, and without prochronism, into the mouth of Osborne, the bookseller.—Fitz-Edward Hall: Modern English, p. 130.

prô-çi-dence, s. [Lat. proci-dentia, from proci-dens, pr. par. of proci-vo = to fall forward; pro = forward, and cado = to fall.] Med.: A falling down, a prolapsus.

*Troubled with the proci-dence of the matrix.—Chalmers: Ferrand; Loec Melancholy, p. 15.

prô çî dên-tî-a (tā as sh), s. [PROCI-DENCE.] Pathol.: A particular case of Prolapsus (q.v.), in which the uterus protrudes beyond the vulva.

*prô-çid-t-ũ-ous, a. [Lat. proci-dens, from proci-vo = to fall forward.] [PROCI-DENCE.] Falling from its proper place.

*prô-çinct, a. [Lat. proci-nctus, pr. par. of proci-vo = to prepare; pro = before, and cingo = to gird.] Prepared, ready.

*In proci-net [Lat. in proci-netu]: At hand, ready, close.

*Was in proci-net.—Milton: P. L., vi. 15.

prock-č-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. prock(i); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.] Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.). Style simple, fruit not splitting.

prock-i-a, s. [Etyim. unknown. (London).] Bot.: The typical genus of Prockæ (q.v.).

prô clâim, *pro-clamo, vt. [Fr. pro-clamer, from Lat. proclamare: pro = before, and clamo = to cry, to shout; Sp. proclamar; Ital. proclamare.]

1. To make known by proclamation or public announcement; to publish; to promulgate publicly. (Milton: P. L., ii. 499.)

2. To declare or tell publicly or openly.

*Yet they were determined not to proclaim, in their legislative capacity, that they had, in their judicial capacity, been guilty of injustice.—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

3. To show, to point out; to make known.

*For the apparel oft proclaims the man.—Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3

4. To outlaw by public proclamation

*I heard myself proclaimed.—Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 3.

5. To declare under some special act of parliament, e.g., as affected with cattle disease, or as a place in which firearms are forbidden to be carried without a licence.

*To proclaim whome countries.—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 29, 1885.

prô clâim-ant, s. [Eng. proclaim; -ant.] A proclaimer.

*The first proclaimer of her flight.—E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights, ch. xii

prô clâim-er, *pro claym er, s. [Eng. proclamer; -er.] One who proclaims or publishes; one who makes proclamation or public announcement.

*The great proclaimer, with a voice more awful than the sound of trumpet cried Repentance.—Milton: P. L., i. 18

prôc lâ mã tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. proclamatio, accns. of proclamatio, from proclamatus, pr. par. of proclamo = to proclaim (q.v.); Sp. proclamacion; Ital. proclamazione.]

1. The act of proclaiming or making publicly known; the act of publishing or notifying by public announcement; an official or general notice to the public.

*Against the proclamation of the passion.—Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

2. That which is proclaimed or announced publicly; a public or general announcement; a public ordinance.

*A second and a third proclamation were published at Edinburgh.—Maeculay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

*prô-clâ-mâ-tor, s. [Lat., from proclamatus, pr. par. of proclamo = to proclaim (q.v.).] Law: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

Prô-clî-ân-ist, s. [See def.] Church Hist. (Pl.): A sect of Montanists, named after their founder Proclus. They either denied the Incarnation altogether, or held some form of the Docetic heresy.

prô-clî-tic, a. & s. [Gr. προκλιτικός (proklinō) = to lean forward; πρό (pro) = forward, and κλίω (klīō) = to bend, to lean.]

A. As adjective: Gram.: Applied to a monosyllabic word which leans upon, or is so closely attached to, a following word, as to have no independent existence, and therefore no accent; atonic.

B. As subst.: A proclitic or atonic word.

*prô-clî-ve, a. [Lat. proclivis: pro = forward, and clivus = a hill.] Inclined, bent.

*A woman is frail and proclive unto all evils.—Lutimer: First Sermon before King Edward, fol. 29.

prô-clîv-i-ty, s. [Lat. proclivitas, from proclivis = proclive (q.v.).]

1. Inclination, bent; natural disposition or propensity; tendency.

*Difficultly in the way of a man's duty, or proclivity to sin.—Edwards: On the Will, pt. i, § 3.

2. Readiness; facility or quickness of learning.

*prô-clî-vo-us, a. [Lat. proclivus.] [PROCLIVE.] Inclined, disposed; having a natural tendency.

prô-çœ-lî-a, s. pl. [Pref. pro-, and Gr. κοῖλος (kōilos) = hollow.]

1. Zool.: A sub-order of Owen's Crocodylia, having the dorsal vertebrae coucave in front. Called also Erococodylia.

2. Palæont.: From the Greensand onward.

prô-çœ-lî-an, a. & s. [PROCELIA]

A. As adj.: Having the dorsal vertebrae coucave in front.

B. As subst.: Any individual of Owen's sub-order Procelia (q.v.).

prô-çœ-lei-us, a. [PROCELIAN.] The same as PROCELIAN (q.v.).

prô-côn-fes-sô, phr. [Lat. = for a thing confessed.]

Law: Held or taken as confessed or admitted; as, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer, the matter contained in the bill was taken pro confesso, that is, as though it had been confessed or admitted.

change in the command, and then for the peaceful settlement and rule of the conquered territory. Later, certain of the provinces were ruled by ex-consuls sent out from Rome on the expiration of their term of office, with the title of proconsul, the others being under the rule of propraetors.

*Praetors, proconsuls, their provinces.—Bosington: Milton: P. R., iv. 63.

prô-côn-su-lar, a. [Lat. proconsularis; Fr. proconsulaire.]

1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul.

*Invested with the proconsular authority.—Gordon: Tacitus: Annals, bk. xiii, ch. v.

2. Governed by, or under a proconsul, as, a provincial province.

prô-côn-su-lar-ý, *pro-con-su-lar-yo, a. [Eng. proconsular; -y.] The same as PROCONSULAR (q.v.).

*Proconsular authority.—Greene: Tacitus: Annals, bk. xiii, ch. v.

prô-côn-su-late, s. [Lat. proconsulatus; Fr. proconsulat.] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul; the time during which a proconsul held his office.

*Britain formed part of a vast proconsulate.—Eliot: Origins of English Hist., p. 326.

prô-côn-sul-ship, s. [Eng. proconsul; -ship.] The same as PROCONSULATE (q.v.).

prô-crâs-tin-âte, v. t. & i. [Lat. procrastinatus, pr. par. of procrastinare = to put off till the morrow, to delay; pro = forward, and crâs = to-morrow; Fr. procrastiner; Sp. procrastinar; Ital. procrastinare.]

*A. Trans.: To put off to a future day; to postpone or delay from day to day; to delay, to prolong.

*But all's become lost labour, and my cause is still procrastinated.—Brace: Tongue, i. 1.

B. Intrans.: To delay; to be dilatory.

*I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago.—Swift: To Pope.

prô-crâs-tî-nâ-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. procrastinatio, accns. of procrastinatio, from procrastinatus, pr. par. of procrastinare = to procrastinate (q.v.); Ital. procrastinazione.] Delay, dilatoriness; the act or habit of procrastinating.

*Procrastination is the thief of time.—Young: Night Thoughts, i. 394

prô-crâs-tî-nâ-tôr, s. [Lat.] One who procrastinates; one who puts off the doing of anything from day to day.

*He will tell thee procrastinator, that the bell upon the cross was heard by our Saviour at the last hour.—Jeanes: Six Sermons, p. 52.

prô-crâs-tî-nâ-tôr-ý, a. [Eng. procrastinate(-); -or-ý.] Pertaining or given to procrastinating; dilatory.

*prô-crâs-tinc, v. t. [Fr. procrastiner.] To procrastinate (q.v.). (Hall: Henry VII., an. 1.)

*prô-crê-ant, a. & s. [Lat. procreans, pr. par. of procreo = to procreate (q.v.).]

A. As adjective: 1. Generating; producing young.

*The loss of liberty is not the whole of what the procreant bird suffers.—Paley: Nat. Theol., ch. xviii.

2. Assisting in producing young; containing a brood.

*No colony of vantage but this bird hath made His pendant bed, and procreant cradle.—Shakespeare: Macbeth, i. 6.

B. As subst.: One who or that which procreates.

*Two must unlike procreants, the sun and mud.—Milton: Annus, in Donovan's anti-B. Defence, § 16.

prô-crê-âte, v. t. [Lat. procreatus, pr. par. of procreo, pro = before, and creo = to create; Fr. procréer; Sp. & Port. procrear; Ital. procreare.] To generate; to beget and produce; to engender.

*Since the earth retaineth so fruitful power To procreate plants.—Bacon: Creation.

*prô-crê-âte, a. [Lat. procreatus.] [PROCREATE, i.] Begotten.

*Coprocreate: Fallo e ever procreate Sam.—Browning: Hymn on the Forest Fair.

prô-crê-â-tion, *pro cre-a-ci-on, s. [Fr., from Lat. procreatio, accns. of procreo, from procreatus, pr. par. of procreo = to procreate (q.v.).] The act of procreating or generating; begetting and producing of young.

*To enjoy a perpetual society in lawful procreant.—Joyce: Exposition of Daniel, ch. iii.

bôil, bôy; pòit, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -tion, -sion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bçl, dçl

pro cre à tive, a. [Eng. procreate(-); -ive.] Having the power or property of generating; generative, productive.

"That procreative light of heaven."—Hammond: Works, iv, 318.

pro cre à tive nêss, s. [Eng. procreative(-); -ness.] The quality of state of being procreative; power of generation; productivity.

"These . . . have reclaimed the procreateness of corporal, with the duration of incorporeal substances."—Boyle of Poets.

pro cre à tor, s. [Lat., from procreatus, pa. par. of procreo = to procreate (q.v.).] One who begets; a begetter, a generator.

"Natural parents and procreators."—Hall: Edwared II., i, 15.

prô cris, s. [Class. Mythol., the wife of Cephalus.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Urticaceae. Shrubs from the East Indies, &c.

2. Entom.: A genus of Hawkmoths, family Zygenidae. Fore-wings green, without spots, hind-wings smoky brown. Three are British: Procris sticticus, the Forester Sphinx, with the tips of the antennae blunt; P. glabularia, the Scarce Forester, with them pointed; and P. Gargia, the Cistus Forester, closely akin to the species last named.

pro crus tē an, a. [From Procrustes, a famous robber of Attica, who compelled travellers to lie down on a couch, and lopped off as much of their limbs as would suffice to make their length equal to that of the couch. If they were too short, he stretched them.]

1. Lit.: Of, or pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes or his mode of torture.

2. Fig.: Reducing to strict conformity by violent measures; producing strict conformity by force or mutilation.

"We do not believe, however, that this Procrustean treatment of the human mind commands itself to those who have had actual experience in missummy work."—Scribner's Magazine, May, 1881, p. 104.

pro crus tē an ize, v.t. [Eng. procrustian(-); -ize.] To stretch or contract to a given or required size or extent.

pro crus tē sī an, a. [Eng. Procrustes(-); -ity.] The same as PROCRUSTEAN (q.v.).

prôc tō çele, s. [Gr. προκρός (prôktos) = the anus, and σφαγή (sphagē) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: Hernia, or prolapsus, ani.

prôc tō nô tūs, s. [Gr. προκρός (prôktos) = the anus, and τῶρος (tōros) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoidea (q.v.). Animal oblong, depressed, pointed behind; two dorsal tentacles, with eyes at their base; oval tentacles short; vent dorsal, whence the generic name. Three species, from the North Atlantic.

prôc tēr, prôc tēr, proce tour, proke-towro, s. A shortened form of procreator (q.v.).

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

"Affiances made and taken by procurators and deputies on both parties."—Hall: Richard III., i, 39.

2. The same as Procurator of the Clergy (q.v.).

"Forty-four procurators were elected by the eight thousand parish priests."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

3. A beggar.

II. Technically:

1. Law: A person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law. He answers to an attorney at common law and a solicitor in equity.

2. Univ.: Two officials chosen from among the Masters of Arts to enforce the statutes, and preserve good order and discipline, by repressing and summarily punishing disorder.

3. Procurator of the Clergy: Clergymen elected to represent cathedral or other collegiate churches, and also the common clergy of every diocese in Convocation.

procr-tor, v.t. [Procrator, s.] To manage, as a procurator or agent.

"I cannot procr-tor mine own cause so well."—Wichart: On Shakespeare's Antony & Cleopatra.

procr-tor-âge, s. [Eng. procrator(-); -age.] Management by a procurator or other agent; hence, management or superintendence generally.

"The forging procratorship of money."—Milton: Of the foundation in England, bk. iv.

prôc tōr-i-al, a. [Eng. procrator(-); -ial.] Pertaining to, or connected with, a procurator, espec. a procurator of a university; as, procuratorial authority.

prôc tōr-ic-al, a. [Eng. procrator(-); -ical.] Procuratorial.

"Every tutor . . . shall have procuratorial authority over his pupils."—Frolicar: Life, p. 24.

prôc-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. procrator(-); -ship.] The office or dignity of a procurator; the time during which a procurator holds his office.

"This Mr. Savile died in his procuratorship of this University."—Wood: Athene Oxon.

prôc-tō trū pçs, s. [Gr. προκτορος (prôktos) = the anus, the tail, and τρυπα (trypa) = a hole.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Proctotrupidae (q.v.). Linnaeus discovered that, unlike other Hymenoptera, the species are aquatic, diving here and there by means of their wings.

prôc-tō trū pī dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. proctotrup(e)s; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Hymenoptera, tribe Entomophaga. Antennae with fourteen, fifteen, or rarely eight joints. Wings often wanting; if present, with a distinct stigma on the anterior margin, but no complete cells. Minute black ichneumons, with opaque, hairy, whitish wings.

prô cum bent, a. [Lat. pro-cumbens, pr. par. of pro-cumbo = to lean or incline forward; pro = forward, and cumbo = to lean or lie (only used in composition), from cubo = to lie down.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. Bot.: Spread over the surface of the ground.

prô cur' a ble, a. [Eng. procure(-); -able.] Capable of being procured; that may or can be procured; obtainable, acquirable.

"Even money was procurable about her choice."—Field, Oct. 3, 1855.

prôc-ur-ra-çy, 'proc-ur-ra-cie, s. [Fr. procurator(-); Low Lat. procuratio.]

1. The office or service of a procurator; management of an affair for another.

2. A proxy or procuratorship.

"He said he would send thither a sufficient procurator and convenient proctors."—Hall: Henry VIII., (an. 38).

prôc-ur-râ-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. procuratio, accus. of procuratio, from procuratus, pa. par. of procuror.] [PROCRE.]

1. The act of procuring; specif., the act of procuring young girls for unlawful purposes.

"That if parents assented to the sale or procurement of their children for immoral purposes."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 5, 1885.

2. The management of affairs for another.

"I take not upon me either their procurator or their patronage."—Bp. Hall: Remains, p. 350.

3. The document by which a person is authorized to transact business for another; a PROXY.

"No one is allowed to sign by procurator except those specially authorized."—Bethell: Counting House Dictionary.

4. (Pl.) Payments formerly made yearly by the parochial clergy to the Bishop and Archdeacons on account of visitations; they are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the Acts 25 & 24 Vict., c. 124, and 30 & 31 Vict., c. 135. They are also called proxies.

procurator fee, s. Law: The commission taken by a scrivener on effecting loans.

prôc-ur-râ-tor, pro-cu-ra-tour, s. [Lat., from procuratus, pa. par. of procuror = to take care of; Fr. procurateur.] [PROCRE.]

1. One who acts or transacts business for another under his authority; one who manages another's affairs; espec. one who undertakes the care of any legal proceeding for another, and stands in his place. In Scotland, one who represents parties in the inferior courts.

"May I not axe a libel, sire sompnoir, And answer ther by my procurator?"—Chaucer: C. T., 7, 178.

2. The governor of a Roman province under the Emperors, also the officer who had the management of the imperial revenue in a province.

"The dispatches of the procurator, Pilate."—Observer, No. 11.

procurator fiscal, s.

Scots Law: The officer appointed by the sheriff, magistrates of burghs, or justices of the peace, at whose instance criminal proceedings before such judges are carried on.

prôc-ur-râ-tor-i-al, a. [Eng. procurator(-); -ial.] Of or pertaining to a procurator or procurator; done or made by procurator.

"All procuratorial exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit."—Ayliffe: Parergon.

prôc-ur-râ-tor-ship, s. [Eng. procurator(-); -ship.] The office of a procurator.

"The office which Pilate bore was the procuratorship of Judea."—Pearson: On the Creed, art. iv.

prôc-ur-râ-tor-ÿ, a. & s. [Eng. procurator(-); -y.]

A. As adj.: Tending to procurement; authorizing procurement.

"Commended to the pope by the letters procuratory of the king."—Fox: Martyrs, p. 218.

B. As subst.: The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints another as his procurator to represent him in any court of cause.

Procuration of resignation:

Scots Law: A written mandate or authority granted by a vassal, whereby he authorizes his feu to be returned to his superior, either to remain with the superior as his property, or for the purpose of the superior giving out the feu to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs.

prô-cûre', v.t. & i. [Fr. procurer, from Lat. procurro = to take care of, to manage; pro = for, and curo = to take care, cura = care; Sp. & Port. procurar; Ital. procurare.]

A. Transitive:

1. To manage, as agent for another; to negotiate, to arrange. (Spenser: F. Q., II, ii, 32.)

2. To obtain or get by any means, as by loan, purchase, labour, or request; to gain; to come into possession of.

"He valued power chiefly as the means of procuring pleasure."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

3. Spic.: To get or obtain for unlawful or lustful purposes.

"Money for a procured child was customarily paid to the procuress."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 5, 1885.

4. To gain, to win, to attract; to cause to come on.

"Money procures all those advantages."—Goldsmith: False Liberty, ch. x.

5. To cause, to contrive, to bring about, to effect. (Shakespeare: Lear, ii, 4.)

6. To induce to do something; to lead, to bring. (Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, iii, 5.)

7. To entreat, to solicit earnestly.

"Of the fair Alma greatly were procur'd To make their longer sojourn and abode."—Spenser: F. Q., III, i, 1.

B. Intrans.: To pimp (q.v.).

"How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? Procures she still?"—Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iii, 2.

prô-cûre-mênt, s. [Eng. procure(-); -ment.]

1. The act of procuring, gaining, or obtaining; attainment, attainment.

2. The act of causing or effecting.

"Done by his consent and procurement."—Golding: Cesar, fol. 16.

prô-cûr-er, 'pro-cûr-our, s. [Eng. procurer(-); -er.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who causes or effects; one who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who uses secret or corrupt means.

3. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp, a pander.

"A statesman stooping to the wicked and shameful part of a procurer."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

prôc-ur-rêss, prô-cûr-êss, s. [Eng. procurer(-); -ess.] A female pimp; a bawd.

"Wickedly dealt with by men and procurers and such like."—Daily Telegraph, Dec. 17, 1885.

prô-cûr-vâ-tion, s. [Pref. pro-, and Eng. curvation (q.v.).] A bending or curving forward.

Prô-cÿ-ôn, prô-cÿ-ôn, s. [Lat., from Gr. Προκύων (Prokyon) = a dogstar.]

1. Astron. (Of the form Procyon): A star of the first magnitude in Canis Minor. It may be found by drawing a line through Orion's belt and Sirius, and another from Sirius upwards at right angles to it; the latter will cut Procyon. It has a blue colour, and is a binary star.

late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pinc, pit, sirc, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; mûte, eûb, eûre, unite, eûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form procyon*) : Raccoon (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Procyonidae. Body stout; head broad behind, with pointed muzzle; limbs plantigrade, but in walking the entire sole is not applied to the ground, as it is when the animal is standing. Tail non-prehensile. There are two well-defined species: *Procyon lotor*, from North, and *P. cancrivorus*, from South America. The specific name of the former has reference to the animal's habit of dipping all its food, except meat, in water, before eating it. Prof. Maynt (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 347) adds a third species, *P. nigripes*, distinguished from *P. cancrivorus* by having darker feet.

3. *Fabronit.* : From the Phoenice or Post-Phoenice deposits of Illinois and Carolina.

prō cŷ ōn ī dæ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. procyon*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. idem.*]

Zool. : A family of Aretoid Mammals of exclusively American habitat, ranging from British Columbia and Canada, in the north, to Paraguay and the limits of the tropical forests, in the south. There are five genera: Procyon, Bassaris, Bassaricyon, Nasua, and Cercoleptes. [*PROCYON, NASUA.*]

prō cŷ ō nīnæ, n. [*Mod. Lat. procyon*; *Eng. suff. -ina*]. Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Procyonidae (q.v.).

"This name [Bassaricyon] has recently (1876) been given to a distinct modification of the *Procyoninae* type, of which, at present, only two examples are known, one from Costa Rica and the other from Ecuador, which have been named *Bassaricyon subla* and *B. alleni*. They much resemble the Kinkajou (Cercopithecus) in external appearance, but the skull and teeth are more like those of Procyon and Nasua."—*Engage Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 441.

prōd (1), s. [*The same word as Bion* (2), s.]

1. A pointed instrument or weapon, as a goad, an awl, &c.

"At the other end a sharp steel prod."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 3, 1885.

2. A prick with a pointed instrument; a stab.

* **prōd** (2), s. [*PROD.*]

prōd, v.t. [*Prod* (1), s.]. To prick with a prod or pointed instrument; to goad.

"Shall I prod him with my spear?"—*H. Taylor. Few of St. Clement.*

* **prōdd**, **prōd** (2), s. [*Etym. doubtful*]. A kind of light cross-bow for killing deer.

Prō dic' lan (e as sh), s. [*See def.*]

Church Hist. (P.L.) : A body of Antinomian Gnostics, who took their name from Prodicus, a heretic of the second century, the founder of the Adamites (q.v.).

prōd' ī gal, **prod' ī gall**, n., s., & adv. [*O. Fr. prodigal*, from *Low Lat. prodigalis*, from *Lat. prodigus* = wasteful, from *prodigo* = to drive forth or away; *prod-* (= *pro-*) = forward, and *ago* = to drive; *Sp.*, *Port.*, & *Ital. prodigo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Given to extravagant or excessive expenditure; expending money wastefully or without necessity; wasteful, lavish, extravagant, profuse. (Said of persons.)

"As amusing as the prodigal son of the family generally is in his conversation and career."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

2. Characterized by extravagance or wastefulness; lavish, profuse. (Said of things.)

3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful.

"Prodigal of thanks."—*Daniel. Cont Wars*, ii.

* 4. Excessive, superabundant.

"Oppression of their prodigal wealth."—*Shakspeare. Richard III.*, iii. 4.

B. As subst.: One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a lavish or prodigal; a spendthrift, a waster.

"Worthless prodigals . . . despised even by fools."—*Hume. Essays. On Wealth*, § 6.

C. As adv.: Prodigally, profusely, lavishly.

"How prodigal the soul lends the tongue vows."—*Shakspeare. Hamlet*, i. 3.

prōd' ī gal' ī tŷ, **prod' e-gal' ī te**, **prōd' ī gal' ī tic**, s. [*Fr. prodigalite*, from *Lat. prodigalitate*, acc. of *prodigalitas*, from *prodigus* = prodigal (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being prodigal; extravagant or wasteful expenditure, particularly of money; profusion, lavishness, waste.

"Prodigality is the devil's steward and purse bearer."—*South. Sermons, vol. IV.*, ser. 16.

2. Excessive or lavish liberality.

"The prodigality of nature."—*Shakspeare. Richard III.*, i. 2.

* **prōd' ī gal' ize**, v.t. & t. [*Eng. prodigal*; -ize.]

A. Intrans.: To act prodigally; to be extravagant or wasteful in expenditure.

B. Trans.: To lavish.

"Major MacMillan prodigalizes his offers of service."—*Lytton. Cezair*, bk. xvi. ch. 1.

prōd' ī gal' lŷ, **prod' ī gal' lic**, adv. [*Eng. prodigal*; -ly.]

1. In a prodigal, wasteful, or extravagant manner; extravagantly. (*Golden Bells*, ch. xiv.)

2. With lavish bounty; profusely, in profusion.

"She did starve the general world beside, And prodigally give them all to you."—*Shakspeare. Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

* **prōd' ī gātē**, v.t. [*Lat. prodigus* = prodigal (q.v.).] To squander lavishly; to lavish, to waste. (*Theology*.)

* **prōd' ī gēncē**, s. [*Lat. prodigantia*, from *prodigus*, pp. par. of *prodigo* = to waste.] Waste, prodigality, prodigality.

"This is not beauty, it is prodigence."—*Hp. Hall Contemp.*; *Johs Baptist*, benedict.

prōd' ī gŷ, n. [*Fr. prodigieux*, from *Lat. prodigosus*, from *prodigium* = a sign, a portent, a prodigy (q.v.); *Sp.* & *Ital. prodigioso*.]

1. Belonging to a prodigy, or portentous omen; having the character or nature of a prodigy. (*Bevan, & Flet.; Philaster*, v. 1.)

* 2. Extraordinary, monstrous.

"Nature breeds Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things."—*Milton. P. L.*, ii. 625.

3. Enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; huge, very great.

"An immense hall, lighted up with a prodigious number of candles."—*Fustate. Italy*, vol. 1, ch. 1.

* 4. Excessive, intense.

prōd' ī gŷ ious lŷ, adv. [*Eng. prodigious*; -ly.]

1. In a prodigious manner or degree; enormously, wonderfully, astonishingly.

"Twice every month th' eclipses of our light, Poor mortals should prodigiously attract!"—*Dequint. Man in the Moon*

2. Exceedingly, excessively, immensely. (*Colloquial*.)

"I am prodigiously pleased with this joint volume."—*Pope. (Fodl)*.

prōd' ī gŷ ious nēss, s. [*Eng. prodigious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prodigious; enormity, enormity, &c.; portentousness.

"A further prodigiousness and honour."—*Hales. Remains*, p. 229.

prōd' ī gŷ, s. [*Fr. prodige*, from *Lat. prodigium* = a showing before, a portent; *Sp.* & *Ital. prodigio*.]

1. Something extraordinary or out of the ordinary course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent.

"[He] trusted Heaven's informing prodigies."—*Pope. Homer. Iliad* vi. 226.

2. Something of so extraordinary a nature as to excite astonishment; a marvel.

"If a dandel had the least smattering of literature she was regarded as a prodigy."—*Maugham. Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A monster; a production of nature out of the ordinary course.

* **prōd' ī tŷ ion**, s. [*Lat. proditio*, from *produs* = to betray.] Treachery, treason.

"It had been better for thee not to have seen the king of this proditio."—*Groffon. Henry II.*, iiii. 18.

prōd' ī tor, s. [*Lat.*, from *produs* = to betray.] A traitor.

"Thou most usurping proditor."—*Shakspeare. I Henry VI.*, i. 5.

prōd' ī tŷ ōn, n. [*PRODITOR.*]

1. Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.

"Now, proditorious wretch! what hast thou done?"—*Daniel. Fodl*.

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures.

* **prōd' ī tŷ ōn lŷ**, adv. [*Eng. proditorious*; -ly.] Treacherously, traitorously, perfidiously. (*Nashe. Enters Staffer*.)

* **prōd' ī tŷ ōn ŷ**, n. [*PRODITOR.*] Traitorous, treacherous. (*Milton. Eikonoklastes*, § 2.)

prōdromic, s. [*Fr.*, from *Gr. προδρομος* (*prodromos*) = a forerunner; *προ* (*prō*) = before, and *δρομος* (*dromos*) = a course. *Lat. prodromus*; *Sp.* & *Ital. prodromo*.] A forerunner.

"These may prove the prodromes . . . to the birth of our monarchy."—*Sober Sadness*, p. 16.

* **pro drōm ōus**, n. [*PRODROM.*] Forerunning, preceding.

"A prodromous symptom."—*Allen. Synopsis Med. Pract.*, 1, 176.

pro drōm ōus, s. [*Lat.*] [*PRODROM.*]

Literature: A preliminary course, chiefly used as the title of elementary works.

prō dŷcē, v.t. & i. [*Lat. producere* = to bring forward; *pro* = forward, and *ducere* = to lead; *Sp. producir*; *Port. produzir*; *Ital. produrre*; *Fr. produire*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bring forward; to bring into view or notice; to exhibit, as, To produce a play.

2. To draw out; to lengthen. [*H*.]

* 3. To extend, to lengthen, to prolong.

"Perhaps our stay will be Beyond our oats will produce!"—*Ben Jonson. Sejanus*, iii. 4.

4. To bring forth, to give birth to; to bear, to generate.

"The greatest jurist that his country had produce!"—*Morison. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. To bear, to yield; as, Trees produce fruit.

6. To cause, to effect; to bring about; to give rise or origin to. (*Cooper. Conversation*, 378.)

7. To manufacture, to make; as, To produce wares.

8. To yield, to cause to accrue; to gain; as, Money produces interest.

II. Grammar: To draw out in length; to extend; as, To produce a line.

B. Intrans.: To bring forth, to bear, to yield; as, A tree produces well.

prōd ŷcē, s. [*PRODUC.*, v.] That which is produced, yielded, or brought forth; the outcome yielded by labour or natural growth; product, yield, production, result. (It is generally confined in meaning to that which is produced by land or raw products.)

produce broker, s. A dealer in foreign or colonial produce, as grain, groceries, spices, dyes, &c.

prōd ŷcē mēnt, s. [*Eng. produce*; -ment.] Production.

"The production of such glorious effects."—*Milton. Apol. for Sweptymans*.

prōd ŷcē nt, s. [*Lat. producere*, pp. par. of *producere* = to produce (q.v.).] One who exhibits or offers to view or notice.

"Construed to the advantage of the producer."—*Aphle. Pauceron*.

prōd ŷcē ŷr, s. [*Eng. produce*(s), v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which produces or generates.

"It is both the producer and the ground of all its acts."—*South. Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 16.

2. *Spicif.* One who manufactures wares or grows produce on land.

"The very goods which they themselves most want are undesirable because the producers are thus denied the possibility of purchasing them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1886.

prōd ŷcē ŷ bil' ī tŷ, s. [*Eng. producible*(s); -ity.] The quality or state of being producible; capability of being produced.

"Nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a producibility."—*Burton. Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

prōd ŷcē ŷ ble, n. [*Eng. produce*(s); -ible.]

1. Capable of being produced, exhibited, or brought forward, or into notice.

"Many warm expressions of the fathers are produced in this case."—*Boyle. Party*.

2. Capable of being produced, generated, or made.

"Producible by the fortuitous motions of matter."—*Cantworth. Intellectual System*, p. 575.

prōd ŷcē ŷ ble nēss, s. [*Eng. producible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being producible; producibility.

"The producibility of other principles also may be discovered."—*Boyle. Works*, i. 661.

prōd ŷct, s. [*Lat. productum*, neut. sing. of *producere*, pp. par. of *producere* = to produce (q.v.); *Fr. produire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals, &c., that which is yielded by the soil; produce.

"Yet here all products and all plants stand!"—*Pope. Homer. Odysseus*, ix. 131.

bōi, bōy; pōit, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gcm; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xcnophen, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, tious, sious = shūs. -ble, -ble, &c. bej, del.

2. That which is produced or formed by labour, art, or mental application; a production; composition.

3. Effect, result, consequence, outcome; something consequential.

These are the *product* of those ill-mated marriages.
Milton: P. L., vi, 683

II. Math.: The result obtained by taking one quantity as many times as there are units in another; the result or quantity obtained by multiplying two or more numbers or quantities together; thus the product of 3 and 4 is 12. The two quantities multiplied together are called factors. Product is the result of multiplication, as sum is of addition. The compound product of any number of factors is the result obtained by multiplying the first factor by the second, that result by the third factor, that by the fourth, and so on.

prô duct, *v.t.* [Lat. *productus*, pa. par. of *producere* = to produce (q.v.).]

- 1. To produce; to bring forward.
 - 2. To lengthen out; to extend.
 - 3. To produce, to make, to generate.
- Prô ducted* by the working of the sea.—*Holmstedt: Britains*, etc. x.

prô duct ta, *s.* [PRODUCTUS.]

prô duct i bil i tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *productible*; *-ity*.] Productibility (q.v.).

No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of productibility.—*Buskon: Cato's List*, p. 55.

prô duct i ble, *a.* [Eng. *product*; *-ible*.] Capable of being produced; producible.

prô duct ti dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *productus*]; fem. pl. adj. sufl. *-ibæ*.]

Prodacti: A family of Brachiopoda, with three genera, *Productus*, *Strophalosia*, and *Chonetes*. (*Hindward*.) Animal unknown; shell entirely free or attached to submarine objects; no calcified supports for oral processes. Characteristic of Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian deposits.

prô duct tile, *a.* [Lat. *productilis*, from *productus*, pa. par. of *producere* = to produce (q.v.).] Capable of being produced or extended in length.

prô duct tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *productio*, accus. of *productus* = a producing, from *productus*, pa. par. of *producere* = to produce (q.v.); Sp. *produccion*; Ital. *produzione*.]

- 1. *Ordinary Language*:
 - 1. The act of producing, bearing, yielding, or generating.
 - 2. The act of producing or bringing forward into view or notice; as, the *production* of evidence, or of a witness.
 - 3. The act of lengthening, or extending in length; as, the *production* of a line.
 - 4. That which is produced, or made by nature or art; the productions of nature comprise fruits, vegetables, &c.; the productions of art, manufactures of all kinds, books, paintings, &c. (*Whimper: Progress of Letter*, 327.)
- 2. *Technically*:
 - 1. *Polit. Econ.*: The producing of articles having an exchangeable value.
 - 2. The requisites of production are two, labour and appropriate natural objects. Labour is classified into productive and non-productive or unproductive; only the former is directly employed in the production of wealth. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. 1, iii.)
 - 3. *Not. Law (Pl.)*: In judicial proceedings the name given to written statements or other things produced in process in support of the action or defence.
 - 4. *To sit's production*:
South: Law: To produce a document bearing on a case.

prô duct tivo, *a.* [Eng. *product*; *-ive*.]

- 1. Having the power or quality of producing.
- 2. The former, as it produces a value, may be called *productive*, the latter, unproductive labour.—*South: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.
- 2. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; originating.
- 3. That age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature.—*Erasmus: On the Education*.
- 3. Fertile; producing large crops; as, *productive* land.

prô duct tivo ly, *adv.* [Eng. *productive*; *-ly*.] In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

prô duct tivo nÿss, *s.* [Eng. *productivity*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being productive.

In every department of productiveness Texas is hard to beat.—*Haily Telegraph*, Jan. 25, 1886.

prô duct tiv i tÿ, *s.* [Eng. *productivité*; *-ity*.] Power of producing; productiveness.

"They have embraced their own productivité."—*Lancaster: English Traits*, ch. x.

prô duct trÿss, *s.* [Eng. *product*; *-ress*.] A female who produces.

prô duct tÿs, † **prô duct ta**, *s.* [ΠΡΟΔΥΤΕΡ.]

Prodacti: The typical genus of the family Productidae (q.v.), with eighty-one species, widely distributed, and ranging from the Devonian to the Permian. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Devonian, forty-five from the Carboniferous, and two from the Permian of Britain.

prô ÷ gÿ miu ÷ l, *a.* [Gr. προηγούμενος (*prô-egoumimos*), for προήγουμαι (*prô-egomai*) = to lead; προ (*prô*) = before, and ήγουμαι (*hegomai*) = to lead.]

Prod.: Serving to predispose; predisposing.

prô ÷ m, † **prô eme**, † **prô heme**, *s.* [Fr. *proem*, from Lat. *proematio*; Gr. προοίμιον (*prooimion*) = an introduction, a prelude; πρό (*prô*) = before, and οίμος (*oimos*) = a way, a path.] A preface, an introduction; introductory or preliminary observations.

The *proem*, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament.—*Blackstone Comment.*, vol. 1. (Introduct., § 2.)

prô ÷ m, † **prô eme**, *v.t.* [PROEM, *s.*] To preface.

These might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension.—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

prô ÷ m brÿ ÷ o, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *embryo*.]

Prodacti: 1. Hofmeister's name for a cellular mass which ultimately becomes the embryo of a seed. It consists of the suspensor and the embryonal cell at its extremity. As it develops it breaks through the embryo sac, and the embryo is formed at its lower end.

2. The youngest thallus of a lichen.

3. (*Less properly*): The prothallus (q.v.).

prô ÷ m i al, *a.* [Eng. *proem*; *-ial*.] Having the character or nature of a proem; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

A piece of *proemial* piety.—*Hammond: Works*, iv, 492.

prô ÷ mp tō sis (second *p* silent), *s.* [Gr., from προ (*prô*) = before, and εμπρωσις (*emprōsis*) = a falling; ἐμ- (*em-*) = ἐν- (*en-*) = in, and πρῶσις (*prōsis*).] [PTOSIS.]

Prodacti: The lunar equation or addition of a day necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon.

prô ÷ t i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prodctus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. sufl. *-ibæ*.]

Prodacti: A family of Trilobites. Head semi-circular; eyes smooth; body-rings twenty-eight.

prô ÷ tÿs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. έτος (*etos*) = a year (?).]

Prodacti: The typical genus of Proetidae (q.v.). From the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

prô façade, *a.* [O. Fr. *prou face* (or *fusse*), from *prou* = profit, and *face* = to do.] A formula, partaking of the nature of a welcome or wish on behalf of the guest uttered by the host; much good may it do you.

Master page, good master page, sit; *profuse!*—*Shakesp. 2 Henry IV.*, v. v.

prô f an ÷ tÿ, † **prô ph an ÷ tÿ**, *v.t.* [PROFANE.] To profane. (*For: Murders*, p. 430.)

prô f an ÷ nã tion, † **prô f an na ci on**, *s.* [Fr. *profanation*, from Lat. *profanationem*, accus. of *profanatio*, from *profanus* = profane (q.v.); Sp. *profanacion*; Ital. *profanazione*.]

1. The act of violating anything sacred, or of treating it with contempt or irreverence; desecration; as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath, the *profanation* of a church, &c.

2. Irreverent or indelicate treatment; the act of making mildly public or common.

"Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the hazy our love."
Dante: Told.

prô fan a tÿr ÷ y, *a.* [Eng. *profanation*]; *-ory*.] Profaning.

"So *profanatory* a draught"—*C. Bronte: Villette*, ch. xxx.

prô fãnc, † **prô phãnc**, *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from Lat. *profanus* = unholly; *pro* = before, and *fanum* = a temple; Sp. & Ital. *profano*.]

1. Not sacred; not devoted to sacred or religious objects or uses; not holy; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; not consecrated; secular.

The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history.—*Burket: Theory of the Earth*.

2. Irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or acting lightly or with contempt of sacred things; impious, blasphemous.

"But remember, that profaneness is commonly something that is external, and he is a *profane* person who neglects the exterior part of religion."—*Byron: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

3. Characterized by, or done with, profanity; blasphemous.

The offence of *profane* and common swearing and cursing.—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

4. Profane swearing is an offence punishable by law.

5. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things.—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

6. Not initiated into certain religious rites.

prô fãnc, † **prô phãnc**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *profane*, from Lat. *profanus*.] [PROFANE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; to desecrate; to violate, as something sacred; to pollute.

"But the gods of the pagan shall never *profane* The shrine where Jehovah disdain'd not to reign."
Byron: Destruction of Jerusalem.

2. To turn to improper use; to misuse, to abuse.

"So idly to *profane* the precious time."
Shakesp. 2 Henry IV., ii. 4.

B. Intrans.: To speak or act profanely; to blaspheme.

prô fãnc ÷ lÿ, † **prô phãnc ÷ lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *profane*; *-ly*.]

1. In a profane manner; with irreverence or contempt of sacred things; unholily, blasphemously.

Water instead of wine is brought in urns, and pour'd *profanely* as the victim burns."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xiii.

2. With abuse or disrespect; without proper or due respect for anything venerable.

"That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely*."—*Brown: On the Odyssey*.

prô fãnc ÷ nÿss, † **prô phãnc ÷ nÿss**, *s.* [Eng. *profane*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profane; profane actions or language; profanity; irreverence towards sacred things, especially towards God; blasphemy (q.v.).

Nothing can equal the *profaneness* of men, but the absurdities.—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

prô fan ÷ ÷r, † **prô phãnc ÷ ÷r**, *s.* [Eng. *profane*]; *-er*.]

1. One who acts profanely; one who profanes or treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language; a blasphemer.

2. A polluter, a defiler.

These jay-hunters and *profaners* of his holy day.—*Byron: 1 Hecro-Maxia*, vi. 13.

prô fan ÷ ÷ss, *s.* [Eng. *profane*]; *-ness*.] Profaneness.

prô fan ÷ i tÿ, *s.* [Lat. *profanitas*, from *profanus* = profane (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being profane; profaneness.

2. That which is profane; profane conduct or language.

prô fÿc tion (1), *s.* [Lat. *profectio*, from *proficere*, pa. par. of *proficiscor* = to set out.] Departure, progress.

The time of the year lasting the *profection* and departure of the ambassadors.—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, 1. 255.

prô fÿc tion (2), *s.* [Lat. *profectio*, from *proficere* = to go forward, to advance.] A going forward, advance, progression.

Which, together with other planets, and *profection* of the horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year.—*Brouce: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

pro fec ti ti ous, a. [Lat. profecititiosus, from profecitiosus = to set out.] Proceeding from, as from a father or ancestor; derived from an ancestor or ancestors.

"The three-fold distinction of profecititiosus, advetitious and profecitiosus was ascertained by the juris-prudent of the code and pandects." - Gibbon, Roman Empire, vol. viii, ch. xlv.

pro fert, v. Lat. 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of proficere = to bring forward; to proffer (q. v.).

Law: (Properly an abbreviation of profectio in causa = he produces it in court.) An exhibition of a record or paper in open court. When either party alleges any deed, he is generally obliged, by a rule of pleading, to make profect of such deed; that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it is alleged. According to present usage, this profect consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being in fact retained in his own custody.

pro fess, v. pro fesse, pt & p. [Lat. professus, pa. par. of profiteri = to profess, to avow, pro = before, openly, and fiteo = to confess; Fr. professer; Sp. profesar.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make open or public declaration of; to avow publicly; to acknowledge; to own freely; to affirm. (It is frequently followed by a clause.)

"Luther professed openly to adore all that might be noted by sight." - Bywater, English, fol. 6.

2. To lay claim openly to the position or character of; to acknowledge; to own as being. "I profess myself an enemy."

Shakspeare, Lear, i. 1.

3. To declare or announce publicly one's skill in; to affirm one's self to be versed in; to hold one's self out as proficient in; as, To profess medicine.

4. To affirm or avow faith in or allegiance to; to declare one's adherence to; as, To profess Christianity.

5. To make protestations or show of; to make a pretence of; to pretend. (Specie; Fr. q. l. H. x. 31.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To declare openly; to make open acknowledgment or avowal.

2. To make professions.

* 3. To enter into a state by public declaration of profession.

* 4. To declare or profess friendship. "A man which ever professed to him."

Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

pro fess-sant, s. [Eng. profess; Lat. p. a.] A professor.

"Upon the worthy and sincere professors and proficients of the common law." - Benthams, Naturs Embors, p. 327.

pro fess-ed, pro-fest, pt, pres. & a. [PRO-FESS.]

A. As pt, pres. (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Having taken a final vow in a religious order or congregation. (Gloss; C. I., v.)

2. Avowedly declared; pledged by profession.

"To your professed bosoms I commit him."

Shakspeare, Lear, i. 1.

pro fess-séd ly, adv. [Eng. professed; s. d.] By profession; avowedly; according to open declaration made; in profession, but not in reality.

"He which wrote professedly against the superstitions of ye people." - Fox, Martyrs, p. 649.

pro fess-i-ôn (ss as sh), * pro fes-si-oun, * pro fes i un, s. [Fr. profession; from Lat. professio, acc. of professus = a declaration, from professus, pa. par. of profiteri = to profess (q. v.); Sp. profesion; Ital. professione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of professing; an open acknowledgment or avowal of sentiments, belief, &c.

"A naked profession may have credit, where no other evidence can be given." - Atterbury, Sermon.

2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretence.

3. The act of declaring one's self as belonging to some particular party, opinion, creed, &c.; as, a profession of Christianity.

4. The business which one professes to understand and to practise for subsistence; calling, occupation or vocation, superior to a trade or handicraft.

"All delegates to professions were left free to Arts and Sciences." - Bacon, Advancement of Learning, bk. ii.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhan. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. ble, d'ce, &c. bli, del.

5. The collective body of persons engaged in or practising a particular calling or vocation.

II. Religious Orders: The act by which a novice becomes a member of a religious Order or Congregation. It is usually accompanied with impressive ceremonies; but its essence consists in a promise, freely given and lawfully accepted, by which a person of requisite age, and after, at least, a year of probation, binds himself or herself to a particular institute approved by the Church. This implies the emission of the three vows of perpetual chastity, poverty, the renunciation of ownership of the smallest thing without permission, and obedience. To these a fourth, varying with the particular institute, is usually added. A valid profession secures to the professed a right of maintenance from the institute during life, and the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of the clerical state. The institute, at the time of the profession, acquires a right to all property then in the possession of, or that may thereafter be possessed by, the person making the solemn profession. [Vow.]

pro fess-i-ôn al (ss as sh), a. & s. [Eng. professional; Lat.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of, or pertaining to, a profession or calling.

"All . . . their professional knowledge was practical rather than scientific." - Macanary, Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

2. Engaged in or practising a particular profession.

"Again, the merely professional man is always a narrow man." - Bishops, Popes, p. 39.

3. Contended in by professionals.

"A professional boat race." - Field, Oct. 2, 1875.

B. As subst.: Generally one who follows or belongs to a profession; more commonly applied, in contradistinction to "amateur," to a person who makes his living by practising an art or occupation in which non-professionals also engage; more specifically, a person who practises an art, occupation, or sport for a living, as distinguished from one who engages in them merely for pleasure. Generally applied to professional musicians, singers, actors, rowers, cricketers, and the like.

"An ancient custom of soldier must be an officer in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or Civil Service, a member of the learned professions, or of the Universities or public schools, or of any established board or trading club not containing one-half of professionals, and must not have competed in any competition for either a stake or money, or entrance fee, or with or against a professional for any prize; nor have ever taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises of any kind as a means of livelihood, nor have ever been employed in or about boats, or in manual labour, nor be a mechanic, artisan, or labourer." - Field, Jan. 9, 1876.

pro fess-i-ôn al i sm (ss as sh), s. [Eng. professional; Lat.] The following of an art, sport, &c., as a profession; professionals collectively.

"Where the difference between this and recognition of professional status is to be fixed, no one can tell." - Globe, Nov. 9, 1875.

* pro fess-i-ôn al ist (ss as sh), s. [Eng. professional; Lat.] One who belongs to or practises a particular profession.

pro fess-i-ôn al ly (ss as sh), adv. [Eng. professional; s. d.] In a professional manner; in manner of, or as, a profession.

"He had to request all persons not members or professionally engaged to withdraw." - Evening Standard, Jan. 12, 1886.

pro fess-sôl, pro fes-sour, s. [Lat. professor, from professus, pa. par. of profiteri = to profess (q. v.); Fr. professeur; Sp. profesor; Ital. professore.]

1. One who professes or makes open and public declaration or acknowledgment of his sentiments, opinions, belief, &c.

"The pure preachers and professors of Christes verite." - Joyce, Exposition of Daniel, (Arg.)

2. One who makes a public profession of religion in those churches where such a rite prevails instead of confirmation. (Lamb.)

3. One who professes or affects unusual sanctity; one who makes a show or pretence of religion.

4. One who teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; specif., a person appointed in a university, college, &c., to deliver lectures and instruct the students in any particular branch of learning; as, A professor of Greek, a professor of theology, &c.

* In the universities of Scotland and Germany the professors compose the governing

body, and are the sole recognised instructors of the students; but at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin the instruction is given by the tutors of the several colleges, the lectures of the professors being only auxiliary. In common use, the title is greatly abused, and is assumed by teachers of music, dancing, &c., and even by quacks, conjurers, and teachers of boxing.

pro fess sor ous, s. [Eng. professor; Lat.] A female professor. (Chalcroft; Romishant Papers, No. xxx.)

pro fess sor i al, a. [Eng. professor; Lat.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, a professor in a university. (Bacon, Free Thinking, § 43.)

* pro fess sor i al i sm, s. [Eng. professor; Lat.] The character, manner of thinking, or habits of a professor.

pro fess-sor i al ly, adv. [Eng. professorial; s. d.] In a professional manner; academically. "Merely becoming professorially." - Daily News, June 7, 1874.

pro fess sor i ate, s. [Eng. professor; Lat.]

* 1. The position or office of a professor; professorship.

* 2. A body of professors; the professional staff in a university.

pro fess sor ship, s. [Eng. professor; s. d.] The office or position of a professor.

* pro fess sor y, a. [Lat. prof. soror.] Of or pertaining to a professor or professors; professional.

"Dedicating of foundations and donations to professor learning." - Bacon, Advancement of Learning, bk. ii.

pro fêr, * prof er, * pro fre, et. & t. [Fr. proférer; to utter, to deliver, to produce, from Lat. proficere = to bring forward, pro = forward, and ficere = to bring, Sp. & Port. profecer; Ital. proficere, proficere.]

A. Transitive:

1. To offer or propose for acceptance; to make an offer or tender of.

"Professes his only daughter to your grace in marriage." - Shakspeare, A Theory II., v. 1.

* 2. To attempt of one's own accord; to undertake. (Milton; P. L., ii. 42.)

B. Intransitive:

* To attempt, to essay, to make an attempt.

"An essay had thit ther in, and profert for to kist, The yeild best in toun." - R. de Beanes, p. 326.

pro f-fer, s. [PROFER, q.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An offer made; something proposed or offered for acceptance; a tender.

"Let us willingly accept of the proffer." - Bunyan, Pilgrims Progress, pt. ii.

* 2. An essay, an attempt.

II. Law:

1. An offer or endeavour to proceed in an action.

2. The time appointed for the accounts of officers in the Exchequer, which was twice a year.

prof-fêr-er, s. [Eng. proffer, v.; et.] One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

"Since minds, in modesty, say 'No' to that Which they would have the profferer construe." - Ay. - Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

* pro fic-i-ât, s. [O. Fr.] A fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops, in manner of a welcome, immediately after their installation.

"For his proficent and other small fees." - Urphat; Baboys, bk. ii, ch. xxx.

pro fic ion eý, * pro fic ience (e as sh), [Eng. proficere; Lat. s. d.]

1. The quality or state of being proficient; advancement or improvement in anything, especially in any art, science, or knowledge; skill acquired by practice; degree of advancement attained in any branch of knowledge.

"The art . . . is one in which proficience is only acquired after long practice." - Cuviers, Eleme. d'Hist. Nat., pt. xv, p. 271.

* 2. A start, an advance.

"It [Hobbes] received a wonderful pro . . ." - Hobbes, Life of Levi, p. 317.

pro fic ient (e as sh), a. & s. [Lat. proficere; pa. par. of proficere = to make progress, to advance; pro = forward, and ficere = to make; Sp. & Ital. proficiente.]

A. As adj.: Well-versed or skilled in any

business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise, competent.

B. *As subst.*: One who is well versed or skilled in any business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise; one who has made advances or acquired a considerable degree of skill; an adept, an expert.

"Nothing but speculation was required in making *proficients* in their respective departments."—*Goldsmith: Poetical Dictionary*, ch. 11.

prō fīc ient lī (c as sh), adv. [Eng. *proficiently*.] In a proficient manner or degree; with proficiency.

prō fic u ōūs, a. [Lat. *proficuous*, from *proficere* = to make progress, to advance.] [PROFICIENT.] Advantageous, profitable, useful. (*Philips: Cicer*, i, 627.)

prō file, pro fil, s. & a. [Ital. *profilo* = a border, a drawing of a picture, from *profilare* = to draw, to paint; *pro* = before, and *filo* (Lat. *filum*) = a thread, a line. The meaning is thus, a front-line or outline. Sp. & Port. *perfil*; Fr. *profil*; O. Fr. *profil*, *proffil*.] [PROFILE.]

- A.** *As substantive*:
- 1.** *Arch.*: An outline, a contour.
- II.** *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the outlines of the human face in a section through the median line; a side-view; the side-face or half face.

"They always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestic."—*Abbotson: An Anecdote*, ch. 11.

2. *Building, Joinery, &c.*: The outline of a building, a figure, a series of mouldings, or of any other parts, as shown by a section through them.

3. *Engineering*:

(1) A vertical section through a work or section of country to show the elevations and depressions.

(2) *Build.*: A profile is a vertical section of the country traversed, showing the hills and hollows, and enabling the cuttings and embankments to be so adjusted that the earth of one will furnish material for the other. (RAILWAY.)

1. *Fortification*:

(1) A section perpendicular to the face of the work.

(2) A light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet.

B. *As adj.*: Drawn or made in profile.

"A pastboard vehicle and a *profile* quadruped."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1855.

4. *Profile of an order*:

Arch.: An assemblage and arrangement of essential and subsidiary parts. That profile is preferable wherein the parts are few, varied, and fitly applied. Some member should predominate in each division, which it should appear the office of the other parts to fortify, support, or shelter. In a cornice the corona is supported by modillions, dentils, ovolos, &c., and sheltered and covered from the effects of the weather by its cyma or cavetto.

profile cutter, s.

Wood-working: The cutting-knife, usually made-up of sections which correspond to parts of a given pattern of moulding, and by which moulding is cut in a machine.

***prō file, pour fil, v.t.** [Fr. *profiler*.] [PROFILE.] To draw in profile or with a side view; to outline any object or objects.

"To make upon the wall the shadow of her lover's face by candlelight, and to *profile* the same afterward deeper."—*Holwood: Plow*, bk. XXX, ch. XII.

***pro fil ist, s.** [Eng. *profil(e)*; *-ist*.] One who draws profiles.

prō fīc i, prof ite, prof yt, s. [Fr. from Lat. *proficere*, *profits*, *proficere* = advance, progress, from *proficere*, pr. par. of *proficere* = to make progress, to advance; Ital. *profitare*.] [PROFIT.]

1. Improvement, advance, proficiency, progress.

"Inquires he keeps at school, and report speaks boldly of his *profit*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, I, 1.

2. Any advantage, benefit, or accession of good resulting from labour or exertion; valuable results, useful consequence, benefit, gain; comprehending the acquisition of anything valuable or advantageous, temporal, or intellectual, temporal or spiritual.

"Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both?"—*Proverbs*, XV, 20.

3. The advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any business or undertaking; the difference between the cost of production of anything and the price for which it is sold; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; emolument, gain.

"As society advances profits tend to fall to a minimum. The field of employment for capital is twofold: the land of a country, and foreign markets for its manufactured commodities. Only a limited amount of capital can be thus employed. As the quantity of capital approaches the limit, profit falls; when the limit is reached, profit is annihilated. The causes which retard this fall are the waste of capital by over-trading and rash speculation, improvements in production, new power of obtaining cheap commodities from foreign countries, and the perpetual flow of capital abroad for the sake of higher profit." (*MILL: Polit. Econ.*, bk. IV., ch. IV.)

"The revenue... derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called *profit*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I., ch. VII.

4. *Money profits*: [MISNEE].

2. *Net profit*: The difference in favour of the seller of any commodity between the price at which it is sold, and the original cost of production, after deduction of all charges.

3. *Profit and loss*:

(1) The gain or loss arising from the buying and selling of goods, or from other contingency.

(2) A rule in arithmetic by which the gain or loss on mercantile transactions is ascertained.

4. *Rate of profit*: The proportion which the amount of profit gained from any undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.

"In Book-keeping both gains and losses come under the title of *profit and loss*, but a distinction is made by placing the profits on the creditor side and the losses on the debtor side.

prō fīc i, v.t. & i. [Fr. *profiter*; Ital. *profitare*.]

A. *Trans.*: To benefit, to help; to be a source of profit, gain, or advantage to.

"It *profited* not them that they heard the word."—*Matthews* IV, 2 (1551).

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be of profit, use, or advantage; to benefit. (*Proverbs* XI, 4.)

2. To make improvement; to improve; to make progress.

"He who *profits* of a superior understanding."—*Burke: Speech on Army Estimates* (1790)

3. To gain any advantage or benefit; to be benefited; to benefit.

"It seemed perfectly natural that he should defend slaves by which he *profited*."—*Mercator: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVIII.

4. To gain pecuniarily; to become richer.

"The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade."—*Archebald: On Coins*.

prō fīc i a ble, a. [Fr. from *profiter* = to profit; Ital. *profitabile*.]

1. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative, gainful.

"A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so estimable or *profitable*, as flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, i, 2.

2. Advantageous, useful, beneficial.

"It is very commendable and *profitable* for the defence of cities."—*Guthrie: Caesar*, bk. 19.

prō fīc i a ble nēss, s. [Eng. *profitable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profitable; gainfulness, advantageousness, lucrative-ness, usefulness.

"That universal *profitableness* of godliness."—*Shorep: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 2.

prō fīc i a blī, adv. [Eng. *profitable*; *-ly*.]

1. In a profitable manner; so as to bring or gain profit; with profit or gain.

2. With profit, benefit, or advantage; advantageously, beneficially.

"Would I had a tool in my mouth, that I might answer thee *profitably*."—*Shakespeare: Twain*, v, 2.

prō fīc i lēss, prof it lessē, a. [Eng. *profit*; *-less*.] Void of profit or advantage; unprofitable.

"To inquisition long and *profitless*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. III.

prō fīc i lēss lī, adv. [Eng. *profitless*; *-ly*.] In a profitless manner; unprofitably.

prō fīc i lēss nēss, s. [Eng. *profitless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profitless; unprofitableness.

"They perceive the *profitlessness* of the method."—*Seward's Magazine*, August, 1890, p. 610.

prō fīc i a gā cī, s. [Eng. *profitable*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being profitable; a profitable, vicious, or abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation; the state of being lost to the sense of shame or decency.

"The *profitlessness* of the representations soon drove away sober people."—*Mercator: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

prō fīc i gā te, a. & s. [Lat. *profligatus*, pr. par. of *profligare* = to dash to the ground, to overthrow, hence, abandoned, dissolute: *pro* = forward, and *fligo* = to dash.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Beaten down; overthrown. (*Butler: Hudibras*.)

2. Abandoned to vice; lost to all sense of shame or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness or dissipation.

"Thou art so wittily, *profligate*, and thin, That thou thyself art Milton's Death and Sin."—*Young: Epigram on Voltaire*.

3. Shameless, abandoned.

"The corrupt and *profligate* conversation of the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. VI, ser. 13.

B. *As subst.*: An abandoned person; one who has lost all sense of shame or decency; one who lives profligately.

"It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and covering his spleen into zeal."—*Adison*.

***prō fīc i gā te, v.t.** [PROFLIGATE, *a.*] To overthrow, to overcome, to conquer, to dissipate.

"Sworded many towns and *profligate* and dissipated many of them in open battle."—*Ball: Henry VI*, bk. 30.

prō fīc i gā te lī, adv. [Eng. *profligate*; *-ly*.] In a profligate, vicious, or dissipated manner; shamelessly; without principle or shame.

"Such *profligately* wicked persons."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 2.

prō fīc i gā te nēss, s. [Eng. *profligate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profligate; profligacy.

"If this country could be preserved from after *profligateness* and ruin."—*Porteus: Life of Secker*.

prō fīc i gā tion, s. [Lat. *profligatio*, from *profligatus*, pr. par. of *profligare* = to overthrow.] [PROFLIGATE, *a.*] Overthrow, defeat, rout.

"To the *profligation* and fearful slaughter of their own subjects."—*By. Bull.* To Pope Urban the Eighth.

prō fīc i gā cē, s. [Lat. *profluentis*, from *profluentis*, pr. par. of *profluo* = to flow forward; *pro* = forward, and *fluo* = to flow.] The quality or state of being profluent; forward progress or course.

"In the *profluent* or proceeding of their fortunes, there was much difference between them."—*Watson: Romanus*, p. 184.

prō fīc i gā cē, a. [Lat. *profluentis*, pr. par. of *profluo*.] [PROFUSIVE.] Flowing forward.

"Baptizing in the *profluent* stream."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii, 416.

prō fīc i mā, phr. [Lat.] For firm's sake; as a matter of form.

prō fīc i ōnd, a. & s. [Fr. *profond*, from Lat. *profundus* = deep; *pro* = forward, downward, and *fundus* is the bottom; Sp. & Port. *profundo*; Ital. *profondo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Descending far below the surface or the level of surrounding ground; having great depth; very deep.

"A broad and *profound* trench lay between him and the camp."—*Mercator: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Bending low; lowly, humble; expressing or characterized by deep humility.

2. Intellectually deep; entering or penetrating deeply into subjects; not superficial.

"Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most."—*Hobbes: Frees. Patria*.

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; intense, heart-felt.

"[I] worship nature with a thought *profound*."—*Byron: Epistle to Augusta*.

4. Deep-fetched, heart-felt, sincere.

5. Thorough, perfect; deep in skill or acquirements. (*Hosai* v. 2.)

6. Complete, perfect.

"In most *profound* earnest."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

7. Having hidden qualities; obscure, abstruse.

"Upon the corner of the moon, There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iii, 5.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

* **B.** As substantive :

- 1. The deep, the sea, the ocean.
"The broad bosom of the dark profound."
Pope: Virgil: Æneid, ii.
- 2. An abyss. (*Milton: P. L.*, 438.)

* **prō fōund'**, *v.t. & i.* [PROFOUND, *a.*]

- A. Trans.** : To cause to sink deeply; to cause to penetrate deeply.
- B. Intrans.** : To penetrate deeply; to get to the bottom.

"To profound to the bottom of these diversities."—*Clawill: Serpiss*, ch. xx.

prō fōund' lī, * **pro founde-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *profoundly*; *-ly*.]

- * 1. In a profound manner; with deep or grave concern.
- "Why sigh you so profoundly?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressid*, iv. 2.
- * 2. With deep penetration or insight; deeply; with great knowledge; as, one profoundly learned.
- 3. Exceedingly; excessively.

"For if your author be profoundly good, 'Twill cost you dear before he's understood."—*Bosworth: Translated Verse*.

prō fōund' nēss, * **pro founde nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *profoundly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profound; profundity, depth.

"Profundness of wit and learning."—*Cathartes: Intellect System*, p. 133.

* **prō fūl' gēnt,** *a.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *fulgens*, *pr. par.* of *fulgeo* = to shine.] Shining forth; effulgent.

"Profulent in preciousness, O Sinope queen, Of all feminine bearing the sceptre and regally."—*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*.

* **prō fūnd'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *profundo* = to pour out.] [PROFUSE.] To lavish, to squander.

"Grote expenses which should be profunded."—*State Papers*, i. 251.

prō fūnd' ī tī, * **pro found i-te**, *s.* [Fr. *profondité*, from *profund* = profound (q.v.).]

- 1. The quality or state of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, skill, science, &c.
- "We may respect the profundity of learning."—*Observer*, No. 75.
- * 2. A depth, an abyss. (*Milton*.)
- * 3. A deep or abstruse point.

"Yes, all abstruse profundities impart"
Drayton: Robert Duke of Normandy.

prō fūse, *a.* [Lat. *profusus*, *pa. par.* of *profundo* = to pour out; *pro* = forward, and *fundo* = to pour; O. Fr. *profus*; Sp. & Ital. *profuso*.]

- 1. Poured forth lavishly, lavished; overabundant, exuberant.
- "Nor would one say, that one so young could use, (Unless his sonnet) a rhetoric so profuse."—*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey* iii.
- 2. Pouring forth lavishly; lavish, extravagant, prodigal; liberal to excess.
- "Of what he gives unsparring and profuse."—*Copier: Epistolation*, 677.

* 3. Lavishly supplied; abounding.

"On a green shady bank, profuse of flowers"
Milton: P. L. viii. 286.

* **prō fūse'**, *v.t.* [PROFUSE, *a.*] To pour out or spend lavishly; to lavish, to squander.

"Mercurie, thy helpe hath bene profuse, Euer, with most grace, in counsaits of traitors distressed."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xxv.

prō fūse-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *profuse*; *-ly*.] In a profuse manner or degree; lavishly, prodigally; with rich abundance; in profusion.

"And unavailing tears profusely shed."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xiii. 25.

prō fūse-ness, *s.* [Eng. *profuse*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profuse; profusion, lavishness, prodigality.

"A seriousness undistinguishing profuseness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

* **prō fūse-er**, *s.* [Eng. *profuse*(*v.*) ; *-er*.] A lavisher, a squanderer.

"Fortune's a blind profuser of her own."—*Berrick: Hesperides*, p. 255.

prō fū-šion, *s.* [Lat. *profusio*, from *profusus*, *pa. par.* of *profundo* = to pour out; Fr. & Sp. *profusio*; Ital. *profusione*.]

- 1. Profuse or lavish expenditure; extravagance, prodigality, wastefulness, lavishness.
- "His prodigality and profusions."—*Joyce: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. xi.
- 2. Profuse or lavish supply; exuberance, over-abundance.
- "Profusion unrestrained, with all that's base."—*Copier: York*, ii. 675.

* **prō fū-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *profuse*(*v.*) ; *-ive*.] Profuse, lavish.

* **prōg.** * **prokke,** * **progue,** * **proko,** * **prok kyn,** *v.t. & t.* [Wel. *prok* = to thrust, to stab; Lat. *proco* = to ask; Dan. *prokke*; Sw. *procka* = to beg; Ger. *prochen*, *prochen*.] [PROWL.]

A. Intransitive :

- 1. To poke about.
- 2. To beg.
- "She went out *propping* for provisions as before."—*L. Estrange*.

* 3. To rob, to steal, to thieve.

"And that man in the gown, in my opinion, Looks like a *propping* knave."—*Beacon & Fleet: Spanish Curate*, iii. 3.

4. To live by mean, petty, or beggarly tricks.

B. Transitive :

- 1. To poke, to prod. (*Scotch*.)
- 2. To pick up; to beg.
- "For want of you to *prop* silly books for me."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, ii. 351.

prōg, * **progge,** *s.* [PROG, *v.*]

- 1. Victuals obtained by begging; victuals generally; food.
- "Albeit their *prog* be precarious."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1855.
- 2. One who seeks his victuals by begging and tramping; a tramp.
- 3. A poke, a prod.

* **prō gēn' cr ātc,** *v.t.* [Lat. = *progeneratus*, *pa. par.* of *progenere* = to beget.] To beget, to generate.

"They were all *progenerated* colonies from Scythian or Tartar race."—*Archæology*, ii. 250.

* **prō gēn' cr ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *progeneratio*, from *progenitus*, *pa. par.* of *progenere*.] The act of begetting; propagation, generating.

* **prō gēn' ī tivc,** *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *genitive* (q.v.).] Begetting, propagating.

* **prō gēn' ī tive nēss,** *s.* [Eng. *progenitive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *progenitive*.

prō gēn' ī tōr, * **pro gen-y tour**, *s.* [Fr. *progeniteur*, from Lat. *progenitorum*, accus. of *progenitor* = an ancestor; *pro* = before, and *genitor* = a parent.] A forefather; an ancestor in the direct line; a parent.

"You have turnd my thoughts Upon our brave *progenitor*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

¶ Darwin gives the word a far more extended meaning. "At a much earlier period the *progenitors* of man must have been aquatic in their habits." (*Insect of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 161.)

* **prō gēn' ī trēss,** *s.* [Eng. *progenitor*; *-ress*.] A female progenitor.

"A worthy *progenitress* of a long line."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1854, p. 294.

prō gēn' ī tūrc, *s.* [Fr.] A begetting, a birth.

prōg' ēn' y, * **pro gen ie,** * **prog en yc,** *s.* [Fr. *progenie*, from Lat. *progenium*, accus. of *progenus* = progeny; Sp. & Ital. *progenie*.]

- * 1. Descent, lineage.
- "Doubting thy birth, and lawful *progeny*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, iii. 2.
- * 2. Race, family, ancestry.
- "Issued from the *progeny* of kings."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, v. 4.
- 3. Offspring, children, descendants.
- "And happy father of faire *progeny*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. xxii. 10.

* **prō gēn' mī nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *germination*.] Birth, growth.

"I gave *progenitatio* unto them."—*Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 270.

* **prōg' gūng,** *a.* [PROG, *v.*] Mean, petty, paltry.

"Practised for divers years *propping* tricks."—*Wood: Athens Dram.*, vol. i.

prō glōt tis, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *glottis* (q.v.).] Named from its resemblance to the tip of the tongue.

Zool. : The sexually mature segment of a tapeworm (q.v.), containing both male and female organs of generation. Called also Generative joint.

prōg nāth' ic, *a.* [PROGNATHOUS.]

prōg nā-thiſm, *s.* [Eng. *prognath*(*v.*) ; *-ism*.] The state or condition of being prognathic.

prōg nā-thouis, *a. * **prōg nāth ic,** *a.* [It. *pro* (pro) = before, and *gnathos* (gnathos) = a jaw.] [ORTHOGNATHOUS.]*

prōg nō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑπόκρη (Ptycho), daughter of Pandion, who was changed into a swallow.]

- * 1. *Opt. Lat.* : A swallow.
- 2. *Ornith.* : An American genus of Hirundinidae, with five species. *Progne subis* (or *purpuricea*) is the Purple Martin (q.v.).

prōg nō sis, *s.* [Gr., from *pro* (pro) = before, and *gnosis* (gnosis).] [GNOSIS.]

Med. : An opinion as to the probable result of an illness, formed from a consideration of similar cases and of the case itself.

prōg nōs tic, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *prognostique*, *prognostique* (Fr. *prognostic*), from Lat. *prognosticus*; Gr. *προγνωστικος* (*prognostikos*).]

A. As adj. : Foreshowing; indicating some thing future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing, prognosticating.

"Omitting certain *prognostick* anagrams."—*Reliquæ Wettonianæ*, p. 110.

B. As substantivc :

1. *Ordinary Language* : That which prognosticates or foreshows; an omen, a token, a prognostication.

"*Prognostics* of a rare prosperity."—*Cæsar: Iter Boreale*.

* 2. A foretelling or prognosticating; a prediction.

Med. : The art or skill of foretelling diseases by symptoms; also a symptom.

"Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

* **prōg nōs' tic,** * **prōg nōs' tick**, *v.t.* [PROGNOSTIC, *a.*] To prognosticate, to foreshow.

"The sun shines waterily and *prognosticks* rain."—*Mare: Inamort*, South, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. v.

* **prōg nōs' tic-a ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prognostic*; *-able*.] Capable of being prognosticated, foretold, or foreknown.

"Effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

prōg nōs' tī-cate, * **pro nos ty-cate**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *prognostic*; *-ate*.]

A. Transitive :

- 1. To foreshow by present signs; to foreshadow, to augur, to presage.
- "To foretell the *prognosticated* evil."—*Barke: On the French Revolution*.
- 2. To predict, to prophesy, to foretell.
- "I neither will, nor can *prognosticate* To the young squire how his father's fate."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. iii.

B. Intrans. : To predict; to judge or pronounce from presage of the future.

"The sun straight goes unto the south saying or *prognosticating* priest."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, p. 28.

* **prōg nōs tī cā-tion**, * **pro nos tī ca-cyon**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prognostication*, *prognostication* (Fr. *prognostication*).]

1. The act of prognosticating, foretelling, or foreshowing something future by means of present signs; presage; prediction.

"A kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. That which foretells or foreshows; a foretoken, an omen, an augury, a sign.

"Some sign and *prognostication* of some wonderful thing to come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 114.

* **prōg nōs' tī cā-tivc**, *a.* [Eng. *prognostic*(*v.*) ; *-ivc*.] Having the character or nature of a prognostic; predictive.

"*Prognosticative* of effusions more mercurious."—*New Annual Register* (1829), p. 318.

prōg nōs' tī cā tōr, * **pro nos tī ca-tour**, * **pro nos tī ca tor**, *s.* [Eng. *prognosticator*(*v.*) ; *-or*.] One who prognosticates; one who foretells or foreshows future events from present signs. (*Isaiah* xlviii. 13)

* **prōg nōs tī cā tōr y**, *a.* [Eng. *prognosticator*(*v.*) ; *-or-y*.] Prognosticative; ominous.

prō grām, *s.* [PROGRAMME.]

* **prō grām mā**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πρόγραμμα (*programma*) = a public notice in writing; *pro* (pro) = before, openly, and *gramma* (*gramma*) = a writing; *γραφω* (*graphō*) = to write; Ital. *programma*.] [PROGRAMME.]

- 1. A public notice posted up; an edict; a proclamation.
- "*Programmata* stuck up in every college hall."—*Wood: Athens Dram.*
- 2. A preface (q.v.). (*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 218.)
- 3. A programme.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing-
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bcl, dcl.

prô grâmme, *s.* [Fr.] [PROGRAMMA.] That which is written out and made public beforehand; script; an outline or sketch of the order of proceedings or subjects of any entertainment, public ceremony, or performance; notice, a line of conduct or action proposed to be followed.

programme music.

Music: A composition which seeks to portray, or at least to suggest to the mind a definite series of events. A famous example is Kotzwana's Battle of Prague.

prô grês is ta. [*Sp.*] An advocate of progress; one of a political party in Spain in favour of local self-government.

prô grêss, prô gresse, *s.* [O. Fr. *progrès* (Fr. *progrès*), from Lat. *progressus*, accus. of *progrèsus* = an advance, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredi* = to advance; *pro* = forward, and *gradere* = to walk, to go; *Sp.* *progreso*; Ital. *progresso*.]

1. The act or state of advancing or moving forward; a moving or going forward; advancement.

"Follow the man, whose Pity marks the road,
And guides the progress of the soul to God."
Compey: Tristram, 145.

2. A journey of state; a circuit; a public and ceremonial journey.

3. *Math.* A term scarcely inferior in pomp to *cosmic progress*.—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. A moving forward or advancing in growth; increase—as, the *progress* of a plant.

5. Advancement in business of any kind; course; as, The negotiations have made no *progress*.

6. Advancement in knowledge; moral or intellectual improvement; proficiency; as, To make *progress* in one's studies.

7. A journey or passage from one place to another.

"For in Egypt arts their progress made to Greece"
Dehman: Progress of Learning, 2.

(1) Progress of Titles:

Scots Law: Such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto.

(2) *To report progress:* To conclude for the day all matters connected with a bill, relegating further discussion of its provisions to a future time to be specified.

prô grêss, *prô grêss, *prô gresse, *v. & t.* [PROGRESS, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make progress; to move forward; to advance; to proceed.

"Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks."
Shakespeare: King John, v. 2.

2. To proceed in any course; to continue to move; as, The business is *progressing*.

3. To make progress or improvement; to advance; to improve.

"His scholarship *progressed* no better than before."
Kingdon: Woodcut, ch. 11.

B. Trans.:

To go forward in; to pass over or through.

"Progress the dateless and irrevocable circle of eternity."
Milton: Defens. in England, bk. 11.

prô grêss-îôn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *progressionem*, accus. of *progrèssio* = an advancing, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredi* = to advance, to progress (q.v.); *Sp.* *progrésion*; Ital. *progressione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress, advance.

"We can easily proceed by wonderful devices and steps of *progression*."
Hp. Pylgore: Sermons, vol. III, ser. 1.

2. Course, passage; lapse or process of time.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: Regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers. A series in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law. There are two kinds of progressions, Arithmetic and Geometrical. [ARITHMETICAL-PROGRESSION, GEOMETRICAL-PROGRESSION.] It in a series of quantities, the following relation exist between every three consecutive terms: viz., that the first has to the third the same ratio which the difference between the first and second has to the difference between the second and third, such quantities are said to

be in Harmonical Progression. Thus if *a, b, c, d, &c.* be such a series that *a : c :: a : b :: b : c :: b : d :: b : c :: d*, and so on; then the series *a, b, c, d, &c.* forms an Harmonical Progression.

2. *Music:* There are two kinds of progression, melodic and harmonic. The former is a succession of sounds forming a tune or melody, but the term is also applied to an imitative succession of melodic phrases, that is, to a melodic sequence. Harmonic progression is the movement of one chord to another, and is diatonic or chromatic. The term is also sometimes used as synonymous with sequence.

progression theory.

Anthrop.: The theory that, within limits, the savage state in some measure represents an early condition of mankind, out of which the higher culture has gradually been developed or evolved, by processes still in regular operation as of old. (*Lyell*.)

* **prô grêss-îôn al (ss as sh)**, *n.* [Eng. *progression*; *al.*] Pertaining to progression, advancement, or improvement.

"There is no further state to come, unto which this seems *progressional*."
Bacon: Cen. Burial, ch. v.

prô grêss-îôn ist (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *progression*; *-ist*.]

1. One who holds that society is in a state of progress towards, and that it will ultimately attain to, perfection.

2. *Ital.*: A name used for (1) a believer in successive creations; (2) an evolutionist. (*Spencer: Prim. Biol.*, p. 11, § 140.)

prô-grêss-ist, *s.* [Eng. *progress*; *-ist*.] The same as PROGRESSIONIST (q.v.).

prô grêss-ive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *progressif*, from *progress* = progress (q.v.); *Sp.* *progresivo*; Ital. *progressivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Moving forward or onward; advancing.

"Progressive as a steam, they seek
The middle field."
Compey: Task, l. 20.

2. Advancing towards perfection; improving; in a state of progression.

"It is slowly being adopted in most of the manufacturing and progressive countries in the world."
Cassell's Technical Dictionary, p. 11, p. 205.

3. Advancing in degree; increasing.

"Authorized the *progressive* injustice."
Scott: War Song of Edinburgh Lines, p. 20.

4. Belonging to the party of progressive municipal politics (B).

B. As subst.:

One who is in favour of progress, one who promotes reforms. The term is applied to the advanced party in municipal politics.

progressive development.

Biology:

1. [DEVELOPMENT, ¶ 2].

2. Lyell used the term (*Prin. Geol.*, ed. 1850, pp. 131, 533) for advance by successive operations, and for the evolution of higher from lower forms of life. [EVOLUTION, II. 2. (2).]

progressive metamorphosis.

Bot.: Metamorphosis of a less into a more important organ, or a portion of one; as the change of petals into stamens.

progressive-types.

Biol.: (See extract).

"Another combination is also frequently observed among animals, when a series exhibits such a success as exemplifies a natural evolution, without immediate or necessary reference to either embryonic development or succession in time, as the Chambered Cephalopods. Such types I call *progressive-types*."
Agricola: Classification, p. 117.

prô grêss-ive lÿ, ndr. [Eng. *progressive*; *-ly*.] In a progressive manner; by regular course or gradual advances.

"Last and confid'nd *progressively* they fade."
Milton: On Freedom: Art of Persuading.

prô grêss-ive nêss, *s.* [Eng. *progressive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being progressive; a state of progression, advancement, or improvement.

* **prô grêss-ôr**, *s.* [Lat., from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredi* = to progress (q.v.).]

1. One who progresses or advances.

2. One who makes a progress.

prô-hib-î-t, *v. t.* [Lat. *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo* = to prevent, to forbid; *it.* = to have

or hold in one's way; *pro* = before, and *hibeo* = to have; Fr. *prohiber*; Sp. & Port. *prohibir*; Ital. *proibire*.]

1. To forbid by authority; to interdict.

"Soon after it had been *prohibited*, they discovered that it was the most graceful drapery in Europe."
Marsden: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

2. To hinder, to prevent, to bar.

"Gates of burning adamant
... *prohibit* all excess."
Milton: P. L., ii. 337.

prô-hib-î-t êd, *pa. par. or a.* [PROHIBIT.]

prohibited books. *s. pl.* [INDEX-EX-PURGATORIIUS.]

prô hib-î-t êr, *s.* [Eng. *prohibit*; *-er*.] One who prohibits or forbids; a forbider, an interdicter.

"Seeing from what corner the *prohibitor* would start."
Wat. B. Arbbjy: Cecilia, bk. ix, ch. viii.

prô-hî-bî-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prohibitio*, accus. of *prohibitio* = a forbidding, from *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo* = to prohibit (q.v.); *Sp.* *prohibicion*; Ital. *proibizione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of prohibiting or forbidding; an interdict; an order or declaration to prohibit, forbid, or hinder some action.

"Gainst self-slaughter
There is a *prohibition*."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

2. *Scots Law*: A technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, &c.

3. *writ of prohibition*: A writ issuing properly only out of the King's Bench, being a prerogative writ; but, for the furtherance of justice, now also out of the Chancery, Common Pleas, or Exchequer; it is directed to the judge and parties to a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion that either the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court. This writ may issue, for instance, to the County Courts, if they attempt to hold plea of any matter not within their jurisdiction. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 4.)

prô hî-bî-tion ist, *s.* [Eng. *prohibition*; *-ist*.]

1. One who is in favour of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

"The liquor-seller, when he finds the *prohibitionist* going beyond the demands of public sentiment."
Scrivener's Register, July, 1877, p. 388.

2. One who favours such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation; a protectionist.

prô-hib-î-t-ive, prô-hib-î-t-ôr-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *prohibit*; *-ive, -ory*.]

1. Serving to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding, excluding; implying prohibition.

"We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict *prohibitory* laws."
Burke: Speeches, vol. 2.

2. Excessive; as, a *prohibitory* price.

prô id-ôn-î-tê, *s.* [Gr. *prô* (*pro*) = before; *eidô* (*eidon*), 2. aor. of **eidô* (*eidô*) = to see, and suff. *-ite (Min.)*; Ital. *proibizione*.]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi to some excitations at the eruption of Vesuvius, 1872. Compos.: fluoride of silicon; formula, SiF₄.

* **proin, *proigne**, *v. t. & i.* [PRUNE, *v.*]

prô in-di-vî-sô, *phr.* [LAT.]

Law: A term applied to rights held by two or more persons equally, and otherwise termed indivisible rights; thus, the stock of a company is held *pro indiviso* by all the partners in trust.

* **proine**, *v. t. & i.* [PRUNE, *v.*]

prô-jêct, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicere* = to throw forward; *pro* = forward, and *jacere* = to throw; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar*; Ital. *progettare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To throw out or forward; to cast out; to shoot forward. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. l. 45.)

2. To exhibit a form or delineation of a surface; to delineate.

3. To cast or revolve in the mind; to plot, to scheme, to contrive, to plan.

"What sit we then *projecting* peace and war?"
Milton: P. L., B. 329.

* 1. To mark out; to shape, to form, to arrange. (*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pînc, pît, sîrc, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûtc, cûb, cûre, unîtc, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Syrián. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

B. Intransitive:

1. To shoot out or forward; to jut out; to be prominent; to extend beyond something else.

"Projecting bosses supporting the eyebrows - Athenaeum, Mar. 4, 1882.

2. To plot, to scheme.

prō-jēct, s. [O. Fr. (Fr. projet), from Lat. projectum, neut. sing. of projectus, pa. par. of projectus = to project (q.v.); Sp. proyecta; Ital. progetto.]

1. That which is devised, contrived, or planned; a plan, a scheme, a design, a contrivance, a plot.

"This grand project, which existed only in the mind of the dictator, perished with him" - Easton - Italy, vol. II, ch. ix.

2. An idle or impracticable scheme.

"Often, at midnight, when most heroes come, Would some such airy project visit me" - Browning - Paracelsus, iv.

prō-jēc-tile, a. & s. [Fr.]

A. As adjective:

1. Projecting or impelling forward.

"The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz. gravity or attraction, and the projectile force." - Cheyne - Du Vernoy, ch. 5.

2. Caused by impulse; impelled forward

B. As subst.: A body projected or impelled forward by force, espec. through the air. Thus, a stone discharged from a sling, an arrow from a bow, and a bullet from a rifle, are all projectiles, but the term is more particularly applied to bodies discharged from firearms.

"The greater speed of the light projectile at the beginning of the race" - Field, Feb. 17, 1886.

"Theory of projectiles: That branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

prō-jēct-īng, pt. par. or a. [PROJECT, v.]

1. (1) Projecting line of a point: In the orthogonal projection, a straight line passing through the point and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection a straight line drawn through the point and the projecting point.

(2) Projecting plane of a straight line: In the orthogonal projection, a plane passing through the straight line, and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection, a plane passing through the line and the projecting point.

projecting-cone, s. A cone whose directrix is the given line, and whose vertex is the projecting point.

projecting-cylinder, s. In the orthogonal projection, a cylindrical surface passing through the line, and having its elements perpendicular to the plane of projection.

projecting-point, s. The assumed position of the eye.

prō-jēc-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. projectionem, accens. of projectio = a projection, from projectus, pa. par. of projectus = to project (q.v.).]

1. The act of projecting, shooting, or throwing out or forward.

2. The state or condition of projecting or extending out further than something else; a jutting out

3. A part which projects or extends out farther than something else; a portion jutting out; a prominence.

4. The act of projecting, planning, devising, or contriving; a contrivance.

5. A plan, a project, a scheme, a design.

"It may projectious thrive" - Beaumont - The Wits, iv. 1.

6. The representation on a plane surface of the parts of an object; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight or central point. There are several kinds of projection of the sphere, according to the situations in which the eye is supposed to be placed in respect of the sphere and the plane on which it is to be projected; such are the Conical, Globular, Gnomonic, Isometric, Orthographic, Spherical, and Stereographic projections. (See under these words.)

*7. In alchemy, the casting of a certain portion, called Powder of projection, into a

crucible or other vessel full of prepared metal or other matter to be transmuted into gold.

(1) Cylindrical projection: When the eye is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the surface of an equatorial zone is projected upon a cylindrical surface tangent to the surface of the sphere, along the equator, which cylinder, with the projection, is developed upon the surface of a plane tangent to the surface of the cylinder along one of its elements.

(2) Planar projection: One of the planes to which points are referred in descriptive geometry for the purpose of determining their relative position in space.

(3) Polar projection: When the eye is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the principal plane passes through one of the polar circles.

(4) Projection of a curved line: The projection of a curved line upon a plane is the intersection of the plane with a cylinder passed through the curve, and perpendicular to the given plane.

(5) Projection of a point upon a plane: In descriptive geometry, the foot of a perpendicular to the plane, drawn through the point.

(6) Projection of a straight line: The projection of a straight line upon a plane is the trace of a plane passed through the line and perpendicular to the given plane.

projection-system, s.

And.: Meyner's name for the upper, middle, and lower segments of the tract of nervous conduction in the brain.

prō-jēct-mēt, s. [Eng. project; causal.] Design, contrivance, projection.

"In their projectments of each other's confusion" - Chaucer - Civil War.

prō-jēct-ōr, s. [Eng. project, v.; -or.]

1. One who forms plans, projects, designs, or schemes.

"Projectors in a state are generally rewarded above their deserts" - Goldsmith - The Bore.

2. One who forms wild or impracticable projects.

"The breed of political projectors multiplied exceedingly." - Macaulay - Hist. Eng., ch. xx.

prō-jēc-ture, s. [Fr., from Lat. projectura, n.]

Arch.: The outjutting or prominence which the moulth and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column.

"A plumb is any square moulding whose height much exceeds its projection." - Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. x, p. 252.

prō-jēt (t silent), s. [Fr.] [PROJECT, s.] A scheme, a plan, a draft; specif., in international law, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

prōke, v.t. [Wel. proelie = to stab, to thrust] [PROCK, v.] To goad, to urge, to stimulate

"To proek and proelie him forward" - P. Hallan - Ammianus Marcellinus.

prōk-ēr, s. [Eng. prock(e); -er.] A poker.

"Suor'd with his procke in his hand" - Colvile - Poetical Voyages, p. 46.

prōk-īng, pt. par. or v. [PROKE]

*proking spit, s. A rapier.

"With a broad Scot, or proking spit of Spain" - Bishop Hill - Satires, iv. 4.

Prōk nē, s. [PROGNE.]

Asteno.; [ASTEROID, 184.]

prō-lā-hī-ūm, s. [Prof. pro, and Lat. labium (q.v.).]

And.: The red part of the lips. (Parr.)

*pro-lapse, s. [PROLAPSE.]

prō-lapse, v.t. [PROLAPSE, s.] To fall down or out; to project too much (Generally a medical term.)

*prō-lāp-sion, s. [Lat. prolapsio, from prolapsus, pa. par. of prolaber.] [PROLAPSE, s.] A falling down; a prolapse.

prō-lāp-sūs, prō-lāp-sē, s. [Lat. prolapsus, pa. par. of prolaber = to fall forwards; pro = towards and laber (pa. par. lapsus) = to fall, to glide.]

Pathol.: A protrusion, as well as a falling down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external, or uncovered, thus differing from prociience. Chiefly used in the expressions prolapsus ani (a falling down and protrusion of the extremity of the rectum); prolapsus uteri (the protrusion of the womb beyond or at the vulva.)

prō late, v.t. [PROLATE, s.] To lengthen or draw out the pronunciation or sound; to utter in a drawing manner.

"Prolate at right" - F. and G. -

Problems at right - West's Law - American, 4, 2.

prō late, v. [Lat. pro-late, pa. par. of pro-latus = to carry forward, forward, and for to bear.] Extended, elongated in the direction of the polar axis.

prolato spheroid, s. A solid that may be generated by revolving an ellipse about its transverse axis. Its volume is equivalent to two-thirds of that of its corresponding cylinder.

prō-lā-tion, prō-lā-e-ion, s. [Lat. latus, from prolatus = prolate (q.v.).]

I. Rhetoric: Pro-latio:

1. The act of delaying or deterring; delay; procrastination.

"He dilations and prolatious must be put away" - Shakspeare - Twelfth Night, i.

2. Utterance, pronunciation.

"Prolate having been used to be felt at the extremity of certain words, now advanced to mean the same" - Rice - On the Elements, pt. 3.

II. Music: The subdivision of a semibreve into minims. Prolation is perfect when the semibreve is divided into three minims, is perfect when divided into two.

prō-lég, s. [Lat. pro = for, and Eng. leg.]

Comp. And. (Pl.): Soft, flexible, material of padding appendages placed behind the fore-legs of caterpillars, and disappearing in the mature stage. Kirby called them Pro-legs [CATERPILLAR.]

prō-lég-ate, s. [Prof. pro, and Lat. legatus (q.v.).] A deputy legislator.

prō-lé-gōm-ēn-a, s. pl. [PROLEGOMENON.]

prō-lé-gōm-ēn-ā-r-y, n. [Eng. prolegomenon; -ary.] Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary, prefatory, introductory.

prō-lé-gōm-ēn-ōn (pl. prō-lé-gōm-ēn-ōn), s. [Gr., from pro (pro) = before, and legō (legō) = to say, to speak.] A preliminary observation. (Generally used in the plural for an introductory or preliminary discourse prefixed to a book, and containing something necessary for the reader to know in order the better to understand the book, and to enter more closely into the author's reasoning.)

"Intended as a prolegomenon to this and the 13 essays" - Stokes - On the Prophecy. (Plat.)

prō-lé-gōm-ēn-ōūs, n. [Eng. prolegomenon; -ous.] Introductory, prolegomenary.

"In the prolegomenary or introductory chapter" - Fielding - Tom Jones, bk. viii, ch. 7.

prō-lép-sis, prō-lép-sy, prō-lep-sie, s. [Lat. prolepsis, from Gr. προλεψις (prolepsis) = an anticipation, pro (pro) = before, and λέψις (lepsis) = a taking; προλεψια (prolepsis), fut. προλεψια (prolepsis) = to take, O. Fr. prolepsis; Fr. prolepsis.]

1. Rhetoric:

(1) A figure by which a thing is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described; as, To kill a man before he is born.

"This he spoke by way of prolepsis or anticipation" - Scott - Christian Hero, pt. 3, ch. viii.

(2) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

"In my prolepsis or prevention of his answer" - Broadbent - Answer to Hobbes.

(3) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

2. Chronol.: An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time; a prohemism.

prō-lép-tic, prō-lép-tic-al, prō-lép-tick, n. [Gr. προλεπτικός (proleptikos) = anticipated, from προλεψις (prolepsis) = anticipated.]

I. Anticipation, anticipatory.

1. Anticipations.

2. Previous.

"In order of time before them and expect them" - Calaneo - Table System, p. 7.

II. Technically:

1. Gram.: Applied to the use of an epithet by which anything is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

2. *Path.*: Anticipating the usual time. Used of a disease in which the paroxysms return earlier each time.

* **prō-lēp tic-al lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *proleptical*; *ly*.] In a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

"Knowledge and understanding apprehend things *proleptically* to their existence."—*Chadworth: Intellect. Studies*, p. 753.

prō lēp tics, s. [PROLEPTIC.] The art or science of prognosticating diseases in medicine.

prō-lēs, s. [Lat.] *Lar.*: Progeny.

prō-lē-taire, s. [Fr.] A proletarian (q.v.).

* **prō-lē-tā-nē-ōus, a.** [Lat. *proletaneus*, from *proles* = offspring.] Having a numerous offspring.

prō-lē-tār-i-an, n. & s. [Lat. *proletarius* = a citizen of the lowest class, one who was useful to the state only in begetting children; *proles* = offspring; Fr. *proletaire*; Sp. & Ital. *proletario*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the common people; hence, low, mean, vulgar.

"Low proletarian tything men."—*Butler: Hudibras*, I. i. 717.

B. As subst.: One of the lowest class of citizens; one whose only capital is his children.

prō-lē-tār-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. *proletarian*; -ism.] The condition or political influence of the lowest classes of the community.

prō-lē-tār-i-at, s. [PROLETARIAN.] A body of proletarians; proletarians collectively; the lower classes of the community.

"Russia has always boasted of being free from an economical proletariat."—*Athenion*, Oct. 14, 1882.

prō-lē-tar-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *proletarius*; Fr. *proletaire*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to proletarians or proletarianism.

B. As subst.: A proletarian; one of the lower classes of the community.

"He goes on to preach at immense length about the crime, though the *proletary* has probably sneaked away to the nearest wine-shop."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 59.

* **prō-lī-ēide, s.** [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *cido* (in comp. -*cido*) = to kill.] The crime of killing one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth.

* **prō-lif-ēr-ā-tion, s.** [PROLIFEROUS.]

1. *Bot.*: The production of one organ by a very different one, as of branches by flowers.

+ 2. *Pathol.*: A multiplication of morbid centres in an affected organ.

"Proliferation of the nuclei always existing in the tissues."—*Fanner: Pract. Med.*, vol. 7th, l. 38.

prō-lif-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *fero* = to bear; Fr. *prolifere*; Ital. *prolifero*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bearing offspring.

2. *Bot.*: Having an unusual development of parts. Used of a plant forming young ones in numbers about the roots, or of an inflorescence which bears shoots in place of flowers.

"Sometimes the spines are *proliferos*."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 493, p. 362.

proliferous-cyst, s. [OVARIAN-CYST.]

† **prō-lif-ēr-ōus-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *proliferous*; -ly.]

Not: In a proliferous manner.

prō-lif-ic, 'prō-lif-ic-al, 'prō-lif-ick, a. [Fr. *prolifique*, from Low Lat. *prolificus*, from Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *facio* = to make; Ital. & Sp. *prolifico*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; very fruitful or productive.

2. Causing fruitfulness or productiveness.

3. Serving or tending to give rise or origin; generating, fruitful, fertile; as, a quarrel *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.

* 4. Abundant, plentiful.

"The revival family, so *prolific* here at the commencement of the season, had betaken themselves elsewhere."—*Field*, Jan. 29, 1885.

11. *Bot.*: The same as PROLIFEROUS (q.v.).

prolific-syllis, s.

Zool.: Syllis *prolifera*, [SYLLIS.]

* **prō-lif-ic-a-çŷ, s.** [PROLIFIC.] Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

"My note book bears witness to their extraordinary *prolificity*."—*Field*, April 10, 1885.

* **prō-lif-ic-al, a.** [PROLIFIC.]

* **prō-lif-ic-al lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prolific*; -ly.] In a prolific manner; fruitfully, abundantly.

* **prō-lif-ic-al nēss, s.** [Eng. *prolific*; -ness.] Great productiveness.

"The *prolificness* of the rivers in that country."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 15, 1885.

* **prō-lif-ī-cāte, v.t.** [PROLIFIGATION.] To impregnate, to fertilize.

"A great difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock *prolifigates*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

prō-lif-ī-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *facio* = to make.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The generation of children, young animals, or plants.

"*Prothigatus* descending from double origins."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. xii.

2. *Bot.*: The elongation of the apex of the floral axis above the flower, where it bears fresh buds, leaves, and flowers, as occurs normally in the syncarpous fruit of the pineapple, and sometimes in apples and pears. Something analogous is seen in the bud of *Polytrichum*. Median proliferation is an adventitious bud springing from the centre of the flower; axillary proliferation, one springing from the centre of the axil; and lateral proliferation, one springing from the centre of the inflorescence.

* **prō-lif-ic-nēss, s.** [Eng. *prolific*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prolific; proliferation.

* **prō-lī-fŷ, v.t.** [Lat. *proles* = offspring; Eng. suff. -*fy*.] To bring forth offspring.

"Which in time *prolifed* and sent out great and wasting sins."—*Swaderson: Works*, v. 388.

prō-lig-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *gero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing offspring.

proligerous-disc, s.

Anat.: Von Baer's name for the cellular layer imbedding the germinal ovum of a nascent organism.

prō-lix, 'pro-lixē, a. [Fr. *prolix*, from Lat. *prolixus* = extended, prolix, from *pro* = forward, and *lix*, from the same root as *liquor* = to flow. Putehan, in 1589, ranks this word with those quite recently introduced into the language.]

1. Long, extended; of long duration.

"If the appellant appoints a term *pro-lix*, the judge may then assign a competent term."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. Long; reaching a considerable distance.

"With wig *prolix* down flowing to his waist."—*Cotter: Tercentium*, 361.

3. Long and wordy; extending or spread out to a great length; tedious, tiresome, diffuse.

"Cowper, whose silver voice, task'd sometimes hard, Legends *prolix* delivers in the ears."

4. Given to, or indulging long and wordy discourses; tedious, prosy; discussing at great length.

"I have been purposely *prolix* in this demonstration."—*Mathematical Evidence*, p. 24.

* **prō-lix-i-ōus, a.** [Eng. *prolix*; -ious.] Tiresome, wearisome, prolix, dilatory.

"Lay by all nicety, and *prolixious* blishes."—*Shakesp. Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

prō-lix-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *prolixité*, from Lat. *prolixitas*, accus. of *prolixitas*, from *prolixus* = prolix (q.v.); Ital. *proliossità*.]

1. The quality or state of being prolix or extended in material length; length, extent.

"The obsolete *prolixity* of shade."—*Cowper: Task*, l. 268.

2. Wordiness, great length, tediousness; tiresome length of speaking.

"I have done with France, and shall recompense any *prolixity* in it with greater brevity in other kingdoms."—*Prague: Trevelyan & Deslogodis*, p. 51. (1847)

1. In a prolix manner; at great length.

"On these, *prolixly* thankful, she enlarged."

2. For a long time; over-long.

"Purs'd *prolixly*, even the gentlest toil Is waste of health."

Armstrong: Preserving Health, iii.

prō-lix-nēss, s. [Eng. *prolix*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prolix; prolixity.

* **prō-lix-t, a.** [PROLIX.] Prolix, long, tedious, (cf. *Douglas*.)

* **prōll, 'prolle 'proll-yn, v.t. & i.** [PROWL.]

A. Trans.: To prowl after; to rob, to plunder.

"By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom."—*Barrow: Sapremty of the Pope*.

B. Intrans.: To prowl about; to go about in search of anything.

"And yet they be dilly and lowly conversant in rich men's houses, *prolling* for somewhat at their hauses."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 53.

* **prōll-ēr, s.** [Eng. *proll*; -er.] A prowler, a thief.

prō-lōc-u-tōr, 'pro-lōc-u-tour, s. [Lat. = an advocate, from *prolocutus*, 1st. par. of *proloquor*, from *pro* = before, publicly, and *loquor* = to speak.]

1. One who speaks for another; an advocate.

2. The chairman or speaker of one of the houses of Convocation. The prolocutor of the lower house is a member chosen by the house, and presented to the bishops of the higher house as the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house will be communicated to the upper house, and who is to act as chairman and moderator of their proceedings.

"The most important office in the Convocation was that of *Prolocutor* of the Lower House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prō-lōc-u-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *prolocutor*; -ship.] The office or dignity of a prolocutor.

* **prō-lōc-u-trix, s.** [Lat.] A spokeswoman.

"To be their advocate and *prolocutrix*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 141.

* **pro-loge, s.** [PROLOGUE.]

* **prō-lōg-ize, v.t.** [Gr. *προλογίζω* (*prologizō*), from *πρόλογος* (*prologos*) = a prologue (q.v.).] To deliver a prologue.

"Prologues are bad hushers before the play: Why may not thou an usher *prologize*?"—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Four Plays in One*.

* **prō-lōg-iz-ēr, 'pro-log-uis-er, s.** [Eng. *prologize*(r); -er.] One who makes or delivers a prologue.

"Your *prologuizers* all wear black."—*Lynd: To George Colman, Eq.*

prō-lōgue, 'pro-loge, s. [Fr. *prologue*, from Lat. *prologus*; Gr. *πρόλογος* (*prologos*) = a fore-speech; *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a speech; *λέγω* (*legō*) = to speak; Sp., & Port., & Ital. *prologo*.]

1. A preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; esp., an introductory discourse or verses spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. [EPILOGUE.]

"It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the *prologue*."—*Shakesp. As You Like It*, (Epilogue).

2. The speaker of a prologue before a performance.

3. An introduction, a preface, a prelude.

"In her face excuse Came *prologue*."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 854.

* **prō-lōgue, v.t.** [PROLOGUE, S.] To introduce, to preface.

"Be his special nothing ever *prologue*."—*Shakesp. All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 1.

prō-lōng, 'pro-long-yn, 'pur-long-yn, v.t. & i. [Fr. *prolonger* = to prolong, to protract, from Lat. *prolongo*, from *pro* = forward, and *longus* = long; Sp. & Port. *prolongar*; Ital. *prolungare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To extend in material length; to lengthen; to draw out.

2. To extend or lengthen in time; to lengthen out; to extend the duration of.

"The flames ascend; till evening they *prolong* the rites."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xiii. 51.

3. To put off to a distant time; to postpone, to defer.

"This wedding-day perhaps is but *prolonged*."—*Shakesp. Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To put off to a distant time; to postpone.

2. To be prolonged or extended.

"This page, which from my reveries I feed, Until it seems *prolonging* without end."

Lyron: Child Harold, iii. 109.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

prō lōng a ble, *a.* [Eng. *prolong*; *-able*.] Capable of being prolonged.

prō lōn'-gāte, *n.t.* [Lat. *prolongatus*, pa. par. of *prolongo* = to prolong (q.v.).] To prolong, to lengthen.

"His prolonged nose."
—*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, II, 2.

prō lōn gā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prolongatus*.] [PROLONG-VII.]

1. The act of lengthening or extending in material length; as, the *prolongation* of a line.
2. A part prolonged; an extension.

"Two remarkable processes of *prolongations* of the bases of the leg"—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

3. The act of prolonging or lengthening in time.

"Putting meat to my mouth for the *prolongation* of my life."—*Shalp: Sermons*, Vol. IV, ser. 6.

4. Extension of time by delay or postponement; delay.

"This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

prō lōngē, *s.* [Fr.]

Tool: A rope used to drag a gun-earriage without the limber, in manœuvring when it is required to move in a narrow track. It has a hook at one end and a ring at the other.

"Hic and cough
Prolongers to enlightened stuff."
—*Balfie: Huldibras*, I, 2.

prō lōng mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *prolong*; *-ment*.] The act of prolonging or extending; the state of being prolonged or extended; prolongation.

"The utmost *prolongment* of his own miserable state."—*Shalfsbury: Characteristicks*, II, 141.

prō lū-šion, *s.* [Lat. *prolusio* = a prelude; *pro* = before, and *luso* = a game; *ludo* = to play; Fr. & Sp. *prolusion*; Ital. *prolusione*.]

1. A prelude to a game or entertainment; a prelude or introduction generally; a preliminary.

"Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of their times of travail, and *prolusions* of this so bloody day."—*Hammond: Works*, IV, 490.

2. A preliminary essay or exercise in which the writer treats briefly of a subject with which he intends to deal more fully at a future time; a literary composition of a preliminary or preparatory character; a fugitive piece.

"Strada . . . lays the scene of two *prolusions* in its gardens."—*Zestace: Italy*, vol. II, ch. VI.

prō mām mā-ī a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro*, and Mod. Lat. *mammilla* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A term used by Haeckel to designate the extinct ancestors of the Monotremata and Marsupialia. [PROTHERIA.]

"The unknown, extinct Primary Mammals, or *Protherioids*—which lived during the Tertiary period, and of which the two still living orders of *Booked* Animals represent but a single degenerated branch developed on one side—probably possessed a very highly developed jaw like the marsupial animals which developed from them."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creat.* (Eng. ed.), II, 285.

prō mā nā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *manatio* = a flowing; *maneo* = to flow.] A flowing forth or out; emanation.

"Besides considering the *promination* and intertexture of the rays of light."—*More: Phlox Cabolia*, ch. viii. (App.)

prōm-ēn-ade, *n.t.* [PROMNADÉ, *s.*] To take a walk for pleasure, exercise, or show.

prōm-ēn-ad-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *promenade*(*r*); *-er*.] One who promenades.

"Sabath-breaking *promenaders* were all forbidden."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. I.

prōm-ēn-ad-ēr-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *promenader*; *-ess*.] A female promenader.

"White-muslim *promenaders*. . . leaving on your arm."—*Carlyle: French Revolt*, Pt. II, bk. VI, ch. IV.

prō mē-phī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Lat. *myphia* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: An extinct form of *Mustelida*, akin to the European *Marten*, to the *Oters*, and to the South African *Zorilla*. From the Upper Miocene of Pikenia. (HOLLAND.)

prō mēr it, *n.t.* [Lat. *promeritas*, pa. par. of *promerere* = to deserve; *pro* = before, openly, and *merere* = to deserve.]

1. To deserve; to procure by merit.
- "Nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure to itself."—*Poerson: Creed*, art. 2.
2. To confer a favour on; to oblige.

"He loves not God; no, not while he *promerit* him with his favours."—*Hp. Hall: Sermon on James*, IV, 5.

3. To please, to gratify.

"Benevolence and commiseration do not forget, for with such hosts God is *promerit*ed."—*Hib. xxi. 16.* (*Divine Bible*).

prō mēr i-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *promerit*; *-or*.] One who deserves well; a praiseworthy person.

"Whoever mischiefs befall them or their posterity, though many ages after the decrease of the *promeritors*, were imputed upon them in revenge."—*Christian Religious Appeal*.

prō mēr ó pi nē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *promerops*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inor*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of *Neotarniidae*, with one genus, *Promerops* (q.v.).

prō-mēr-ōps, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Mod. Lat. *merops*.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the *Promeropinae* (q.v.). Bill long, sub-curved; nostrils linear, in a fossa; tongue leathery; wings with ten primaries; tail long, emarginate. Two species, *Promerops* (*Merops*, Linn.) *caffer* and *P. gurneyi*, from South Africa.

Prō mē thē-an, *n. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adjectives:

1. *Lit. & Greek Mythol.*: Of or pertaining to Prometheus (lit. = forethought), son of Epimetheus. He stole fire from the chariot of the sun, and gave it to mortals. Jupiter, enraged at this, caused him to be chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where for 30,000 years a vulture was to feed by day on his liver, which grew again each night.

2. *Fig.*: Life-giving.

B. As substantives:

1. A match tipped with melted sulphur and then with chloride of potash. They were inflamed by dipping them in sulphuric acid.

2. A small glass tube, containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture, which it ignited on being pressed. (An old contrivance for obtaining a ready light.)

prōm-ī-nēnce, **prōm-ī-nēn-čy**, *s.* [Fr. *prominence*, from Lat. *prominentia*, from *promineo* = prominent (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being prominent; a state of standing out or projecting from the surface of anything.

2. That which is prominent or projects; a projection, a protuberance.

"The rock itself is broken into . . . insulated *prominences*, and fantastic forms."—*Festace: Italy*, vol. II, ch. XI.

3. The quality or state of being prominent or conspicuous among men; distinction, conspicuousness, prominent position.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron. (Pl.)*: Curious red projections, mainly of glowing hydrogen gas, from the circumference of the sun's disk, existent at all times, but best seen during total eclipses.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Risings or protuberances from the surface.

prōm-ī-nēnt, *n. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prominentus*, pa. par. of *promineo* = to project; *pro* = forward, and *mineo* = to project; Sp. & Ital. *prominente*.]

A. As adjectives:

1. Standing out or projecting beyond the surface of something else; jutting, protuberant.

"From some *prominent rock*."
—*Chapman: Homer*, II, 671.

2. Standing out from the multitude; conspicuous; distinguished above others.

"Personal pleromages on the part of *prominent* political names."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1895.

3. Likely to attract special attention from the size, position, or other feature; most striking to the eye; principal, chief, as, a *prominent* place in a picture, possession, &c.

B. As substantives:

1. *Orid. Latin*: A prominence, a height.

"The highest *prominences* are hid."
—*Chapman: Homer*, II, 671.

2. *Fishes (Pl.)*: Various species of *Notodontidae*, of the genera *Notodontia*, *Phidophora*, and *Phidodontis*, which have a projection on the inner margin of the fore-wings. Colour generally white, brown, or fawn, with darker markings. Caterpillars of varied and irregular forms. Called also *Tooth-backs*.

prōm-ī-nēnt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prominent*; *-ly*.] In a prominent manner or degree; conspicuously, eminently, in a striking manner.

prōm-īs-cu-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *promissive* (q.v.); *-ity*.]

1. *Orid. Latin*: Promissiveness, confidence.

"A state of *promissive* and *promissive*."
—*Ps. Magnabala*, lxxxv.

2. *Anthrop.*: The Heterism of M'Lennan and Communal Marriage of Lubbock (Lord Avebury) a state in low societies where the connections between men and women are indelicate and inconstant.

"We must I think infer that even in prehistoric times, *promissive* was checked by the establishment of individual *convictions*, prompted by moral likings, and maintained against other loyalties by force."—*Spencer: Sociological*, 1870, 966.

prō-mis-cu-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *promissivus* = mixed; *pro* = forward, and *missivus* = to mix; O. Fr. *promissive*; Sp. & Ital. *promissivo*.]

1. Consisting of individuals mixed together in a body or mass without order; combined; mingled indiscriminately.

"Victors and vanquished *promissive* cries."
—*Pope: Homer*, II, 671, 302.

2. Forming one or part of a confused or mixed mass or crowd.

3. Distributed indiscriminately; common; not restricted to an individual; indiscriminate.

"A *promissive* undistinguishing *promissiveness*."
—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 19.

prō-mis-cu-ōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *promissive*; *-ly*.] In a promissive manner; in a confused or mixed mass or crowd; without order; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds. (*Comp.*: *Retinuit*, 723.)

prō-mis-cu-ōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *promissive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being promissive; a state of being mixed up indiscriminately without order or distinction.

prōm-ī-sc, **prōm-ys**, *s.* [Fr. *promesse*, from Lat. *promissio*, fem. sing. of *promissus*, pa. par. of *promitto* = to send forth, to promise; *pro* = forth, and *mitto* = to send; Sp. *promesa*; Ital. & Port. *promessa*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another, by which the person giving the promise binds himself to do, or forbear from doing, some specific act, and which gives the person to whom the promise is made a right to expect and to claim the performance or forbearance of the specified act.

"He, who is a *promise* breaker, escapeth not always free."—*Hall: Henry VI*, act. III.

2. A ground or basis for expectation; earnest, pledge.

3. A ground or basis for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence.

"A gentleman of the greatest *promise*."
—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, I, 1.

4. That which is promised; performance or grant of the thing promised.

"Wait for the *promise* of the father."
—*1 Peter*, I, 4.

II. Law: A declaration made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, whereby the person promising binds himself to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.

"A *promise* is in the nature of a verbal contract, and wants nothing but the solemnity of writing and sealing to make it absolutely the same. If therefore it be not any explicit act, it is an express contract, as much as any contract; and the breach of it is an equal injury. The remedy is by an action, which is called the *assumpsit* or undertaking of the defendant, the failure of performing which is the wrong or injury done to the plaintiff, the damage, who to recover, are to estimate and settle."
—*Blackstone: Comment*, I, bk. II, ch. 6.

5. (1) *Promise and offer*:

Scots Law: An offer is a proposal made by the offeror to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something, either gratuitously or on an onerous or beneficial one. A promise is an offer with this addition, that

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, choros, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = șaın. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -cious, tious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. -beł, deł.

the promisee, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes for granted. An offer is not bound until his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. A promise may be absolute or conditional, lawful or unlawful, express or implied. An absolute promise must be fulfilled in all events. The obligation to fulfill a conditional promise depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful promise is not binding, being void by the nature of it, as being incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express promise is one expressed in words or writing. An implied promise is one which reason and justice dictate. A promise without deed is said to be parol, and the term is usually applied to engagement by parol only, a promise by deed being technically called a covenant (q.v.).

(2) *Breach of promise*: [BERNARD]
 * **promise bound**, **'promise bound- en**, *n.* Bound by a promise. (*Travels in France*, 870.)

* **promise breach**, *s.* The breach or violation of a promise. (*Shakesp.; Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

* **promise breaker**, *s.* One who breaks or violates his promises.
 "He had also formed dissembler and promise-breaker."—*Dictionary of Hist. Lit.*, ch. vi.

* **promise crammed**, *n.* Crammed or stuffed with promises. (*Shakesp.; Hamlet*, iii. 2.)

prom-ise, *v. & n.* [PROMISE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:
 1. To make a promise of; to declare or engage to do, give, procure, or grant to or for another, esp. to engage the confidement of, as a benefit. (*2 Peter ii*, 18.)
 2. To bind one's self under a promise to.
 "Temper promisee the garrison of Selsetia, that if they would surrender, no blood should be shed."—*Pater Moral Philosophy*, bk. 10, ch. v.

3. To give promise of; to afford good reason to expect or hope.
 "He sides his expedition promisee."—*Shakesp.; Titus*, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To bind one's self by a promise; to make a promise or promises.
 "To promise is most cowardly."
 2. To afford reasonable grounds of hope or expectation; to give promise.
 3. To stand sponsor.
 "There was those who knew him near the king And promised for him, and Arthur made him knight."—*Tennyson; Pelous & Eltham*, 15.

(1) *I promise you*: I assure you; I declare to you. (A phrase used indifferently of good or ill, but generally of something ill, or wonderful.)
 "I do not like thy book: I promise thee."
Shakesp. Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 2.

(2) *To be promised*: To have a prior engagement.
 "Will you sup with me to night, Cassio?"
 "No, I am promised forth."
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

(3) *To promise one's self*: To have strong confidence or expectation of; to assure one's self.

* **prom is cè**, *s.* [Eng. *promise*(*c*); *-cè*.] One to whom a promise is made.
 "The promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the promisee received it."—*Pater Moral Philosophy*, bk. 10, ch. v.

* **prom'ise fùl**, *a.* [Eng. *promise*; *-fùl*(*l*).] Full of promises. (*Salmista; Babylon*, 95.)

prom is cr, *v.* [Eng. *promise*(*c*); *-cr*.] One who promises; one who engages, undertakes, or covenants. (*Coleridge; I Zepolgia*, 1.)

prom is ing, *v. & n.* [PROMISE, *v.*]

A. *v. & n.* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective*:
 1. Making a promise; entering into a covenant or undertaking.
 2. Giving promise or just grounds for expectation of hope of future distinction or excellence; likely to turn out well; as, a *promising* youth.

C. *v. & n.* The act of making a promise or covenant.

prom is ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *promise*(*c*); *-ly*.] In a promising manner; so as to give good promise of the future.

prom is or, *v.* [Eng. *promise*(*c*); *-or*.] **Law**: One who promises; one who enters into a covenant.
 * **pro mis sive**, *a.* [Eng. *promise*(*c*); *-sive*.] Making a promise.

* **prò mis'sor i y**, *adv.* [Eng. *promise*(*c*); *-ly*.] By way of promise.
 "Nor was he obliged by such a free-trait observation of that which he afterwards was outlawed."—*Travels in France*, bk. v, ch. xv.

prom is sor y, *n.* [Lat. *promissio* = a promise; Eng. *adj.*, *suff.* *-y*.] Containing, or of the nature of a promise or covenant to do or forbear to do something.
 "As the prescriptive part implies the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously entered by the promissory."—*History of Christian Policy*.

promissory note, *s.*
Law: A written promise to pay a given sum of money to a certain person, at a specified date. The phrase "for value received" is usually inserted. The stamp duty is *ad valorem*, just as on Bills of Exchange.

promissory oath, *s.* [DATH]
pro m. t., *v. t.* [Lat. *promittit*] [PROMISE, *v.*] To disclose, to publish, to confess.
 "Promising to forsake and free pardon of all offences and crimes committed."—*John Chronicle*, Henry VII, ch. 30.

* **prom ònt**, *s.* An adverb of promontory (q.v.). A promontory.
 "The shore let her transcend the promontory's bay."—*Keightley; Polytheism*, s. 1.

* **prom òn tór i óus**, *a.* [Eng. *promontory*; *-us*.] Overhanging, like a promontory; hence, high and predominant.
 "The Papists bag of their... promontorian celestial."—*Adams; Works*, 1, 422.

prom òn tór y, *s. & n.* [Lat. *promontorium*, from *pro* = forward, and *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain; Fr. *promontoire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *promontorio*.]
A. *As substantive*:
 1. *Ork. Lang.*: A headland; a high point of land projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; it differs from a cape in being properly high land, while a cape may be either high or low. (*Milton; P. L.*, vii, 413.)
 2. *Anat.*: A small projection, used chiefly,
 (1) *Of the ear*: A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, corresponding to the external scela of the ear.
 (2) *Of the sacrum*: The projection formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra.
B. *As adj.*: High, projecting.
 "Rocks and promontory places."—*Adams; Works*, 1, 428.

prò móte, *v. j & t.* [Lat. *promoveo*, pa. par. of *promoveo* = to promote, to further; *pro* = forward, and *moveo* = to move; Fr. *promouvoir*; Sp. & Port. *promover*; Ital. *promuovere*.]
A. Intransitive:
 1. To inform; to act as an informer.
 "Thou, Sams, that by st still to be promoting, Because I speak about King Henry's marriage."—*Hamlet; Epigrams*, p. 28.
 2. To urge or incite another, especially to a wrong act.
B. Transitive:
 1. To forward, to further, to advance; to contribute to the growth, increase, or advancement of. (*Milton; P. R.*, i, 295.)
 2. To excite; to stir up.
 "But why shouldst thou suspect the war's success? No, no tears of war, as thou promotest it less."—*Pope; Homer; Iliad*, xii, 286.
 3. To exalt, to elevate; to raise to a higher position or rank; to prefer.
 "He was promoted to so high an office."—*Keightley; Henry VI*, iii, 13.
 4. To get up and float, as a company.

prò móte ment, *s.* [Eng. *promote*; *-ment*.] The same as PROMOTION (q.v.).

prò môt-èr, *s.* [Eng. *promote*(*c*); *-èr*.]
I. Ordinary language:
 1. An informer.
 "Promoters be those which in popular and peevish notions do defile the names of complain of offenders."—*Cassell; The Interpreter*.

2. One who or that which promotes, furthers, or advances anything; a furtherer.
 "That great and learned promoter of experimental philosophy."—*Boyle; Works*, 1, 43.
 3. One who stirs up or excites.
 "The first promoter of the conspiracy."—*Goldsmithe; The Beggar*, No. 3.

1. One who promotes a company or financial undertaking; one who gets up a joint-stock company.
 "He might have been the promoter of some... Land Mining Company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1886.

II. Law: The plaintiff in a suit in an ecclesiastical court.
 "Mr. ... promoter, who appeared on behalf of the promoter."—*Law Times*, Feb. 12, 1886.

prò mō tion, **pro mo cion**, *s.* [Fr. *promotion*, from Lat. *promotivus*, accus. of *promoveo*, from *promoveo*; Sp. *promoción*; Ital. *promozione*.]
 1. The act of informing; information against one. [PROMOTE.]
 "Cowardness and promotion and such like are that right hand and right eye which must be cut off and plucked out."—*Epistle; Exposition of Matthew*, 18.
 2. The act of promoting, furthering, or advancing; advancement, encouragement.
 "No premium paid for promotion of the company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1886.
 3. The act of promoting or raising in rank or position; promotion; exaltation in rank or position.
 "Thy promotion will be thy destruction."—*Milton; P. R.*, iii, 262.

prò mō tive, *a.* [Eng. *promote*(*c*); *-ive*.] Tending or serving to promote, advance, or further; furthering, encouraging.
 "No premium paid for promotion of the company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1886.

3. The act of promoting or raising in rank or position; promotion; exaltation in rank or position.
 "Thy promotion will be thy destruction."—*Milton; P. R.*, iii, 262.

prò mō tive, *a.* [Eng. *promote*(*c*); *-ive*.] Tending or serving to promote, advance, or further; furthering, encouraging.

prò mō tor, *s.* [Lat. *informator*.] An informer. (*P. Holland; Plotavich's Murders*, p. 428.)

* **prò mōv'al**, *s.* [Eng. *promote*(*c*); *-al*.] Promotion, advancement.
 "For the promotion of the good of that youth."—*Cranford; Babolat*, bk. iii, ch. 8618.

prò móve, *v. t.* [Lat. *promoveo* = to promote (q.v.).] To promote forward, to advance. (*Sackling; Loving & Beloved*.)

prò mōv'ent, *s.* [Lat. *promoveans*, pr. par. of *promoveo* = to promote (q.v.).] The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

prò mōv-èr, *s.* [Eng. *promote*(*c*); *-èr*.] A promoter.
 "Burned with all the promoters thereof."—*Age; Exposition of Daniel*, ch. vii.

prompt (mp as m), **prompte**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *prompt*, from Lat. *promptus* = brought to light, at hand, ready; prop. pa. par. of *promoveo* = to take or bring forward; *pro* = forward, and *moveo* = to take; Sp. & Ital. *prompto*.]
A. As adjective:
 1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; sharp.
 "She that was prompte and rely to all eyll."—*Eden; Chronicle*, vol. 1, ch. cxvi.
 2. Given, done, or performed readily and without delay; quick, ready; characterized by, or done with, alacrity.
 "That exact order and prompt obedience in which the strength of regular armies consists."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.
 3. Acting quickly and readily; ready and willing.
 "A matchless horse, though something old Prompt to his jaws."—*Scott; Marmion*, li, 16.
 4. Hasty, forward, petulant.
 5. Inclined, disposed.
 "To which the Grecians are most prompt and generous."—*Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida*, iv, 4.
 6. Undistinct, open.

B. As substantive:
Common: (See extract).
 "A prompt is an agreement between a shipper or importer and a merchant, in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date."—*Webster; Country-house Dictionary*.

prompt book, *s.* The book used by the promoter of a theatre.

prompt side, *s.* The side of the stage, right of the audience, on which the promoter usually stands.

prò mpt (mp as m), *v. t.* [PROMPT, *a.*]
 1. To urge or incite to action or exertion; to instigate.
 "Revolutions which prompted the paramount legal authority of Germany to advance so give an impetus."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 18, 1886.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôrc, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, èure, unite, èur, rûle, fûll; try, Sýriaus. æ, œ = è; ey = â; qu = kw.

prō nōuncē ment, s. [Eng. *pronounce*; *ment*.] The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.

"To add anything like a pronouncement . . . is not the province of a general service."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Poems*, p. 217.

prō nōuncē cr, s. [Eng. *pronounce*(s); *cr*.] One who pronounces, utters, or declares.

"He is the pronouncer and executor of right."—*Red Top: Hist. World*, bk. II, ch. vi, § 4.

prō nōuncē ōg, pr. par. & c. [PRONOUNCE, *v.*] A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronouncement: as, a *pronouncing dictionary*.

prō nū bi āl, s. [Lat. *pronuba* = she who presides over marriage; *prō* = before, and *nuba* = to marry.] Presiding over marriage.

prō nū clō ūs, s. [Pref. *prō*, and Eng. *nucleus*.]

Biology: A component part of the first embryonic or segmentation sphere, or blastosphere. Pronuclei are distinguished as male and female; the former consists of the germinal vesicle after the extrusion of polar globules from the ovum; the second is the head of a spermatozoon, which has penetrated the vitelline membrane, and sunk into the yolk substance.

"The male pronucleus gradually approaches the site of the female pronucleus; and as soon as it comes in contact with it, the latter, which was previously motionless, assumes a new activity, and the two pronuclei, impelled perhaps by the amoeboid movements of the yolk protoplasm which accompany the change, finally unite, or are fused into one."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 9th), p. 749.

prō nūn cī a ble, a. [Lat. *pronunciabilis*.] Pronounceable.

prō nūn cī āl, a. [Lat. *pronunciatio* = to pronounce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

prō nūn ei a mēn tō, prō nūn ei ā mī ēn tō (e as th), s. [Sp. *pronunciamento*.] A manifesto; a formal declaration or announcement; a pronouncement.

prō nūn cī ā tion, s. [Fr. *prononciation*, from Lat. *pronunciatio*, *actus*, of *pronunciatio* = a pronouncing, from *pronunciatus*, *pa. par.* of *pronunciare* = to pronounce (q.v.); Sp. *pronunciación*; Ital. *pronunciazione*.]

1. The act or mode of pronouncing or articulating; the act of uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance.

"One kind of difference in the pronunciation of different nations."—*Wkins: Real Character*, pt. II, ch. xiv.

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with propriety and gracefulness; delivery of a speech.

"Propriety of pronunciation."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. II, § 30.

prō nūn cī ā tive, a. [Lat. *pronunciativus*], *pa. par.* of *pronunciare* = to pronounce (q.v.); Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciatory.

2. Uttering or affirming confidently; dogmatical.

"The confident and pronunciativ school of Aristotile."—*Bacon: Prothemas*.

prō nūn cī ā tōr, s. [Lat.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

prō nūn cī ā tōr ŷ, a. [Eng. *pronunciator*; *-ŷ*.] Pertaining or relating to pronunciation.

prō ō mi ōn, s. [Gr. *προομιον* (*proomion*)] A prom (q.v.). (*Termyon*; *Lucretius*, 70.)

prōōf, prōove, prōef, prēve, prōf, prōēf, prīef, prōofe, prōofe, s. & a. [Fr. *preuve* = a proof, from Low Lat. *proba*, from Lat. *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Port. & Ital. *prova*; Sp. *prueba*; Dan. *prøve*; Sw. *pröf*; Dut. *proof*; Ger. *probe*.]

A. *As substantiv*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

I. The act or process of proving or trying; any act, process, or operation done with a view to ascertain the truth or fact; a test, a trial.

"Put it in proof."—*Shakesp: Lear*, iv, c.

2. That which serves to prove, try, or test anything; that which serves as evidence; that which proves or establishes any truth or fact; that evidence which is sufficient to

satisfy the mind of the certainty of the truth of a fact, statement, or proposition.

"By *proof* meaning such arguments from experience as leave no room for doubt or opposition."—*Fluore: On the Understanding*, § 6. (NOTE)

3. The state of being proved, tried, or tested, and having stood the test; firmness; hardness; firm temper; impenetrability.

"I am here knight by proof."—*Shakesp: Troilus & Cressida*, v, 3.

* 4. Defensive arms tried and found impenetrable.

"He, Bellona's bridegroom, leapt in proof, Confuted him."—*Shakesp: Macbeth*, i, 2.

* 5. That which is proved or experienced; truth or knowledge gained by experience; experience.

"Who knows by history, report, or his own proof."—*Shakesp: Coriolanus*, i, 4.

6. A test applied to certain articles, manufactured or not [PROOF-STAMP].

II. *Technically*:

1. *Engraving*:

(1) An impression taken from a steel or copper plate in the course of its execution, to determine its forwardness.

(2) An early impression of a completed plate before the printing of the regular edition.

2. *Print*: [FIRST-PROOF, REVISE.]

B. *As adjective*:

1. Impenetrable; able to resist physically or morally. (Frequently used in composition, as *water-proof*, *fire-proof*, &c.)

"Fight with hearts more proof than shields."—*Shakesp: Coriolanus*, i, 4.

* [It is now followed by *against*, formerly also by *to*.]

"Proof against all temptation."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv, 523.

2. Used in proving or testing, as, a *proof* charge of powder.

3. Of a certain alcoholic strength: as, *proof* spirit.

¶ (1) *Proof of sugar*: The test by which a sugar-boiler judges of the condition of the condensed syrup.

(2) *Proof of gunpowder*: Samples of powder are proved before being made up into cartridges, to see that each quantity produces the same range, and afterwards a proportion of cartridges are fired from rifles on fixed rests. These are fired in pairs at a target marked with squares, so that the exact position of the bullet-marks in a series of shots can be ascertained. Powder, when freely burnt, should leave no residuum; the grains should be even in size, well-glazed, and without dust, and its density should be uniform.

(3) *Proof of ordnance*: Guns are proved by using charges of powder considerably heavier than they would be required to bear with special bolts or projectiles. The guns are fired by electricity, and examined after every round. The number of rounds fired for "proof" is not specified.

* **proof arm, n.** To arm so as to make proof or secure.

proof-house, s. A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms.

proof-plane, s.

Elect.: An instrument for collecting frictional electricity, or carrying their small charges from one conductor to another. It is usually a small disc of metal, or card, covered with gold leaf or tinfoil, and mounted upon a handle of some insulating material.

proof plug, s. A plug screwed temporarily into the breech of a gun-barrel to be proved.

proof print, s. [PROOF, A. II, 1. (2).]

proof sheet, s. [PROOF, A. II, 2.]

proof spirit, s.

Comm.: A mixture of about equal parts of distilled water and absolute alcohol. It is defined by the Act 58 Geo. III., c. 28, to be "such as shall, at a temperature of 51 of Fahrenheit's thermometer, weigh exactly $\frac{3}{8}$ parts of an equal measure of distilled water. Its sp. gr. = 3498 at 15°, and it contains 49½ per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

proof-staff, s. A metallic straight-edge by which a wooden staff is tested and corrected. [RED-STAFF.]

proof-stick, s.

Sugar-making: A stick with which a small

quantity of syrup is lifted from the open pan or the vacuum-pan to judge, by the rapidity and character of its crystallization, the condition of the contents of the pan.

* **proof text, s.** A text or passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

* **proof-lëss, a.** [Eng. *proof*; *-less*.] Unsupported by or wanting proof; unproved; not proved.

"Such questionable, not to say altogether *proofless*, conceits."—*Boyle: Works*, ii, 290.

* **proof-lëss lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *proofless*; *-ly*.] Without proof.

prō-ōp-iē, a. [Pref. *prō*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = the face, the visage.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index above 110, as is the case with the Caucasians. [*Naso-malar Index*.]

prō-ō-tiē, a. [Pref. *prō*, and Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ωτός* (*otos*) = the ear.]

Compar. Anat.: Pertaining to the anterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding to part of the petrous bone in man.

prōp, v. t. [PROF, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against as a support. (Generally followed by *up*; as, *To prop up a wall*.)

2. To support by standing under or against. "Down it fell, and with that bore Crowdie, whom it *proped* before."—*Butler: Hudibras*, i, 2.

II. *Fig.*: To support, to sustain; to save from ruin or decay. (*Shakesp: Cymbeline*, i, 6.)

prōp, * proppe, s. [Ir. *propa* = a prop; Gael. *prop* = a support, *propa* = to prop; O. Dut. *proppe* = an iron branch, *proppen* = to prop; Dan. *prop* = a prop; Sw. *prop*; Ger. *pfropf* = a cork, a stopple, *pfropfen* = to cram, stuff, or thrust into.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A support; that which sustains a superincumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a stay. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Our last *prop*, Our happy life's only remaining stay."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. *Vehicles*: A stem fastened to the carriage box for the attachment of the stretcher-piece.

prop-joint, s.

Vehicles: The jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top.

prop-stay, s. A transverse water-tube crossing a boiler-flue, forming a passage for the water and increasing the flue surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current.

prop-wood, s.

1. Saplings and underwood suitable for cutting into props.

2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood, used for propping up the roofs of coal-mines.

prop-word, s. [PILLOW-WORD.]

prō-pæ-deū-tiē, a. & s. [Gr. *προπαιδευτικός* (*propaidēutikos*), from *προπαιδεύω* (*propaidēō*) = to teach beforehand. *πρὸ* (*prō*) = before, and *παιδεύω* (*paidēō*) = to teach; *παῖς* (*pais*), genit. *παῖδος* (*paidos*) = a child.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to propædæutics or the introduction to any art or science; acting or serving as an introduction to any art or science; instructing beforehand.

B. *As subst.*: An introduction to any art or science; an introduction generally.

"Kantianism . . . is being developed into a *propædæutic* to Christianity."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 29, 1881.

prō-pæ-deū-tiē-āl, a. [Eng. *propædæutic*; *-āl*.] The same as PROPÆDEUTIC (q.v.).

prō-pæ-deū-tiēs, s. [PROPÆDEUTIC.] The preliminary learning or instruction connected with any art or science; the knowledge and rules necessary for the study of any particular art, science, &c.

* **prōp-a-ga-ble, a.** [Eng. *propagate*(s); *-able*.]

1. Capable of being propagated or continued and multiplied by natural generation or production.

2. Capable of being propagated or spread by any means, as doctrines, principles, &c.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, eamēl, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eūb, cūre, ūnite, eūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿriau. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

prōp-a-gān-da, s. [See def. 1.]

1. *Church Hist.*: The Congregation of *Propaganda Fide*, a commission of Cardinals charged with the direction of all matters connected with foreign missions in the Roman Church. The Congregation was established by Gregory XV. by the bull *Inscrutabile* (July 22, 1622), and now has its seat in the Palazzo Ferratini, in the Piazza di Spagna, Rome. Pope Urban VIII. (1623-44) founded the Propaganda College in furtherance of the design of his predecessor; and here young men of all nations are trained for the priesthood, and take an oath to devote themselves for life to the foreign missions in whatever province or vicariate they may be appointed to by the Congregation.

"The celebrated printing-office of the Propaganda is rich in Oriental types, and has produced many works of great typographical beauty. . . . The annual examination of the pupils, which takes place in January (on the day before the Epiphany) is an interesting scene which few travellers, who are then in Rome, omit to attend; the pupils reciting poetry and speeches in their several languages, accompanied also by music, as performed in their several countries. — *Murray's Handbook of Rome* (ed. 1881), p. 294.

2. Hence, any institution, system, or programme for propagating any particular doctrine or set of doctrines.

"A reverent propaganda of unbelief."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1885.

prōp-a-gānd-ism, s. [Eng. *propaganda*]; -ism.] The system or practice of propagating any particular doctrine or views.

"His propagandism has by no means been confined to Great Britain."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 1, 1885.

prōp-a-gānd-ist, s. & a. [Eng. *propaganda*]; -ist.]

A. *As subst.*: One who devotes himself to the propagation of any particular doctrine or views.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or connected with, propagandism of any kind.

"Propagandist objects."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

prōp-a-gāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *propagatus*, pa. par. of *propago* = to peg down, to propagate by layers, to produce, to beget; *pro* = before, and *pag*, root of *pingo* = to fasten, to fix; allied to *propages*, *propago* = a layer; Fr. *propager*; Sp. *propagar*; Ital. *propagare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*: To continue or multiply by generation or successive production; to cause to reproduce itself. (Said of animals or plants.)

2. To scatter.

"This short heronage propagated the Junco."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 544.

B. *Figuratively*:

1. To generate, to produce, to originate.

"Superstitious notions, propagated in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated."—*Richardson's Clarissa*.

2. To promote, to increase.

"Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast, Which thou wilt propagate."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, I. 1.

3. To spread, to disseminate, to diffuse, to extend, to promote; to cause to spread or extend.

"This practise, therefore, of acting views, doth surely propagate them."—*Pepyne: 1 Astruc-Abstriz*, III. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To have offspring or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots of plants.

"No need that thou should'st propagate, already infinite."—*Milton: P. L.*, VIII. 419.

prōp-a-gā-tion, s. [Lat. *propagatio*, from *propagatus*, pa. par. of *propago* = to propagate (q.v.); Fr. *propagation*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of propagating; continuance or multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction. (Rarely applied except to plants.)

"Retarding or forwarding the propagation of mankind."—*Amos' Essays*, pt. II, ess. II.

2. The spreading or dissemination of anything, as of doctrines, learning, &c.; diffusion.

"Concerning the excellency of learning and knowledge, and the excellency of the merit and true glory in the augmentation and propagation thereof."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. I, p. 3.

3. Increase, extension, augmentation, enlargement.

"Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:

Church Hist.: A society incorporated, June 16, 1701, to remove the spiritual destitution then prevailing among the English colonists in

North America. Archbishop Tenison was its first president. It raised in the first year, £472; in the second, £575; in the third, £864; and in the fourth, £1,343. Its operations were soon after extended to the Indians, and to the negroes of New York, and in 1710 to those of the West Indies. Its first Indian mission was founded in Madras in 1728, it began to work in Australia in 1795, in South Africa in 1820, and in New Zealand in 1839. It is now one of the two great missionary societies connected with the Church of England, and is the favourite of the High Church party, while the Evangelicals generally support the Church Missionary Society.

prōp-a-gā-tive, a. [Eng. *propagative*]; -ive.] Tending or having the power to propagate.

prōp-a-gā-tor, s. [Lat.]

1. One who propagates; one whose business it is to propagate plants by budding, grafting, &c.

2. One who disseminates, spreads, or promotes; a disseminator.

"The chief propagator of that doctrine amongst the Greeks."—*Endowth: Intel. System*, p. 22.

prōp-a-gā-tress, **prōp-a-gā-tresse**, s. [Eng. *propagative*]; -tress.] A female propagator or promoter.

"Saturnia . . . the prime propagatrice of religion and learning."—*Howell: Party of Beasts*, p. 59.

prō-pā-gō (pl. **prō-pā-gī-nēs**), s. [Lat. = a layer, a shoot.]

1. *Hort.*: The branch laid down in the process of layering.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: [BACILLUS].

prō-pā-g-ū-lūm (pl. **prō-pā-g-ū-lā**), s. [Mod. Lat., dimm. from Lat. *propago* (q.v.).]

Botany:

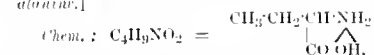
1. (*Sino.*): A runner, ending in a germinating bud. [OHSER, II. 3.]

2. (*Pl.*): The grains constituting Sorelia (q.v.).

prō-pāl-æ-ō-thēr-i-ūm, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *palæotherium* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Tapiridae, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe. The transverse ridges of the molars are broken up into transversely-arranged tubercles.

prōp-āl-a-nine, s. [Eng. *propyl*], and *aluminum*.]



Amido-butyric acid. An odorous, crystalline compound, produced by heating bromobutyric acid with ammonia. It forms stellate groups of small needles, or leafy crystals, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, sweet to the taste, neutral to vegetable colours, and mixes both with acids and bases. The nitrate, C₃H₇NO₃.HNO₃, crystallizes in fern-like groups of silky needles, very soluble in water and alcohol, and having an acid reaction. A lead compound, C₃H₇Pb₂N₂O₄.H₂PO₃, is obtained as a white crystalline powder by boiling an aqueous solution of propaniline with lead oxide.

prō-pāl-ē, v. t. [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *palam* = openly.] To publish, to disclose. (*Scotch*.)

prō-pānc, s. [Eng. *propyl*]; -ane.]

Chem.: C₃H₇ = CH₂—CH₂—CH₃. Methyl-ethyl. One of the constituents of petroleum, and produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on isopropyl iodide. It is a gas, soluble in one-sixth of its volume of alcohol, and liquefies at -20°.

prō-par-ġyl, s. [Eng. *propyl*], and (*prob*)-*argyl*.]

Chem.: C₃H₇. The hypothetical radicle of dipropargyl (q.v.).

propargyl-ethyl ether, s. [PROPARGYL-ETHER.]

prō-par-ġyl-ic, a. [Eng. *propargyl*]; -ic.] Derived from, or containing, propargyl.

propargylic alcohol, s.

Chem.: C₃H₇O = CH₂—CH₂—OH. A colourless, less mobile liquid, obtained by distilling slowly a mixture of brom-allylic alcohol, potassic hydrate, and a little water. It has a burning taste, an agreeable smell, and is mis-

cible with water. Sp. gr. 7628 at 21°; vapour density, 1.9; boiling point, 41°. Its vapour burns in air with a luminous flame.

propargylic ether, s.

Chem.: C₃H₇O—CH₂CH₂OC₂H₅. Propargyl-ethyl ether. Obtained by digesting allylene dibromide with absolute potash. It is a colourless liquid, possesses a disagreeable odour, sp. gr. 7847, and boils at 84°. With ammoniacal cuprous chloride it gives a yellow precipitate.

prō-pāss-iōn (ss as sh), s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] A substitute for passion or suffering.

"The passions of Christ are by divines called rather *propassions*, than passions themselves."—*Keenan: On the Passion*, 35.

prō-pēd, s. [Lat. *pro* = for, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Entom.: Kirby's name for a proleg (q.v.).

prō-pēl, v. t. [Lat. *propello* = to drive forward; *pro* = forward, and *pello* = to drive.] To drive forward; to cause to move forward; to urge or press forward or onward by force.

prō-pēl-lent, a. [Lat. *propellens*, pt. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.).] Driving or urging forward; propelling.

prō-pēl-lēr, s. [Eng. *propel*]; -er.] One who or that which propels; speed, the screw by which a steamship is driven through the water. [SEREW, s.]

"Projecting from the two-fold disc a row of *propellers* will be seen to be in active motion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 31, 1885.

propeller pump, s. A form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine screw.

prō-pēmp-tī-kōn (mp as m), s. [Gr. *προπεμπτικός* (*propēmphtikos*) = accompanying, from *προπεμπω* (*propēmpō*) = to send forth or forward; *πρό* (*pro*) = forward, and *πεμπω* (*pempō*) = to send.]

Literature: A poetical address to one about to start on a journey.

prō-pēnd, v. t. [Lat. *propendo* = to hang forward; *pro* = forward, and *pendo* = to hang.] [PROFESS.] To incline to anything; to have a propensity to anything.

"My slightly brethren, I propend to you, in resolution to keep Hebrew-still."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth & Crossed*, II. 3.

prō-pēn-dēn-cy (1), s. [Eng. *propendo* (q.v.).] A leaning or disposition towards anything; a propensity.

prō-pēn-dēn-cy (2), s. [Lat. *pro* = forward, and *pendo* = to weigh.] Careful deliberation or consideration.

"That attention, and propensity of actions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

prō-pēn-ēt, a. [Lat. *propensius*, pt. par. of *propendo* = to propend (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inclining forward or toward anything.

2. *Bot.*: Hanging forward and downward.

prō-pēne, s. [PROPYLENE.]

propene-alcohol, s.

Chem.: C₃H₇O₂ = (C₃H₅)'(OH)₂. A diatomic alcohol formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on glycerin. It is colourless, odorless, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and boils at 188-189°.

prō-pēnse, a. [Lat. *propensius*, pt. par. of *propendo* = to propend (q.v.).] Leaning or inclining morally; inclined or disposed, whether to good or ill; having an inclination or propensity; prone. (*Comps. Fish*, v. 585.)

prō-pēnse lŷ, adv. [Eng. *propense*]; -ly.] In a propense manner; with natural tendency or inclination.

"Is there no difference betwixt one *propensely* going out of the road, and a heedless wanderer, straying by accident?"—*Stearns: Sermons*, No. 1816.

prō-pēnse-ness, s. [Eng. *propense*]; -ness.] The quality or state of being propense; propensity; natural tendency; proneness.

"There is a *propenseness* to diseases in the body."—*Bacon: Meditations*, p. 353.

prō-pēn-sion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *propensio*, accens. of *propensio*, from *propensio* = propense (q.v.); Sp. *propensio*; Ital. *propensione*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōvl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; cpxpect, Xcophon, exist. ing. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -clous, -tlous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. -bel, del.

1. The state or condition of tending to move in any direction.
 "The rays of themselves have a propensity to any definite plane." *Dupré, In the South*

2. Propensity, proneness; natural tendency or inclination.
 "We could not do without our stock of passions and propensities of all sorts." *Matthew Arnold, Last Essays, p. 29.*

prō pēn sī tī, *s.* [Lat. *propensitas* = propensiveness (q.v.)] Bent of mind; natural tendency or inclination; disposition towards anything good or evil, but especially towards evil; proclivity, bias, proneness.
 "Since the propensity gets hold of a man, his pen never keeps still." *Theodore Hook, Without Faulting, vol. 1, ch. 15.*

***prō pēn sive,** *a.* [Eng. *propensity* (-); *-ive*.] Inclined, favourable.
 "The propensity made towards them." *Ashe, London Stage.*

prō pēn yl, *s.* [Eng. *propensity*; *-yl* (q.v.).] [GLASSER.]

propenyl alcohol, *s.* [GLASSER.]

propenyl bromide, *s.*
C₃H₅Br = CH₂CH=CHBr. A compound formed by the action of bromine on allyl bromide, C₃H₅Br. It is isomeric with bromopropylene, and boils at 48.

propenyl trichloride, *s.*
C₃H₅Cl₃ = CH₂CHCl=CHCl₂. Formed, together with glycerol trichloride, by heating to 170° a mixture of redne chloride and propylene dichloride. It is a colorless oil, distilling between 138 and 149.

prōp ēr, pro pre, *pro pirc, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *pro, pr.*, from Lat. *propius* = one's own, proper; *probi*, adhd to *pro* = near; Port. & Ital. *proprio*.]
A. Adjective:
1. Adverbial Language:
 1. One's own; belonging to one's self. (Joined to any of the possessives.)
 "One proper son." *Shakesp. Othello, v. 3.*
 2. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common; belonging naturally or essentially to one particular individual or state.
 "Faults proper to himself." *Shakesp. Measure for Measure, v.*
 3. Natural, original. (*Milton, P. L., iii, 634*.)
 4. Correct, just, suitable, appropriate, according to usage.
 "I wait not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, &c." *Dryden, Virgils, Poesy, (Dedic.)*
 5. Fit, suitable, becoming.
 "Is proper to obey him." *Shakesp. Othello, v. 2.*
 6. Respectable, honest, decent.
 "A proper maid in Florence." *Shakesp. All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.*
 7. Well-made, good-looking, handsome, of good appearance. (*Alfarnes xi, 23*.)
 8. Properly or rightly so called; real, actual; as, the garden *proprie*.
II. Technically:
 1. *Bot.*: Enclosing only a single floret, flower, &c.
 2. *Gram.*: Applied to a noun when it is the name of any particular person or thing, as John, Shakespeare, London, Dublin, &c.; the opposite to *common*.
 3. *Her.*: Represented in its natural colour. (Said of charges.)
B. Adverb: Properly, greatly, very, exceedingly; as, *properly* good. (*Coleridge*.)
 "To *proprie*: Individually, privately, as one's own.

proper-ehant, s.
M. P.: An old name for the key of c major, which had its M in B; that is, which had B for its leading note.

proper feud, s.
Law: An original and genuine feud held by pure right or service.

proper jurisdiction, s.
Law: Jurisdiction in virtue of office.

proper motion, s.
Phil.: Action as opposed to apparent motion. Used of the fixed stars. [STAR.]

***prōp ēr āte,** *a. & v.* [Lat. *propereatus*, pa. part. of *propere* = to hasten.] To hasten, to hurry.
 "A while to keep off death which propereates." *Keats, The Island of Capri.*

***prōp ēr ātion, s.** [Lat. *propereatio*, from *propereatus*, pa. part. of *propere* = to hasten.] The act or state of hastening; haste.
 "There is great preparation of tid-bouquet, *propereatio* to eat it." *Albans, Works, i, 216.*

prō pēr -ī-spōme, s. [Gr. *πρόπερισπασμός* (*propērispōmōs*), from *πρόπερισπασω* (*propērispōō*) = to circumflex the penull; *πρό* (*prō*) = before; *περ* (*per*) = around, and *σπασω* (*spōō*) = to draw.]
Greek Pros.: A word having a circumflex accent on the penull

prōp ēr lī, pro pre lieche, pro pre lī, adv. [Eng. *proprie*; *-ly*.]
1. In a proper manner; fitly, suitably, becomingly; as, to be *proprie*ly dressed.
2. In a strict or proper sense; strictly.
 "The body *proprie* hath neither." *Milton, P. L., x, 79.*
3. Entirely, quite, very much.
 "Properly combined and." *Pepps, Data, June 23, 1864.*

prōp ēr nēss, *pro per nēs, s. [Eng. *proprie*; *-ness*.]
1. The quality or state of being proper; propriety.
2. Good looks, good appearance, handsomeness.
 "The proprieties of the child." *Field, Acton.*

prōp ēr tied, a. [Eng. *proprie*; *-ed*.] Possessed of propriety.
 "An institution devoted to the *proprietied* and satisfied classes generally." *Matthew Arnold, Last Essays, p. 103.*

prōp ēr tī, prō pē tee, prop irte, *s.* [Fr. *proprie* = fitness, propriety, from Lat. *proprietatem*, accus. of *proprie* = a property, ownership, from *proprieus* = one's own, proper; Fr. *proprie*; Ital. *proprietà*, *Proprietà* and *proprietà* are doublets.]
1. A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in or naturally essential to anything; a quality, a characteristic, an attribute.
 "The moral *proprieties* and scope of things." *Woodworth, Franklin, bk. 1.*
2. Character, disposition, nature.
 "It is the adject *proprietia* of most." *Cowper, Task, v. 246.*
3. Propriety.
 "Our poets excel in grandeur and gravity, smoothness and *proprietia* in quickness and brevity." *Camden, Remains.*
4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of anything; ownership. It may be a right unlimited in point of duration, and unrestricted in point of disposition, or a right limited in duration, as a life interest.
 "The third absolute right, inherent in every Englishman, is that of *proprietia*, which consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land, which are extremely watchful in ascertaining and protecting this right." *Blackstone Comment, bk. 1, ch. 1.*
5. That which is held by such a right; that which is owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether it is in his possession or not. Property in English Law is divided into *real* and *personal*, and in Scots Law into *heritable* and *moveable*. (See these words.)
 "A franchise, an office, a right of common, a peer age, or other *proprietia* of the like substantial kind." *Blackstone Comment, bk. 1, ch. 2.*
6. Participation.
 "Here I disclaimed all my potential care, Propriety and *proprietia* of blood." *Shakesp. Lear, i. 1.*
7. A thing wanted for and applied to a particular purpose; an implement; specif., any article necessary for the mounting and production of a play on the stage, or for a similar performance; a stage requisite.
 "The superintendents and *proprieties*, so to speak, of the tragic pageant." *Burt's Telegraph, Dec. 4, 1853.*
 "Property of matter." [MATTER.]

property man, s.
Theat.: The man in charge of the properties. [PROPERTY, s. 7.]
 "The founders are supplied by the *property-man*." *Encyclop. English Tracts, ch. xii.*

***property qualification, s.** A qualification for filling certain offices, founded on one's possessing property of certain aggregate or annual value.

property room, s.
Theat.: The room in a theatre in which the properties are kept.

property tax, s. A direct tax levied on property. [INCOME-TAX, II.]

***prōp ēr tī, v. t.** [PROPERTY, s.]
1. To make property of; to seize and hold as one's own; to appropriate.
 "They have here *proprietied* me." *Shakesp. Twelfth Night, iv. 2.*
 "His voice was *proprietied* As all the tuned spheres." *Shakesp. Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.*

***prō phāne, a. & v.** [PROFANE.]

prōph ā sis, s. [Gr. from *προφάω* (*prōphāō*) = to show before; *πρό* (*prō*) = before, and *φάω* (*phāō*) = to show.]
Med.: The same as PROGNOSIS (q.v.).

prōph ē cy, *proph-e eie, *proph-e-sic, *proph e sy, s. [O. Fr. *prophete*, *prophete*, from Lat. *propheta*, from Gr. *προφήτης* (*prōphētēs*) = a prediction, from *προφάω* (*prōphāō*) = a prophet (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *profeta*; Ital. *profeta*.]
1. The act of prophesying, foretelling, or predicting; prediction.
2. That which is prophesied, foretold, or predicted; a prediction; a declaration of something to come; specif., a prediction inspired by God. [PROPHET, s. 1.]
 "A prophetic sais he shall die." *Robert d. Brunne, p. 282.*
 "Some consider every scripture prophecy as having but a single sense and a single fulfilment; some, a double sense, the first referring to a near event, the second to a remote one, specially the mission or death of Christ. Extreme rationalists, on the contrary, deny that predictions exist. The fulfilment of prophecy is deemed one of the leading branches of Christian evidence."
3. A book of prophecies; a history.
 "The rest of the acts of Solomon . . . are not written in the *prophecy* of Ahab the Shilonite?" *2 Chron, ix, 29.*
4. The public interpretation of Holy Scripture; exhortation and instruction.
 "Prophecy comprehends these three things: prediction; singing, by the dictate of the Spirit; and understanding and explaining the mysterious, hidden sense of scripture." *Locke, Paraphrase of 1 Cor. xii. (Note 5).*

prophecy-monger, s. An inventor of prophecies. [FULLER.]

prōph ē si ēr, s. [Eng. *prophecy*; *-er*.] One who prophesies or predicts events; a prophet.
 "He hath deceived me like a double-meaning *prophezier*." *Shakesp. All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.*

prōph ē sī, *proph-e-ey, *proph-e-cie, v. t. & c. [PROPHET, s.]
A. Transitive:
1. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate.
 "To *prophezie* against this house all the words that ye have heard." *Jeremiah xlvi, 12.*
2. To foreshow.
 "Methought thy very gait did *prophezie* A royal nobleness." *Shakesp. Lear, v. 3.*
3. To give signs of beforehand; to herald.
 "The blue-bird *prophezie* spring." *Longfellow: It is not always May.*

B. Intransitive:
1. To utter prophecies or predictions; to foretell future events.
 "Yehocrites, well did Essias *prophezie* of you." *Matt. xx, 7.*
2. To interpret or explain Holy Scripture; to preach; to exhort in religious matters.
 "[The exercise] called *prophezie* was this: that the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week-day in some principal town, where there was some ancient grave minister that was president, and an auditory admitted of gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture." *Bacon, Purification of the Church.*
3. The English Presbyterians commenced meetings for prophesying (prayer and the exposition of Scripture) at Northampton about 1570. They were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth in 1577.

prōph ēt, *proph-ete, s. [Fr. *prophete*, from Lat. *propheta*, from Gr. *προφήτης* (*prōphētēs*) = one who declares things, an expounder, *πρό* (*prō*) = before, publicly, and *φαω* (*phāō*) = to say, to speak; Sp. Port. & Ital. *profeta*.]
1. One who prophesies; one who foretells future events; a foreteller, a predictor; specif., one who, under divine inspiration and instruction, announced future events, as Moses, David, Isaiah, &c.
 "Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name Of prophet and of poet was the same." *Cowper, Table Talk, 501.*

fate, fat, farc, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rule, fūll; trī, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

* 2. An interpreter, a spokesman.

"I have made thee a seer to Pharaoh: and when thy brother shall be thy prophet." - Exodus vi. 1.

* 1. The Prophets:

(1) Men divinely inspired, and who often uttered predictions of future events. These words are applied to the Old Testament prophets; the most common is שׂוֹפֵר (shofar), from the verb שָׂפַח (shaphach) = primarily, to bubble forth, to send forth copious floods of speech, hence in Niph'al = to speak under a divine impulse, to prophesy (1 Sam. ix. 9; 1 Kings xx. 1); the second שֹׁפֵט (shofet) = a seer, from שָׂפַח (shaphach) = to see (1 Sam. ix. 9), and the third שֹׁפֵט (shofet) = a seer, from שָׂפַח (shaphach) = to see, to look (1 Chron. xvi. 9; xxv. 7, &c.). It is connected with שֹׁפָר (shofar) = a vision. The second term was the oldest (1 Sam. ix. 9). Both it and shofar suggest that the subjects of the prophecies passed before the eyes of the seer in panoramic vision (cf. Isaiah i. 1; Ezek. i. 4; Rev. i. 12), he simply recording what he saw. In many cases, however, words were communicated (Jer. i. 4, 9, 11, 12). The first word shofar, suggested that when inspired communications had to be made, the prophet, like a frenzied person raving, uttered words in a copious flood, flowing forth with some considerable impulse. Abraham is called a prophet (Gen. xii. 7); it is implied that Moses was one (Deut. xxxiv. 11; Acts vii. 35), but the more typical prophets began with Samuel (Acts xiii. 20), who was a civil ruler as well. Yet the full development of the prophetic order was not till the separation between the two kingdoms. In Judah the general faithfulness to Jehovah left them less scope. In the kingdom of Israel, on the other hand, where the worship, even when nominally that of Jehovah, was idolatrous, and where that of Baal often prevailed, the prophets were very prominent and influential, denouncing apostasy and moral depravity. The first, like Elijah, Elisha, &c. have left no writings; the later prophets, however, (Ez.) The last of the Old Testament prophets passed away with Malachi, and scribes took their place. In the early church there were prophets (Rom. xii. 6; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Ephes. iv. 11, &c.). Their chief function seems to have been preaching in the church (1 Cor. xiv. 2-5).

(2) The prophetic books of the Old Testament, or the Old Testament except the books of Moses (Matt. xvii. 40; Luke xxiv. 27).

2. School of the Prophets: An association of the prophets in which the elder lovingly trained the younger, who were called their sons (1 Kings xv. 35). First Elijah, and then Elisha, presided over such a society.

* proph-ét, s. [PROPHET, s.]

"Prophetic Hebraics." - Stoughton's Virgil; Æneid vi. 727.

proph-ét-ess, prof et esse, proph-et-isse, s. [Fr. prophétesse, from Lat. prophetissa; Port. profetisa; Ital. profetessa.] A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events.

"Say, poor Margaret was a prophetess." - Shakespeare; Richard III. v. 3.

prô-phê-tic, prô-phê-tic al, prô-phê-tic-ic, prô-phê-tic-ic al, prô-phê-tic-ic al, s. [Fr. prophétique, from Lat. propheticus, from Gr. προφητικός (prophetikos), from προφητῆς (prophetês) = a prophet (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. profético.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a prophet or prophecy; containing or having the nature of a prophecy. (Milton; P. R. iii. 184)

2. Predictive, presaging, presignant.

"Lend me ten thousand eyes. And I will fill them with prophetic tears." - Shakespeare; Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

prophetic types, s. pl. [Fr. prophétique.]

There are entire families, among the representatives of other periods, of nearly every class of minds, who, in the state of their perfect development, exemplify such prophetic relations, and abound within the limits of the animal kingdom at least. The most unexpected evidence that the plan of the whole creation had been maturely considered long before it was executed. Such types I have for some time past been in the habit of calling prophetic types. - American Classification, p. 156.

* prô-phê-tic al i tÿ, s. [Eng. prophetic; -tic.] The quality or state of being prophetic; propheticity.

prô-phê-tic al ly, ad. [Fr. prophétique.]

1. In a prophetic manner; in manner of a prophecy; by way of prediction.

"The educated whose prophetic eye shone." - By John Milton; Paradise Lost, book vi.

2. With knowledge of futurity.

prô-phê-tic al ness, s. [Eng. prophetic; -ness.] The quality or state of being prophetic.

prôph-ét-ism, s. [Eng. prophetic; -ism.]

1. The act or art of a prophet; prophecy.

"This Egyptian prophetism then was a kind of divination." - Robertson's South's Old Test. in the Jewish Church, vol. xi.

2. Philos.: In the teaching of Al-gazzâlî, an Arabian philosopher of the latter half of the eleventh century, the fourth stage (Sensation, Understanding, and Reason) being the first three in intellectual development, when another eye is opened by which man perceives things hidden from others, perceives things that escape the perceptions of reason, as the objects of reason escape the understanding, and as the objects of the understanding escape the sensitive faculty. (G. H. Lewis; Hist. Philos. (ed. 1880), ii. 56)

prôph-ét-ize, v. t. [Fr. prophétiser, from Lat. prophetice; from Gr. προφητίζω (prophetizô), from προφητῆς (prophetês) = a prophet (q. v.); Sp. & Port. profetizar; Ital. profetizzare.] To prophesy, to presage, to give prediction.

"Nature doth warning send." - By prophesying dreams. Daniel; A Tale of Two Cities, iii.

prô-phêr-ic, s. [Gr. προφητικός (prophetikos), from προφητῆς (prophetês) = a prophesying forward; προφέρω (propherô) = to bring forward; προ (pro) = before, and φέρω (pherô) = to bring.] Enumerative.

prô-phÿ-lac-tic, prô-phÿ-lac-tick, s. [L. prophylacticus, from Gr. προφυλάκτικός (prophylaktikos), from προφυλάσσω (prophylassô) = to guard; προ (pro) = before, in front, and φυλάσσω (phylassô) = to guard.]

A. Is, ad.: Defending or protecting against disease; preventive.

"For sanitary and prophylactic reasons." - Daily News, Feb. 1, 1881.

B. Is subst.: A medicine or preparation which defends or protects against disease; a preventive.

"Such a prophylactic may be found in the moraine soil." - Forbes; The Moraine And, p. 5.

prô-phÿ-lac-tic al, s. [Eng. prophylactic; -al.] The same as PHYLACTIC (q. v.)

prô-phÿ-lax-is, s. Gr., from προφυλάσσω (prophylassô). [ΠΡΟΦΥΛΑΞΙΣ.]

Med.: Preventive medicine. [HYGIENE.]

prôph-ÿ-sēs, s. pl. [Gr. προφήσεις (prophêsês) = a gorm, a buld.]

Bot. (Pl.): The abortive pistillidia of the Muscæ.

* prô-pice, prô-pise, o, (Pl. Fr., from Lat. propicius.) Propitious, favourable.

"Wind and water were to them propice and component." - Hall; History of, vol. 30.

prô-pi-ci-ate, v. t. [PROFITABLE.]

prô-pi-nâ-tion, s. [Lat. propinatio, from propinquus, pa. part. of propinquo.] [PROFITE, v.] The act of drinking first and then offering the cup to another.

"This propinquum was carried about towards the right hand." - Butler; Duty of, bk. iv. ch. xx.

prô-pine, v. t. [Lat. propino; Gr. προπινω (propino) = to drink before or to one; προ (pro) = before, and πινω (pinô) = to drink.]

1. To pledge in drinking; to drink.

"Health, peace and joy to you." - Swartz; The Hospitality.

2. To offer in kindness, as when we drink to one and present the cup to him to drink after us.

"[H] propinquo to us the holdest pleasures of the world." - Jeremy Taylor; Christian Religion.

3. To expose.

"Unless we would propinquo both ourselves and our cause, into open and just derision." - Fuller; The Water, p. 10.

prô-pine (D. S.) [PROFIT, s.] Drink money; a present, a gift.

prô-pine (2.) [Eng. propinquo; -ine.] [VALVINE.]

prô-pi-quate, s. [Lat. propinquus.]

Prox. (q. v.) To approach; to come near; to be near.

prô-pin-que, s. [Lat. propinquus.] [PROFITE, v.]

prô-pin-qui-tÿ, prô-pin-qui-tee, prô-pin-qui-tic, s. [Lat. propinquitas.]

1. Nearness of place or position; proximity; neighbourhood.

"The great of distance and propinquity." - The City of Dreadful Night, c. 1.

2. Nearness in time.

3. Nearness in blood or kindred; closeness of kindred. (Shakspeare; Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.)

prô-pi-on-a-mide, s. [Fr. propionique; and -amide.]

Chem.: C₂H₃NO. (C₂H₃O)₂N. Metacetic acid. Produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl propionate. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, melts at 75°, and boils above 210°.

By heating with potassium it is decomposed, yielding potassium cyanide, hydrogen, and carbonated hydrogen.

prô-pi-ôn-ate, s. [Eng. propionic; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of propionic acid.

prô-pi-one, s. [Eng. propionic; -one.]

Chem.: C₂H₃CO. (C₂H₃O)₂. Metacetic acid. Ethyl-propionyl. The ketone of propionic acid, obtained by distilling sugar, starch, or gins with excess of lime. It is a colourless mobile liquid, lighter than water, boils at 101°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

prô-pi-ôn-ic, s. [Gr. πρῶτος (prôtos) = first, and πῶνος (pônos) = fat.] Named by Dumas because its salts have a fatty feel; contained in or derived from propionic.

propionic acid, s.

Chem.: C₂H₃O₂ = C₂H₅OHO. Metacetic acid. Ethyl formic acid. Discovered by Gottlieb in 1834, among the products of the action of potash on sugar. It is found in amber, cow's milk, and some wines, and is produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodium ethyl. It is a liquid resembling acetic acid, sp. gr. 997 at 27°, boils at 100°, mixes with water in all proportions, but separates as an oily layer on saturating the solution with calcium chloride.

Its salts are crystalline and soluble in water. The barium salt, Ba(OH)₂O₂, crystallizes in rhombic prisms. Calcium propionate, Ca(C₂H₃O₂)₂, obtained by adding the acid to calcium carbonate, forms regular green octahedrons.

propionic aldehyde, s.

Chem.: C₂H₃O = CH₃CH₂CHO. Metacetic aldehyde. Propylaldehyde. Propylidene oxide. Prepared by the dry distillation of a mixture of calcium propionate and formate. It is a mobile liquid of suffocating odour; sp. gr. 8074 at 21°, boils at 19°, and requires five volumes of water for solution.

prô-pi-ô-ni-trile, s. [Eng. propionic; and -trile.]

Chem.: C₂H₃N = C₂H₅CN. Ethyl cyanide. Metacetonitrile. A colourless liquid of agreeable odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of ethyl iodide and potassium cyanide. It does not mix with water, boils at 98°, and has a sp. gr. of 787.

prô-pi-ôn-ÿl, s. [Fr. propionique; -yl.] [PROPIONIC.]

prô-pi-tic-ÿs, s. Prof. pass. and Lat. piety (q. v.)

"It is a genus of the old family Lemnææ, founded by Pennant, in 1782, now merged in Indris. It embraced those forms of Indris which possess a tail.

prô-pit-i-a-ble (t as sh), s. [Fr. propitiable.]

1. Capable of being propitiated; that may be rendered propitious or favourable.

"It was either irritable or propitiable." - The Works of Johnson, vol. 1, p. 10.

2. Capable of propitiating; propitiating.

"Be propitiable as well for the good as for the sake of the bad." - Macvey, p. 3.

bôul, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go. gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph. f. -cian, tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhun; tion, şion zhân. cious, -tious, -sious = şhus. ble, dle, ac. bel, dcl.

prō pit i āto (first t as sh), *n.*, [Lat. *propitiatus*, pa. par. of *propitiare* = to propitiate, from *propitiō* = propitiations (q.v.),] Propitiated, favourable.

With such sacrifices God is made favourable, or God propitiates, if we shall make new Englishes.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, bk. iv.

prō pit i āte (first t as sh), *v.t. & i.* [PROPI-
TIATE.] [*P. L.*, *propitiare*, *Sp.*, *propitiate*.]

A. Trans. : To make propitious ; to appease ; to render favourable ; to conciliate.
"What hope, Aurora, to propitiate thee?"
Catchewill, Delights of the Minx.

B. Intrans. : To make propitiation.
"Of human victims, offered up to appease
Him to propitiate." *W. L. G. Southey, Excursion*, bk. iv.

prō pit i ā tion (first t as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *propitiatio* = a, actus, of *propitiare*, from *propitiō*, pa. par. of *propitiare* = to propitiate (q.v.); *Sp.*, *propitiación*; *Ital.*, *propitiación*.]

- 1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act of propitiating, appeasing, or making propitious.
- 2. *Script.* : Christ, viewed as the atoning sacrifice for sin. (1 John ii. 2)
- 3. *Prod.* : [ADONISMUS].

prō pit i ā tor (first t as sh), *s.* [Lat., from *propitiatus*, pa. par. of *propitiare* = to propitiate (q.v.); *Ital.*, *propitiator*.] One who propitiates or appeases.

prō pit i ā tor i lŷ (first t as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *propitiatorily*, *fig.*] By way of propitiation.

prō pit i ā tor ŷ (first t as sh), **pro pic i a tor ic**, **pro pic i a tor y**, & *v.* [Lat. *propitiator* = (Heb. ix. 5); *Fr.*, *propitiator*; *Ital.*, *propitiatore* = propitiatory (s.v.).]

A. As adjective :
Jerome's Adop. : The mercy-seat (q.v.).
"Declared I threite to be unto all people the very propitiatory." *Cal. Boonars*, iii.

E. As verb : Having the power of propitiating ; tending or designed to propitiate.
"A sacrifice for propitiating for the crimes of the world."—*H. W. Leland, L'Esprit*, fol. 22.

prō pi tious, *a.* [Lat. *propitiō*, a word used in augury, from *pro* = towards, and *pi* = to fly, to seek. Explained in Gloss. to P. Holland's *Pliny* (601), as it of recent introduction.]

- 1. Favourable ; favourably disposed towards a person ; disposed to be kind or gracious ; kind, forgiving, merciful. (*Milton : P. L.*, xii. 612.)
- 2. All-forgiving or accompanied with favourable conditions or circumstances ; as, a propitious season.

prō pi tious lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *propitiōusly*, *fig.*] In a propitious manner ; favourably, kindly.
"V-Lad : that I ate, propitiōusly meined,
Had raisid my birth, or had debasid my blood
To whom Absalom & Achitophel

prō pi tious nēss, *s.* [Eng. *propitiōusly*, *fig.*]

- 1. The quality or state of being propitious ; kindness.
- 2. Favourableness ; favourable nature or conditions.
"The propitiōusness of climate."—*Temple : Ancient and Modern Learning*.

prō plāsm, *s.* [Gr. *πρόπλασμα* (*proplassma*); *πρῶ* (*pro*) = before, and *πλάσμα* (*plasma*).] [PLASM.] A mould, a matrix.
"Serving as *proplassma* or moulds to the matter."—*Woodward, Natural History*

prō plās tic, *a.* [PROPLASM.] Forming a mould or cast.

prō plās tics, *s.* [PROPLASM.] The art of making moulds for casting.

prōp less, **prop lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *prop* ; Without support or props ; unsupported. (*Schubert : Lith. Tables*, 287.)]

prōp ō dite, *s.* [PROPODEUM.]

Comp. Anat. : The penultimate joint of a maxilliped. (*Hübner*.)

prō pō di ūm, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Gr. *ποῦς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podōs*) = a foot.]

Comp. Anat. : The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusc.

prōp ō lis, *s.* [Gr. *προπόλις* (*propolis*) ; pref. *pro*, and *πόλις* (*polis*) = a city.]

London : A species of glutinous resin, of

an-omatic odour, reddish-brown colour, becoming darker and thinner. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, imparting to the solvent a beautiful red colour. Huber found the varnish existing from the bees of the wild paplar to be chemically identical with propolis. With this substance bees line the inside and all projecting portions of their hives, and cover all foreign substances too heavy for removal. If a snail should find its way into a hive, it is stung to death, and then neatly covered with propolis.

prō pōnē, **prō pōnue**, *v.t.* [Lat. *propinquo* to set forth, *pro* = forward, and *pinno* = to set.] [PROPINQUO.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : To put forward ; to propose, to propound.
"Your highness led by your orators propounded certain offices."—*State Papers, Wolsey to Henry VIII.* (1527.)

2. *Scots Law* : To state ; to bring forward.

3. *Plas. Juris* : Proposed and repelled ; *Scots Law* : Pleas stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

prō pōn cōt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *proponens*, pa. par. of *propinquo* = to propinquo (q.v.).]

A. As adj. : Putting forward or making proposals ; proposing.
B. As subst. : One who makes a proposal or lays down a position.

"The cardinal propounded of the Holy Roman Church."—*Bacon's Pope's Supremacy*, (Intro.)

prō pōr tion, **prō pōr cion**, *s.* [Fr. *proportion*, from Lat. *proportio*, accns. of *proportio* = proportion, from *pro* = before, and *portio* = a portion (q.v.); *Sp.*, *proporcion*; *Ital.*, *proporzione*.]

1. *Applied Language* :
The comparative relation of one thing to another as regards size, quantity, extent, degree, &c. ; ratio.
"Gold incorporates with copper in any proportion."—*Bacon's Works*, i. 112.

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity ; equal or corresponding degree.
"Proportion is the measure of relative quantity."—*Burke's Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 2.

3. The relation of one part to another, or to the whole with respect to magnitude ; the relative size and arrangement of parts.
"Forward in the best proportions of her sex, Rowena was tall in stature."—*Scott's Ivanhoe*, ch. iv.

4. Symmetrical arrangement ; symmetry ; the symmetrical adaptation or adjustment of parts in a whole.
"Her amies long in just proportion cast."
Vaertian's Anches Description & Praise of his Line.

5. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle ; just share, lot, or portion.
"Let the women . . . do the same things in their proportions and capacities."—*Jessie Taylor*.

II. Technically :

1. *Arch., Art, &c.* : That due observance of the balance of all parts, in a statue or picture, which constitutes excellence.

2. *Arith.* : A rule by which from three given quantities a fourth may be found bearing the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first. Also called the Rule of Three.

3. *Math.* : The relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, with respect to magnitude or numerical value. This relation may be expressed in two ways : (1) by the difference of the quantities, and (2) by their quotient. When the relation is expressed by their difference, it is called an Arithmetical Proportion ; when by their quotient, Geometrical Proportion, or simply Proportion. Four quantities are in proportion when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the third to the fourth ; this relation is expressed algebraically thus, $a:b::c:d$. This expression is called a proportion ; it is read, *a* is to *b* as *c* is to *d*, and is equivalent to the expression $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$. Hence, a proportion may be defined to be the algebraic expression of equality of ratios.

(1) *Compound proportion* : The equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.

(2) *Continued proportion* : CONTINUED, ¶ (47).

(3) *Harmonical (or musical) proportion* : [HARMONICAL-PROPORTION.]

(4) *Reciprocal proportion* : A proportion in

which the first term is to the second as the fourth to the third, 4 : 2 :: 3 : 6.

(5) *Rhythmical proportion* :

Music : The proportion in relation to time or measure between different notes representing durations ; thus, the semibreve is to the minims as 2 : 1, the semibreve to the crotchet as 4 : 1.

(6) *Simple proportion* : The relation of equality subsisting between two ratios.

prō pōr tion, *v.t.* [Fr. *proportionner*.] [PROPORTIONER, s.]

1. To adjust in a suitable proportion ; to adjust harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent.
"If Fate
Cueper : Death of Damon." (Trans.)

2. To divide proportionately ; to apportion.
"I have proportioned my loss among my friends."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1855.

3. To form in due proportions or with symmetry ; to give a symmetrical form to.
"Nature had proportioned her without any fault."—*Salmey's Ariadne*.

4. To bear proportion or adequate relation to ; to equal.
"His reason . . . must proportion the losses we have borne."—*Stockesp.* : 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

prō pōr tion a ble, *a.* [Eng. *proportion* ; *able*.]

1. Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.

2. Being in proportion ; bearing a due comparative relation ; corresponding, equal, proportional.

"The Pope thought it the only remedy proportionable to the malady."—*Cleaveland's Religion & Policy*.

3. Well-proportioned, symmetrical.

prō pōr tion a ble nēss, *s.* [Eng. *proportionable* ; *nēss*.] The quality or state of being proportionable.
"The ground of all pleasure is agreement and proportionableness."—*Hammond's Works*, iv. 479

prō pōr tion a blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *proportionably*, *fig.*] In a proportionable manner or degree ; according to proportion ; proportionally ; in proportion.
"The streams of liberality . . . become proportionably shallow."—*Goldsmith's Polite Learning*, ch. x.

prō pōr tion al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *proportionalis* ; *Fr.* *proportionnel* ; *Sp.* & *Port.* *proporcional* ; *Ital.* *proporzionale*.]

A. As adjective :

I. Ordinary Language :
1. According to proportion ; having due proportion or comparative relation ; being in suitable proportion or degree ; as, The several parts of a building are *proportional*.

2. Pertaining or relating to proportion ; as, *proportional parts*, *proportional compasses*, &c.

II. Math. : Having the same or a constant ratio ; as, *proportional quantities*.

B. As substantive :

I. Ord. Lang. : A quantity in proportion.

II. Math. : One of the terms of a proportion.

¶ (1) *Continued proportionals* : Quantities in Continued proportion (q.v.).

(2) *Mean proportional* : [MEAN, s.]

proportional compasses, *s.* Compasses or dividers with two pairs of opposite legs, turning on a common point, so that the distances between the points, in the two pairs of legs, is proportional. They are generally constructed with a groove in each leg, so that they may be set to any ratio. They are used in reducing or enlarging drawings according to any given scale.

proportional logarithms, *s. pl.* [LOGARITHMIC-ARITHMETIC.]

proportional parts of magnitude, *s. pl.* Parts such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional.

proportional or primitive radii, *s. pl.*

Gearing : If the line of centres connecting the centres of two wheels in gear be divided into two parts, proportioned to the number of teeth in the respective wheels, the said two portions will be the proportional or primitive radii. [CIRCLE.]

proportional representation, *s.* An idea of representation the realization of which

would lead to the presence in a representative assembly of members divided in opinions in the same proportion in respect of numbers as the community represented. *Ex gr.*, if an assembly of 100 members had a constituency of 100,000 persons, and the constituency was divided into 60,000 of party A, and 40,000 of party B, the assembly should consist of sixty members of party A, and forty of party B.

proportional scale, s.

1. A scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers. They are used in rough computations and for solving problems graphically, the solution of which requires the aid of logarithms.

2. A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

* **prō pōr-tion āl ī tŷ,** s. [Eng. *proportionality*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being proportional or in proportion.

"The equality of the *proportionality* of the motion." —*Great Cosmo. Secret*, bk. 11, ch. 11, v. 5.

prō pōr-tion āl lŷ, adv. [Eng. *proportionally*; *-ly*.] In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

"(Christ) suffered the pains of hell *proportionally*." —*Latinus*, *Sermon before King Edward*.

* **prō por-tion ar ŷ,** a. [Eng. *proportionary*; *-ary*.] Proportional; proportionate.

prō por-tion atc, a. [Lat. *proportionalis*, from *proportio* = proportion (q.v.), & *at*.] Adjusted to something else according to a certain proportion or comparative relation; proportional; in proportion. (Generally followed by *to*.)

"What penitence *proportionately* Can ever be left for sin's request?" —*Locke*, *Golden Legend*, iii.

prō pōr-tion āte, v. t. [PROPORTIONATE, a.] To make proportionate or proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due proportion; to proportion.

"*Proportionated* to their opportunities of conversation with the more enlightened." —*Macle*, *Treatise to Lusat*.

prō pōr-tion-ate-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *proportionately*; *-ly*.] In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to settled rate; proportionately.

"To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition." —*Peacock*, *Creed*, art. 12.

prō pōr-tion-ate-nēss, s. [Eng. *proportionateness*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being proportionate; proportionateness; suitability or justness of proportion.

"Fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions." —*Hale*, *History of Manhood*, p. 2.

prō pōr-tioned, a. [Eng. *proportioned*; *-ed*.] In proportion; having due proportion or proportions. (Often in composition; as, well-*proportioned*.)

* **prō pōr-tion-lēss,** a. [Eng. *proportionless*; *-less*.] Without proportion or symmetry of parts.

* **prō pōr-tion mēt,** s. [Eng. *proportionment*; *-ment*.] The act of proportioning.

prō pōs-al, **pro-pos-all,** s. [Eng. *propositione*; *-al*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of proposing.

"Now there could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a far *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it." —*Cudworth*, *Intell. System*, p. 175.

2. Specif., an offer of marriage.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration; terms or conditions proposed; covenant, scheme, design. (*Milton*; *P. L.*, v. 518.)

4. Offer or presentation to the mind.

II. *Law*: A statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or of a decretal order of the court.

prō pōse, v. t. & i. [Fr. *proposer*, from *pro* = before, and *poser* = to place.] [POSE, v.]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To set or place before or forth.

* 2. To place one's self before or in front of; to meet, to confront. (*Shakspeare*; *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.)

* 3. To call or place before the eye or mind; to picture.

"Behold the father and *propose* a son." —*Shakspeare*, *2 Henry IV.*, v. 2.

1. To place or set before, as something to be done or gained; to point out as a goal to be reached.

"What to ourselves in passion we *propose*." —*The Passion ending, both the purpose here*. —*Shakspeare*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. To place or set forward as a matter for consideration, discussion, or acceptance; as, To *propose* terms of peace, to *propose* marriage.

3. To nominate a person for election to a post or office.

B. *Intransitive*:

* 1. To lay or devise schemes; to plot, to scheme.

* 2. To converse, to speak.

3. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to design.

"Man *proposes*, but God disposes." —*Tracts of Thomas à Kempis*.

4. To make an offer; specif., of marriage.

"He *proposed* to her, and was accepted." —*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1886.

prō pōse, s. [PROPOSE, v.] Talk, discourse, conversation.

"There will she hide her To listen our *propose*." —*Shakspeare*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 1. (Quarto.)

prō pōsed, *pt. pres. or a.* [PROPOSE, v.]

prō pōš-čd lŷ, adv. [Eng. *proposedly*; *-ly*.] Purposely, designedly.

"They had *proposedly* been planned." —*Storn*, *Treasure Shandy*, i. 117.

prō pōš-čr, s. [Eng. *proposer*(s); *-er*; *-s*.]

1. One who proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

"What the *proposer* means by 'wifely doing a Roman catholic' I know not." —*Murray*, *Sermons*, vol. vii. (App.)

2. One who proposes or nominates a person for a position or office.

"His *proposer* and secondler will . . . conduct him to the chair." —*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

3. A speaker, an orator.

"By what more show a better *proposer* could charge you withal?" —*Shakspeare*; *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

prōp-ō-ši-tion, **prop-ō-si-ci-oun,** s.

[Fr. *proposition*, from Lat. *propositio*, acc. of *propositus* = a setting forth, a statement, from *proponere*, *pro*, par. of *propono* = to propose (q.v.); Sp. *proposición*; Ital. *proposizione*. *Proposition* is not related to *propose*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of setting or placing before; the act of offering.

+ 2. The act of proposing or offering for consideration or adoption; proposal, offer.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; an offer of terms.

4. A statement in general (often open to doubt or controversy, i.e., not wholly certain of being accepted).

"This was meant to be a mere abstract *proposition*." —*Wardlaw*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geom. & Math.*: A statement in terms of something proposed to be proved or done. [PROBLEM, THEOREM.]

2. *Gram.*: A sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and copula.

3. *Logic*: A sentence, or part of a sentence, affirming or denying a connection between the terms; limited to express assertions rather than extended to questions and commands. Logical propositions are divided: first, as to substance, into Categorical and Hypothetical; secondly, according to quality, into Affirmative and Negative; and, thirdly, according to quantity, into Universal and Particular.

"Logicians use to clap a *proposition*, As justices do criminals, in prison." —*Bolton*; *Miscellaneous Thoughts*.

4. *Poetry*: The first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

5. *Rhet.*: That which is proposed, offered, or affirmed, as the subject of a discourse or discussion.

* (1) *Condemned Propositions*:

Roman Theol.: Propositions condemned by a Pope or a General Council, either as heretical or in some minor degree opposed to soundness

in the faith. —*Abdis & Arnold* (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 701) thus explain the terms of censure:

"A *proposition* is *heretical* when it is directly opposed to a truth revealed by God and proposed by the Church, *erroneous*, when it is contradictory to a truth deduced from two premises, one an article of faith, the other naturally certain; *procuratoria* (i.e., when opposed to a proposition defined with great probability from principles of faith, *revelation* of *heresy*, when it is capable of a good sense, but seems in the circumstances to have an heretical meaning, and *contending* or *affines* to *propos*, i.e., when opposed to the truth, and the reverse, due to diverse things, according to the common mode of speaking, *ambigua*, when it gives occasion to think of act *non*, when applied to the sum or sense of the Church's doctrine of faith and morals."
(2) *Level* of *proposition*: [SHOW HEAD.]

prōp-ō-ši-tion āl, a. [Eng. *proposition*;

-al.] Of, or pertaining to, a proposition, considered as a proposition.

"It has a singular subject in its *propositional* sense, it is always tanked with universals." —*Watts*, *Logic*, pt. ii. ch. ii. § 1.

prōp-pōund, v. t. [Formed from the obsolete Verb *propo*, a, by the addition of an expressive *-t*; cf. sound, pound (v.), compound, &c.] [PROFOUND.]

1. *Verb. Lat.*: To put forward or offer for consideration; to propose, to put forth, to put or set, as a question.

"Such *propounded* him As by your grace shall be *propounded* him." —*Shakspeare*, *2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

2. *Verb.*: To produce as authentic.

prōp-pōund-čr, s. [Eng. *proposer*; *-er*.] One who propounds; one who proposes something for consideration.

"Some . . . make the tradition of all ages the infallible *propounder*." —*Chillingworth*, *Answer to C. Puffin*, p. 17.

* **prōp-pōunc,** v. t. [PROPOSE, PROFOUND.]

* **prōp-pāge,** s. [Eng. *prop*, v.; *-age*.] That which prop or supports; materials for propping; a prop. [*Carlyle*.]

prōpped, *pt. pres. or a.* [PROB, v.]

prō-præ-tor, **prō-præ-tor,** s. [Lat., from *pro* = for, and *prætor* = a praetor (q.v.).]

Rom. Antiq.: A magistrature, who, after the expiration of his term of office as a praetor, was sent out as governor of a province, with the same authority as a praetor. Generally speaking, praetors were sent to govern provinces in which tranquillity prevailed, and which were not likely to be disturbed, proconsuls being appointed to the more important or doubtful provinces. The praetor had supreme jurisdiction in all cases, criminal or civil, and could imprison, scourge, or even put to death provincials; but Roman citizens, although resident abroad, had, in all criminal cases, right of appeal to Rome.

prō-præ-tōr-i-an, a. [Eng. *praetorian*; *-ian*.] Of, or pertaining to, a praetor. (*De Quincey*.)

prō-præ-fect, s. [Prof. *pro*, and Eng. *prefect* (q.v.).] One who acts for a prefect; the deputy of a prefect.

* **prō-præ-tor,** s. [PROPRIO, v.]

prō-prī-ate, a. [Lat. *proprīatus*, *pt. pres. of propro* = to appropriate (q.v.).] Special, appropriated. (*Quint*; *De Sacer*, ii. 7.)

prō-prī-č-tar ŷ, s. & a. [Fr. *propriétaire* = (a.) proprietary, (s.) a proprietor, from Lat. *propriarius* = an owner, from *proprīus* = property (q.v.); Sp. *propietario*; Port. & Ital. *proprietario*.]

A. *As substantives*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A proprietor, an owner, one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything.

"Be a just due to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others." —*Worner*, *man of the Tongue*.

2. A book or list of proprietors collectively; the whole body of proprietors; as, the *proprietors* of a county.

II. *Ecles.*: A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at his profession (q.v.).

B. *As adjs.*: Belonging to a proprietor or owner of a proprietary; pertaining or belonging to ownership.

"Though sheep, which are *proprietaries*, are sold unmarked, yet they are not apt to straggle." —*Watts*.

prō-prī-č-tor, s. [Fr. *propriétaire*; *-te*]

proprietary (p.v.). An owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything, whether in possession or not; a possessor in his own right.

"To redress the injuries of the old proprietors." — *Monthly Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

prō pri ē tor ī al, *a.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *adj.*] Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary.

"Proprietorial rights which have been amplified in the Irish law." — *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1886.

prō pri ē tōr ship, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *adj.*] The state or condition of a proprietor; the right of a proprietor.

He was contrary of that person's proprietorship was suitable. — *Law. & Ecclesiast.*, Sept. 14, 1877.

prō pri ē trēss, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *adj.*] A middle proprietor or owner; a mistress; a proprietress.

The proprietress, female possessor, but true that she is not an owner. — *Estimate*, 1788.

prō pri ē trīx, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *adj.*; Lat. *trix*, *suff.*] A proprietress.

"His lands were proprietor of the lands and estate of Hantschick." — *Howell's Manual*, B. 1, p. 24.

prō pri ē tŷ, **prō pri ē tic**, *s.* A holder of property (p.v.).

1. Property.

That negotiable may arise about their property. — *Howell's Manual*, B. 1, ch. viii.

2. An inherent property or quality; a peculiarity.

This peculiarity, inherent and individual, attributes an originality. — *Howell's Manual*, B. 1, ch. viii.

3. Property; rights of ownership or possession. — *Howell's Manual*, B. 1, ch. viii.

4. Individuality; proper and particular state. — *Howell's Manual*, B. 1, ch. viii.

5. Proper of the or nature; suitability to an acknowledged or a most similar form; rule; agreement with established rule, customs, or principles; correctness, justness.

All parties who are agreed as to the propriety of retaining the king, by way of that in foreign matters, should follow according to law. — *Monthly Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

To play propriety: To take a nominal, or merely formal, part in a matter, for the sake of preserving decorum.

prō prōc tor, *s.* [Prof. *proc.* and Eng. *procurator* (p.v.).] An assistant or deputy proctor.

prōps, *s.* [Prop. *s.*] A gambler's game, played with four shells.

prō pŷgn (or silent), *adj.* [Lat. *pro pugnare*; *pro* = for, before, and *pugnare* = to fight.] To fight; to vindicate, to contend for.

prō pŷgn nā cŷc, *s.* [Lat. *propugnaculum*, from *pro pugnare*.] A fortress.

"The oldest propugnaculum of the protestants." — *Howell's Letters*.

prō pŷgn nā tion, *s.* [Lat. *propugnatio*, from *propugnare*, *pro*, part. of *propugnare*.] Defence, vindication, means of combat.

"What propugnatio is in our man's cabin." — *Howell's Letters*.

prō pŷgn cŷr, **prō pŷgn ōr** (or silent), *s.* [Eng. *pro pŷgn*.] A defender, a vindicator.

"The zealous propugnatores are they of their native land." — *Howell's Letters*.

prō pŷgn sŷa tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *propugnare* (p.v.).] The act of driving, keeping off, or repelling; a keeping at a distance.

"The just cause of war is the propugnatio of a prince." — *Howell's Letters*.

prō pŷlse, *v.* [Lat. *propulsare*, *pro*, from *pro* (p.v.); *pro*, part. of *propulsare* = to propel (p.v.); Sp. *propulsar*; Ital. *propulsare*.] To drive away or off; to repel; to keep at a distance.

"To be to be repelled and propulsed with force." — *Howell's Letters*.

prō pŷl sion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *propulsare* (p.v.).] The act of driving forward or propelling.

"All the spirits are based upon trouble, and intend propulsio, detraction, depression, or revenge." — *Howell's Letters*.

prō pŷl sŷ tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *propulsor*; *v.*] Propulsor. (*Howell's Letters*, p. 20.)

prō pŷl sive, *a.* [Lat. *propulsor*, *pro*, part. of *propulsare* = to propel (p.v.).] Having power to propel; tending to propel; propellent.

prō pŷl sŷr ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *propulsor*; *v.*] The same as PROPULSIVE (p.v.).

prō pŷl, *s.* [Eng. *propulsor*; *v.*] *Chem.*; C₂H₂. (TETRA.) The third of the series of the alcohol radicals, C_nH_{2n+1}.

propyl carbinol, *s.* [BIOGENIC COMPOUNDS.]

propyl formic acid, *s.* [BIOGENIC COMPOUNDS.]

prō pŷl ŷc ŷm, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *προπυλαϊον* (*propylaiōn*), from *πρῶ* (*prō*) = before, and *πύλη* (*pŷl*) = gate.]

A gateway in front of a gate or temple doorway. The entrance to a Greek temple, a sacred enclosure, consisting of a gateway flanked by buildings; specifically, the entrance to the Acropolis of Athens (see illustration), the last architectural work executed under the administration of Pericles.



PROPYLÆUM.

prō pŷl-āī dīde, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *aldol* (p.v.).] [PROPIOLIC ALDEHYDE.]

prō pŷl-ā mīne, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *amine* (p.v.).] [PROPILOAMINE.]

prō pŷl ēnc, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *ene* (p.v.).] *Chem.*; C₃H₆ = C₃H₅·CH₂. Triethylene. Triene. A product of the dry distillation of organic bodies, and obtained, nearly pure, when allylic bodies are treated with zinc and hydrochloric acid in presence of alcohol. A gas somewhat resembling ethylene, density 1.98, liquefying on great compression.

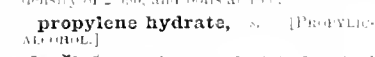
propylene glycol, *s.* *Chem.*; C₃H₈O₂ = (C₂H₄OH)₂. Triethylene glycol. Triethylene alcohol. A colorless, syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing propylene dibromide with argentic acetate and separating by means of potash. It has a sweet taste, a sp. gr. of 1.194 at 9°, a vapour density of 2.906, and boils at 188°.

propylene hydrate, *s.* [PROPIOLIC ALCOHOL.]

prō pŷl ic, *a.* [Eng. *propyl*; *ic*.] Contained in or derived from propyl.

propylic alcohol, *s.* *Chem.* (P.V.); C₃H₇O = C₃H₇·OH. Primary propylic alcohol or ethyl carbinol is prepared by the repeated fractional distillation of that portion of fusel oil which distils between 87° and 100°. It may also be prepared synthetically by a true upon propionic aldehyde with nascent hydrogen. It is a colorless, agreeably-smelling liquid; sp. gr. 0.812, boils at 97°, and is miscible with water. Secondary propylic alcohol, or dimethyl carbinol, is prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on acrylon acetylene. It is a colorless liquid; sp. gr. 0.81, boils at 84°, and is miscible with water and alcohol. By oxidising agents it is converted into acetone.

prō pŷl i dēnc, *s.* [PROPIYLE.] *Chem.*; An unsaturated hydrocarbon diad radical, isomeric with propylene, and having the graphic formula:



propylidene-oxide, *s.* [PROPIOLIC ALDEHYDE.]

prō pŷl ic, *s.* [Prof. *propyl*; Gr. *πυλη* (*pŷl*)] = a gate, and *suff.* *-ic* (p.v.).

Geol.: A name given by Krichthofen to a group of rocks which he regarded as the earliest volcanic rocks of the Tertiary period, and as possessing a composition and structure distinct from related rocks of the same age. These are now shown to be altered andesites, both the mineralogical and chemical composition agreeing with the less altered varieties of the same geological age.

prō pŷl ŷn, *s.* [Gr. *προπυλαϊον* (*propylaiōn*).] [PROPYLÆUM.]

Arch.: A gateway standing before the entrance of an Egyptian temple or palace.

prō pŷl phŷ cŷte, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *phŷcŷte*.] [TRIPROPHYCITE.]

prō pŷl-phŷ cŷt-ic, *a.* [Eng. *propylphŷcŷt-ic*; *ic*.] Derived from propylphŷcŷte.

propylphŷcŷtic acid, *s.* [TRIPROPHYCITE-ACID.]

prō rās tō mŷs, *s.* [Gr. *πρῶρα* (*prōra*) = a prow, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Sirenia, described by Owen, from the Tertiary of Jamaica, and named *Propætopus sirenoides*. It possesses upper and lower canines, as well as incisors and molars. It is allied to the Manatees, but not so specialised. [MANATEE.]

prō rā tā, *phc.* [Lat.] In proportion, proportionally. Used in law and commerce; as, Shareholders participate in profits *pro rata* to their interest or holding.

prōrc, *s.* [Lat. *procurator*, from *pro* = before.] The prow; the fore part of a ship.

"Twelve galleys with vermilion prores." — *Pope's Homer*; *Iliad* ii, 773.

prō rēc tōr, *s.* [Prof. *pro*, and Eng. *rector*.] An officer in a German university, who presides in the senate or academic court.

prō rēc-tōr ate, *s.* [Eng. *prorector*; *-ate*.] The office of a prorector.

prō rē nā tā, *phc.* [Lat.] According to circumstances or exigencies. A *pro re nata* meeting is one called on an emergency.

prō rēp tŷon, *s.* [Lat. *prorepere*, *pro*, part. of *pro* = to creep forward; *repere* = forward, and *repere* = to creep.] The act of creeping on or forward.

prō rēx, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = for, and *rex* = a king.] A viceroxy.

Create him *prorex* of all Africa! — *Marlowe's The Jew of Malta*, ii, 1.

prōr i tā tŷon, *s.* [Lat. *proirita* = to irritate.] Provocation, challenging.

"After all your proiritation." — *Howell's Works*, v, 309.

prōr ō don, *s.* [Gr. *πρῶρα* (*prōra*) = a prow; *suff.* *-don*.] *Zool.*: The sole genus of the family Proreodontidae (p.v.), with seven species, mostly from fresh water.

prōr ō dōn-tŷ dē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proreodontia*, genit. *proreodontia* (p.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff.* *-dē*.]

Zool.: A family of Holothrichous Infusoria, with a single genus, Proreodon (p.v.).

prōr ō-gāte, *v.* [Lat. *prorogatus*, *pro*, part. of *pro* = to prolong (p.v.).] To prolong, to adjourn, to put off. [PROROGATION, ¶ (D).]

prōr ō-gā-tŷon, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *prorogatio*, *pro*, part. of *pro* = to prolong (p.v.); Sp. *prorogacion*; Ital. *prorogazione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of continuing, proroguing, or postponing; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out in time; prolongation.

"He saw here no prorogation of the time." — *Beaumont's Quixote*, ch. 35.

2. The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session, as distinguished from an adjournment, which is from day to day, and may be of either or both houses, while a prorogation is of parliament.

"Prorogation of Parliament . . . is still effected at the close of a Session by the Sovereign present either in person or by Commission; but when Parliament is not stated any further *pro* action is done by Proclamation. Before the year 1867, such a Proclamation was necessarily followed by a Writ or Commission under the Great Seal, but this additional formality was abolished by the Statute of 1867, cap. 81. The *Prorogation* is, of course, to a day named and Parliament, if not further prorogued, . . . must meet on that day, to be further opened by the Sovereign or by Royal Commission." — *Standard*, Nov. 29, 1885.

3. The time during which parliament is prorogued.

It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. — *Standard*.

II. *Scots Law*: A prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, holding a paper, or obtaining any other judicial order.

(1) *Prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction*:

Scots Law: Allowing a judge, by consent of both parties, to adjudicate on matters properly without his jurisdiction.

(2) *Prorogation of a lease*:

Scots Law: An extension of the time.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pît, sîr, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôr, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

prō rōguc, pro roge, c.t. [Fr. *provoquer*, from Lat. *provocare* = to ask publicly, to propose a further extension of office, to prorogue, to defer; *pro* = before, openly, and *roge* = to ask; Sp. & Port. *provocar*; Ital. *provocare*.]
1. To protract, to continue, to prolong, to extend.

"To prorogue Caesar's government for five years more."—North. *Plutarch*, p. 550.
2. To delay, to defer, to put off.
"I hear thou must, and nothing may prevent it. On Thursday next he married to this county."—Shakesp. *Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 1.
3. To interrupt the session of and continue to another session, or to an indefinite period.
"The Parliament was prorogued to Westminster."—Hall: *Henry V.*, (an. 2).

prō rāp tion, s. [Lat. *provocatio*, from *provocatus*, pa. par. of *provocare* = to burst forth; *pro* = forth, and *vocare* = to burst.] The act or state of bursting out or forth.
"The latter blood, impatient by a forcible impulsion, anticipates their period of exclusion."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xvi.

prō sâ ic, prō sâ ic al, a. [Lat. *prosaicus*, from *prosa* = prose (q.v.); Fr. *prosaïque*; Sp. & Ital. *prosaico*.]
1. Literally:
1. Of or pertaining to prose; in the form of prose; resembling prose; as, a *prosaic* narrative.
2. Writing in prose.
"Greek writers, both satirical and prosaic."—*Anth. Smith. Intell. System*, p. 451.
II. Fig.: Dull, heavy, uninteresting, lifeless, spiritless, commonplace.
"Some persons may think that Burt was a man of vulgar and prosaic mind."—*Monday. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

prō sâ ic al lÿ, ad. [Eng. *prosaical*; *ly*.] In a prosaic, dull, or uninteresting manner; dully.

prō sâ i-çîsm, s. [Eng. *prosaic*; *-ism*.] The character of prose.
"Though this species of pronunciation."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xviii.

prō sâ -îsm, s. [Lat. *prosa* = prose; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A prose idiom; a prosaic manner.
"A mode liable to degenerate into a creeping prosaism and trivial love of detail."—*G. H. Lewis: Hist. of Philosophy*, II, 125.

prō sâ -ist, s. [Lat. *prosa* = prose; Eng. suff. *-ist*.]
1. A writer of prose.
2. One devoid of poetical temperament.
"Michet is heartily and altogether a prosaist."—*Carlyle: Miscellanea*, iv, 121.

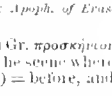
prōs-â-l, a. [Eng. *prosaic*; *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, prose; prosaic.
"The priest not always composed his prosal lectures into verse."—*Browne: Miscellanea Tract* xi.

prōs a pic, s. [Lat. *prosapia*.] Stock, progeny.
"Of a man's *prosapia*."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 68.

prō scē-nî-ûm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *προσκηνιον* (*proskēnion*) = the part before the scene where the actors appeared; *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *σκηνή* (*skēnē*) = a scene.]
1. Arch.: The stage of a theatre, or the space included in the front of the scene; in contradistinction to the postscēnium, or space behind the scene. In the modern theatre it is improperly used to designate the ornamental framework from which the curtain hangs when performances are not going on, dividing the spectator from all engaged on the stage.
2. The front of anything.
"The proscenium of the face."—*Hervey: Hesperides*, p. 146.

prō scînd, c.t. [Lat. *proscindere*.] To rend.
"They did . . . proscind and prostitute the imperial purple."—*Gaulein: Tears of the Church*, p. 573.

prō scō-lex, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *scelus* (q.v.).]
Zool.: The minute embryo of a tapeworm, liberated when the ovum has been swallowed by a warm-blooded vertebrate. It is a minute vesicle, provided with three pairs of sidelong spines for boring through the tissues of its host.



PROSCŒLEX.

prōs cōl la, s. [Gr. *προσκόλλω* (*proskollō*) = to glue on, or to; *πρός* (*pros*) = on, and *κόλλω* (*kollō*) = to glue.]

Bot.: A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids to which the pollen masses become attached. (*Trans. of Bot.*)

prō scribē, c.t. [Lat. *proscribere*, to write publicly; *pro* = before, openly, and *scribere* = to write; Fr. *proscrire*; Sp. *proscribir*.]
1. In old Roman history, to publish the name of, as doomed to death and forfeiture of property; to declare doomed to destruction and liable to be killed by anyone.
"Write him in the list of my proscribers."—*Ben Jonson: Cat. in. 1.*
2. To put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw, to banish, to exile.
"Though proscribed and a fugitive, he was still, in some sense, the most powerful subject in the British dominions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.
3. To denounce or condemn as dangerous, and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.
1. To interdict, to forbid, to prohibit, to exclude.
"They [plays] have been zealously proscribed by the golly in all ages."—*Hume: Essays*, II, 129. (Notes.)

prō scrib cr, s. [Eng. *proscribed*; *-cr*.] One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who forbids or interdicts.
"The transcriber and proscriber had descended to us in a more odious form."—*Byrden: Virgil: Ecce* (Dedic.)

prō scrip t, s. [Lat. *proscriptus*, pa. par. of *proscribere* = to proscribe (q.v.).]
1. One who is proscribed.
"Each proscribed rose and stood From kneeling in the British dust."—*Dr. G. Ross: In the Theatre at Verona*.
2. A proscription, an interdiction.
"Far whatsoever he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excusable, and so contained a years space, then he should be within the danger of this proscription."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 271 (an. 1250).

prō scrip tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *proscriptio*, *proscribitio*, from *proscribitus*, pa. par. of *proscribere* (q.v.); Sp. *proscripcion*; Ital. *proscrizione*.] The act of proscribing; a dooming to death and forfeiture of property; outlawry, banishment, denunciation, interdiction, prohibition.
"Some . . . large categories of proscription."—*Monday. Hist. Eng.*, ch. 3.

prō scrip tion al, a. [Eng. *proscription*; *-al*.] Pertaining to proscription; proscriptive.

prō scrip tion ist, s. [Eng. *proscription*; *-ist*.] One who proscribes; a proscriber.

prō scrip tivc, a. [Lat. *proscriptivus*, pa. par. of *proscribere* = to proscribe; Eng. ad. j. suff. *-ivc*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription; proscribing.
"Such constitution is not made for great general and proscriptive exclusions."—*Bacon: To Sir H. Langrish*.

prōsc, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *prosa*, for *prosa*, in the phrase *prosa oratio* = straightforward or unembellished speech, from *prospus* = forward, for *prospicus*, from *pro* = before, forward, and *prosa*, pa. par. of *prosa* = to turn; Sp., Port. & Ital. *prosa*.]
A. A substantive:
1. *Ordinary Language*:
1. Language not arranged in or confined to poetical measure; the ordinary written or spoken language of man; opposed to verse or poetry.
"Would the future poem into prose."—*Pitt: Tides: Act of Poetry*, i.
2. Dull or commonplace language or discourse; prosaic language.
II. *Roman Church*: A rhythm sometimes sung between the epistle and gospel at Mass; a sequence (q.v.).
B. *As an adjective*:
1. Relating to, or consisting of, prose; written in prose; not metrical or poetical; prosaic; as, a *prose* sketch.
2. Using, or writing in, prose; as, a *prose* writer.
3. Dull, commonplace, prosaic.

prose man, s. A writer of prose; a prosist.
"Let them . . . seem forth all their powers. Their versation and prose man."—*Marston: In Towell's Johnson*, II, 32.

prōse, c.t. & t. [Prose, s.]
A. *Intransitive*:
1. To write prose, as opposed to verse.
"Praying of verse."—*Milton: Church-div.*, bk. ii.

2. To write or speak in a dull, prosy, commonplace, or prosaic style.
"Fill both his ears full of prose and dylch."—*Moore: Poesy and Prose*.

B. *Trans.*: To write or relate in a dull, prosy manner.

prō sēc tor, s. [Lat. *prosecutor*, before, and *actio* = a matter, suit, or suit.] One who prepares subjects for anatomical lectures; an anatomist.

prōs ē cut a blo, a. [Eng. *prosecutable*; *-a*.] Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

prōs ē cuto, *prōs c quite, t. & a. [Lat. *prosecutus*, p. p. of *prosequi* = to pursue, go on, forward, and *sequi* = to follow. *Prosequi* and *prosequere* are doublets.]
A. *Intransitive*:
I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. To pursue or follow up with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to proceed in or go on with; to continue endeavours to attain or accomplish; to carry on.
"Who should not I then prosecute my right?"—*Shakesp. Molianus's Night & Dream*, I, 1.
2. In the same sense as II. 2.
II. *Law*:
1. To seek to obtain by legal process, as, to *prosecute* a claim in a court of law.
2. To accuse and proceed against for some crime or breach of law before a court of justice; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a person for trespass. A person instituting civil proceedings in a court of law is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; one who institutes criminal proceedings against another is said to *prosecute* the person accused.

B. *Intrans.*: To institute and carry on a prosecution; to act as a prosecutor.
"Be [the King] therefore the proper person to prosecute for all public offences."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. 1, ch. 7.

prōs ē cū tion, s. [Lat. *prosecutio*, from *prosecutus*, p. p. of *prosequi* = to prosecute (q.v.); Sp. *prosecucion*.]
I. *Ordinary Language*:
1. The act of prosecuting or of endeavouring to attain, execute, or accomplish; the pursuit of any object by efforts of mind or body; the carrying on or following up of any matter or scheme; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, a claim, a war, &c.
2. The act of following in haste; pursuit.
"When I should see behind me The inevitable prosecution of disgrace and horror."—*Shakesp. Antony & Cleopatra*, iv, 12.
II. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Law*:
1. The instituting and carrying on of a suit in court of law or equity to obtain some right or to redress and punish an injury or wrong.
2. The act or process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; the instituting and continuing of criminal suit against any person or person (PRESENTMENT, INDICTMENT).
"The next step towards the punishment of offenders, their *prosecution*, or formal accusation, which either upon a previous finding of the fact by an inquest or grand jury, or without such previous finding."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv, ch. 25.

3. The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted; the prosecutor or prosecutor collectively.

prōs ē cū tor, s. [Lat.] [PROSECUTE.]
I. *Mod. Law*: One who prosecutes a carries on any purpose, plan, or business.
2. *Law*: One who prosecutes or institute and carries on proceedings in a court of law whether civil or criminal. It is generally applied to the person who prosecutes another criminally.
"By prosecutions for offences, the sovereign appears in another capacity, that of prosecutor."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. 1, ch. 7.

prōs ē cū trix, s. [Eng. *prosecutrix*; *-trix*.] A female who prosecutes.

prōs ē lÿtc, *prōs ē lito, s. [D. Fr. *proscit* (Fr. *proscite*), from Lat. *proscitulus*; Gr. *προσκήλυτος* (*proskēlytos*) = one converted to Judaism, a convert, from *προσκήλυτος* (*proskēlytos*) = to come to; *πρός* (*pro*) = to, and *κήλυτος* (*kēlytos*) = to come; Sp. & Ital. *proscito*, Port. *proscito*.]

1. *Def. Latin*: A new convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.
 "Every proselyte must be reckoned twice over." - *Woolsey, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.
 2. *Indicative*: A gentile convert. Two kinds were discriminated: (1) Proselytes of the gate, who followed a few Old Testament rules, and (2) proselytes of righteousness, who accepted the whole Mosaic ritual.

* **prōs ē lýtē**, *vt. & i.* [PROSELYTE; s.]
A. Trans.: To make proselytes or converts of; to convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.
 "These profane and infected men who must needs proselyte others to their own domes" - *Becketley, Topograph. dial.*, vii., § 2.
B. Intrans.: To endeavour to make proselytes or converts; to proselytize.
 "He seemed to have no taste for proselytizing." - *Scrubner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 518.

prōs ē lýt ism, *s.* [Eng. proselyt(ō); -ism.]
 1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.
 "To turn national education into an engine of aggressive and unscrupulous proselytism." - *West. Queens. Review* (1873), iv., 216.
 2. Conversion to any religion, sect, system, or party.
 "Spiritual proselytism to which the Jew was wont to be washed as the Christian is baptized." - *Homestead Works*, v., 500.

prōs ē lýt ize, **prōs ē lýt ise**, *vt. & i.* [Eng. proselyt(ō); -ize.]
A. Trans.: To make a proselyte or convert of; to convert to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.
 "One of those whom they endeavour to proselytize." - *Burke's Letter to the Noble Lord*.
B. Intrans.: To make, or endeavour to make, proselytes or converts.
 "Ambitiously, aggressively, proselytizing body." - *Daily Telegraph*, March 11, 1886.

prōs ē lýt iz ēr, **prōs ē lýt is ēr**, *s.* [Eng. proselyt(ō); -er.] One who proselytizes; one who makes, or endeavours to make, proselytes or converts.
prō sēm i nar y, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *seminary* (q.v.).] The lower of two institutions connected with education, in which the actual, or probable, candidates for admission into the higher were trained.
 "Merchant Taylor's school in London was then just founded as a *seminary* for saint John's College, Oxford." - *Warton, Hist. Engl. Poetry*.

* **prō sēm i nā tion**, *s.* [Lat. *proseminatio*, from *proseminatus*, *pr. par.* of *proseminare*; *pro* = forward, and *seminare* = to sow; *semen*, *genit.* *seminis* = a seed.] Propagation by seed.
 "We are not, therefore, presently to conclude every vegetable *seminis natura*, because we see not its *proseminatio*." - *Hervey's Miscell.*, p. 298.

prōs ēn gē phāl ōc, *α.* [Mod. Lat. *prosephenophthalma*; Eng. *adj.*, *suff.* -*ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the prosephenophthalma; pertaining to the forehead or front of the cranium; frontal.

prōs ēn cōph a lōn, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *encephalon*.]
Anal.: The forebrain in the embryo of man and other mammals. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, *corpora striata*, *corpus callosum*, the lateral ventricles, and olfactory bulbs. Sometimes called Proencephalon.

prōs ēn chý ma, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *κύημα* (*kyēma*) = an infusion.]
Bot.: Link's name for tissue composed of fibre. [FARRIS; s. H. 2, (1).] One of its most characteristic forms is woody fibre. [FARRIS; s. (5).]

prōs ēn chým a toús, *α.* [Mod. Lat. *prosenchyma*; *f.* connect., and Eng. *suff.* -*ous*.]
Bot.: Of, belonging to, or composed of, prosenchyma (q.v.).
 "The *prosenchymation* cells of the xylem." - *Thomson's Bot. Terminology*, p. 101.

prōs ēn nē a hē dral, *α.* [Gr. *πρὸς* (*pros*) = towards, and Eng. *enochordal* (q.v.).]
Crystall.: Having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

prōs ēr, *v.* [Eng. *pro-* (s); -*er*.]
 1. A writer of prose.
 "And singly Nishe, though he *prose* were,
 A bunch of loose yells, or words to hear." - *Drayton's Poets*, Paris & Paris.

2. One who prosos; one who describes anything, in writing or verbally, in a dull, tedious, or prosy style.
 "With the unending verbosity peculiar to *prose*, he contrived to do without less than double its usual length." - *Sells's Poets*, ch. xv.

Prōs ēr pīm a, *s.* [Lat.] [PROSPERINE.]
Zool.: A *Palaeont.*: (1) A sub-genus of Helix. (*Humboldt*) (2) The type of a family, Prosperiidae (q.v.). The shell is depressed, shining, callous beneath, aperture toothed inside, peristome sharp. Recent species six, from the West Indies and Mexico. Fossil, from the Eocene onward. (*Tate*)



PROSERPINE.

Prōs ēr pīnc, *s.* [See def. 1.]
 1. *Class. Mythol.*: The daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who seized her as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and carried her away to the infernal regions. The chief seats of her worship were Sicily and Magna Græcia; but she had temples also at Corinth, Megara, Thebes, and Sparta.
 2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 26].

prōs ēr pīm i dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proserpina*(*n*); *fern.*, *pl. adj.* *suff.* -*æ*.]
Zool.: A family of Pulmonifera. Shell heliiform, imperforate, the base callous; animal with a short annulated muzzle, and two lateral subulate tentacles. (*Tate*)

prō sil i en cý, *s.* [Lat. *prosilurus*, *pr. par.* of *prosilire* = to leap forward; *pro* = forward, and *salio* (in comp. *-silire*) = to leap.] The act of leaping or springing forward; projection. (*Colebridge*.)

prōs i lý, *adv.* [Eng. *prosa*; -ly.] In a prosy manner; tediously, tiresomely.
prōs i mēt ric al, *α.* [Eng. *prosy*, and *metrical*.] Consisting both of prose and verse.
prō sim i a, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *simia* (q.v.).]
Zool.: Boissou's name for the Linnaean genus Lemur.

† **prō sim i æ**, † **prō sim i i**, *s. pl.* [PROSIMIA.]
Zool.: Half-apes (Ger. *Halbaffen*). The first form was used by Storr, in 1780, and the second by Illiger, in 1811, for the old genus Lemur, the present sub-order Lemnoroidea (q.v.).

prōs i nēss, *s.* [Eng. *prosa*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prosy.

prōs i ŋg, *pr. par.* or *α.* [PROSE; *v.*]
prōs i ŋg lý, *adv.* [Eng. *prosing*; -ly.] In a prosing or prosy manner; prosy.

prosnē, *s.* [O Fr., Fr. *prose* = a lecture, a sermon.] (See extract.)
 "The *prosnēs* are the Publications of the Festivals and Fasts of the Church, Rules of Matrimony, Excommunication, &c." - *Clifton Life of Espinosa*, bk. ix., p. 344 (style note.)

prōs ô brān chí a ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia*.]
 1. *Zool.*: An order of Gasteropoda, founded by Milne-Edwards, embracing the Pectinid, Scutid, Cyclo-, and Tubulibranchiata of Cuvier. The gills are perfoliated and in advance of the heart; the soft parts are protected by a shell, into which the animal can usually withdraw its body; eye-pedicles and tentacles on same stalk; sexes distinct. There are two divisions of the order, Holostomata and Siphonostoma (q.v.).
 2. *Palaeont.*: From the Silurian onward.

prōs ô brān chí ate, *α.* [PROSBRANCHIATE.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Prosobranchiata.

* **prōs ô dī a cal**, *α.* [Eng. *prosody*; -*acal*.] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodial.

* **prōs ô dī a cal lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosodically*; -ly.] In a prosodial manner; according to the rules of prosody.

* **prō sô dī al**, *α.* [Eng. *prosody*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodiaical.

* **prō sô dī al lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosodically*; -ly.] Prosodically.

* **prō sô dī an**, *s.* [Eng. *prosody*; -*an*.] One who is versed in prosody or the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.
 "Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive 'madness,' because that fruit was the first occasion of evil." - *Brownie's Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii., ch. 1.

* **prō sô d ic al**, *α.* [Eng. *prosody*; -ad-] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody; prosodiaical.
 "Not destitute of prosodial harmony." - *Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry*, v., 356.

prō sô d ic al lý, *adv.* [Eng. *prosodically*; -ly.] In a prosodial manner; prosodially.

* **prōs ô dist**, *s.* [Eng. *prosodist* (y); -ist.] One versed in prosody; a prosodian.
 "The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness." - *Johnson's Life of Pope*.

prōs ô dý, **pros o dic**, *s.* [Fr. *prosodie*, from Lat. *prosodia*; Gr. *προσοδία* (*prosōdia*) = a song sung to a lute, a tone, an accent, prosody; *pros* (*pros*) = to, accompanying, and *ōdē* (*ōdē*) = a song; Sp. & Ital. *prosodia*.]
Gram.: That part of grammar which treats of the quantities of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. In Greek and Latin every syllable had its determinate value or quantity, and verse was constructed by a system of recurring feet, each consisting of a certain number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. In English, verse is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

prō sô mā, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]
Comp. Anat.: The anterior part of the body; used chiefly of the Cephalopoda.

prōs ōn ô mā ši a, *s.* [Gr. *πρός* (*pros*) = to, towards, and *ὄνομαζω* (*onomazo*) = to call, to name; *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = a name.]
Rhet.: A figure in which allusion is made to the likeness of sound in several names or words; a sort of pun.

prōs ô pāl gi a, *s.* [Gr. *πρόσωπον* (*proswōpon*) = a face, and *αἴλος* (*ailos*) = pain.]
Pathol.: Tic-douloureux, or brow-ague (q.v.)

prōs ô pid ô cli nē æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *προσωπίον* (*proswōpion*) = a mask; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form; *κλίση* (*klisē*) = a couch, and Lat. *letu.* *pl. adj.* *suff.* -*æ*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. Ovale, solitary; involucre, globose, blackery, containing from three to six flowers; flowers, dioecious, apetalous.

prōs ô pís, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *προσωπίς* (*proswōpis*) = the hindock (?).]
 1. *Bot.*: A genus of Eumimosæe. Trees, prickly, thorny, or both; from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The legume, in some species twisted, is generally filled with a sweetish substance, which may be eaten by men or cattle. *Prosopis juliflora* is the Algaroba of Paray, *P. glandulosa* that of Texas. The latter has a hard, durable, and wantonly-grained wood; it yields a gum like gum arabic, as does *P. spiciifera*. *P. pubescens* is the Screw-bean (q.v.). *P. spiciifera*, a native of arid places in India, is planted in the Punjab, its wood furnishing excellent fuel. It is not good for carpentry, being easily destroyed by insects. Its legume is astringent. Its bark is good for tanning, as are those of the American *P. pallida* and *P. pubescens*. The leaves and branches of *P. juliflora* are poisonous to cattle.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Andrenidæ, generally making their nests in bramble-sticks.

prōs ô pite, *s.* [Gr. *προσωπίον* (*proswōpion*) = a mask; *suff.* -*ite* (*Min*).]
Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring only in crystals associated with iron-glass. Hardness, 4.5; sp. gr. 2.89; lustre, feeble; colourless or grayish. Analysis yielded: siliceo and fluorine, 10.71; alumina, 42.68; protoxide of manganese, 0.31; magnesia, 0.25; lime, 22.98; potash, 0.15; water, 15.50 = 92.58. Found at the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony, the crystals being much altered.

fâte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fáll, father: wē, wēt, hērc, camēl, hēr, thērc; pine, pīt, sīrc, sīr, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōlf, work, wō, sōn; mūte, cūb, eure, unīte, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

*prōs-ō-pōg-ra-phŷ, *pros-o-pog-ra-phic, s. [Gr. προσωρον (prosōron) = a face, a person, and γραφή (graphē) = to describe.] The description of the personal appearance of any one.

*First touching the *prosopographic* or description of his person.—*Holobshel. Stephan* (an. 1154).

*prōs-ō-pō-lēp-sŷ, s. [Gr. προσωπολήψια (prosōpolēpsiā) = respect of persons; προσωρον (prosōron) = a face, a person, and λήψις (lēpsiς) = a taking; λαμβάνω (lambanō), fut. ληψόμενος (lēpsōmō) = to take.] Regard or favour to personal appearance; personal partiality or bias; an opinion or prejudice formed against a person from his personal appearance.

*Without the injustice of *prosopolepsy*.—*Autoboth Intell. System*, p. 27.

*prōs-ōp-ō-nis-eūs, s. [G. προσωπον (prosōpon) = look, and Mod. Lat. *onus* = (q.v.).]

Palaeont.: A genus of Amphipod Crustaceans (?), with one species, *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, found in the English Magnesian Limestone (Permian).

*prōs-ō-pō-pē-ia, prōs-ō-pō-pē-ia (las y), *prōs-ō-pōp-ey, s. [Lat. *prosopopoeia*, from Gr. προσωποποιία (prosōpopoiā), personification; προσωποποιέω (prosōpopoiēō) = to personify; προσωρον (prosōron) = a face, a person, and ποιέω (poiēō) = to make.]

Etym.: A figure by which things are represented as persons, or inanimate objects as animate beings, or by which an absent person is represented as speaking, or a deceased person as alive and present. It is more extensive than personification.

*Of the *prosopopoeia*, or personification there are two kinds: one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects; the other, which is probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character.—*Lueth Lectures*; *Gregory*, vol. 1.

*prōs-ō-pōs-cō-pŷ, s. [Gr. προσωπον (prosōpon) = a face, a person, and σκοπεω (skopeō) = to see.] A kind of divination or magic by which the face or person of one absent or dead was made to appear in a mirror.

*As when in mirror bright we see
A face by *prosopopoeia*.

The Poet Baxter'd (1722), p. 10.

*prōs-pēct, s. [Lat. *prospicere* = to look out, a distant view, from *prospicere*, *pr.* par. of *prospicere* = to look forward; *pro* = forward, and *specio* = to look; Ital. *prospetto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. View of things within the reach of sight; survey, sight.

*Which to our general size gave prospect large."
Milton. P. L., l. 35, 134.

*2. That which is presented to the eye; a place and objects seen; scenery, a scene.

*Prospecta, however lovely, may be seen.
Till half their beauties fade."
Cooper. Task, l. 509.

*3. A place or position which affords a wide or extended view.

*Him God beholding from his prospect high."
Milton. P. L., l. 11, 77.

*4. The position, as of the front of a building, &c., looking towards a certain point of the compass; aspect.

*Their prospect was toward the south.—*Leviticus* x, 41.

*5. A view delineated, drawn, or painted; a sketch; a picturesque representation, as of a landscape.

*A composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and prospects.—*Reguelda Discourses*.

*6. A looking forward; a view into futurity; foresight, anticipation.

*Is he a prudent man . . . that lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to, or provision for, the remaining part of his life?—*Tillotson*.

*7. Expectation; ground of hope or expectation.

*The near prospect of reward animated the troops."
Macaulay Hist. Eng., ch. v.

*8. The outlook; probable result or outcome of events; as, The prospect is discouraging.

*9. (*Pl.*) The chances of future success or fortune.

*The prospects of the mine are improving daily.—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 29, 1886, p. 326.

*10. An object of view or contemplation.

*Man to himself
Is a large prospect."
Donham Sophy.

II. Mining: Among gold-miners, what one finds in examining the first pantol of earth.

*We got many good prospects.—*Miel. Tinian Roughing It*, p. 46.

prō spēct, *v. i.* & *t.* [*Prospect*, *v.*]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To look forward or towards.

*The mountainous *prospecting* town in the north.—*Eden*.

*2. To look around; to seek, to search, to explore.

*He *prospected* around for a more propitious place of settlement.—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

*3. *Spēct*, in mining, to search for mines or deposits of gold or silver.

*This is a *prospecting* party, which, being interdicted, means that they are on the look out for ore.—*Literary World*, June 3, 1885.

B. Transitive:

Meaning: To examine or explore, in search of gold or silver.

*I shall be able to spare time for *prospecting* other parts of the Company's property.—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 29, 1886, p. 326.

prō spēct-ion, s. [*Prospect*, *v.*] The act of looking forward; providence, foresight.

*The *prospiccion*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal.—*Paley Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxii.

prō spēct-ive, *v.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prospicere*, from *prospicere*, *pr.* par. of *prospicere* = to look forward.] [*PROSPECT*, *s.*]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Prospective*; suitable for viewing at or from a long distance.

*Time's long and dark *prospective* glass."
Milton. Vacation Exercise, 71.

*2. Looking far ahead in time; acting with or characterized by foresight or prudence; looking to the future.

*The French king and king of Sweden are circum-spect, industrious, and *prospective* too in this affair.—*Child*.

*3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; probable.

*The evil, if it will exist or *prospective* there was, seemed to lie with her only.—*C. Brontë. Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiii.

B. As substantive:

*1. A prospect; the scene viewed around or before one.

*The whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France, there now lay the *prospective*.—*Belleisle Hoffmann*, p. 219.

*2. Outlook, forecast, foresight, providence. (*business*.)

*3. A point of view; a standpoint.

*Men, standing according to the *prospective* of their own humour.—*Daniel. Defence of Rhynoe*.

*4. A perspective glass; a glass through which things are viewed. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10, 347.)

† prō spēc-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prospective*; -ly.] In a prospective manner; with regard or reference to the future.

*Dispensations were granted only as to canonical penances, but not *prospectively*.—*Hollam. Middle Ages*, ch. vii. (Note.)

*prō spēc-tive-nēss, s. [Eng. *prospective*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prospective; regard had to the future; foresight.

*prōs-pēct-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *prospective*; -less.] Having no prospect or view.

*As demand and *prospectless* as if it stood 'on Stanmore wintry wild."—*Haldane. Letters*, iii. 329.

prō spēc-tōr, s. [Eng. *prospect*, *v.*; -or.]

Meaning: One who prospects or searches for precious stone or metals.

*Leaving long strips of peltly strand exposed to the scrutiny of the *prospectors*.—*Chambers Journal*, July, 1879, p. 396.

prō spēc-tūs, s. [Lat. = a prospect (q.v.).]

A brief sketch or plan of some proposed commercial enterprise or undertaking, as a literary work, containing the details of the general plan or design, the manner and terms of publication, &c.; specif. applied to a document issued by the directors or promoters of a new company or joint stock association, containing the objects of the association, the names of the directors and other officers, the amount of capital required, the security offered, the profits estimated to be realised, and such other details as may assist the public in judging of the feasibility of the undertaking.

*prō spēc-tū, *v. i.* & *t.* [Fr. *prospérer*, from Lat. *prosperus*, from *prosperus*, *prosper* = prosperous (q.v.); Sp. *prosperar*; Ital. *prosperare*.]

A. Trans.: To make prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to favour; to give or bring prosperity to. (*Genesis* xxiv. 39.)

B. Intrans. (*v. i.*):

*1. To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to succeed, to make gain.

*I wish in all things that thou *prosperest* and prosperest well.—*John*, ii. 11.

*2. To thrive; to be in a healthy state.

*All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the better.—*Job*, i. 10.

*3. To be in a successful or favourable state; to go on or turn out successfully; to succeed, to thrive.

*Things *prospered* with him still more and more.—*W. Wat. Acts*, vii. 8.

*4. To give or bring prosperity.

*Greatest blessings *prosper* France imports.—*Shelley. Poems*, p. 109.

*5. To increase in size; to grow.

*Black cherry trees *prosper* even to considerable timber.—*Wells. Signs*.

prōs pēr i ty, *pros per i te, s. [Fr. *prosperité*, from Lat. *prosperitas*, *accus.* of *prosperitas*, from *prosperus*, *prosper* = prosperous (q.v.); Sp. *prosperidad*; Ital. *prosperità*.]

The state of being prosperous; good progress or success in any business or enterprise; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; attainment of wishes or the object desired.

*Prosperity is but a bad nurse to virtue.—*South. Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 2.

prōs pēr-ous, *a.* [Lat. *prosperus*, *prosper* = according to one's hopes, favourable; *per* = forward, and *per* = hope, *per* = to hope, Lat. *prosperus*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *prosperus*.]

*1. In a state of prosperity; successful, thriving; making progress or advancement.

*In *prosperous* counties the weekly wages of husband men amount to twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen shillings.—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. Attended with good fortune or success; successful, favourable, fortunate, auspicious.

*To bring the negotiations with Tyremond to a *prosperous* issue.—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*3. Favourable, favouring success; helpful; as, a *prosperous* wind.

prōs pēr-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prosperous*; -ly.] In a prosperous manner; with good fortune or success; thrivingly, fortunately.

*That concern goes on *prosperously*.—*Shelley. Sermons*, vol. v, ser. 4.

prōs pēr-ous-nēss, s. [Eng. *prosperous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prosperous or successful; prosperity.

prōs phŷ-ō-dōn tēs, s. *pl.* [Gr. προσφύω (prospūō) = to cause to grow to, and δόντος (dōntos), genit. δόντος (dōntos) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Wiegmann's name for Wagner's Pleurodontes (q.v.).

prōs phŷ-sis (pl. prōs phŷ-sēs), s. [Gr. *prosphyusis* (prosphyusis) = a growing to; *prosphyō* (prospūō) = to cause to grow to; *pros* (pros) = to, and *phŷo* (phŷō) = to bring forth.]

Bot. (Pl.): Ehrhart's name for the pastillidia of Mosses.

*prō spēc-ienç (e as sh), s. [Lat. *prospicere*, *pr.* par. of *prospicere* = to look forward.] [*PROSPECT*, *s.*] The act of looking forward.

prōss, s. [A variant of *pros* (q.v.).] *T. Bk.*, generally of a gossypine nature, gossyp. (*Prot.*)

prōs tān thēr a, s. [Gr. προσθήκη (prostheke) = an appendage, and ἀθήρα (athēra) = flowery.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prostanthera (q.v.). *Prostanthera bisanathes* is cultivated.

prōs tān thēr ē a, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prostanthēra* (q.); Lat. fem. pl. *athēra*, suff. -ēa.]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiate.

prōs tātē, *v.* & *s.* [Gr. προστάντες (prostantes) = one who stands before; *προστάντες* (prostantes) = to stand before, to guard; *προ* (pro) = before, and *στάν* (stā) = root of *στάνω* (stānō) = to stand (q.v.).]

A. A. only: Standing before; *pro-tate*.

B. As subst.: The same as PROSTATE GLAND.

prostate gland.

Ant.: The largest of all the organs connected with the male generative system. It is an aggregation of glands of the mucous type, resembling a chestnut in size and shape, situated below the neck of the bladder, behind the *symphysis pubis*, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its *consist.* is

(a white viscid humour, discharged into the urethra by ten or twelve excretory outlets) is probably allied to that of the *renalis animalis*, for which it serves as a vehicle.

prō stāt ic, *a.* [Eng. *prostatic*(*is*); *stāt*.] Pertaining or relating to the prostate gland; *as, prostatic* ducts.

prostatic calculi, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Concentrically laminated concretions, deposited from the secretion of the prostate. They occur almost universally in advanced age.

prōs tā tī tis, *s.* [Eng. *prostatitis*(*is*); *suff. -itis* (q.v.).] Inflammation of the prostate-gland.

Pathol.: See *nā tion*.

prōs tēr nā tion, *s.* [Lat. *prostrernū* = to strew forth or forward.] [PROSTRATICUS.] The state of being cast down or depressed; depression, dejection, prostration.

"There is a prostration in assaults unlookt for."—*Leitham's Anecdotes*, 10.

prōs thē mā dēr a, *s.* [Gr. *πρόσθεμα* (*prosthema*) = an appendage, and Att. *ὄρη* (*ōrē*) = the neck.]

Ornith.: See *bird* (q.v.); a genus of Meliphagidae, with a single species, from New Zealand.

prōs thē sis, *s.* [Gr., from *πρός* (*pros*) = to, and *θεσις* (*thesis*) = a placing.]

1. *Philol.*: The addition of one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as in *be-level*, *beret*. The opposite to *aphæresis* (q.v.).

2. *Surg.*: The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.; a flesh growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also called *Prosthesis*.

prōs thēt ic, *a.* [Gr. *προσθητικός* (*prosthētikos*), from *προσθητικόν* (*prosthētikon*) = to add.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; *as, a letter* to a word.

prōs tib u lous, *a.* [Lat. *prostitulum* = a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitution, meretricious, fornicating.

"The adroitest cardinals, the *prostitulosa* prelates and priests."—*Bate's Image*, p. 11.

prōs tī tute, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *prostitutus*, *pa. par.* of *prostituo* = to set forth, to expose openly, to prostitute; *pro* = openly, and *statuo* = to place; Fr. *prostitu*; Sp. *prostituir*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To offer for sale; to offer freely.
"Whence here whole shires of fruitful rich grounds, lying now waste for want of people, do prostitute themselves into us."—*Hackluyt's Voyages*, iii. 68.

2. To offer for lewd purposes; to expose for hire for indiscriminate lewdness. (*See* XIX. 19.)

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.
"Prostituting holy things to idols."
Milton's Sacrament Agonistes

4. To give up or devote to low, base, or unworthy uses or purposes; to use for base or wicked purposes; to abuse shamefully.
"Compelled by want to prostitute their pen."
Boswell's Essay on Translated Verse

B. Intrans.: To associate with prostitutes; to commit fornication or adultery.
"Marrying or prostitution as a belfell."
Milton's P. L., xi. 116.

prōs tī tute, *a.* [Lat. *prostitutus*.] [PROSTITUTE, *v.t.*] Prostituted; given up to lewdness or to base and unworthy purposes.
"Now prostitute to infamy and hate."
Dryden's Barons Wars, i.

prōs tī tute, *s.* [Lat. *prostitutus*; Fr. *prostitue*.]

1. A female abandoned to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet, a harlot.
"The vilest prostitute in all the stews."
Congreve's Junona, act. xi.

2. A base hilding; a mercenary; one who will undertake the basest employment for hire. (*Quint.* *Clith Harold*, iv. 113.)

prōs tī tū tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prostituta*, accus. of *prostitutio*, from *prostitutus*, *pa. par.* of *prostituo* = to prostitute (q.v.); Sp. *prostitucion*; Ital. *prostituzione*.]

1. The act or practice of prostituting or giving one's self up to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; harlotry; the life or habits of a prostitute.
"Fornication supposes prostitution, and prostitution in harlots and lewdes the victims of it, and protestant misery."—*Patsy's Moral Phil.*, bk. iii. pt. iii. ch. iii.

2. The act of employing for base or unworthy purposes for hire.

"[It] renders their mental prostitution more to be regretted."—*Byron's English Bards & Scotch Reviewers* (Ed. ed.).

prōs tī tū tor, *s.* [Lat.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes; one who prostitutes anything to base uses.

"The prostitutes of the Lord's supper."—*Hurd's Warburton*, let. 156.

prō stō mī ūm, *s.* [Gr. *προστόμιον* (*prostomion*) = a mouth, special of a face; *pro*, *pro*, and *Gr. στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A portion of an animal before the mouth. Used of the Platania and certain Amphis.

prōs trāte, *v.* [Lat. *prostratus*, *pa. par.* of *prostrare* = to throw forward on the ground; *pro* = forward, and *strare* = to throw on the ground, to strew.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lying at full length on the ground or other surface.
"It is a good to sleep prostrate on their bellies."—*Sir F. Elliot's Castel of Beth*, bk. ii. ch. xxx.

2. Lying in a posture of humility or humble adoration.
"Law torn up by the roots, and lie prostrate on the earth."—*Burke's Let. to a Noble Lord*.

3. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant
"They left their steeds, and prostrate on the place, From the fierce king implor'd the offenders' grace."
Dryden's Patroclus & Aeneas, ii. 326.

II. Bot.: Lying flat upon the ground.

prōs trāte, *v.t.* [PROSTRATE, *a.*] [Fr. *prostrer*; O. Sp. & Port. *prostrar*; Sp. *prostrar*; Ital. *prostrare*.]

1. To cause to fall or lie prostrate; to lay flat; to throw down.
"Prostrating and laying corn growing in the fields."—*Woodward's Art. Hort.*

2. (*Reflex.*): To throw one's self down or fall in a posture of the deepest humility or adoration; to bow in reverence. (*Spenser's F. Q.*, l. xii. 6.)

3. To reduce totally; to cause to sink; to deprive of all strength or energy; *as, He was prostrated* by sickness.

"I. To destroy utterly; to demolish; to ruin utterly.
"In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, prostrating two parishes almost entirely."—*Hayward*.

prōs trā tion, **prōs tra ei on**, *s.* [Fr. *prostration*, from Lat. *prostrationem*, accus. of *prostratio*, from *prostratus* = prostrate (q.v.); Sp. *prostracion*; Ital. *prostrazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

2. The act or state of falling down in deepest humility or adoration; properly, the act of falling prostrate on the face, but applied generally to kneeling or bowing in adoration or reverence.

"To serve or worship them with any reverent behaviour, either by adoration, prostration, kneeling, or kissing."—*Joy's Exposition of Daniel*, iii.

3. Servile submission.
"Can prostration fall deeper? could a slave bow lower?"—*Thackeray's English Humourists*; *Suff.*

4. Great depression or dejection.
"Weakness with prostration, inferiority, and submission."—*Stewart's Phil. Essays*, es. ii. ch. iii.

II. Pathol.: Great but temporary oppression of the system, depressing but not permanently exhausting the vital energies.

prōs trāt ōr, *s.* [Lat., from *prostratus*, *pa. par.* of *prostrare* = to prostrate (q.v.).] One who prostrates or overturns.

"Infallible prostrators of all religion."—*Gaussen's Tears of the Church*, p. 149.

prōs tūlc, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prostylas*, from Gr. *προστυλός* (*prostylós*) = *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *στυλός* (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Architecture:

1. A temple which has a portico in one front, consisting of insulated columns with their entablatures and fastigium (AMPHIPROSTYLE.)

2. A portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the walls of the building to which it is attached.
"The portico, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns."—*Veigy's Architects & Architecture*.

prōs ū, *a.* [Eng. *pros*(*is*); *-y*.] Consisting of or like *pros*; prosaic, dull, tedious, tiresome.

"Her *prosfat* Camille in spectacles."—*Thackeray's The Newcomes* (ed. 1851), ii. 87.

prō sŷl lō gŷsm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *ŷllōgŷsm* (q.v.).]

Logic: (See extract).
"A *proŷllōgŷsm* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following."—*Watts's Logic*.

prōt, *pref.* [PROTO-.]

prō tae tic, *a.* [Gr. *προτακτικός* (*protaktikos*).] Placed or being at the beginning; previous; giving a previous narrative or explanation, *as* of the plot or personages of a play.

prō tā gōn, *s.* [Gr. *πρωταγός* (*protagos*) = leading the van.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}N_4O_{22}$ (?). A phosphorated fatty body extracted from the brain-substance by alcohol of 85 per cent. It is colourless, without smell, slightly soluble in water and ether, very soluble in warm alcohol, from which it crystallizes in bundles of fine needles. When boiled in absolute alcohol it decomposes with separation of oily drops.

prō tāg ōn ist, *s.* [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής* (*protagonistēs*), from *πρῶτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *ἀγωνιστής* (*agonistēs*) = an actor.]

1. *Theat. Drama*: The leading character or actor in a play.

"Behind whose mask the protagonist spoke during the play."—*Donaldson's Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 118.

2. A leading character generally.

"To take his place in history for all time as one of its foremost protagonists."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1855.

prō tā mī a, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amīa* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Amibida, from the Tertiary deposits of Wyoming, U.S.A.

prōt a mōē bā, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amoba*.]

Zool.: A genus of Hæckel's order Lobomonera. They are minute masses of protoplasm, increasing by symmetrical fission.

prō tān droūs, **prōt ēr ān droūs**, *a.* [Pref. *prot-*, *protēr*(*is*); Gr. *ἀνθρῶς* (*anthrōs*), genit. *ἀνθρώπου* (*anthrōpou*) = a man, here = a stamén, and Eng. *suff. -ous*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to plants in which the stamens are ready to discharge their pollen before the stigma is ready to receive it, thus inviting cross fertilization. Examples: *Digitalis purpurea*, *Potentilla anserina*, &c.

prō tān drŷ, *s.* [PROTANDROUS.]

Bot.: The state of being protandrous.

prō tān tō, *phr.* [LAT.] For so much.

prōt areh, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule.] A chief ruler.
"National Protarchs or Patriarchs."—*Bramhall's Works*, ii. 113.

prōt a sis, *s.* [Gr., from *προτείνω* (*proteino*) = to stretch before, to present.]

I. Vul. Lang.: A proposition, a maxim.
"I would I had not cause to give you this *prothesis*."—*Morton's Incharge of the Five Imputations*, p. 277.

II. Technically:

1. *Act. Drama*: The first part of a comedy or tragedy, in which the several characters are displayed and the argument of the piece explained.

"Do you look for conclusions in a *prothesis*? I thought the law of comedy had reserved them to the catastrophe."—*Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady*, l. i.

2. *Gram. & Rhet.*: The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place; *as, Although he was incompetent* (*prothesis*), he was elected (*apodosis*).

prōt ās ta cŷne, *a.* [Pref. *prot-*; Mod. Lat. *astræus*], and Eng. *suff. -ine*.] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the hypothetical ancestor of the Crayfishes. (*Huxley's Crayfish*, p. 344.)

prōt ās tēr, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. *ἀστῆρ* (*astēr*) = a starfish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ophiuroidea, with four species from the Silurian and two from the Upper Devonian. The body consists of a

fat, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camél, hēr, thère; pine, pít, sírc, sír, marine; gó, pót, fór, wór, wól, wór, whó, són; mâte, eüb, eüre, únite, eür, rúle, fáil, trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

cinular disc, covered with small, imbricated, calcareous plates, with five long, venomous arms, each with two rows of ventral plates, so disposed as to give origin to a series of distinct poles.

* **prō tāt ic**, **prō tāt ick**, *a.* [Gr. *protatos* (*prototikos*); Lat. *prototivus*, Fr. *prototique*.] Of or pertaining to protasis; introductory.

* There are *protat*'s persons in the number, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Borden*.

prō tē ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *P. tē ā* (p. v.), from the diverse appearance of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Proteaceae (p. v.). Small trees or shrubs, chiefly from South Africa, with large heads of flowers, often surrounded by bracts. An elongated two-paired calyx, the broader lip with three nearly sessile stamens, the narrower lip with one; fruit a hairy one-seeded nut. The species are many, and with beautiful foliage and flowers. The wood of *Protea grandifolia* is made into wagon wheels; its bark is given in diarrhoea. The honey from the flowers of *P. mellifera* and *P. spicosa* is boiled down and taken for coughs.

prō tē ā cē ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protē(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. *protē*, suff. *-otē*.]

1. *Bot.*: Proteoids; an order of Perizygous Exogams, alliance Daphnales. Shrubs or small trees, with hard dry leaves, calyx in four divisions, corolla none, stamens four, some of them sterile; ovary superior, with one ascending ovule, or two, or two rows. From the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Suborders Nucamentaceae and Folliculaceae. Known genera forty-four, species 650.

2. *Palaeobot.*: Various Proteoids, some apparently of the existing genera, *Dryandra*, *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, &c., exist in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle, others in the Upper Molasse of Switzerland.

prō tē ā ccōūs (**ccōūs sh**), *a.* [PROTEACEÆ.] Of or pertaining to the Proteaceae.

prō tē ā d, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *protē(a)*; Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Bot. (Pl.): The order or tribe Proteaceae. (*Lindley*.)

prō tē ā n, *a.* [PROTEUS.] Of or pertaining to Proteus; hence, readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable, versatile.

"In all the protean transformations of nature." — *Endicott: Intell. System*, p. 32.

* **prō tē ā n lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *protean*; *ly*.] In a protean manner; with the assumption of many shapes.

* *Proteanly* transformed into different shapes. — *Endicott: Intell. System*, p. 32.

prō tē ct, *v. t.* [Lat. *protectus*, pa. par. of *protēgo* = to protect; *pro* = before, in front, and *tēgo* = to cover; Fr. *protéger*; Sp. *proteger*; Ital. *proteggere*.]

1. To cover, shield, or defend from injury, harm, hurt, or danger of any kind. It is a word of very general import, both literally and figuratively; thus, a house *protects* us from the weather, a fort *protects* a harbour from the enemy, clothes *protect* the body from cold, a shade *protects* us from the heat of the sun, a father *protects* his children, &c.

"Against his hurt of Blon you never shall prevail, Jove with his balm protecteth it." — *Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, ix.

2. To encourage or support artificially by means of protective duties.

"Their industries were protected and ours were not." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

3. To act as regent or protector for.

"Why should he then protect our sovereignty?" — *Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

* **prō tē ctō d**, *s.* [Eng. *protect*; *-ed*.] A person protected, a protégé.

* Your *protectō d* was clerk to my cousin." — *Taylor (of Norwich): Memoirs*, ii. 135.

prō tē ct īng, *pp. par. or v.* [PROTECT.]

* **prō tē ct īng lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *protecting*; *-ly*.] In a protecting manner; by protecting.

prō tē ct ion, **prō tē ct ion s**, *s.* [Fr. *protection*, from Lat. *protectio* *m.*, accus. of *protectio*, from *protēctus*, pa. par. of *protēgo* = to protect (p. v.); Sp. *proteccion*; Ital. *protezione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*: The act of protecting; the state of being

protected; defence; shelter from danger, hurt, injury, or evil; preservation from anything hurtful or annoying.

"No one doubts that both sexes of many birds have had their colours adapted for the sake of protection." — *Harmon: Journal of Man*, p. 11, col. xvi.

2. That which protects, shelters, or preserves from danger, injury, or evil; a shelter; a defence, as, clothes are a *protection* against the cold.

3. A writing which assured safety or protection; a passport, a safe conduct.

1. Exemption from arrest in civil suits. [ACTS, *s.*, B. I. 1.] Also a special protection given by virtue of the royal prerogative against suits in law or other vexations, in respect of the party being engaged in the sovereign's service.

II. *Polit. Economy*: Protection in this sense is said to have been derived from the name of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture (1841-53). But the idea is old, and has been known to a greater or less extent in all ages and in all lands. Taxes levied solely for the raising of revenue operate in restraint of free trade, and are therefore a form of protection, but the term is generally limited to cases in which these taxes are imposed for other than fiscal purposes. Their most common aim is to shield some languishing trade, occupation, or profession from open competition. Free Traders urge that protection to the farmer makes every loaf smaller, this taxing for the benefit of a class the very poorest person in the country, and aggravating the effects of any famine that may arise. [CORN-LAWS.] Navigation laws make it more expensive to work a ship, and diminish the probability of its being largely employed in the carrying trade of the world. [NAVIGATION-LAWS.] A bounty on exportation is a present made to foreign countries, and *vice versa*. [BORNTY.] It is believed that the protectionist system on a large scale was first proposed by the Chancellor de Briague, an Italian in the suite of Catherine de Medici. It was developed by Colbert in 1664, and has not since passed away. In 1692 England retaliated on France, according to Adam Smith, taxing goods imported from that country in 1696 75 per cent. or more. Bounties were abolished in Britain between 1818 and 1824, and this, with the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws, dealt a severe blow to the protectionist system in this country. Since then the "Revivers" have attempted to restore Protection to its former position. Some of its doctrines have been advocated under the name first of Reciprocity and then of Fair Trade. [TRADE.] In 1903 the advocacy of Protection, especially in the form of Retaliatory and Preferential Tariffs, was actively revived by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his followers. In many of the colonies, and in the United States, protection still carries with it the masses of the people and the government, though a minority are in favour of Free Trade.

* *Writ of Protection*:

Law: 1. A writ by which the sovereign exempted a person from arrest.

2. A writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, &c., to protect him against arrest for a certain time.

protection order, *s.*

Law: An order formerly obtained from the Court of Divorce or from a magistrate to protect the earnings of a deserted wife from her husband. The Married Women's Property Act has rendered these orders unnecessary. [MARRIED, -y.]

prō tē ct ion al, *a.* [Eng. *protection*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to protection.

prō tē ct ion ism, *s.* [Eng. *protection*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or principles of protectionists; the doctrine or system of protection.

"Spanish *protectionism* won the day." — *Times*, April 13, 1885.

prō tē ct ion ist, *s. & a.* [Eng. *protection*; *-ist*.]

A. *As subst.*: One who supports the system of protection; one opposed to free trade.

B. *As adj.*: Advocating or maintaining protection in commodities of home production; opposed to free trade.

"*Prota* *taunt* countries, as well as free trade England, were alike suffering from over production." — *Times*, Sept. 1, 1885.

prō tē ct ive, *a.* [Eng. *protect*; *-ive*.] Having the quality of, or tending to, protect.

1. *As a s.*: Affording protection, shield being, defending, obtrusive.

"Protective of his young." — *Theory of Science*, 172.

2. *As an a.*: Protecting commodities of home production by means of duties.

protective resemblance, *s.* [MIMICRY, II.]

prō tē ct ive ness, [Eng. *protect*; *-ive*.] The quality or state of being protective.

"Biodidact with that blessed *protean*ness." — *First Annual Report of the B.V.*

prō tē ct ō r, **prō tē ct ō ur**, *s.* [Fr. *protecteur*, from Lat. *protectō* *m.*, accus. of *protēctio*, from *protēctus*, pa. par. of *protēgo*; Sp. & Port. *protector*; Ital. *protettore*.]

1. *Ord. Law*: One who or that which protects, guards, shelters, or defends against danger, injury, hurt, or evil of any kind; a defender, a guardian, a supporter, an encourager, a patron.

"Charles I. a *protector* of the arts." — *Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii, ch. vi.

II. *Politically*:

1. *Eng. Hist.*: One who had the care of the kingdom, during the minority of the king, a regent; specif. applied to Oliver Cromwell, who took the title of Lord Protector in 1653.

"What was a *protector*? He is a name That signifies in the language of a king." — *Chapman*.

2. *Eccl.*: A cardinal belonging to one of the more important Catholic nations, who in Rome, watches over questions affecting his country. There are also Cardinal Protectors of religious orders, colleges, &c.

* *Protector of the settlement*:

Law: The person appointed by the Exchequer and Receivers Act, in substitution of the old tenant to the precept, whose concurrence in buying estates in remainder is required in order to preserve, under certain impositions, the control of the tenant for life over the remainder man.

prō tē ct ō r al, *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectorial.

"The representative system and the *protectorial* power." — *Edwards: Manual*, i. 425.

prō tē ct ō r ate, *s.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ate*; Fr. *protectoral*; Sp. *protectoral*; Ital. *protectorale*.]

1. Government by a protector or regent; specif. applied to that period of English history during which Oliver Cromwell was Protector.

"In the days of the *Protectorate*, he had been a judge." — *Monday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A position sometimes assumed by a strong country towards a weak one, in virtue of which the former protects and upholds the interests of the latter, taking in return a greater or less interest in the management of its domestic and foreign affairs.

"In favour of an English *Protectorate* for Egypt." — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1885.

prō tē ct ō r i al, *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectorial. (*Noble: Eng. Hist.*, i. 1, iii, 179.)

prō tē ct ō r i an, *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Protector; Cromwellian.

"During the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times." — *Taylor: Worthies*, i. 46.

prō tē ct ō r lēss, *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-less*.] Destitute of a protector, having no protector, unprotected.

prō tē ct ō r ship, **prō tē ct ō r ship**, [Eng. *protector*; *-ship*.] The position, office of a protector; a protectorate.

"She caused the duke of York to be divorced, and his *protectorship*." — *Taylor: Worthies*, vol. i, 46.

* **prō tē ct rēss**, **prō tē ct rīce**, *s.* [It. *protettrice*; *-ice*.] A female who protects.

"Of all christian *protettrices* and *trifles*." — *Chapman: Ballads to the Countess of Devon*, 170.

* **prō tē ct rix**, [Low Lat.] A protectress.

prō tē ct, **prō tē ct** (**as prō ta zhā**), [It. *protetto*, pa. par. of *protēgo*; *-to*.] Protected, one who is under the protection, aid, aid, or who enjoys the kindly consideration of another.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **gō**, **çcm**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **siu**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** - **f**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shān**, **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhān**, **-cious**, **-tious**, **sious** = **shus**, **-ble**, **dic**, &c. = **beł** **del**.

prō tē i dæ (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. *proteus*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Ichthyofera, group Pectiniannelida. Four feet are present, and persistent external branches. In some classifications Proteus is the sole genus; in others Menobrancheus (q.v.) is included.

prō tē i dæ (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *probit*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: The typical family of the tribe or sub-order Nymphaletaceæ (q.v.).

prō tē idſ, *s. pl.* [PROTEIN.] [ALBUMINOIDS.]

prō tē in, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτεῖον* (*prōtēion*) = to be the first; *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first; suff. *-in* (*thōm*).] Named from holding the first place among albuminous principles. [ALKALI-ALBUMIN, ALBUMEN, 1.]

prō tē i nā, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proctus*]; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Wallküh's name for a group of Rhizopoda, having both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. There are two divisions: Actinophryma, with monomorphous, and Amœbina, with polymorphous pseudopods.

prō tē in ā ecōtis (as sh), **prō tē in-ōus**, *u.* [Eng. *protein*; *carbons*, *ams*.] Pertaining to protein; containing or consisting of protein.

prō tē i nī næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proctin*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Staphylinidæ (q.v.).

prō tē i-nūs, *s.* [PROTETS.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Proteiniina (q.v.). Antennæ slightly perfoliated, inserted in front of the eyes; clytra covering the major part of the abdomen.

prō tē lēs, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Gr. *τελέεις* (*telēis*) = complete, because the fore feet are pentadactyle, as in the Canidae, while in the Hyenæ they are tetradactyle. (*Pfobiquay*).]

Zool.: Aard-wolf; *Proteles laurandi*, an aberrant form, constituting the family Proteilidæ, a connecting link between the Viverridæ and the Hyenidæ. It is about the size of a full-grown fox; hyena-like in colour, with dark brown stripes and a black muzzle. It resembles the fox in habits, and feeds on roots and car-



PROTELES.

rots and car-
ton. It was discovered and described by Sparrmann, about 1725, rediscovered by Dehlande, and the genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilare.

prō tē i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proctus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Eluroidea, with one genus, Proteles (q.v.).

prō tēm' nō dōn, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτόμων* (*prōtōmōn*) = to cut off in front; suff. *-dōn*.]

Palaont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, related to Dendrolagus (q.v.), from late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

prō tēm' pōr ē, *ph.* [Lat.] For the time; temporarily. (Frequently abbreviated to *yo ten*.)

prō tēnd' *v.t.* [Lat. *proteudo*, from *pro* = forth, forward, and *teudo* = to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth.
"He threaten'd with his long protended spear."
Protes (*Coop.*, *Æneid* 5, 1256.)

prō tēnsē, *s.* [Lat. *protenus*, pa. par. of *proteudo* = to stretch (q.v.).] Extension. [*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III, iii, 4.]

prō tēn' sive, *u.* [Lat. *protenus*], pa. par. of *proteudo* = to stretch (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] Drawn out, extended, continued. (*Sir W. Hamilton*.)

prō tē-ō-lite, *s.* [After Proteus of Greek mythology, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A very hard and compact rock, consisting of an intimate mixture of quartz, felspar, and mica, and showing distinct traces

of bedding, associated with granites. Regarded as a result of contact metamorphism. A variety of Cornubianæ (q.v.). Occurs in Cornwall.

prō tē-ō myx' *a, s. pl.* [Lat. *protenus*; *ομμεντα*, and Gr. *μυξα* (*myxa*) = slime.]

Zool.: A class of Protozoa, consisting of Gymnomyxa, exhibiting in the amœba phase various forms of pseudopodia often changing in the same individual, and not producing elaborate spore cysts. Its founder (Prof. E. K. Lankester) does not group the genera into families and orders.

prōt' ēr-ān droūs, *u.* [PROTANDEUS.]

† prōt' ēr-ān thous, *u.* [Pref. *pro* (*pro*), and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Botany:
1. A term used when the leaves of a plant appear before the flowers. (*Lindley*.)
2. Protandrous (q.v.). (*Howaria*.)

Prō tēr'-i-an, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The Catholic party in Alexandria who maintained the orthodox faith, for which Proteus, after whom they were called, was barbarously murdered.

prōt' ēr-ō *pref.* [Gr. *πρωτος* (*proteos*), compar. of *προς* (*pros*) = before.] Before, either in time or space.

prōt' ēr-ō base, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτερος* (*proteros*) = prior, and Eng. (*diathesis*).]

Petrol.: A rock regarded as intermediate in composition between diabase and diorite.

prōt' ēr-ō glyph' i-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro* (*pro*), and Gr. *γλυφή* (*glyphē*) = a carving.]

Zool.: Poisonous Colubine Snakes; a division of the sub-order Thanaoiphibia (q.v.). The first fangs of the upper jaw are grooved along the front, and the general appearance of the species resembles that of the harmless snakes. There are two families: Elapidæ (terrestrial), some of the genera with the power of expanding their neck into a kind of hood; and Hydrophidæ (aquatic).

prōt' ēr-ōg'-yñ-ōūs, *u.* [PROTOGYNOUS.]

prōt' ēr-ōp' ō-dēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro* (*pro*), and Gr. *πους* (*pus*), genit. *ποδος* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Ichthy.: A division of Siluridæ (q.v.). Rayed dorsal always present, and rather short; ventrals inserted below (very rarely in front of) the dorsal.

prōt' ēr-ōp' tēr-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro* (*pro*), and Gr. *περον* (*peron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: A division of Siluridæ (q.v.). The rayed dorsal belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, and is always in advance of the ventrals.

prōt' ēr-ō sau-rūs, *s.* [PROTOSAURI.]

prōt' ēr-ō spōn-gi-a, *s.* [Pref. *pro* (*pro*), and Gr. *σπυγγος* (*spongygos*) = a sponge.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalanstoidæ (q.v.), formed by Saville Kent (named at first *Protospongia*). He considers it, "so far as is known, the nearest connecting form between the respective groups of the ordinary Choano-Flagellata and the Spongiada," and that it may be "consistently accepted as furnishing a stock-form, from which, by the process of evolution, all sponges were primarily derived." (*Ann. Linn.*, 1, 365.) There is a single species, *Protospongia hutchelli*, from the lake in Kew Gardens.

prō tēr'-vi tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *proteritas*; *proterus* = perverse.] Perverseness, petulance.
"A vain and frail proterity, an evanescent praline."
—*Leopard* (*of Woodrow*, bk 1, ch. XXXV, § 3.)

prō tēst, *v.t.* & *t.* [Fr. *protester*, from Lat. *protesto*, *protestor*, from *pro* = openly, and *testo* = to bear witness; *testis* = a witness; Sp. & Port. *protestar*; Ital. *protestare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a solemn affirmation, declaration, or protestation; to affirm with solemnity; to declare or affirm solemnly; to asseverate.

"I do protest
The process of my plant is true."
Gossypium. *Divorce of a Lawyer*.

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) against some act or proposition. (Followed by *against*.)

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make a solemn affirmation or declaration of; to affirm or assert solemnly; to asseverate.

"I protest true loyalty to her."
Shakespeare. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv, 2.

2. To call as a witness to affirm or deny a statement or affirmation; to appeal to.

"Protesting late spurns."
Milton. *P. L.*, x, 480.

3. To prove, to show, to declare, to publish.
"Do me right, or I'll protest your cowardice."
Shakespeare. *Much Ado About Nothing*, v, 1.

4. To promise solemnly; to vow.
"On Diana's altar to protest
For aye austere an single life."
Shakespeare. *Midas* (*under Night's Dream*), i, 1.

II. Common: To mark or note a bill before a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. [*PROTEST*, *s.*, II, 1, (2).]

"The bill . . . if not taken up this afternoon, will be protested."—*Common*: *The Spectator*, 1.

prō tēst, *s.* [PROTEST, *v.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: A solemn affirmation or declaration of opinion (frequently in writing), generally in opposition to some act or proposition; a solemn affirmation by which a person declares either that he entirely dissents from and disapproves of any act or proposition, or else only conditionally gives his assent or consent to an act or proposition to which he might otherwise be considered to have assented unconditionally.

"The Opposition, content with their protest, refrained from calling for a division."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 27, 1866.

II. Law:

1. *Common*:

(1) A formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or by a notary public at his direction, that acceptance or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intends to recover all expenses to which he may be put in consequence of such non-acceptance or non-payment.

"In England, the process of noting is accepted as a sufficient protest for inland bills, but Foreign Bills must be protested in a more formal way."—*Bitwell*. *Counting-House Dictionary*.

(2) *Marine Insurance*: (See extract.)

"A protest is a declaration made on oath by the captain of a vessel which has met with any disaster at sea, or has been compelled to run into a foreign or intermediate port for safety. The protest should be made as soon as he enters the port, . . . the limit usually assigned being within twenty-four hours of his arrival."—*Bitwell*. *Counting-House Dictionary*.

(3) A declaration made by a party before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his own rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary.

"Each procedure." (See extract.)

"Each year has a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons for such dissent; which is usually styled his protest."—*Blackstone*. *Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 2.

prōt' ēs tan-čŷ, **prot' es tan-chie**, *s.* [Eng. *protestant* (*o*), *-cy*.] Protestantism.

"What miserable subdivisions are there in our protestations."—*Sp. Batt.* *Quo Vadis?* § 16.

prōt' ēs tăn-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A protestation. [PROTESTATION, II.]

prōt' ēs tant, *a, & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *protester* = to protest (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Making a protest; protesting.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Protestants, their doctrines, or forms of religion.

"The general consent of all sound protestant writers."
—*Milton*. *God Power in Eccles. Causes*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who protests.

2. *Church Hist.*: The name given to those princes and others who, on April 19, 1529, at the second diet of Spire, protested against the decision of the majority, that the permission given three years before to every prince to regulate religious matters in his dominions till the meeting of a General Council should be revoked, and that no change should be made till the council met. Besides protesting, they appealed to the emperor and to the future council. The diet rejecting their protest, they presented a more extended one next day. Those first Protestants were John, Elector of Saxony, the Margrave George of

water melts at 150°, and is coloured deep green by a solution of ferric chloride. By fusion with potash it is converted into proto-catechulin acid.

prō to cōo cī dre, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protococcidæ*; Lat. fem. pl. ab. suff. *-idæ*.] *Bot.*: A tribe of Palmellæ or Chloro-peridoniales. *Alga*, having the shiny substratum obsolete.

prō to cōc eūs, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Mod. Lat. fem. = a berry.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Protococcidæ. In one of the two conditions in which it occurs it is a spheroidal body, 1/10 to 1/8 of an inch in diameter, consisting of a stemless, tough, transparent wall, enclosing viscid and granular protoplasm. It multiplies by fission. In certain circumstances it becomes locomotive. It occurs in the mud which accumulates in rock-pools, water butts, and shallow pools. (*Hydrob. & Marine*; *Phanerozoa* *Hydrob.*, p. 11.) *Protococcus* *caudatus* is Red Snow (q.v.). *P. planoides* (?) is common in Britain on stones, leaves, straws, &c. Dunal says that the crimson colour of the salt-water tanks on the shores of the Mediterranean is caused by *P. salinus*.

prō to cōl, *s.* [O Fr. *protocole*, *protocole*, from Low Lat. *protocolūm*, from late Gr. = *πρωτοκόλλω* (*protokolōō*), orig. the first leaf glued on to MSS. to register under whose administration and by whom the MS. was written, afterwards applied to documents drawn up by notaries, likewise accompanied by such a first leaf or fly-leaf; Gr. *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *κόλλω* (*kolōō*) = to glue; *κόλλα* (*kolōla*) = glue.]

- 1. *Notary* *Instrument*:
"The original draft or copy of a deed, contract, or other document."
"An original is called the *protocol*, or *scriptura matris*."—*Hyglie*, *Parergon*.
- 2. In the same sense as II.
"Endorsing *protocods* with the most intense regard for the proprieties."—*Serbia's Magazine*, March, 1887, p. 712.

3. In Scotland, a record or registry; on the admission of a notary he receives from the clerk-register a marked book, called a *protocol*. In this the notary must insert copies of all the documents he may execute, to be there preserved, as in a record.

II. *Diplomacy*: The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction; the original copy of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a document serving as the preliminary to diplomatic negotiations; a diplomatic document or minute of proceedings, signed by the representatives of friendly powers in order to settle certain political ends peacefully; a convention not subject to the formalities of ratification.

prō to cōl, *v. t. & t.* [Protocon, *s.*]

A. *To draw up*: To draw up *protocods* or first drafts.
"Serene Highnesses who sat these *protocoding*."—*Cavalier*, *French* *Book*, pt. 1, bk. vi, ch. 11.

B. *To enter*: To make a *protocol* of; to enter on a *protocol*.

prō to cōl ic, *a.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to *protocods*.

"His favourite *protocol* was now in your Lordship's possession."—*Peter's*, *Letters of Henry*, p. 101.

prō to cōl ist, *s.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ist*.]

- 1. A registrar or clerk.
- 2. One who draws up *protocods*.

"M. Haudouin, Secretary of the French Embassy, will act as *protocolist*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 30, 1886.

prō to cōl ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ize*.] To write or draw up *protocods*.

"Keep *protocoding* with soft promises and delusive delays."—*Father Anthony*, *Reliques of Father Prout*, p. 102.

prō to dōr ic, *a.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Eng. *Doric* (q.v.).] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the earliest period of Dorian architecture.

"The architect of the *prōto-doric* column."—*Copper*, *Monuments of the East*, p. 21.

prō to gē nōi a, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτογένεια* (*prōto-gēnia*), from *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first-born.]

Bot.: [ASTROBOL, 147.]

prō to gēn ēs, *s.* [ProtoGENIA.]

Zool.: A genus of Hæckel's Lobosa and Linkesler's Protozoa; apparently the same as *Amoeba parvota* of Schultze.

prō to ginc, **prō to gīn**, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *γινος* (*ginos*) = age, origin.]

Bot.: A name used to designate varieties of granite and gneiss (q.v.), which contain tale or chlorite as a constituent, in place of ordinary mica. Abundant in the Swiss Alps.

protogin gneiss, **protogin granite**, *s.* [PROGNEISS.]

prō tōg yn oūs, *n.* [Eng. *protogynia*; *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the stigma mature before the pollen is so.

prō tōg y ny, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gynē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: The development of the stigma of a plant before the stamens are mature. It is less common than protandry. Examples, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Plantago major*, &c.

prō to hip pūs, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Equidæ, from the Lower Pliocene of North America. Some of the species equalled an ass in size, and the feet resembled those of Hipparion.

prō to his tor ic, *a.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Eng. *historic*.]

Archæol.: Belonging to, or connected with, the earliest period of which history gives any account.

"The populations and their languages must have been largely modified by *protohistoric* influences."—*Journal Anthropol. Inst.*, 18, 187.

prō to lāb is, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *λαβῆς* (*labēs*) = a handle.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camælidæ, from deposits of Pliocene age.

prō to lith ic, *a.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Eng. *lithic*.]

Anthrop.: Belonging to the dawn of the Stone Age.

"A possible *protolithic* period of still older geological epochs."—*Wilson*, *Pæthology*, p. 97.

prō to mar tyr, **prō tho mar tyr**, *s.* Fr. *protomartyr*, from Lat. *protomartyr*; Gr. *πρωτομάρτυρ* (*prōtomartyr*), from *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *μάρτυρ* (*martyr*) = a witness, a martyr (q.v.).

1. The first martyr; applied especially to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

"In the honour of that holy *protomartyr*, seynt Alban."—*English Chronicle*, vol. 1, 34. ch.

2. The first who suffers in any cause.

"Haupten, firm assessor of her laws, And *protomartyr* in the glorious cause."—*Spenser*, *Temple of Nature*.

prō to mēr yx, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *μηρυξ* (*meryx*) = a fish supposed to ruminate.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Camælidæ, from the Lower Miocene of North America.

prō to mōn as, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Protozoa (q.v.).

prō to mōx a, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *μύξα* (*moxa*) = slime.]

Zool.: A genus of Hæckel's Rhizomera, with one species, *Protomoxa caroliniana*, found by him in the form of orange-yellow flakes, consisting of branching and reticular protoplasm on shells of Spirula on the coasts of the Canaries. This condition is a plasmodium, formed by the union of several young amoebæ.

prō to nē ma, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *νήμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot.: A bilium prothallus.

prō to nō tār i āt, *s.* [PROTHONOTARIAT.]

prō to nō tār y, *s.* [PROTHONOTARY.]

prō to nym s, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *ἄνυμα* (*anyma*) = a name.] The first person or thing of a particular name.

"The wretched card bear, the 'Evening Star,' ignominiously quashed in the twilight with its heavenly *protonym* just above it."—*Serbia's Magazine*, Nov. 7, 1887, p. 667.

prō to pāp as, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *πάππς* (*pappis*) = a father, a priest.]

Greek Church: A chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding with a dean or archdeacon in the English Church.

prō to pār ent, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Eng. *parent*.] A first parent. (*Parents*; *Monogamous*, p. 23.)

prō to phyl lām, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *φυλλω* (*phyllo*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The first leaf of a cryplogamic plant when germination begins.

prō to phē tā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πρωτόφυτος* (*prōtophytos*) = first produced. *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *φυτος* (*phytos*) = growing.]

Bot.: Pelelet's name for plants of the lowest and simplest organization.

prō to phēte, *s.* [Πρωτοφυττα.] Any individual of the Protozoa (q.v.).

prō to phē tōl ḡ gēs, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Eng. *phatology* (q.v.).] Tabeulotany.

prō to pi thē eūs, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Lat. *pitheus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Celidæ (Platyrrhina), of large size, from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

prō to plāsm, **prō to plās ma**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *πλάσμα* (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded.]

Biol., &c.: "The living matter from which all kinds of living beings are formed and developed, and to the properties of which all their functions are ultimately referred" (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xix, 828). It was first noticed and described by Roesel v. Rosenhof, in his account of the Protozoa animalcule, and was named sarcode by Dujardin in 1835. In 1846 v. Mohl gave the name *protoplasm* to the "tough slimy granular, semi-fluid" portion of the contents of the vegetable cell. Cohn suggested the identity of vegetable protoplasm and animal sarcode, which was established by Schultze (*Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.* [Leipzig], 1861, pp. 1-27), whose conclusions were probably aided by the researches of De Bary and Koelliker. Protoplasm is a transparent homogeneous, or granular-looking substance. Under high microscopic power, in many instances, it shows a more or less definite structure, composed of fibrils more or less regular, and in some instances grouped into a honey-combed or tubular reticulum, in the meshes of which is a homogeneous interstitial substance. The closer the meshes of the reticulum, the less there is of this interstitial substance, and the more regularly granular does it appear. Water, dilute acids, and alkalis cause protoplasm to swell up, and ultimately become disintegrated, and it is coagulated by those substances that coagulate proteins. Its composition is a problem with which science has still to deal.

"It is now known that in the embryo and adult, in plant and animal, vertebrates and invertebrates, all kinds of cells, before their *protoplasm* undergoes division, show complicated changes of their nucleus, leading to division."—*Klein*, *Elements Zoology*, p. 7.

prō to plās mic, *a.* [Eng. *protoplasm*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling protoplasm.

prō to plāst, *s.* [Lat. *protoplastus*; Gr. *πρωτοπλαστος* (*prōtoplastos*), from *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to mould.] The original; the thing first formed, as a pattern to be copied, the first individual or pair of individuals of a species.

"The original name in this kind was Ditlef; Gallobeligious the *protoplast*."—*Leubland*, *Works* (ed. 1699), p. 87.

prō to plās tic, **prō to plās tick**, *a.* [Eng. *protoplasm*; *-ic*.] First formed.

"Our *protoplasmic* size."—*Howell*, *Lexicon Tetraglottum*, *Leubland*.

prō to pō dīte, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *πους* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Comp. Anat.: The basal segment of a typical maxilliped.

"The *protopodite* and the endopodite, taken together, are commonly called the 'stem' of the maxilliped, while the exopodite is the 'palp.'"—*Huxley*, *The Crustacea*, p. 107.

prō to pōpe, *s.* [Russ. *protopop*.] In Russia the same as a PROTOPYRAS (q.v.).

prō to pōr i, *s. pl.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Dipnoi (q.v.).

prō to pōr is, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *πτερος* (*pteros*) = a fern.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tree-ferns, with one species, from the coal-measures of Whitehaven.

prō to pōr us, *s.* [Pref. *prōto-*, and Gr. *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

fāte, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camēl, hēr, thērē; pīne, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eub, eūre, unite, eūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

A. Transitive:
 1. To thrust or push forward; to drive or force along.
 2. To shoot out, to project, to cause to project. (*Compare: Extrude (in Language)*)
 3. To thrust or put forth, as from confinement; to cause to come forth.
 * When young spruce *protrude* the budding cones. — *Thomson: Autumn, 146.*
B. Intransitive: To be thrust out or forward; to project, to shoot forward.

prō trū sile, a. [Lat. *protrusus*, pa. par. of *protrudere*.] To protrude (q.v.). Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

prō trū ŝion, s. [PROTRUSIVE]
 1. The act of protruding or thrusting forward; a push; a thrusting beyond the proper or usual limits of bounds.
 2. The state of being protruded; projection.
 * Which to conceive in bushes inflexible, and with out all protrusion of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules has pillars. — *Brown: Arthur's France, bk. 10, ch. 1.*
 3. An urging or driving forward; incitement.
 * "Some sudden protrusion to good." — *Rp. Hall: Sermon on Romans VII, 11.*
 4. That which protrudes.

prō trū ŝive, a. [Lat. *protrusus*], pa. par. of *protrudere* = to protrude (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Protruding; thrusting or pushing forward.

prō trū ŝive lŷ, adv. [Eng. *protrusively*; *-ly*.] In a protrusive manner; obtrusively, (*truly*.)

prō tū bër anĉ, s. [Fr. from Lat. *protuberantia* = protrudent (q.v.).] A part which swells above the rest, a swelling, a prominence, a knob, a bump; anything which is swelled or pushed above the level of the surrounding or adjacent surface; a bill, a knoll, an elevation. It is used in this sense in Anatomy, as the occipital, the external, and internal protuberances.

* "So many woe and miserdful protuberances upon the face of the earth." — *Moor: Antidote against Atherton, pt. 1, bk. 11, ch. 11.*

prō tū bër anĉŷ, s. [Eng. *protuberant(s)*; *-s*.]
 1. The quality or state of being protuberant.
 2. A protuberance, a swelling.

prō tū bër ant, a. [Lat. *protuberans*, pa. par. of *protuberare* = to bulge out; *pro* = forward, forth, and *tuber* = a swelling.] Swelling, bulging out; swollen or prominent above the surrounding or adjacent surface.
 * "With glowing life protuberant to the view." — *Thomson: Autumn, 137.*

prō tū bër ant lŷ, adv. [Eng. *protuberantly*; *-ly*.] In a protuberant manner; with a protuberance.

prō tū bër ate, s. [Lat. *protuberantia*, pa. par. of *protuberare* = to bulge out.] [PROTRUSIVE.] To swell out or rise above the surrounding or adjacent surface; to bulge out; to be prominent.
 * "If the nose protuberates, make a small incisure with a lancet through the skin." — *Shewey: Surgery.*

prō tū bër a tion, s. [PROTRUSIVE.] The act or state of swelling or bulging out beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; protuberance.
 * "The protuberation or bulging out of the parastate." — *Macle: Divergeology of Man, p. 206.*

prō tū bër ous, a. [Lat. *protuberans* = to protuberate; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Protuberant, bulging out.
 * Being protuberous, rough, earnest, and hard. — *South: In the Age, p. 181.*

prō tū la, s. [Prof. *pro-*, and Gr. *τελος* (*telos*) = a knot.]
 * *Tela*: A genus of Tubificæ, sub-family Serpentine; it is widely distributed. In *Prothela* (*Prothela*) after sixteen segments have developed the seventeenth enlarges, and becomes the head and thorax of a new zooid.

*** prōud, prōwd, s. & i.** [PROUD, a.]
A. Transitive: To make proud.
 * "Sister proudest, what! in brother's hands brother." — *Solinger: Trophæus, 1, 23.*
B. Intransitive: To be or become proud.
 * "Place a prouder Pow." — *Solinger: Hence the treat, 117.*

prōud, prōude, prout, prut, a. [A. S. *prōud* = proud; *prōud* = pride; *leol*, *prōud* = proud; Dan. *prōud* = stately, magnificent.]

1. Feeling, displaying, or actuated by pride, either good or bad.
 (1) Having an excessive or unreasonable opinion of one's self, or of one's own qualities, accomplishments, power, position, &c.; filled with or displaying moderate self-esteem; acting with haughtily or lofty airs or mien; haughty, arrogant, presumptuous, conceited.
 * "I would assay proudest upon Tomkins the blissh." — *Shakespeare: Henry VI, 1, 1, 1.*
 (2) Possessing an honorable and justifiable pride or self-esteem.
 (3) Priding one's self; feeling pride; valuing one's self; as, *prōud* of one's country.
 2. Lofty of mien; of leafless and high-spirited character.
 * "In book and language proudest as proudest might be." — *Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 29.*
 3. Spirited, mettlesome, unamiable.
 * "The proudest pathies in the chase." — *Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, ii 2.*

1. Pleased, gratified. (*Latin*.)
 2. Affording reason or grounds for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting; splendid, magnificent, grand, gorgeous.
 * "They dook as they observe." — *Brown: proudest to compare. — Campbell: Task, v. 705.*

6. Noble, honourable.
 * "The proudest house of the most soaring philosophy." — *Johnson: Public Lectures, bk. XIV.*

7. Proceeding from, or characterized by, pride or arrogance; daring, presumptuous.

8. Excited by the animal appetite. (Applied to the female of certain animals.)
 * "He gave it unto a bitch that was proudest." — *Brown: Coleridge's Poems.*

9. Luxuriant, exuberant, abundant.
prōud flesh, s. A fungous growth of fleshy appearance arising in wounds or ulcers.
 * "The virus heal generated proudest flesh." — *Drill: Pictograph, Nov. 29, 1858.*

prōud hearted, a. Haughty, arrogant, proud. (*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI, v. 1.*)

prōud pied, a. Gorgeously variegated. (*Shakespeare: Sonnet 98.*)

prōud stomached, a. Of a haughty spirit; haughty, high-tempered, arrogant.

prōud ish, a. [Eng. *proudest*; *-ish*.] Somewhat proud.

prōud ling, s. [Eng. *proudest*; *-ling*.] A proud person.
 * "To proudestings stern and stout." — *Solinger: Hence the treat, 152.*

prōud lŷ, adv. [Eng. *proudest*; *-ly*.] In a proud manner; with pride, haughtiness, or loftiness of mien; haughtily, arrogantly; with spirit or mettle.
 * "He spoke, and proudestly turned aside." — *Scott: Robbery, v. 15.*

*** prōud-ness, s.** [Eng. *proudest*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being proud, pride.
 * "Set aside all arrogance and proudestness." — *Lattin: Second Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.*

prōust ite, s. * After the French chemist, J. L. Proust; suff. *-ite* (*Latin*.)

Min.: An important silver ore occurring also in distinct crystals. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 5.42 to 5.56; lustre, adamantine; colour and streak, cochineal-red; transparent to sub-transparent; fracture, uneven, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 19.4; arsenic, 15.2; silver, 65.4 = 100; yielding the formula, 3Ag₂S + As₂S₃; isomorphous with pyragryrite (q.v.). Found in many silver mines. A group of crystals in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, from the mines of Chañarillo, Copiapo, Chile, is stated to be unique for size and perfection of form.

prōv a ble, a. [Eng. *prova*(*b*); *-able*.]
 1. Capable of being proved or demonstrated, demonstrable.
 * "Prove suppose something provable." — *Hill: System of Logic, pt. 1, ch. 10, s. 1.*

2. Capable of being proved or established as valid.
 * "Many of the claims were... not provable in bankruptcy." — *Lawyer's Dictionary, Feb. 1, 1888.*

*** prōv a ble nĉss, s.** [Eng. *provable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being provable; capability of being proved.

prōv a blŷ, adv. [Eng. *provable*(*b*); *-ly*.] In a manner capable of being proved; so as to be proved.
 * "No fault can provably be laid unto him." — *Calderon, 1.*

prōv and, prōv' end, prōv' ant, prōv' end, s. & a. [Fr. *provable* = provable (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:
 1. Food provisions, supplies, provender.
 * "Camels... have their provender only to be hearing burdens." — *Shakespeare: Coriolanus, ii. 1.*
 2. A prelude.
B. As adv.: Provided for the use of the general body of soldiers; hence, of inferior quality; inferior, common.
 * "A knave... with a provender sword Will slash your scarlet." — *Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

provant master, s. A person who supplied clothes for the soldiers.

prōv ant, v. t. [PROVANT, s.] To supply with food or necessaries; to victual.
 * "To provant and victual this monstrous army of strangers." — *Voltaire: Tancrède, Act 5.*

prōve, preeve, prōv en, preeve, prieve, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *prover*, *priver* (fr. *prover*), from Lat. *probo* = to test, try, or prove the good quality of anything; *probus* = good, excellent; A. S. *prōfan*; Dut. *proeven*; leel. *proft*; Sw. *prova*; Dan. *prøve*; Ger. *proben*, *prohieren*, *proffen*; Sp. *probar*; Port. *provar*; Ital. *provar*.]

A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. To test or try by an experiment, in order to ascertain the quality of, according to a certain standard; to make trial of; to bring to the test. (*Lit. d. fig.*) (*1 Thess. v. 21.*)
 2. To experience; to gain personal experience of; to try by suffering, encountering, or passing through. (*Spenser: F. Q., IV, vi. 34.*)
 3. To evince; to show by argument, reasoning, or testimony; to establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact; to demonstrate.
 * "If on the Book itself we cast our view, Concurrent heathens prove the story true." — *Dryden: Regina Lovis, 117.*

4. To establish the authenticity or validity of; as, To *prove* debts in bankruptcy; to obtain probate of; as, To *prove* a will. [PROBATE.]

II. Acith.: To show or ascertain the correctness of, as by a further calculation; thus in addition the result may be proved by subtraction, and in multiplication by division.

B. Intransitive:
 1. To make trial; to try, to essay.
 2. To be found by experience or trial; to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial.
 * "All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills, will prove more medicinal, though less esculent." — *Bacon.*

3. To be ascertained by the event or result; to turn out to be.
 * "Lest on the threshing floor his hopeful sheaves Prove chaff." — *Milton: P. L., iv. 385.*

4. To make certain; to have or attain certain proof or demonstration.
 * "Believing where we cannot prove." — *Tennyson: In Memoriam, (Prof.)*

5. To succeed.
 * "If the experiment proved not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time." — *Bacon.*

* To *prove* authority: To make trial of skill; to try for the mastery.

prove, s. [PROOF.]

prō vēet, prō-veete, a. [Lat. *provectus*, pa. par. of *provectus* = to carry forward; *pro* = forth, forward, and *veho* = to carry.] Carried forward, advanced.
 * "The facets and gusts of them that he provect in years." — *McClellan: The Keweenaw, bk. 1.*

prō vēe tion, s. [Lat. *profectio*, from *pro-* + *veho*, pa. par. of *provectus* = to carry forward.] *Philol.*: The carrying on of the terminal letter of a word, and attaching it to the succeeding word, when it begins with a vowel, as *a word for an act*; a *neckline* for an election.

* Another fertile source of error lies in the habit of what Mr. Whately Stokes calls "provection," a word which may well take a place in the nomenclature of Philology. — *Key: Philological Essays, p. 227.*

- 1. Foreseeing, forecasting, present. (Followed by of.)
- 2. Foreseeing and making provision for future wants; prudent in preparing or providing for the future. (Sometimes followed by of.) "He is like to a provident and circumspect builder."—*Cart. Tith. VI.*
- 3. Fiscal, economical, not wasteful. "So just and yet so provident of blood."—*Debate. Parliament. 1570, in 37.*

prōv i dēn tīal (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *provident*; *Lat. providentia*.]

- 1. Liberted by divine providence; referable to the providence of God; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, a *prōv i dēn tīal* escape from danger.
- 2. Provident; exercising foresight and care. "So trusted alone by *prōv i dēn tīal* help in."—*Thomson. Spring, 68.*
- 3. Characterized by foresight and care. "Be his guard thy *prōv i dēn tīal* care."—*Pope. Dunciad. Book VII. 298.*

prōv i dēn tīal lī (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. *providentially*; *Lat. providentia*.]

In a providential manner; by an act of divine providence.

"Every animal is *prōv i dēn tīal lī* directed to the use of its proper weapons."—*Key. On the Creation.*

prōv i dēn tīal lī, adv. [Eng. *providentlī*; *Lat. providentia*.]

In a provident or prudent manner; with foresight, and wise preparation; prudently.

"He *prōv i dēn tīal lī* sets for the sparrow."—*Shakspeare. As You Like It, II. 3.*

prōv i dēn tīal nēss, s. [Eng. *providentialness*; *Lat. providentia*.]

The quality or state of being provident; providence, foresight, prudence. "Prudentia, good heedgiving."—*Ascham. The Schoolmaster, bk. 1.*

prōv i dēn tīal er, pro vyd er, s. [Eng. *provident*; *Lat. providentia*.]

One who provides, procures, or supplies that which is necessary. "The United States are our *prōv i dēn tīal* providers in cereals."—*Edw. Sept. 1, 1855.*

prōv i dēn tīal ōng, pr. prov. a., & comp. [PROVIDE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Provided; on condition that; it being understood that. [PROVIDED, 1.]

prōv i dēn tīal dōre, s. [PROVIDORE.]

prōv i nce, prōv ynco, s. [Fr. *province*; from *Lat. provincia* = a territory, conquest; a word of doubtful etymology; Sp., *Port.*, & *Ital. provincia*.]

I. Geography Language:
1. *Verbally*:
(1) *Gen.*: A country or district of considerable extent, beyond the confines of Italy, completely subjugated, deprived of its independence, under the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and liable to such taxes and contributions as the Roman Senate saw fit to decree. "Every *prōv i nce* from Britain to Egypt had its own *prōv i nce*."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. 10, 11.*

(2) *Area*: A portion of country; a district, a tract. "They many a tract Of the earth they marched, and many a *prōv i nce* wide."—*Milton. P. L., XI. 77.*

(3) *A colony or dependent county at a distance from the ruling state; a division of a kingdom, country, or state, as, The *prōv i nces* into which France was divided previous to the Revolution.*

(4) *Pl.*: District, or portions of a country at a distance from the metropolis, and distinguished from the capital, or home counties. 2. *Locustellid*:
(1) The proper sphere, duty, office, or business of a person or body; sphere of action; proper or peculiar functions. "The department which the prerogative had made his."—*The Province of the Legislature.—Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. 10.*

(2) *A division or department of knowledge or speculation; a department or branch of learning.*

"The *prōv i nce* he took divided into other *prōv i nces* of the intellectual world."—*ibid.*

II. Theology:
1. *Verbally*:
(1) *Locustellid*: A division of the country for ecclesiastical purposes, under the jurisdiction of an archbishop. In England there are two *prōv i nces*, Canterbury and York.

(2) *Roman*: [PROVINCE, B. 2.]

(3) *Bib.*: A *prōv i nce*: A division of the earth's surface characterized by peculiar species, or

by peculiar assemblages of animals or plants. [REIGN, II.] The term *prōv i nce* is chiefly used with reference to man-made, and the most important *prōv i nces* will be found in this Dictionary under the adjective denoting their locality or range. *Prōv i nces* existed in geological times.

3. *Zool.*: A sub-kingdom. (*Ocean*.)

prōv i nce rose, s. [PROVINCE-ROSE.]

prōv i n cial (c as sh), prōv i n cial, a. & s. [Fr. *provincial*; from *Lat. provincia* + *s* = pertaining to a province (q.v.); Sp. *Port. provincial*; *Ital. provinciale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to a province; as, a *prōv i n cial* government, a *prōv i n cial* dialect. "In the reign of Charles the Second no *prōv i n cial* town in the kingdom contained thirty thousand inhabitants."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. 10.*

2. Constituting or forming a province dependent to the principal kingdom or state.

3. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; as, a *prōv i n cial* synod.

1. Characteristic of a province; exhibiting the manners or peculiarities of a province; hence, confined; rustic, rude, unpolished. "The base alloy of their *prōv i n cial* speech."—*Sir W. Temple. An Essay.*

3. Used in a province; characteristic of a province. "This participle is *prōv i n cial*."—*Earle. Philology, p. 100.*

6. Exercising jurisdiction over a province.

7. *Spelt*: Of or pertaining to Province in France; Provincial.

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen. Term*: One who belongs to a province, or to the provinces; a native or inhabitant of any part of the country except the metropolis. "When the Roman legions were finally withdrawn, the *prōv i n cial* . . . fell a prey to the ravages of the Celtic tribes."—*Gardner & Mullinger. Intro. to Eng. Hist., ch. 11.*

2. *Roman Church*: The religious who, being appointed by the General or a chapter, has general superintendence of a province committed to his charge. *Provinces* are of varying extent; but, generally speaking, the more numerous the religious houses, the smaller the province containing them.

provincial constitutions, s. pl.

Eccl.: (See extract.) "The *provincial constitutions* are principally the decrees of provincial synods, held under divers archbishops of Canterbury, from Langton in the reign of Henry III. to Chichele in the reign of Henry V., and adopted by the province of York in the reign of Henry VI."—*Blackstone. Comment., § 2.* (Intro.)

provincial courts, s.

Eccl.: The archiepiscopal courts in the two provinces of England. (*Diocesan*.)

provincial-rose, s.

1. The same as *PROVINCE-ROSE* (q.v.)

2. An ornamental show-plant, probably from its resemblance to a Province-rose. "With *tho* *prōv i n cial* roses on my tazed shoes."—*Shakspeare. Hamlet, 1.*

prōv i n cial ism (c as sh), s. [Eng. *provincialis*; *Lat. provincia*.]

A manner of speaking, or a word or expression, peculiar to a province or districts remote from the mother country, or from the metropolis, and not recognized in the literary language of the time, or in more polished circles; words, phrases, or allusions peculiar to persons residing in, or natives of, the provinces.

"To get this *prōv i n cial*ism accepted or at least permitted."—*Earle. Philology, § 221.*

prōv i n cial ist (c as sh), s. [Eng. *provincialis*; *Lat. provincia*.]

1. An inhabitant or native of a province; a provincial.

2. One who uses provincialisms.

prōv i n cial i tī (c as sh), s. [Eng. *provincialis*; *Lat. provincia*.]

The quality or state of being provincial; provincial peculiarities of language; a provincialism. "That circumstance must have added greatly to the *prōv i n cial*ity, and consequently to the unpopularity of the poem."—*Watson. Keats's Letters, p. 43.*

prōv i n cial ize (c as sh), v. t. [Eng. *provincialis*; *Lat. provincia*.]

To render provincial.

prōv i n cial lī (c as sh), adv. [Eng. *provincialis*; *Lat. provincia*.]

In a provincial manner.

prōv i n cial ship (c as sh), s. [Fr. *provincialis*; *ship*.] The office or dignity of a provincial. [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.]

"In the said *prōv i n cial*ship he succeeded Dr. Henry Stanshild."—*Wood. Fasti Oxon., vol. 1.*

prōv i n cial āte (c as sh), v. t. [Eng. *provincialis*; *ate*.]

To turn into a provincial. "A design to *prōv i n cial*ate the whole kingdom."—*Hauell. Wood Forest.*

prōv i n cial, v. i. [Fr. *provincier*, from *provincia* = a layer of a vine, from *Lat. provincium*, accus. of *provincus* = a layer, a shoot. The spelling of the French *provincier* has no doubt been influenced by Fr. *vigne* = a vine.]

To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

prōv i n cial, prōv i n cial, prōv i n cial, s. [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of one who proves, tries, or ascertains; the act of trying, ascertaining, or demonstrating; proof, trial; an experiment to test or ascertain the strength of anything. "The proving of your faith."—*Wycliffe. James I.*

¶ *Action of proving the tenor*: "Scots Law: An action, peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

prōv i n cial, prōv i n cial, prōv i n cial, s. [Fr. from *Lat. provisorium*, accus. of *provisio* = a foreseeing, foresight, provision, from *provisus*, pa. par. of *providere* = to provide (q.v.); Sp. *provisión*; *Ital. provisorio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of providing beforehand; previous preparation. "Five days we do all thee for *prōv i n cial*."—*Shakspeare. Lear, I. 1.*

2. A measure taken beforehand; a precautionary measure taken to provide against contingencies.

3. The providing or accumulation of stores or materials for a proposed undertaking; a stock or store provided beforehand. "He had made such vast *prōv i n cial* of materials for the temple."—*Jerome.*

4. A stipulation or condition; a measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso. "No *prōv i n cial* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs."—*Bacon. On Ireland.*

5. A stock or store of food provided; hence food generally; victuals, eatables, provender. **II. Eccl.**: The previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which act the rightful patron was deprived of his right of presentation. *Provisions* were made by Clement V. about 1307 A.D., it being stated that all ecclesiastical benefices belonged to the pope. John XXI. (A.D. 1316-1334) gave them an increased impulse. The Council of Basle abolished them March 25, 1436.

"And in the thirty-fifth year of his [Ed. I.] reign was made the first statute against *prōv i n cial*."—*Blackstone. Comment., bk. VI., ch. 8.*

provision-dealer, provision merchant, s.

A general dealer in articles of food, as cheese, butter, eggs, bacon, &c.

prōv i n cial, v. t. [PROVISION, S.]

To provide or stock with necessities, especially with victuals; to victual.

prōv i n cial al, a. [Eng. *provisional*; *Lat. provisio*.]

Provided or established for the time or present need; temporarily established; temporary; not permanent. (*Hollon. Demerits, p. 495.*)

prōv i n cial lī, adv. [Eng. *provisional*; *Lat. provisio*.]

In a provisional manner; by way of provision for present time or need; temporarily; not permanently. "The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *prōv i n cial lī*."—*Ep. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. 1, § 5.*

prōv i n cial ar y, o. [Eng. *provision*; *ary*.]

1. Provisional, making provision. "His master might have reasons of his own for wishing a *prōv i n cial* settlement."—*Carlyle. Reminiscences, 1. 58.*

2. Provided for present time or need; provisional.

3. Containing a provision or proviso. "He submitted a *prōv i n cial* salvo for the worship of God the Son."—*Wetland. Works, v. 278.*

āte, fat, fāre, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, mārine; gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unice, cūr, rūlc, fūll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = c; ey = ā; qu = kw.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder.

"He crept, distributed among twenty brigantines, prowled for booty over the sea." *Montaigne Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To rove and plunder; to pillage, to prey, to plunder.

prowl, v. [Prowl, *v.*] The act of prowling or roving about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder. as, To be on the *prowl*. (*Colling.*)

prowl *er*, s. [Eng. *prowl*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who prowls or roves about stealthily, as for prey or plunder.

"There are so many young *prowlers* on the lookout that they'd precious soon empty a bin." *Daily Tele. Graph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

prowl *er* *y*, s. [Eng. *prowl*; *-ery*.] Robbery, plunder, pillage.

"Thirty seven monophemes, with other shocking *prowleries*." *Hubert Legend Williams*, pt. 1, p. 31.

prowl *ing*, *pr. par.* or *v.* [Prowl, *v.*]

prowl *ing* *ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *prowling*; *-ly*.] In a prowling manner.

prox, s. [A contract, of *proxy* (q.v.).] A ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to voters for their votes. (*Amer.*)

prox *enc*, s. [Fr. *proxime*; Gr. *πρόξενος* (*proxenos*), from *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *ξένος* (*xenos*) = a friend, a guest.]

Good. Antiq.: An official who had the charge of showing hospitality to strangers.

prox *en* *et*, s. [Fr. *proximité*; Lat. *proximitas*, from Gr. *πρόξενος* (*proxenos*), from *πρόξενος* (*proxenos*) = treat as a *proxene* (q.v.).] A go-between, a negotiator.

"He being the common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches." *Mure. Journal of the South*, pt. ii, bk. iii, ch. xiii.

prox *ic* *al* *ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *proximally*.] By, or as by, *proximity*. (*Southey; Letters*, iv, 113.)

prox *im* *al*, *a*, & *s.* [Lat. *proximus* = very near, superlative of *prope* = near.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the part of a limb or other organ nearest the point of attachment.

B. *As substantiv.*: *Antiq., Bot., & Zool.*: The comparatively fixed end of a limb or an organism; the more slowly growing end; spec. the fixed end of a limb or organism in the Hydrozoa. Opposed to distal.

prox *i* *mate*, *a.* [Lat. *proximatus*, *pa. par.* of *proximo* = to approach, from *proximus* = very near.] Nearest, next, immediate.

"The proximate capacity of its efficient." *Altonwell Unity of Dogmatism*, ch. xii.

proximate analysis, s. [ANALYSIS.]

proximate cause, s. That which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the remote, mediate, or predisposing cause.

"We were to shew the proximate natural causes of it." *Burnet Theory of the Earth*.

proximate principles, s. *pl.* *Chem.*: The definite constituents forming the substance of plants or animals. They embrace such compounds as albumin, fibrin, fat, cellulose, starch, sugar, organic acids, ethers, alcohols, &c., some of which can be formed artificially.

prox *i* *mate* *ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *proximately*; *-ly*.] In a proximate manner, position, or degree; immediately, directly; with immediate or direct relation to or effect on.

"They know it immediately or proximately from their proper guides." *Waterland Works*, v, 27.

prox *ime*, *a.* [Lat. *proximus*, superl. of *prope* = near.] Next; immediately preceding or following. (*Watts; Logic*, bk. ii, ch. 1.)

prox *im* *i* *ous*, **prox** *im* *ous*, *a.* [Lat. *proximus*.] Nearest, proximate.

prox *im* *i* *ty*, **prox** *im* *i* *tic*, s. [Fr. *proximité*, from Lat. *proximitas*, accus. of *prope* = near; Sp. *proximidad*; Ital. *proximita*.] The quality or state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance; close relationship.

"By way of nearness and toward proximity to it." *South. Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 12.

prox *i* *mo*, s. [Lat. *mascul.* and *neut.* ablative of Lat. *proximus* = the next.] The month which succeeds the present. Often contracted to *prox*; as, I shall come on the 10th *prox*.

prox *im* *ous*, *a.* [PROXIMOUS.]

prox *y*, **procke** *sy*, **procke** *eye*, s. [A contract, of *procurator* (q.v.), from Low Lat. *procurator*; Lat. *procuratio* = management.] [PROCURATOR.]

1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for a principal; the agency of a substitute; authority to act for another, especially in voting.

"All may easily be done by *proxies*." *Sorshaer's Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1875, p. 898.

2. One who acts as a substitute for another; one who is deputed to act for or in the place of another, especially in voting. A member of the House of Lords could formerly deputate any member of the same order to be his proxy, to vote for him in his absence, but this right was suspended by a Standing Order on March 31, 1886.

"The scale was but just turned by the *proxies*." *Monthly Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. A written document authorizing one person to act or vote for another, as at a meeting of the shareholders of a company, &c.

4. The same as PROCRATION (q.v.).

5. The same as PROX (q.v.).

6. Anything intended to take the place or perform the functions of something else; a substitute.

proxy wedded, *a.* Wedded by proxy. (*Frederickson; Princess*, i, 33.)

prox *y*, *v.t.* [PROXY, s.] To vote or act by proxy or by the agency of another.

prox *y* *ship*, **prox** *i* *ship*, s. [Eng. *prox*; *-ship*.] The position, office, or agency of a proxy.

"The same correspondency and *proximity* between these spirits and their images." *Boccant. Soul & Sinners*, ch. xvi, p. 304.

pruce, s. [See *duff*.]

1. An old name for Prussia.

2. Prussian leather.

"Folded lodes and other shreds of *pruce*." *Dequien Palamou & Arctie*, iii, 59.

prude, s. [Fr. *prude* = virtuous, prudent; O. Fr. *prude*, *prude*, fem. of *prudent*, *prudent* = excellent.] A woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue; a woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve; a woman who is overnice or precise.

"Though *prudes* may condemn me, and begot reserve." *Byron. First Kiss of Love*.

prude *like*, *a.* Over-precise or nice.

"It is the more *prude-like* and disagreeable thing of the two." *Berkley. Alcephon*, dial. ii, § 3.

pru *den* *ce*, s. [Fr., from Lat. *prudens*, from *prudens* = prudent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *prudencia*; Ital. *prudenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion.

"Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet and suitable disposing as well of actions as words, in their place, time, and manner." *Proseman*.

2. Frugality, economy, providence.

"Blair thus discriminates between *wisdom* and *prudence*: "*Wisdom* leads us to speak and act what is most proper; *prudence* prevents our speaking and acting improperly. A wise man employs the most proper means for success; a prudent man the safest means for not being brought into danger." (*Rhetoric* (1817), i, 231.)

pru *den* *cy*, **pru** *den* *cie*, s. [Lat. *prudencia*.] Prudence, discretion.

"O marvellous political and princely *prudencie*." *Beckthyt. Voyages*, v, 7.

pru *dent*, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudens*, accus. of *prudens*, for *prudens* = provident (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *prudente*.]

1. Provident, foreseeing.

"The prudent *clane*." *Milton; P. L.*, vi, 439.

2. Cautious or circumspect in determining on or adopting an action or line of conduct; practically wise; careful of the consequences of any measures, actions, or business undertaken. (*Proverbs* xiv, 18.)

3. Characterized, dictated, or directed by prudence; as, *prudent* measures.

4. Frugal, economical, provident; as, a *prudent* expenditure of money.

"5. Correct and decorous in manner; discreet; as, a *prudent* woman. (*Lothom.*)

"Used in a bad sense in Matt. xi, 25. The R.V. has "understanding."

pru *dön* *tial* (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *prudent*; *-ial*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Characterized by, or proceeding from, prudence; prudent, discreet.

"Check each impulse with *prudential* rein." *Byron; Childish Recollections*, i.

2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory, discretionary.

3. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society; as, a *prudential* committee.

B. *As subst.*: A matter requiring prudence or discretion. (*Watts.*)

pru *dön* *tial* *ist* (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *prudential*; *-ist*.] One who acts from, or is governed by, prudential motives.

pru *dön* *ti* *al* *i* *ty* (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *prudential*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being prudential or directed by prudential motives.

"Rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs." *Brown; Vulgar Errors*, bk. 1, ch. iii.

pru *dön* *tial* *ly* (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *prudential*; *-ly*.] In a prudential manner; with prudence; prudently.

"His conscience is *prudentially* conniving at such falsities." *Mure. On Enthusiasm*, pt. ii, § 47.

pru *dent* *ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *prudent*; *-ly*.]

1. In a prudent manner; with prudence or discretion; wisely, discreetly, judiciously.

"To walk *prudently* and safely." *By. Taylor. Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 5.

2. With frugality or economy; frugally, economically.

pru *er* *y*, s. [Fr. *pruderie*.] [PRUD.] The quality or state of being prudish; the manners or characteristics of a prude; affected or excessive niceness or preciseness; coyness.

"Instances of this *prudery* were rare indeed." *Montaigne; Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

pru *d* *hömme*, s. [Fr. = a skillful man; O. Fr. *pru* = excellent, and *homme* = a man.] A skillful or discreet man; specif. in France, a member of a board composed of masters and workmen whose office is to arbitrate in trade disputes. They existed as early as the thirteenth century, and were revived in France by Napoleon I. in 1806. The expression is used for the typical French citizen; Jacques Prudhomme answering to the English John Bull.

pru *d* *ish*, *a.* [Eng. *prudish*; *-ish*.] Like a prude; affectedly or excessively reserved, precise, or nice; coy, reserved.

"Vainly the dotard needs her *prudish* face." *Byron. Reply to some Elegant Verses*.

pru *d* *ish* *ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *prudish*; *-ly*.] In a prudish manner; like a prude.

"Though Christchurch long kept *prudishly* away." *Pope; Dunciad*, iv.

pru *n* *in* *äte*, *n.* [Lat. *pruinatus* = a hoar-frost.] Hoary, pruinose.

pru *n* *in* *öse*, **pru** *n* *in* *ous*, *a.* [Lat. *pruinatus*, from *pruinatus* = hoar-frost; Fr. *pruinatus*; Ital. *pruinoso*.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot. (the latter of the form pruinose): Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; hoary, frosted (q.v.).

pru *n* *in* *ous*, *a.* [PRINOSE.]

pru *nc*, **pru** *in*, **pru** *ino*, **pru** *yn*, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from Fr. *prunifier* = to plant or set suckers or slips, to propagate, from O. Fr. *prunin*; Fr. *prunin* = a vine-sucker set in the ground, from Lat. *prunigena*, accus. of *prunipra* = a shoot, a sucker; Ital. *prunagine*.] [PRUNOSE.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To cut or lop off, as the superfluous branches or shoots of trees; to cut or lop off the superfluous branches or shoots of; to trim with a knife.

"It improves greatly under high culture and pruning." *Schubler's Magazine*, April 1850, p. 87.

"2. To free from anything superfluous or overabundant.

"One sees him clipping his apricots and pruning his essays." *Thackeray. English Humourists*; *Scrib.*

fäte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wet, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, work, whö, sön: müte, cub, cure, quite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā: au = kw.

*3. To dress up; to make trim and neat.
 "A husband that loveth to trim and primp his body, careth less with by that means to study nothing else but the tucking and prouing of himself." *P. Holland: Church's Morals*, p. 38.
 4. To trim or dress with the bill.
 "To prune his ruffled wing."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, l. 29.

***B. Intrans.**: To dress up; to primp.
 (*Dryden: Epit. to All for Love*.)

prune, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat.* *prunum* = a plum, from *Gr.* *πρῦνον* (*prūnon*), for *πρῦνον* (*prūnon*) = a plum; *πρῦνος* (*prūnos*), for *πρῦνός* (*prūnos*) = a plum-tree; *Sp.* *pruna*; *Ital.* *pruna*, *prugna*.] The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*, especially of the varieties called St. Catherine and Green Gage. Chiefly prepared in France and Portugal. They contain a large proportion of sugar, &c., so that brandy can be distilled from them. Used as a condiment and as a domestic laxative medicine, but they are apt to grip.

prune tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Prunus occidentalis*. (*West India*.)

prūnĕ æ, *s.* [*Lat.* *prūn*(us); *tem.* *pl. nēl*; *suff.* *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx deciduous, rarpel one; ovules two, pendulous; fruit a drupe. (*Str. J. Hooker*.)

prūnĕl ĩd (1), *s.* [*Lat.* *prūnellā* = a shoe, dimin. from *prūnum* = a plum; *Fr.* *prunelle*.] So called probably from the dark colour.

Fabric: A smooth, dark-colored, woollen stuff, used as lasting, for making the uppers of shoes and gaiters, and for clergymen's gowns. Also spelt prunello.

"Worth makes the noun, and want of it the fellow:
 The rest is all but leather or prunello."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 301.

prūnĕl-lā (2), *s.* [*Altered* from *Mod. Lat.* *prunella*, from *Ger.* *brunne* = the quince.]

Bot.: Self-heal; a genus of Scutellariæ (*Linnaeus*), of Stachydeæ (*Str. J. Hooker*). Upper lip of the calyx plane, three-toothed, lower bilid; upper lip of the corolla nearly entire, arched, lower three-lobed. Known species three; one, *Prunella vulgaris*, Common Self-heal, is common in Britain in moist and barren pastures, the flowers, which are densely whorled, are violet-blue. It is a lebrifuge.

* **prūnĕl-læd**, *n.* [*Eng.* *prunella* (1); *-læd*] Gowned, from barristers' gowns being made of the stuff called prunello.

"Nods the prunella'd bar, at attorney's smile."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses, p. 156.

prūnĕlle, *s.* [*Fr.*] (See compound.)

prunelle-salt, *s.*

Chem.: Fused saltpetre.

prūnĕl-lō, *s.* [*PRUNELLA* (1).]

1. The same as PRUNELLA (1). (q.v.)
 2. A kind of dried plum, imported from France. Called also Brignole.

prūnĕr, **proinĕr**, *s.* [*Eng.* *prun*(r); *-er*.]

1. One who prunes or trims trees or plants.
 "The pruners have not the slightest horticultural knowledge."
Field, Jan. 16, 1886.
 2. One who removes or cuts away anything that is in excess or superfluous.

prūnĕr-ĕr ōūs, *n.* [*Lat.* *prūnum* = plum; *ferre* = to bear, and *Eng.* *suff.* *-ous*.] Bearing or producing plums.

prūnĕr-ĭn, *s.* [*Lat.* *prūn*(us) = a plum; *-in* (*Chem.*)] [*BASSORIN*.]

prūnĕr-ĭng, *pr. part.*, *n.*, & *s.* [*PRESE*, *r*.]

A. & B. As *pr.*, *pr.*, & *particip. obj.*; (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of lopping or cutting off what is superfluous; specif., the act of lopping or cutting off superfluous branches or shoots of trees, &c., with a view to strengthening those that are left, or to bringing the tree or plant to a particular form.
 2. *Fohorny*: That which is cast off by a bird when it prunes its feathers, refuse, leavings.

pruning chisel, *s.* A chisel for pruning trees.

pruning hook, *s.* A cutting tool with a hooked blade, used in trimming trees, shrubs, and vines.

pruning knife, *s.* A knife with a concave edge used for pruning.

pruning saw, *s.* A saw set in a stock of buckhorn, and having double-tooth sharpened to points on alternate sides. The edge is thicker than the back, which serves for a set.

pruning shears, *s.* A jaw tool for trimming trees, shrubs, and hedges, pruning fruit trees, vines, &c.

prūnĕr ĩtĕ, *s.* After *Prunner* of English. *Sardinia*; *suff.* *-itĕ* (*Mod.*).

Min.: A variety of calcite occurring in very oldose rhombohedrons, of a pale plum-blue colour, and chalcidony-like aspect. Found at Heston, Faroe Islands, associated with apophyllite.

prūnĕs, *s.* [*Lat.*] [*PRESE*.]

1. *Bot.*: Plum and Cherry. Calyx five-cleft, petals five, and of the shape smooth, or furrowed at the margin. Species about eighty, chiefly from the north temperate zone. Three are British: (1) *Prunus communis*, with the subspecies *P. spinosa*, the sloe (q.v.), *P. cerasifera*, the Bullace, and *P. domestica*, the Wild Plum (PINE); (2) *P. cerasus*, the Dwarf Cherry, with a subspecies, *P. avium*; and (3) *P. padus*, the Bird Cherry. *P. americana* is the Apricot (q.v.). *P. litoreaensis* the Cherry Laurel. The bark of *P. coccinifolia* is a lebrifuge, that of *P. coccifolia* is given in Mexico against dysentery; the kernel of *P. bingulata* yields a fixed oil. The scented kernels of *P. Mutchelii* are used by native doctors in India as a substitute for prussic acid, and they prescribe the kernel of *P. Padana* in stone and gravel.
 2. *Palæobot.*: *Prunus* occurs in the Bournemouth beds (Eocene), in the Italian Pliocene, and in the English Pleistocene.

prū rĭ ĕņçĕ, **prū rĭ ĕn ĕy**, *s.* [*Eng.* *prurient*(r); *-er*, *-ey*.]

1. The quality or state of being prurient; an itching or longing desire or appetite for something.

"There is a prurience in the speech of some."
Shooper: Conversation, 31.

2. A tendency or disposition towards, or a dwelling upon, lewdness and lascivious thoughts.

"If such a man were pre-empted by motives of prurience of lust."
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1885.

prū rĭ ĕnt, *n.* [*Lat.* *pruricus*, *pr. part.* of *prurire* = to itch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Itching after, or eagerly desirous of, something.
 2. Inclined or disposed to lewdness or lascivious thoughts; having a lecherous imagination.

"To excite the prurient imaginations of his readers."
Scribner's Magazine, Dec. 1878, p. 287.
 3. Characterized by prurience or lewdness.
 "The vendors or hawkers of prurient publications."
Daily Telegraph, Aug. 25, 1886.

II. *Bot.*: Stinging.

prū rĭ ĕnt lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng.* *prurient*; *-ly*.] In a prurient manner; with longing desire or lasciviousness.

prū rĭ ĕnt ōūs, *n.* [*Lat.* *pruriginosus*, from *prurigo*, *gent.* *pruriginus* = an itching, from *prurire* = to itch; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *pruriginoso*; *Fr.* *pruriginéux*.] Affected with prurigo; caused by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

prū rĭ ĕo, *s.* [*Lat.*]

Pathol.: Serous exudation and cell-proliferation into and within the papille and follicles of the skin, also from the effects of *prurigo scabitis*, a form of phthiasis (q.v.).

prū rĭ tŷs, *s.* [*Lat.*]

Pathol.: An intolerable itching of the mucous membrane, chiefly of the vulva or of the anus.

Prūss ĩan (ss as sh), *n.* & *s.* [See def.; *Fr.* *Prussien*; *Ital.* *Prussiano*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Prussia.

B. As *substantive*:

1. A native or inhabitant of Prussia.
 2. The ancient language of Prussia proper, now extinct, it being superseded by Low German. It belonged to the Slavonic family.

Prussian blue, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: [FERROCYANIDE OF IRON.]

2. *Min.*: A pulverulent variety of cyanite (q.v.).

Prussian brown, *s.*

Chem.: Ferricyanide of copper.

Prussian carp, *s.*

Ichth.: (See *EXTRA*.)

Chem.: The Cyanide of iron, occurring generally distributed over Central and Northern Europe, and extends into Italy and Sicily. It is soluble in strong acids only. It is much subject to oxidation of Fe²⁺ to Fe³⁺ in aqueous solution. See *Prussian blue* (q.v.). (*Wheatley: Study of Fe*, p. 63.)

Prussian green, *s.*

Chem.: An intimate mixture of Prussian-blue and chrome yellow. It forms a useful green for oil colours.

prūs si atĕ, **prūs si atĕ**, *s.* [*Lat.* *prūs*(us); *-atĕ*.]

Chem.: A salt of ferrocyanide. Thus the Red prussiate of potash is Ferrocyanide, and the Yellow prussiate of potash is Ferrocyamide of Potassium.

prūs sic, **prūs sic**, *n.* [*Fr.* *Prussique*.] (See compound.)

prussic acid, *s.* [HYDROCYANIC ACID.]

prūs sin, *s.* [*Eng.* *pru*(s); *-in* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: Graham's name for the hypothetical radical, C₂N₂ = C₂, or Fe, which may be supposed to exist in the ferrous and ferricyanides.

Prū tĕn ĩc, *n.* [*Lat.* *Prutianicus*.] Prussian, a term applied to certain astronomical tables published by Rhambold in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus.

"To perfect his Prutian tables."
Milton: The Fall of Man, ch. 1.

prŷ (1), **pric**, **prĭ ĕn**, **prĭ ĕn**, *s.* [*The same word* as *Mod. Eng.* *pry* = to pry.] [*PRE* (3), *c*.] To peep narrowly; to inspect or look closely or narrowly; to try to discover anything, whether impertinently or not.

"To pry into every part of the executive administration."
Maudslayi: Hist. Eng., ch. 11.

prŷ (2), *v.t.* [*An abbrev.* of *prize*, *v.*] To move or raise by means of a lever; to prize up or open.

"The barn or house was prised up."
Scribner's Monthly, Nov., 1878, p. 66.

† **prŷ** (1), *s.* [*PRE* (1), *r*.] A peeping, a prying; narrow inspection, impertinent prying.

"Scolled from the teasing prŷ."
Mr. Arden's Curiosity. (*Smart: A Non-Parce*.)

prŷ (2), *s.* [*PRE* (2), *r*.] A large lever used to raise, move, or force open heavy substances.

prŷ an, *s.* [*Com.* *prŷ* = clay.]

Minog.: A felspathic clay, containing nodules or pebbles of metalliferous ore.

prŷ er, *s.* [*PRE*.]

prŷ ĩng, *pr. part.* or *n.* [*PRE* (1), *c*.] Looking closely into; peeping, inquisitive, curious.

"The foremost of the prying band."
Byron: Heads of Abd ul K.

prŷ ĩng lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng.* *prying*; *-ly*.] In a prying or inquisitive manner; with impertinence or impertinent peeping.

prŷk, *s.* [*PRE* (k), *s*.] A spur; hence, in feudal law, a kind of tenure or service under which the tenants holding land had to find a spur for the king.

prŷ mer, *s.* [*PRYM*.]

prŷc, *v.t.* [*PRE* (c), *c*.]

prŷt a nĕ ūm, *s.* [*Lat.*, from *Gr.* *πρυτανεύω* (*prŷtanēō*), from *πρυτανία* (*prŷtanía*) = PRYTANIS (q.v.).]

Greek Antiq.: The public hall in ancient Greek states or cities; espe., the public hall at Athens, in which the duties of hospitality were expressed towards citizens and strangers. Foreign ambassadors were entertained there, and envoys on their return from a successful mission. The prytanes, and others to whom the privilege was granted, also took their meals there at the public cost.

prŷt a nis (pl **prŷt a nĕs**), *s.* [*Gr.* *πρυτανία* (*prŷtanía*); *-nis*.]

Comm. Antiquary.

1. One of a committee of fifty, composed of ten deputies chosen by lot from each of the ten phulas or tribes, and so forming one-fourth of the Council of Senate at Athens. Out of

the office was chosen by lot as chief president. The duration of office was some what more than one year, the date when time all treaties and laws were written in their name. [Psalter.]

2. One of the chief magistrates in several states as at Corinth, Thelus, &c.

pryt a ny, *pryt.* (Gr. πρυτανία (*prytania*)).

1. The name of the presidency at Athens, a term for the 300 days, during which the prytany of a plebs in turn presided in the Senate. The first six in the year consisted of the last 141 in 90 days.

pryth eē, *pryth.* [PRITH.]

prz i brám ite (prz as pretz) *s.* [After Prz.] (Gr. Εβραϊκά, sul. (M. A.).

M. A. sh. ep.

1. A variety of Goshute (q.v.), occurring in straggling groups of angular crystals, having a variety of shades.
 2. A variety of Blende (q.v.) containing cadmium.
- * *r* and *p'* are pronounced as *s* and *t*.

psál i do próe nē, *s.* [Gr. ψαλις (*psalis*), genit. ψαλιός (*psaliós*) = a pair of shears, and Παιονία (*Paionia*) = the daughter of Baulion, King of Athens.]

Or. Anth.: The typical genus of the sub-family Psalidoprocneae (q.v.), with ten species, from tropical and southern Africa.

psal i do proc ní naē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psalidoprocne* (Gr.), Lat. fem. pl. adj. sul. (*psalidoprocne*), Gr. Εβραϊκά, sul. (*psalidoprocne*), a sub-family of Hirundinidae, with two genera, Psalidoprocne and Stelztoprocnyx. In the margin of the outer margin of the first primary has a strongly serrated edge.

psalm (*psalmo*), **psalme, salm,** *s.* [Lat. *psalmus* (Gr.), from Gr. ψαλμός (*psalmós*) = a touch, i.e., respect, the strings of a harp, the sound of a harp, a song, a psalm, from ψάλλω (*psallō*) = to touch, to twang; A.S. *psalm*, O. F. *psalm*, *psalm*, *psalm*, Sp. & Ital. *psalmo*, Port. *psalmo*.] A sacred song or hymn; a song or hymn composed on sacred subjects, and in praise of worship of God, i.e., one of the hymns composed by David, and other Jewish sacred writers.

1. The Book of Psalms:
[Old Test. Canon; Heb. פְּסַלְמִים (*tehillim* or *tehillim*), an abnormal pl. of *masa*, form to the fem. תְּהִלָּה (*tehillah* or *tehillah*) = (1) praise; (2) a hymn of praise; (3) glory. In the *Septuagint* the Septuagint calls the book *Ψαλμοί* (*psalmoi*) = Psalms, in another *Ψαλτήριον* (*psalterion*) = a stringed instrument. It was the praise book of psalter of the Hebrews in the synagogue. In the present Hebrew Bible it is placed just after the Prophets at the head of the Hagiographa (q.v.), and in Heb. xxv. It is generally supposed to stand by that division of the Old Testament books. The ancient and fifty psalms are arranged in Hebrew in five books, each terminating with a *doxology*, in some cases closing with "Amen Amen." The R.V. prints them separately. Book 1 contains 114; book 2, xlv. xxxv. book 3, lxxv. lxxxix.; book 4, xc. cv. and book 5, cv. cl. All but thirty-four psalms have titles in the Hebrew Bible; the latter were called by the Rabbinic psalm titles. In the Septuagint all but two have titles, though not as a rule accepted as part of Scripture they are ancient, and worthy of such respect. They attribute all Book 1 to David except Ps. i., x., and lxxxiii. The name of the Supreme Being used in this book is chiefly Jehovah. Book 2 assigns Psalms to David, to Kishai, to Asaph, and to Solomon, and leaves others anonymous. The name for the Supreme Being in this book is Elohim (q.v.). Book 3 ascribes Psalms to David, to Kishai, to Asaph, to Ethan, and to Heman (q.v.). *1. 1.* Elohim and Jehovah are about equally common in the book, the former being apparently preferred. Book 4 contains Ps. c. to Moses, the others not referring to David. Book 5 leaves many psalms anonymous, attributing others to David. The Hebrew Bible, but not the Septuagint, assigns Psalms xxxv. to Solomon. The *Septuagint* calls the Songs of Degrees. The book was evidently brought together in many sources. It was commenced, after their ordinary completion, by David's composition and compilation extended

over centuries. Psalm cxxxviii, speaks of the Babylonish captivity as an event recently gone by. Psalm xlv. and lxxxix. seem very suitable to the time of the persecution under Antiochus Epiphanes (167-164). If the Talmudic statement, discovered by Grotz, that the night services allowed to be in Ps. lxxxviii, did not become part of the Jewish ritual till the time of Queen Alexandra (70-70), it, and perhaps others of the Songs of Degrees may be still the more recent than that date. The book of Psalms is quoted in alluded to as inspired composition, by our Saviour and his Apostles at least seventy times. The Old Testament book is more frequently quoted. Its canonical authority has never been seriously doubted. It has become the psalter of the Christian Church. Its rhythmical form and careful parallelism (q.v.) (now rendered obvious by the R.V.) adapt it for the musical part of public worship. [Miss. Eng.]

psalm (*psalmo*), *ps.* [PSALM, *s.*] To sing, to celebrate in psalms.

"Psalting has grown" Webster's Nautical Crafts, 78.

psalm ist (*psalmo*), **psál mist,** *s.* [Lat. *psalmista*, from Lat. Gr. ψαλμογράφος (*psalmographos*), from ψαλμος (*psalmos*) = a psalm (q.v.); *psalmist*; Sp. & Ital. *psalmista*; Port. *psalmista*, *psalmista*.]

1. *Or. Lang.*: A writer or composer of psalms; a title applied especially to the authors of the scriptural psalms, and specifically, with the definite article prefixed, to David.

"She tuned to pious notes the psalmist's lyre" Hughes' On Divine Poetry.

2. *Church Hist.*: Singers in the early Church whose duty it was to lead the people. They were set apart for the office by a ceremony performed by a priest, who gave them this charge: "See that thou believest in thy heart what thou singest with thy lips; and manifest by thy actions what thou believest in thy heart."

psalm is try (*psalmo*), **psál mīs try,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmist*; *try*.] The act of singing psalms; psalmody; the use of psalms in devotion. [*Milton*.]

psál mōd ie, **psál mōd ie al,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmody*; *ie*, *ceol*.] Pertaining or relating to psalmody. [*Mason: Church Music*, p. 170.]

psalm-ō dist (*psalmo*), **psál-mō dist,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmody*; *dist*.] A composer or singer of psalms or sacred songs; a psalmist.

"The saints and unlearned affection, and voices of psalmists."—Bunyan's Works, iv. 7.

psalm ō dize, **psalm ō diçe** (*psalmo*), **oras psal mō diçe,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmody*; *oras*, *ceol*.] To sing psalms; to practice psalmody. [*Copier: Verse*, c. n.]

psalm ō dy (*psalmo*), **psál mō dy,** *s.* [Fr. *psalmodie*, from Low Lat. *psalmody*, Gr. ψαλμοδία (*psalmodia*) = a singing to the harp ψάλλω (*psallō*) = a psalm, and *οὐδὴ* (*oidē*) = a song; Sp. & Ital. *psalmodia*; Port. *psalmodia*.]

1. The act, art, or practice, of singing psalms or sacred songs; psalmistry.
2. Psalms collectively; metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

psalm ō dy (*psalmo*), **psál mō dy,** *s.* [PSALMODY, *s.*] To celebrate in psalms; to sing.

"An event which may still be celebrated and psalmody."—Cavley's Memoirs, iv. 178.

psalm mō graph, *s.* [Eng. *psalm*; *o* connect, and *suff. graph*.] A writer or composer of psalms or sacred songs or hymns; a psalmist.

"Following the song of King David the psalm graph."—Euseb: Martyrs, p. 149 (150).

psalm ōg rā pher psalm ōg rā phist (*psalmo*), **psál mōg rā pher,** **psál mōg rā phist,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmody*; *ph*, *ph*.] A psalmograph (q.v.).

"The psalmodypher the one for the well tuning of his tongue is called the sweet singer of Israel."—Adams' Learning of the Tongue, p. 204.

psál mōg rā phý, **psalm ōg rā phý** (*psalmo*), *s.* [PSALMOGRAPH.] The act

or practice of writing or composing psalms or sacred songs.

psál tēr, psaul ter, saut er, *s.* [O. Fr. *psalter* (Fr. *psalter*), from Lat. *psalterium* = (1) a psalter; (2) a song sung to the psalter, the Psalter; Sp. *psalterio*; Ital. *psalterio*, *psalterio*; Port. *psalterio*, *psalterio*; A.S. *psalter*.] [PSALTERY.]

1. *Or. Lang.*: The Book of Psalms; also a book containing the Psalms separately printed, and with musical accompaniment adapted to each; also specif., the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.

2. *Roman Ritual*: The daily office in the Breviary.

3. *1662 Lady's Psalter*: The Little Office. [PREF.]

psál tēr i an, *s.* [Eng. *psalter*; *-ia*.] Sweet, like the notes of a psalterly.

"Warm, tremulous, devout, psalterian," Keats' Lamia.

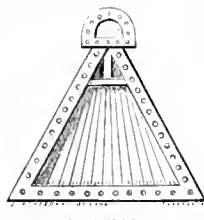
psál tēr i ūm, *s.* [Lat.] [PSALTERY.]

1. *Or. Lang.*: A psalter (q.v.).
2. *Comp. Anat.*: The osseous (q.v.).

psál tēr ý, *s.* [O. Fr. *psalterie*, from Lat. *psalterium*, from Gr. ψαλτήριον (*psalterion*) = a stringed instrument, from ψάλλω (*psallō*) = to play on the harp; Fr. *psalterion*.]

1. *Or. Lang.*: The Psalter.

2. *Musical Instr.*: A stringed instrument of music used by the ancient Jews, the form of which is not known. That which is now used is in the form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, having thirteen strings of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and is struck with a plectrum.



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psál tréss, *s.* [Gr. ψάλτρα (*psalter*) = a harper.] A female player on the psalterly.

"Let spring-wind, like a dawning psalteress, passing Over her breast to waken it." Browning: Paracletus, v.

psám ma, *s.* [PSAMMO-]

1. *Bot.* *Marrum* grass; a genus of Arundinaceae. Lindley makes it a synonym of *Ammophila* (q.v.). Sir J. Hooker revives it, and calls *Ammophila arundinacea*, *Psamma arundinacea*.

psám mite, *s.* [Gr. ψαμμός (*psammos*) = sand; *suff. -ite* (Petrol.).]

Etymol.: The same as SANDSTONE (q.v.).

psám mit ie, *s.* [Eng. *psammite*; *-ite*.] Pertaining to or containing psammite; of the nature of psammite.

psám mō, *suff.* [Gr. ψάμμος (*psammos*) = sand.] Living in, connected with, or resembling sand.

psám mōh a-tis, *s.* [Pref. *psammio-*, and Lat. *latis* = a ray.]

Etymol.: A genus of Rajidae, from the southern coasts of South America. The disc is circular, and only half an inch wide; the tail is three and a half inches long.

psám mō hi a, *s.* [Pref. *psammio-*, and Gr. *βίωσ* (*bios*) = to live.]

Etymol.: *Polynat*; *Sunset-shell*; a genus of Conchifera, family Mactridae (q.v.). Shell oblong, compressed, gaping slightly at both ends; siphons very long and slender. They inhabit sand and mud, and range from the littoral zone to 100 fathoms. Fifty recent species, from Britain, Norway, India, New Zealand, and the Pacific. Fossil fifty, from the Eocene Tertiary of the United States and Europe.

psám mō dūs, *s.* [Pref. *psammio-*, and Gr. *οὐός* (*ouos*) = a tooth.]

Etymol.: A genus of Cestruphori, with three species, founded on teeth from the Coal-measures of Arragh, Bristol, and Oretou.

psám mō dy-nās tēs, *s.* [Pref. *psammio-*, and Gr. *δυναστis* (*dynastis*) = a ruler.]

fice, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thōre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or wōre, wōf, work, whō, sōn: mūte, eūh, eūre, unīte, eūr, rūle, fūll; tr-ŷ. Syriac. æ, œ - ō; ey - ā; qu - kw.

Zool.: A genus of Psammophida (q.v.) with two species, ranging from Sikkim to Corbin China, Burma, and the Philippines. *Pseudomystus poliocephalus* is a native of British India. "Its aspect is very repulsive; its dark, unshined colours, short and thick head, and swollen fins, caused by large hidden lungs, give it the appearance of a venomous snake." (Günther: Rept. Brit. India, p. 292.)

psām mō lith ic, s. [Pref. psam-, and Eng. lithic.]
Zool.: Consisting in large measure of sand. Used of groups of strata. (S.V.)

psām mō nē mā ta, . pl. [Pref. psam-, and pl. of Gr. ἄμμη (ammi) = yam.]

Zool.: A suborder of Cerospongia, having foreign bodies, and notably sand, within the axis of the spongin fibre. Example the Bath sponge.

psām mōph i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. psam- moph(-is). Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ida.]

Zool.: Desert-snakes; a family of Colubri-formes, with five genera, characteristic of the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Body and tail generally elongate, sometimes stout, rounded; head very distinct from the neck.

psām-mōph is, s. [Pref. psam-, and Gr. ὄφις (ophis) = a serpent.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Psammophida (q.v.), with sixteen species, ranging from West Africa to Persia and Calcutta. *Psammodphis caudatus* is about forty inches in length.

psām-mō sâu rūs, s. [Pref. psam-, and Gr. σαύρος (sauros) = a lizard.]

Zool.: Sand-monitor; a genus of Monitor-idae, with one species, *Psammodon armatus*, from the north of Africa and north-western India. The genus is often merged in Monitor (q.v.).

psār-ō-nite, psār-ō-lite, s. [Psalmodon-itis.] Any individual of the genus Psammodon.

psā rō-ni-ūs, s. [Lat. = an unknown precious stone (Pliny).]

Palaeobot.: A genus of Tree-ferns. It is probably the interior of the stem of *Stemmatopteris*. Twenty-four were described by Goppert (1864-5). From the Devonian to the Permian. Valued by collectors for the conservation of their fibre and the fine polish they take.

psāth-ÿ rite, s. [Gr. ψαθύρος (psathuros) = friable; suff. -ite (Min.).]

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

psāt-u-rōse, s. [Gk. ψαθύρος (psathuros) = friable.]

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

psāt-ÿ-rin, s. [Gr. ψαθύρος (psathuros) = friable; -in (Chem.).] [HARTIN.]

psē-lāph-i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pselaph(-us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: An anomalous family of Palpy-cornia. Very small beetles, with clavate and often nodose antennae, short elytra, and three-jointed tarsi. Many of them found in ants' nests. They occur in most countries. Nine genera are British.

psēl-a-phūs, s. [Gr. ψελαφάω (pselaphō) = to feel or grope, as in the dark.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pselaphida (q.v.). Two species are British.

† psēl-lig-mūs, s. [Gr. ψελλισμός (psellismos) = stammering; ψελλός (psellos) = failing in speech.]

Pathol.: A generic term for all defects in speech, as stammering, &c.

psēph-ism, s. [Gr. ψεφίσμα (psēphisma), from ψεφίζω (psēphizō) = to vote by pebbles; ψεφίος (psēphios) = a pebble, a round stone, and ψάω (psāō) = to vote.]

Greek Antiq.: A public vote of the people of Athens, given by means of pebbles; a decree or statute enacted by such a vote.

psēph ite, s. [Gr. ψεφίος (psēphios) = a small stone; suff. -ite (Petrol.).]

Petrol.: A name given by Naumann to those pebbles and conglomerates in which the fragments are not larger than a hazel nut.

psēph ur us, s. [First used by Linnaeus; second, Gk. ψεφα (psēpha) = a ball.]

Zool.: A genus of Pelecaniidae, from Polyodon, having the first dorsal fin less depressed and more pointed than the caudal. *Pteleus (psē) psēphurus*.

Pathol.: *Pteleus psēphurus* inhabits the Yangtze and Hoang ho.

psēt tich thys, s. [Mod. Lat. psē-tich-thys; Gr. ψησ (psē) = a fish.]

Zool.: A genus of Pleuronectidae, confined to the western coast of North America.

psēt tō dcēs, s. [Mod. Lat. psē-tō-dcēs; Gr. ψησ (psē) = a fish.]

Zool.: A genus of Pleuronectidae, with one species, *Psēttichthys*, common in the Indian Ocean. It has retained more of the structural structure than the other members of the family; the eyes are often found on the right as on the left side, and it not infrequently swims in a vertical position.

psēt tūs, s. [Lat. psēttus, from Att. Gr. ψηττα (psēttā) = a flat fish; not the modern genus.]

Zool.: A genus of Carangidae. Body much compressed and elevated; snout rather short, one dorsal, ventrals rudimentary; teeth with four, none on palate, scales small, bony. Three species are known. *Psēttus carangoides*, about ten inches long, is very common in the Indo-Pacific.

psēud, pref. [PSEUDO-]

psēud hæmal, psēudo hæmal, s.

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to a system of canals in the Ameloda, in some cases communicating freely with the perivisceral cavity, but in the majority of cases shut off from it. (See CANAL.)

"These canals are filled by a clear usually non-circulated fluid, which may be red or green, and constitute the pseudohæmal system. It seems probable that the fluid of the pseudohæmal vessels as it contains a substance resembling hemoglobin, represents a sort of respiratory blood. (Bücher, *Archiv. Invertebrates*, p. 55.)

psēud æ lur us, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Mod. Lat. ælurus.] [ADRIAN.]

Pathol.: A genus of Fishes, akin to Felis, but with an additional pre-molar in the lower jaw. From the Miocene of Europe and the Pliocene of North America.

psēud æs thē si'a, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Gr. αἰσθητικα (aisthētika) = perception.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

psēud a pōs tle (tle as el), s. [Pref. psēud-, and Eng. apostle (q.v.).] A false apostle.

"Philippian pseudopostolus" = Ep. Hill. *Sermon on Phil.* iii. 19.

psēud ãs ta çine, s. [Mod. Lat. psēudo-tactus; -ina.] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the genus Pseudotactis (q.v.).

psēud ãs ta cūs, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Mod. Lat. osculus.]

Palaeobot.: A genus of Miocene Diaploids, with one species, *Pseudotactis psēthosus*, from the lithographic shales of Solenhöfen and the Chalk of the Lebanon.

psēud êch ē nē is, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Mod. Lat. -hæret.]

Zool.: A genus of Sibinda (q.v.) with one species, from the mountain-streams of Khassya. There is a thorn-like adhesive apparatus, formed by transverse plait of the skin between the pectorals, enabling the fish to cling to stones, thus preventing the current from sweeping it away.

psēud êch is, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Gr. ἔχ (echus) = a viper.]

Zool.: A genus of Paupidae, from Australia. *Pseudēchis graphocera*, the Australian Black Snake, is the commonest venomous snake in that country. It frequents wet places, swamps, and resembles the cobra in many of its actions.

psēud êl ē gī nus, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Mod. Lat. gelatinus.]

Pathol.: A genus of Tremulidae, from the Miocene of Liacata.

psēud êm bry o, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Eng. -o, -ology (q.v.).]

Zool.: See Weyl's Thomson's name for the larva of the Echinodermata.

psēud ep i graph ic, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Eng. epigraphic.]

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psēud e pig ra phous, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Eng. pigra phous.]

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psēud ô pig ra phy, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Eng. pigra phy.]

Zool.: A genus of Pleuronectidae, from the western coast of North America.

psēud e pis cō pa çy, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Eng. piscopus.]

Zool.: A genus of Pleuronectidae, from the western coast of North America.

psēu dis, s. [Pref. psēud-, and Eng. -dis.]

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pseudo cerain, s.

Chem.: A certain amorphous fatty substance found in bees' wax, and obtained by saponifying with potash and precipitating with an acid.

pseudo china, s.

Bot.: *Pseudo-China*, a native of North America. In South Carolina the root stocks are manufactured into beer, and also used to fatten hogs.

pseudo compounds, s. pl.

Chem.: Pseudo. A term applied generally to substances having a degree of resemblance to certain other bodies without being identical in composition, or similar in properties, as pseudo-quinine. In a more restricted sense it is used to describe secondary compounds, as pseudo-propyl alcohol, which contains two alcohol radicals united by the group CHHO, thus $\begin{matrix} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ | \\ \text{C}(\text{H})\text{HO} \end{matrix}$, and is converted by oxidation into a ketone instead of into an acid.

pseudo costate, s. [FALSIFY-BIBLED.]

pseudo cotyledon, s. [PSEUDOCOTYLEDON.]

pseudo curarine, s.

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the tobacco. The aqueous decoction is treated with tannic acid, the soluble portion boiled with lime and the filtrate evaporated nearly to dryness. It is then washed with ether, and the part insoluble in that liquid dissolved in alcohol. On evaporation pseudo-curarine remains as a yellowish tasteless varnish, very soluble in water and alcohol. It neutralizes acids, but the compounds are not crystallizable.

pseudo dipteral, s. & s. pl.

Bot.: **A. s. pl.** Falsely or imperfectly dipteral; applied to a disposition in temples wherein there were eight columns in front and only one range round the cell. It is called false or imperfect, because the cell only occupying the width of four columns, the sides from the columns to the walls of the cell have no columns thereon, although the front and rear present a column in the middle of the void.

B. s. s. pl. A temple arranged on a pseudo-dipteral plan.

pseudo erythrin, s.

Chem.: The old name for orsellinate of ethyl, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$, obtained by exhausting *Roseella tinctoria*, with boiling alcohol. It is crystalline and readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

pseudo gyrate, s.

Bot.: Having a false ring. (Used when the elastic ring of the spore case in ferns is confined to the apex.)

pseudo hæmal, s. [PSEUD-HÆMAL.]

pseudo heart, s.

Comp. Anat. (Pl.): Certain contractile cavities connected with the atrial system of the Brachiopoda, formerly considered to be true hearts, but now known to be connected with reproduction. Kollsten thought they corresponded to the Organ of Bojanus (q.v.) in the Lamellibranchiata.

pseudo hexene glycol, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2 = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_3(\text{OH})_2$. Diallyl dihydrate. Prepared by converting diallyl into the hydrobromide by heating in a closed vessel, acting on the iodide with acetate of silver, and decomposing the acetate formed with an alkali. It is a colorless syrup of sp. gr. = 765.8 at 0°, and boils about 214°.

pseudo hymenium, s.

Bot.: A false hymenium, covering the sporidia in Algae, and resembling a hymenium in other plants. (Fries.)

pseudo membrane, s. A false membrane arising from inflammation.

pseudo metallic, s. Falsely or imperfectly metallic—applied to a kind of lustre which is perceptible only when held towards the light, as in minerals.

pseudo monocotyledonous, s.

Bot. (of *radix* &c.): Chelidonium. Example: the house-chestnut.

pseudo morphine, s. [PSEUDOMORPHINE.]

pseudo navicella, s. pl.

Zool.: The embryonic forms of the Gregarina, so called from their resemblance to the genus Navicella (q.v.).

pseudo navicular, s. Of, or pertaining to, the Pseudo-navicella (q.v.).

pseudo nitropropane, s.

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} \text{C}_3\text{H}_7 \\ | \\ \text{C}(\text{H})\text{NO}_2 \end{matrix}$. A limpid liquid, boiling at 112–117°, obtained by the action of silver nitrate on pseudo-propyl iodide.

pseudo orcin, s. [EARTHURIN, EARTHROMASMETIN.]

pseudo peripteral, s.

Arch.: Falsely or imperfectly peripteral. Applied to a temple having the side-columns attached to the walls instead of separated by an interval, as in a peripteral temple.

pseudo propyl alcohol, s.

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} \text{C}_3\text{H}_7 \\ | \\ \text{C}(\text{H})\text{OH} \end{matrix}$. Secondary propylic alcohol. An isomer of propyl alcohol obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetone. A colorless liquid of a peculiar odour; having a sp. gr. 790 at 15°, and boiling at 81°. It mixes with water in all proportions.

pseudo purpurin, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$. Pteroxylarin. A substance obtained along with purpurin by extracting madder according to Kopp's method. It is insoluble in alcohol but dissolves in warm benzene, from which it crystallizes in slender brick-red needles, and is converted into purpurin by heating with alcohol to 180–200°. It forms with mordants a rather unstable coloring matter. According to Rosenstiel, it consists of purpurin-carbonic acid, as $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, inasmuch as it is resolved by heat into purpurin and carbonic acid.

pseudo quina, s.

Bot.: *Strophanthus Pseudo-Quina*, a Brazilian plant, with edible fruit; it furnishes Colpache bark, considered to be as good a febrifugal medicine as quinine.

pseudo-quinine, s.

Chem.: A base said to have been obtained from a cinchona extract of unknown origin. It crystallized in prisms, was insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol. It was tasteless, and its sulphate was scarcely bitter.

pseudo-stearoptene, s.

Chem. (Pl.): A term applied to certain crystalline bodies separated from volatile oils, differing from the true stearoptenes by their greater solubility in water, &c., primrose camphor from *Primula auricula*, and the camphors derived from other species of the same genus.

pseudo strata, s. pl.

Geol.: Masses of rock extending in tabular plates, but not laminated. (MacCallister.)

pseudo sulpho cyanogen, s. [PSEUDOSULPHO-CYANOGEN.]

pseudo tineæ, s.

Entom.: The larva of certain Moths, spec. the Bee-moth (q.v.).

pseudo-toxine, s.

Chem.: A light yellow poisonous extract obtained from belladonna leaves, soluble in water and weak alcohol. It is not a pure substance, and is believed to owe its poisonous properties to the presence of atropine.

pseudo uric acid, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$. Formed by the action of potassium cyanate on uranil. The compound is precipitated from its potash-salt by hydrochloric acid as a white powder made up of prisms. It is without taste or smell, is slightly soluble in water, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis and metals.

pseudo veratrine, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$ (?). Veratrin-resin, Helonine. A brown resinous substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of sabadilla seeds after the removal of sabadilline and veratrine. It melts at 185°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and water, and does not neutralise acids.

pseudo volcanic, s. Pertaining to, or produced by, a pseudo-volcano.

pseudo volcano, s. A volcano which emits smoke and sometimes flame, but not lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

pseudô al bite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *ulbite*.]

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

pseudô ap a tite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *apatite*.]

Min.: Apatite pseudomorphous after pyromorphite (q.v.).

pseudô ba salt, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *barsalt*.]

Petrolog.: A name given by Humboldt to the semi-vitreous varieties of trachyte.

pseudô bêr yx, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *berzelyx* (q.v.).]

Petrolog.: A genus of Berzeide, with abdominal ventrals, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

pseudô bêr zê li ito, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *berzelit*.]

Min.: An anisotropic form of berzelit. (q.v.).

pseudô blêp-sis, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Gr. *Blepeis* (*blepsi*) = sight; *Blepeia* (*blepi*) = to see; Fr. *pseudo-blepsie*.]

Med.: False, deceptive, or imaginary vision.

pseudô-brân-chi æ, s. pl. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *branchior* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat.: The remains of an anterior gill performing respiratory functions during embryonic life. In the adult fish these organs lose these functions, and appear as *retia mirabilia*, receiving oxygenised blood, which, after having passed through the capillary system, is carried to the other parts of the head.

pseudô brook-ite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *brookite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin tabular crystals, associated with szaobite (q.v.), in andesite, at Aranyer Mount, Transylvania. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 6.0; sp. gr. 4.98; lustre, adamantine to greasy; colour, dark-brown to black, thin crystals red; streak, ochre-yellow.

pseudô-carp, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Gr. *karpos* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A similitude of a true fruit, consisting of the mature ovary combined with other parts of the flower. Example, a rose fruit, which consists of the mature ovaries and the enveloping calyx-tube.

pseudô chir-ûs, pseudô cheir-ûs, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Gr. *cheir* (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Zool.: A genus of small arboresc. marsupials. *Pseudochirus medicinatus* measures from tip of nose to root of tail about twelve inches; its upper surface is of a brownish-gray, under surface pale-buff; hands and feet pinky. *P. peregrinus* is the common Ring-tailed Phalanger.

pseudô chrô mi-dês, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pseudochromis* (s); Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinide, having one continuous dorsal fin, and the lateral line interrupted. Genera: Opisthognathus, Pseudochromis, Cichlops, and Pseudoplestios. They inhabit coral reefs and coasts.

pseudô chrô mis, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *chromis* (q.v.).] [PSEUDOCROMIDES.]

pseudô chry sô lite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *chrysolite*; Ger. *pseudochrysolith*.]

Petrolog.: A name given to the dark olive-green vitreous fragments, formerly regarded as obsidian, and known as Bottelstone, found in Bohemia. They are of artificial origin.

pseudô-clâs-tic, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *clastic*.] A name suggested for various tufts and breccias of volcanic rocks.

pseudô cô-tùn-nite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *columbite*.]

Min.: A name given by Seacchi to some acicular yellow crystals, observed by him as a sublimation product after the 1872 eruption of Vesuvius.

pseudô-dôg y õn, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Gr. *dogon* (*dogon*) = a dog.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Canida, from the Miocene of Europe.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

pseu-dô dâx, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *axidax*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridae, with one species, *Pseudodax melanocentris*, from the East Indian archipelago. Four broad meanders in each jaw, two of lower pharyngeal confinement, pavement-like.

pseu-dô di al lage, **pseu dô di al la-ge**, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *al-lage*.]

Min.: The same as VANADIS-BRONZITE (q.v.).

pseu dô dôx, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ψευδοδῶξ* (*pseudodôx*), from *ψευδής* (*pseu-*) = false, and *δόξα* (*dôx*) = opinion.]

A. *As adj.*: Not true in opinion; false.

B. *As subst.*: A false opinion.

"To maintain the atheist's creed *pseudodôx*," - *Atlantic World*, 1: 415.

pseu dô dôx all, *a.* [Eng. *pseudology*; -*all*.] False, mistaken. (*Howell: Psychology of Books*, p. 122.)

pseu dô fun gi dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *fungibæ* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Aptozoa-Actinozoa. Only known genus *Merula*.

pseu dô ga-lê na, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *galena*.]

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

pseu dô gay lûs site, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *gaylussite*.]

Min.: Crystals of gaylussite wholly or partly replaced by carbonate of lime.

pseu-dô graph, **pseu dôg ra phý**, - [Gr. *ψευδογραφία* (*pseudographia*), from *ψευδής* (*pseu-*) = false, and *γραφία* (*graphô*) = to write.] False writing; a forgery.

"Many other *pseudographs* were circulated in the name of Clement" - *Supernatural Religion*, vol. 1, pt. 1, ch. 1.

pseu-dôg ra-phize, *v. l.* [PSEUDOGRAPHY.] To write or spell words incorrectly.

"A wide spread conspiracy among odd printers to *pseudographize*," - *Frederick Holt: Mod. Lang.*, p. 150.

pseu-dô gýps, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Lat. *gyps* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of *Vulturina* (q.v.), allied to Gyps, but with only fourteen tail-feathers. Two species, from north-east Africa and Senegal, India, and Burma.

pseu-dô-li bêth-ên-ite, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *libethenite*.]

Min.: A mineral having the form of libethenite, but the composition of elite (q.v.).

pseu-dô lite, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Tale (q.v.). (*Athena*.)

pseu-dô-lî-va, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *alivi*.]

Zool. & Pheasant: A genus of *Bucconidae*. Six recent species, from Africa and Cutchina; five fossil, from the Eocene.

pseu-dôl ô-gîst, *s.* [Eng. *pseudology* (-*ist*.)] A retailer of falsehood; a liar.

pseu dôl ô-gý, *s.* [Gr. *ψευδολογία* (*pseudologia*), from *ψευδής* (*pseu-*) = false, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word.] Falsehood of speech.

"It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudologia*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion," - *Arbuthnot*.

pseu-dôl-s, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseu-*; Lat. *alibols*.] [PSEUDO-COMPOUNDS; SECONDARY-ALIBOLS.]

pseu-dô-mâl-a-chîte, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *malaichite*.]

Min.: An orthorhombic (monoclinic?) mineral, rarely found well crystallized, but mostly reniform or massive, with an indistinct fibrous structure. Hardness, 4½ to 5; sp. gr., 4 to 4.4; lustre, adamantine; colour, various shades of dark green; streak, paler than the colour; translucent to opaque. Compos.: essentially a hydrated phosphate of copper, but the proportions of these constituents vary very much. Dana divides it into: (1) Ehlite, with the formula $(CuO)(PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O)$; (2) Dihydrate, with formula $(CuO)(PO_4 \cdot 2H_2O)$; and (3) Pseudomalachite, with the formula $(CuO)PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$. Occurs in various localities, but the best has been found near Rheinbreitenbach, and at Ehl, on the Rhine.

pseu dô mânt lst, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Gr. *μαρία* (q.v.) + *μαθητή* (q.v.).] A false prophet. (*Goette*.)

pseu dô morph, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (q.v.).] Form.

Min.: A mineral which has appeared in either, or which appears in crystal forms which are foreign to its original formation. Massive varieties of minerals are more subject to such changes, but the action is frequently more difficult to trace. There are three kinds: (1) Pseudomorphs proper, developed originally by Blum (nt. 1: 101) those formed by loss of a constituent; (2) by gain of a constituent; (3) by change of constituents; (4) by total replacement, among which are included (a) true fossils; (2) pseudofossils, which are formed by the encrustation of another mineral; and (3) Paramorphs (q.v.).

pseu dô morph ic, **pseu dô morph ous**, - [Gr. *μορφή* (q.v.) + *μορφή* (q.v.) + *μορφή* (q.v.).] Pertaining to Pseudomorphism (q.v.).

pseu dô morph ism, *s.* [Eng. *pseudomorphism*.]

M.: The process by which one mineral replaces another.

pseu dô na trô lite, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *natrolite*.]

M.: A mineral occurring in minute, acicular crystals, of striation, orthorhombic. Hardness, 7.5; lustre, vitreous to pearly, colourless. Analysis yielded: silica, 62.64; alumina, 14.76; lime, 8.74; lithia, soda, and potash, 1.00; water, 14.82 = 101.76. Found in the granite of Libo.

pseu dô neph êl inc, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *ephêl*.]

Min.: An altered variety of nepheline (q.v.), found at Capote Boye, near Naples.

pseu dô neph rite, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *nephrite*.]

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

pseu dô neu rop têt a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *neuropetes*.]

I. Ichthy.: A group of sub-order of Orthoptera, having the wings, when present, membranous and reticulated. It is divided into four tribes: (1) *Scenidia* (Termitidae); (2) *Corrodentia* (Embiide, Pseudiæ); (3) *Plecoptera* (Perlyla); and (4) *Subulicaria* (Ephemeride and Libellulide). Some authorities place here the *Thysanoptera* and *Mallaphaga*, and many regard the latter as degraded Pseudoneuroptera, while giving them subordinal rank.

2. Pheasant: According to Mr. McLachlan *Bonaparte haucassius*, from the Belgium Coal-measures, belongs to the Ephemera; other authorities place it with the Saturniæ.

pseu dên ô mâ ni a, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*; Gr. *νοση* (*noshe*) = a pain, and Eng. *nosia* (q.v.).] A form of insanity characterized by a morbid propensity to lying.

pseu dô nym, *s.* [Fr. *pseudonyme*, from Gr. *ψευδωνυμ* (*pseudonum*) = called by a false name; *ψεύδος* (*pseudos*) = a falsehood, and *ωνυμ* (*onym*) = a name.] A false, forged, or fictitious name; a nom de pûme.

pseu dô nym i ty, *s.* [Eng. *pseudonymy*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name.

pseu dô n y môus, *a.* [PSEUDONYM.] Bearing a false name or signature. Applied either to the author who publishes a book under a fictitious name, or non-deplume, or to the work so published.

pseu dô n y môus lý, *adj.* [Eng. *pseudonymously*; -*ly*.] Under a false name or title; falsely.

"A staff by drapers most *pseudonymously* termed everlasting" - *Arbuthnot: Log. Jov. Lucerna*, 100.

pseu dô pâr a site, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *parasite*.]

Bot.: A parasite on dead tissues only.

pseu dô par ên chy ma, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *parênchyma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tissue having elements of distinct cells arranged in rows. Example, the piths of certain Fung.

pseu dô pé rid i um, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *peridivum*.]

A false peridivum, a species of *Peridivum* (q.v.).

pseu dô per i tho çi um, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *perithocium*.]

The *perithocium* of *Perithocium* (q.v.).

pseu dô phito, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *phito*.]

M.: A *pseu-phito* mass, a species of *Phito* (q.v.).

pseu dô phono, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Gr. *φωνή* (q.v.).] Sound.

Min.: The same as *Phono* (q.v.).

pseu dô phý cis, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *phycis*.]

Min.: A variety of *Phycis* (q.v.).

pseu dô plô si ôps, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *plôsiops* (q.v.).] Pseudoplôsium (q.v.).

pseu dô pôd, *s.* [PSEUDOPODA.] Any animal of the Protozoa furnished with pseudopodia (q.v.).

pseu dô pô di a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Lat. *ποδιά* (q.v.), gen. *ποδία* (q.v.).] A foot.

Anat. & Zool.: Organs of locomotion and prehension in the lower Protozoa. They consist simply of protuberances of the protoplasm of the cell body, which can usually be retracted from the greater part of the general surface, and are capable of being again retracted, and blending completely with the body substance.

These *pseudopodia* are sometimes of short life, at others of extended duration. When they are of the former kind, they are called *locomotory*, their outlines are clear and transparent, and the granules which they now contain pass off. They are not true feet, in the sense of the word, but when they are firm they are very apt to run into one another, and are then found to be distinct, filaments of which, however, they separate, and remain their previous form, and whether they do this or not, the surface of these *pseudopodia* are often beset by minute granules, which are inconstant in their position. (*Hobby: Acad. Zoology*, p. 12.)

pseu dô po di al, - [Eng. *pseudopodial*.]

Bot.: Or, of pertaining to a *pseudopodial* pseudopodium. Chiefly used of the *peristoma* in the tests of many of the Foraminifera, through which the pseudopodia protrude.

pseu dô por phý rý, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *porphyry*.]

Bot.: The same as METHELIUM (q.v.).

pseu dô pros tylo, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Eng. *prostylus*.]

Bot.: The name given to a part of the propepion of which, in the *propepion*, the width of its anterior end is less than

pseu dô pus, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Gr. *πούς* (q.v.).] Foot.

Zool.: A class of *Zoouida* (q.v.), with two species, one from *Peridivum* (q.v.), and the other from *Peridivum* (q.v.).

pseu dô py ron i um, - [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *pyronium*.]

Bot.: The *perithocium* of *Perithocium* (q.v.).

pseu dô rhom bûs, *s.* [Pref. *pseu-*, and Mod. Lat. *rhombus*.]

Min.: A genus of *Platystrophia* (q.v.), with seventeen species, most of them found only from the Indo-Pacific region, but one a strong curve entirely, *psuedo-platystrophia*.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhîn**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ing**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şün**; **-tion**, **şion** = **zhün**. **clous**, **tious**, **sious** **şhus**. **ble**, **dle**, & **bel**, **dçl**.

psou-dô scap ô lito, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Lat. *scap. lito*.]

Min.: Scapolite, which has become altered by chemical changes.

psêû-dô scar us, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *scar. us* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tropical genus of Labridae, with about seventy species. The upper jaw projects beyond the lower, and together they form a strong beak, the teeth being soldered together; two or more series of scales on the cheeks; the species are beautifully coloured, but the tints change with age, vary greatly in the same species, and fade rapidly after death. Many are upwards of three feet in length. The majority are eaten, but some acquire poisonous properties from their food (corals or fucus). (*Günther*.)

psêû ôs çî nêş, s. pl. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *osçites* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A group of the old Ibisores, equivalent to the *Arenopelia narathus* of Garnod, and comprising the two genera, *Mentia* and *Atrechia* (Scrub-bird, q.v.).

psêû-dô scope, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeo*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument, invented by Wheatstone, for producing an apparent reversion of the relief of an object to which it is directed, by the transposition of the distances of the points which compose it. A false impression is thus conveyed to the eye, a globe becoming apparently concave and a hollow body assuming a convex form.

psêû dô scor-pi ôñ, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *scorpion* (q.v.).] Any individual member of the family Pseudoscorpionidae (q.v.).

psêû dô scor-pi ôñ i dæ, s. pl. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *scorpionidae*.] [CRELLEBIDE, BOOK-SCORPION.]

psêû dô sôm-mite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *sommit*.]

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

psêû-dô-spêr'-mic, psêû-dô-spêr'-môus, a. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *spermic* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having a pericarp so closely enveloping a single seed that it might be mistaken for one. Example, the fruits of the Labiata and Boraginaceæ. (*Henslow*, &c.)

psêû-dôs-pôr-a, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Gr. *σπορος* (*sporos*) = seed.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Pseudoporida (q.v.). The anterior extremity bears two long equal flagella; food incepted at any point of the periphery. One species, *Pseudopora valvata*, parasitic on *Valvata globularis*.

psêû-dô-spôr'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pseudoporida* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Pliostomatous Flagellata, with one genus, *Pseudopora* (q.v.).

psêû-dô-stê-a-tite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *stearite*.]

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

psêû dô stêl-la, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Lat. *stellu* = a star.] A meteor resembling a star.

psêû dô stôm a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *ψευδοστοματα* (*pseudostomata*), pl. of *ψευδοστομα* (*pseudostoma*) = a false month, as of a river: *ψευδής* (*pseudês*) = false, and *στομα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Anat.: Flattened connective-tissue compo-ses passing up from the interior to the surface of the serous membranes. (*Quain*.)

psêû dô strô-ma, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Gr. *στρώμα* (*stroma*) = a mattress.]

Bot.: The receptacle or peritheciium of certain fungi.

psêû dô sÿ-çn-ite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *synite*.]

Petro.: The same as MONZONITE (q.v.).

psêû-dô sÿn carp, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *synicræ* on (q.v.).]

Bot.: A pseudocarp formed from a multiple fruit.

psêû dô tâch-ÿ-lite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *tachylite*.]

Petro.: The same as HYALOMELANE (q.v.).

psêû dô tâle-ite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *talcite*.]

Petro.: A sedimentary rock containing sufficient talcose material to render it unctuous to the touch. It occurs in the Silurian and Carboniferous formations.

psêû-dô-tô-trâm-ê-ra, s. pl. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *tetramera*.]

Entom.: Westwood's name for Barmeister's section Cryptotetramera (q.v.).

psêû dô tô-trâm-êr-ôus, a. [PSEUDOTETRAMERA.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the Pseudotetramera. (*Westwood*: *Class. Insects*, t. 394.)

psêû dô thâl-lus, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Lat. *thalus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An axis of one-peduncled cymes or sammitidia formed by a series of peduncles so fitted into each other as to look like a single stalk. Example, *Hemerocallis fulva*.

psêû dôth-ÿ-rum, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Gr. *θυρα* (*thûra*) = a door.]

Arch.: A false door.

psêû dô trîm-êr-ôus, s. pl. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *trimeria*.]

Entom.: Westwood's name for Barmeister's section Cryptotrimeria (q.v.).

psêû dô trîm-êr-ôus, a. [PSEUDOTRIMERIA.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the Pseudotrimeria (q.v.).

psêû dô trip-lite, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *triplete*.]

Min.: A variety of tripelite (q.v.), occurring as a coating on triphylite, and resulting from its alteration.

psêû dô trî-tôn, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Lat. *triton* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ. A small red amphibian with black spots, found in North America.

psêû dô-tûr-bin-ôl-i-dæ, s. pl. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *turbidular* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A family of Aporose Actinozoa, having each septum composed of three lamina united externally by a single costa. One genus, *Pasania*, from the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

psêû dô-tûr-quôiso (qu as k), s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Eng. *turquoise*.]

Min.: A name applied to fossil or semi-fossil teeth of animals, which have become coloured a true blue by copper, and are worked and sold as true turquoise.

psêû-dô-va, s. pl. [PSEUDOVUM.]

psêû-dô-vâr-i-an, a. [Eng. *pseudovarium* (um); suff. *-an*.] Belonging to, or connected with, a pseudovarium (q.v.).

psêû-dô-vâr-i-ûm, psêû-dô-vâr-ÿ, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium* or Eng. *ovary*.]

Biol.: (See extract.)

The young of viviparous Aphides are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females in their disposition, and may be termed *pseudovaries*. The anterior chamber of each pseudovarium tube is lined by an epithelium, which encloses a number of nucleated cells. One of the hindmost of these cells enlarges, and becomes detached from the rest as a pseudovum. It then divides, and gives rise to a cellular mass . . . which gradually becomes fashioned into the body of a larval Aphis. A portion of the cells of which it is composed becomes converted into a *pseudovarium*, and the development of new pseudovaria commences before the young leaves the body of its parent. It is obvious that this operation is comparable to a kind of budding. If the pseudovum remained adherent to the parental body the analogy would be complete. (*Hosley*: *Anat. Invertebr.*, III, 447, 448.)

psêû-dô-vâr-ÿ, s. [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

psêû-dô-vô-mêr, s. [Pref. *pseudo*, and Mod. Lat. *vomer* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Caramble, from the Miocene marls of Iccata (Sicily).

psêû-dô-vûm (pl. psêû-dô-va), s. [Pref. *pseud*, and Lat. *ovum* = an egg.] [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

psêû-dô-vâr-ÿ, s. [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

psêû-dô-vâr-ÿ, s. [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

psêû-dô-vâr-ÿ, s. [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

psêû-dô-vâr-ÿ, s. [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

psi-â-dî-a, s. [Gr. *ψιάς* (*psiás*); *ψιάδος* (*psiádos*) = a drop. Named from the glutinous drops on the leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psiadideæ (q.v.). Shrubby plants from Madagascar and the Mauritius.

psi-â-dî-ê-ræ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psidiæ* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositæ, tribe Asteroidæ.

psi-dî-ûm, s. [Gr. *ψιδίον* (*psidion*) = pomegranate-pearl.]

Bot.: Guava; a genus of Myrtææ. *Psidium Guianæ* is the Guava (q.v.); *P. Cattleianum*, the Purple Guava, *P. albidum*, the Jabali. All have excellent fruit. [GUAVA.]

psil-ân-thrôp-ic, a. [Eng. *psilanthrop* (y); *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, psilanthropy.

psil-ân-thrô-pîsm, s. [Eng. *psilanthrop* (y); *-ism*.] The same as PSILANTHROPY (q.v.).

psil-ân-thrô-pist, s. [Eng. *psilanthrop* (y); *-ist*.] A supporter of the doctrine of psilanthropy; one who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

Your proper name is *Psilanthropist*—believers in the mere human nature of Christ.—*Coleidge*: *Table Talk*.

psil-ân-thrô-pÿ, s. [Pref. *psilo*, and Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrôpos*) = a man.] The doctrine of the mere human existence of Christ.

psil-lô, pref. [Gr. *ψιλός* (*psilos*) = naked.] Naked, bare, mere.

psil-lôl-ô-gÿ, s. [Pref. *psilo*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, speech.] Love of idle talk. (*Coleidge*.)

psil-lôm-ê-lâne, s. [Pref. *psilo*, and Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*) = black; Ger. *psilomela*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring massive or in botryoidal, reniform, and stalactitic forms. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3.7 to 4.7; lustre, submetallic; streak, brownish-black; colour, iron-black; opaque. Compos. : very variable, but it consists essentially of the proto- and sesquioxides of manganese, protoxide of barium, and in some cases water. A common ore.

psil-lô-phÿ-ton, s. [Pref. *psilo*, and Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants described by Principal Dawson from the North American Devonian, and which is found also in that of Britain. He considers it to have possessed a rhizome and circinate venation like that of ferns, with stems and rudimentary leaves like those of Lycopodiaceæ. A second species (?), from Callender in Scotland, is described by Mr. Carruthers in *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. (1877), 217-219.

psil-lôs-ô-phêr, s. [Pref. *psilo*, and Gr. *σοφός* (*sophos*) = wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; a pretender to philosophy.

psil-lô-tê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psilotum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lycopodiaceæ. Sporangia many-celled.

psil-lô-thrôn, s. [Gr., from *ψαλλω* (*psilloo*) = to make naked or bare; *ψιλός* (*psilos*) = naked, bare.] A medicine or application for removing the hair; a depilatory.

psil-lô-tûm, s. [Gr. *ψιλός* (*psilos*) = bare. Named from having only minute leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psiloteæ. Capsules tubercular. Evotie plants.

psil-lûr'-a, s. [Pref. *psilo*, and Gr. *οὔρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Liparidæ (q.v.). *Psilura monacha* is the Black Arches.

psil-myth-ite, s. [Gr. *ψιμιθιον* (*psimithion*) = white lead; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

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

psit-tâ'-ceôus (ceassh), a. [Lat. *psittacus* = a parrot.] Pertaining to the genus Psittacus, or to the family Psittacidae, or Parrots; psittacid.

psit-ta-çî, s. pl. [PSITTACUS.]

Ornith.: Parrots; an order of birds, formerly (and still by some taxonomists) regarded

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Syriaan. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

As a family of Scansores. Bill large and powerful, much arched, tip elongated, with a cere containing nostrils; wings and tail usually long; two toes directed forward and two back ward. Scelerator divides it into two families:

- (1) Strigopidae; (2) Psittacidae, with the subfamilies Crotamidae, Arare, Platycerinae, Psittacinae, Loricinae, and Nestorinae.

Garrod (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1871, pp. 556-68) made them a sub-order, or cohort, with two families:

- (1) Palaeornithidae, with two sub-families, Palaeornithinae and Ptilinopinae; (2) Psittacidae, with the sub-families Arare, Strigopinae, Pyrrhuloxinae, Platycerinae, and Chrysolininae.

Reichenow (*Journ. f. Ornith.*, 1881), has the following families:

- Strigopidae, Phylloscopidae, Platyceridae, Mionopsittacidae, Loricidae, Crotamidae, Palaeornithidae, Psittacidae, Cinnamidae, and Ptilinidae.

Widely distributed, chiefly in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

psit-ta-çid, *n.* [Lat. *psittacus* (= a parrot; Eng. suff. -id.)] The same as PSITTACEOUS (q.v.).

psit-taç i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *psittacæ*]; fem. pl. ad. suff. -idæ.]

Ornithology:

- 1. A family of Psittaci (q.v.).
- 2. A family of Zygodactylæ, co-extensive with PSITTACI (q.v.). Finsch (*Die Tierpflanz* (1868), t. 233-8) thus divides it:

- SUB-FAMILIES.** GENERA.
- 1. STRIGOPINÆ: Strigopis.
- 2. PHYLLOSCOPINÆ: Phylloscopus, Callipicus, Nesositta, Cylindropteryx, Microglossus.
- 3. SITTAINÆ: Sitta, Heliophanus, Conurus, Ptilinopus, Budytes, Budytes, Melanopsitta, Pappopus, Ephemera, Platycercus.
- 4. PSITTACINÆ: Psittacus, Dasypithecus, Eolophus, Ptilopus, Chrysotis, Psittacula, Ceyx, etc.
- 5. TROCHILIDINÆ: Donnicella, Trichoglossus, Nestor.

psit-ta-çi-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *psittacinae*]; fem. pl. ad. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidae (q.v.). Bill large, sides compressed, arched to lengthened tip, edge toothed or festooned; wings long and pointed, tail squared, tarsi short.

psit-ta-çi-in-ite, *s.* [Lat. *psittacinus* = like a parrot; suff. -ita (Min.)]

Min: A mineral occurring in cryp-to-crystalline crusts, sometimes botryoidal. Colour, siskin-green. A mean of five analyses gave the formula $2Pb_2V_2O_4 + Cu_2V_2O_4 + 6CuH_2O_2 + 12aq.$ Vanadic acid, 19.52; protoxide of lead, 53.15; protoxide of copper, 18.95; water, 8.58 = 100. Found in Montana, U.S.A.

psit-ta cō-mor-phæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ψιττακος* (*psittakos*), and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: Parrots; in Huxley's classification a family of Desmognathæ. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 465.)

psit-taç-ŭ-læ, *s.* [Dinin. from *psittacus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacine, with six species, ranging from Brazil to Mexico. Edges of bill festooned, ends of tail feathers square or pointed.

psit-ta-cūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ψιττακος* (*psittakos*) = a parrot.]

1. Ornithology:

(1) A Linnæan genus, co-extensive with the Psittaci (q.v.).

(2) The type-genus of Psittacinae (q.v.), with two species, from Western Africa. Upper mandible deeply scooped, lower deeply waved and sharply-edged.

2. Palæont.: Remains have been found in the Miocene of France, apparently allied to Psittacus.



PSITTACUS - PSITTACUS.

psō-ād-ic, *n.* [Mod. Lat. *psosis*, genit. *psosis*.]

Ant.: Pertaining to, connected with, or constituted by the psōas (q.v.).

psō-ās, *s.* [Gr. *ψῶα* (*psōa*) = the muscles of the loins.]

1. **Ant.:** Two muscles; the *psōas major* and *psōas parvus*, connected with the lumbar vertebrae.

2. **F.:** A genus of beetles allied to *Bostrelicus*.

psō-çi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *ψῶα* (*psōa*), fem. pl. ad. suff. -idæ.]

F.: A family of Psombopneustæ of the Coleoptera, with four genera. They frequent the trunks of trees, palings, old walls, streets covered with tiles, old houses, being common to minute annihilation or decaying animal matter.

psō-çis, *s.* [Gr. *ψῶα* (*psōa*) = to be itchy, because (*ψῶα* *psōa*) = (q.v.), which I attribute to the larval form of *Ps. p. scaberrima*, makes a slight tapping noise, similar to that produced by *Anobium*.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Psōidæ (q.v.). Head broad, posterior margin of fore wings with three cells. Forty three species, including part of the Linnæan genus *Bostrelicus*.

psoph i a, *s.* [Gr. *ψῶφος* (*psōphos*) = a rattling or rattling sound.]

Or.: Trumpeter; the sole genus of the family Psophidae. Bill shorter than the head, culmen arched, and curving downward, plumbe thick and close; tarsus scaled in front and behind. Six species from the Amazon Valley, where the range of each species appears to be bounded by some of the great rivers. (Hb. G.)

psō phi i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *ψῶφος* (*psōphos*) = a rattling sound.]

Or.: A family of Grallæ, with a single genus *Psophia* (q.v.).

psōph ô-car pūs, *s.* [Gr. *ψῶφος* (*psōphos*) = a rattling sound, and *καρπός* (*carpos*) = fruit. So named because the ripe seeds rattle when the legumes are shaken.]

F.: A genus of Euphasiidae, often met with in Dolichopus. *Psophodolopus* (*psōphos dolichopus*) is cultivated in India, the seeds being used in pickles.

psōr a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ψῶρα* (*psōra*) = to rub, to touch or rub; *ψῶω* (*psōo*) = to rub, to grind.]

Pathol.: Scabies (q.v.).

psora leprosa, *s.* Psoriasis (q.v.).

psōr ā lō a, *s.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψῶρα* (*psōra*) = itchy, scabby, from the little tubercles with which most of the species are covered.]

1. **Bot.:** The typical genus of Psoraleæ (q.v.). *Psoralea argophylla* is considered by Indian doctors to be stomachic and deobstruent. An extract from it, prepared with oil or ointment, is used externally in leprosy. Camels are fond of *P. plicata*.

2. **Palæobot.:** Occurs in the Italian Pliocene.

psōr ā li c æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *ψῶρα* (*psōra*), fem. pl. ad. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Lotææ (q.v.).

psōr a linc, *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *ψῶρα* (*psōra*) = to itch, and *λίνα* (*lina*) = flax.]

Chem.: The name given to a crystallizable nitrogenous substance obtained from the leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*, Prægnay tea. It is now believed to be identical with caffeine, which is present to the extent of 1.2 per cent. in the dried leaves.

psōr i a sis, *s.* [Gr. *ψῶρα* (*psōra*) = to be itchy or itchy; *ψῶσις* (*psōsis*) = to have the itch.] (PSORA.)

Pathol.: A cutaneous disease the scaly tetter. The *cutis mucosa* and the contiguous surface of the cutis are inflamed; and there is a secretion of an unhealthy epidermis forming itself into scales, which exfoliate, and are again and again renewed. It is often hereditary, and is akin to lepra.

psōr ic, *n.* [Lat. *psoricus*, from Gr. *ψῶρα* (*psōra*) = (PSORA).] Pertaining to, connected with, or suffering from, psora (q.v.).

psōr ôph thal' mi a, *s.* [Gr. *ψῶρα* (*psōra*) = to be itchy, and *θηλαία* (*thelāia*) = a disease of the eyes, attended with itching; *ψῶρα* (*psōra*) = the itch, and *ὀφθαλμία* (*ophthalmia*) = ophthalmia (q.v.).] (For det. see *ψῶρα*.)

psōr ô spēr mi æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ψῶρα* (*psōra*) = to be scabby, and *σπερμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Zool.: Microscopic, oval, depressed or discoidal corpuscles, with or without a tail, contained in the minute cysts within the scales of fishes. They were discovered in 1841 by J.

M. and are supposed to be the cause of the disease known as gutta serena.

psych, *psych*, *cho*, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind.]

psych al, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *αἰσθητική* (*aisθητική*) = sensation.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or sensation.

psych chæ, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

I. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

II. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

1. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

2. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

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5. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

6. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psych chi a ter, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psych chi a tric, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psych chi a try, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psych chic, psy chic al, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

1. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

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4. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

5. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

6. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psychic force, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *κρῆσις* (*krēsis*) = force.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or force.

psych chic al, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psy chics, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psý chi dæ, *n.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *δα* (*da*) = a suffix.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

Ent.: A family of Mallophaga (q.v.).

psý chi dæ, *n.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *δα* (*da*) = a suffix.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

Ent.: A family of Coleoptera, type of the phæra.

psý chi ne, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *νε* (*ne*) = a suffix.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psý chis, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psý chism, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psý chist, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χῆμα* (*chēma*) = matter.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psý cho, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *χο* (*cho*) = a suffix.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

psý-cho da, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, mind, and *δα* (*da*) = a suffix.] Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting the soul, mind, or matter.

Ent.: The type-genus of the family Psyllidae (q.v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çim; aç; expect, çenophon, exist, ph i -cian, -tian = shan. tion, sion = shùn; çion, çion -zhun. clous, tious, sious shus. blo, dle, s. bøl, dël

psý cho di dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psy chodæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*odæ*.
Entom.: A family of small Dipterous Insects, tribe Nemotera. They are hairy, and resemble moths. - *Akan to Cœdomyia*.

psý chō gēn ē s. sis, s. [Pref. *psycho*, and Eng. *genus* (q.v.).]
Philos.: The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness. (*Nature*, N.Y., 20, 1883, p. 64.)

psý chōg ra phýs, s. [Pref. *psycho*, and Gr. *ψαδω (psadō)*, to write.] Writing said by spiritualists to be done by spirits; spirit-writing.

psý chō lōg ic, psý chō lōg ic al, a. [Eng. *psychology* (q.v.), -*ic*, -*ical*.] Pertaining or relating to psychology, or to a treatise on the soul. The term *psychobiology* of medicine includes the study and treatment of insanity.

psý chō lōg ic al lý, adv. [Eng. *psychology* of ...] In a psychological manner; with relation to psychology.
Psychobiologically, he said, it was much less interesting. - *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1885.

psý chōl ō gíst, s. [Eng. *psychology* (q.v.) -*ist*.] One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

psý chō lōgic, s. [PSYCHOLOGY.] A psychologist.

psý chōl ō gý, s. [Pref. *psycho*, and Gr. *λογος (logos)* = a word, a discourse; Fr. *psychologie*; Sp. & Ital. *psicologia*.]
Philos.: That branch of Metaphysics (q.v.) which has for its subject the human soul, its nature, properties, and operations.

Psychology, the science conversant about the phenomena, or modifications, or states of the Mind, or Consciousness, or Soul, or Spirit, or Self, or Ego. - *Hamilton's Metaphysics*, l. 423.

psý chōm a chýs, s. [Gr. *ψυχομαχία (psuchomachia)*, from *ψυχή (psychē)* = the soul, and *μαχή (machē)* = a battle; Lat. *psuchomachia*; Fr. *psychomachie*.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

psý chō mán-ēy, s. [Pref. *psycho*; Gr. *μαντεία (manteia)* = prophecy, divination; Fr. *psychomancie*.] Divination by consulting the souls or spirits of the dead; necromancy.

psý chō nōs ōl-ō gý, s. [Pref. *psycho*, and Eng. *nosophy*.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental diseases.

psý chō pān ný-chiřm, s. [Pref. *psycho*; Gr. *πάς (pas)*, *παν (pan)* = all, and *νύξ (nyx)* = night.] The doctrine or belief that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body.

psý chō pān-ný-chist, s. [PSYCHOPAN-
SYCHISM] A believer in psychopannychism.

The *Psychopannychists* might deny the soul's immortality. - *Golden: Texts of the Church*, p. 283.

psý chōp a thýs, s. [Pref. *psycho*, and Gr. *πάθος (pathos)* = suffering.] Mental disease.

psý chō phýs ic al, a. [PSYCHOPHYSICS.] Of or pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action of mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man.

psý chō phýs ics, s. [Pref. *psycho*, and Eng. *physics*; Fr. *psychophysique*.]
Not. Science: The science which investigates the physical basis of mind in man and the inferior animals.

psý chō pōmp, s. [Pref. *psycho*, and Gr. *παισις (paipsis)* = a conductor.] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls.

psý chō sis, s. [PSYCHE.] Mental constitution or condition.
*It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make brute *psychæ* a part of our own consciousness, but we are also deterred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow men - namely, rational speech. - St. G. Meart.*

psý chōt ri a, s. [Said to be from Gr. *ψυχή (psychē)* = life, because of the powerful medical qualities of *P. carolinæ*.]
Bot.: The typical genus of Psychotriidae (q.v.). Tropical shrubs with white flowers, cultivated in English stoves. The bark of

Psychotria Simira, from Brazil, stains red. *P. nana*, also Brazilian, is considered poisonous.

psý chōt ri dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psy chōt-ri(a)*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ri(a)*.
Bot.: A family of Colobæ (q.v.).

psý chōrō lūtc, s. [PSYCHROLUTES.] One who bathes in cold water.
Many were also psychrolutes, bathing in winter in all states of the river. - Dr. Soliman, in "University News," by Dr. Morrison, p. 32.

psý chōrō lū tcēs, s. [Gr. *ψυχρολούτης (psychroloutēs)* = a bather in cold-water.] [PSYCHROLUTIDA.]

psý chōrō lū tī dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psy chrolutis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*lutis*.
Ichthy.: A family of Ananthopterygii, with one genus containing two species: *Psychrolutes parabolans*, from Vancouver Island, without a first dorsal, and *Psychrolutes litus*, from New Zealand, with two dorsals. Both are very scarce marine fishes.

psý chōrōm ē-ter, s. [Gr. *ψυχρός (psychros)* = cold, and Eng. *meter*.]
Physics: A form of hygrometer. [HYGROMETER, (3).]

psý chōrō-mēt-ric, psý chōrō-mēt-ric al, a. [Eng. *psychrometry* (q.v.); -*ic*, -*ical*.] Of, or pertaining to, a psychrometer; ascertained by psychrometry; hygrometrical.

psý chōrōm ē trý, s. [Eng. *psychrometer*; -*y*.] Hygrometry (q.v.).

psý chōrō phō-bí-a, s. [Gr. *ψυχρός (psychros)* = cold, and *φοβος (phobos)* = fear.] Fear of cold, especially of cold water; impressibility to cold.

psých-tic, s. [Fr. *psychique*, from Gr. *ψυκτικός (psychtikos)* = cooling, from *ψυχρός (psychros)* = cold.] A cooling medicine.

psýl-la, s. [Gr. *ψύλλος (psyllōs)* = a flea.]
Entom.: The typical genus of the family Psyllida (q.v.), with twenty-seven species; head moderately notched in front, antennæ slender, wing-covers membranous.

psýl-li-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psyll(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]
Entom.: A family of Homopterous Insects, section Dimera, with three genera, Psylla, Liviella, and Livia. Antennæ eight- or ten-jointed, terminated by a pair of fine bristles; three ocelli, legs short, with thick femora; tarsi two-jointed, forewings sub-coriaceous. The species rarely exceed an eighth of an inch in length. They do considerable damage to the young shoots and inflorescence of trees.

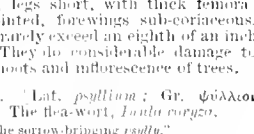
psýl-lý, s. [Lat. *psyllium*; Gr. *ψύλλον (psyllōn)*.] The flea-wort, *Lactuca scariola*.
"The sorrow-bringing psyllus."
Stobæus: The Tower, 176.

ptar'-mic, s. [PTARMICA.] A steridatory.

ptar'-mic a, s. [Gr. *παρμικός (ptarmikos)* = causing to sneeze, from *παταρω (ptarō)* = to sneeze.]
Bot.: A genus of Anthemideæ, sometimes placed under Achillea (q.v.). *Ptarimica vulgaris* (Achillina *Ptarimica*) is Sneeze-wort (q.v.). The heads of *P. nana*, *P. atrata*, and *P. moschata* are used in the Swiss Alps for tea. *P. moschata* is the basis of an aromatic liquor.

ptar' mī gan, s. [Gael. *tar-machan*; Ir. *tar-machon*.] The needless initial *p* is probably due to the French spelling.

Ornith.: *Lagopus mutus*, a game-bird, found in Great Britain, the North of Europe, especially in Norway and Sweden, and in North America. In winter the plumage of the male is almost wholly white, with a small patch



PTARMIGAN. 1. Summer Plumage. 2. Winter Plumage.

behind the eye; the shafts of the primaries and the bases of the exterior tail-feathers are black, and there is a patch of bare red skin round the eye. In the summer the black retains its position, but the white is mottled and barred with black and gray. The length of the adult male is rather more than fifteen inches. Their call is a harsh croak.

ptēl ē a, s. [Gr. *πτελέα (ptelēa)* = the elm.]
Bot.: A genus of Xanthoxylaceæ. *Ptelēa trifoliata* is the Shrubby Trefol of North America. The bitter and aromatic fruits have been used for hops.

ptēl ēy ēl, s. [Etym. not apparent.]
Chem.: C₂H₃. A radical, supposed by Kane to exist in the mesitylene compounds.

ptēn ō chir' ūs, s. [Gr. *πτερός (ptēros)* = feathered, and *χείρ (cheir)* = the hand.]
Zool.: *Cynopterus jagorii*, a bat from the Philippine Islands (Dobson). Peters makes it a sub-genus of *Cynopterus*.

ptēr-, ptēr-ī, pref. [PTERO-.]

ptēr-ān' ō dōn, s. [Pref. *pter-*, and Gr. *ἀνοδον (anodon)*.] [ANODON.]
Palaont.: A genus of Pterosauria, or the typical genus of Marsh's Pterosauria (q.v.). The species, which are of gigantic size, have the general structure of Pterodactylus (q.v.), but the jaws are wholly destitute of teeth, and were probably ensheathed in horn. The tail is short and slender.

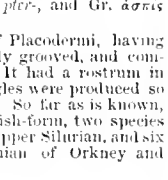
ptēr-ān' ō dōn-tī-a (or tī as shī), s. pl. [PTERANODON.]
Palaont.: According to Prof. Marsh, a distinct section of Pterosauria, with two genera, Pteranodon and Nyctisaurus, both from the Chalk of North America.

ptēr-ās-pis, s. [Pref. *pter-*, and Gr. *ἀσπίς (aspis)* = a shield.]
Palaont.: A genus of Placodermi, having the cephalic shield finely grooved, and composed of seven pieces. It had a rostrum in front, and its lateral angles were produced so as to form short cornua. So far as is known, it is the most ancient fish-form, two species being known from the Upper Silurian, and six from the Lower Devonian of Orkney and Perthshire.

ptēr-ī, pref. [PTERO-.]

ptēr-ich'thýs, s. [Pref. *pter-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς (ichthys)* = a fish.]
Palaont.: A genus of Placoderms, discovered by Hugh Miller in the Old Red Sandstone. The head and anterior part of the trunk were defended by a buckler of large ganoid scales, united by sutures, the emissæ articulating at the sides with a back plate; the rest of the body covered with small ganoid scales. Pectorals long and wing-like; Owen is of opinion that they enabled the animal to scramble along if stranded at low water; a small dorsal, two ventrals, and a heterocœral caudal were also present; tail scaly and short; jaw small, with confluent denticles.

Twelve species; eight from the Lower, and four from the Upper Devonian of Orkney, Cromarty, Caithness, and Ireland.



PTERICHTHYS MILLEKI. d. Dorsal fin; e. Pectoral limb; 2-10 Head-bucklers; 11-14 Dorsal-bucklers.

ptēr-īd-ī-ūm, s. [Latinised dimin. from Gr. *πτερον (pteron)* = a wing.]
Bot.: A samara (q.v.). (Mirel.) [PTEROBIUM.]

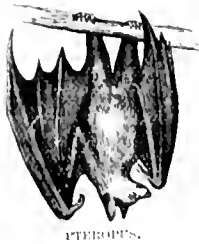
ptēr-ī-dōl' ō gíst, s. [Eng. *pteridology* (q.v.) -*ist*.] One who studies, writes upon, or is versed in, pteridology.

In place of these workers there are annelidists. *pteridologists*. - *Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

ptēr-ī-dōl' ō gý, s. [Gr. *πτερίς (ptēris)*, genit. *πτερίδος (ptēridos)* = a fern; suff. -*ology*.] That branch of botany which treats of ferns; the science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

Zoology

1. *S. v. l.*: The typical genus of the group Pterop. 2. Muscle long, narrow, and cylindrical, nostrils projecting; upper lip a vertical groove in front of tailless; insectivorous membrane deeply emarginate behind, in some species scarcely developed in the centre. This genus includes the largest and some of the most brilliant coloured of the Chiroptera. Dobson-*monstrosus* and describes forty-one species. The bright-hued fur of some of these bats is probably due to protective mimicry. Dobson (*Brit. Chiropt.*, p. 17, Note 6) says:



PTEROPUS.

"Any one who has seen a colony of these Bats suspended from the branches of a banyan tree, or from a silk-cotton tree, must have been struck with their resemblance to large ripe fruits; and this is especially noticeable when they hang in clusters from the leaf-stalks of the second palm, where they may be easily mistaken for a bunch of ripe coconuts."

2. *P.*: The typical group of the Pteropodidae (q.v.), with six genera: Eponorphus, Pteropus, Cynonycteris, Cynopterus, Harepygia, and Cephalotes.

ptēr ō saūr, s. [PTEROSAURIA]. Any member of the order Pterosauria (q.v.).

ptēr ō saūr-ri a, pl. [Pter. pteron, and Gr. σαῦρος (sauros) = a lizard].

Etym.: An order of flying Reptilia of Mesozoic age. No exoskeleton; dorsal vertebrae procoelous, anterior trunk-ribs double-headed; broad sternum, with median keel, and ossified sternal ribs. Jaws generally armed with teeth, implanted in distinct sockets. The fore-limb consists of a humerus, ulna, and radius, carpus, and hand of four fingers, the inner three ungulate, the outer clawless and enormously elongated. Supported by this finger, the side of the body, and the comparatively short hind limb, was a patagium, or flying membrane. The bones were pneumatic. Chief genera: Pterodactylus, Dimorphodon, Rhamphorhynchus, Pteranodon, and Ornithopterus. Prof. Seeley, having regard to the ornithic type of brain, and the pneumaticity of the bones of the Pterosauria, places them in a distinct class, Ornithosauria which he regards as most nearly related to, but coequal with, the class Aves. Marsh separated from the order the group Pteranodontia (q.v.), in which he has been followed by Gauthier and St. G. Mivart.

ptēr ō-spēr mūm, s. [Pter. pteron, and Gr. σπέρμα (sperma) = seed].

Etym.: A genus of Dombeyaceae. Shrubs or trees with sealy down, fragrant white flowers, woolly capsules, and winged seeds. Fourteen known species, from Tropical Asia. The down on the leaves is used in India to stop wounds.

ptēr ōs-por-a, s. [Pter. pteron, and Gr. σπορά (spora) = a seed].

Etym.: A genus of Monotropaceae. Only known species, *Phospora Andromedea*, used by the North American Indians as an anthelmintic and diaphoretic.

ptēr ōs-ti-chī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pterostichus]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Etym.: A sub-family of Canabidae. Some are British, but the most are Australian.

ptēr ōs-ti-chūs, s. [Pter. pteron, and Gr. στίχος (stichos) = a row, a line.]

Etym.: The typical genus of Pterostichinae.

ptēr ō-trā-chē-a, s. [Pter. pteron, and Lat. & Gr. trachea (q.v.).]

Zool.: Forsk's name for *Firola* (q.v.).

ptēr ōx-y-lōn, s. [Pter. pteron, and Gr. ἄλοξ (alox) = wood].]

Etym.: A doubtful genus of Sapindaceae. *Phytoloba stictica*, a native of Southern Africa, yields a timber like mahogany.

ptēr-yg-i-ūm, s. [Gr. πτερυγιον (pterygion), dim. from πτερυγία (pterygia), genit. πτερυγίου (pterygiou) = a wing.]

1. *Bot.*: Any wing-like membranous expansion of a seed.

2. *Method.*: A film on the eye. Popularly called a web.

3. *Surg.*: A delicate pointed instrument for removing a web from the eye. [2.]

ptēr-y-gō, prof. [Gr. πτερυγία (pterygia), genit. πτερυγίου (pterygiou) = a wing.]

Nat. Science: Wingeid, pterygoid (q.v.). In anatomy there are pterygo-palatal plates, a pterygo-maxillary ligament and tussure, &c.

ptēr-y-gō-čēph-a-lūs, s. [Pter. pteron, and Gr. κεφαλή (kephalē) = the head.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil fishes from the Eocene of Monte Bolca, probably belonging to the Blennioidei.

ptēr-y-gōid, a. s. [Gr. πτερυγία (pterygia), genit. πτερυγίου (pterygiou) = a wing, and γειός (geios) = form.]

A. *As adjective*: *Lat.*: Wingshaped.

B. *As substantive*: 1. *Lat.*: The inferior pterygoid plates.

2. *Comp. Lat.*: A bone in the vertebrate skull corresponding to the internal pterygoid processes in man.

pterygoid plates, s. pl.

Lat.: Two plates in the skull, an external or exterior, and an internal or interior one; the former is the broader, its outer surface bounds the zygomatic fossa; the latter is prolonged into a lamular process.

pterygoid process, s.

1. *Bot.*: Two processes projecting downwards, and slightly forwards, between the body and the great wings of the sphenoid bone.

ptēr-y-gō-lich-thūs, s. [Pter. pteron; second element doubtful, and Gr. ἰχθύς (ichthys) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridae, from the fresh waters of Brazil. There are long bristles round the margin of the snout and interoperculum.

ptēr-y-gō-ta, s. [PTERYGOTUS]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculia. The seeds of *Phytoloba obtusa*, an East Indian Tree, are said to be narcotic.

ptēr-y-gō-tūs, s. [Pter. pteron, and Gr. οὐς (ous), genit. οὔτος (outos) = an ear.]

Paleont.: A genus of Eurypteridae. It has been restored by Dr. Henry Woodward. Anterior portion of the body with a carapace, having a pair of large compound eyes and a pair of minute larval ones. Five pairs of appendages beneath the carapace; the first pair chelate, and constituting the antennae, the next three pair spinous organs, and the last pair rowing organs. Beside the head there are thirteen free segments, counting the telson as one. Various species are known; from the Silurian and Devonian of England, Scotland, Bohemia, &c. *Pterygotus anglicus*, from the Scotch quarrymen Scraphim, from the wing-like form and feather-like ornament of the thoracic appendage, must have been five to six feet long, and more than a foot across.

ptēr-y-læ, s. pl. [Gr. πτερόν (pteron) = a feather, and ἄλα (ala) = a wood, a forest.]

Ornith.: Nitzsch's name for what are now known to English ornithologists as "feather-tracts" — clumps or tracts of feathers, with bare spaces between them, the whole forming the pterylosis (q.v.). John Hunter and Macartney had previously noticed these feather-tracts; the remarks of the latter were published in 1819 (*Jess's Cyclop.*, art. Feathers), and Owen introduced Hunter's observations into his *Catalogue* of the Museum of the College of Surgeons (vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 311), but in neither case is there any indication of the taxonomical value of the distribution of the pteryle, which has since been recognised.

ptēr-y-lō-grāph-ic, **ptēr-y-lō-grāph-ic-al**, a. [Eng. pterograph(y); -ic, -ical.]

Pertaining to, or connected with, pterology (q.v.); treating of the distribution of the feather-tracts.

ptēr-y-lō-grāph-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. pterologyraphical; -ly.] With reference to the distribution of the feather tracts.

"This group, although inferior to the preceding in extent, is nevertheless much more variable pterologically." — Nitzsch. *Pterologyraphy* (ed. Selater), p. 88.

ptēr-y-lōg-ra-phŷ, s. [Mod. Lat. pterologyraphus; Mod. Lat. pterylog (q.v.), and Gr. γραφή (graphē) = to write.]

Ornith.: "An enumeration and detailed description of the feathered regions of the bodies of birds." The study of the pterylosis of birds was begun systematically by Nitzsch in his academic thesis, *Pterologyraphia Avium pars prior*, published at Halle, 1833-4, elaborated by him, and published, after his death, in 1840, under the editorship of Burmeister, with the title, *System der Pterologyraphie*. An English edition, translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., and edited by Dr. Selater, was published by the Ray Society in 1867.

ptēr-y-lō-sis, s. [PTERYLOSIS.]

Ornith.: The arrangement of the feather-tracts in any family, genus, or species, considered as a whole. Nitzsch enriched his *Pterologyraphie* with numerous figures of pterylosis, and was of opinion that they furnished "equally significant and important characters for the certain and natural discrimination of the families of birds."

"The pterology of this cuckoo is not widely different from that of *Cuculus*." — *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1858, p. 175.

ptil-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. ptilidium]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniae.

ptil-lid-i-ūm, s. [Gr. πτελίον (ptilon) = a feather, and γειός (geios) = form.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ptilidae (q.v.).

ptil-ō, prof. [Gr. πτελον (ptilon) = a feather, down.]

Nat. Science: Feathered, plumose.

ptil-ō-čēr-čūs, s. [Pter. ptilo, and Gr. κερκος (kerkos) = a tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Tupaiidae (q.v.), with one species, *Ptilocercus loria*, the Pentail (q.v.).

ptil-ōn-ō-rhyn-čhūs, s. [Gr. πτελον (ptilon), genit. πτελόος (ptilooos) = a feather, and ῥυγχός (rhynchos) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Satin Bower-bird; a genus of Tectoniaridae, with one species, *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, from Australia. Bill rather stout, culmen curved to emarginate tip; nostrils basal, lateral, nearly concealed by frontal feathers; wings rather long, pointed; tail short, square; tarsi covered with numerous scales, toes long and stout, claws curved and acute. *P. ruficastris* is considered by Elliot to be a hybrid between this species and *Sericornis melanos*.

ptil-ō-pūs, s. [Pter. ptilo, and Gr. πούς (pous) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidae, with fifty-two species, from the Australian region (excluding New Zealand) and the Indo-Malay sub-region. Jordan (*Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), p. 456) describes them as "pigeons of very large size, adorned in many cases with rich and metallic colours, with the lower parts usually pale and glossless. The tarsus is short, and the feet are broad. The forehead is low in profile, and the feathers advance on the soft portion of the bill; gape wide. So far as is known, they lay but a single egg."

ptil-ōr-is, s. [Pter. ptilo, and Gr. ῥίσις (rhisis) = the nose.]

Ornith.: Rifle-bird (q.v.); a genus of Epimachnæ, with four species, from New Guinea and Australia. Bill longer than the head, slightly curved; nostrils partly hidden by frontal feathers; wings moderate, concave, rounded; tail rounded, of twelve feathers. Tarsi moderate, covered by a single scale; toes slender, claws much curved.

ptin-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. ptinus]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: An aberrant family of Malacoidea (2). Antennæ generally long and filiform; body convex, oval, or rounded. Larvæ destructive to furniture, &c.

pti-nūs, s. [Gr. πθίνω (phthinō), for θθίω (ththiō) = to waste away; in fut. to cause to waste, to destroy.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Ptinidae (q.v.). Body oblong, with the antennæ inserted between the eyes, which are prominent or convex. Some females wingless. They inhabit garrets, &c., and the larvæ feed on dried plants, prepared skins, &c.

pti-san, *pty-sano, s. [Fr. *ptisan* : Lat. *ptisanum*; Gr. *πιτσάνη* (*pitssanē*) peeled barley, barley-water; *πιτσάω* (*pitssāō*) = to peel, to husk; Sp. & Ital. *pitisan*.]

*1. *Med. Lat.*: A decoction of barley with other ingredients.
*2. *Med.*: A weak drink, containing little or no medicinal agent; a tisane.

*Take this *ptisan*. What will it do for you? —*Francis, Howells, Sol.*, bk. II.

*ptiz-ic al, n. [PTIZISICAL.]

*ptō-chōg-on-ŷ, s. [Gr. *πτωχός* (*ptōchōs*) = a beggar, and *γενεά* (*genēā*) = a generation] (See EXTRACT.)

*The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptō-chōg-on-ŷ*, a generation of beggars. —*Smydney Smith, Third Letter to Archd. Southam.*

Ptolemaic system, s.
Astron.: The hypothesis maintained by Ptolemy in his *Almagest* that the earth was a fixed body, remaining constantly at rest in the centre of the universe, with the sun and moon revolving round it as attendant satellites. To account for the more complicated movements of the planets, a contrivance was devised by which each planet revolved in a circle, whilst the centre of that circle described another circle round the earth, for the ancient physicists refused to admit that any movement except in a circle could be perfect. The Ptolemaic system prevailed till Copernicus propounded what is now accepted as the true system of the universe. [EPI-CYCLE, DEFERENT, COPERNICAN SYSTEM.]

Ptōlō mā-ist, s. [PTOLEMAIC.] A believer in or supporter of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

ptō-mā-inc, ptō mā-in, s. [Formed from Gr. *πτωμα* (*ptōma*) = a corpse.]

Chem.: Any alkaloid formed from the putrefaction of organic matter, or produced by pathogenic bacteria.

ptō sis, s. [Gr. = a falling, from *πίπτω* (*pipōō*) = to fall.]

Anat.: A falling; as *Ptoisis pulcherrima*, a paralysis of the muscle which should keep the upper eyelid from falling.

ptŷ a lin, s. [Gr. *πτύαλον* (*ptŷalon*) = saliva; suff. -in (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A sulphuretted albuminous substance contained in the saliva of the parotid gland. It differs in some of its reactions from albumin, mucin, and casein. [WATTS.]

ptŷ al ism, s. [Gr. *πτυαλισμός* (*ptŷalīsmos*), from *πτύω* (*ptŷōō*) = to spit.]

Med.: Salivation; a morbid and excessive secretion of saliva.

**Hygiene* admonished us to suspend the use of cabinet. —*Latham; Lectures on Clinical Medicine*, lect. ix.

ptŷ-āl-ō-gōgue, s. [Gr. *πτύαλον* (*ptŷalon*) = saliva, and *ἀγωγός* (*agōgōs*) = leading, bringing; *ἀγω* (*agōō*) = to lead, to bring.]

Pharm.: A medicine or preparation which induces salivation or a flow of saliva.

ptŷ-ās, s. [Lat., from Gr. *πτύας* (*ptŷas*) = a fabulous serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of those who meddled with it. (*Pliny; H. N.*, xxviii, 6, 18.)]

Zool.: A genus of Colubrinae, with two species, widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The body is elongate, more or less compressed; tail rather more than one-third of the total length; the head distinct from neck. *Ptyas mucosus* is the Rat-snake (t.v.).

ptŷch-, pref. [PTŷCHNO-]

ptŷ cba-cān-thūs, s. [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *ἀκανθα* (*akanthā*) = a spine.]

Pisces: A genus of Plagiosomous Fishes, with two species from the Lower Devonian of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and one from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh.

ptŷ-chō-, ptŷch-, pref. [Gr. *πτύχ* (*ptŷch*), gent. *πτύχος* (*ptŷchus*) = a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.]

Nat. Science.: Having a process or processes like a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.

ptŷ chōc-ēr-ās, s. [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *ἀκρῶς* (*akrōs*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of Annonaceae. The shell bent once upon itself, the two straight portions in contact. Eight species. The first discovered by the Chalk of Britain, France, and India. (*S. P. Boscage*.)

ptŷ chode, s. [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *κόδων* (*codōn*) = a membrane.]

Nat. Science.: A membrane with an aërial protoplasm.

ptŷ chō dūs, s. [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *δύω* (*duōō*) = to divide.]

Bot.: A genus of Geophytes, with more or less quadrate to the, the stem and transverse parallel plications similar to the granulate-lance. Etheoid, eumalates. Three species, in the Chalk.

ptŷ chō gēn, s. [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *γενεά* (*genēā*) = to beget.]

Bot. (P.): Endogenous plants, with variation of the typical kind, *gēn*, with the axes turning parallel to each other from the base to the apex. Opposed to Diptyogen (q.v.).

ptŷ cho lēp is, s. [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *λαίσις* (*laisis*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Sauridae, with three species from the Laas.

ptŷ cho tis, s. [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *τίσις* (*tisīs*) = tit, arros (t.v.) = an arros.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Anubidae. Small annuals or biennials from the South of Europe, India, &c. *Ptychochota* is the Apowak, Malabar, &c. *Arum*. Cult. also Bishops Wood in E. Angle. Cultivated in many parts of India for its aromatic seeds. [ARAWISSA.]

ptŷ chō zo on, s. [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *ζῴων* (*zōōn*) = an animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Gekkonidae, with one species, *Ptychozoon*, from the Flying Gecko, from the islands of the East Indies Archipelago, occurring also in British India. It is about seven inches long, and its inflexions are dilated into broad tails, forming wing-like expansions along the sides.

ptŷ-ō-nō-tūs, s. [Gr. *πτύον* (*ptŷōō*) = a tail, and *νότος* (*notos*) = the back.]

Ichth.: A genus of Triglidae, from Lake Ontario.

ptŷs-mā-gōgue, s. [Gr. *πτύρα* (*ptŷra*) = saliva, and *ἀγωγός* (*agōgōs*) = leading; *ἀγω* (*agōō*) = to lead.]

Pharmac.: A ptyalagogue (q.v.).

pūb, s. [A contract of *pubēs* (t.v.).] A public house. (*SOUTH*.)

*The difficulty was to persuade him to come out of the domestic solitude into a world with it. —*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 11, 1878.

pūb-ble, n. [Prob. a variant of *puber* (t.v.).] Puffed out; fat, poddy.

*Flon shaft frowns me fat, and wet fad. —*As public as my face*.

Quint. Horat., Epistle to Pylæus.

pū bër al, n. [Lat. *puber* = of ripe age; Eug. sup. suff. -al.] Pertaining to puberty.

pū-bër-tŷ, pu bër tic, s. [Fr. *p. bër-tŷ*, from Lat. *pub. bër-tŷ*, accus. of *pubertas* = the age of maturity; *puber* = of mature age; *pubēs* = the signs of manhood, hair, &c. (t.v.); Ital. *pubertà*.]

I. Med. Lat.: The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children; the period marked by the functional development of the generative system in both sexes, and their corresponding aptitude for procreation. In males this usually occurs in temperate climates between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females a year or two before. In very hot and very cold climates puberty is reached somewhat earlier.

*The powers of imagination and reflection do not display themselves till a month later (p. 111) — the former till about the age of puberty, and the latter till we approach to manhood. —*Sketches of the Human Mind*, vol. 1, ch. viii, § 7.

II. Technically:

*1. *Bot.*: The period at which a plant first begins to bear flowers.

*2. *Law*: The age of puberty is fixed in the case of males at fourteen years, and in the case of females at twelve. The age fixed here to be capable of contracting marriage.

pu bër u lēnt, s. [M. Lat. *puberulentus*, from *puber* (t.v.) + *ulēnt* = to be covered with down.]

A young man or woman who is short as to stature, and has a hairy face.

pu bër, s. [Fr. *puber*, from Lat. *puber* = of ripe age.]

1. Med.: A young man or woman who is short as to stature, and has a hairy face.
2. Bot.: A young plant which is short as to stature, and has a hairy face.

pu bër çonçe, pu bër çu çŷ, s. [Fr. *puber çonçe*, from *puber* (t.v.) + *çonçe* = to beget.]

1. Med.: A young man or woman who is short as to stature, and has a hairy face.
2. Bot.: A young plant which is short as to stature, and has a hairy face.

pu bër çent, s. [Fr. *puber çent*, from *puber* (t.v.) + *çent* = to beget.]

1. Med.: A young man or woman who is short as to stature, and has a hairy face.
2. Bot.: A young plant which is short as to stature, and has a hairy face.

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pub lic, pub lick, pub like, pub lyke, s. [Fr. *public*, from Lat. *publicus* = of the people.]

1. Public: Of the people; common to all; belonging to the people at large; not restricted to any particular association or society.

2. Public: Of the people; common to all; belonging to the people at large; not restricted to any particular association or society.

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bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhun; tion, -şion = çhan. -cious, tious, slous = şhus. ble, dic, v. bel, dql.

public law. International law (q.v.).

public minded, *a.* Public-spirited.

public mindedness, *s.* Public-spiritedness.

public orator, *s.* [ORATOR, II, 2.]

public prosecutor, *s.* An officer appointed to originate and conduct prosecutions in the public interest.

public right, *s.*
S. & P. v.: A heritable right granted by a vassal, to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.

public spirited, *a.* Having regard to the public interest and welfare, rather than to private interests or advantage; willing to make private sacrifices for the public advantage; prompted by a public spirit; patriotic.

public spiritedly, *adv.* In a public-spirited manner, with public spirit.

public spiritedness, *s.* The quality or state of being public-spirited; a public spirit; a willingness to make private sacrifices in order to promote the public interests and welfare.

"The spirit of charity, the old word for public spiritedness."—W. Hallock: Minutes of the English

public works, *s. pl.* Fixed or permanent works executed by civil engineers for public use, as railways, canals, docks, &c.; more strictly, military or civil engineering works executed at the public cost.

pūb lic an, * **pup lic an,** * **pub lich en,** * **pup lisch en,** **pub lish en,** **pup plish e,** *v. t.* [Fr. *publier*, from Lat. *publicus* = to make public; *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *publicar*; Ital. *pubblicare*.]

1. To make public or known, either by words, writing, or printing; to notify publicly; to proclaim; to promulgate; to divulge.
"That the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published."—Hooker: Eccles. Polity, bk. vi., § 18.
"He was rightful and wolde not pupplische his."—Wyclif: Matthew, 13.

2. To expose publicly.

3. To make known or notify by posting or reading in a church; as, To *publish* banns of marriage.

4. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to put into circulation.
"Not to publish this satire with my name."—Boswell: English Letters & Scotch Reviews, (Pict.)

5. To utter, pass, or put into circulation; as, To *publish* counterfeit paper. (*Amer.*)

pūb lich a ble, *a.* [Eng. *publish*; *able*.] Capable of being published; fit to be published.

pūb lich er, *s.* [Eng. *publish*; *er*.] 1. One who publishes or makes known what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, promulgates, or proclaims publicly.

2. One who publishes or prints and issues to the public books and other literary matter, maps, engravings, music, and the like for sale; one who prints and offers books, &c., for sale.

3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation counterfeited paper. (*Amer.*)

pūb lich ment, * **pub-lysshe-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *publish*; *-ment*.] 1. The act of publishing or making known to the public; public exposure.

2. An official notice made by a town-clerk of an intended marriage; the publication of the banns of marriage.

pūb bō, *pref.* [PUBS.] *Ant.*: Of or pertaining to the pubis, as the pubo-femoral ligament.

pūc' çine, *s.* [Eng. *puccoon*; *-ine*.] *Chem.*: A doubtful alkaloid said to exist in the root of *Stagnumaria canadensis*.

pūc' ci ni a, *s.* [Named after T. Puccinius, a professor of anatomy at Florence.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of Pucciniae (q.v.).

Protospores misshape, stipitate, not bound together by gelatine. The genus is parasitic and destructive to the plants on which it grows. *Puccinia arvensis*, the common mildew, causes the rust or blight in corn.

pūc' ci ni æ-i, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pucciniæ*]; Lat. *nunc, pl. æ-i* 'suff. *-æ-i*.] *Bot.*: A sub-order of Embionyeetes (q.v.). Formerly restricted to genera with septate protospores, but now extended to those which have a single cell but no peridium.

pūc' coon, *s.* [Native name.] *Bot.*: *Stagnumaria canadensis*, the Blood-

root. About six inches high, thick creeping rootstock, a single leaf, and flower with two sepals and eight to twelve petals. It has been used by dyers; the American-Indians formerly smeared themselves with its juice.

pūc' e, *a.* [Fr. (O. Fr. *puce*) = a flea; *couleur-puce* = puce-coloured, from Lat. *publicus*, accus. of *puca* = a flea.] Of a dark-brown or reddish-brown colour; of the colour of a flea.

pūc' el- age, *s.* [Fr.] [PUCELLE.] A state of virginity.

"The puciere and virginity of women."—Browne: Belgio Medica, § 10.

pūc' el lās, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] [PUC-ILLES.]

pūc' çelle, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *puccella*, dimin. of Lat. *pallus* = a young animal.] A virgin, a maid.

"The reflection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober pucelle's mind."—Painter: Palace of Pleasure, n. sp. I, i, 7.

Lat. Pucelle: Joan of Arc.

pūc' èr on, *s.* [Fr., from *puce* = a flea.] [PUCÈ.] The aphid, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

pū-çha-pāt, *s.* [PATCHOULI.]

pū chér-ite, *s.* [After the Pucher mine, Schmeiberg, Saxony, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals with bismuth and asbolite. Hardness, 4.0; sp. gr. 5.91; lustre, subadamantine; colour, reddish-brown; streak, yellow; translucent to opaque. Compos.: oxide of bismuth, 71.67; vanadic acid, 28.33 = 100, equivalent to the formula BiO₂VO₃.

pūck, * **pouke,** *s.* [Ir. *puca* = an elf, a sprite; Wel. *puca*, *pucei* = a hobgoblin; cogn. with Gael. and Ir. *bucca* = a spectre, apparition; Corn. *bucca* = a hobgoblin, a lugbear; Wel. *bug*; Icel. *puke* = an imp; Ger. *spuk*; Eng. *bug*.] [BUG (I), s.] A sprite, elf, or fairy, celebrated by Shakespeare in his *Midsommer Night's Dream*, and known also by the names of Robin Goodfellow and Friar Rush.

pūc' ka, *s.* [Hind. *pakka* = ripe.] Solid, substantial, as opposed to *katcha* = soft, flimsy. Thus, *pūck* bricks are those burnt in a kiln, as opposed to *katcha* bricks dried in the sun. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

pūck' èr, *v. t. & i.* [A frequent, from the same root as *puke* = a bag, a sack, the allusion being to the top of a poke or bag when drawn closely together by means of the string; cf. *puce*, in *To puce* the lips.]

A. Trans. To gather into puckers, small folds, or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"A yettlow or puckered skirt of velvet."—Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng., ii, 387.

B. Intrans. To become wrinkled or gathered into folds or wrinkles.

pūck' èr s, [PUCKER, *v.*] A fold, a wrinkle; a number of folds or wrinkles.

To be in a pucker: To be in a state of flutter, agitation, or anxiety.

"The whole parish was in a pucker."—Smollett: Peregrine Pickle, ch. ii.

pūck' èred, *pa. pte. or a.* [PUCKER, *v.*] **pūck' èred-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *puckered*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being puckered or wrinkled.

pūck' èr èr, *s.* [Eng. *pucker*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which puckers.

pūck' èr idge, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus vociferans* (Hampshire.)

pūck' èr y, *a.* [Eng. *pucker*; *-y*.] 1. Producing, or tending to produce, puckers.

2. Full of puckers or wrinkles; inclined to become puckered or wrinkled.

pūck' fist, **pūck' fōist,** *s.* [A corruption of Ger. *boist* = a puff-ball.]

1. (*Of the form* puckfist): A puff-ball (q.v.). 2. (*Of both forms*): A term of reproach,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hērc, camēl, hēr, thère; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trȳ, SĪrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

equivalent to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth." (Nares.)

"So they are pinching *puck-bere*." Ben Jonson, *New Inn*

* **pu'ck-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *pu'ck*; *-ish*.] Resembling, characteristic of, or suited to, the sprite Puck.

* **pu'ck rel**, *s.* "A double dimin. from *pu'ck* (q.v.) A little fiend. (Gifford; *Dial. on Witches*, 1693.)

pu'cra-si'a, *s.* [Latinised from *pu'cra*, the native name.] (*Cent. Dial.*)

Ornith.: A genus of Pheasant, sub-family *Lophophorinae*. Bill short, culmen much arched, nostrils nearly concealed by feathers. Head covered with a long crest; wings rounded, tail rather long, wedge-shaped. Tarsi equal to middle toe; toes rather long. (Elliot.) There are three species: *Pucrasia macrolopha*, the Pueras Pheasant; *P. arthropala*, the Bull-spotted Pueras, and *P. decussata*, DuRoi's Pueras, all from the Oriental region.

pu'd, *s.* [Ety. doubtful; cf. *pu'd* (2), *s.*] The hand, the fist, a jaw. (*Collog.*)

pu'd den ing, *s.* [Prob. from *pudding* (q.v.).] (*Neutrol.*)

1. A thick wreath or grommet of matting or calum tapering towards the ends, and used as a fender. [Dobson, *s.*, II, 6.]

2. A braid of yarns around the ring of an anchor when a hempen hawser is to be bent thereon.

* **pu'd-dor**, *s.* [The older form of *pu'cher*.]

* **pu'd-dor**, *v.i. & t.* [PUDDER, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To make a pother, fuss, hustle, or tumult; to pother.

"Son almost always *pu'dder* in the mood." Sylvester, *In Bartas*, Ethelred, First week, 172.

B. Trans.: To confuse, to bother, to perplex, to embarrass.

pu'd-ding, * **pu'd ynge**, *s.* [Irish *pu'dog* = a puddling, the mumbles of a deer; Gael. *pu'dog* = a puddling; Wel. *pu'dog* = a pannich, a puddling; Corn. *pu'd* = a bag, a puddling. Probably from the same root as *pu'd* (2), *s.*, *pu'd*, *pu'dog*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An intestine; the gut of an animal.

"As sure as his guts are made of puddings."—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives*, II, 1.

2. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage.

3. A kind of food, of a soft or moderately hard consistency, variously compounded, but generally made of flour or other firmest substance, with milk and eggs, and sometimes enriched with fruit.

"In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs, And solid puddings against empty praise." Pope, *Banquet*, l. 54.

4. Food or victuals generally. "Eat your puddings, slave, and hold your tongue." Prior, *Merry Andrew*.

II. Naut.: The same as PUMPHING (q.v.).

* Obvious compounds: *pudding-bag*, *pudding-cloth*.

pudding faced, *a.* Having a fat, round, and smooth face, like a pudding.

pudding fish, *s.* Ichthy.: *Sparus radiatus*; body deep steel-blue; with oblique blue streaks on the cheek, and blue spots on the ventrals.

pudding-grass, *s.* Bot.: Pennyroyal (q.v.).

pudding-headed, *a.* Stupid, dull.

* **pudding heart**, *s.* A coward. "Go, pudding heart!" Taylor, *2 Philip Van Artevelde*, in. l.

* **pudding-house**, *s.* Astomach. (*Nash.*)

pudding pie, *s.* 1. A pudding with meat baked in it. (*Ital.-Varell.*)

2. A kind of open cheese-cake with currants. (*Kent.*)

"Some cry the covenant, instead Of puddings-pies and gingerbread." Butler, *Banquet*, l. 2.

pudding pipe-tree, *s.* Bot.: *Cassia* (*Callitriche*?) *Fistula*.

* **pudding prick**, *s.* The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag.

pudding sleeve, *s.* A sleeve that is dressed clothed with.

"About each sleeve a pudding-sleeve." Swift, *Discourse on the Bishops*.

pudding stone, *s.* 1. A name given to certain conglomerates, notably that of Herts, in which the rounded, lustrous flint pebbles resemble the plums in a plum pudding.

pudding time, *s.* 1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, namely the first dish, was served at the table.

2. The nick of time; the critical moment. "Was that still pudding time?" *By pudding time came to his aid.* Butler, *Huicobite*.

* **pudding tobacco**, *s.* A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

"He prays but for a pipe of pudding tobacco." Johnson, *Cymbeline*, II, 1.

* **pu'd ding y**, *v.* [Eng. *pudding*; *y*.] Resembling or suggestive of a pudding; to round and plump.

pu'd dle, **pu'd el**, **pu'd le**, * **pu'd del**, *s. & v.* [Irish *pu'dleach* = a puddle, mire, Gael. *pu'dleach* = a small pool, dimin. from Irish & Gael. *pu'd* = a pool; Low Ger. *pu'del* = a pool; Dut. *pu'del* = to puddle.]

A. As substantives:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small muddy pool or splash; a pool of muddy water.

"The pure quick streams are marshy puddles found." Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, II, 6.

* 2. Dirty, muddy water. "Obliged to fly with his wife and to drink puddle." Burke, *From the Old to the New World*.

* 3. A dull, stupid-headed person. "Hearing her call a lumping old puddle."—*Mad D. Arday*, *Credna*, bk. VII, ch. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Lu'bil*: The same as PISE (q.v.).

2. *Hyle, con.*: Well-tempered clay and sand used to render banks or dikes impervious.

* **B. As verb**: Muddy, dirty. "With puddle water I'm thus lowly drest." *Trinquet*; *Barons' Wars*, &c.

puddle ball, *s.* *Iron-manuf.*: The lump or ball of red-hot iron, in a pasty state, taken from the puddling-furnace to be hammered or rolled.

* **puddle poet**, *s.* A mean, petty poet. "The puddle-poet did hope that the jingling of his rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity." Fuller, *Church Hist.*, l. 11, 4.

puddle rolls, *s. pl.* *Iron-manuf.*: The first, or roughing, rolls of a rolling-mill, by passing through which the hoop, or ball of puddled iron, after a puddling furnace, is drawn out. It is then a rough bar.

puddle-train, *s.* *Iron-manuf.*: A train of rolls for reducing squeezed puddle-balls to puddle or muck-lumps.

pu'd dle, *v. & t.* [PUDDLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lu'*: To make dirty or muddy; to be foul. "They threw on him Great piles of puddled mire to smother the Lat." Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, &c.

2. To be foul, to muddle. "Cookney adulterators puddle such a head." Carlyle, *Reminiscences*, l. 542.

II. Technically:

1. *Hydr. con.*: To work puddle-iron; to render watertight by means of puddle.

2. *Iron-manuf.*: To convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling (q.v.).

"The effect of the puddling is still further to remove the carbon."—*Carroll's Tech. Education*, II, vi, p. 27.

* **B. Intrans.**: To make a dirty stir.

pu'd dlôr, *s.* [Eng. *puddler* (a); *ôr*.] One who or that which puddles; speedily, in a manufactory, one who is engaged in the process of puddling iron. Mechanical puddlers have also been adopted. [PUDDLING-MANUF.]

"The constant attendance of the puddler and his assistant."—*Carroll's Technol. of Iron*, I, 1, p. 24.

pu'd ding, *pu', pu'd*, &c. [PUDDLE, *v.*]

A. As p. pu': (See the verb.)

B.

1. *Lu'*: To make dirty or muddy; to be foul. "They threw on him Great piles of puddled mire to smother the Lat." Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, &c.

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pu'd dy, *v.* [Huz. *pu'dy*; *dy*.] Muddy, dirty, may, foul.

"Lumpy or thick *pu'dy* water."—*Carroll's Survey of the Mines*.

pu'd dock, *s.* A variant of *pu'd* (1), *v.* & (2) (q.v.).

puddock stool, *s.* [Lat. *pu'doc*; *stool*.] May sprout like some *puddock* trees.

Lucan, *Apoll.* [See *pu'doc*, *v.*]

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pu'den cy, *v.* [Lat. *pu'den*; *cy*.] Muddy, dirty, may, foul.

"Lumpy or thick *pu'den* water."—*Carroll's Survey of the Mines*.

pu'den da, *v.* [Lat. *pu'den*; *da*.] Muddy, dirty, may, foul.

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"Lumpy or thick *pu'den* water."—*Carroll's Survey of the Mines*.

johns. — *puerile* is a commendation and a reprobation.

pu'erile, *a.* [Fr. *puerile*, from Lat. *puer*, boyish, from *puer* = a boy; Sp. & Port. *pueril*; Ital. *puerile*.]

A. *puerile*: boyish, childish, juvenile; suited for children; as, *puerile* amusements. (Usually with idea of contempt.)

B. *puerile*: A term used in the expression puerile breathing or respiration; breathing like that of a child, or attended with considerable sound, arising in pulmonary phthisis.

C. *puerile*: A childish way or thing. (*puerile*.)

pu'erilely, *adv.* [Eng. *puerilely*.] In a puerile or childish manner; childishly; triflingly.

pu'erileness, *s.* [Eng. *puerile*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being puerile; puerility.

pu'erility, *s.* [Fr. *puerile*, from Lat. *puer*, boy, *pueritas*, boyhood, from *puer* = puerile (q.v.).]

I. *puerility*: The quality or state of being puerile; boyishness, childishness.

— *puerility* is a word not taken out from school; — *puerility* is a word not taken out from school.

II. That which is puerile or childish; childish or silly acts, thoughts, or expressions.

— *puerility* is a word not taken out from school; — *puerility* is a word not taken out from school.

III. The time of childhood.

— *puerility* is a word not taken out from school; — *puerility* is a word not taken out from school.

pu'erper'al, **pu'erper'i'al**, *a.* [Fr. from *puer*, boy, *per*, child, *per*, from *puer* = a boy, *per* = to bear, to produce.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.

With *puerperal* form.

puerperal convulsions, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Convulsions sometimes occurring in the later months of pregnancy. Thirty per cent of the cases are fatal.

puerperal fever, *s.*

Pathol.: The low fever of childbirth, commencing with rigors and chills from septic infection and contamination of fluids, with local lesion of structure in most cases, and often severe peritonitis. There are three marked varieties: the simple inflammatory, the mild epidemic with nervous disturbance, and the putrid or malignant epidemic. It is highly infectious, and even contagious, sometimes associated with erysipelas, but often caused by retained clots, dirty habits, intemperance, carelessness, &c. It may be regarded as a putrid dynamic fever in the puerperal state, and of aggravated form.

puerperal mania, *s.*

Pathol.: Mania sometimes attacking women the fourth or fifth day after childbirth, or later, or before delivery. There is often an aversion to food, as well as to the husband, and the child, &c. Recovery is general.

pu'er-për-öus, *a.* [Lat. *puerpera* = child-birth; Eng. *adv.* suff. *-ous*.] Puerperal.

pu'et, *s.* [Dewey.]

pu'ff, **pu'ffe**, *v.* [Puff, *v.*] [Ger. *pu'ff*; Wel. *pu'ff*, Dan. *pu'ff*.]

I. Literally:

1. A short sudden and single emission of the breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff. (*Puff*; *Moral Essays*, i. 1.)

2. A sudden and sharp blast of wind.

— *Not one puff of wind there disappears* — *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 22.

II. Figuratively:

1. The same as PUFF-BALL (q.v.).

2. Anything set a light and porous or light and swollen substance; as, *puff*-paste.

3. A light puff-blow at.

4. A substance of a light and loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin; as, a *puff*-powder.

5. A fashion of dressing the hair in rolls or curls. (*Mary*; *Chloe*; *Long*; *later* (ed. 1854), p. 313.)

6. An exaggerated and empty commendation; espce. a written commendation, as of a book, the playing of an actor, tradesmen's goods, or the like.

— *The society's money had been used to obtain puffs in papers.* — *Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1880.

7. One who writes puffs for hire; a puffer.

puff adder, *s.*

Zool.: *Puff*, (*Puff*) *adder*, one of the most venomous serpents of South Africa. In length, when full grown, it is from four to five feet, and is as thick as a man's arm. The head is very broad, the tail suddenly tapered; prevailing color, brown, chequered with a darker shade, and with white.

It usually glides along partially buried in the sand, and when disturbed, puffs out the upper part of its body, whence its popular name. The Boshmans smear their arrow with its venom.



PUFF-ADDER.

puff ball, *s.* A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon* (q.v.). They mostly grow on the ground, and are roundish, at first firm and fleshy, but afterwards powdery within; the powder consisting of the spores, among which are many fine filaments, loosely filling the peridium.

puff birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Buccconide (q.v.).

puff dart, *s.* A dart projected by puffing through a tube.

— *Make about as deep and as true an impression upon any polished body within hearing of Big Ben as would a school-boy's puff dart in a stout hammer.* — *Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1880.

puff legs, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Trogonids, a genus of Hummingbirds, remarkable for the tuft of pure downy feathers which envelopes each leg.

— *The Pufflegs are in great demand among the dealers.* — *Wood*, *Illustr. Nat. Hist.*, II. 233

puff paste, *s.* Rich dough used for the light covers of tarts, &c.

puff roar, **puffroar**, *s.* A noisy blowing. (*Stonkheist*.)

puff wig, *s.* A species of wig.

— *A druzet suit and a puff wig.* — *Farquhar*, *The Lecostuct*, i.

puff, **pu'ffe**, *v. i. & t.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Ger. *pu'ff* = to puff, to pop; Dan. *pu'ff* = to pop; Sw. *pu'ff* = to crack, to push; Wel. *pu'ff* = to come in puffs.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To blow with puffs or short, sudden, and single blasts.

— *Wherefore do you follow her, Like foggy south, puffing with wind and rank?* — *Shakesp.*; *As You Like It*, III. 5.

2. To breathe with thick and hard gasps, as after hard exertion.

3. To blow, as in scorn or contempt.

— *As for his enemies, he puffed at them.* — *Psalm*, xix.

4. To swell with air; to be dilated or distended.

II. Figuratively:

1. To act or move in a hurried or bustling manner; to bustle about with an important air; to assume importance.

— *[They] attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise, and puffing, and mutual emulation of each other.* — *Burke*, *On the French Revolution*.

2. To write puffs; to puff or praise goods extravagantly.

— *The line which separates deliberate deceit from harmless puffing.* — *Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1880.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To drive with a puff or blast of wind, air, or breath.

— *Pines and plantations were puffed to the earth.* — *P. Flourens*, p. 81.

2. To inflate, swell, or distend, with air.

II. Figuratively:

1. To swell or inflate, as with pride, conceit, or the like. (Generally with up.)

— *Puffed up with pride.* — *Spenser*; *Colin Clout*.

2. To blow or drive with a blast in scorn or disgust.

3. To praise in an exaggerated manner, without regard to the real merits of the thing praised; to commend for hire; as, *To puff* a book or a play.

pu'ff-er, *s.* [Eng. *pu'ff*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who puffs.

2. *Fig.*: One who puffs or praises for hire with exaggerated and noisy commendation; one who attends sales by auction for the purpose of running up the prices of goods offered for sale, and exciting the eagerness of bidders. Called also a *boimet* or *whiteboimet*. (*Yvontou*; *A Fable*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Utho-ton*: A vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution.

2. *Ichthy*: The Globe-fish (q.v.).

pu'ff-er-y, *s.* [Eng. *pu'ff*; *-ery*.] The act of puffing; exaggerated or extravagant praise. (*Southey*; *Letters*, iv. 63.)

pu'ff-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *puffily*; *-ly*.] In a puffy manner.

pu'ff-in, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

1. *Lat.* & *Grecin*: *Fulvulina orctica*, a common English sea-bird, with many popular names—*Bottle-nose*, *Coat-tail*, *Pope*, *Sea-Parrot*, and *Tummy Noddy*, with others that are only locally known. By extension, the name is applied to other species of the genus. The Common Puffin is well known all round the British coasts, and gives its name to one of its haunts—Puffin Island, off Anglesea. It is rather larger than a pigeon; plumage glossy black above, under-surface pure white; feet orange-red; bill very deep, and flattened laterally, partitioned—red, yellow, and blue, and grooved during the breeding-season, and undergoing a kind of moult at its close—a peculiarity shared by other species. (Cf. *J. Bingley*; *Four Royal North Wales*, i. 309, and a paper by Dr. Bureau, in *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, ii. 377-391, an abstract of which appeared in the *Zoologist*, July, 1878.) Puffins lay a single egg—white, with gray markings—in a barrow sometimes excavated by themselves, but frequently in one from which a rabbit has been driven. They were formerly used for food, and being "reputed for fish" (*Carew*; *Sure*, *Coron.*, fol. 35), were eaten in Lent.

— *There cannot be much doubt that the name Puffin given to these young birds, salted and dried, was applied on account of their downy clothing, for an English informant of Gesner's described one to him (*Hist. Avium*, p. 119) as wanting fine feathers, and being covered only with a sort of woolly black plumage. It is right, however, to state that Caus expressly declares (*Harior. anim. lib.*, fol. 21) that the name is derived 'a naturali voce pupin'. Prof. Skeat says that the word is a diminutive, which favours the view that it was originally used as a name for these young birds.' — *Prof. Seeboin*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 191. (Note.)*

2. A puff-ball.

puffin-apple, *s.* A species of apple.

pu'ff-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *puffily*; *-ness*.] The quality, or state of being puffy, tumid, or turgid.

pu'ff-ing, *pr. part.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PUFF, *v.*]

A. As pr. part.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Given to praising in extravagant or exaggerated terms; boasting, bragging.

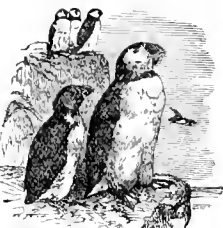
C. As substantive:

1. The act of writing or circulating puffs.

2. A puff.

— *The now usual admixture of knots of ribbon and puffs of drapery.* — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

puffing-billy, *s.* A popular name for an early form of the locomotive steam engine.



PUFFIN.

* **puk ish, puk ishe**, . [Eng. *puke*(s), a.; -sh. Puke -shamed.]

pū las, s. [Malay.] A twine made by the Malays from a species of nettle.

* **pul chri tude**, . [Lat. *pulchritudo*, from beautiful; Sp. *pulchritud*; Ital. *pulchritudine*.] Beauty, handsomeness, grace, comeliness; elegance of figure. "Figured in shape and stature with fore and pulchritudo."—*Wall. Henry VIII.*, iii. 125.

pūle, peule, . & *t.* [Fr. *puuler* = to peep as a bird, from Lat. *pupe*, frequent, of *pupe* = to chirp; Ital. *puulere*.]

A. Literally:
1. To cry or chirp, as a chicken.
2. To whine, to whimper, as a complaining child.

"*Pulling* over the incident demands a kind of condescension."—*Wesley Post*, Jan. 15, 1897.

B. Figuratively: To utter in a whining or whining tone.
"I say, you love, you *puule* me out a N."—*Genius*, Idea 5.

* **pūl őr**, s. [Eng. *puke*(s); see.] One who whines; a whinner.

"I she for pale in complexion, she will prove but a *puuler*."—*Maid in the Moon*, sig. G.

pū lēx, s. [Lat. = a flea.]

Lat. or.: The typical genus of the Pulicidae (q.v.). Genus enumerated twenty-five species; most of the name confined to one animal. *Pulex irritans* or *hominis* is the common flea [FLEA]; *P.* or *Stenopullex pectus*, the "dog" (q.v.); *P. felis* is the cat's flea; *P. canis* that of the dog and fox; *P. gallinae* the fowls' flea; *P. colubinae* the pigeons' flea.

† **pū lie, pū liek**, s. [Lat. *pulicarius*.] Any plant of the genus Pulicaria (q.v.).

pū li car i a, s. [Lat. = a plant; perhaps *Plantago psillium*, not one of the present genus; from *puer*, gent. *pulicis* = a flea, which the modern genus was supposed to drive away by its powerful smell.] [FLEXBASE.]

Bot.: *Pulicaria vispa*, dried and bruised, is used in the Indian Salt Range as a vulnerary to bruises of cattle.

pū li cēnc, *a.* [Lat. *puler*, gent. *pulicis* = a flea.] Pertaining or relating to fleas; pulicicous.

pu liē-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *puler*, gent. *pulicis*(s); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*.]

Entom.: Fleas; a family of *Aphaniptera*. Some place them as an aberrant and wingless form of the *Diptera*. Head small, compressed; eyes simple; antennae four-jointed; mouth with two lancet-like mandibles, forming, with the maxilla, a snout-like beak, with a slender bristle-like tongue, coarsely toothed on the outer surface, and traversed throughout its entire length by a canal, the whole enclosed between two three-jointed plates. The legs are large; the hinder ones adapted for leaping. The family contains but a single genus, *Pulex* (q.v.).

* **pū li cōse, pū li cōus**, *a.* [Lat. *pulicissos*, from *puler*, gent. *pulicis* = a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

pūl-īng, *pr. pres. a.*, & *s.* [PULL.]

A. *As pr. pres.*: (See the verb).
B. *As adjective*:

1. Crying like a young chicken; whimpering, whinnying.

"The unimaculine rhetoric of any *puuling* priest or churl."—*W. W. R.* *Prince of Kings*.
2. Infantine, childish, trifling.

"This *puuling* person is not as innocent as it is foolish."—*Harke*. *Don Quixote*, *Part. 1*, c. 2.

C. *As verb*: Whimpering, whinnying.

"Leave this faint *puuling*, and lament as I do!"—*Shakespeare*. *Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

pūl-īng lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *puuling*; *-ly*.] In a *puuling* manner; with whines or whinniers.

"Go *puuling*!"
Like a poor wench I had lost her market money."—*Ben Jonson* & *Flot*. *Compan.*, iii. 1.

pūlk, pulke, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A pond. (*Proor.*)

"It is easy for a woman to go to a pond or *puulke* standing near to her door."—*Logans*. *Narrative of the Syrian*, p. 92.

pūlk'ha, s. [Native word.] A travelling sled or sleigh used by Laplanders. It is

shaped like a boat, constructed of light ma-



PUKKA.

terial, and covered with skin of the reindeer. It is drawn by a single reindeer.

pūll, pulle, *vt. & i.* [Prob. an English word, though the A. S. *pullian*, given in Somner's *Diet.*, is not found; the pa. par. *pullled* occurs in A. S. *Lochobonus*, l. 262; cf. Low Ger. *puhlen* = to peck, to punch, to pull, to tear; Lat. *pullio* (pa. t. *pulli*) = to drive.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To draw, or endeavour to draw, towards one; to draw forcibly; to drag, to haul, (*Genius* viii. 9.)

2. To pluck; to gather with the hand.

"Flax, *puulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe."—*Boetius*. *Husbandry*.

3. To move or set in motion by drawing or pulling; as, To pull a bell.

4. To lean, to tend (followed by a qualifying word or phrase). (*Lets* xxiii. 10.)

5. To carry in a boat by means of oars.

"You have allowed more than one-half of the men to *pull* us on shore."—*Maryguy*: *Peter Simple*, ch. xlv.

II. Technically:

1. *Print.*: To take an impression of.

"A number of proofs which appeared to have been *puulled* from it."—*Standard*, March 1, 1886.

2. *Racing*: To prevent, as a horse, from winning by pulling him back. (*Slang*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To give a pull, to tug, to haul, to drag; as, To pull at a rope.

2. To row a boat.

"His boat was lowered down, and getting in with his men, he *puulled* to another vessel."—*Maryguy*. *Peter Simple*, ch. lviii.

* 1. To pull a long face: To look dejected.

2. To pull a thing off: To succeed in accomplishing something; to succeed in; as, To pull a match off.

3. To pull apart:

(1) *Trans.*: To pull asunder or into pieces.

(2) *Intrans.*: To become separated or broken by pulling; as, A rope *puulls* apart.

4. To pull down:

(1) To deminish or take in pieces by separating the parts.

"Shall all our houses be *puulled* down!"—*Shakspeare*: *Misere* (*or Misere*), i. 2.

(2) To deminish, to destroy, to subvert.

"In political affairs . . . it is far easier to *pull* down than to build up."—*Howell*: *Venet Forest*.

(3) To bring down; to degrade, to humiliate.

"It was only a *puulling* down and tying short of too much greatness."—*South*: *Pharaoh*, p. 276.

(4) To weaken; to deprive of strength.

"A fit of common sickness *puulls* thee down."—*Chaucer*: *The Gigue*.

* 5. To pull down a side: To endanger or destroy the chance of the party or side to which one is attached.

6. To pull fibres: To make grinaeces.

7. To pull off:

(1) To separate by pulling; to pluck.

(2) To take or draw off; as, To pull off a coat.

8. To pull on: To draw on; as, To pull on one's boots.

9. To pull one through: To help one through or extricate one from a difficulty.

"His extra speed *puulled* him through."—*Field*, Jan. 25, 1887.

10. To pull one's self together: To rally; to exert one's self more; to rouse one's self.

"The Middlesex men now *puulled* themselves together."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

11. To pull out: To draw or drag out; to extirpate, to eradicate.

12. To pull the long bow: To exaggerate; to lie boastfully.

13. To pull (or draw) the strings (or wires): To be the real though secret promoter or mover; to set in action secretly.

"Some men with colder heads who *puulled* the strings that influenced the mob."—*Our Own Country*, ii. 257.

14. To pull through: To manage to get through with any undertaking; to succeed with difficulty.

15. To pull together: To cooperate.

16. To pull up:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To drag up forcibly; to pluck up; hence, to eradicate, to extirpate. (*Amos* ix. 15.)

(b) To stop by means of reins, &c.; as, To pull up a horse.

(c) Hence, to stop in any course or action, especially in a bad one.

(d) To stimulate; to rouse or excite to greater exertion.

(e) To apprehend; to cause to be apprehended and taken before a court of justice. (*Colloquial*.)

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To be stopped; to come to a stop or stand; to stop.

"Before the train *puulls* up at the next station."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1882.

(b) To overtake or come nearer to one who is in front.

17. To pull up stakes: To change one's residence; to remove. (*Amer.*)

pūll, s. [PULL, P.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

1. The act of pulling, drawing, or dragging; an effort to move by drawing towards one; a haul, a tug.

"Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full His long-dormant harvest, he requests *puull*."—*Bayard & Plet*: *Four Plays in one*. (Epil.)

2. A contest, a struggle.

"For many a man that may not stand a *puull*, Yet liketh it him at the wresting for to be."—*Chaucer*: *Assembly of Fowles*.

3. That which is pulled; as—

(1) The knob and stem of a door-bell or door-gong; a bell-pull.

(2) A catch or lip upon a drawer or door by which it is pulled open.

(3) The lever of a beer-engine or counter-pump.

4. The act of towing a boat; an excursion in a towing boat.

"The crew prepared for a *puull* over the full course."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1886.

5. A drink, a draught.

"Taking a long and hearty *puull* at the rum-and-water."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. liii.

II. Fig.: A hap, a venture; hence, an advantage.

"The *puull* in the weights alone enabled Ivanhoe to win by a length."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

B. Technically:

Printing:

(1) The space on the forme which was impressed by the platen, in the old style of printing-press, where two impressions were sometimes required for a large forme.

(2) A single impression.

pull-down, s.

Music: A wire which is attached to the under side of the pallet of an organ, and by which the pallet is opened as the key of the manual is depressed; the pull-down passes through a perforation in a brass plate on the bottom of the wind-chest, and connected by stickers, roller-boards, trackers, &c., with the key.

pull iron, s. The piece at the hind end of the tongue of a street-car by which it is attached to the car.

pull over, s.

Hat-making: A conical cap of felted fur, forming a nap to be pulled over a hat-body.

pull piece, s.

Horol.: The wire attached to the striking mechanism, by pulling which the clock is made to strike.

pull pipes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The stems of some *Equiseta*.

pull to, s. The same as LAY-CAP (q.v.).

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thère; pine, pít, síre, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, eure, uníte, eûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

* pul lafle, s. [Fr. *pullaille*.] Poultry.

* pul lain, pol ayne, pul len, s. [Fr. *pullain*.] Poultry; a chicken.

* (He) came like a false rose, my puller-till-kill and mischeer. [From *Heart's Ease*, *Southey*, 3.]

* pull back, pul back, s. [Eng. *pull*, and *back*.] That which pulls or keeps one back from proceeding; a drawback; a hindrance.

* A kind of *pullback* from the sea that he had been about to engage in.—*Southey*; *sermons*, vol. viii, ser. 41.

* pul len, s. [PULLEN.]

* pull-er, s. [Eng. *pull*, v.; -er.] One who or that which pulls.

* Proud setter upland *puller* down of kings. [Shakespeare; *Henry V*, II, 3.]

* pul lét, pol et, pol etc, s. [Fr. *pullé*, *polé*, *etc.*] One who or that which pulls.

* pullet sperm, s. Tropic. [Shakespeare; *Merry Wives*, III, 3.]

* pul ley, pol eyne, pol ive, pol ley, pul lie, pul ly, s. [Fr. *puley*, a pulley. The form *puley* (in *Caesar*; *L. T.*, 10, 498) is hard to explain, but *puleya* (*Diogenes Laërtius*) is from Fr. *puella* = "a girl, or child, also the rope wherewith wine is led down into a cellar, a pulley-rope" (*Caesars*), from Low Lat. *pullarius* = a colt, from Lat. *pullus* = the young of any animal (congr. with Eng. *pulp*). For the transference of sense of *horse* = a kind of frame; Fr. *pulet* = a filly, etc.; a beam; *charrue* = a goat, etc.; a crane; Eng. *crane* = an its double meaning; Fr. *vois* (*vois*) = an ass, a crane, a pulley, etc.]

1. *Mech.*: One of the six simple machines or mechanical powers. It consists of a small circular plate or wheel which can turn round an axis passing through the centres of its faces, and having its ends supported by a frame-work which is called the block. The circular plate has a groove cut in its edge to prevent a string from slipping off when it is put round the pulley. With a single fixed pulley (that is one in which the block in which the pulley turns is fixed), there is neither gain nor loss of power; for, as the tension in every part of the cord is the same, if a weight be suspended at one extremity, an equal weight must be applied at the other to maintain equilibrium. Hence, the effect of a fixed pulley is simply to change the direction of a force. By means of moveable pulleys one can gain mechanical advantage, greater or less, according to the number and mode of combination of the pulleys. This advantage may be computed by comparing the velocity of the weight raised with that of the moving power, according to the principle of virtual velocities. Thus:

In a single moveable pulley with the strings parallel when there is equilibrium the weight is twice the power.

It may, therefore, be considered a lever of the second class, in which the distance of the power from the fulcrum is double that of the weight from the fulcrum.

In a system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and all the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by 2ⁿ, where *n* is the number of pulleys.

In a system of pulleys in which the same string passes round all the pulleys and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by the number of strings at the lower block.

In a system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight, and all the strings are parallel when there is equilibrium, the weight is equal to the power multiplied by 2ⁿ⁻¹, where *n* is the number of pulleys.

2. *Mach.*: A wheel with a groove, flat, or slightly convex rim, adapted to receive a cord or band, which runs over it. It transmits power or changes the direction of motion.

¶ (1) *Cone pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY.]

(2) *Conical pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY, 2.]

(3) *Fast pulley*: A pulley firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.

(4) *Loose pulley*: A pulley running free on the shaft, to receive the belt and allow it still to traverse without being affected by, or affecting the motion of, the shafting.

(5) *Sliding pulley*: A kind of coupling in which the band-pulley is slipped into or out of engagement with an arm freely attached to the shaft and rotating therewith.

(6) *Speed pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY, 2.]

pulley block, s. A shell with a shank or of shores.

pulley box,

A frame containing the pulleys for guiding the fall ends in a draw block.

pulley check, s. An apparatus by which the ropes kept from slipping over a pulley.

pulley clutch, s. A contrivance for fastening a pulley to a beam or rafter.

pulley drum, s. The block in which the sheaves.

pulley mortice, s. [CHAM-MORTICE.]

† **pulley shaped**, a.

R. S.: Resembling a pulley, circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of the circumference.

pulley stone, s. A popular name for a detached segment of an enurite (q.v.).

* pul loy, st. [PULLEY, S.] To use or fasten with a pulley.

* Their heavy sides the matted bellows heave, Tugged by the *puller* line. [John Dryden; *Virg.*, 1, 10.]

* pul li cat, pul i cat, s. [Elym. doubtful.] A kind of rodent or chipmunk, the quercus silk-hanker, etc.

* pul lóck, s. [See def.] A pul-log, of which word it is a corruption.

* Pull man, s. [The name of the inventor.] (See compound.)

Pulman car, s. [PALM-EMER.]

* pul lu late, v. t. [Lat. *pullulatus*, pa. part. of *pullulo* = to germinate, from *pullus* = a shoot; Fr. *pulluler*.] To germinate, to shoot, to bud.

* Whose root beneath still with, and *pullat* death again.—*See* *Woods*; *the* *Eschschers*, p. 116.

* pul lu lâ tion, s. [Lat. *pullulatio*.] The act of germinating or budding; a germination. * But the genus *pullulatio* of the animal life.—*Morse*; *Lectures on the Moral Culture*, etc., 11.

* pul lús, pul as, pul a sí, s. [Beng. dec. Hind., &c.]

Bot.: [BUTIA.]

* pul mō, pul mōn, pul mōn i, pul. [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.] OF, or belonging to, the lungs.

† pul mō brān chí a ta, s. pl. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Pulmonata (q.v.).

† pul mō brān chí ate, a, & s. [PULMONOBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Pulmobranchiata.

B. *As subst.*: Any member of the order Pulmobranchiata.

† pul mō gās tēr òp ô da, s. pl. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Mod. Lat. *gasteropoda* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A synonym of Pulmonata (q.v.).

* pul mō grā da, s. pl. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *gradis* = to walk.]

Zool.: An order of the old sub-class Annelida, embracing the Duscophora and (in part) the Luetariada.

* pul mō grā de, a, & s. [PULMOGRADA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or relating to the Pulmograda; resembling a pulmograde; moving like a pulmograde.

B. *As subst.*: A member of the Pulmograda.

* pul mōn ar í a, s. [Tem. of Lat. *pulmo*, accus. = consumptive. Named from its being formerly used in pulmonary affections.]

Bot.: Lungwort; a genus of Liliaceae, Calyx five-partite; corolla regular, funnel-shaped, with a naked throat; stamens included; filaments short; anthers stony, smooth. Known species five; from Europe and North Asia. One *Pulmonaria officinalis*, Narrow-leaved Lungwort, with the flowers first pink and then bluish blue, is a native of the south of England, but rare. *P. verna*, Common Lungwort, with pale purple flowers, is only an escape, as *S. P.*, etc.

* pul mō nār í a, s. pl. [PULMONARIA.]

Zool.: A division of Annelidaria (q.v.).

* pul mō nar í oús, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *ous* = a nose.]

† pul mō nar í oús, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *ous* = a nose.]

* pul mōn a ry, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *aria* = a vessel.]

A. 1. A vessel in the lungs, which is the seat of the pulmonary circulation.

2. A vessel in the lungs, which is the seat of the pulmonary circulation.

B. 1. A vessel in the lungs, which is the seat of the pulmonary circulation.

2. A vessel in the lungs, which is the seat of the pulmonary circulation.

pulmonary sedatives, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *sedatives*.] Medicines which are used to relieve the inflammation of the lungs.

* pul mō na ta, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *na* = a vessel.]

1. A vessel in the lungs, which is the seat of the pulmonary circulation.

2. A vessel in the lungs, which is the seat of the pulmonary circulation.

* pul mō nate, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *natus* = born.]

* pul mōn i brān chí a ta, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *branchiata*.]

* pul mōn i brān chí ate, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *branchiata*.]

* pul mōn íc, pul mōn íck, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *icus* = a part.]

1. The same as PULMONARY (q.v.).

2. A vessel in the lungs, which is the seat of the pulmonary circulation.

3. A vessel in the lungs, which is the seat of the pulmonary circulation.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A member of the Pulmonaria.

1. One affected with a disease of the lungs.

2. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

* pul mōn íc al, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *icus* = a part.]

The same as PULMONARY (q.v.).

* pul mōn i fer, s. [PULMONARIA.] A vascular living fungus, specific, a member of the Pulmonaria (q.v.).

* pul mō nif er a, s. pl. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *nifera* = to bear.]

1. A member of the order of Gastropoda, living in the simplest form of shell, resembling the branchial chamber of the stomach of the sea snail, but lined with a network of fine pulmonary vessels. Foot broad, generally a spiral shell. It contains the largest class of soft-bodied invertebrates and open-water mollusks.

2. *Pulmo*, etc.: From the Greek, to grow upward.

* pul mō nif er oús, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *ous* = a nose.]

1. Have 2 to 10 pairs of legs.

2. Pulmo, etc.: From the Greek, to grow upward.

* pul mōn i grā da, s. [PULMOGRADA.]

* pul mō trach é ar í a, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *trachearia* = a windpipe.]

* pul mō trach é ar í a, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *trachearia* = a windpipe.]

* pul mō trach é ar í a, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *trachearia* = a windpipe.]

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* pul mō trach é ar í a, s. [Prof. *pulmo*, and Lat. *trachearia* = a windpipe.]

pulp, **pulpe**, s. [Prof. *pulpa*, and Lat. *pulpa* = a soft mass.] A soft, moist, spongy mass, usually found in the interior of plants.

(1) The spongy part of a fruit, which is the seat of the sugar and other soluble matters.

(2) The spongy part of a fruit, which is the seat of the sugar and other soluble matters.

(3) The spongy part of a fruit, which is the seat of the sugar and other soluble matters.

(4) The spongy part of a fruit, which is the seat of the sugar and other soluble matters.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sin, aš; expect, Xcophon, exist. ing-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, tious, slous shus. ble, dle, s. bel, del.

pulp boiler, pulp digester, s. An apparatus for treating paper stock, especially ground wood or cut straw, to remove gum, silyx, starch, &c., from the fibre.

pulp digester, s. [PULP-FORTER.]

pulp dresser, s. A machine for removing specks and knots from paper pulp.

pulp grinder, s. A machine for grinding paper stock for pulp.

pulp strainer, s. A strainer used for straining the pulp used in paper-making.

pulp, v.t. & s. [PULP, s.]

A. To strike;

1. To make or convert into pulp.

"The economy of pulping roots is frequently recognized."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. To extract the pulp or pulpy substance from.

B. To bruise; To be, or to become, ripe and juicy, like the pulp of fruit.

pul pa toon, s. [Fr.] An article of confectionery, probably made from the pulp of fruit.

"With a French troop of pulpatoons, macaroons, ... grand and excellent."—*North's Altruism*.

pulp-er, s. [Eng. pulp, v.; -er.]

1. An instrument or apparatus for reducing roots, &c., to pulp.

"There is a pulper used against the use of the pulp-er and chopper."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. A machine for reducing paper stock to pulp.

3. An apparatus for freeing the coffee-berry from the fleshy pulp by which it is surrounded.

pulp i nēss, s. [Eng. pulp; -ness.] The quality or state of being pulpy.

pul-pit, pul pet, s. & n. [O. Fr. *pulpite*, from Lat. *pulpita* = a scabbel, a stage for actors; Fr. *pulpite*; Sp. & Ital. *pulpito*.]

A. A substitute;

1. A stand from which disputants pronounced their dissertations and authors recited their works; a rostrum.

"Some to the common pulpit, and cry out, Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!"—*Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

2. A raised place or desk in a church, from which the preacher delivers his sermon. They are now generally made of wood, but were formerly also made of stone, richly carved and ornamented.

3. Hence, used figuratively, for preachers generally or preaching; the teaching of preachers.

"I say the pulpit (in the sober use of its legitimate, peccant power) must stand acknowledged, what the world shall the most important and effectual guard, [stand, support, and ornament of virtue's cause]."—*Campbell: Pulpit*, ii. 332.

B. As adv.; Belonging, pertaining, or suited to the pulpit; as, pulpit eloquence, &c.

pul pit, v.t. [PULPIT, s.] To place in or supply with a pulpit. (*Milton*.)

pul pi tār i an, s. [Eng. pulpit; -arian.] A pulpitist.

"Had met the aggrieved pulpitarians."—*Hickel: Life of Wilbraham*, i. 20.

pul pit cēr, pul pit ēr, s. [Eng. pulpit; -er.] A term of contempt for a preacher.

"What calls this presumptuous pulpit-er, thus to talk of government?"—*South: Sermons*, Vol. VI, ser. 2.

pul pit ic al, n. [Eng. pulpit; -ical.] Of, or pertaining to, a pulpit; suited to a pulpit.

pul pit ic al lŷ, adv. [Eng. pulpit-ical; -ly.] In a manner suited to the pulpit; in manner of a sermon.

"To answer regularly and pulpitically."—*Chest: Pulpit Letters*.

pul pit ish, n. [Eng. pulpit; -ish.] Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

pul pit mán, s. [Eng. pulpit, and man.] A preacher.

"He was an excellent pulpitman, happy in raising the attention of his auditory."—*Field: Church Hist.*, X. iii. 42.

pul pit rŷ, s. [Eng. pulpit; -ry.] The teaching of the pulpit; preaching.

"To teach thus were mere pulpitry."—*Milton: Reform in Eng.*, bk. ii.

pulp ous, n. [Lat. *pulposus*, from *pulpa* = pulp (q.v.); Fr. *pulpeux*; Sp. *pulposo*; Ital. *pulposo*.] Consisting of pulp; like pulp; pulpy.

"The rootbreak's *pulposus* fruit With cold irradiate."—*Pulvis: Coler.*, i. 313.

pulp ous nēss, s. [Eng. pulpous; -ness.] The quality or state of being pulpous; pulposity.

pulp-y, n. [Eng. pulp; -y.] Consisting of pulp; like pulp; of the consistence of pulp; soft, pulpy.

"In the walnut and plumbs is a thick pulpy covering."—*Key: Creation*.

pul qué (qu as k), s. [Sp.] A vinous beverage, made in Mexico, by fermenting the juice of the various species of the agave. It resembles cider, but has a disagreeable odour, like that of putrid meat.

pul sâte, v.t. [Lat. *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulsare*; to beat, frequent, from *pello* = to drive.] To beat, to throb.

"Pulsating like the heavings of rudimentary lungs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 167.

pul sa tile, n. [Lat. *pulsatilis*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulsare* = to beat; Sp. *pulsatila*; Ital. *pulsatilla*.]

1. *Med. Lat.;* Capable of being struck or beaten.

"The rattle . . . is a musical instrument of the *pulsatile* kind."—*Musical Instr.*, p. 136. (1778.)

2. *Pathol.;* Beating as a pulse; throbbing. (Applied to tumours.)

pul sa til la, s. [Mod. Lat. from *pulsatilis* = a beating.] The pasque flower.

pulsatilla-camphor, s. [ANEMONIN.]

pul sâ-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *pulsationem*, accus. of *pulsatio*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulsare* = to beat; Sp. *pulsacion*; Ital. *pulsazione*.] [PULSATE.]

1. *Med. Lat.;* The act of beating; a beat of stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound.

II. *Technically;*

1. *Med.;* The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse; a throb.

"The wild pulsation that I felt before the stroke."—*Young: Loveless Hall*.

2. *Law;* An assault or beating without causing pain.

"Instigating verberation, which was accompanied with pain, *non pulsationem*, which was attended with none."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 5.

pul sa-tive, n. [Fr. *pulsatif*; Sp. & Ital. *pulsativo*.] Beating, throbbing.

pul-sâ-tôr, s. [Lat.] A beater, a striker.

pul-sâ-tôr-y, n. [Fr. *pulsatoire*; Sp. & Ital. *pulsatorio*.] Capable of pulsating; beating, throbbing.

"An inward pungent, and pulsatory ache within the skull."—*Watson: Remitts*, p. 418.

pulse (1), poulice, pous, puls (1), s. [Fr. *pouls* = the pulse, from Lat. *pulsio*, accus. of *pulsus* = a beating, . . . a pulse, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello* = to drive; Sp. & Port. *pulso*; Ital. *pulso*.]

I. *Technical Language;*

1. *Lat.;* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.;* Any measured regular or rhythmic beat; any short quick motion regularly repeated; pulsation, vibration.

"When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single pulse of the air."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv. § 31.

II. *Physiol.;* The beat or shock felt in any artery when slight pressure is made on it, caused by the systole of the heart. At birth the number of beats is about 140, at the end of the first year 120, at the end of the second 110; during middle life between 70 and 80, and in old age usually a little more. It is slower in man than in woman, and is also affected by the position of the body, being about five beats more in the sitting than in the recumbent posture, and 10 more per minute in the standing than in the sitting posture.

¶ *To feel one's pulse;* (*Fig.*) To sound one; to try to discover one's opinions, views, or feelings.

"So much matter has been ferreted out that this Government wishes to tell its own story, and my pulse was felt."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 139.

pulse-glass, s. An instrument invented by Franklin to exhibit the ebullition of liquids

at low temperatures. The bulbs are connected by a slender stem and partially charged with water, the superfluous air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blow-pipe. By grasping one of the bulbs the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapour and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter.

pulse (2), puls (2), s. [Lat. *puls* = pottage made of meal, pulse, &c.; cf. Gr. *πόλτος* (*pollos*) = porridge.] A general name for leguminous plants or their seeds; leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, &c.

"If all the world Should in a pet of temerance feed on pulse."—*Milton: Comus*, 721.

pulse, v.t. & i. [Lat. *pulsare* = to beat.]

A. Trans.; To drive by a pulsation of the heart.

B. Intrans.; To beat, as the pulse; to throb.

"The pulsation of her engines thinned down."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 7, 1852.

pulse-less, n. [Eng. pulse (1), s.; -less.]

1. Having no pulsation.

"She was in a state of extreme collapse and almost pulseless."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1888.

2. In a state of torpor; languid, lifeless.

"In a blank and pulseless torpor."—*Moore: Fedled Prophet*.

pulse-less nēss, s. [Eng. pulseless; -ness.] The quality or state of being pulseless; cessation of the pulse.

pul-sif-ic, pul-sif-ick, n. [Lat. *pulsus* = a beating, . . . the pulse, and *facto* = to make.] Causing or exciting pulsation; exciting the pulse.

"A pulsatilla corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself."—*Cuvier: Anat. System*, p. 191.

pul sim-ê-tēr, s. [Eng. pulse; i connect, and *metr.*] A sphygmometer (q.v.).

pul-sion, s. [Lat. *pulsio*, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello* = to drive; Fr. *pulsion*; Ital. *pulsione*.] The act of driving forward, in opposition to suction or traction.

"Examples of suction are not the only noted ones of attraction that may be reduced to pulsion."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 129.

pul-sive, n. [Eng. puls(e), v.; -ive.] Constraining, compulsory.

"To end, my pulses brain no art affords To mint, or stamp, or forge new coined words."—*John Taylor*.

pul-sôm-ê-tēr, s. [Lat. *pulsus* = pulse, and Eng. *metr.*] A form of pump for raising water, by the condensation of steam, in a vessel situated at such elevation above the water-supply that the atmospheric pressure will raise the water to the chamber and operate the valves.

pul-tā-ceous (ce as sh), n. [Lat. *puls*, gent. *pulsis* = pottage.] [PULSE (2), s.] Macerated, softened, nearly fluid.

pul-tên-æ-a, s. [Named after W. Pulteney, M.D., a botanical writer.]

Bot.; The typical genus of Pulteneæ (q.v.). Beautiful, little Australian shrubs, mostly with yellow flowers, of which more than fifty are cultivated in Britain.

pul-tên-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pultenæa* (q.v.).]

Bot.; A sub-tribe of Podalyriæ (q.v.).

pult-er, s. [POULTER.]

pul-tesse, pul tise, s. [POULTICE.]

pul-ture, s. [PICTURE.]

pū-lu, s. [Hawaiian.] A vegetable silk; a yellow fibre, like that of cotton, but shorter, weaker, and more elastic; imported into Europe from Hawaii since 1844. It is used for stuffing mattresses; as a styptic, &c.

pul-vēr-a-ble, n. [Lat. *pulvis*, gent. *pulveris* = dust, and Eng. *-able*.] Capable of being pulverized; pulverizable.

"Consistent and pulverable bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 66.

pul-vēr-ā-ceous (ce as sh), n. [Lat. *pulvis*, gent. *pulveris* = dust; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] Having a dusty or powdered surface; pulverulent.

pul-vēr-ār-i-a, s. [Fem. of Lat. *pulverarius* = pertaining to dust or sand.]

Bot.; The typical genus of Pulverariæ.

fâte, fat, fâre, âmîest, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pînc, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrĳ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûh, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

pul vër-âr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. p. plur. ar(ta); Lat. fem. pl. abh. suff. -aræ]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Comadulidæ, æceæ.

*pul vër-âte, vt. [Lat. p. pres. p. plur. of pulvereo = to cover with dust; -at, -ent, pulveris = dust.] To reduce to powder; to dust; to pulverize.

"Dred in the same and pulverized." -Santal's Travels, p. 65.

-pul vër-in, pul vër-ine, s. [Fr. p. plur. of pulv. from Lat. p. pres. p. plur. of pulvereo = dust.] Ashes of batilla.

pul vër-iz-a-ble, a. [Eng. pulv. (v.); -able.] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to powder or dust.

pul-vër-i-zâ-tion, s. [Eng. pulv. (v.); -ation.] The act of pulverizing or reducing to powder or dust.

pul-vër-ize, vt. & i. [Fr. pulvériser, from Low Lat. pulvereo, from Lat. pulvereo = to cover with dust; pulvis, genit. pulveris = dust; Sp. pulverizar; Port. pulverizar.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To reduce to dust or fine powder, by beating, grinding, &c.

"Fine itself, but scarce after separate, but only pulverizes them." -Boyle's Works, I. 429.

2. Fig.: To demolish in argument.

"It is quite refreshing to read how he pulverizes his opponent." -Standard, Oct. 29, 1885.

B. Intransitive:

To become reduced to dust or fine powder.

pul-vër-iz-èr, s. [Eng. pulv. (v.); -er.] One who or that which pulverizes.

Pul vër-mach-èr, s. [Name of the inventor.] (See etym. and compound.)

Pulvermacher-chain, s.

Minerism: A form of battery consisting of a series of small wooden cylinders on which a zinc and a copper wire are coiled side by side, but without touching each other. The zinc of one cylinder, touching the copper of the adjacent one, forms with it a couple. The whole is immersed in vinegar diluted with water. A chain of 120 couples forms a very powerful battery.

*pul-vër-ôus, a. [Lat. pulvereus, from pulvis, genit. pulveris = dust; Sp. & Port. pulveroso; Ital. pulveroso.] Of the nature of powder; like powder; consisting of dust or powder.

*pul-vër-u-lençç, s. [Eng. pulverulent(a); -ous.] Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

pul vër-u-lenç, a. [Lat. pulverulentus, from pulvis, genit. pulveris = dust; Fr. pulv. -eul.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Dusty; consisting of dust or fine powder; powdery.

"Cereus stone is some times found in the pulvereous form." -See A. B. L. -Atterley's Medica.

*2. Addicted to lying or rolling in the dust, as fowls.

II. Bot.: Covered with powdery matter.

*pul-vil, s. [PULVILLO.]

*pul vil, vt. [PULVILLO.] To sprinkle with pulvil; to powder.

"Have you pulverized the cock-hair and position, that they may not stink of the stable?" -Congee's Way of the World, iv.

*pul-vil-i-ô, s. [PULVILLO.]

*pul-vil-i-ô, *pul-vil-i-ô, *pul vil, s. [Sp., from Lat. pulvillus = a light cushion filled with perfumes, contract. from pulvillus, dimin. from pulvis = a cushion; pulvis = powder.] A sweet-scented powder, formerly used as a perfume, and contained in a little bag.

"The muscous scents of their perfumes and pulvillus." -Country Gentleman's Valerianicum (1659).

pul-vil-lüs, s. [PULVILLUS.]

pul-vi-nar, s. [Lat. = a splendidly covered cushioned couch.]

Ant.: The posterior tubercle of the cerebellum.

pul-vin-ate, a. [Lat. pulvinatus, from pulvis = a cushion.]

Bot.: The same as PULVINIFORM (q.v.).

pul vin-ät-äd, s. [Port. pulvinata.]

1. A term applied to a cushion, or to any thing resembling it. See only instead of pulv. (q.v.).

2. Sp. pulv. (v.) = cushions, which are used when pressed upon.



pul vin-i-form, s. [Lat. pulviniformis.]

1. A term applied to a cushion.

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*pu-mi-cose, s. [Port. pulvinata.]

1. A term applied to a cushion, or to any thing resembling it. See only instead of pulv. (q.v.).

2. Sp. pulv. (v.) = cushions, which are used when pressed upon.

3. A term applied to a cushion.

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böil, böy; pouit, jowl; eat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph. f. -cian, tian-shan. tion, sion shün; çion, çion zhun. çious, çious, çious shus. ble, dle. bel, del.

pump handle, *s.* The same as PUMPHANDLE (q.v.)

"He made a boat, with his arm, as if he were working on a machinery pump-handle." —*Dickens, Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

pump head, *s.* An arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharge-spout.

pump hood, *s.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood covering the upper wheel of a chain pump.

pump hook, *s.* A hook used for setting the lower pump-box in the barrel.

pump kettle, *s.* A convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matter.

pump room, *s.* A room in connection with a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk.

"The register of the distinguished visitors . . . will be at the pump-room this morning at two o'clock." —*Dickens, Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

pump scraper, *s.* A round plate for cleaning out the pump-barrel.

pump spear, *s.* The rod suspended from the end of the brake and attached at its lower end to the bucket.

pump-staff, *s.* The pump-spear in a hand-pump.

pump-stock, *s.* The solid body of a pump.

pump-valve, *s.* [PUMP-VALVE.]

pump-valve, *s.* A hinged, oscillating, sliding, rotating, or lifting plate, lid, or ball in the barrel, the bucket, or both, to alternately open and close the apertures as the piston reciprocates.

pump-well, *s.* *Shipwright*: A compartment extending from the ship's bottom to the lower or the upper deck, as the case may be, to contain the pump-stocks, &c.

pũmp (2), **pumpe**, *s.* [Fr. *pompe* = pump (q.v.); so called because worn for *pump* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A light shoe, or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel; chiefly worn by dancers. They were formerly ornamented with ribbons formed into the shape of flowers.

"Good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your pumps." —*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, IV, 2

pũmp, *v.t. & i.* [PUMP (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To raise, as water or other liquid, with a pump; as, To *pump* a ship.

2. To free from water or other fluid by a pump; as, To *pump* a ship.

II. Figuratively:

1. To draw something out from; to extract, win, or obtain something from.

"'Tis to *pump* my soul, and fetch thee more." —*De Witt, Boscawen's Luckingploss*, II, 1.

2. To elicit or draw out by artful interrogations.

3. To question or examine artfully for the purpose of eliciting a secret or information.

"Undergoing the process of being *pumped*." —*Dickens, Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

4. To exhaust of breath; to wind. (*Slang*.)

"Tiger . . . had all the best of a long *pumping* contest." —*Forb.*, Jan. 25, 1882.

B. Intrans:

1. To raise water with a pump; to work a pump.

"To *pump* over his head and face, until he was perfectly restored." —*Dickens, Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

pũmp er, *s.* [Eng. *pump*, *v.*; *er*.]

1. *It.*: One who or that which pumps.

"The *pumper* began to draw out air." —*Boyle Works*, p. 25.

2. *Fig.*: A race, course, &c., which exhausts the wind. (*Slang*.)

pũmp per nie kel, *s.* [Ger.] A species of coarse bread, made from malted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants. It is slightly acid, but very nourishing.

pũm-pět, *s.* [Bohem.]

pũmp-ĩng, *v.t. & i.* [Pump, *v.*]

pumping-engine, *s.* A steam pump.

pũm-pĩ òn, *s.* [Pompon.]

pũmp kĩn, *s.* [A corrupt. of *pompon* or *pomponin*, from Fr. *pompon* = a pompon or pomplin.] [Pompon.]

Hort. & Bot.: *Cucurbita Pepo*, or more loosely any gourd akin to it. The pomplin has rough leaves, the flowers large, solitary; corolla hardly cut half way down into fine yellow petals; stamens three, inserted low down in the calyx, anthers connate. It is a native of A-strachan, but is now cultivated throughout India and other parts of the tropics; also in England, into which it was introduced in 1750. It is often raised under a frame. The young tender leaves are eaten instead of spinach, the fruit is used for soup or baked with pears, &c., in tarts; or when young is boiled like vegetable marrow. The seeds are considered to be antihelmintic.

pũm ple, *s.* [Pembli, *s.*] (*Udyogin*.)

pũ mỹ, **pũ mié**, *a.* [P-mey.] Large and rounded; rounded-shaped.

pũn (1), **pũna**, *s.* [Pis (1), *v.*] A play on words, similar in sound but different in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of verbal quibble or equivocation.

"Expert in science, more expert at *puns*." —*Byron, English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

pũn (2), *s.* [PUN (2), *v.*] A pound for cattle. (*Scotch*.)

pũn (1), **pũnne**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *punian* = to pound, to bruise; hence, to *pun* is to pound or bruise words to beat them into new senses.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To pound, to bruise.

"He would *pun* thee into slavers with his fist." —*Shakespeare, Troilus & Cressida*, II, 1.

2. *Fig.*: To persuade by a pun. (*Ahlison*.)

B. Intrans:

To make puns; to play upon words.

"Who dealt in dogrel, or who *punned* in prose." —*De Witt, Juvonal*; sat. x, 188.

pũn (2), *v.t.* [PUN (2), *s.*] To shut up in a pound; to pound.

Pũ-nq, *s.* [See Def.]

Geog.: A table-land to the east of Arequipa, in Peru.

Puna-wind, *s.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across Puna.

pũnch (1), *s.* [From the older *punchion* or *punchon* = an awl.] [PUNCHON.]

1. *Gen.*: A tool operated by pressure or percussion, employed for making apertures, or in cutting out shapes from sheets or plates of various materials.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) Studding used to support a roof.

(2) A tool for driving nail-heads below the surface.

3. *Dent.*: An instrument to extract stumps of teeth.

4. *Die-sinking*: A hardened piece of steel, with the design projecting from its face, used to make impressions in the faces of dies.

5. *Hydr.-eng.*: An extension piece on the end of a pile, when the latter is beyond the stroke of the monkey.

6. *Mason.*: A stonemason's chipping-tool.

7. *Mining*: A timber balk to support the roof of a gallery.

pũnch-pliers, *s.* An instrument or tool used by shoemakers, and for mutilating tickets to prevent their being used a second time. One jaw has a hollow punch, and the other forms a flat dye against which the punch operates.

pũnch (2), **pũnche**, *s.* [Hind *punch* = five, from its consisting originally of five ingredients, viz. aqua-vita, rose-water, juice of citron, sugar, and arrack.] A beverage, introduced from India and now compounded of spirit (whiskey, brandy, rum, &c.), water (or milk), lemon-juice, sugar, and spice.

"I take *punch* to relieve me in my agony." —*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

pũnch bowl, *s.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is ladled out.

pũnch ladle, *s.* A small ladle, of silver, wood, &c., used for lifting punch from the punch-bowl into a glass, &c.

pũnch (3), *s.* [PUNCH (2), *v.*] A blow, as with the fist or elbow.

"Giving him, when prostrate on the ground, many violent *punches* on the breast with their knees." —*Memoir of Sir E. Godfrey*, p. 72.

Pũnch (4), *s.* [A contract. of *punchinello* (q.v.). There is probably a confusion with *punch*, a (q.v.).] The chief character in the popular comic-show of Punch-and-Judy; he is represented as a short hump-backed man.

"'Til look as pleased as *Punch*, ha, ha!" —*Morton, Secrets worth Knowing*, p. 1.

pũnch (5), *s.* [PUN (1), *v.*]

1. A short, fat fellow.

2. (See extract.)

"*Punch* is a horse that is well-set and well-knit, having a short neck and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh." —*Farrier's Dictionary*.

pũnch, **pũnch-ỹ**, *a.* [Prob. connected with *hunch* or *punch* (q.v.).] Short and fat; thick.

pũnch (1), **pũnch-yn** (1), *v.t.* [PUN (1), *s.*]

1. To perforate, or stamp with, or as with, a punch.

"The ticket is *punched* a few times." —*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 465.

2. To bore, to perforate. (*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, III, 1.)

pũnch (2), **pũnch-yn** (2), *v.t.* [An abbreviation of *punch* (q.v.).] Cf. to *punch* a man about the head. To give a blow or knock to; to strike.

"'Til I'd been your friend in the green jenny—*punch* his head—'cod I would." —*Dickens, Pickwick*, ch. II.

pũn-cha-yět, *s.* [Hind.] A native jury of arbitration in Hindustan. Every caste has a separate punchayet to decide on offences against its regulations.

pũnch-cõn, **pũnch-iõn**, **pũnch-on**, *s.* (1) *Fr. punzone* (Fr. *poinçon*), from Lat. *punctio*, *pnctio*, *pnctio* = a pricking, a puncture, from *punctus*, *pnctus*, *pnctus* = to prick, to puncture (q.v.). (2) *Fr. poinçon* (Fr. *poinçon*) also means a wine-cask, but it is not quite clear that it is the same word as *poinçon* = a bodkin. Cf. Sp. *punzon* = a punch; Ital. *punzone* = a bodkin; Bavarian *punzer*, *punzen* = a cask. [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A punch; a perforating or stamping tool.

"That other signet of gold, with my *punch* of ivory and silver, I gave and bequeath unto Robert my secunde sonne." —*Palgrave, Chronicle*, vol. I, part p. vii.

2. A staff. (*Phæar: Virgil; Æneid* VII.)

II. Technically:

1. Carpentry:

(1) A short post; a stud or quarter to support a beam at an intermediate point between principals.

(2) The small quarters of a partition over the head of a door.

(3) A slab of split timber, with the face smoothed with an axe or adze.

2. *Stone-working*: The punch of the marble worker.

3. *Weights of Meas.*: A measure for liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons; the quantity varying in different countries and trades.

pũnchcon-staff, **pũnchion-staff**, *s.* A staff with a sharp point.

"He did teach his soldiers to carry long javelins or *punchcon-staves*." —*North, Plutarch*, p. 130.

pũnch-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *punch* (1), *v.*; *er*.] One who or that which punches or perforates; a punch.

"He was a rival of the former, who used *punchcons* for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver." —*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, ch. II.

pũnch-i-něl-lõ, *s.* [A corrupt. of Ital. *punchello*, a character in Neapolitan comedy representing a foolish peasant who utters droll truths, dimm. from *punchello* = a young chicken, a variant of *punchello* (Fr. *poucello*) = a maiden, from Lat. *pullus* = the young of any animal; Ital. *punchello*, thus = (1) a little chicken, (2) a little boy, (3) a puppet. (*Skeat*.)] A buffoon, a punch. [PUNCH (4), *s.*]

"Well," said he, "I must dub him the *Punchinello*." —*Boswell, Life of Johnson*.

pũnch-i-něss, *s.* [Eng. *punchy*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being punchy; or euphonia.

"A short stout man, inclining to *punchiness*." —*Leigh Hunt, Autobiography*, ch. III.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

- 1. Piercing, sharp, biting, poignant, severe. "His passion is greater, his necessities more *pungent*."—*Bp. Taylor, Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 4.
- 2. Sharply affecting the sense of smell. "The *pungent* grains of tillatide dust."—*Pope, Rape of the Lock*, l. 4.
- 3. Affecting the tongue, as with small prickles; biting, sharp, acrid. "Simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*."—*Stewart, Pabla Kavya*, ess. 1, ch. 3.

4. Sharp, bitter, or severe to the mind or feelings; caustic, keen, racy, biting, stinging; as, *pungent* language.

II. *L. L.*: Terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the leaves of *Ruscus aculeatus*.

pūn gēnt lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pungent*; -ly.] In a pungent, sharp, or biting manner.

pūn-gled (lo as el), *a.* [Ety. doubtful.] Shrivelled, shrunk; applied specif. to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealellum*.

pūn gŷ, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A small sloop or galley or a large boat with sails.

Pū-nic, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Punicus*, from *Puni* or *Poen* = the Carthaginians.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lat.*: Pertaining or relating to the Carthaginians. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 340.)

2. *Fog.*: Amongst the Romans *Punica fides* or Punic faith, was proverbial for bad faith or treachery; hence, *punic* is used for treacherous, untrustworthy, faithless.

"Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own, 'Tis *punic* all."—*Brooke, Jerusalem Delivered*.

B. *As subst.*: The language of the Carthaginians. It was an offshoot of Phœnician, belonging to the Canaanitic branch of the Semitic tongues.

Punic wars, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Three great wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians. The first (B.C. 264-241) was for the possession of Sicily, and ended by the Carthaginians having to withdraw from the island. The second (B.C. 218-202), the war in which Hannibal gained his great victories in Italy, was a death struggle between the two rival powers; it ended with decisive victory to the Romans. The third (B.C. 149-146) was a wanton one for the destruction of Carthage, which was effected in the last-named year.

pū-nī-qa, *s.* [Lat. *Punica (arbor)* = a pomegranate tree, so called from having been first found, or from abounding at, Carthage.]

Bot.: Pomegranate; a genus of Myrtaceæ, with a single species. [POMEGRANATE-TREE.]

* **pū-ni-ç**, *s.* [PUNISE.]

* **pu-nice**, *v.t.* [PUNISH.]

pu-nic-eous, **pu-nic-cal** (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *punicus*.] Of a scarlet or purple colour.

pū-nī-çin, *s.* [Lat. *punic(o)*; -in.]

Chem.: An aerial uncrystallizable substance, obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree, *Punica Granatum*. (Watts.)

pū-nie-ship, *s.* [Eng. *punny*; -ship.] Early lequining; youth.

"In the *punniship* or nonage of Cerdehe Sandes"—*Nashe, Lent a Staff*.

pū-ni-nçss, *s.* [Eng. *punny*; -ness.] The quality or state of being punny; pettiness.

pūn-ish, * **pon ysche**, * **pun-isch-en**, * **pun-isch**, * **pun ysh**, * **pu-nice**, *v.t.* [Fr. *punir* *s.*, root of *punissant*, *pr. par.* of *punir* = to punish; Lat. *punio*; O. Lat. *punio* = to punish, to exact a penalty; *puna* = a penalty; Sp. & Port. *punir*; Ital. *punire*.] [PAIN, S.]

1. To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty; to chastise. (Applied to the offender.) (*Leviticus xxvi. 18.*)

2. To inflict a penalty on a person for; to reward or vent with a penalty imposed on the offender. (Applied to the offender.)

"Death thou art to *punish* lawless hat."—*Pope, Homer, Iliad*, iv. 33.

3. To inflict pain, or injury on, generally, but especially in boxing.

"— afterwards *punished* his opponent very successfully."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1882.

- 4. To exhaust, to deprive of strength. "Each course today was of the most *punishing* kind."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.
- 5. To make a considerable inroad on; to consume a large quantity of. "I shall *punish* the old gentleman's sherry."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, March, 1886, p. 439.
- 6. *Cricket*: To make many runs off; to hit freely; as, To *punish* a bowler or his bowling.

pūn-ish-a-ble, * **pun-ysh a ble**, *a.* [Fr. *punissable*.] Deserving of punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law.

"The Russian laws had made it *punissable*."—*Atcouby, Hist. Emp. ch. XXIII.*

pūn-ish-a-ble nçss, *s.* [Eng. *punishable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being punishable.

pūn-ish-er, *s.* [Eng. *punish*; -er.] One who punishes; or one who inflicts punishment, pain, loss, or other penalty, for an offence or crime.

"This knows my *Punisher*."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 108.

pūn-ish-mçnt, * **pun-isshe-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *punissement*.]

1. The act of punishing; the infliction of pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, for a crime or offence. (1 *Peter* ii. 14.)

2. That which is inflicted as a penalty; any pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, inflicted on a person for any crime or offence by a duly qualified authority to which the offender is subject; penalty imposed by law.

"Punishments of unreasonable severity have less effect in preventing crimes, and amending the manners of a people, than such as are more merciful in general, yet properly intermixed with the distinctions of severity."—*Blackstone, Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 1.

3. Pain or injury inflicted in a general sense, especially the pain or injuries inflicted by one person on another in a boxing match.

* **pū-ni-tion**, * **pu-ni-ci-on**, * **pu-nis-sy-on**, * **pu-nys-y-on**, *s.* [Fr. *punition*, from Lat. *punitio*, accens. of *punitio*, from *punius*, *pr. par.* of *punio* = to punish (q.v.); Sp. *punicion*; Ital. *punizione*.] The act of punishing; punishment.

"Upon payne of great *punission*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii, ch. xxxix.

* **pūn-i-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *punitus*, *pr. par.* of *punio* = to punish.] Pertaining or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment; punitive.

"His *punitive* and remunerative justice."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 285.

* **pūn-i-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [PUNISHING.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

Pūn-jāub, **Pūn-jāb**, **Pañ-jāb**, *s.* [Pers. *panj* = five, and *ab* = water. Named from the five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravee, the Beas, and the Sutlej, traversing the region. Perhaps at first the Indus may have been included, and the Beas, the shortest of the whole, omitted.]

Geog.: An extensive territory in the northwest of India, most of it under direct Anglo-Indian authority, and ruled by a lieutenant-governor, a large portion of the remainder constituting the protected state of Cashmere.

Punjaub wild-sheep, *s.*

Zool.: *Ovis egagoceros*, the Oriental (q.v.).

pūn-jūm, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: A fine, heavy, unbleached long-cloth, made in India.

* **pūnk**, * **pūnck**, *s.* [A contract. of *spunk* (q.v.).]

1. Tinder made of a fungus, *Boletus igniarius*; decayed or rotten wood used as tinder; tallow.

2. A prostitute, a whore.

"This *pūnk* is one of Cupid's carriers."—*Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

pūn-ka, **pūn-kah**, *s.* [Hind. *pankhā* = a fan, allied to *pankhā* = a wing, a feather; Sansc. *pankhā* = a wing; Pers. *pankha* = a sieve, a fan.] A large, broad fan, suspended from the ceiling, or a number of such fans, acting simultaneously, and worked by an attendant. It is common in India, being suspended over a table or bed. It has a line attached to one end, which passes through the wall or floor to an attendant outside.

"The atmosphere was so delightfully tempered as to render *pankhas* and wind sails all but unnecessary."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1882.

* **pūnk-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *punk*; -ish.] Mercetricious.

"These *punk* outsiders beguile the needy traveller."—*Adams, Works*, i. 28.

* **pūnk-liŷg**, *s.* [Eng. *punk*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A young prostitute, a little strumpet.

"Squiring *punks* and *punkings* up and down the city."—*Beaumont & Fletcher, Martial Maid*, ii. 1.

* **pūn-nage**, *s.* [Eng. *pun*, *s.*; -age.] Punning.

"Such chapters of *punage*."—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, clxxvii.

pūnned, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PUN (1), v.]

pūn-nçr, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), v.; -er.]

- 1. One who pounds or rams; a heavy tool used for ramming and consolidating earth; a beetle.
- 2. One who puns; a punster.

pūn-nçt, *s.* [Cf. Fr. *buinne* = a twig, a branch.] A small, but broad, shallow basket used for displaying fruit and flowers.

"The pickers advance through the strawberry quarters carrying two *punnets* each."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine*, ch. xvi.

pūn-niŷg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PUN (1), v.]

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

B. *As adj.*: Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play upon words.

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of making puns.

"The very language of the court was *punning*."—*Shakspeare, Freedom of Wit & Humour*, pt. i, § 2.

punning-arms, *s. pl.* [ALLUSIVE-ARMS.]

* **pūn-niŷg-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *punning*; -ly.] In a punning manner; with a pun or puns. (*Curlye*.)

* **pūn-nōl-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *pun*; -ology.] The art of making puns.

* **pūn-nŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *pun*, v.; -y.] A punner, a rammer.

"Hearing the harmonious noise made with beetle and *punny*."—*South: Lives of Haythamton*, p. 1, § 29.

pūn-ster, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), v.; suff. -ster, as in *trickster*, &c.] One who makes puns; one who is given to, or is skilful in, making puns; a quibbler on words.

"If you ask him to help you to some bread, a *punster* should thank himself very ill-bred if he did not; and if he is not as 'well-bred' as yourself, he hopes for some 'grains' of allowance."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 504.

pūnt (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *punter*, from *ponte* = a punt, from Sp. *punto* = a point (q.v.).] To play at basset and ombre. (*Pope: The Basset Table*.)

pūnt (2), *v.t. & i.* [PUNT, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To propel by pushing along with a pole through the water; to force along by pushing.

2. To convey in a punt.

B. *Intrans.*: To push a punt along.

"We found it most difficult to *punt* along the narrow passages."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1882.

pūnt (3), *v.t. & i.* [Ety. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.*: To kick, as a football.

B. *Intrans.*: To kick a football.

"Moore, getting away again, *punted* up to Hayley."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

pūnt (1), *s.* [PUNT (1), v.] The act of playing at basset and ombre; a punter.

pūnt (2), *s.* [A.S., from Lat. *ponto* = a boat.] [PONTOON.]

1. A large, square-hull, flat-bottomed vessel, without masts, used as a lighter for conveying goods, &c., and propelled by poles.

2. A small, flat-bottomed boat, with square ends, used in fishing, and propelled by poles.

pūnt (3), *s.* [PUNT (3), v.] A kick of the ball at football.

"Little did, by a sudden *punt* into touch, relieved the stress."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

pūnt (4), *s.* [PONTEE.]

pūnt-çr (1), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (1), v.; -er.] One who punts or plays at basset and ombre; hence, a gambler generally.

"A crowd of awestruck amateurs and breathless *punters*."—*Thackeray: Nocturno*, ch. xxxviii.

pūnt-çr (2), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (2), v.; -er.] One who propels or manages a punt; a puntsman.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sirc, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrc, wōlf, work, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trŷ, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

pūn-tīl, s. [PONTEE.]

* pūn-tō, s. [Ital. & Sp., from Lat. *punctus* = a point (q.v.).]

- 1. A dot or point in music.
- 2. A thrust or pass in fencing.

punto dritto, *phr.* A direct point or hit

punto reverso (or riverso), *phr.* A back-handed stroke.
"Ah, the immortal paradox! the punto reverso! the hay!"—*Shakespeare, Romeo & Juliet*, II, 4.

pūnts man, s. [Eng. *punt* (2), and *man* (one who manages a punt; specif., one who shoots wildfowl from a punt).
"The pantoman followed every twist and turn"—*Field*, Dec. 16, 1883.

pūnt-ŷ, s. [PONTEE.]

pū-nŷ, * pūis ny, a. & s. [Fr. *pūis-nŷ* = after-born, i.e., younger, inferior; from Lat. *post* = after, and *natus* = born.] [PCISSE.]

A. As adjective:

- * 1. Lately born; born later than or after another; young. (*Milton; P. L.*, II, 367.)
- 2. Imperfectly-developed in size and growth; small and weak; feeble, petty, insignificant, diminutive.
"Each pung wave in diamonds rolled."—*Scott, Lord of the Isles*, IV, 13.

* B. As subst.: One born after another, therefore younger and weaker than he; a junior, a freshman, a novice; an inexperienced person.
"If *pūis-nŷ* or fresher should recede the axioms and principles of Aristotle."—*Jackson, Eternal Truth of Scriptures*, ch. 4.

* pū-nŷ, s. [Fr. *pūnisaise*.] A bed-bug.
"These *pūnis* or wall lice."—*P. Holland, Plinius*, bk. XXIX, ch. IV.

pūoy, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A spiked pole used in propelling a barge or boat.

pūp, v.t. & t. [PUP, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To bring forth puppies or whelps, as the female of the canine species.

B. *Trans.*: To bring forth, as a puppy or whelp.
"They were *pūpped* rather late."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

pūp, s. [An abbrev. of *puppy* (q.v.).]

- 1. A puppy.
- 2. A young seal.

pū-pa, pūpe, s. [Lat. *pūpa* = a young girl, a doll, a puppet; fem. of *pūpus* = a boy.]

1. *Entom.*: The third stage in the development of an insect. [NYMPH, CHRYSALIS.] On reaching its full growth the larva ceases to eat, and some time later becomes encased in a closed shell or case, whence after a certain lengthened period, which typically is one of repose, it emerges as a perfect insect.
"The *pūpa* of this species are suspended."—*Field*, Jan. 18, 1884.

2. *Zool.* *cf. Pulverant.*: Chrysalis-shell; a genus of Helicidae. Shell rimate or perforate, cylindrical, or oblong; aperture rounded, often toothed; margins distant, mostly united by a callous lamina. Recent species, 256, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil 40, from the Coal-measures of America and the Eocene of Europe. Three recent sub-genera: *Vertigo*, *Axis*, and *Stenogyra*. (*Hoodward*.)

pūp-al, a. [Eng. *pup(al)*, -al.] Pertaining or relating to a pupa.
"The larval and *pūpal* conditions."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 7, 1884.

pū-pār-i-āl, a. [Eng. *pup(al)*; -ariad.] Of, or belonging to, a pupa; pupal.

pū-pāte, v.t. [Eng. *pup(al)*; -ate.] To assume the form or state of a pupa.
"Butterflies of the *Daman* group never go to earth to *pūpate*."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1885.

pū-pā-tion, s. [PCPATE.] The act or state of becoming a pupa; the condition or state of a pupa; pupal state.
"Remaining so marked till the period of their *pūpation*."—*Locking*, Sept. 3, 1884.

pūpe, s. [PCPA.]

pū-pē-lō, pū-pē-lō, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] Cider brandy. (*Amer.*)

pū-pil(l), *pū-pille, s. [Fr. *pūpille* (Fr. *pūpille*), from Lat. *pūpilla*, accus. of *pūpillus* = an orphan-boy, a ward, dimin. from *pūpus* = a boy; Sp. *pūpil*, *pūpila*; Port. & Ital. *pūpillo*, *pūpilla*.]

1. *cf. PUPIL (1), (2).*

I. A young person of either sex, in the care of a teacher or tutor; a scholar; a disciple.

"Food a *pūpil* confect with care."—*De Witt*.

2. One under the guardianship of a child a ward.

II. *cf. PUPIL (1)*: A boy or girl under the guardianship of a parent.

* *pūpil monger*, s. One who takes care of pupils. (*cf. PUPIL (1)*.)

pūpil teacher, s. A young person of either sex who is at the same time a pupil and a teacher, teaching the junior pupils, and receiving instruction from the head teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher. The training is finished at normal schools and training colleges, and on passing the necessary examinations the *pūpil-teacher* becomes a certified teacher.

pū-pil (2), s. [Fr. *pūpille*, from Lat. *pūpilla* = a little girl, the pupil of the eye; Sp. *pūpila*; Port. & Ital. *pūpilla*.]

Anat.: The circular opening of the iris (q.v.). Its direction is slightly to the nasal side of the iris; its contractions are caused by the circular layer of the iris, and dilation by the radiating fibres of the anterior or muscular layer.

"When you shut one eye, the *pūpil* of the other, that is open, dilateth."—*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, 1595.

cf. PUPIL-HOLE (pūpil).

Pathol.: The pupil of the eye when so contracted that it is suggestive of a pin hole.

pū-pil aġe, *pū-pil laġe, s. [Eng. *pūpil* (1); -age.]

1. The condition or state of being a pupil or scholar; the period during which one is a pupil or scholar.

"I cannot altogether forget what I learned in my years of *pūpilage*."—*Locke, Tracts of Education*, 1761.

2. The condition or state of being a ward or minor; minority.
"As if he still were in his *pūpilage*."—*Daniel, God Wars*, v.

pū-pil-lar-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *pūpillerie*, from *pūpille* = a pupil.]

Social Law: The interval between birth, and the age of puberty (q.v.).

pū-pil-ar-ŷ, pū-pil-lar-ŷ, a. [Fr. *pūpillerie*; Lat. *pūpilleris*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a pupil or scholar.

2. Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye.

pūpillary membrane, s. A delicate transparent membrane closing the pupil of the eye in the middle period of fetal life.

pū-pip-a-ra, s. *pl.* [Lat. *pūpa* (q.v.), and *pūpio* = to bring forth.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Diptera, in which the larvae reside within the body of the mother till after they have become pupae. Families, Hippoboscidae and Nycteribiidae (q.v.).

pū-pip-a-roūs, a. [PCPIPARA.]

Entom.: Of, or pertaining to, the Pipipara; bringing forth the young in the pupa state.

* pū-piv-ōr-a, s. *pl.* [Lat. *pūpa* (q.v.), and *vōro* = to devour.]

Entom.: The Entomophagi (q.v.). (*Latr.* & *Fr.*)

* pū-pī-vōre, s. [PCPIVORA.] Any insect belonging to the group Pipivora.

pū-piv-ōr-oūs, a. [PCPIVORA.] Entomophagous (q.v.).

pūp-pēt, *pop et, *pop etto, *pup pit, s. [Fr. *pūp*, *pop*, dimin. from Lat. *pūpa* = a doll.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:
* 1. Anything like a child or baby; a doll.
"I had images, which he but great *pūppets* and babies for old toys."—*Beowulf*, *Seonon*, *q. 2402*, *l. 2402*.
2. A small image, generally in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a comic drama; a marionette.
3. One who acts at the instigation or will of another; a tool.
"That the poor *pūppet* might perform his part."—*Scott, Backst.*, I, 409.

II. *Technically*:
I. *Mech.*: [PCPPE-VALVE].
2. *Loth.*: [HEADS-DOCK, TAILS-DOCK].

pūp-pot head, s. [PUPPOT-HEAD.]

pūp-pot play, s. [PUPPOT-SHOW.]

pūp-pot play, s. [PUPPOT-SHOW.]

pūp-pot show, pūp-pot play, s. [PUPPOT-SHOW.]

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pūp-pot show, pūp-pot play, s. [PUPPOT-SHOW.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwīl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thīn, thīs; sin, aș; expect, çenophon, oçīst. ph ĩ -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tion, -șion = zhuun. -ciouș, tiouș, siouș = șhuș. hie, die, &c. beł, dōł

the names of particular divinities to the disparagement of others. In addition to the eighteen principal Puranas, there are eighteen Upapuranas or secondary Puranas, enumerated by H. H. Wilson (*Upanishad Purāna*, introd.), and these do not complete the list of Puranic literature.

pū rān ic, a. [Eng. *puranic* (-ic); -ic] Pertaining or relating to the Puranas.

Pur bēck, s. [Swed.-D.]

a. : A peninsula running out from the coast of Dorsetshire, about ten miles with a breadth of seven.

Purbeck beds, s. pl.

Geol. : A series of beds generally considered the highest part of the Upper Oolite; but meriting, according to Mr. Etheridge, a distinct place, as between it and the Oolite there is a complete break, stratigraphically and palaeontologically. The Purbeck beds chiefly consist of freshwater limestones, clays, shales, and sandstones. They are found on the isle or peninsula of Purbeck, in Durdlestone Bay, near Swanage, Dorsetshire, and at Lulworth Cove. They are divided into three groups, a lower series with dirt-beds (Durdlestone), 140 feet; a middle with "cinder beds" (dirt) out of nine sections of it (Marine), 120 feet; and an upper at Lulworth, 27 feet. The flora consisted of Characeae, Cycadaceae, etc. *Mantellia nidififormis* is a yeast; being a typical species. In the Purbecks have been found: 33 Coleoptera, 18 Neuroptera, 15 Diptera, 18 Hymenoptera, 9 Orthoptera, and 2 Hymenoptera, Cicadellia, Laccinella, Chelonida, etc., with 12 genera and 28 species of Mammals, the last all from the Middle Purbecks.

Purbeck limestone, s.

Geol., Comin., &c. : A freshwater limestone in the Purbeck. Formerly used as a synonym of the whole Purbeck beds. It has been employed for paving.

Purbeck marble, s.

Geol., Comin., &c. : A marble full of *Favosites* shells, found in the Upper Purbeck. It has been used as a building stone for cathedrals, &c.

pūr - blind, - pore - blind, - pure - blynde, pur blynde, a. [Eng. *pure* = wholly, and *blind*.]

- 1. Wholly blind, completely blind.
- "Purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight." - *Shaksp.*; *Trout & Cressida*, l. 11.
- 2. Near-sighted, short-sighted; having dim or poor sight.

"The truth appears so naked on my side, That any purblind eye may find it out." - *Shaksp.*; *1 Henry VI*, II. 4.

pūr - blind - lȳ, adv. [Eng. *purblind*; -ly.] In a purblind manner.

pūr - blind nēss, s. [Eng. *purblind*; -ness.] The quality or state of being purblind; dimness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur - chas, s. [PURCHASE, s.]

pur - chas - a - ble, a. [Eng. *purchase* (-able); -able.] That may or can be purchased; capable of being purchased.

"New varieties used in this way were not purchasable" - *Field*, March, 1899.

pur çhase, - por - chae y, pur - chace, pur ches, v.t. & c. [Fr. *purchase* (Fr. *purchase*) = to pursue, to purchase, to procure; *pur* (Fr. *pur*) = for, and *chasser* = to chase.]

- A. Transitive :**
 - I. Ordinary Language :**
 1. To obtain, acquire, or gain in any way or by any means.
 - "Speaker I hold him for a greater foe, That loves the thing he cannot purchase." - *Spenser*; *Shepherds Calendar*; April.
 2. To steal.
 3. To obtain or acquire by payment of money or its equivalent; to buy for a price. (*Gloss.*, XXV, 19.)
 4. To obtain or gain by an expenditure of labour, danger, or other sacrifice.
 - "It was no easy to purchase concession by concession." - *Macaulay*; *Dev. Eng.*, ch. XXV.
 5. To redeem, to expiate, to pay for.
 - "Not tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses." - *Shaksp.*; *Twelfth Night*, II. 1.
 - II. Technically :**
 - 1. Law :**
 - (1) To sue out and procure, as a writ.

(2) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance.

2. Naut. : To apply a purchase to; to raise or move by mechanical power; as, To purchase an anchor.

- B. Intransitive :**
 - I. Ordinary Language :**
 1. To strive, to exert one's self.
 2. To acquire wealth.
 - II. Naut. :** To draw in; as, A capstan purchases apace; that is, draws in the cable apace.

pūr çhase, pur chas, - pur chace, - pour chas, pur ches, v.t. [Fr. *purchase* (Fr. *purchase*) = eager pursuit.]

- I. Ordinary Language :**
 - 1. The acquisition of anything by any means; requirement.
 - 2. That which is obtained or acquired in any way or by any means; an acquisition.
 - "Who now but Arcite mourns his latter fate, Finds his dear purchase, and repents too late?" - *Spenser*; *Palamon & Arcite*, l. 382.
 - 3. Robbery, plunder, pilage.
 - "A heavy load he bore, ... Which he had got abroad by purchase criminal." - *Spenser*; *F. Q.*, I. iii. 16.
 - 4. Booty, plunder.
 - "Thou shalt have a share in our purchase" - *Shaksp.*; *1 Henry IV*, II. 1.
 - 5. The acquisition of anything by payment of money or its equivalent; the act of buying.
 - 6. That which is acquired by the payment of money or its equivalent.

"A purchase which will bring him clear Above his rent four pounds a year" - *Swift*.

- II. Technically :**
 - 1. Law :**
 - (1) The suing out and obtaining a writ.
 - (2) The obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except descent.
 - "King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase; as the lawyers call it." - *Blackstone*; *Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 3.
 2. *Mech.* : A means of increasing applied power; any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; mechanical advantage gained by the application of any power.
 - "A Kanake of Honolulu ... tore the outer hook off with his teeth, getting purchase on the nut with his feet and hands, like a monkey." - *Lindsay*; *Mind of the Lower Animals*, l. 41.
 3. "To be worth so many years' purchase; Said of property which will return in the specified term of years a sum equal to that paid for it. Thus, an estate bought at twenty years' purchase will return in twenty years a sum equivalent to that paid for it. Hence this and similar phrases are used figuratively, as when we say that a man's life is not worth an hour's purchase; that is, is in extreme peril, or is not likely to last an hour.

purchase - block, s.

Naut. : A double-strapped block, having two scores in the shell for that purpose. The strap is wormed, parcelled, served, and spliced together. It is then doubled so as to bring the splice at the bottom of the block.

purchase - money, s. The money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything purchased.

purchase - system, s.

Milit. : The system under which commissions in the British army were allowed to be obtained for money. The regulation prices ranged from £450 for an ensigncy or cornetcy to £4,500 for a lieutenant-colonelcy, but much larger sums were actually paid. The system was abolished in 1871.

pūr - çhas - èr, s. [Eng. *purchase* (-er); -er.]

- I. Ord. Lang.** : One who purchases or acquires the right or title to anything by the payment of money or its equivalent; a buyer.
- II. Law :** One who acquires or obtains by deed or gift, or in any way other than by descent or inheritance. (Sometimes written *purchasee*.)

"The first purchaser, perquisitor, is he who first acquired the estate to his family." - *Blackstone*; *Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 14.

pūr - cōn, s. [See Def.] The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshippers.

pūr - dāh, s. [Hind. = a curtain.]

Fabric. : An Indian blue and white striped cotton cloth.

pure, - pur, v., adv., & s. [Fr. *pur* (from *purus*), from Lat. *purus* = pure, clean, from the same root as Sansc. *pu* = to purify; Sp., Port., & Ital. *purco*.] [Fr. s.; -PURE.]

A. As adjective :

- 1. Free from anything which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; as
 - (1) Free from moral blemish or defilement; innocent, blameless, spotless, chaste. (Said of persons.) (*Proverbs* XXX, 12.)
 - (2) Free from admixture with any extraneous matter; unmixed, unadulterated.
 - "Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much akin to simple and compound." - *Watts*; *Logic*.
 - 3. A pure colour is one without the admixture of any other; as, *pur* white.
- (3) Free from anything foul or polluting; clear; not filthy.

"Replenish'd from the purest springs, The laver straight with busy care she brings." - *Pope*; *Waverley*, bk. 1, ch. 450.

(4) Free from all that vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; stainless, genuine, real. (Said of actions, thoughts, motives, or the like.) (*Job* 1, 27.)

"2. Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted." (*Exod* vi, 20.)

"3. Free, clear, innocent, guiltless." (*Proverbs* XX, 9.)

"4. Not vitiated or blemished by corruptions. "As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the pure life talk of Rome." - *Ascham*.

5. Mere, sheer, absolute, very.

"We did it for pure need." - *Shaksp.*; *2 Henry VI*, II. 1.

6. Right, well.

B. As adv. : Very, quite. (*Prov.*)

"Mrs. Talbot is pure well." - *Miss Jeffries*; *Miss Carter's Letters*, III. 178.

C. As substantive :

"1. Purity. (*Teuynson*; *Merlin & Vivien*.)

"2. Dogs' dung.

"The name of Pure finders has been applied to the men engaged in collecting dogs' dung from the public streets." - *Allypica*; *London Labour*, II. 158.

3. *Leather manuf.* : A bath, consisting of a solution of dogs' and birds' dung, used to counteract the action of the lime used in tanning.

pure - mathematics, s. [MATHEMATICS.]

pure - obligation, s.

Scots Law : An unconditional obligation.

pure - villenage, s.

Feudal Law : A tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him.

pure, v.t. [Lat. *purus*.] [PURE, a.] To purify to cleanse.

"Let hem with bred of pured whete he fed." - *Chaucer*; *C. T.*, 5,725.

pūr - reé, s. [Fr.] A kind of thick soup, made of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp, and passed through a sieve.

pūr - lȳ, - pure - liche, - pur - liche, adv. [Eng. *pure*; -ly.]

- 1. In a pure manner; with entire freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanly; with freedom from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance.
- "Bent on some object, which is purely white." - *Dryden*; *Essay to the Lady J. S.*

2. With freedom from all that defiles, degrades, or pollutes; innocently; in a manner free from guilt or sin; chastely.

3. Merely, absolutely, completely; without reference to anything else; perfectly, totally; as, It was purely an accident.

4. Very, wonderfully, remarkably. (*Prov.*)

"He has picked up again purity." - *Gray*; *Correspondence of Gray & Mason*, IV. 288.

pūr - nēss, - pure - ncs, s. [Eng. *pure*; -ness.]

- 1. The quality or state of being pure or free from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance; freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanness; as, *pureness* of gold, *pureness* of air.
- 2. Freedom from all that pollutes, degrades, or defiles; freedom from guilt or sin; innocence; moral cleanness. (*Golden Bore*, ch. vi.)
- 3. Freedom from vicious or corrupt words, phrases or modes of speech; purity.

"This good propriety of words, and pureness of phrases in Terence." - *Ascham*; *Schoolmaster*.

pur file, s. [PERFILE.]

pur file, pur file, s. [Fr. pur file, from pur (Lat. pur) = for, and fil (Lat. filum) = a thread.] [PERFILE.]

I. Ord. Lang.: To decorate with a woven or flowered border (used specif. of stringed instruments); to embroider.

"With rules edg'd, and parabolick with gold." *Barth. Trimm'd Beauty*

II. Technically:

- 1. Tech.: To decorate richly, as with sculpture.
2. Her.: To border, as with ermines, &c.

pur fle, pur flew (cw as u), s. [Fr. purfle.] [PERFILE, v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A border of embroidered work.

2. Her.: A border or embroidery of fur shaped exactly like vair; when of one row it is termed purflew, when of two counter-purflew, when of three vair.



pur fled (le as el), pur flewed (cw as u), a. [Eng. purfle, purflew; cf.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Ornamented with a flowered or pinnered border.

II. Technically:

- 1. Arch.: Ornamented with crockets.
2. Her.: Trimm'd or garnished; applied to the studs and ritus of armour, being gold, &c. A leg in armour, purfled, or.

pur fier, s. [Eng. purfle, v.; -er.] One who purfles; specif. one who ornaments stringed instruments with purfling (q.v.)

"The prince of purifiers was Stradivarius." *George Dict. Mus. in 33.*

* pur fiing, u. & s. [[Eng. purfle; -ing.]

A. As adj.: Ornamented with embroidered edging; purfled.

"The sleeve is more barge and purfling, like those we see worn by bishops." *See F. Heber's Travels.*

B. As subst.: The ornamental border with which the backs and bellows of stringed instruments are usually finished. (*Grove*)

* pur-ga-mēt, s. [Lat. purgamentum, from purgo = to purge (q.v.).]

- 1. That which purges; a purge, a cathartic.
2. That which is excreted from anything; an excretion.

"The humours . . . are commonly passed over in anatomies as purgaments." *Bacon's Works*, i. 12.

pur-gā-tion, pur-ga-ci-on, pur-ga-ci-ōn, s. [Fr. purgation, from Lat. purgatio, accus. of purgatio, from purgatus, pa. par. of purgo = to purge (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. The act of purging or freeing from impurities, defilements, or anything extraneous or superfluous; a clearing or cleansing from admixture or adulteration.
2. The act of purging or evacuating the intestines by means of purgatives.

"After that the purgation bath wrought." *Ulyss. Castle of Beth.* in vi.

II. Law:

- The act of cleansing or clearing one's self from a crime of which one has been publicly accused or suspected. Purgation was of two kinds, Canon or Compurgation [COMPURGATOR, 2], or Vulgar [ORDEAL, s.].

"The Duke of Gloucester sent his purgation upon oath by the bishop of London." *Prigne's Traveleyng and Itinerary*, pt. i. p. 24.

* To put out to his purgation: To call for explanations; to cause one to justify or clear himself.

pur-ga-tive, u. & s. [Lat. purgativus, from purgatus, pa. par. of purgo = to purge; Fr. purgatif.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality or power of purging or cleansing; specif., having the quality or power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

B. As substantive: Pharm. (Pl.): Cathartics (q.v.).

* pur-ga-tive lȳ, adv. [Eng. purgative; -ly.] In a purgative manner; so as to purge; cleansingly.

pur ga tor i al, a.

[Fr. purgatorial; -al.]

This is the purgatorial fire, which seems to be confined to the time of expiation in purgatory. . . . The words, as if of good and evil, are the same consequence of happiness and misery. . . . The philosophy of life, which is the preparation for the final judgment, is the doctrine of purgatory. . . . The words in the book of Revelation, 'The fire which shall burn the unquenchable' (Rev. xix. 14) are the words of the book of Revelation, 'The fire which shall burn the unquenchable' (Rev. xix. 14).

pur ga tor i an, a. & s. [Fr. purgatorial; -an.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to purgation.

The supplicants of purgation are the souls of the departed. (*Heber's Travels*, p. 14.)

B. As subst.: A believer in, or supporter of, the doctrine of purgatory.

"With many bushes and ad. . . . (*Heber's Travels*, p. 14.)

pur ga tor i ous, a. [Lat. purgatorius.]

Being connected with, or having the nature of, purgatory. (*M. L.*)

pur ga tor y, pur ga tor ic, a. & s. [Fr. purgatoire, from Lat. purgatorius.]

A. As adj.: Tending to purge; cleansing; cleansing, purgative.

"This purgative oval is well adapted to the various degrees of purgation." *Heber's Travels*, p. 14.

B. As substantive:

- 1. Liturg. Religion: Any place of state according to the present life, and serving as a means of moral purification. (See EXPIATION under PENITENTIAL.)
2. Roman Cath.: A place in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial, or have still to pay the temporal punishment due to mortal sins, the guilt and eternal punishment of which have been remitted. (*Abbt's Dictionary*) The existence of a purgatory was defined by the Councils of Florence (1439) and Trent. At the latter council (sess. XXV, Dec. 3, 4, 1562) it was declared that the "souls in Purgatory are assisted by the suffrages of the faithful, and especially by the Sacrifice of the altar. Beyond this nothing is defined, and the same decree enjoins bishops "to abstain from dilute and subtle questions" in their discourses on the subject, and prohibits curious inquiries, superstitious practices, and the making of purgatory a source of gain as "scandals and stumbling-blocks to the faithful."

3. Anglican: Art. XXII. treats of Purgatory, and most Protestants consider that it denies Scriptural evidence for the existence of such a place. High Churchmen, on the contrary, hold that the Anglican Church has no authoritative teaching on the point, and that the article is rather directed against an erroneous view of the Roman doctrine than that doctrine itself. Prayers for the dead, the natural outcome of the doctrine of purgatory, are in many instances offered privately by her members, and in some few instances publicly requested in her churches.

purge, v. t. & i. [Fr. purger, from L. purgo, for purgo, from purus = pure, and ago = to do, make, or cause; Sp. & Port. purgo, Ital. purgo.]

A. Transitive:

- 1. To cleanse or purify by removing, separating, or carrying off impurities or superfluities; to clear or free from impurities.
2. To clarify, to debarate, as liquor.
3. To remove by cleansing or purification; to wash or clear away. (Generally followed by away or off.)
4. To make abatement or satisfaction in order to clear or free from consequences.
5. To clear or free from moral defilement, pollution, or guilt. (Followed by from or off.)

"We have some . . . both in his capacity and in his nature." *Heber's Travels*, p. 14.

B. Intransitive:

- 1. To operate on (ly)
2. To operate on (ly)
3. To operate on (ly)
4. To operate on (ly)
5. To operate on (ly)

"The Duke of Gloucester sent his purgation upon oath by the bishop of London." *Prigne's Traveleyng and Itinerary*, pt. i. p. 24.

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A. Transitive:

1. To make pure or clear; to free from admixture of foreign or superfluous matter; as, To *purify* gold or water.

2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from all that defiles or pollutes.

"In the 4th year, he was *purified* with leaven and entered into the Temple."—*Book of Tobit*, ch. viii.

3. To free from the pollution of guilt or sin; to purge from that which is sinful, vile, or base.

"Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul; *purified* your hearts by faith."—*Rev. Father*, *See* vol. 10, p. 1.

4. To free or clear from improprieties, corruptions, or barbarisms; as, To *purify* a language.

B. Intransitive: To grow or become pure or clear.

"Let them begin to *purify* at the same time."—*Barnes*, *The Ty of the Earth*.

Purim, s. [Heb. פורים (*purim*) = lots.] The Festival of Lots, which was instituted by Mordecai (Esther ix. 27-x. 3), and is celebrated to this day by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (March), in commemoration of their wonderful deliverance from the destruction with which they were threatened by Haman. On these festive days the book of Esther is read, presents are interchanged, and gifts are sent to the poor. The great popularity of this festival in the days of Christ may be gathered from the following remarks of Josephus, "even now all the Jews that are in the habitable earth keep those days as festivals and send portions to one another." (*Judea*, bk. xi., ch. vi., § 13.) It is supposed that it was this feast which Jesus went up to celebrate at Jerusalem (John vi. 1).

pur-ism, s. [Eng. *pur(e)*; -ism.] Affectation of exact purity; specif., excessive nicety in the choice of words.

"To enter the categories of *purism*."—*Fitz-Gibbon*, *Hill*, *Modern English*, p. 31.

pur-ist, s. [Eng. *pur(e)*; -ist.]

1. One who is excessively nice or precise in the choice of words; a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

Pur-i-tan, **Pur-i-tant**, s. & a. [Eng. *puritan* (q.v.).] s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Church Hist.: The name given, at first perhaps in contempt, to those clergymen and others in the reign of Queen Elizabeth who desired a simpler and what they considered to be a purer form of worship than the civil and ecclesiastical authorities sanctioned. The Puritan controversy commenced as early as 1550, when Hooper, appointed to the See of Gloucester, refused to be consecrated in the ecclesiastical vestments then in use. The name first given to those who objected to vestments and ceremonies was Nonconformists. According to Fuller it was not till 1564, or according to Strype till 1569, that the name Puritan arose. When, towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, many of the Anglican clergy began to lean towards Arminianism, the Puritans remained steadily Calvinistic. (For their subsequent history see Church of England and Dissenters.)

B. As only: Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England; as, *puritan* principles.

pur-i-tan-ic-ally, **pur-i-tan-ic-ally**, s. [Eng. *puritan*; -ical, -ally.]

1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines or practices.

2. Precise in religious matters; over-scrupulous or exact in mind.

"These precise *puritanical* angels."—*Dequane*, *Y. M. C. A.*, viii, 6.

pur-i-tan-ic-ally, **pur-i-tan-ic-ally**, s. [Eng. *puritanical*; -ly.] In a puritan manner; with excessive exactness or preciseness; according to the teachings or practice of the Puritans.

"*Puritanically* ruled under the tuition of Sam. Bad 101."—*Wood*, *First Year*, vol. 1.

pur-i-tan-ism, **pur-i-tan-ism**, s. [Eng. *Puritan*; -ism.]

1. The doctrines, opinions, or practice of the Puritans.

2. Purism. (*J. S. Brewer*: *Eng. Stud.*, i., 63.)

pur-i-tan-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *Puritan*; -ize.] To conform to the doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans; to affect or teach Puritanism.

"He faine would *puritanize*."—*Montaigne*, *Appelle to Cesare*, ch. xxv.

pur-i-tan-iz-er, s. [Eng. *puritanize*; -er.] One who puritanizes, one who affects Puritanism.

"If I walk at a like step on the side of *Puritanizers*."—*Rev. W. Whitmore*, in *Life*, v. 37.

Pur-i-tant, s. & a. [PURITAN.]

pur-i-ty, **pur-e-ty**, **pur-i-ty**, s. [O. Fr. *pureté*; Fr. *pureté*, from Lat. *puritas*, accus. of *puritas*, from *purus* = pure (q.v.); Sp. *puredad*; Ital. *purezza*] The quality or state of being pure; as,

(1) Freedom from admixture with extraneous or superfluous matter; as, the *purity* of gold, the *purity* of water, &c.

(2) Freedom from foulness or dirt; cleanliness; as, the *purity* of a dress.

(3) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 62.)

(4) Chastity; chasteness.

"Virgin *purity* and conjugal fidelity were made a jest."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(5) Freedom from improper or sinister motives or views; as, the *purity* of one's designs.

(6) Freedom from foreign or vicious notions, corruptions, or barbarisms.

Pur-kin-jé, s. [From the Bohemian physiologist, Purkinje (1787-1869), the discoverer.] (See compounds.)

Cells of Purkinje:

Anat.: Certain cells or corpuscles lying in a single layer between the outer and inner layers of the cortex of the cerebellum.

Purkinje's figures, s. pl.

Optics: Figures produced on a wall of uniform colour when a person entering a dark room with a candle moves it up and down approximately on a level with the eyes. From the eye near the candle an image of the retinal vessels will appear projected on the wall.

pur(l) (p) pearl, s. [A contract of *purfle*, s. (q.v.).]

1. An embroidered or puckered border; the joint or fold of a roll of band.

"One of the *parts* of your band is, without all allecchion, fallen out of his rank."—*Messenger*, *Fair Play*, ii. 2.

2. A hoop used to decorate the edges of pillow lace.

3. An inversion of the stitches in knitting which gives to the work in those parts in which it is used a different appearance from the general surface.

4. A gold or silver wire, formed into a spiral, used in lace work.

pur(l) (2), s. [PERL (2), c.]

1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; a ripple, an eddy.

"Whose stream an eagle breath doth seem to blow; Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*."—*Drayton*, *Mythology of a*

2. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream running over small stones.

pur(l) (3), s. [According to Skeel, for *pearl*, from Fr. *perle* = a pearl; Ger. *perle* = to rise in small bubbles like pearls; to pearl; *perle* = a pearl, a bubble.] Originally beer of ale with an infusion of wormwood; now applied to beer warmed nearly to boiling heat, and flavoured with gun, sugar, and ginger.

"It appears to have been the practice at some time or other in this country to infuse wormwood into *over* or ale previous to drinking it, either to make it sufficiently bitter or for some medicinal purpose. This mixture was called *purle*."—*Maglowe*, *London Labour & London Poor*, ii., 108.

pur(l) man, s. A man who sold *purle* to the sailors on board vessels in the Thames.

"The drink originally sold on the river was *purle*, on this mixture, whose title *purle-man*."—*Maglowe*; *London Labour & London Poor*, ii., 108.

pur(l) (4), *v. t.* & *i.* [A contract of *purfle* (q.v.).] A. Transitive: To form an embroidered edging on, to decorate with fringe or embroidery.

"Redde roses *purled* with fine gold."—*Hall*, *Henry VIII*, can. 12.

B. Intransitive: To embroider.

"Shall he spend his time in *purling*, *purting*, *purting*, and *purting* as you do."—*De Witt*, *6 Per*

pur(l) (2), *v. i.* [A frequent. from *pur* (q.v.); cf. Sw. *purle* = to bubble as a stream, to *purle*.]

1. To ripple; to run in ripples or eddies.

2. To murmur as a shallow stream running over small stones; to flow or run with a gentle murmur.

"Londer and londer *purle* the falling rills."—*Pope*, *Baron*; *Third*, xxi.

3. To curl; to run or rise in circles; to whirl.

"Thin winding breath, which *purled* up to the sky."—*Shaksp.*, *Rape of Lucrece*, 1407.

* **pur(l) (3)**, *v. t.* [PERL (3), s.] To infuse wormwood in.

"Ale, spare, you mean? quoth he briskly again. "What must it be *purled*?"—*Carroll*, *Togues to Ireland in Baroque*.

pur(l) (4), *v. t.* & *i.* [For *purle*, from *pur* = to whirl; O. Ital. *purle* = a whipping-top; *purle* = to twirl round. (*Skeel*.)]

A. Transitive: To throw from horseback. (*Hunting slang*.)

B. Intransitive: To turn over.

"His hat, never suks, only *purles*."—*Reade*: *Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxxvii.

pur(l)-er, s. [Eng. *purle* (3), v.; -er.] A fall from horseback.

"To *trifle* with this innovation means a certain *purler*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1888.

pur-li-ou, **pur-luc**, **pour-li-ou**, **pur-ly**, **pur-ley**, s. [A corrupt of O. Fr. *perambulation*, from Lat. *perambulation* = a perambulation (q.v.); *pur*; used for Lat. *per* = through, and *aller* = to go.]

1. A piece of land which, having been added to an ancient and royal forest unlawfully, was afterwards disafforested, and the rights remitted to the former owners, the extent being ascertained by perambulation, whence the name.

"From the river to the *perambulations* of Smithfield."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The land lying adjacent to a forest.

"Then as a tier, who by chance hath spied, In some *perambulation* two gentle fawns at play."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, iv., 404.

3. Adjacent parts or district; environs, neighbourhood.

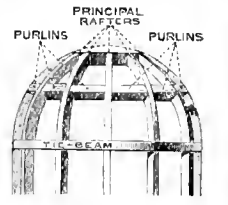
"Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *perambulations* of the court."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 8.

pur-lien-man, **pur-lien-man**, s. A person who, having land within the purlien or border of a forest, and being able to dispend forty shillings a year freehold, was licensed to hunt within his own purlien.

"Notwithstanding the purlien is exempt from the Forest, yet the *purlien-man* is in some cases restrained, for he must not hunt in his own purlien in the night nor on a Sunday."—*Nelson*: *Lives of Eng. Sovereigns*, vol. 9, p. 298.

pur(l)-in, s. [Etyml. doubtful.]

Corp.: A horizontal timber resting on a principal rafter, or a *pur*-post, which is stepped into the tie-beam, and helps to support the rafters of the roof.



pur(l)-in, s. [Etyml. doubtful.]

Corp.: A strut supporting a purlin (q.v.).

pur-louin, **pur-long-en**, **pur-long-yn**, **pro-long-yn**, *v. t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *purloinier*, *purloinier* = to prolong, to retard, to delay; Lat. *prolongo* = to prolong (q.v.). The original sense is to put away or remove. *Pur-loin* and *prolong* are doublets.]

A. Transitive:

1. To carry away for one's self; to steal, to fitch; to take by theft.

"For fear that some their treasure should *purloin*."—*Drayton*, *The Owl*.

2. To take by plagiarism; to plagiarize. (*Pur*); *English Verbs*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To steal, to practise theft. (*Titus* vi. 10.)

2. To go away or apart; to retire. (*In-diculus*: *Pattern of Catechetical Doctrine*, p. 130.)

pur-louin-er, s. [Eng. *purloin*; -er.] One who purloins; a pilcher, a thief, a robber.

"These *purloiners* of the public."—*Scott*, *The Emancipator*, No. 28.

pur-par-ty, **pur-par-tie**, s. [POURPARTY.]

fâte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrł, whô, sôn; mûte, eub, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

pür pös ér, s. [Eng. *purpos(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who proposes or brings forth anything; a setter forth.
2. One who purposes or intends.

pür pös ive, a. [Eng. *purpos(e)*; *-ive*.]
[Having an aim, object, or purpose; designed for some purpose.]

Those apparently purposeful adaptations of structures and functions. *Nature*, vol. XLIV, p. 305.

pür pös ive nöss, s. [Eng. *purpose*; *-ness*.]
[The quality or state of being purposive or designed for an end.]

pür prés ture, s. [PÜRPRESTURE.]

pür prise, pour prise, s. [Fr. *purpris*.]
[PURPRERULE.] A close or inclosure; the whole compass of a manor.

"Environ the whole purprise and precinct thereof.—P. Holborn. *Pitcairch*, p. 299.

pür pu ra, s. [Lat., a name given to many molluscs yielding a purple dye, and hence the dye itself.]

1. *Zool.*, cf. *Palaemon*: A genus of Buccinidae; shell striated, indented, or tuberculated; spine short, aperture large, slightly notched in front, upper lip much worn and flattened. Recent species 140, very widely distributed, ranging from low-water to twenty-five fathoms. Many yield a dull crimson dye, formerly utilised. *Porpuria lapillus*, the sole British species, abounds on the coast at low water, and is very distinctive to mussel-beds. Forty fossil species, commencing in the Tertiary and coming down to the Pleistocene.

• Tate makes the genus the type of a family Pürpuridae.

2. *Pathol.*: A peculiar unhealthy condition of the blood and tissues, evinced by purple spots, chiefly on the legs, due to imbalanced surroundings, want of proper food, intemperance, and other depressing causes; at sometimes accompanying chronic diseases. It may be simple or haemorrhagic, acute or chronic, and it uncomplicated usually ends in recovery.

pür pu rate, a. & . [PURPERA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to purpura.

B. *As substantive*:

Chem. (PL): Salts of purpuric acid.

purpurate of ammonia, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_4$. Murexide. Prepared by boiling four parts of urinal, with three parts of mercuric oxide and water, and filtering while hot. On cooling it separates in the form of square prisms, which by reflected light exhibit a metallic-green lustre; by transmitted light, a deep red colour. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, difficultly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water. It was formerly much used in dyeing, but is now superseded by rosaniline.

pür-püre, s. & a. [Lat. *purpura* = purple.]

A. *As substantive*:

Her.: The term used for purple. It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister chief of the shield to the dexter base.



PURPLE.

B. *As adj.*: Purple.

"Overlaid with blood in purple hue."
Hudson's Junette, v. 42.

pür pür-ë al, a. [Lat. *purpureus*.] Purple.

"A light so bold, so powerful . . ."

Shed a purpured halo round the scene."
Shelley, Queen Mab, l.

pür-pü rein, s. [Fr. *PURPURE*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_4$. Purpuramide. Formed by the action of ammonia on purpurin. On addition of dilute hydrochloric acid it is precipitated, and separates from its solution in alcohol in crimson needles with fine green colour when seen by reflected light. It is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and dilute alkalis, and imparts to silk and wool a fine rose colour, but does not permanently colour vegetable fibres.

pür pür-ic, a. [Lat. *purpurea*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.]
Of or pertaining to the genus Purpura, or the dye thence obtained.

purpuric acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_4$. The hypothetical acid of the purpurates. It has not been isolated.

† **pür-pür-ï dæ, s. pl.** [PURPERA, *].

* **pür pu rif-ër-a, s. pl.** [Lat. *purpura* = purple, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: A group of Mollusca, essentially the same as the modern Buccinidae. (*Linnæus*.)

pür pu rin, s. [Lat. *purpurin*(*o*); *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{12}O_4$. Oxalaziric acid. A red colouring matter obtained from madder in the same way as alizarin. It may be separated from the alum liquor from which the alizarin has deposited, by adding sulphuric acid, and washing out the alumina by hydrochloric acid from the precipitated purpurin. It crystallizes from alcohol in red or orange coloured needles, dissolves in alcohol and ether, and is more soluble in water than alizarin. It dissolves in boiling alum water and in caustic alkalis, forming bright red solutions, and is less easily attacked by nitric acid than alizarin.

pür pür-öx än thic, a. [Eng. *purpuroxanthin*(*o*); *-ic*.] Derived from or containing purpuroxanthin.

purpuroxanthic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{16}O_6 = C_{14}H_{10}O_4 \cdot CO_2H$. An acid obtained by boiling purpurin in a solution of alum. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes in yellow needles, and melts at 231°. At a higher temperature it splits up into carbonic acid and purpuroxanthin.

pür pür-öx än-thine, s. [Eng. *purpurin*(*o*); *-in*(*o*), and *anthin*(*o*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_4 = C_{14}H_8(OH)_2O_2H_2$. The product of the reduction of an alkaline purpurine solution by phosphorus. It is soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, benzene, and alkalis.

pür, pür, v. i. & t. [An imitative word; cf. Scotch *puce* = a gentle wind; Ice. *hurr* = a wind.]

A. *Intrans.*: To make a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.

"With longer, purled, and purled for noon,

She now pressed approving down."

Not slept a single wink, or *puce* it."
Cooper, Retired Cat.

B. *Trans.*: To signify by purring or by making a murmuring noise.

"The secretary *puce* delighted approval."—*C. Knapp's -Hypton*, ch. XXII.

pür (1), *pür, s. [PÜR, v.] The soft

murmuring noise made by a cat when pleased.

"Here is a *puce* of fortune, sir, or of fortune's cat

(but not a nook-cat)."—*Shakespeare, All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

pür (2), pürce, s. [Prob. from the cry.] A

sea-lark, a dundun.

pür re, s. [PÜRRE.]

pür-reö, s. [Hind. *peari* = yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter imported from India and China, supposed to be obtained from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes. It is brown on the outside, of a deep orange colour within, and is used in the preparation of Indian yellow.

pür-rë ic, a. [Eng. *purric*(*o*); *-ic*.] Contained in, or derived from purrice (q.v.).

purric acid, s. [EXANTHIC ACID.]

pür-rën-önc, s. [PÜRRE.] [EXANTHON.]

† **pür-rët, s.** [PÜRRET.]

pür-röck, s. [PÜRROCK.] A jackbock.

pürse, pors, pürs, burs, s. [O. Fr. *bourse*

(Fr. *bourse*) = a purse, from Low Lat. *bursa* = a purse, from Gr. *Bursa* (*bursā*) = a skin or hide; Ital. *borsa*; Sp. & Port. *bolsa*; Dan. & Sw. *bors*; Dut. *bours*.]

1. A small bag, pouch, or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket.

"Shall the son of England pay a thief, and take *purse* a question to be asked."—*Shakespeare, A Henry IV*, II, 4.

2. Hence, treasury, resources, finance, &c., as,

To exhaust the public *purse*.

3. A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present; &c., as, To present a person with a *purse* of money.

4. A specific sum of money. In Turkey it consists of 500 Turkish piastres, and its value is £4 10s. 3d. sterling; in Egypt a *purse* consists of 500 Lira piastres, value £5 2s. 6d. sterling; in Persia, 50 tomans, value £23 4s. 7d. sterling.

* (1) *A light purse, or empty purse*: Poverty, want of resources.

(2) *A long purse, a heavy purse*: Wealth, riches, large resources.

(3) *Sword and purse*: The military power and wealth of a nation.

(4) *To make a purse*: To put together a sum of money. (*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. liv.)

purse bearer, s. One who carries the purse of another.

purse-crab, s.

Zool.: The genus *Birgus* (q.v.).

* **purse-ful, *purse-full, a.** Rich.

purse-leech, s. One who grasps at money.

purse-milking, a. Extortionate. (*Burton's Annot. Abolitionist*; *To the Reader*.)

purse-mouth, s. A pursed-up mouth. (*Templeton's Maud*, I, i, 71.)

* **purse-mulgent, a.** Sucking or draining the purse; extortorate.

"In like manner this *purse-mulgent* physician not long since dealt with a gentleman."—*Faust's Baths of Bath*, p. 304.

purse-net, s. A net, the mouth of which can be drawn together and closed like a purse.

purse-pinched, a. Poor.

"*Purse-pinched* and soul-pain'd."

Thames, Microcosm, p. 14.

purse-pride, s. Pride or insolence arising from the possession of wealth.

"Even *purse-pride* is quarrellous."—*Ep. Hall's Superstitions*.

purse-proud, a. Proud of one's money; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

"What is so hateful to a poor man as the *purse-proud* arrogance of a rich one?"—*Observer*, Nov. 12.

purse-taking, s. The act of taking or stealing purses; thieving.

"From paying to *purse-taking*."—*Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV*, I, 2.

purse-tassels, s.

Bot.: *Mesaria cymosa*.

pürse, v. i. & t. [PURSE, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To put into a purse.

"With that he *purse* the gold."—*Saltman & Pers*.

2. To draw up or contract, as the opening of a purse; to wrinkle, to pucker.

"Contract and *purse* thy brow together."

Shakespeare, Othello, III, 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To take or steal purses; to thieve; to pick pockets. (*Bacon, d. Flot*.)

pürse-fül, s. [Eng. *purse*; *fül*(*o*).] As much as a purse will hold.

pürs-ër, s. [Eng. *purser*(*o*); *-er*.] *Pürse* and *bursar* are doublets.]

1. *Navy*: The officer who had to keep the accounts of the ship to which he was attached, and who had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c., now called a paymaster.

"In those days . . . the commanders of the vessels were also the *pürsers*."—*Murray's Smugglers*, ch. III.

2. *Money*: The paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book.

"To consist of not less than two nor more than four of the adventurers, one of whom should be the *pürser*."—*Times*, March 23, 1856.

pürs-ër-ship, s. [Eng. *purser*; *-ship*.] The office or position of a purser.

pür-sill, s. [Scotch = a purse full.]

Bot.: *Maria caudata*. (*Scotch*.)

pür-sí-nöss, s. [Eng. *pursey*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pursey or short-winded; shortness of breath.

pürs-láne, *purse-lane, *pürs-lain, pürs-lane, s. [O. Fr. *purcellane*, *purcellane*; Ital. *porcellano*, from *porcella* (Pliny), *portulaca* = purslane.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Portulaca* (q.v.).

2. (PL): The order Portulacaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

pürslane-tree, s.

Bot.: The genus *Portulacaria*. The African Purslane-tree is *Portulacaria afra*.

* **pür-sü-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *purse*(*o*); *-able*.] Capable of being pursned, followed, or prosecuted; fit to be pursned.

4. To drive, as the ball in golf, towards the hole.

5. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation. (*Ecclus* iv. 15.)

6. To repose, to place. (*1 Chron* vi. v. 20.)

7. To bring to, or place in any state or condition.

"These ten legislators to put them in force."—*Saech Confess* in *Abbot's Tons*.

* 8. To lay down; to give up; to resign.

"No man hath more love than this, that a man puts his life for his friends."—*Waverley*, *John XV*.

9. To set before one for consideration, discussion, judgment, or decision; to propose.

"I'll put another question to thee."—*Shakesp*, *Hamlet*, v. 1.

10. To state or express in language; to lay down.

"His merited way of putting it."—*Johnson*, *Comp* *Grammar*, *Argon* *Lang* (ed. 1872), p. 24.

11. To apply, as in any effort, exercise, or use; to set. (*Luke* ix. 62.)

12. To produce, to cause, to set.

13. To set; to place in a reckoning.

* 14. To urge, to incite, to encourage. (Followed by *upon*.)

* 15. To oblige, to compel, to force, to constrain.

"Had I first been put to speak my mind."—*Shakesp*, *2 Henry VI*, iii. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To go; to move; to sprout; to shoot.

"In fibrous roots, the sap descendeth more in the earth, and therefore putteth downward."—*Bacon*.

2. To steer; to direct the course.

"Who put unluckily into this bay."—*Shakesp*, *Comedy of Errors*, v.

C. 1. To put about:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To put out; to put to inconvenience.

(2) *Naut.*: To change the course of a ship; to tack. (*Titus*, a *Latinus*.)

2. To put an end to: To bring to a conclusion; to stop.

3. To put away:

(1) To store away; to put in a place of deposit or safe keeping.

(2) To renounce; to discard. (*Joshua* xxiv. 14.)

(3) To divorce. (*Mark* x. 2.)

(4) To eat; to swallow. (*Slang*.)

(5) To get rid of; to make away with.

4. To put back:

(1) To restore to the original place; to replace.

(2) To set, as the hands of a watch, to an earlier hour.

(3) To hinder; to delay; to postpone. as, Dinner was put back an hour.

(4) To refuse; to say no to; to deny.

"Coming from thee, I could not put him back."—*Shakesp*, *Trope of Lucrece*, 547.

5. To put by:

(1) To put or set aside; to put away; to place in safe keeping; as, To put by something for a rainy day.

(2) To thrust aside; to ward off.

"He put it by with the back of his hand, thus."—*Shakesp*, *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

(3) To turn aside or away; to divert.

"Smiling put the question by."—*Tennyson*, *Day Dream*, 164.

* (4) To desist from; to leave off.

"Put by this barbarous brawl."—*Shakesp*, *Othello* ii. 3.

6. To put down:

(1) To lay down; to set down.

(2) To crush; to quell; to overthrow; as, To put down a rebellion.

(3) To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place.

"To put me down and reign thyself."—*Shakesp*, *3 Henry VI*, i. 1.

(4) To put a stop to by authority. as, To put down gambling.

(5) To bring into disrepute.

"Bill eating and drinking be put down."—*Shakesp*, *Messure for Messure*, iii. 2.

(6) To confute; to silence; to put to silence.

"Mark now, how a plain tale shall put you down."—*Shakesp*, *1 Henry IV*, iii. 1.

(7) To write or set down; to enter in a list. as, To put one down as a subscriber.

* 7. To put fair for: To be in a fair way of attaining.

"He had put fair for it, had not death prevented him."—*Bayly*, *Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 130.

S. To put forth:

(1) *Trans.*: To

(a) To stretch or reach out; to hold forth; to extend. (*Gen* xxxviii. 24.)

(b) To shoot out; to send forth.

"He said I will put forth the ventral sword."—*Shakesp*, *Henry VIII*, iii. 2.

(c) To publish, as a book.

(1) To offer; to notice; to mention. (*1 Tim* xiv. 12.)

(e) To exert; to bring into action.

(2) *Intrans.*: To exert.

(c) To have a part or hand in; to participate.

"They have put forth their hands."—*Shakesp*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

9. To put in:

(1) *Trans.*: To

(a) To insert. as, To put in a bit of sewing.

(b) To introduce among their; to mention. as, To put in a word.

(c) To state or install in an office.

"To put his country in a claim."—*Shakesp*, *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

(d) To enter; to put forward. as, To put in a claim.

(e) *Naut.*: To conduct or guide into a harbour.

(2) *Intransitive*: To offer or put in a claim.

"If a man should put in a claim on the king of Malta, he might modestly enquire of the king, 'Shall I send out that a horse qualified to put in a claim?'"

(b) *Naut.*: To enter a harbour; to sail or come into port.

10. To put in for: To put oneself forward as a candidate for.

11. To put in for: To enforce.

12. To put in mind; To put one's mind; To call to remembrance; to remind.

13. To put in point: To apply; to make practical use of.

14. To put in the pin: To give over; to cease a certain line of conduct, especially bad conduct. (*Fulper*.)

15. To put off:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To lay aside; to take off from one's person. (*Nehemiah* iv. 24.)

(b) To push from land. as, To put off a boat.

(c) To discard; to dismiss; to lay aside.

"I will put off my hat."—*Shakesp*, *As you like it*, iii. 1.

(d) To turn away; to elude; to baffle; to disappoint.

"You put me off with kinder words."—*Shakesp*, *Winters Tale*, i. 2.

* (e) To pass fallariously; to cause to be circulated or received. as, To put off a paper. (*Swift*.)

(f) To defer; to delay; to postpone.

"The king was appointed to eat of this and now he is put off."—*Put of Letter*, 104.

* (g) To refuse; to decline.

"Who is the nation my nearness in, did I care to put off."—*Shakesp*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

(2) *Intrans.*: To have hand; to be put off.

"Which cher is the spirit, or the clerk."—*Put off into the middle world*, *Mason*, *Paradise in the Pen*.

16. To put on: (*to appear*.)

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To invest with, as clothing. (*1 Cor* xviii. 20.)

(b) To set, as the hands of a clock to a later hour.

(c) To assume, to shun, to feign.

"Was all put on that laugh just of the veil."—*London*, *Disc*, 100.

(d) To impose, to inflict. (*2 Kings* xviii. 14.)

(e) To impute; to charge. with, as, To put on; as, To put the blame on another.

* (f) To promote, to advance, to instigate, to incite.

"Devils will be black, if you will put on."—*Shakesp*, *As you like it*, iii. 1.

(g) To set to work; to bring into action, as, To put in motion a horse, to put in steam, &c.

(h) To deceive; to cheat; to trick.

"The clerk found that he was put on."—*The Clerk*, *London*, 101.

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(h) To expose; to offer publicly; as, To put up goods for sale.

* (i) To overlook; to pass over unreviewed; to neglect. (The phrase now is To put up with.)

* I will, indeed, no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to put up in peace with what already I have foolishly submitted.—Shakspeare, Othello, v. 2.

(j) To accommodate with lodging; to lodge, to entertain.

(k) Intentionally.

(l) To offer one's self as a candidate.

* Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to choose a king, when several put up.—L'Escurier, Fables.

(m) To lodge; to take up one's lodgings.

(n) To stop.

* I won't stop at what I use the Bath coach put up.—Johnson, Dictionary, etc. xxx.

(o) To put up to.

(1) To give information respecting; to explain, to teach; as, To put one up to a trick or dodge.

(2) To make up to; to make up to; to advance, to approach.

* With this he put up to my lord.—Swift, (Todd).

(3) To put up with.

(4) To overlook; to pass over unresented; as, To put up with insolence.

(5) To take up with dissatisfaction or grumbling; to tolerate; as, To put up with bad luck.

(6) To put the helm up for a place; To direct the course of a vessel towards a place.

* The storm that forced her to put her helm up for Queenstown.—Daily Telegraph, Dec. 14, 1882.

put case, *phr.* & *s.*

A. As phrase: An elliptical expression for "suppose that it may be so;" "state a possible or probable case."

* Put case that the soul after departure from the body may live.—Bye, Ball, Satan's parts, etc. v.

B. As *s.*: One who suggests or argues hypothetical cases.

* No man could be a good lawyer that was not a put-case.—North, Life of Lord Taubford, v. 26.

put off, *s.* Excuse, shift.

* This is very rare, and looks like a guilty put-off.—Lester, Short Method against the Jews.

put on, *s.* An artifice, a trick; anything assumed for the purpose of deceiving; a sham.

put-pin, *s.* Push-pin.

* "Playing at put-pin, doting on some glass."—Marsden, Natives, iii. 7.

pūt (D), *s.* [PUT, v.]

* 1. The act of putting or placing in any position or state.

2. A thrust, a push.

3. A question, a thrust.

* To answer the captain's home put.—Richardson, Crusoe, iv. 46.

4. The act of throwing a stone or weight overhand. (Swedish.)

5. A forced action to avoid something; an action of distress.

* The stag's was a forced put, and a chance rather than a choice.—L'Escurier, Fables.

6. In golf, the act of driving the ball, with a view to putting it in the hole. (Fron. put.)

* He twice partly missed his puts.—Frost, Oct. 3, 1885.

7. A game at cards, played by two, three, or four players. The whole pack is used, but only three cards are dealt at a time. The player who gains all the tricks, or two out of three, scores five points, which is game. (Fron. put.)

* Steeds of genius are expert at put.—Young, To Sir Spenser Compton.

putt (2), **putt**, *s.* [WEL. putt = a short thick person.] A clown, a rustic; a silly fellow.

* Queer country putt, exult Queen Bess's reign.—Branston.

pūt (3), *s.* [O. Fr. pute, putain.] A strumpet, a prostitute.

* **pū tāge**, *s.* [PUT (3), s.]

Lat.: Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

* "It may not be so under guardi nashq wete guilty of putāe she presented her part to her coheins."—Jansz, Low Dutchman.

pu tā mēn, *s.* [Lat. = pecc; puto = to clean.] [L'Escurier.]

* **pū tā min é a**, *phr.* [Lat. putamen, genit. putaminis, i. neut. pl. ad]. suff. -o.]

Bot.: Linnaeus's thirty-first natural order of plants. Genes, Cyprians, &c.

* **pū tan ism**, *s.* [O. Fr. putainie.] [PUT (3), s.] Lewdness or prostitution on the part of a woman.

pūt-a-tive, *u.* [Fr. putatif, from Lat. putativus = imaginary, presumptive, from putatus, pa. par. of puto = to think; Sp. & Ital. putativo.] Reputed, supposed; commonly thought, reputed, or believed.

* "If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dowry, though she be only a putative, and not a true and real wife."—Agrius, Parergon.

puter-er, *s.* [Native name.] A contrivance used in Kamtschatka for catching salmon.

* The chief method of their capture here is the common one of puter-ers. These are funnel-shaped baskets of wicker-work set at right angles to the shore, into which the salmon press themselves in trying to pass through, and are unable to return.—Daily Telegraph, Aug. 18, 1885.

pūtch-ōek, pūtch-ūk, *s.* [Hind. pūchuk; Tamil pūchuk.]

Bot. & Com.: The roots of *Aploturus Lappi* (*Saussurea Lappi*, Cole, Erhbi, Rep.), [Costus.] It is a tall composite plant, with purple flowers, growing on the mountains of Cashmere, at an elevation of eight or nine thousand feet. The root is collected in enormous quantities, and exported to China, to be used as incense. It has an odour likeorris-root, a pungent, aromatic taste, and is used as a perfume. It is given in India in cough, asthma, fever, cholera, dyspepsia, &c. Its dried powder is the principal ingredient in an ointment for ulcers; it is also a hair wash.

pū-tē-al, *s.* [Lat. from puteus = a well.] The enclosure surrounding the opening of a well, to protect persons from falling into it. It was either round or square, from three to four feet high.

pūt-ē li, *s.* [Native name.] A large flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges for conveying goods. It is from forty-six to sixty-five feet long, and carries a single square sail.

put-en, *s.* [PETUNIA.] Tobacco.

put-er ie, *s.* [Fr.] Harbory, whoredom.

* "What say we also of putera, that line by the horrible stink of putere, and constrain women to yield him a certain rent of hir bodily putere, ye sometime has owen wit or his childe."—Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

pū tid, *u.* [Lat. putidus, from puto = to stink, from the same root as pus (q.v.); Fr. putide.]

1. Foul, dirty, disgusting.

2. Mean, low, worthless, disgusting.

* "What say we also of putera, that line by the horrible stink of putere, and constrain women to yield him a certain rent of hir bodily putere, ye sometime has owen wit or his childe."—Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

* **pu-tid' i tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. putid; -ity.] The same as PUTIDNESS (q.v.).

pū-tid nēss, *s.* [Eng. putid; -ness.] The quality or state of being putid.

* "To make their putidness perceptible."—Gauden; Tears of the Church, p. 189.

pūt-lōg, pūt-lōek, *s.* [Eng. put, v., and log.]

Build.: One of a number of short pieces of timber about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds. They lie at right angles to the wall, with one of their ends resting upon it, and the other upon the poles which lie parallel to the side of the wall of the building.

putlog holes, *s. pl.*

Build.: Small holes left in walls for the use of the workmen in erecting scaffolding.

pu-tōr' i-ūs, *s.* [Lat. putor = a stench; puteo = to stink.]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelina, with thirteen species, having a wide geographical range through both hemispheres, and including the animals commonly known as Polecats, Ferrets, Weasels, and Minks. Teeth more sharply cusped than in Mustela; body longer and more slender, and limbs shorter; neck disproportionately long. *Putorius vulgaris*, the Weasel, and *P. foetidus*, the Polecat, are British; *P. furo*, the Ferret, is domesticated.

* **pu-tour**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A whoremonger, a whoremaster. (Chaucer; Parson's Tale.)

* **pū-trān-ji-va**, *s.* [Hind., &c. putanjiva; Sansc. putra = a son, and jiva = life. So named because Hindu parents string the seeds round their children's necks, for the preservation of their health.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae. *Putanjinia Roxburghii* is a moderate-sized evergreen tree from India. The seeds yield an olive-brown oil used for burning. The wood, which is

close-grained and very hard, is employed for tools and turnery; the leaves and the stone of the fruit is sometimes given in decoction in colic and fevers; the former are also lopped for fodder.

* **pu-trēd' in-ōns**, *u.* [Lat. putredo (genit. putredinis) = rotteness, from putreo = to become putrid.] Stinking, rotten; proceeding from, or of the nature of, putrefaction; having an offensive smell.

* A putredonous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rime is turned.—Floger, Animal Humours.

* **pu-trē-fāct' ēd**, *u.* [Lat. putrefactus.] [PUTREFACTION.] Putrefied.

* Vermin bred of putrefacted slime—Marsden, Antonio's Revenge, iv. 3.

pu-trē-fāc'tion, * pu-tri-fāc'tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. putrefactus, pa. par. of putrefacio = to make putrid; putreo = to be rotten; puter, putris = rotten, putrid, and facio = to make; Sp. putrefaccion; Ital. putrefazione.]

1. **Ord. Lang. & Chem.**: The apparently spontaneous decomposition of organic substances, especially those rich in nitrogen. It differs from fermentation (q.v.) in being accompanied by the evolution of fetid and noxious gases. In the process of putrefaction, organic bodies of a higher order are changed, sometimes into lower organic compounds, sometimes into inorganic compounds, as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, &c., and sometimes into simple substances, as hydrogen and nitrogen. Putrefaction may be prevented, or its further progress arrested by various means:

(1) By keeping the substance in a vacuum, or in a vessel containing air which has been deprived of all organic germs.

(2) By freeing from moisture and keeping perfectly dry.

(3) By keeping the substance in an atmosphere a few degrees above 9°.

(4) By heating to the boiling point, and hermetically sealing.

(5) By the use of antiseptics, as salicylic acid, &c.

From experiments made by Pasteur and others, it appears that putrefaction only takes place when a body comes in contact with living germs. (Used also figuratively.)

* The putrefaction and rottenness of all the body might be noysome, and doe damage to the head.—Fox, Medics, p. 1,399.

2. That which is putrefied.

pu-trē-fāc'tive, * pu-tri-fāc'tive, *u.* [Fr. putrefactif, from Lat. putrefactus, pa. par. of putrefacio = to putrefy (q.v.).]

1. Causing or promoting putrefaction; tending to putrefaction.

2. Pertaining to putrefaction.

* Making putrefactive generations correspondent unseasonal productions.—Browne, Vulgar Errors, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **pu-trē-fāc'tive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. putrefactiver; -ness.] The quality or state of being putrefactive.

pū-trē-fied, *pa. par. or u.* [PUTREFY.]

pū-trē-fŷ, * pu-tre-fie, * pu-tri-fie, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. putrefier, from Lat. putrefacio = to make putrid; putrefio = to become putrid; puter, putris = putrid, and facio (pass. fic) = to make; Ital. putrefiere.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make putrid; to cause to rot or decay with an offensive odour.

2. To make carious or gangrenous.

3. To make foul or corrupt; to corrupt.

* "They would but stink, and putrefy the air."—Shakspeare, A Henry VI, iv. 7.

* 4. To make corrupt; to spoil, to ruin.

* "Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits putrefy the publick good."—Bacon.

B. Intrans.: To become putrid; to rot, to decay with an offensive odour. (Isaiah i. 6.)

pu-trēs' gence, *s.* [Eng. putrescent(-); -ce.] The quality or state of being putrescent or of putrefying; a putrescent or putrid state.

* "Smugghosity and sordidness; revenge, life-weariness, ambition, starkness, putrescence."—Gargyle, French Revolution, pt. 1, bk. iii., ch. iii.

* **pu-trēs' cent**, *u.* [Lat. putrescens, pr. par. of putresco = to begin to putrefy; incept., from putreo = to be rotten.]

1. Becoming putrid or rotten; decomposing, putrefying.

* "To keep the fluids from the putrescent alkaline state."—Vishnoot, On Aliments, ch. i.

2. Pertaining or relating to the condition or process of putrefaction.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sīrc, sīr, marine; gō, pot, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mīte, eub, eūre, unīte, cur, rūlc, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

pu-trés-çi ble, a. & s. [Lat. putresco = to become rotten; Eng. suff. -able.]

A. As adj.: Capable of being putrotted; capable of, or liable to, putrefaction.

B. As subst.: A body generally, if not always, nitrogenized, which undergoes decomposition at certain temperatures, when in contact with air and moisture.

pū-tri-ble, a. [As if from a Lat. putribilis, from putro = to be rotten.] Liable to corruption; putrescent.

"Autumnal fruits breed putribile humors." —Famer: Via Recta ad vitam Longam, p. 281

pū-trid, a. [Fr. putride, from Lat. putridus, from putro, putris = putrid, allied to putro = to be rotten; Sp., Port., & Ital. putrida.]

1. In a state of putrefaction, decomposition, or decay; corrupt, rotten; exhibiting putrefaction or decomposition. (Said of animal or vegetable bodies.)

2. Indicating putrefaction or decomposition; proceeding from, or pertaining to, putrefaction. "And though her rich attire so curious beand me From her there yet proceeds unwholesome putrid air." —Dryden: Polydoron, s. 18

putrid-fever, s. Pathol.: Malignant fever. [MALIGNANT, A. H.]

† putrid sore-throat, s. Pathol.: A malignant form of sore throat, tending to gangrene.

pū-trid-nëss, * pu trid i tÿ, s. [Eng. putrid; -ness, -ty; Fr. putridité.] The quality or state of being putrid; corruption, rottenness; that which is putrid.

"Nidorous nares depend on the fetid spirituousity of the ferment, and the putridness of the meat." —Fisher: In the Honours.

* pu-tri-fac-tion, s. [PUTRESFACTION.]

pū-tri laçe, s. [Lat. putro = putrid, corrupt.] The slough formed in ulcers and thrown off.

* pu-tri-låg-i-nous, a. [PUTRILAGE.] Rotten, corrupt, putrid.

"They expectate the putridulous matter." —Venner: Via Recta ad vitam Longam, p. 135

* pū-trÿ, a. [Lat. putro = putrid.] Putrid, rotten, corrupt.

"How! not thou putro mould! grow! not, ye graves!" —Merton: Antonio's Revenge, act. 1.

* pūtt (1), s. [PUT (2), s.]

pūtt (2), s. [Prob. connected with put, v.] A trap for fish; a puteher.

"In the early part of the year before the nets and pūtt are well at work." —Field, Jan. 16, 1886.

pūtt-tër (1), s. [A corrupt. of putro (1), v.] A short piece of ordinance. (Scotch)

pūtt-tër (2), s. [Eng. put, v.; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who puts or places.

"The most wretched sort of people are dressers upon events and putters of eyes." —Sir R. E. L'Esropep

II. Technically:

1. Golf: One of the clubs used in driving the ball. (Fron. pūtt-tër.)

2. Mining: One who pushes the small wagons in a mine, or the like.

putter-forth, s. The same as PUTTER-OUT (1, v.).

* putter-on, s. An inciter, an instigator.

"You are abused, and by some putter-on, That will be damned for it." —Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, act. 1.

* putter-out, * putter-forth, s. One who deposited money, when going abroad, on condition of receiving a larger sum on returning, the amount deposited being forfeited in the event of non-return. On numerous occasions the premium was sometimes as much as five pounds for each one deposited. This kind of mixture of investment and insurance was common in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

"I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon my pence, I am determined to putter-forth some five thousand pounds, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog from the Turk's Court at Constantinople." —Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, act. 1.

pūt-tic, s. [PUT (1), s.]

hōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çeli, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, tūis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist, ing; -cian, -tian = șan, -tion, sion șun; -tion, -șion zhun. cious, tious, stous șus. bie, die, bel, del.

pūt tîng, put ting, s. [PUT (1), s.]

putting green, s. A part of the lawn on which golf is played.

"The wind backed away to the west, and the surface of the putting greens were keeled." —P. 107

putting stone, putting stance, s. A heavy stone to be put on the way with the hand raised and thrust forward to the shoulder. Putting the stone is a favorite athletic exercise in Scotland.

pūt tōck (1), s. [For putches, or putches, from Mid. Eng. p, t, p, = putch (C. V. Gael. put = the young of moor-hawk, A. S. gnosce. The word thus = pulled hawk, chicken-hawk; cf. spruce hawk (1).]

1. The common kite; the great or goshawk.

"Who holds the partridge in the putch's nest? But may I wish the bird was dead!" —Shakespeare: Henry 4, act. 1.

2. The Buzzard, B. t. vulgaris (1).

pūt tōck (2), s. [For putch, s.]

pūt tÿ (1), * pot tain, s. [O. Fr. potée = brass, copper, tin, A. S. found or refined, = putty, cf. O. Fr. puttois = broken pieces of metal, puttois = solid of metal; pot = a pot (1), v.]

1. Calined tin, or oxide of tin, and lead mixed in various proportions, used as polishing powder by opticians and lapidaries.

2. Plastering: A fine mortar, nearly all lime, used in stopping crevices of stonework.

3. Puttying: A composition of pounded whiting and linseed-oil, beaten up into a tough, tenacious cement. It is used for securing window-panes in sashes, for stopping crevices in wood-work which is to be painted, and for various other work.

4. Pottery: The mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.

5. Foundry: The mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds in foundries.

putty faced, a. Having a face resembling the pastiness or colour of putty.

putty knife, s. A knife with a sharp lamellate blade, used for spreading putty; a stopping-knife.

putty powder, s. A pulverised oxide of tin sometimes mixed with oxide of lead. Putty powder is extensively used in glass and marble works, and the best kinds are used for polishing plate.

putty root, s.

Bot.: The viscid tuber of *Ajacetium hyemalis*, an American orchid. It is used for cementing broken earthenware.

pūt tÿ (2), pūt tie, s. [Cf. Hind., Mahratta, &c. pūttī, pūttis = a band, a bandage.] A kind of legging used in India, made of coarse water-proof cloth, wrapped tightly round the legs.

"The Mounted Infantry will receive, in addition to the equipment already mentioned, a pair of good cord puttees, two pairs of drawers, a pair of puttees, a pair of jack spurs, a canvas bag, and a waddy netting." —Daily Telegraph, Feb. 12, 1885

pūt tÿ, v. t. [PUT (1), s.] To cement, stop, or fill with putty.

pūt tÿ or, s. [Eng. putty, v.; -er.] One who works with putty; a glazier. (Fron. tÿ, loved the Willow, ch. ii.)

pū tÿre, * pū tÿro, s. [Low Lat. put, turo, from Lat. put, genit. putti = putlage.] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by landlords of hundreds, to take man's-meat, horse-meat, and dog's-meat from the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, &c.

pū yā, s. [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A synonym of Poiratia, a gourd of Bromeliaceæ. (Lindley's: Plant. Voy. yields an extract used in healing broken bones, and the spike of P. b. is said to be a transparent gum.

pūz zel, s. [Fr. puzelle = a needle; A. S. slatten; a luss.]

"Puzellea puzell, dolly of needle." —Shakespeare: Henry 4, act. 1.

pūz zle, v. t. [PUZZLE, s.]

A. To perplex, to embarrass, to perplex, to put to a stand; to perplex.

"I very much fear that I shall be perplexed." —That would perplex it." —K. in ph. M. in ph. M. in ph. M.

"I am perplexed, I am perplexed, I am perplexed." —That would perplex it." —K. in ph. M. in ph. M. in ph. M.

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pý æ mic, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pyæmic* (p.y.); Ling. suff. *-ic*.]

Etym.: Or, or belonging to Pyæmia (q.v.).

pý at, pý ôt, [PTE.]

pýc nid i ùm (pl. **pýc nid i a**), *s.* [Lat. used diminit. from Gr. *πυκνός* (*pyknos*) = close.]

Etym.: The special receptacle enclosing styles in some Lichens and Fungals.

pýc nitc, *s.* [Gr. *πυκνός* (*pyknos*) = thick; suff. *-ic* (*Itic*); Gr. *πυκνότης*.]

Mean.: A variety of topaz (q.v.) occurring in aggregations of columnar crystals in the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony.

pýc nó, *prof.* [Gr. *πυκνός* (*pyknos*) = thick.] Thick, close; the meaning completed by the second element.

pýc nó dont, [PYCNO-DONTES.] Any individual of the sub-order Pycondontoida.

pýc nó dont cš, *pl.* [Prof. *pycnos*, and Gr. *πυκνός* (*pyknos*), neut. *κυκνός* (*kyknos*) = a tooth.]

Pycond.: A family of Owen's Lepidogonoida.

pýc nó dont i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnodonta*, neut. *pycnodontis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Pycond.: The typical family of the sub-order Pycondontoida. They abound in Mesozoic and Tertiary formations. Chief genera: *Pycondas*, *Gyrindus*, *Mesimirus*, *Microdon*, *Colodius*, and *Mesodon*.

pýc nó don tól dē-i, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnodonta*, neut. *pycnodontis*; and Gr. *είδος* (= *eidos*) = form.]

Pycond.: A sub-order of Ganoidei, with two families, *Phacodopidae* and *Pycondontidae* (q.v.). Body compressed, high and short or oval, covered with rhombic scales arranged in descending pleuro-pedal lines. Teeth on the palate and hinder part of the lower jaw median-lateral.

pýc nó dús, [PYCNO-DONTES.]

Pycond.: The typical genus of the Pycondontoida. Fifteen species from the Liass, four from the Chalk, and one from the Eocene.

pýc nó gôn-i dæ, **pýc nó gôn-a-ta**, **pýc nó gon i dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnogon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*, or neut. *-ata*, *-ata*.]

Zool.: An aberrant family or tribe of Arachnida, consisting of marine animals, having the abdomen rudimentary, and four pairs of legs enormously long and many-jointed. (*Hutch.*) Balfour considers the family of doubtful affinities. Some believe them Crustaceans. Parasitic or independently amongst stones and sea-weeds on sea-beaches, or among rocks, corals, &c., in deep water. Called also *Podisomata* and *Pantopoda*.

pýc nóg ó nùm, *s.* [Prof. *pycnos*, and Gr. *γόνυ* (*gonu*) = the knee.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Pycnogonida (q.v.). Some are parasitic. *Pycnogonum latirostratum* is so on the whale. *P. latirubrum* is a parasite, is common on various European sea coasts.

pýc nó m-ē tēr, *s.* [Prof. *pycnos*, and Eng. *meter*.]

Chem.: An instrument for determining the specific gravities of aerated mineral waters.

pýc nó nó ti dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnopoda* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

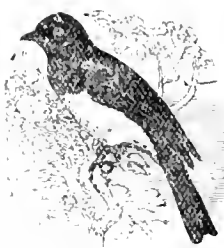
Ornith.: Boblins; a family of Passerine Birds, sometimes made a sub-family (Pyenotidae, Gray) of Turdidae, or (Brachypodinae, Swinhoe) of Troglodytidae. There are nine genera and 12 species, characteristic of the Oriental region, some extending to Palestine, Japan, and the Malaccas, but all absent from the Celebes.

pýc nó nó ti-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnopoda* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.] [PYCNOPODIA.]

pýc nó nó tús, *s.* [Prof. *pycnos*, and Gr. *πίς* (*pis*) = the back.]

Ornith.: Boblins; the typical genus of the family Pycnopedidae (q.v.), with fifty-two

species, ranging from Pale-stone to South Africa. Bill of medium size, strong, and slightly curved; feet strong; wings moderate but long; plumage generally dull, with the exception of the lower tail-coverts.



PYCNOPODIUS ARSINOË.

pýc nó phýl-litc, *s.* [PTE.]

Etym.: A talc-like mineral occurring in closely compacted scales in the so-called "Weisserde" (white earth) at Aspang, Austria. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2.700; lustre, greasy; colour, black, apple, and sea-green. Compos., a hydrated silicate of alumina, potash, soda, magnesia, and sesquioxide of iron.

pýc nó stýlc, *s.* [Gr. *πυκνόστύλος* (*pyknostylos*), from *πυκνός* (*pyknos*) = frequent, thick, and *στύλος* (*stylos*) = a pillar; Fr. *pycnostyle*.]



PORTICO WITH FACON-STYLE ARRANGEMENT.

Arch.: That arrangement of Greek or Roman columns in which the intercolumniations are equal to one diameter and a half of the lower part of the shaft.

pýc nó-trópce, *s.* [Gr. *πυκνότροπος* (*pyknotropos*) = of compact property, Gr. *πυκνότης*.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to an amorphous mineral substance, occurring in closely compacted grains in the serpentine of Waldheim, Saxony. Compos. yet unknown.

pýc, *s.* [PTE.]

pýc-bald, *u.* [PIEBALD.]

pý-ē li tís, *s.* [Gr. *πυελός* (*pyelos*) = a trough; suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

pý-ēt, *s.* [PYAT.]

pý-gær-a, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the rump, and *αίρω* (*airō*) = to lift up.]

Entom.: A genus of Notulidæ. *Pygæra leucophala* is the Butt-tip moth, a beautiful but sluggish insect; the fore-wings purplish-gray, with black, chocolate-coloured, and white lines, and an ochrey spot at the tip; the hind wings yellowish-white, &c., clouded. The larvæ feed gregariously on the oak, lime, hazel, &c.

pý-garg, **pý-gar-gús**, *s.* [Gr. *πυγαργός* (*pygargos*) = white rump; *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the rump, and *αργός* (*argos*) = white; Fr. *pygargée*.]

1. *Ornith.*: The sea-eagle or osprey.
2. *Script. Heb.*: **פַּיְגָרְגַּ** (*paygar-ga*), Deut. xiv. 5, is apparently some kind of antelope.

pý-ga-thrix, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the rump, and *θρίξ* (*thrix*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Simuliæ. *Pygæthrix maculosa* is the Uvelin China Mosquito, now *Simulium thomasi nemoros*.

pý-gid-i-ùm, *s.* [Gr. *πυγιδιον* (*pygidion*), dimin. from *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the rump.]

Composit. Anat.: The caudal shield, or tail, of a Trilobate. It consists of ankylosed or ankylosed segments, and is usually trilobed like the thorax. There is an elevated axis, with a marginal limb. The extremity is sometimes rounded, but it may be prolonged into a spine, or the ends of the pleura may be extended into spine-like projections. The name is sometimes applied to the posterior segment of a flea.

pýg mē-an, **pýg mæ-an**, **pig mē-an**, *u. & s.* [Lat. *pygæcos* = dwarfish, from Gr.

Πυγμαῖος (*Pygmaios*) = the race of Pygmies, from *πυγμή* (*pygmē*) = a measure of length, the distance between the elbow and the knuckles. So called because they were reputed to be of the height of a pygme, or 13½ inches.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; dwarfish, very small.

"Throng numberless like that Pygmaean race"
Milton. *P. L.* l. 753.

B. As subst.: A pygmy.

"These Pygmies live in hollow caves, and holes under the ground."—*P. Hollard's Voy.* bk. viii., ch. ii.

pýg mý, **pig mý**, **pig meý**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *pygmée* = dwarfish, from Lat. *Pygmaeus* = pygmean (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *pygmeo*.]

A. As substantiv.:
1. *Ordinary Language*:

I. Class. Mythol.: One of a fabulous nation of dwarfs dwelling somewhere near the shores of the ocean, and maintaining perpetual wars with the giants. — *Cæsius* represented a nation of them as inhabiting India. Other ancient writers believed them to inhabit the Indian islands; Aristotle places them in Ethiopia, Pliny in Transgægetic India.

2. A very short or dwarfish person; a dwarf; anything very little.

"Soon grows the pygmy to gigantic size."
Dryden: *Virgid*; *Æneid* iv. 265.

II. Zool.: The Chimpanzee.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or resembling a pygmy; dwarfish, small, little.

"Control the course of Nature, bid the Deep Rush at thy pygmy voice ten waves to sleep."
Churchill: *Epistle to William Hoarshott*.

3. For compounds, see **PIGMY**.

pýg-mý, *vt.* [PYGMY, *s.*] To reduce to the size of a pygmy; to dwarf, to stunt.

"Stand off, thou poetaster, from the press, Who pygmeest martyrs with the dwarf-like verse."
Wood: *Past* Oxon., ii. 739.

pý-gô cšph-a-lús, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the rump, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Pycond.: A genus of Macrourous Crustaceans, with three species, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Scotland and Lancashire.

pý-gô dēr-ma, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the rump, and *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostomine, group Stenodermata. Muzzle very short, thickened vertically, intermembral membrane short. One species, *Pygoderma bilabiatum*, from Mexico and Brazil.

pý-gōp-ō cšs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the rump, and *πους* (*pus*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. In Illiger's classification, a family of Natatiles, embracing the genera *Colymbilus*, *Emyletes*, *Uma*, *Mormon*, *Fraferencia*, and *Alea*.

2. An order of Cariacate Birds, with three families, *Colymbidae*, *Alcidae*, and *Podicipedidae*.

pý-gô pōd-i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pygopoda*, genit. *pygopodis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Zool.: A family of two-legged lizards. Body long, covered with rounded imbricated, quincunx scales, a pair of rudimentary hind limbs present; head with symmetrical shields; no eyelids. Two genera, *Pygopus* and *Delma*, from Australia and Tasmania.

pý-gô pús, [PYGOPUS.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pygopidae, with one species, *Pygopus brachydactylus*. It is about two feet long, and is a Saurian which has apparently degenerated towards the Opheidia.

pý-gōs cš lis, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the rump, and *σκελός* (*skelos*) = a leg.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sparacoscidae, with two or three species, closely resembling those of *Aptenodytes*, in which it is often merged. *Pygocelis tridactylus* (or *pygocelis*), the Johnnie of the whalers = *Aptenodytes papua*.

pý-ja ma, *s.* [Hind., Mahatta &c.] A kind of loose, wide trousers or drawers supported by a cord drawn round the waist. They are worn in India, and are generally made of a light fabric, such as silk or cotton, and are sometimes made to cover the feet entirely.

"After a dip in the river, I get into pyjamas and a flannel shirt."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1855.

pyk, *vt.* [PICK, *v.*]

pÿr a mid ic al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pyr* + *midic* + *al* + *ly*.] In a pyramidal manner; in the form of a pyramid.

pÿr a mid ic al ness, *s.* [Eng. *pyr* + *midic* + *al* + *ness*.] The quality or state of being pyramidal.

pÿr a mid i on, *[Obs.]*
Obs.: The small flat pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

pÿ ram id ôid, *[Lang. pyramidal; -oid.]*
Obs.: A figure or solid resembling a pyramid. Called also a Pyramid.

pÿ ram id on, *s.* [PYRAMID.]
Min.: An aggregate of 16 ft. or 32 ft. long, the pipes of which are closed at the top and pyramidal in shape, the top being more than four times the width of the mouth. From a pipe only 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 3 in. square at the top, and 8 in. at the block, the note *ce* is produced. Invented by the Rev. Sir F. A. C. Misley, Bart., Mus. Doc.

***pÿr a mis, *pÿr a mis, s.** [PYRAMID.]

pÿr am ôid, *s.* [PYRAMIDIC.]

pÿr ânt i môn ite, *s.* [Prof. *pyr*, and Eng. *antimonite*.]
Min.: The same as KERMESITE (q.v.).

pÿr aph rô lite, *s.* [Prof. *pyr*; Gr. *ἀφρός* (*aphros*) = froth, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Gr. *πυροφαιθή*.]
Pathol.: An amorphous mixture of felspars and opal, of a more or less vitreous lustre, related to obsidian (q.v.).

pÿr ar gill ite, *s.* [Prof. *pyr*; Gr. *αργίλλος* (*argillos*) = clay, and *σίτη* (*si-ti*).]
Min.: A variety of Faldinite (q.v.), containing more water and less of protoxides. It is an altered noble (q.v.), and occurs in the granite of Helmsfors, Finland.

pÿr ar gÿ rite, *s.* [Prof. *pyr*; Gr. *ἀργύρος* (*arguros*) = silver, and *σίτη* (*si-ti*).]
Min.: A rhombohedral mineral occurring in crystals and also massive. Hardness, 2 to 2½; sp. gr. 5.67 to 5.93; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, black; streak, cochineal-red; translucent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Comps.: sulphur, 17.7; antimony, 22.5; silver, 59.8 = 100, corresponding to the formula, 3AgS + Sb₂S₃. Isomorphous with pyrite (q.v.). Forms an important ore of silver, occurring abundantly in some mines.

pÿr âus ta, *s.* [G. *πυραύτης* (*pyraustis*) = a moth which gets singed in the candle.]
Botan.: A genus of Lamiaceæ, *Pyrausta pycnophora* is the Cramson and Gold Moth.

pÿr âux ite, *s.* [Prof. *pyr*; Gr. *αὐξάνω* (*auxano*) = to increase, and *σίτη* (*si-ti*).]
Min.: The same as PYROPHYLITE (q.v.).

pÿrc, *s.* [Lat. *pyra*, from Gr. *πύρα* (*pyra*), from *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire.] A pile or heap of combustible materials on which dead bodies were laid to be burnt to ashes; a funeral pile.
Pathol.: That fit such *pyres* from Tegus to the Eme.

pÿr ê la in, *s.* [Prof. *pyr*, and Eng. *larin*.]
[PYROLARIN.]

pÿr ê na, *s.* [G. *πυρή* (*pyrê*) = the stone of stone fruit.]
Bot.: The stone formed by the hardened endocarp of some fruits, as the drupe.

pÿr ên âr i ùm, *s.* [Lat. *pyra*, gent. *pyræ*; *en*, neut. sing. adj. suff. *-arium*.]
Bot.: Pomum (q.v.). (*Descur.*)

pÿr ênc, *s.* [Gr. *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire; Eng. suff. *-ium*.]
Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆O. One of the hydrocarbons obtained in the dry distillation of lats, resins, and coal. It is tasteless, odorless, and crystallizes in colourless plates, melts at 142, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but very soluble in ether, benzene, and carbon disulphide. When treated with fuming hydrochloric acid at 230°, it is converted into pyrene hexahydride, which melts at 127.

pyrene quinone, *s.*
Chem.: C₁₀H₆O₂. A crystalline body pro-

duced by heating pyrene with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It forms black, red needles.

pÿr ênc, [PYRENE.]
Bot.: One of the separate sections of which some fruits, as the medlar, are composed. (*Thunb.*)

Pÿr ê nê an, *s.* [Swed. del.] Of, or pertaining to, the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating France from Spain.

Pyrenean desmau, *s.*
Zool.: *My. Pyrenean*. [MYRENAE.]

pÿr ê ne îte, [After the Pyrenees, where found; suff. *-ite* (*My*), *It*, & Gr. *πυροίτης*.]
Min.: A variety of Melanite-zinnite (q.v.), found in very sharp rhombic dodecahedrons, black to grey, softest near Bolognes, Hautes-Pyrenees.

pÿr ê nê ùm, [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *pyra*, *um*.]
Bot.: Either the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungi.

pÿr ên ô dêous, pÿr ên ô dîne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pyra*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]
Bot.: Wart-like.

pÿr ên ô mÿ cê tês, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyra*, and Gr. *μύκης* (*mykes*), gent. *μυκῆτος* (*mykêtos*) = a fungus.]
Bot.: A section of Ascomycetous and Coniomycetous fungi having a closed nuclear fruit. (*Desca.*) Now divided into the orders Sphaeriaceæ and Phaeidaceæ.

pÿr ên ô thrin, *s.* [Lat. *pyrothrin* (*pyr*); *um*.]
Chem.: A name given by Parrot to a soft resin extracted from *Indis pyrothrin* by alcohol and ether. Later researches have shown it to be a mixture of two oils and a resin.

pÿr êr thrûm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πυροθρον* (*pyrothron*) = a hot spicy plant of the pellitory kind (*Mathosium Physicorum*).]
Bot.: A genus of Gynanthaceæ, reduced by St. Joseph Hooker to a sub-genus of *Matrimonia*, having the receptacle almost flat. One is British, *Matrimonia Indica*, formerly *Pyrothrinum Indicum*; another, *M. Parthianum*, formerly *Pyrothrinum Parthianum*, is an escape of a denizen. [FAYERLEIGH.]

pÿr êt ic, a, & c. [Fr. *pyretique*, from Lat. neut. pl. *pyretus*, from Gr. *πυρετός* (*pyretos*) = (1) burning heat, (2) fever, from *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire.]
A. *As adj.*: Useful in fevers or febriculousness.
B. *As subst.*: A medicine for the cure of fever.

pÿr ê tôl ô gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *πυρετικός* (*pyretikos*) and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] [PYRETIUM.]
Med.: That branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

pÿr êx i a, *s.* [Fr. *pyretic*, from Gr. *πυρεσις* (*pyresis*), *i* = it, of *πυρεσσω* (*pyresso*) = to be febrish. [PYRETIUM.]
Pathol.: The pyrexial state, or fever (q.v.). (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii, 158.)

pÿr êx ic al, pÿr êx i al, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pyra*, *um*; *ic al*, *um*.] Pertaining to fever; febrish.

pÿr êx y, [PYREXIA.]

pÿr êi ta, *s.* [Gr. *πυραγῆς* (*pyragês*) = of or belonging to a tower; *πύργος* (*pyrgos*) = a tower.]
Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidæ, containing the Sparrows.

pÿr êom, *s.* [Gr. *πύργωμα* (*pyrgoma*) = a tower.]
Min.: The same as PASSAITE (q.v.).

pÿr êh ê om ê tês, *s.* [Gr. *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire; *ηλιος* (*helios*) = the sun, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Pouillet for measuring the amount of heat radiated from the sun. It consists of a shallow cylinder of very thin copper or silver on a stem, provided with means of attachment to a stationary object, and carrying a disk on which the shadow of the cylinder may be received, so that it may be pointed directly towards the sun. The cylinder is

blackened in order to absorb all the heat possible, and is filled with water in which the bulb of a thermometer is placed. The instrument, at the atmospheric temperature, is first shaded from the sun, but exposed to the sky for five minutes, and the difference of temperature noted, the shading screen is then withdrawn, and the cylinder exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays for five minutes, and the temperature noted, when it is again shaded for five minutes, and the fall of the thermometer observed.

pÿr i, *publ.* [PYRE.]

pÿr i chro lite, *s.* [Prof. *pyr*; Gr. *χρῶμα* (*chroma*) = colour, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]
Min.: The same as PYROSPITITE (q.v.).

pÿr i dinc, *s.* [Gr. *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire; *δίνος* (*dinos*) = form, and suff. *-ium* (*Chem.*.)]
Chem.: C₅H₅N. A base discovered by Anderson in his investigations on bone-oil, and obtained in small quantity by the action of phosphoric anhydride on isomeric nitrate. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, of sharp, mucous odour, sp. gr. 786 at 0°, soluble in water in all proportions, and boils steadily at 116°. With hydrochloric acid it yields a deliquescent salt, C₅H₅N.HCl, which yellow platinumchloride, (C₅H₅N.HCl)₂PtCl₆, is very insoluble in water. On heating pyridine with sodium it is converted into solid dipyridine, which melts at 108°, and crystallizes in needles.

pÿr rid i ùm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πυρίδιον* (*pyridion*), dimin. from *πύρ* (*pur*) = a spark, or *πυρος* (*pyros*) = wheat.]
Bot.: Pomum (q.v.). (*Michx.*)

pÿr i form, *s.* [Lat. *pyrrum* = a pear, and *form* = form.] Having the shape or form of a pear; obconical.

Pathol.: The bladder is thereby dilated into a large pyrriform vesicle. — *Faust*, Dec 11, 1858.

pÿr i tâ ceous (ee as sh), *s.* [Eng. *pyrit* (*es*), *ceous*.] Pyritic (q.v.).

pÿr i tês, *s.* [Gr. *πυρίτης* (*pyritês*), which embraced both iron and copper pyrites, including marcasite and pyrrhotite; Gr. *πυρίτης*, *lites*.]
Min.: An isometric mineral occurring frequently crystallized, also massive, in mammillary forms with fibrous structure, and stibatic with crystalline surface. Hardness, 6 to 6½; sp. gr. 4.83 to 5.24; lustre, metallic; colour, yellow, pale brass-yellow; streak, greenish-black; opaque; fracture conchoidal, uneven; brittle; strikes fire when struck with a hammer. Comps.: sulphur, 53.3; iron, 46.7 = 100, which yields the formula FeS₂. Other elements sometimes replace a part of the iron, but only in small quantity. Dana divides this species into: (1) Oolitic; (2) distinct crystals; (3) nodular or concretionary; (4) stalactitic; (5) amorphous; (6) Nucleolitic; (7) colloidal; (8) cupiferous; (9) stanniferous; (10) antiferous; (11) argentiferous; (12) thalliferous. Occurs abundantly distributed in rocks of all ages, either as crystals, crystal-grains, or nodules, also in metalliferous veins.

pÿr it ic, pÿr it ic al, pÿr it oûs, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit* (*es*), *ic*, *ical*, *ous*.] Of or pertaining to pyrites; containing or resembling pyrites.

pÿr it if' èr ons, *s.* [Lat. *pyrit* (*es*), and *fero* = to bear or produce.] Producing or containing pyrites.

pÿr it ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *pyrit* (*es*), *-ize*.] To convert into pyrites.

pÿr i tô hê dral, *s.* [PYRITOHEDRON.] Crystal-like pyrites in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite planes parallel.

pÿr i tô hê drôn, *s.* [Gr. *πυρίτης* (*pyritês*) = pyrites, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = a base.]
Crystal.: The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrites.

pÿr i tôid, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit* (*es*), *-oid*.]

Crystal.: The same as PYRITOHEDRON (q.v.).

pÿr i tô lamp rite, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit* (*es*); *-itive*; Gr. *λαμπρος* (*lampros*) = bright, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]
Min.: A name given to the so-called Arsenic-silver from Andreasberg, Harz. It is now shown to be a mixture.

pÿr-î töl-ô gÿ, s. [Eng. *pyrite*;] sulf. *iron*. A treatise or dissertation on pyrites, facts concerning pyrites.

pÿr it cüs, n. [PYRITIC.]

pÿr o, prof. [PYR-]

pÿr ô a cët ic, n. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *acetic*.] Derived from acetic acid by heat.

pyroacetic spirit, s. [ACETIC.]

pÿr ô al i zâr ic, n. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *al*.] Derived from aluminic acid by heat.

pyroalzaric acid, s. [PYROALZARIC ACID.]

pÿr ô au rito, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *rite*.] = gold, and sulf. *iron* (*Min.*).

Min.: A name given by Lelstrom to a mineral of a gold-like colour occurring in six-sided tables. Crystallization, hexagonal. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 239; manganese, 378; water, 403 = 100, yielding the formula, Fe₂O₃.3H₂O + 6MgHO + 4H₂O. Found at Longban, Weindland, Sweden.

pÿr ô bäl lô gÿ, s. [Prof. *pyro*, Gr. *βάλλω* (*ballô*) = to throw, to hurl, and sulf. *iron*.] The art or science of artillery.

"Göteborgs militära artilleri- och pyrotekniska skolan." *Tröstens skand.*, i. 15.

pÿr ô bën zô line, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *benzoin*.] [LUPHINE.]

pÿr ô câm phrët ic, n. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *camphretic*.] Derived from camphretic acid by heat.

pyrocamphretic acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₁O₄. A pale yellow, viscid oil, heavier than water, produced by the slow distillation of camphretic acid. It has an aromatic odour, a sour burning taste, boils at 210, and is soluble in alcohol and ether, producing strongly acid solutions.

pÿr ô cät ô chin, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *catechin*.] [OXYBENZIC ACID.]

pÿr ô cät ô chÿ ic, n. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *catechic*.] Derived from catechic acid by heat.

pyrocatechuic acid, s. [OXYPHENIC ACID.]

pÿr ô chlorô, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlorô*) = green, Gr. *πυροχλωρός*.] *Minerology*:

1. An isomeric mineral occurring in octahedrons in the zircon-syenite of Norway, and of Muske, Oureberg, Russia. Hardness, 7 to 7.5; sp. gr. 4.2 to 4.35; lustre, vitreous; colour, dark reddish-brown; streak, light red, subtranslucent to opaque. Compos.: carbonate of lime and cerium, with various other bases in variable amount.

2. The same as *Min. KOLITE* (q.v.)

pÿr ô chrô a, s. [PYROCHROIT.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Pyrochroa* (q.v.). Two are British, *Pyrochroa roseorum*, the Cardinal Beetle, and *P. rubra*, a beautiful scarlet species, found near London.

pÿr ô chrô i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pyrochroa*;] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-chroa*.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, subtribe Tracheta or Trachelides. The body, which is flat, is elongated and narrowed in front, the antennae in the males are pectinated or toothed, the elytra completely cover the abdomen. The larvae feed on rotten wood. The perfect insects are seen on flowers.

pÿr ô chrô itc, s. [Prof. *pyro*, Gr. *χρῶμα* (*chrôma*) = colour, and sulf. *iron* (*Min.*).

Min.: A foliated mineral found in veins in magnetite at Paisberg. Hardness, 2; lustre, pearly; colour, white, changing on exposure to black. Compos.: protoxide of manganese, 798; water, 20.2 = 100, corresponding with the formula, Mn₂O₃. A hematite in which sesquioxide of iron replaces manganese.

pÿr ô cit ric, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *citric*.] Derived from citric acid by heat.

pyrocitric acids, s. pl.

Chem.: Acids produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid, viz., acetic, nitric,

carbonic, and cyanic acids. *Minerology*: A variety of pyrite, called the *pyrochroa*, is distinguished by containing a small amount of iron. (*Min.*)

pÿr ô clas itc, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *class*.] = gold, and sulf. *iron* (*Min.*); H. = 5. (*Min.*)

pÿr ô cö mën ic, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *men*.] = gold, and sulf. *iron* (*Min.*).

py roc ô ninc, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *roc*.] = gold, and sulf. *iron* (*Min.*).

pÿ roc ô nite, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *nitric*.] = gold, and sulf. *iron* (*Min.*).

pÿ roc ô nite, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *nitric*.] = gold, and sulf. *iron* (*Min.*); The name of PYROCHROIT (q.v.)

pÿr ô dëx trin, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *dextrin*.] = gold, and sulf. *iron* (*Min.*).

Chem.: Pyrite dextrin. A product obtained by treating the starch of corn, grain, potato, &c., with dilute nitric acid, and evaporating the filtrate over a water bath, and drying the residue at 140°. It is a white, amorphous, and tasteless, soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol, and in ether. Its aqueous solution is not coloured purple red, like dextrin, by iodine.

pÿr ô c lëc tric, s. & n. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *chloric*.] [FERRIC CHLORIDE.]

pÿr ô c lëc triç i ty, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *chloric*.] [FERRIC CHLORIDE.]

pÿr ô gäl lâte, s. [Eng. *pyrogallate*.] sulf. *iron*. A salt of pyrogallic acid.

pÿr ô gäl lëin, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *gall*.] sulf. *iron*.

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀NaO₆ + 5H₂O. An amorphous, falcid substance produced by the action of ammonia on pyrogallic acid. It forms brown precipitates with many metallic salts, but they decompose during the washing.

pÿr ô gäl lic, n. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *gall*.] Derived from gallic acid by heat.

pyrogallic acid, s.

Chem.: C₆H₃O₆. C₆H₃(OH)₃. Pyrogallol. An acid, discovered by Scheele, who considered it sublimed gallic acid, and prepared it by treating gallic acid in a stream of carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in long flattened prisms, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 115, and boils at 210°. Its solutions give the salts of gold, silver, and mercury, and give a deep blue colour with ferrous salts. It dissolves in potash or soda, forming a solution which rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air and turns black. Extensively used in photography as a developing agent. Its salts, the pyrogallates, are little known.

pÿr ô gäl lôl, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Eng. *gall*.] [PYROGALLOL ACID.]

pyrogallol phthalcin, s. [PHALIC ACID.]

pÿr ô gën, s. [PYROGEN.]

1. *Chem.* (*Ph.*): Pyroacids and their products of the action of heat on organic bodies. (*Ph.*)

2. Electricity.

pÿr ô gën ic, n. [Prof. *pyro*, and Gr. *γενναίος* (*gênaios*) = to beget.]

1. *Pathol.*: Production of heat, fever, or feverishness.

2. *Chem.*: Pyroelectricity.

pyrogenic acid, s. [FORMIC ACID.]

pÿ rôg ën ous, n. [PYROGENIC.] Produced by live animals.

pÿr ô glÿ cÿ, n. [Prof. *pyro*, and Gr. *γλυκύς* (*glycÿs*) = to beget.] Derived from glutely heat.

pyroglucic acid, s. [PYROGLUCIC ACID.]

pÿr ô glÿç i, s. [Prof. *pyro*, and Gr. *γλυκύς* (*glycÿs*) = to beget.] Derived from glutely heat.

pyroglÿci trisulphurous acid, s.

Chem.: C₂H₂S₃O₆. A gummy deposit, not known to be produced by the action of nitric acid on sulph. pyroacetic salts are most likely to be formed.

pyr og nou ic, s.

pyr og nos tic, s.

pyr og nos tic, s.

pyr og nos tic, s.

py rog ra phy, s.

pyrogualacic (**pyr o gwa yâs ic,** s.

pyrogualacic acid, s.

pyrogualacin (**pyr o gwa yâs in,** s.

pyrogualacic acid, s.

pyr o gu an ite, s.

pyr ô hõ li om ë ter, s.

pyr o i dës in, s.

pyr ô la, s.

pyr ô la çe æ, s.

py rôl a tor, s.

py rôl a trÿ, s.

pyr o lë æ, s.

pyr o lë ic, s.

pyrolic acid, s.

pÿ rol ë ter, s.

pyr o lig n ous, s.

pyroigneous acid, s.

pýr ò lig nít, s. [PYROGENESIS.]
Chem.: A salt of pyroigenous acid.

pýr ò línc, s. [PYRO.]

pýr ò lith ò fel líc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *lithos*.] Derived from lithofelic acid by heat.

pyrolithofelic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_6$. Produced by the dry distillation of lithofelic acid. In crystal dilizes in small, rhombic, rhomboidal prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 265°.

pýr ò lí vil íc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*; Eng. *olive*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from olive acid by heat.

pyrolivolic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{12}O_6 = 2C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. A colorless oil, heavier than water, obtained by the dry distillation of olive. It boils at 260°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves readily in caustic potash, but does not yield a crystallizable salt.

pýr òl ò gíst, s. [Eng. *pyrologist*; *ist*.] One who studies or is versed in pyrology, or the laws of heat.

pýr òl ò gý, s. [Gr. *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire; suff. *-ia*.] The science of heat.

pýr ò lí sítc, s. [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = to wash, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: One of the most important of the ores of manganese. Crystallization, orthorhombic; frequently occurring massive to earthy, scaling the fingers. Hardness, 2 to 2½; sp. gr. 4.82; lustre, metallic; colour, non-black to steel gray; streak, black; opaque; brittle. Compos.: manganese, 63.3; oxygen, 36.7 = 100; yielding the formula, MnO_2 . Extensively worked in many localities. Used in preparing oxygen gas, with which it parts at a red heat; and also in glass making.

pýr ò mách ítc, s. [Gr. *πυρομάχος* (*pyromachos*) = resisting fire; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire, and *μάχη* (*machē*) = to fight; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A family of silicates characterized by their difficult fusibility. (*Glocker*.)

pýr ò mág nēt íc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *magnetic* (q.v.).] Capable of being rendered magnetic by heat.

pýr ò māl íc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *malic*.] Derived from mallic acid by heat.

pyromalic acid, s. [MALIC-ACID.]

pýr ò mán gý, s. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *μάγνησις* (*magēsis*) = divination.] Divination by fire.

Four kinds of divination, hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, geomancy. — *Ullig. Pyrologon.*

pýr ò mā ni a, s. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *man* (q.v.).] Insanity, marked by an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

pýr ò mán tíc, a. & s. [PYROMANCY.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to pyromancy. *Are nights.* — *Green: Friar Bacon*

B. *As subst.*: One who pretends to divine by fire.

pýr ò mār íc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *pyromaric*.] Derived from pyromaric acid by heat.

pyromaric acid, s.

Chem.: An acid probably identical with syzygic acid (q.v.).

pýr ò mē cōn íc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucic*.] Derived from mucic acid by heat.

pyromucic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_6$. Pyromucic acid. A monobasic acid discovered by Serturner in 1817, and prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid of camelic acid at 260° to 320°. It crystallizes in large transparent tables or in long colourless needles, soluble in water and in alcohol, melts at 120°, but begins to sublime at 190°. Its aqueous solution is coloured red by ferric salts. It is a weak acid, and its salts are very indolent and unstable.

pýr ò n ē lánē, s. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *μαύρος* (*mauros*) = black.]

Min.: A name given by Shepard to a mineral found in angular grains in some gold-washings in North Carolina. Hardness, 6½; sp. gr. 3.87; lustre, resinous; colour, reddish to yellowish-brown, and black; subtranslucent. Comp.: a trianate of alumina and iron. Dana suggests that it is a variety of titanite (q.v.).

pýr òm ò línc, s. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *μαύρος* (*mauros*) = a clay yellow.]

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

pýr ò mēl lít íc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mellic*.] Derived from mellic acid by heat.

pyromellic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_4O_6 = C_5H_2(COOH)_4$. A tetrabasic acid produced by the dry distillation of mellic acid at as low a temperature as possible. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. Heated to 100°, it loses 12½ per cent of water, at 240° it melts and sublimes with partial decomposition. The pyromellitates are colourless, crystalline, very soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol.

pyromellic anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_2O_5 = C_5H_2(COO)_2$. Obtained by distilling sulphic mellic acid with one and a half times its weight of sulphuric acid. It melts at 280°, and, on being distilled, solidifies to a mass of large crystals.

pýr òm òr íde, s. [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *μαρός* (*mauros*) = a part, and suff. *-ite*.]

Petro.: A name originally given to certain quartz-felsites which contained spherules of bits of varying size, having a more or less radiating fibrous structure. Most of these rocks are now included by English petrologists under the name Rhyolite (q.v.), respectively of their geological age.

pýr ò mēt a morph ígm, s. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *metamorphosis*.] [METAMORPHISM.]

pýr òm ò tēr, s. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] A term originally applied to an instrument in the form of a single metallic bar, employed by Muschenbroek about 1730, to indicate temperatures above the boiling point of mercury, 660 Fahr. It is now applied to any instrument used for such purpose. The first which came into extensive use was that of Wedgwood, about 1780; it was devised and used by him for testing the heat of his pottery and porcelain kilns. No fewer than eleven different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: (1) by contraction of clay on exposure to heat, as in Wedgwood's; (2) by expansion of bars of different metals; (3) by change of pressure in confined gases; (4) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass; (5) by the fusing-point of solids; (6) by conduction and radiation of heat, depending upon observations with thermometers of moderate range at relative distances (PYROSCOPE); (7) by colour, as red and white heat; (8) by change in velocity of sounds depending on the change of pitch in musical notes; (9) by resolution of chemical compounds; (10) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; (11) by change in resistance to electricity, as in Siemens's pyrometer, which depends on the increased resistance offered by an iron or platinum wire to the passage of electricity. Of all these, the third (M. Lamy's), depending on the measurement of the tension of carbonic-acid gas developed from marble when heated, and the last are the best.

Trenschmidt's pyrometer is founded on the expansion of a thin plate of platinum, heated by a mass of metal previously raised to the temperature of the medium. The Trampier pyrometer is based upon the difference in the coefficients of dilatation for iron and graphite; the Gauntlet pyrometer on the difference of those of iron and fire-clay. The Ducrest pyrometer consists of a series of rings made of alloys which have slightly different melting points. In pyrometers constructed on the Watertype principle, the temperature is determined by noting the amount of heat communicated to a current of water of known temperature circulating in the medium to be observed. (*Nature*, xxx. (1844), pp. 366, 367.)

pýr ò mēt ríc, pýr ò mēt rí çal, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meter*, *metrical* (q.v.).]

Of or pertaining to the pyrometer or pyrometry; ascertained or determined by pyrometry.

pýr òm ò trý, s. [PYR. ΤΕΡΕΚ.] The act, art, or process of measuring degrees of heat; that branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat.

pýr ò mör-in tån níc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *morintanic*.] Derived from morintanic acid by heat.

pyromorintanic-acid, s. [OXYPIMONIC-ACID.]

pýr ò morph-íte, s. [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A lead salt occurring mostly in veins, with other ores of lead. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 3½ to 4; sp. gr. 6.5 to 7.1, though somewhat lower when part of the lead is replaced by lime; lustre, resinous; colour, shades of green, yellow, brown, sometimes gray to white; streak, white; transparent to subtranslucent; fracture, subconchoidal, uneven; brittle. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 15.7; oxide of lead, 74.1; chlorine, 2.6; lead, 7.6 = 100; proportionate to phosphate of lead, 89.8; chloride of lead, 10.2 = 100. Formula $(3PbO, PO_5 + PbCl)$. Phosphoric acid sometimes replaces part of the phosphoric acid. Isomorphous with minette (q.v.). Dana makes the following sub-divisions:—(1) Ordinary; (2) in crystals; (3) acicular and moss-like aggregations; (4) concretionary; (5) fibrous; (6) granular massive; (7) earthy. (2) Polyspharite, containing lime, sp. gr. 5.89 to 6.44; colour, shades of brown; this includes mesite, musserite, and cherokite (see these words). (3) Chromiferous. (4) Arseniferous. (5) Isomorphous; (6) after galena; (7) after cerussite.

pýr ò mör phō-sís, s. [Gr. *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire, and *μορφωσις* (*morphōsis*) = a shaping.]

Petro.: The change produced in rocks by contact with igneous lavas.

pýr ò mör-phōus, a. [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = shape, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Min.: Having the property of crystallizing by the agency of fire.

pýr ò mūc-am-íde, s. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucic*.]

Chem.: $C_5H_5NO_2 = C_5H_3O_2$. A crystalline substance obtained by heating to 120° a mixture of ethylic pyromucic acid and strong aqueous ammonia. It is soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 130°, and sublimates easily without decomposition.

pýr ò mūc-íc, a. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucic*.] Derived from or containing mucic acid.

pyromucic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_6 = C_5H_3O_2$. A monobasic acid discovered by Scheele in 1780, and prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid, or by the oxidation of furfural. It crystallizes in colourless needles or prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, melts at 134°, and sublimates below this temperature. The pyromucates of the alkali metals, $C_5H_3MO_3$, are very soluble in water and alcohol, but crystallize with difficulty. The other pyromucates are crystalline, and soluble in hot water.

pyromucic alcohol, s.

Chem.: A dark-red oily liquid produced by the action of alcoholic potash, or of sodium amalgam on furfural. It is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and is decomposed by distillation.

pyromucic-aldehyde, s. [FURFURAL.]

pyromucic-chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_3O_2Cl$. An oily liquid obtained by distilling pyromucic acid with phosphorus pentachloride. It boils at 170°, and is resolved by water into pyromucic acid.

pyromucic ether, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_3(C_2H_5)_2O_2$. Ethylic pyromucate, obtained by distilling a mixture of pyromucic acid, alcohol, and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in leaves, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 31°, and boils at 208-210°.

pÿr-ô nôm ies, s. [Pref. *pyros*, and Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of heat.

pÿ-rôpe, s. [Gr. *πυρρός* (*pyrros*) = smoke-like.]

Min.: One of the garnet group, in which magnesia predominates among the other pyroxene bases. It also contains aluminium, colour, a deep-red transparent. Found associated with soapstone, and in streams in Bohemia. Much used in jewellery.

pÿr-ô péc tie, s. [Pref. *pyros*, and Eng. *peptic*.] Derived from or containing peptic acid.

pyropectic acid, s. *Chem.*: $C_{11}H_{18}O_6$. Obtained by heating pectin or any of its derivatives to 200°. It is a black powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids, and forms brown uncrystallizable salts.

pÿr-ô-phâne, s. [PYROPHANOUS.] *Min.*: A name given to diaphane (q.v.) which has been steeped in melted wax for some time, when it becomes transparent, and exhibits a play of colour when heated.

pÿ-rôph an ous, a. [Pref. *pyros*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.] Rendered transparent by heat.

pÿr-ô-phône, s. [Pref. *pyr*, and Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound.] An instrument invented by Kastner, the sounds of which are produced by jets of gas burning under glass tubes. It has three mammals.

pÿr-ô-phôr ic, **pÿ rôph ôr ôns**, a. [Mod. Lat. *pyrophoricus*]; Eng. adp. suff. -ous.] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophoric.

pÿ rôph-ôr us, s. [Pref. *pyros*, and Gr. *φάρος* (*pharos*) = hearing.]

1. *Chem.*: A term applied to any substance capable of taking fire spontaneously, or on a slight elevation of temperature. The pyrophoric of Homburg is a mixture of alum and sugar carefully carbonised in an open pan, and then heated to redness in a flask free from air. It ignites on exposure to the air.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Elateridae, emitting light at will from two rounded spots on the prothorax. About twenty species are known, all from America. They fly by night, and, in structure, differ widely from the fireflies of the Eastern hemisphere. The type of the genus is *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, the West Indian Firefly. [FURNIA.]

pÿr-ô-phôs-phâm ic, a. [Pref. *pyros*, and Eng. *phosphatic*.] Derived from, or containing phosphamic acid.

pyrophosphamic acid, s. *Chem.*: $P_2NH_3O_6 = P_2(NH_2)_2H_2O_6$. A tribasic acid produced by heating an aqueous solution of pyrophosphodiamic acid. It is a semi-solid, non-crystalline mass with an acid reaction; soluble in alcohol, and capable of bearing a strong heat without decomposition.

pÿr-ô-phôs-phô-, *pref.* [Pref. *pyros*, and *phosphos*.] Derived from, or containing phosphorus.

pyrophospho diamie acid, s. *Chem.*: $P_2N_2H_4O_6 = P_2(NH_2)_2H_2O_6$. A dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on an alcoholic solution of phosphorus chloronitride. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

pyrophospho triamic acid, s. *Chem.*: $P_2N_3H_4O_6 = P_2(NH_2)_2NH_2O_6$. A tetra-basic acid formed by the successive action of ammonia and water on phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous powder, almost insoluble in water, but slowly attacked by it, even at ordinary temperatures. All the pyrophosphotriamates are insoluble, or very sparingly soluble, in water.

pÿr-ô-phôs-phôr ic, s. [Pref. *pyros*, and Eng. *phosphoric*.] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid.

pyrophosphoric acid, s. *Chem.*: $H_4P_2O_7 = H_2PO_7 + HPO_4$. A tetra-basic acid discovered by Dr. Clark of Aberdeen, and readily prepared by evaporating a solution of orthophosphoric acid, till its temperature rises to 215°. It forms opaque indistinct crystals, slightly soluble in water. When heated to redness, it is converted into

metaphosphoric acid. It forms a series of salts, three of which are known, and are formed by the formulae $MH_2P_2O_7$, $M_2H_2P_2O_7$, and $M_3P_2O_7$.

pÿr-ô-phos-phor ite, s. [Pref. *pyros*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A snow white earthy mineral, sometimes fibrous, and sometimes crystalline, and very soft. It is found in the island of Sardinia, and obtained in the pyropeitic acid. It was first obtained by G. C. C. in 1800, the name of it being $M_2P_2O_7$, $M_3P_2O_7$, $M_4P_2O_7$, found in the West Indian Islands.

pÿr-ô-phyl lite, s. [Pref. *pyr*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, first discovered and named by Linell in 1825. It is a compact, crystalline mineral, containing schistose fibres. Hardness, 7 to 8; sp. gr. 2.74 to 2.75; lustr. pearly, veins reddish dull or chestnut colour, white, apple green, gray, yellow, blue, or red. Composed of 63.0 alumina, 27.0 water, 12.0 iron, 1.0 silica, 1.0 lime, 1.0 pot. 11.0. This species was founded upon the analysis of a specimen from Sibiria, which yielded the formula $Al_2O_3, 2SiO_2, 10H_2O$. When heated, the hydrated variety expands to many times the original bulk.

pyrophyllite rock, s. *Min.*: Rocks of this kind almost entirely of pyrophyllite, and very rare. Found in the north of Sweden, and in the island of Sibiria.

pÿr-ô-phÿ-sa lite, s. [Pref. *pyr*, and Gr. *σαλίτης* (*salitis*) = salt.]

Min.: A variety of pyrophyllite, containing common pyropeitic acid, and found near Fahlun, Sweden. Intumesces when heated.

pÿr-ô-pin, s. [Gr. *πυρρός* (*pyrros*) = smoke-like; and *πένη* (*penē*) = hearing.]

Chem.: The name given by Thomson to a red substance extracted from pyrites, which apparently an aluminate. (G. 1778.)

pÿr-ô-piss ite, s. [Pref. *pyr*, and Gr. *πίσις* (*pisīs*) = pitch, and suff. -ite (*itē*)].

Min.: A name given to an earthy, friable substance, of a greenish brown colour, and fibrous, which forms a thin layer in beds at Weissfels, near Halle. Pina points out that it is a mixture of species, and needs proper investigation.

pÿr-ô-qui nêl, s. [Pref. *pyros*, and Eng. *quartz*.] [PYROQUINOL.]

pÿr-ô-ra-çê mic, a. [Pref. *pyros*, and Eng. *racemic*.] Derived from or containing racemic acid.

pyroracemic acid, s. *Chem.*: $C_3H_4O_3 = CH_2(OH)COOH$. A carbonic acid. Pyruvic acid. A non-tertiary acid produced by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid. It is a faint yellowish liquid, boiling at 165° with partial decomposition, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its salts crystallize well, provided heat is avoided in their preparation.

pÿr-ô-rêt in, s. [PYRORETIN.]

Min.: A resin found in nodules and plates in the lignite near Aussig, Bohemia. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 1.05 to 1.18; lustr. glossy, resinous. Probably formed by the action of heat from a basaltic dyke. It has yielded various resin-like compounds. [RESINITE, STASINITE, PYRORETINITE.]

pÿr-ô-rêt in ite, s. [Pref. *pyros*, and Eng. *inite*.]

Min.: A resin-like substance deposited from a hot alcohol solution of pyroretin during its drying. Composed of carbon, 80.0; hydrogen, 9.0; oxygen, 10.97 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $C_{10}H_{15}O_2$.

pÿr-ô-orth ite, s. [Pref. *pyr*, and Eng. *orthite*.]

Min.: A variety of Orthite (q.v.) containing over 20 per cent. of a carbonaceous substance, which causes it to burn before the blow-pipe. Found near Fahlun, Sweden.

pÿr-ô-scâpie, s. [Pref. *pyros*, and Gr. *σκῆπη* (*skēpē*) = a skull.] (See *extinct*.)

"I have had this of course, and not the shadow of one of your noble boxes, &c. by way of a *pyroscaphic* = *scaphic*. I never saw the *scaphic*." [See *scaphic*.]

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pÿr-ô-scheër er ite, s. [Pref. *pyr*, and Gr. *σχῆρα* (*schēra*) = a shell.]

bôil, **bôÿ**; **pôut**, **jêwî**; **cat**, **çêil**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **gô**, **gêm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **çixit**, **ph**, **f**.
-cian, **-cian** = **çhan**. **tion**, **sion** = **shun**; **tion**, **çion** = **zhun**. **cious**, **çious**, **sious** **shus**. **bic**, **dic**, = **bel**, **dêl**.

pyr o tar tar ic, *n.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *tar*, from *tar*, from *tar* containing tartaric acid.]

pyrotartaric acid, *n.*

Chem.: C₆H₄O₇. CH₂(COOH)COOH. An acid discovered by Rose in 1807, and produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. The substance is freed from oil by dilution with water and filtration. The acid filtrate on evaporation crystallizes in colorless prisms with rhombic base. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 112°, and begins to boil at 290°.

pyrotartaric ether, *n.*

Chem.: (C₆H₄O₇)₂. Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of the acid. It is a liquid having an aromatic odour, and boiling at 218°.

pyr o tar tra nil, *n.* [Eng. *pyrotar*(*tr*)(*ni*), and *nil*(*tr*)(*ni*).]

Chem.: C₆H₄(NO₂)₂N. Formed by heating a mixture of pyrotartaric acid and aniline to a temperature of 100° for a short time. It is obtained in microscopic needles, which melt at 154° and without taste or smell, boil at 300°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and when heated with aqueous alkalis become converted into pyrotartaric acid.

pyr o tar tri midic, *n.* [Eng. *pyrotar*(*tri*)(*midic*), and *midic*(*tri*)(*midic*).]

Chem.: C₆H₄(NO₂)₃N. A diamide formed by heating acid pyrotartaric ammonium. It forms needles or hexagonal plates, is very soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and has a slightly bitter and acid taste. It melts at 60°, and boils at about 280°.

pyr o tar trô ni tra nil, *n.* [Formed from Eng. *pyrotar*(*trô*)(*ni*)(*tra*)(*nil*), and *nil*(*trô*)(*ni*)(*tra*)(*nil*).]

Chem.: C₆H₄(NO₂)₂N₂. Obtained by diluting with water a solution of pyrotartaric in strong nitric acid. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in groups of crystals; is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 155°. Boiled with aqueous ammonia it is converted into pyrotartaric acid in combination with ammonium.

pyr o tchê ni an, *n.* [Eng. *pyrotchê*(*ni*)(*an*); and *an*(*tchê*)(*ni*)(*an*).] A pyrotechnist.

pyr o tchê nic, pyr o tchê nick, pyr o tchê nic al, *n.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *tchê*, *nic*, or *nick*; Fr. *pyrotechnique*.] Pertaining to or connected with fireworks, or their manufacture.

pyr o tchê ni cian, *n.* [Eng. *pyrotechnic*(*ni*)(*cian*); and *cian*(*tchê*)(*ni*)(*cian*).] A pyrotechnist.

pyr o tchê nies, *n.* [PYROTECHNIA.] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of artificial fireworks; pyrotechny.

pyr o tchê nist, *n.* [Eng. *pyrotechnist*(*o*); and *nist*(*tchê*)(*o*)(*nist*).] One who is skilled in pyrotechnics; a manufacturer of fireworks.

The whole skill of the pyrotechnists of his department was monopolized.—*Massachusetts Hist. Soc.*, ch. xxi.

pyr o tchê nite, *n.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *τεχνή* (*tchê*)(*n*)(*ite*) = an art, a trade, and suff. *-ite* (*chê*)(*n*)(*ite*).]

Meaning: A name given by Scheele to a substance found on the source of Vesuvius of the eruption of 1785, which on solution and evaporation produced octahedral crystals. It has since been shown to be the same as the substance (q.v.).

pyr o tchê ny, *n.* [Fr. *pyrotechnie*(*ny*).] [PYROTECHNIA.]

1. The science of the manufacture of fire and its application to various operations.

2. The art of discovery have been made by the means of pyrotechny and chemistry, which in late ages have appeared to agriculture.—*Walt. Scott, of Scotland*.

3. The same as PYROTECHNIA (q.v.).

pyr o tchê rê bic, pyr o tchê rê bil ic, *n.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *tchê*, *rê*, *bi*, *ic*.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

pyroterebic acid, *n.*

Chem.: C₆H₄(HO)₂ = [C₆H₄(HO)₂]. Pyroterebic acid. An acid in tartaric with ethyl-crotonic acid and belonging to the acrylic series. It is produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid, and is obtained as an oily liquid, having an odour of butyric acid, boiling at 210°, and soluble in alcohol and ether, less easily in water.

pyr o tchê r bil ic, *n.* [PYROTECHNIA.]

py rôth on ide, *n.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *ῥοθόν* (*rôthôn*) = burnt.]

Meaning: An empyreumatic oil, produced by the combustion of hemp, linen, or cotton fabrics in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid, and its medical properties probably resemble those of creosote. Diluted with three or four times its weight of water it has been used as a gargle in quinsy. Called Paper-oil or Rag-oil, according to the material from which it is prepared.

py rot ic, *n.* & *s.* [Gr. *πυρραϊκός* (*pyrrhikós*), from *πυρραϊκός* (*pyrrhikós*) = burning; *πῦρ* (*pyr*) = fire.]

A. As *adj.*: Caustic.

B. As *subst.*: A caustic medicine.

py rôu ric, *n.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *rôu* (q.v.).] Derived from iron-ore by heat.

pyroauric acid, *n.* [CYANUREUM-URIC.]

py rôx am, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Eng. *rôx*(*am*), and *am*(*rôx*)(*am*).] [XVLIOMAS.]

pyr ôx an thin, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *an*(*thin*), and *thin*(*an*)(*thin*).]

Meaning: A yellow crystalline substance produced by the action of alkalis on one of the substances contained in crude wood spirit. The residue obtained by heating the spirit with slaked lime is treated with hydrochloric acid, and the insoluble portion is several times distilled in boiling alcohol. The last distillates contain the pyro-xanthin. It forms colorless, needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolving with deep red colour in strong sulphuric acid. Melts at 144°.

pyr ox an thô gen, *n.* [Eng. *pyro-xanth*(*o*)(*gen*); *o* connective, and Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthós*) = to produce.]

Meaning: The constituent in crude wood naphtha which is supposed to yield pyro-xanthin by the action of alkalis.

pyr ôx enc, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *ζενός* (*zenós*) = a stranger.]

Meaning: A name used for a group of minerals of very variable composition and origin, but all of which are referable (like the analogous group of amphiboles) to the same chemical type, under the general formula R₂OSiO₄, where R may represent lime, magnesia, the protoxides of iron and manganese, and sometimes soda, potash, and oxide of zinc. Two or more of these bases are always present, the most frequent being lime, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, lime being always present and in a large percentage. Sometimes these bases are replaced by sesquioxides, but always sparingly. The result of these isomorphous replacements is shown in the diversity of habit, colour, and form of its numerous varieties. Crystallization monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3.25 to 3.7; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, shades of green, and white to black; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. The two most important divisions are Non-aluminous and Aluminous. Dana subdivides these into:

- NON-ALUMINOUS: 1. Lime-magnesia pyroxene; 2) nodulolite; 3) alalite; 4) travicellite; 5) titanite; 6) white corundum; 7. Lime-magnesian pyroxene; 8) schillerite; 9) bakelite; 10) pyrochroite; 11) frankite; 12) idellite; 13. Iron-lime pyroxene; 14) hedenbergite; 15. Lime-magnesian-iron pyroxene; 16) schellerite; 17. Lime-iron-magnesian pyroxene; 18. Lime-iron-magnesian-iron pyroxene; 19. Aluminous lime-magnesian pyroxene; 20) angleite; 21) aluminous diopside; 22) aluminous iron-lime pyroxene; 23) hedenbergite; 24) schillerite; 25) asbestos; 26. Iron-lakeite; 27. Lavrochite.

This mineral is most extensively distributed in metamorphic rocks, which contain the lighter coloured, and also in eruptive rocks, which contain the greenish-black and black varieties. The variety characterizing serpentines and gabbros is diallage.

pyr ôx en ic, *n.* [Eng. *pyroxen*(*ic*); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pyroxene; of the nature of pyroxene; containing or consisting of pyroxene.

pyr ôx en ite, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxen*(*e*), suff. *-ite* (*pyroxen*).]

Meaning: A name given to certain rocks, consisting principally of pyroxene (augite), occurring in beds in the Laurentian Limestone of Canada, also to similar rocks with granular structure found imbedded with mica slates.

pyr ôx il ic, *n.* [Eng. *pyroxil*(*ic*); *-ic*.]

pyroxilic spirit, *n.* [METHYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

py rôx y lin, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *ξῶλον* (*xôlon*) = wood.] [GUS-OTTON.]

pyr rhic (D. & S. *n.* [Gr. *πυρρήχιος* (*pyrrhichios*) = a warlike dance; *πυρρήχιος* (*pyrrhichios*) = (1) belonging to the pyrrhic, (2) a pyrrhic foot; Lat. *pyrrhichius*; Fr. *pyrrhique*.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. A species of warlike dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhus to grace the funeral of his father Achilles. It consisted chiefly in such an adroit and nimble turning of the body as represented an attempt to avoid the strokes of an enemy in battle, and the motions necessary to perform it were looked upon as a kind of training for actual warfare. This dance is supposed to be described by Homer as engaged on the shield of Achilles. It was danced by boys in armour, accompanied by the lute or lyre.

2. A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

B. As *adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance so called.

"You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet."—*Byron, Don Juan*, l. 11.

2. Consisting of two short syllables, or of pyrrhics; as, a pyrrhic verse.

Pyrrhic (2), *n.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who invaded Italy in 274 B.C. to assist the Tarantines against the Romans. In his first battle he obtained the victory, but the number of the slain on both sides was equal, so that Pyrrhus exclaimed, "One such noble victory and I am undone." Hence, a Pyrrhic victory, one by which the victor loses more than he gains.

"Although its acceptance might secure for the moment the triumph of a party division, it would be labeled a Pyrrhic victory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1855.

pyr rhicist, *s.* [Eng. *pyrrhic* (1); *-ist*.] One who danced in the pyrrhic.

pyr rhite, *s.* [Gr. *πυρρός* (*pyrrhos*) = yellowish-red, or fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*rhite*).]

Meaning: An isometric mineral, occurring in small octahedrons. Hardness, 6; lustre, vitreous; colour, orange-yellow; subtranslucent. Composed, believed to be, from blow-pipe trials, a carbonate of zirconia coloured by oxides of iron, &c. Found with lepidolite, orthoclase, albite, &c., near Mursinsk, Ural, and with albite in the Azores.

pyr rhoc or ax, *s.* [Lat.]

Meaning: Alpine Chough; a genus of Fregilina, with one species, *Pyrrhoroax alpina*, ranging from Switzerland to the Himalayas.

pyr rhô cör i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrrhichios* (2); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Meaning: Red-bugs; a family of Geocoræ. General colour bright red, with black spots and other markings; ocelli wanting, membrane with numerous longitudinal veins. Very predatory. Widely distributed.

pyr rhoc or is, *s.* [Gr. *πυρρός* (*pyrrh*)(*is*) = fire-like, and *κόπος* (*kôpis*) = a bag.]

Meaning: The typical genus of Pyrrhocoridae (q.v.). *Pyrrhocoris apterus* is found in numbers on the Continent, and less commonly in the south of England around the base of lime trees.

pyr rhöl, *s.* [PYRRHOL.]

pyr rhô lite, *s.* [Gr. *πυρρός* (*pyrrhos*) = fire-like, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Meaning: An altered anorthite occurring in reddish lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. It resembles polyanite (q.v.).

fät, fät, fare, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pot, er, wôre, wolf, work, wôh, sôn; müte, cub, cure, ünite, cür, rûle, füll; trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = ē. yr = ir; ÿr = ïr.

pýr rhon ic, pýr rhô nê an. [Fr. *Pyrrhon*, L. *Pyrrhon*, relating to Pyrrhoasus]

Pýr rhôn ism. [After Pyrrho, a philosopher of Elis, founder of the sect called Sceptics or Pyrrhonists, about 360 B.C. The doctrines of the Pyrrhonists: excessive doubt or exaggerated scepticism.]

Pýr rhô nist, Pýr rhô m an. [After Pyrrho.] A follower of Pyrrho, who accepted the principle of universal doubt or philosophical scepticism to an extreme; hence a sceptic.

pýr rhô pine. s. [Gr. *πυρροειδής* = flame-coloured; *πίκος* = spike, mineral, stuff, *σόν* (*Chém.*)]

Chém.: An alkaloid supposed to be identical with chelerythrine. It was extracted from the root of *Chelidonium majus* and treated with acids slightly soluble pot salts.

pýr rhô rêt in. s. [Gr. *πυρροίτης* = flame-coloured; Eng. *reticel*, and stuff, *σόν* (*Chém.*)]

Chém.: A substance found by P. Schlegel in fossil pine wood of Denmark, and described by him as humate of delonitine. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. The substance is probably a mixture.

pýr rhô sa. s. [Gr. *πυρρός* (*pyrros*) = coloured.]

Bot.: A genus of Myristicaceæ. The characteristic name of *Pyrrhobates* is a name of Ambouyna, rubbed between the fingers stains them red. With lime it makes a red dye, with which the natives stain their teeth.

pýr rhô sî dêr ite. s. [Gr. *πυρρός* (*pyrros*) = fire-red and Eng. *siderite* (*Chém.*)]

Min.: The same as Rhytidia (p. 53).

pýr rhô tinc, pýr rhô tite. s. [*πυρροίτης* (*pyrroites*) = reddish; stuff, *σόν* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral isomorphous with *pyrite*, ockite (p. 53). Crystallization, hexagonal, cleavage, basal, perfect. Radioactivity, 0. Hardness, 3½ to 4½; sp. gr. 4.14 to 4.08; lustre, metallic; colour, when fresh, bronze-yellow, but tarnishes on exposure to a dark copper-red; streak, dark grayish-black; brittle; slightly magnetic. Compos. mostly sulphur, 39.5; iron, 60.5 = 100, corresponding with the formula, FeS₂, but these proportions are somewhat variable. Frequently contains nickel, the nickeliferous pyrrhotites yielding most of the nickel of commerce.

pýr-rhò tite. s. [PYRRHOTITE]

pýr rhu la. s. [Gr. *πυρρός* (*pyrros*) = fire-red.]

Bot.: Bullfinch; a genus of Fringillidæ, with nine species, ranging over the Palearctic region to the Azores and High Himalayas. Bill short, as high and broad as long, blunt, tip slightly compressed and overhanging, but formed for peeling, rather broad in the distal truncate, emarginate, rather long.

pýr rôl. s. [Eng. *pyrrholic*]; stuff]

Chém.: C₂H₄N₂ = C₂H₄(NH)₂. Pyrrhol, Pyrrholin. Produced by the dry distillation of ammoniac pyruvate. It is a colourless oil of fragrant ethereal odour; sp. gr. 1.057, boils at 132°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. It turns brown on exposure to the air, and imparts a purple stain to dry wood previously moistened with hydrochloric acid.

pyrrrol red. s.

Chem.: C₂H₄N₂O. A substance separating in amorphous orange red floccs when pyrrhol is heated with excess of sulphuric acid; also produced when carboxypyrrhol is similarly treated. It is soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in water, ether, acids, and alkalis.

pýr-u lâ. s. [Dunnin, from Lat. *pyrus* = a pear.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Muridæ (Fam. MURIDÆ)

2. *Palæont.*: From the Teas onward.

pýr u lâ-r i a. s. [Lat., dunnin, from *pyrus* = a pear; fem. pl. adj. stuff, *σόν*.]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. The kernels of *Pyralaria pulchra*, from Carolina, furnish an oil. The fruit of *P. edule*, a Hindayan species, is eaten.

pyr us. s. [After Pyrrhus, King of Epirus]

Pyrrhus (319-272 B.C.) was a Greek general and statesman. He was the son of King Ptolemy of Epirus and was a member of the League of the W. O. P. He was a great conqueror and was the first to introduce the Macedonian system of warfare into Italy. He was killed at the battle of Asculum in 272 B.C. by the Roman general C. Claudius Pulcher.

pyr u vic. s. [After Pyrrhus, King of Epirus]

pyruvic acid. s. [After Pyrrhus, King of Epirus]

Pýr thag ó re an. s. [After Pythagoras, a philosopher of Samos, who lived about 570-495 B.C.]

A. [After Pythagoras, a philosopher of Samos, who lived about 570-495 B.C.]

B. [After Pythagoras, a philosopher of Samos, who lived about 570-495 B.C.]

Pythagorean bean. s. [After Pythagoras, a philosopher of Samos, who lived about 570-495 B.C.]

Pythagorean letter. s. [After Pythagoras, a philosopher of Samos, who lived about 570-495 B.C.]

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pyr us. s. [After Pyrrhus, King of Epirus]

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pý thôn ism, *s.* [PYTHONIC.] The prediction of future events after the manner of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi.

pý thôn ist, *s.* [PYTHONIC.] A conjurer. (*Quaker*.)

pý thôn ó mor phá, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pytho*, = connect, and Gr. *phagō* (*phō*) = food.]

Botan.: Cope's name for the Mossamida (q.v.).

pý ur í a, *s.* [Gr. *πύριον* (*pyrion*) = pus, and *ούρον* (*ouron*) = urine.]

Botan.: Pus in the urine, from disease of the kidneys or ureter, or the rupture of cutaneous abscesses into the urinary passages.

pýx, **píx**, **píxc**, *s.* [Lat. *pyxis*, from Gr. *πύξις* (*pyxis*) = a box, from *πύξος* (*pyxos*) = box-wood; Lat. *pyxis*; Fr. *pyxis*; Sp. *pyxis*; Ital. *pyxis*.]

1. *Bot.*: The same as PYXIS (q.v.).

2. *Botan. Chem.*: The box or covered vessel in which the assayed host is kept.

"The *pyxis* and crucibles were taken from the stars."

3. *Chem.*: The box in which sample coins are placed in the English mint. A triennial test by assay for purity is held, and is termed the trial of the *pyx*. Two pieces are taken from each bag of newly coined money, one for trial in the mint, the other is deposited in the *pyx*. The Lord Chancellor summons a jury of twelve of the Goldsmiths' Company, who test by weight and assay in comparison with certain standard trial plates deposited in the Exchequer.

4. *Naut.*: The binnacle-box in which a compass is suspended.

5. *Trial of the pyx*: [PYX, *s.*, 3].

pýx, *v.t.* [PYX, *s.*] To test by weight and assay, as the coins in the *pyx*.

pýx í cephá a lus, *s.* [Gr. *πύξις* (*pyxis*) = a box, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Ranidae, with seven species, extending over the Oriental region. Fingers free, toes incompletely webbed; tongue large, free, and deeply notched behind, metastasis with a shovel-like pronouncement, with which some of the species burrow.

pýx-ic ó-la, *s.* [Lat. *pyxis* = a box, and *colu* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: A genus of Vorticellidae, sub-family Vorticella. Animalcules attached posteriorly within a concave loricæ, which can be closed at will by a discoidal operculum. Six species.

pýx-id an thér a, *s.* [Gr. *πύξις* (*pyxis*) = a box, and *αἰθῆρας* (*aithēras*).] [ANTHER.]

Bot.: A genus of Diapensiaceæ. [PYXIE.]

pýx-id í-um, *s.* [Gr. *πύξις* (*pyxis*) = a little box.] [PYXIS.]

1. *Bot.*: A syncarpous fruit, superior, and with the calpel dry and dehiscent by a transverse suture. Example Anagallis.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Vorticellina (q.v.). Solitary animalcules, ascending in structure with the zooids of the compound genus *Opuscularia*. Two species, both from fresh water.

pýx-ió, *s.* [PYXIDANTHERA.] An American plant.

"First among her treasures is the delicate *pyxis* (*Pyxidanthera barbata*), a little prostrate trailing creeper, forming dense tufts or masses, and among its small dark green and reddish leaves are thickly scattered the rose-pink buds and white blossoms. It is strictly a pine barren plant, and its locality is confined to New Jersey and the Carolinas." *American Scientist*, June, 1882, p. 65.

pýx-í-nó, *s.* [Gr. *πύξινος* (*pyxinós*) = made of box; yellow, as boxwood.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pyxinidae (q.v.). It is confined to the hotter countries.

pýx-in-é-i, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyxin(e)*; Lat. *mass*, *pl. adn. suff. -e*.]

Bot.: An order of Lichens, with an orbicular superficial disk contained in an excipulum. Thallus foliaceous, generally fixed by the centre. It contains the *Tripe de Roche*, &c. called by Lindey Pyxinidae, and made a family of Biolithalimæ (q.v.).

pýx-in-í-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyxin(e)*; Lat. *ten*, *pl. adn. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Pyxineæ (q.v.).

pýx is, *s.* [PYX, *s.*]

I. *Prod. Linn.*: A box, a *pyx*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The acetabulum (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: A pyramid (q.v.).

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Cheloniæ, with one species, from the Ethiopian region.

pyxis nautica, *s.*

Astron.: The Mariner's Compass, a Southern constellation.

Q.

Q. The seventeenth letter and the thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet, a consonant having only one sound, that of *q* or *qu*. It is always followed by *u*, and since this combination can be represented by *kw* (or *k* when the *u* is silent), *q* is a superfluous letter. In Latin as in English, *q* was always followed by *u*. *Q* did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, its sound being represented by *cw* or *cu*, as *cwæ* = Eng. *quack*, *cwæn* = Eng. *quæ*, *cwætan* = Eng. *quack*, &c. For *qu* in English the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes & Danes *qu*. *Q* is most commonly found as an initial letter; it never ends a word. The name of the letter is said to be from Fr. *quæ* = a tail, the form being that of an *o* with a tail to it.

I. *As an initial*: *Q* represents the Latin *Quæntus* in inscriptions or literature; in geometry, &c., it represents the Latin *quod* (= which), as *Q. E. D.* = *quod erat demonstrandum* = which was to be shown or proved; *Q. E. F.* = *quod erat faciendum* = which was to be done, abbreviations frequently written at the end of a theorem or problem respectively.

II. *As a syllable*:

1. *Q* was formerly used for 500, and with a dash over it, *Q̄*, for 500,000.

2. In the college accounts at Oxford for half a farthing. [C. 1, 2.]

quā, *adv.* [Lat.] In the character or quality of; as being; as, He spoke not *quā* a public official but *quā* a private person.

qua, *s.* [From *qu* and def. see compound.]

qua bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The American Night-heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*.

"It is distributed generally over the United States, residing permanently in the southern portion; in the Eastern states it is called the *quā bird*, from the noise it makes." *Ripley & Dana*, *Amer. Cyclop.*, xi, 448.

quāb (1), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *kwab*, *kwabbe*; Dan. *quabde* = an eel-pout; Ger. *quappe*, *quabbe* = a tadpole, an eel-pout.] A kind of fish; prob. an eel-pout or the miller's thumb.

quāb (2), *s.* [Elym. doubtful; prob. from *quab* (q.v.).] An unfledged bird; hence, anything immature or crude.

"You'll take it well enough; a schooler's fancy." *A quab*, 'tis nothing else, a very quab." *Lord Lovel's Mischology*, iii, 3.

qua'-chā, *s.* [QUACHA.]

qua'-chī, *s.* [QUASIE.]

quāck, ***quēck**, ***quakke**, *v.i. & t.* [From the sound; cf. Dut. *kwaken* = to croak; to quack; Ger. *quack* = to quack; Ice. *kwaka* = to twitter; Dan. *quække* = to croak; to quack; Lat. *coaxo* = to croak; Gr. *κοῦξ* (*koûx*) = a croaking.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To cry like the common domesticated duck.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make vain and loud protestations in praise of anything; to boast; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.

2. To act the quack, to talk as a quack; to pretend to medical knowledge.

B. *Trans.*: To chatter or talk noisily in praise of, as a quack.

"To quack off universal eures" *Butler Hudibras*, iii, 1.

quāck, *s. & u.* [QUACK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The cry of the common domesticated duck.

2. Any croaking noise; a cough, a wheezing. "A far better medicine to keep the goodman and his family from the quack-iron post." *Holsholm's Desk Eng.*, bk. ii, ch. xxi.

II. *Figuratively*:

I. A pretender to knowledge or skill which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan.

"Quack, and erate differ but in name; Equivocals fronties, both they mean the same." *Boyd*, *Epistle to C. Churchill*.

2. *Specif.*: A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; a sham practitioner in medicine; a charlatan, an empiric.

B. *As adv.*: Pertaining to quacks or quackery; falsely pretending or pretended to be able to cure diseases.

"Like the famous quack doctor, who put up in his bill, 'be delighted in matters of difficulty.'" *Pope's Dunciad*, bk. vi. (Note.)

quāck en, *v.t.* [QUACKEN.] To choke, to suffocate. (*Prose*.)

quāck-ēr-y, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; -ery.] Boastful pretensions to skill which one does not possess; the practice of a quack, especially in medicine; empiricism, charlatanism, humbug, imposture.

"Before committing themselves to Utopian quackery in land reform." *Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

quāck- hood, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; -hood.] Quackery, charlatanism.

quāck- ish, *u.* [Eng. *quack*; -ish.] Like a quack or charlatan; pretending to skill not really possessed; humbugging; characterized by quackery.

"The first quackish address of the national assembly." *Lowry*, *to a Member of the National Assembly*. (Note.)

quāck-ism, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; -ism.] The practice of quackery.

quāck kle, *v.t. & i.* [From the sound made in choking.]

A. *Trans.*: To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. (*Prose*.)

"The drunk, or something in the cup, quackled him, stuck up in his throat that he could not get it up nor down." *Ward*, *Sensations*, p. 153.

B. *Intrans.*: To quack.

"Simple ducks . . . quackle for crumbs from young royal dainties." *Carlyle*, *French Revolution*, pt. iii, bk. 4, ch. 1.

quāck-liŋg, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *s.*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A young duck; a duckling.

"Beast a youngling ghnee at the brood of innocent quacklings." *Dunlop*, *Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1858.

quāck-sāl-vēr, *s.* [Dut. *kwalsalver* = a charlatan; *kwalsalver* = to quack, to puff up salves; Ger. *quacksalber*.] One who brags of his medicines or salves; a quack-doctor; a charlatan; a quack.

"To turn moonshiners, quackdoctors, empiricks." *Butcher*, *Anti-Metan*. (Demagogues to the leader.)

quāck-sāl-vīng, *u.* [QUACK-SALVER.] Characteristic of or used by quacks; quack.

"Quackling cheating moonshiners, your skill is to make sound men sick, and set men kill." *Messenger*, *Virgin Martyr*, iv, 1.

quād (1), **quod**, *s.* [A contr. of *quadrangle* (q.v.).] The quadrangle or court, as of a college, jail, &c.; hence, a prison, a jail.

quād (2), *s.* [See def.]

Print.: An abbreviation of *quadrat* (q.v.).

***quād**, ***quādē**, ***quod**, *u. & s.* [A.S. *cwād*; Dut. & Low. Ger. *kwad*.] [QUEB.]

A. *As adv.*: Bad, wicked, evil.

"Seth play, quād play." *Chaucer*, *C. T.*, 4.355.

B. *As subst.*: Hurt, harm.

"Thou thoughtest to do him quād." *Isambert*, 611.

quād, **quādr**, **quād rī**, **quāt**, *pref.* [Lat. *quadrans* = fourfold, *quater* = four times, *quatuor* = four.] A common prefix in words from the Latin, having the force of four, fourfold.

***quade**, *v.t.* [QUAD, *u.*] To debase; to shame. "Thine eures will thy wark confounde, And all thine honours quade." *Balle*, *Hist. Exposition*, 1.565.

***quād-ēr**, *v. i.* [Lat. *quadrare* = to square, from *quadrus* = fourfold, square.] To quadrate; to square; to match.

"The *q* doth not quader well with him, because it sounds harshly." *Hist. of Don Quixote*, p. 88.

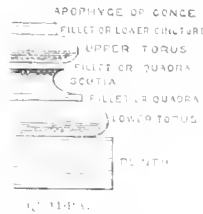
fāte, fat, fare, āmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēr; pīnc, pit, sīrc, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unūte, cūr, rūle, fūll; thrē, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

qua-dér, s. [Ger. = fire stone, sph. fire stone.] (See etym. and compound.)

quader sandstone, quader sandstein, s.

Geol.: A siliceous sandstone of Cretaceous age, with many fossil shells identical with those of the English Chalk. It is sometimes 600 feet thick and, being jointed and often precipitous, has much to do with producing the picturesque aspect of Saxony Switzerland.

quãd ra [d. quãd re], s. [Lat. = square or plinth; cf. fillet.]



1. A sole (q.v.).

2. One of the bands or fillets of the four base, between which the scotia or hollow occurs; also the plinth, or lower member of the podium.

3. A fringe or border.

quãd ra gó nar i ous, s. [H. = 40 years old; from gó = forty; nar = forty years old.] Consisting of forty or forty years old.

quãd ra gónc, s. [Lat. = 40 days; from gó = forty each.] A period of abstinence for forty days. [INDO-GEOG. S. II. 1.]

quãd ra gés i ma, s. [Lat. = 40 days; from gó = forty; ma = forty.] Lent, so called because it consists of forty days.

Quadragesima Sunday. The first Sunday in Lent, being about forty days before Easter.

quãd ra-gés i mal, n. & s. [FR.] [QUADRAGESIMA.]

A. Adj. Pertaining to, or connected with, the number forty, espere, with reference to the forty days of Lent; belonging to or used in Lent; Lenten.

B. A subst. (PL.) Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-Lent Sunday.

quãd rãñ glo, s. [Fr., from Lat. quadrangulus, neut. sing. of quadrangulus = four-cornered; rãñ = square, and angulus = an angle; Sp. quadrángulo; Ital. quadrángolo.]

I. Adj. Four. A square or four-sided court or space surrounded by buildings, as often seen in the buildings of a college, school, &c. [QCAD (D. S.)]

II. Geom. A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides.

quãd rãñ gu lar, n. [Fr., quadrangulaire.] Having the form or nature of a quadrangle; four-sided; having four angles and sides.

The college consists of three fair quadrangular courts. —Cotton: Essays; The College.

quãd rãñ gu lar lý, n. [Eng., quadrangular; -lý.] In a quadrangular manner; with four angles and sides.

quãd rãns, s. [Lat.] Rom. Antiq. The fourth part of the as (q.v.).

quadrans-muralis, s.

Astron. The Mural Quadrant; a small northern constellation with no large stars.

quãd rant, s. & n. [Lat. quadrans = a fourth part, from quadrus = square; Fr. cadran; Sp. cuadrante; Port. & Ital. quadrante.]

A. As substantiv:

I. Orbiliary Language:

*1. The fourth part; a fourth, a quarter.

*The same, who in his annual circle takes a diurnal fall quadrant from the same zone. —Bacon: End of his Ministry's first Year.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

*3. That which matches or fits exactly with something else.

*They did receive the catholic faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect quadrant. —Fox: Martyrs, p. 57.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The same as QUADRANGLE (q.v.).

2. Astron.: DENNER'S QUADRANT. 3. Geom.: a. The fourth part of a circle, the arc of a circle containing one-fourth of the arc of a circle, or an arc of 90 degrees, included between such an arc and the center from the center to the extremities of the arc. b. A table of trigonometrical functions.

I. Naut.: An instrument of navigation, angular measurements. So called because it containing an arc of 90 degrees, and being formerly much employed in nautical observations. It is now superseded by the sextant (q.v.). [H.]

B. Technically: 1. A quadrant of a circle. 2. A quadrant of a plane, being the fourth part of a circle. [H.]

3. A quadrant of a globe, consisting of a part of the length of a quadrant of one of its circles of the globe, and graduated. It fitted to the meridian, and may be moved all parts of the horizon. It is used to measure the altitude, &c. of the sun.

quadrant compass, s. A compass containing a quadrant of a circle, used for measuring angles.

quadrant electrometer, s. [H.]

quãd rant al, n. [Lat. = square; from quad = four; al = square.]

A. Geom.: One of the four parts of a circle contained in the fourth part of a circle, in the form or shape of a quadrant.

B. Astron.: 1. A quadrant.

2. A circle divided by the E. and W. and containing the same as the amplitude.

quadrantal triangle, s.

A spherical triangle, one of whose sides is a quadrant of an arc of 90°.

quãd ran tids, n. [Lat. = 40 days; from quad = 40; ran = days.] The meteors forming a shower occurring on Jan. 2 and 3, and having its radiant point in quadrans-minor.

quãd rant lý, n. [Eng., quadrantal; lý.] The number of a square; in a square.

quãd ran tóx ide, s. [Eng., quadrantal; lý.]

Urea. (PL.) A name applied by Rosse to oxides containing four atoms of metal to one atom of oxygen, such as suboxide of silver, Ag₂O. Better called tetram metallic oxide.

quãd rat, s. [QUADRATE.]

1. A geometrical square (q.v.).

2. Pert.: A block of typometal lower than the type and used for filling out lines, spacing between lines, &c. Commonly called a quad.

quãd rate, quãd rat, n. & s. [Lat. quadratus = square, prop. part. of quadrare = to make or be square; q. = cubus = square.]

A. Adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

*Figures, some round, some triangle, some quadrates. —Fox: Martyrs in Exile.

2. Square, as being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

*Thirty-six days, which is a number quadrates. —Bacon: On Providence.

II. Figuratively:

1. Square, as typifying completeness or perfection; complete, perfect.

*A quadrat soldier was man. —Hætt, Letters, II. 1. 13, l. 38.

2. Squared, fitted, corresponded, matching.

*A general description, made in both. —Hætt, On Consumption.

B. As substantive:

I. Arch.: A square; a surface or figure having four equal and parallel sides. [Spenser: F. 5, II. ix. 2.]

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: An aspect of the heavenly bodies, when they are distant from each other 90°, and the same with quartile.

2. Music: The sign ♯, used originally to raise B rotundum ♯, one semitone. It became its general use for the raising of all flattened notes, as exemplified in its modern form of a natural, ♮.

3. Comp. Lat.: The quadrato-bone (q.v.).

quadrato bono, s. [Comp. Lat.] A bone of the quadrato-bone (q.v.).

quãd rate, n. [Lat. = square; from quad = four.]

A. Geom.: 1. A square.

2. A square of a number, or the product of a number multiplied into itself.

B. Astron.: 1. A quadrant.

2. A quadrant of a globe, consisting of a part of the length of a quadrant of one of its circles of the globe, and graduated.

quãd rat ic, n. [Lat. = square; from quad = four; ic = square.]

A. Geom.: 1. A square.

2. A square of a number, or the product of a number multiplied into itself.

B. Astron.: 1. A quadrant.

2. A quadrant of a globe, consisting of a part of the length of a quadrant of one of its circles of the globe, and graduated.

quãd rat rix, n. [Lat. = square; from quad = four; rix = square.]

A square of a number, or the product of a number multiplied into itself.

quãd ra ture, n. [Lat. = square; from quad = four; ture = square.]

A square of a number, or the product of a number multiplied into itself.

quãd rat rix, n. [Lat. = square; from quad = four; rix = square.]

A square of a number, or the product of a number multiplied into itself.

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A square of a number, or the product of a number multiplied into itself.



quadrên ni al ly. [Fr.]
Once in every four years.

quad ri, quad ro, etc. [QUADR.]
1. (Fr.) [QUADR.]
2. (Fr.) Phrases synonymous with (Fr.)
[SQUA.] = quadrifoliate, etc.

quadri digitate pinnate, a.
(Fr.) [QUADRIFID.] Having the
primary pinnae proceeding in fours from
about the middle of a compound pinna.

quadri bas ic, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and Eng.
quadri-] Having four parts of base to one of
leaf.

quadri ble, a. [Lat. quadri- = square,
and Eng. -ble.] Capable of being
squared. (Fr.)

quadric, s. [Lat. quadri- = square, four-
sided.]
1. A homogeneous expression of the se-
mantics of the variables or elements. Terms
of unity and quadrennial quadrifoliate, equated to zero,
present respectively curves and surfaces,
which have the property of cutting every
line in the plane, or in space, in two points,
and to which the term quadric is
as applied. Plane
quadrics, therefore,
are identical with
conic sections. (Fr.)



quadri cap-
su lar, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and Eng.
quadri-] Having
four capsules.

quadri chlor ô-
va ler ic, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and Eng. -valeric.] Derived
from chloris meaning chlorane and valerianic
acid.

quadrichloro valeric acid, s.
(Fr.) [quadri- and Eng. -valeric.] Tetra-chloro valeric acid;
a semihard colorless oil, obtained by the
prolonged action of chlorine on valeric acid,
aided by exposure to the sun. It is destitute
of odor, has a pungent taste, and is heavier
than water. In contact with water it forms a
hydrate, C₄H₇Cl₄O₂, slightly soluble in
water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

quadri corn, s. [Lat. quadri- = square,
fourfold, and cornu = a horn.] A name given
to any animal having four horns or antlers.

quadri corn ou s, a. [QUADRICORN.]
Having four horns or antlers.

quadri côs tâte, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and
Eng. -tate.] Having four ribs.

quadri dèc im al, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and
Eng. -decim.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Applied to a crystal whose prism,
or the middle part, has four faces, and two
summits, constituting together ten faces.

quadri dèn tâte, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and
Eng. -tate.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Having four teeth on the edge.

quadri èn ni al, a. [QUADRENNIAL.]

quadri èn ni um, s. [Lat.] [QUADRIN-
NIUM.] A space of four years.

quadriennium utile, s.
(Fr.) [Fr.] The four years allowed after
planting, within which an action of retraction
may develop, done to the prejudice of a farmer,
may be instituted.

quadri far i ou s, a. [Lat. quadri- = four,
fourfold, and Eng. -square, fourfold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Divided in four rows or ranks.

quadri fid, a. [QUADRIFID.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Divided or deeply
cut into four parts.

(Fr.) [Fr.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Divided from the upper
margin to the base into four clefts.

(Fr.) [Fr.] Divided about half way down
into four segments with linear sinuses and
straight margins.

quadri f i dæ, a. [Lat. quadri- = four,
fourfold, and Eng. -square, fourfold, and Eng. -
fidæ] = to cleave.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] A section of Noctuidæ. Wings
generally broad, sometimes very large, broader
ones but little folded, median wing of the
latter generally with four bands. European
species few. Sections: Variegata, Intertexta,
Lambata, and Scipionata. (Fr.)

quadri fôil, a. [QUADRIFOLIATE.]

quadri fô li atæ, quadri fôil fôil, a.
[Fr.] [quadri- and Eng. -foliate, four-
fold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Bearing four leaflets from
the same point.

quadri fûr catæ, quadri fûr cat-
céd, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and Eng. -fûr, four-
fold, and Eng. -céd, fourfold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Having four
forks or
branches.



quadri gæ, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and
Eng. -gæ, fourfold.]
(Fr.) [Fr.] Con-
structed from
quadri- and
gæ- = four, and
gæ- = a
yoke.]
(Fr.) [Fr.] A two-
wheeled ear-
then chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all
abreast. It was used in the Circusian games
of the Romans.

quadri gêm in ou s, a. [Lat. quadri-
 = four, from gêm = fourfold, and gêm-
 = born with another, twin.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Having four similar parts;
fourfold.

(Fr.) [Fr.] Of, or belonging to four rounded
chambers (the pons or the colic quadrilocular)
separated by a circular depression, and placed
in two above the passage leading from the
third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadri gè nar i ou s, a. [Lat. quadri-
 = four, from gè nar = four hundred each.]
Consisting of four hundred.

quadri glân du lar, a. [Fr.] [quadri-
 and Eng. -glân, fourfold.] Having four
glands.

quadri hi lâte, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and Lat.
-lâte, fourfold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Having four apertures. Example,
the pollen of some plants.

quadri j u gatæ, quadri j u gous, a.
[Lat. quadri- = four, and Eng. -yoked, four-
together.] [QUADRIGATA.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Bearing four pairs of leaflets.

quadri lâm in ar, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and
Eng. -lâm, fourfold.] Consisting of four
laminae.

quadri lât èr al, a. & s. [Lat. quadri- = four-
sided, and Eng. -lâte, fourfold, and Eng. -
al, fourfold, and Eng. -al, fourfold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Having four sides, and conse-
quently four angles.

(Fr.) [Fr.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] A name having four sides and
four angles, a quadrangular figure. Parallelo-
gram, squares, and trapeziums are quadri-
lateral.

(Fr.) [Fr.] A space within and defended by
four fortresses, as the quadrilateral in Venetia,
formed by Pyschiera and Mantua on the
Mincio, and by Verona and Legnago on the
Adige.

quadri lât èr al nèss, s. [Fr.] [quadri-
 = four, and Eng. -lâte, fourfold, and Eng. -
al, fourfold.] The property, quality, or state
of being quadrilateral.

quadri lit èr al, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and
Eng. -lâte, fourfold.] Consisting of four letters.

quadri lle (qu as k), s. [Fr., from Sp.
cuadrilla = a small square, cuadrilla = a meet-
ing of four or more persons, from cuadrar = a
square; from Lat. quadri, four, of quadras =
square, fourfold; quadrula = a little square.]

1. A dance consisting of five figures or
movements, executed by four sets of couples,
each forming the side of a square.

(Fr.) [Fr.] The quadrille was noted, and the music stopped
playing. — *Maximilien*, *Sauvageois*, ch. xv.

2. The music composed for such a dance.

3. A game of cards played by four persons
with forty cards, the tens, nines, and eights
being thrown out from an ordinary pack.
"O'ldly check on all adroitness skill
To split the nation's last great trade — quadrille"
— *Pope's Moral Essays*, III. 75.

quadri lle (qu as k), s. [QUADRILLE, s.]

1. To dance a quadrille or quadrilles.

2. To play at quadrille.

quadri li on s, s. [Fr.]

1. According to English notation, the num-
ber produced by raising a million to its fourth
power, or a number represented by a unit
followed by twenty-four ciphers.

2. According to French notation, a unit
followed by fifteen ciphers.

quadri lô bâte, quadri lôbed, a.
[Fr.] [quadri- and Eng. -lô, fourfold, and
Eng. -bâte, fourfold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Having four cells or compartments;
four-celled. (Used of an ovary or fruit.)

quadri lôge, s. [Low Lat. quadrilobus,
from Lat. quadri- = fourfold, and Gr. λογος
lógos = a discourse.]

1. A book written in four parts.

2. A narrative depending on the testimony
of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.

3. A work compiled from or by four authors.
(*Quadrilobe*; *Præambulations*, p. 515.)

quadri rim a ni, s. pl. [QUADRIMANA.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Latrielle's name for the Harpalidae.

quadri rim a nous, a. [QUADRIMANOUS.]

quadri rim èm brai, a. [Fr.] [quadri-
 and Eng. -brai, a member.] Having four
members or parts.

quadri rin, quadri rine, quat rine, s.
(Fr.) [Fr.] From Lat. quadrans = four each.] A
small piece of money; a farthing, a mite.

(Fr.) [Fr.] One of her paragonous suit her a pure full of
quadrans instead of silver. — *North*, *Plutarch*, p. 722.

quadri rô ni mi al, a. & s. [Fr.] [quadri-
 and Eng. -nomi, fourfold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Consisting of four terms or
denominations.

(Fr.) [Fr.] A quantity, consisting of four
terms or denominations.

quadri rô m ic al, a. [Lat. quadrus =
fourfold and Eng. -al, a name, a term.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] The same as QUADRISOMAL (Fr.).

quadri rô m in al, a. [Fr.] [quadri- and
Eng. -nomi, fourfold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] The same as QUADRISOMAL (Fr.).

quadri part ite, a. [Lat. quadri- = four,
and Eng. -partite, divided.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Divided into four parts.

(Fr.) [Fr.] The quadrifoliate variety of Saint George's shield.
— *Deacon*, *Polyblon*, s. 4. (Illust.)

(Fr.) [Fr.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Divided, as a vault, by the arch-
ing into four parts.

(Fr.) [Fr.] Four partite; divided almost to the
base into four portions. (Used of a leaf, &c.)

quadri part ite ly, adv. [Fr.] [quadri-
 = four, and Eng. -partite, divided.] In or by a quadrifoliate distribu-
tion; in four parts or divisions.

quadri par ti tion, s. [Lat. quadri- = four,
and Eng. -partite, divided.] Division or distribu-
tion by four, or into four parts.

(Fr.) [Fr.] The quadrifoliate variety of the Greek Empire into four
parts. — *Abbe*, *Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. ii., ch. xii., § 1.

quadri pen nate, a. & s. [Fr.] [quadri-
 and Eng. -pennate, fourfold.]

(Fr.) [Fr.] Having four wings.

(Fr.) [Fr.] An insect having four wings
— the typical number.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pînc, pit, sîrc, sîr, marînc; gô, pôc,
er, wôrc, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; mûtc, eub, êirc, ûnîto, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ. œ = ê; cy = â; qu = kw.

quāk' īng, pr. pl. of a. [QUAKE, v.]

quaking grass, s. [BRIZA.]

quāk' īng lŷ, quak ing lye, adv. [Eng. quaking, -ly] In a quaking or trembling manner; trembling. "But never you did more quakingly perform his office."—Sedley, *Arcturion*, bk. III.

*quakke, s. [QUAKE, v.]

quāk' ŷ, a. [Eng. quak(e); -y.] Quaking, shaking, quaggy; as, a quak(e) bog. "Old, and toothless, and quaky."—*Pharoscopy Roundabout Paper*, No. LVII.

*quāle, v.t. [QUAIL, v.]

quā' jé a, s. [The native name of one species in Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of Vochysiaceæ. Trees or shrubs, some of the latter 100 feet high, with a five-parted spurred calyx, a single petal, and one fertile stamen. From Brazil and Guiana. Known species about thirty. *Quaker palmarium* has the calyx blue and the petals red.

*quāl i fi a ble, a. [Eng. qualifi-; -able.] Capable of being qualified; that may or can be qualified, abated, or modified.

"We may find it *qualifiable* if we consider that they were, undoubtedly, heinous and abominable."—*Harlow, Sermons*, vol. III., ser. 37.

quāl i fi cā tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *qualificatus*, pa. par. of *qualifico* = to qualify (q.v.); Ital. *qualificazione*.]

1. The act of qualifying; the state of being qualified; adaptation, fitness.

"The appearance of a person's name on this register being decisive of his right to vote; its absence equally conclusive as to his want of qualification."—*Black Stone, Comment*, bk. I., ch. 2.

2. The act of qualifying, abating, or modifying; a qualifying, modifying, or extenuating circumstance; restriction, limitation.

3. That which qualifies a person or thing for any particular purpose or use, as a place, an office, an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which fits or entitles the possessor to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty.

"The two main qualifications that go to the making up a disciple of Christ."—*Sharp, Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 4.

*4. Appresment, abatement. (*Shakesp.*; *Athalia*, II. 1.)

*quāl i fi cā tive, a. & s. [Eng. qualifi- (cation); -ive.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving, or having the power, to qualify or modify.

B. *As subst.*: That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying, modifying, or limiting term, clause, or statement.

"Some who will forge the use of *qualificatives*."—*Fowler, General Principles*, ch. XXI.

quāl i fi cā tōr, s. [Low Lat.] [QUALIFY.] *Roman Church*: An officer of the ecclesiastical courts, whose business is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

quāl i fi cā d, pr. par. & a. [QUALIFY.]

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

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Having a certain qualification or qualifications; fitted by accomplishments or endowments, or by the possession of certain qualities, properties, or powers, to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty; as, a *qualified* voter.

*2. Accomplished, endowed.

"To him that is such a *qualified* young gentleman."—*Berard, Terence in English*, p. 25.

3. Accompanied with some qualification, modification, or limit; modified, limited; as, a *qualified* statement.

II. *Legal*: Applied to a person enabled to hold two benefices.

qualified fee, s. [FEE, s., II. 2. (2)(g).]

qualified oath, s.

Scots Law: The oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and therefore qualify the admission or denial.

qualified property, s.

Law: A limited right of ownership; as (1) such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed; (2) such right as a bailie has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.

*quāl i fi cā d ly, a. [Eng. qualifi- (cation); -ly.]

In a qualified manner; with a certain limitation.

*quāl i fi cā d ness, [Eng. qualifi- (cation); -ness.]

The quality or state of being qualified; as, a *qualified* statement.

quāl i fi cā r, s. [Eng. qualifi- (cation); -er.] One who or that which qualifies.

quāl i fi cā y, quāl i fi cā, v. t. & i. t. [Fr. *qualifier*, from Low Lat. *qualifico*, with a quality; Lat. *qualis* = of what sort; and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make such as is required, to furnish with the qualifications, as for a witness, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any purpose; to fit for any place, office, or occupation.

"To *qualify* ourselves for the receiving the fruits and benefits of these ministries."—*Sharp, Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 37.

2. To make legally qualified or capable; to furnish with legal power, qualification, or capacity for exercising any right, privilege, function, or duty; as, to *qualify* a person as a voter.

3. To modify; to limit by exceptions or qualifications; to narrow, to restrict; as, to *qualify* a statement.

4. To moderate, to temper, to soften, to assuage, to abate.

"*Qualify* the fire's extreme rage."—*Shakesp., Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

5. To temper, to regulate, to vary, to moderate.

"That hath in my throat *qualified* the sound."—*Keats, Hyperion*.

6. To cause, to soothe. (*Spenser, F. Q. II.*, VI. 51.)

7. To modify or moderate the strength of; to dilute, to weaken. (*Deacon, Piousness*, ch. XXVIII.)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To take the necessary steps for making one's self qualified for any place, office, function, or occupation; to establish a right to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty (followed by *for*); as, to *qualify for* an election, to *qualify for* a surgeon.

2. To swear to discharge the duties of an office; hence, to make oath (any fact). (*Chaucer*.)

quāl i tā tive, a. [Eng. *qualifier*; -ative.] Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.

qualitative analysis, s. [ANALYSIS.]

quāl i tā tive ly, adv. [Eng. *qualitative*; -ly.] In a qualitative manner; as regards quality.

*quāl i tā tive d, a. [Eng. *qualitative*; -ed.] Furnished or endowed with qualities or passions; accomplished.

"Episcopus protested he was not so *qualified*."—*Hales, Letter from Spain of Bart. Dec.*, 1615.

quāl i tŷ, *quāl i tec, *quāl i tio, quāl i tye, [Fr. *qualité*, from Lat. *qualitatem*, accens. of *qualis* = sort, kind, from *qualis* = of what sort; Sp. *calidad*; Ital. *qualità*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The condition of being such or such; nature relatively considered.

"The power to produce any effect in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject when that power is."—*Locke, Human Understanding*, vol. I., bk. II., ch. viii., § 5.

2. That which helps to make any person or thing such as he or it is, a distinguishing characteristic or property of a person or thing; an attribute, a property, a trait.

"I have many *qualities*."—*Shakesp., Much Ado About Y. II.*, II. 1.

3. Virtue or power of producing particular effects; particular efficacy.

"Dunkle is the powerful agent that has In plants, herbs, stones, and the *qualities*."—*Shakesp., Romeo's Soliloquy*, II. 2.

*4. Particular condition, disposition, or temper; character, good or bad.

"I thought well wader through the streets, and into the *quality* of people."—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, I. 3.

5. A special or assumed character, part, or position; capacity.

*6. Profession, occupation, or a fraternity.

"A man I will prefer to him As we do our *quality* much and."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

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quân dăng. [Native name.]

- 1. The edible fruit of *scaphium ovalifolium*.
- 2. *Fraxinus australis*, one of the Santalalaceae. The nut, which resembles an almond, is eaten by the native Australians.

quân dà ry, quân dàr y, quân dà rc. [According to Skeat a corruption of *Mod. Lat. quadruplex, quadrifidus* - civil plight, adversity, peril; *Lat. quadrifidus* = difficultly, trouble, from *quadrifidus* = difficult; cogn. with *Q. SW.* *quadrifidus* = difficultly, from *quadrifidus* = difficult. The old derivation was from *Fr. quadrifidus* = what shall or can I say of it.] A state of difficulty, perplexity, hesitation, or uncertainty; a predicament, a pickle.

"The most unusual point here."
"In what shape the vessel of Port Louis?"

quân dà ry, quân dàr -y, v.t. & i. [QUANDARY.]

A. Trans. : To put into a quandary or state of perplexity or uncertainty; to puzzle, to embarrass.

"He thinks I am quadded."
"The vessel is a *Sabbat's* fortune, in it."

E. I. Intrans. : To be in a quandary; to hesitate.

"The quadders as to whether to go forward to land."
"What's the matter?"

quân nết. [Etym. doubtful.] The flat file of the comb-maker, leaving the handle at one side, so that it may be used like a plane. The teeth incline to forward, and are made by a triangular file, not by a chisel.

quânt, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *quant*, and Gael. *quant* = a tip, a top.] A pole; spear; a large man's pole with a flat cap to prevent its penetrating the mud; also a jumping pole, similarly fitted, used in soft or boggy places; also applied to the top of snuff pipes.

quân tic, s. [Lat. *quadratus* = how much.]

Maths. : A rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables. They are classified, according to their dimensions, as quadratic, cubic, quartic, quintic, &c., denoting quantities of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., degrees. They are further distinguished as binary, ternary, quaternary, &c., according as they contain two, three, four, &c., variables. Thus the quadratic $x^2 + y^2 + dz^2$ is a binary cubic.

quân ti fâ cê tion. [Eng. *quadrature*; *Lat. -ti* = a process by which anything is quantified; the act of determining the quantity or amount, especially used as a term in logic. Of late it has been proposed to quantify the predicate as well as the subject of the propositions of a syllogism, &c., instead of writing as at present, All A is B, Some A is B, to write, All (or some) A is (all or some) B.

"The truth which gives *quadrature* of the predicate is not applicable to the case, in which the predicate is not only how wide, but is very independent."
Quadrant, in *Athenian*, Feb. 25, 1843.

quân ti fý, v.t. [If *quadratus* = how much, how great; *Lat. fý, suff. -tâ.*]

Trans. : To mark or determine the quantity of; to mark, with the size of quantity.

quân ti tã tivo, n. [Lat. *quadraticus*, from *quadratus* (gen. *quadratus*) = quantify (q.v.); *It. quadrato*, v. Part. & Ad. *quadraticus*.]

1. Estimable according to quantity.

"The soul and angels are devoid of *quadraticus* dimensions."
St. Ign. Scapula, ch. vi.

2. Performing or relating to quantity.

quantitative analysis, s.

[ANALYSIS.]

quân ti tã tivo lý, n. [Eng. *quadrature*; *It. -ti*.]

In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

"By the ordinary processes of chemical analysis every substance of the class can be separated *quadratically*."
Practical Technical Education, p. 8, 1829.

quân ti tivo, v. [Eng. *quadrature*; *It. -ti*.]

Estimable according to quantity; quantitative.

"Having books according to *quadrature* parts."
Boyle, *Of Man's Soul*, ch. vi.

quân ti tivo lý, n. [Eng. *quadrature*; *It. -ti*.]

Quantitative.

quân ti tý, quân ti tç, quân ti tç, quân ti tç. [Fr. *quante*, from *Lat. quantus*, a, mens, of *quadratus*, from *quadratus* = how much, how great; Sp. *cuadrado*, *cuadrado*; *It. quadrato*.]

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wç, wçt, hère, camèl, hcr, thère; pinc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wone, wolf, work, whò, sôn; mûte, cub, cûre, unite, cur, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê: ey = â: qn = kw.

I. *Technical Language* :

1. That property in virtue of which anything may be measured; that attribute of anything which may be increased or diminished; extent, measure, size, greatness.

"Now, in our present intended survey of a body, the first thing which occurs to our sense in the period of it is its *quantity*, bulk, or magnitude."
Boyle, *Of Matter*, ch. i.

2. Any amount, bulk, mass, or indeterminate weight or measure. As, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of iron, a *quantity* of heat. A *quantity* is not applied to things considered as individuals or beings, as man, horses, horses, &c., in speaking of which we use the terms *number* or *multitude*.

3. A large sum, number, mass, or portion.

"Amongst the most useful plants that we grow in *quantity* are amonias."
Ficht, March 13, 1880.

* 4. A part, a portion; esp. a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

"If I were saved into *quantity*, I should make mention of such."
Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*, 1.

5. Exceed.

"It were but a little value in *quantity*."
The Two Gentlemen, bk. iii, ch. xxi.

6. Correspondent degree of proportion.

"Things base and vile holding *quantity*."
Shakspeare, *Much Ado About Nothing*, 1.

II. Technicality :

1. *Gram. & Prosody* : The measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in their pronunciation.

"Greek and Latin verse consists of the number and *quantity* of syllables."
Wood, *Elements of Rhyms*.

2. *Logic* : The extent to which the predicate in a proposition is asserted of the subject.

"Another division of propositions is according to their *quantity* [or extent]. If the predicate is said of the whole of the subject, the proposition is Universal; if of part of it only, the proposition is Particular or particular. E.g. Britain is an island. All islands are insular. Some islands are fertile. All islands are not insular, are not fertile, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their significates."
Whately, *Logic*, bk. ii, ch. ii, § 1.

3. *Maths.* : Any thing that can be increased, diminished, and measured. Thus, number is a quantity; time, space, weight, &c., are also quantities. In Mathematics, quantities are represented by symbols (q.v.), and for convenience these symbols themselves are called quantities. [RATIONAL EXPRESSION.] In algebra, quantities are distinguished as known and unknown [ALGEBRA], real and imaginary, constant and variable, rational and irrational. Real quantities are those which do not involve any operation impossible to perform; variable quantities are those which admit of an infinite number of values in the same expression; rational quantities are those which do not involve any radicals. A simple quantity is expressed by a single term, as *a* or *b*; a compound quantity by two or more terms connected by the signs + (plus) or - (minus). Quantities which have the sign + prefixed to them are called positive or affirmative; those to which the sign - is prefixed are called negative. *Similar quantities* are such as consist of the same letters, and the same powers of the letters, as *abc*, = *2abc*, + *4abc*, &c. [CONSTANT, or, IMAGINARY, IRRATIONAL.]

* (1) *Quantity of soil* : The time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.

(2) *Quantity of matter* : Its mass, as determined by its weight or by its momentum under a given velocity.

(3) *Quantity of motion* : The same as MOMENTUM (q.v.).

(4) *Quantity & quality* : *Logic* : The translation of *quantitas* and *qualitas*, abstract nouns formed from *Lat. quantus* = how much? and *qualitas* = so much, and used by James Mill (*Elem. of Mental Phil.*, 1829, n. 50) as correlative.

quân tiv a lence, s. [Lat. *quantus* = how much, and *lence*, pr. part. of *lance* = to be worth.] [ATOMICITY.]

quân -tùm, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *quantus* = how much, how great.] A quantity, an amount.

"The *quaternion* of pre-heretician merit, amidst the reign of that ill-divided prince, will easily be comprehended."
Swift.

* (1) *Quantum arbitrii* (Lat. = as much as he has deserved):

Law : An action brought on an assumed promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his services as much as he should deserve.

(2) *Quantum sufficit* : A. as much as is needed; sufficient (Frequently abbreviated to *quantum suff.*)

(3) *Quantum valuit* (Lat. = as much as it was worth).

Law : An action lying where one took up goods or ware, of a tradesman, without expressly agreeing for the price. There the law concluded that both parties did intentionally agree that the real value of the goods should be paid; and an action might be brought, if the vendee refused to pay that value.

* **quap, quapp, quappe, v.t.** [Wag. Wines.] To beat, to thrash, to tremble, to shake, to quake.

"My lie at sea got up full off."
Cartwright, *The Admiralty*, b. 2.

quã qua vcr sal, n. [Lat. *quã* = in any or every direction, and *versus*, pr. part. of *verto* = to turn.]

Geol. Lang. & Geol. : Inclined towards or facing all ways; in any direction; used of a dip of rocks, as beds of lava arranged around a crater.

* **quã quiv cr, s.** [Prob. the same as *quã* (q.v.); A Bsh. (*Booley*; *Estuaries*, p. 301.)

* **quãr (1), quãrr, s.** [QUARRY (1), s.] A QUARRY.

"The very night . . . cut from the quarry of Malinvel."
Ben Jonson, *Masque Lady*, 1.

quãr man, s. A quarryman (q.v.). [SALTS.] *The Magazine*, 1, 110.

* **quãr (2), s.** [QUARRY (2), s.] A QUARRY, a quarry (*Sylvestre*; *The Lover*, 643.)

quãr an tain, quãr an -taine, s. [QUARANTINE.]

quãr an tinc, * quãr -ên tinc, s. [G. Fr. *quarantem, quarantier* = Lent, a term of forty days, from Low Lat. *quarantena, quarantena, quarantena, * quarantennam*, from *Lat. quadraginta* = forty; *Lat. quarantena*; Fr. *quarante* = forty.]

I. Technical Language :

1. A space of forty days. Applied to the season of Lent.

2. A forty days' truce or indulgence. [Ephraim.]

II. Technicality :

1. *Commercial & Nautical* :

(1) A term, originally of forty days, but now of an indeterminate length, varying according to the circumstances of the case, during which a vessel arriving from an infected port, or having or being suspected of having a malignant or contagious disease on board, is obliged to forebear all intercourse with the port at which she arrives, until all danger of infection has passed.

"Elaborate provisions have been made for securing the proper performance of *quarantine*, and obedience to regulations issued by the navy command with respect to vessels suspected of having the plague or other contagious disease on board."
Blackstone, *Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 13.

(2) Restraint of intercourse which a vessel is obliged to undergo, on the suspicion of being infected with a malignant or contagious disease.

(3) The place where vessels, undergoing quarantine, are obliged to lie.

* Quarantine regulations were first established about A.D. 1448, when Venice was theemporium of the Eastern trade. The British government relies chiefly on sanitary arrangements in dealing with epidemic diseases, but the continental authorities still practise quarantine.

2. *Law* : A period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land had the privilege of remaining in her husband's capital mansion house, and during which time her dower was to be assigned.

quãr -an tinc, v.t. [QUARANTINE, s.] To put under quarantine; to cause to undergo quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with the shore, for a certain period, on account of real or supposed infection. Applied to vessels, or to goods and persons.

quãre, v.t. [Lat. *quadrare* = to square.] To cut into square pieces.

quart bottle. A bottle (usually non-ferrous) with part of a gallon, but in some cases sold more fully containing only a small part of less.

quart d'œu, quardecim. An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

quart pot. A pot or vessel holding a quart. (S=qu; 2 *Herod. VI*, iv, 10.)

quart, quarte, quwart, quert, q. (Fr. *quart*; O. Fr. *quarte*; L. *quarta*; Eng. *quart*.) — in good heart.

A. *quart*. Safe, sound.
Hold fast your quart. *Fortune's Manoeuvres*, p. 2.
B. *quart*. S (4, 5).

* *Yod* and *helle* and *helle* in *quart*?
Curiosities of Mathematics, p. 25.

quar tan, quar teyne, q. & s. [Fr. *quarta* = *quarta*; from Lat. *quarta* = *quarta* (fourth), from *quarta* = pertaining to the fourth; *quarta* = fourth.]

A. *quarta*. Designating the fourth; one of four occurring every fourth day.

B. *quarta*. *quarta* *quarta* and *quarta* = *quarta* (fourth).

1. *quarta*. A measure containing a fourth part of some other measure.

2. *quarta*. A quartan ague.

quartan fever, quartan ague.

Quarta. A fever or ague recurring every fourth day; that is, it is absent two whole days and then returns after an interval of seventy-two hours. The paroxysm generally arises in the afternoon.

quar tane, s. [Lat. *quarta* = fourth; *tane* =] [BUCHAN.]

quar tan tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *quarta* = fourth.]

Quarta. The process formerly employed of separating gold from silver by means of nitric acid. This would not act effectively upon an alloy containing less than three-parts silver, so that when the mixture was richer in gold, silver was added to make this proportion. (*Webb's Works*, i, 504.)

quarte (4, 5). [QUARTER, s.]

quarte (2, 3). [FR.]

Quarte. One of the four guards, or a corresponding position of the body.

quar tène, s. [Lat. *quarta* = fourth; *tène* =] [BUCHAN.]

quar tén yl ic, s. [Eng. *quartan*], and (Fr.) *quarta*. Derived from or containing ethyl.

quartenylic acid, s. [ISOCROMONIC ACID.]

quar tēr, s. [O. Fr. *quarta* (Fr. *quartier*), from Lat. *quarta* = a fourth part, a quarter of a measure of anything, from *quarta* = fourth; Dan. *quarta*; Ger. *quarta*; Sw. *quarta*; Dut. *quarta*.]

1. *Quarta* (topography).

1. *Quarta*.

(1) The fourth part or portion of anything; one of four parts into which anything is divided.

"No herbs may think, no tongue name,
A quarter of me, nor and pain."
Remount of the Bear

(2) Hence, specifically:

(a) One of the four cardinal points.

"Be true, ye winds, that from four quarters blow,
Be thou'rt' and wind."
Milton, P. L., i, 192.

(b) More widely, any region or point; direction; or, from what quarter does the wind blow.

(c) The fourth part of the year; especially at schools, the fourth part of the period of the year during which the pupils are under instruction, generally about ten or eleven weeks. In this sense it is becoming gradually superseded by *term* (4).

(d) The first part into which a body or career is divided, including one of the limbs.

"The quarter of the world, which is at our side."
S. *Quarta* (world), *quarta* (world).
R. Brown, i, 24.

(e) The fourth part of an hour, equivalent to fifteen minutes.

"A fellow that turns upon his toe
His steps, and staves quarters."
Woods, *City Match*, ii, 2.

(f) A coin, value twenty-five cents, of the fourth part of a dollar. (*Amos*.)

2. *Quarta*.

(1) A particular region or district of a town or country, a district, a locality (as, the Latin *quarta*) in Paris.

(2) Proper position; allotted or assigned position or place; specific place or location. (*B. W.*, 6.)

(3) (Pl.) A place of lodging or entertainment; shelter; temporary residence or abode. [H. S.]

(4) Merely; merciful treatment on the part of the conqueror or stronger party; a retreating from pushing one's advantage to extremes. [*The Shakespeare*.]

(5) Peace, friendship, concord, amity.
"In quarters, and in terms like birds and groves."
Shakespeare, Othello, ii, 3.

II. *Quarta*.

1. *Quarta*. A portion of a Gothic arch.

2. *Quarta*. The fourth part of the moon's monthly revolution, as, The moon is in her first *quarta*. [MOON.]

3. *Quarta* (architecture).

(1) An upright stud or scantling in a partition which is to be lathed and plastered. The English rule is to place the quarters at a distance not exceeding fourteen inches.

(2) A section of window stais.

(3) A square panel enclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament.

4. *Quarta*. The portion of the side of a rock intermediate between the chime and the haunch.

5. *Quarta* (carpentry). A piece of work, blocked out and ready for moulding into proper shape.

6. *Quarta*.

(1) That part of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin.

• *Quarta* (horse). A cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cut.

(2) The rear or heel portion of a horseshoe.

7. *Quarta*. One of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point, an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief.

8. *Quarta* (military). A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodging or encampment for officers and men. The apartments assigned to officers and soldiers in a barracks. (*Shakespeare*; *1 Henry VI*, ii, 1.) [HEAD-QUARTERS, s.]

9. *Quarta*.

(1) The side of a ship, aft, between the main channels and stern.

(2) That portion of a yard from the slings outward.

(3) A point of the compass between the line of the keel and abaft the beam.

(4) (N.) The stations of a ship's company in time of exercise or action.

10. *Quarta*. A section of a millstone dress, consisting of a leader and its branches; the term is used irrespective of the number of degrees embraced in the sector.

11. *Quarta*. A fourth part of a point, equivalent to 2° 48' 45" of an arc. (Called also a *quarter-point*.)

12. *Quarta* (sailing). The portion of a boat or ship's upper behind the ankle-seams.

13. *Quarta* (weights & measures).

(1) The fourth part of a hundredweight, or 25 lbs.

(2) The fourth part of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain.

(3) The fourth part of a chaldron of coal.

(4) *Quarta* (military). *Quarter-quarter*. *To keep quarters*. In war, to spare the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, generally, not to push one's advantage to an extreme; to show mercy; to be merciful, kind, or forgiving. (The origin of the term is disputed; by some it is referred to an agreement said to have been anciently made between the Dutch and the Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier should be the *quarter* of his pay. It may, perhaps, be derived from the meaning 1, 2, (4), and so mean, to grant friendship or peace.)

(2) *Quarta*.

Quarta: In the direction of a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

"Whether on the bow, or on the beam, or on the quarter."
— *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1855.

quarte aspect, s.

Quarta. The aspect of two planets, whose position is at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

quarte back, s.

Quarta. One of the players stationed immediately in front of the goal-keeper.

quarte badge, s.

Quarta: An artificial gallery on a ship; a carved ornament near the stern, containing a window for the cabin, or a representation of a window. It occurs in ships which have no quarter-gallery (q.v.).

quarte bill, s.

Quarta: A list containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are distributed in time of action, with their names.

quarte blanket, s.

Quarta: A small blanket generally used under the harness, covering the horse's back from the shoulders to the hips, though in some cases it extends no farther forward than the front of the pad.

quarte block, s.

Quarta: A double block iron-bound, secured swivel fashion by a bolt near the middle of a yard.

quarte boards, s. pl.

Quarta. A set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. Also called top-gallant bulwarks.

quarte boat, s.

Quarta: A boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

quarte boot, s.

Quarta. A leather boot designed to protect the heels of the horse's fore-feet from injury by overreaching with the hind feet.

quarte boys, s. pl. Machinery of a clock striking the quarters. (*Southey; The Doctor*, ch. XXIX.)

quarte bred, s. Having one-fourth pure blood. (Said of horses or cattle.)

quarte east, s. [QUARTER, s., II, 6, ¶.]

quarte cleft, s. Applied to timber cut from the centre to the circumference. This section, by running parallel to the silver grain, shows the wood, particularly oak, to great advantage.

quarte cloths, s. pl.

Quarta: Long pieces of painted canvas extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

quarte cuffed, s. Beaten with a quarter-staff.

"Four hundred senators entered the lists, and thought it an honour to be cudgelled and quarter-cuffed."
— *Fulton*, No. 2.

quarte day, s. In England the day which begins each quarter of the year. They are now Lady-day (March 25), Midsummer-day (June 24), Michaelmas-day (September 29), and Christmas-day (December 25). These days have been adopted between land-lord and tenant for entering on or quitting lands or houses, and for paying rent. In the old style they were Old Lady-day (April 6), Old Midsummer-day (July 6), Old Michaelmas-day (October 11), and Old Christmas-day (January 6). In Scotland the quarter-days are: Candlemas-day (February 2), Whitsunday (May 15), Lammas-day (August 1), and Martinmas-day (November 11).

quarte deck, s.

Quarta: A deck raised above the waist and extending from the stern to the mainmast. It is especially a privileged portion of the deck being the promenade of the superior officers or of the cabin passengers. The windward side is the place of honour.

quarte decker, s.

Quarta: A sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for attention to etiquette than to a knowledge of seamanship.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, welf, work, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, eure, unite, eūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

quarter-evil, quarter-ill, s. A disease (malignant pustule) in cattle and sheep. It causes great mortality.

"A preventive to black leg or *quarter-evil*. — *Bell*, March 14, 1886.

quarter face, s. A face three parts round away.

quarter foil, s. [QUARTERFOIL]

quarter-gallery, s. *Shipbuild.*: A small balcony on the quarter of a vessel. It is often decorated with ornamental carvings, &c.

quarter-guard, s.

Mil.: A small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

quarter-gunner, s.

Naut.: A term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every gun.

quarter-hollow tool, s.

Wood-turning: A chisel for making convex mouldings.

quarter-hung, s.

Urbn.: Said of a gun whose trunnions have the ribs axis below the line of bore.

quarter-ill, s. [QUARTER-EVIL]

quarter-look, s. A side-look.

quarter-man, s. A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-slips-wright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

quarter-netting, s.

Naut.: Netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which in action serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

quarter-paee, s.

Arch.: A stair embracing a quarter-turn at the winding of a stairs.

quarter-partition, s.

Corp.: A partition consisting of quartering.

quarter-pieces, s. pl.

Shipbuild.: Timbers in the after part of the quarter-gallery near the tailrail.

quarter-point, s. [QUARTER, s., II. 11.]

quarter-rail, s.

Shipbuild.: One of a series of narrow moulded planks, parading from the stern to the gangway and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

quarter-round, s.

1. *Arch.*: An oval or an ellipsis.

2. *Corp.*: A plane used for moulding frames-work.

Quarter-round tool: A chisel used for making concave mouldings.

quarter seal, s. The seal kept by the director of the chamber of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the Great Seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the Testimonial of the Great Seal. Gifts of land from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. (*Bell*)

quarter sessions, s. pl.

Law:

1. *In England*: A general court of criminal jurisdiction held in every county once in each quarter of a year before two or more justices of the peace, and before the recorder in boroughs. Its jurisdiction is confined to the smaller felonies and misdemeanors against the public, and certain matters rather of a civil than a criminal nature, such as the regulation of weights and measures; questions relating to the settlement of the poor; bastardy; and appeals against a multitude of orders or convictions, which may be made in petty sessions, within the laws relating to the revenue, the highways, and other matters of a local nature. In most of these cases an appeal lies to the higher court.

2. *In Scotland*: A court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reversing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions, when the sentence is of a nature subject to review. Such cases as fall to be tried by the English courts of quarter-

sessions are chiefly disposed of in Scotland in the sheriff courts of the county.

quarter slings, s.

Naut.: Ropes or chains used to anchor in the sixteenth century.

quarter squares, s.

Math.: A table of the fourth part of the table of numbers. It is used for finding a table of logarithms.

quarter staff, s. [QUARTERSTAFF]

quarter station, s.

Naut.: A term sometimes used to express the quarter of a vessel.

quarter stuff, s.

Plant.: One quarter of a tree trunk.

quarter timber, s.

1. *Arch.*: Scantling from two to six inches deep.

2. *Naut.*: One of the frame timbers in a ship's quarter.

quarter wind, s.

Naut.: A wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

quar tēr (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To cut, part, or divide into four equal portions.

2. To shew into parts; to cut or separate into parts.

"I, that with my sword *quarters* the world."

Shaksp. Julius Cæsar, iv.

3. To provide with quarters, lodgings or shelter; to find lodging and food for (said esp. of a church).

"The Families were *quartered* in the city."

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

4. To furnish as a portion, to allot, to deal out, to share.

5. To diet, to feed.

"He'd seek his claws, And *quarter* himself upon a paw."

Bacon, Histories, I. s. 21.

II. *Technical*:

1. *Arch.*: To add to other arms on a shield; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

2. *Law*: By 54 Geo. III., c. 116, § 1, a part of the punishment for high treason was that after the criminal was beheaded his body, divided into four quarters, should be disposed of, as His Majesty might direct. (For this sentence, beheading may now be substituted.)

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To be stationed or lodged; to take up one's quarters; to remain in quarters; to lodge.

2. *Arch.*: To be quartered.

"Be thou the self same arms that did *quarter* many a wife."

Shaksp. Twelfth Night, v.

quar tēr (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

1. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

2. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

3. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

4. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

5. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

6. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

7. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

8. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

9. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

10. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

11. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

12. *Quar tēr* (q. et. & c.) [QUARTER, s.]

C. Transitive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To cut or divide into four equal parts, &c.

2. To share, to divide, to separate into four equal parts, &c.

3. To lodge, to station, to find quarters, &c.

4. To furnish with quarters, to find lodging, &c.

5. To diet, to feed, to furnish with food, &c.

6. To be stationed, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

7. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

8. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

9. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

10. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

11. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

12. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

13. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

14. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

15. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

16. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

17. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

18. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

19. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

20. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

21. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

22. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

23. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

24. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

25. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

26. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

27. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

28. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

29. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

30. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

31. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

32. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

33. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.

34. To be quartered, to be lodged, to be quartered, &c.



... is connected with quarterming, encampment, marching, and moving troops. In the field he is responsible for the surveys and the arrangements necessary for the conduct of the army, and has the general direction of the railway, postal, signalling, and telegraph services. A general officer is usually appointed.

quartermaster sergeant, s.

Abbr.: The senior sergeant in the quartermaster's department of a regiment. He is responsible to the quartermaster for the issuing of stores and other duties connected with the office. He ranks next the sergeant-major.

quār tērn, quār tērne, * quār tēroun, quār tēron, quār tēroun, s. [O. Fr. *quartier* = a quarter of a pound, a quartern, from low Lat. *quartorium*, accents of *quartum* = the fourth part of a pound; Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

*** 1. A quarter.**

"There is not the more silver in the luncheon, of only the second *quart* coin."—*Mauchelle*, ch. xxx.

2. L. quid mens.: The fourth part of a pint; an imperial gill.

3. D. uncios.: The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone.

1. A quartern loaf (q.v.).

"The pint with which we saw one of those solid *quarterns* on the dinner-table."—*Century Magazine*, December 1875, p. 185.

quartern loaf, s. Properly a loaf made of the quarter of a stone of flour, but generally applied to a loaf of the weight of 4 lbs.

*** quār tērne, * ewar-tērne, s.** [A.S. *ceaster*.] A prison.

"London in the *quarterns* of London."—*Leopold*, p. 186.

quār tēr on, quār tēr oon, s. [QUARTERON.]

quār tērs, pl. [QUARTER.]

quār tēr staff, s. [Eng. *quarter*, and *staff* (q.v.).] A stout staff used as a weapon of offence or defence. It was generally about 6 ft long, and loaded with iron at each end. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and one end. In use the latter hand was passed rapidly from one quarter of the staff to the other, thus giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, and bringing the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

"Wrestled, played at *quarresting*, and won foot-races."—*Mauchelle*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 9.

quār tētte, quār tēt, quār tēt tō, s. [Ital. *quartetto*, a dimin. from *quarto* = fourth, from Lat. *quartus*; Fr. *quartette*.]

1. Music.

(1) A piece of music arranged for four voices or instruments.

(2) A set of four persons, who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party.

*** 2. Pros.**: A stanza of four lines.

quār tic, s. [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Abbr.: A homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, factors. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection respectively with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. (*Boole* & *Cox*.)

quār tile, s. [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Abbr.: An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. Marked thus ☐. Called also *quartile aspect*.

"In Mars and Venus, in a *quartile*, move My pangs of jealousy for Aeneas' love."—*Dryden*, *Palamo* & *Aeneas*, l. 299.

quartile aspect, s. [QUARTILE.]

*** quār tinc, s.** [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Abbr.: What was once considered a fourth in counting, counting from the outside, in some scales, but is now known to be a layer either of the serosa or of the nucleus.

quār tī ster nāl, s. [Lat. *quartus* = fourth, and Eng. *ster* = of (q.v.).]

Abbr.: The fourth essential portion of the sterium, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. (*Darlington*.)

quār tō, n. & s. [From the Latin phrase *in quarto* = in a fourth of the original size; *quartus* = fourth.]

A. As *adj.*: Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves. Frequently abbreviated to *Itō*.

"The book is in point of size *quarto*."—*Vates & Quercus*, June 13, 1884, p. 43.

B. As *subst.*: A book formed by folding a sheet twice, making four leaves, eight pages. The term, by modern usage, refers to a book of nearly square form. The proportions vary according to the sizes of the sheets.

"Six simple *quartos* must have tried, and may have exhausted the indulgence of the publick."—*Gibbon*, *Roman Empire*, vol. vii. [PREF.]

quār tō dēç i mān, s. & a. [QUARTODÉCIMAIN.]

A. As *subst.*: One of the *Quartodécimain*.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Quartodécimain*, or their practice; as, the *Quartodécimain controversy*.

Quār tō dēç i mā nī, s. pl. [Hebels, Lat., from Lat. *quartidécimus* = fourteenth.]

Church Hist.: A name given to the Christians of Proconsular Asia, who, alleging the example of St. John, celebrated Easter on Nisan 14. The practice was finally condemned by the Council of Nice (A.D. 325). Called also *Paschites*. [EASTER.]

*** quār trāin, s.** [QUATRRAIN.]

quār tridçe, s. [QUATERGIA.]

quār tyl, s. [Lat. *quarta* (q) = fourth; -yl.] [B. F.V.]

quārzt, s. [Elym, doubtful; prob. of German provincial origin.]

Min.: A rhombohedral or hexagonal mineral, crystallizing mostly in hexagonal prisms with pyramidal terminations. Cleavage rhombohedral, very imperfect, and rarely obtainable. Occurs also massive, and of varying texture. Hardness, 7; sp. gr. 2.65 to 2.8; pure, crystallized varieties, 2.66; lustre, vitreous, sometimes resinous, splendid to dull; colourless, but when impure of varying shades of many colours; streak, white, in coloured kinds sometimes of the same colour, though paler; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal to sub-conchoidal. Plates cut at right angles to the vertical axes exhibit circular polarization. Compos.: oxygen, 52.33; silicon, 47.67 = 100; formula SiO₂, or pure silica. Dana groups the numerous varieties of this mineral as follows:

A. Phenocrystalline or Vitreous Varieties: 1. Ordinary crystallized, Rock Crystal; (a) regular crystals, (b) irregular crystals, (c) right-angled crystals, (d) left-handed crystals, (e) cavernous crystals, (f) capped quartz, (g) busy quartz, (h) radiated quartz, (i) fibrous quartz. 2. Asteriated or star-quartz. 3. Amethyst. 4. Rose. 5. Yellow, or false topaz. 6. Smoky or cat's-paw. 7. Milky. 8. Selenitic, or saprophy quartz. 9. Selenitic, enclosing angular crystals of other minerals such as rutile, tourmaline, gadolite, sillimanite, asbestos, hornblende, and epidote. 10. Cat's eye. 11. Aventurin. 12. Turquoise from the presence of distinct minerals densely diffused.

B. Cryptocrystalline: 1. Chalcedony. 2. Carnelian. 3. Chrysoberyl. 4. Prase. 5. Plasma, including the heliotrope or bloodstone. 6. Agate (or banded), (b) irregularly clouded, (c) colours due to visible impurities, including mosaic, mocha-stone, and dendritic agate, (d) agatized wood. 7. Onyx. 8. Sardonyx. 9. Agate Jasper. 10. Silex. 11. Sinter. 12. Hermostone or chert. 13. Resinite, lydian-stone or touchstone. 14. Jasper.

C. Includes various quartz rocks, and the pseudo-morphous varieties such as haystack, bookite, banded-quartz, &c.

Crystals are occasionally found very large; in Paris and Milan are some which weigh about eight cwt. Quartz is abundantly distributed, is an essential constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss, various schists, and constitutes the larger part of mineral veins. Many of its varieties are largely employed in jewelry.

quartz andesite, s.

Petro. (Pl.): Andesites in which quartz exists as an essential constituent.

quartz augite-andesite, s.

Petro.: A name given to some andesites in the Andes under the erroneous belief that they contained free quartz. The excess of silica shown in the analyses is probably derived from a glass, which is found in most of them.

quartz breccia, s.

Petro.: A breccia in which quartz fragments predominate.

quartz conglomerate, s.

Petro.: A conglomerate in which the pebbles consist wholly or principally of quartz.

quartz crusher, s. [OIL-CRUSHER.]

quartz diabase, s.

Petro.: A diabase containing quartz, which, however, is usually of secondary origin.

quartz diorite, s.

Petro. (Pl.): Diorites containing quartz as an original constituent.

quartz felsite, s.

Petro. (Pl.): Felsites containing original quartz porphyritically distributed. It usually occurs in individual crystals, the prism planes being absent, or nearly so, and has a more or less rounded aspect. It frequently encloses portions of the felsitic ground-mass.

quartz-liquefier, s. An apparatus for dissolving comminuted quartz in order to set free the gold.

quartz mill, s. [ORE-CRUSHER.]

quartz porphyry, s. [QUARTZ-FELSITE.]

*** quartz resinite, s.**

Min.: Any variety of opal having a somewhat resinous lustre.

quartz rock, s.

Petro.: The name applied to all rocks consisting essentially of massive quartz.

quartz schist, s.

Petro.: Quartz rocks which contain sufficient micaceous or talcose material to give them a schistose texture.

quartz-sinter, s. [SILICEOUS-SINTER.]

quartz trachyte, s.

Petro.: A trachyte containing quartz as an original constituent.

quārzt īf' ēr oūs, n. [Eng. *quartz*; *i* connected; Lat. *fero* = to bear; Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.] Consisting wholly or chiefly of quartz.

quārzt' ite, quārzt' yte, s. [Eng. *quartz*; *suff. -ite, -yite*.]

Petro.: A name given to all rocks consisting of granular or crystalline quartz closely compacted so as to form a solid rock mass.

quārzt' oīd, s. [Eng. *quartz*; *suff. -oid*.]

Crystal.: A double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

quārzt' ōsc, quārzt' ōzc, quārzt' oūs, n. [Eng. *quartz*; *suff. -ose, -oic, -ous*.]

Petro.: Containing more or less quartz.

quārzt' ŷ, n. [Eng. *quartz*; -y.] Of the nature or quality of quartz; pertaining to quartz; consisting of, containing, or abounding in quartz.

quās, s. [QUASS.]

quāsh, quassch-en, quassch-yn, quasser, quassh, n. & v. [O. Fr. *quasser* (Fr. *quasser*) = to shatter, to break, from Lat. *quasso* = to shatter, frequent. from *quatio* (pa. part. *quassus*) = to shake.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To beat down; to dash; to beat in pieces; to crush. (*Idol*; *Love* &c.)

2. To crush, to subdue, to dash, to quell, to extinguish; to put an end to.

"Our joys are *quashed*, our hopes are blasted."—*Cotton*, *Death*.

II. Law: To annul, overthrow, or declare void through some insufficiency, informality, or other cause; to nullify.

"These orders may . . . be removed into the court of Queen's Bench, by writ of *certiorari facias*, and be there either *quashed* or confirmed."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. vi., ch. 19.

B. Intrans.: To be shaken with a noise; to be dashed about.

"To keep [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking."—*Bay*, *On the Prentice*, pt. ii.

† **quāsh, s.** [QUASSH, s. (I).]

quāsh'-ēy, s. [QUASSH, s.] A pumpkin.

"With regard to these said *quashes* . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream."—*Southey*, *Letters*, vol. 24.

quā sī, pref. [Lat. = as if.] As if; in a manner. It is often used prefixed to an English word to denote resemblance, generally a fictitious, unreal, or partial resemblance; as, a *quasi*-argument = something which resembles an argument, or is used on an occasion in place of or for an argument.

quā ver, v. [A. S. (Eng. *scop*); Freq. suff. -er.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shake, to tremble, to vibrate; to have tremulous motion.

To vibrate or quaver according to its reciprocal motions. *Ray*, in the treatise.

2. To shake in vocal utterance; to sing or utter sounds with rapid vibrations; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

"Quavering to the cloudy swains"
Keats, *Art of Poetry*, ii.

B. Transitive: To utter with rapid vibrations or with a tremulous sound.

"Not a nymph the quaver'd notes approve."
James Arbutnot

• To quaver away: To dispel by singing or playing. (*Comp.*)

quā ver, s. [QUAVER, v.]

1. *Ord. Eng.*: A quivering motion.

And with the quavering bias the gath'ring breeze."
Brooke, *Universal Beauty*, v.

II. Music:

1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice; a shake on an instrument of music. (*Comp.*) [*First* in.]

2. A note and measure of time, equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.

*quā ver ēr, s. [Eng. *quaver*, v.; -er.] One who quavers; a warbler.

*quā-viv ēr, s. [Representing an Ital. *acqua viva*, shortened in French to *quacra*, and after further to *quere* or *quere*.] [WYVERS.] The weaver (q.v.).

"A little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish quaverer." — *Baldy*, *Evans's Col. Japan*, p. 22.

• For the full history of the word see *Notes of Quavers*, (6th Ser.), ix. 300.

quay (as kē), *kay, *keie, *key, *keyc, s. [O. Fr. *quay* (Fr. *quai*); of Celtic origin from Brit *kw* = an enclosure; Wel. *coe*.] A landing-place; a wharf projecting into a stream, harbour, or basin, to which vessels are moored for the purpose of receiving and delivering freight. Quays are constructed generally of stone, but occasionally of wood, iron, &c.

"What a concourse swarms on yonder quay."
Gay, *Epistle* vi.

quay berth, s. A landing or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

quay (as kē), v. [QUAY, s.] To furnish with quays.

quayage, *keyage (both as kē-āg), s. [Eng. *quay*; -age.]

1. The duty or toll paid for the use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.

2. Berths on a quay for loading or discharging ships.

"They have practically *no quay* in their new dock, unappropriated." — *Times*, Sept. 4, 1871.

qnayd, *pa, pua, or u*. [Q. A. I.]

quēach, *queich, s. [QUEACH, v.] A thick bushy plant; a quack-sal herb.

"The hottresses of thorniest quēaches."

Chapman, *Hoover*, *Hymn to Pua*

*quēach, *quateche, *quecchen, v. & t. [A. S. *quæcan*.]

A. Intrans: To stir, to move.

"No lēte ye neime qūē k *quæcan* to holte."
Faynman, i. 30

B. Trans: To move, to shake.

"*He quæcchen* heore seafte."
Etymologia, ii. 582.

*quēach y (1) = quēach ic, v. [Eng. *quack*, s.; -y.] Thick, bushy.

"*Quæcche* bushes, to delicate
Bite from Apollo's side."
Taylor, *Devils*, All Things both Release, &c.

quēach y (2), v. [Eng. *quack*, v.; -y.] Snacking, soft; yielding or giving way under the foot, as boggy or marshy ground.

"A lot of them fell into those deep bogs and *quæcche* places."
Knox, *Mal Turkey*, p. 252.

quean, *queanc, quen, *quecne, quecne, s. [The same word as Q. I. I. v.]

1. A worthless woman; a slut, a hussy, a strumpet. (*Comp.*) *Shepherds Week*, iv.

2. In the eighteenth century in England, and still in Scotland, used for a young or unmarried woman, without any idea of disrespect or contempt.

"Here's to the blunting extravagant *quean*."
Shelton, *Shelton's Sonnet*, iii. 1

quēas i l'y, vtr. [Eng. *quasy*; -ly.] In a quasy or squamish manner; with squamishness, squamishly.

quēas i nēss, s. [Eng. *quasy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being quasy or squamish; squamishness, qualmishness, nausea.

"That which thus young *quæcne* retches at."
Milton, *Apol. for Sam. Quæcne*.

quēas y, *quas y, *quays y, *quēaz ic, *qucy sy, v. [Norweg. *kræis* = sickness after a debauch. (*Sleat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; qualmish, squamish.

"Feeling it may be a little *quæcy* when the leg below rookely swells you timber ends."
Blackie, *Lays of Highland's Islands*, p. 55555.

2. Causing or apt to cause nausea or squamishness. (*Skelton*: *Mary Queen*, 2, 296.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Fastidious, nice, squamish.

"They are too *quæcy* for my temper."
Burns, *3rd Eclog.* *Wild Goose Chase*.

2. Requiring to be handled delicately; delicate, ticklish. (*Shakespeare*: *Leir*, ii. 1.)

quēaz en, v. t. [QUEAZ, v.] To make quasy; to sicken. (*Nash*: *Leaten Staff*.)

Quē bee, s. [See *de*!]

Comp.: A city and river-port in Canada.

Quebec oak, s.

Bot.: *Quercus alba*. [QUEBETS.]

Quebec marmot, s.

Zool.: *Arctomys monax*, the Woodchuck (q.v.).

*quēch, *queck, v. t. [QUEACH, v.] To move, to shrink, to wither.

*qued, *quede, *quedac, *queyd, kuedac, v. & s. [O. Frs. *quid*; Dut. & Low Ger. *kwad*; Scotch *quaid*.]

A. As v.: Bad, wicked.

"The fit severe father and *quid*"
Scott, *A Nightingale*, 1, 353.

B. As substantive:

1. A wicked bad person; specif., the devil.

"Forth man Balcan that ill *quid*"
Groves, *Edwards*, 4, 663.

2. Hurt, harm, wickedness, evil.

"For *quid* that wecht felle"
E. Eng Poems, *Cleanliness*, 366.

qued ful, a. [Eng. *qued*; *ful*(l).] Hurtful, wicked, bad.

quēd i ūs, s. Named by Leach, but unexplained. [*Quæstio*.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidae. About twenty-eight species are British.

*qued nēss, *qued nes, *quede nes, s. [Eng. *qued*; -ness.] Wickedness, harm, evil.

"*Quedenes* spide that us heght."
E. Eng Poems, *Ps. lxxv*, 8.

quēcch y, v. [QUEACH, v.] Weak, helpless.

"They're poor *quæcche* things." G. Elliot *Adrian*, *hebr*, ch. 8.

quēcm, v. t. [QUEINE, v.]

quēcn, *quecne, *quen, *quene, ewen, qwhenc, queyne, s. A S. *quæn*, cogn. with Dut. *kwæn* = a barren woman or cow;

Lecl. *kwæn* = a wife, *kwa* = a woman; Dan. *quæn* = a woman, *kwa* = a wife; Sw. *quæn* = a female, *kwa* = a queen, a strumpet; Goth. *kwens*, *kwens* = a woman, a wife; M. H. Ger. *kwæn*; O. H. Ger. *quæn* = a woman; Gt. *quæn* (*quæn*) = a woman; Russ. *quæn* = a wife; Sansc. *quæn* = a wife. From the same root as *quans*, *kin*, &c. The same word as QUEAN (q.v.).

1. Literally:

"(1) A woman. (*Delectat. of Tran*, 3, 162)

"(2) A queen, a hussy, a strumpet."
"Prest that had his *quæn* hyn by."
Romance of the Rose, p. 21

(3) A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign.

"The *quæn* is either regent, consort, or dowager."
Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.

(4) A queen-bee (q.v.)

2. *Fig.*: A female who is chief or pre-eminent among others; one who presides, as, the *quæn* of beauty, the *quæn* of love, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Cards*: A card on which a queen is depicted.

2. *Chess*: The most powerful, and, after the king, the most important of all the pieces in a set of chessmen.

3. *Sheting*: A size of slates, three feet long by two feet wide.

• (1) *Queen Anne's Bounty*: [BOUNTY, s., II. 1. 1.]

(2) *Queen of Spain* *Fritillberg*:

Entom.: *Ligustrum lothianii*, a beautiful butterfly from time to time taken in the south of England. The larva feeds upon *Viola tricolor*.

(3) *Queen of the Meadows*:

Bot.: *Spiraea Ulmaria*, a tosaecous plant, two to four feet high, with large radicle and small terminal leaves, leaty stipules, small white flowers, and five to nine twisted carpels. Common in meadows and by water-sides in Britain, flowering in June and July.

(4) *Queen of the Prairie*:

Bot.: *Spiraea latata*.

queen apple, s. (See *extract*.)

"The *queen apple* was probably thus distinguished in compliment to Elizabeth. In *Molle's Health's Improvement*, I find an account of apples which are said to have been 'grafted upon a mother's stock, and then was thorough red as our *queen apple*, called by *Lucretius* *Rubellum*, and *Claudius* by *Plum*.'" — *L. Disraeli*: *Curiosities of Literature*.

queen bee, s. *Entom.*: A fully-developed female bee in a hive or nest. [BEE.] She lays two or three thousand eggs daily during the height of summer, or more than a million during her lifetime, which is about five years. When a young queen comes forth, the old one becomes agitated with jealousy, and ultimately quits the hive, surrounded by a great multitude of workers, who found a new colony, leaving the old hive to the possession of the youthful rival. Two days to a week after coming to maturity, the young queen temporarily flies forth, and is fertilised in the air.

queen cake, s. A sort of small sweet case, heart-shaped, with currants in it.

queen-closer, s. [CLOSER.]

queen-consort, s. The wife of a king.

queen-dowager, s. The widow of a deceased king.

queen-gold, s. A royal duty or revenue once belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

queen-mother, s. A queen dowager, who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.

queen of hearts, s. An old country dance.

queen-post, s. *Corp.*: One of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a roof, or in a trussed partition, or other truss where there are two. Queen-posts are mortised, or attached by iron straps to the tie-beam of a roof-frame, supporting it and the rafters at points between the ridge and eave. [KING-POST.]

queen regent, queen regnant, s. A queen who holds the crown in her own right.

queen truss, s. *Corp.*: A truss framed with queen-posts.

queen wood, s. A name sometimes given to woods of the green-heart and cocowood character, imported from the Brazils.

queen's advocate, s. [ADVOCATE.]

queen's bench, s. [BENCH, s.]

queen's blue, s. *Flamm.*: Thumble-blue, Stone-blue. One of the names given to hump-blue used in laundries.

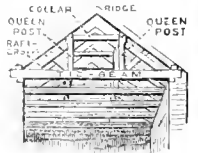
queen's counsel, s. The same as KING'S COUNSEL. [COUNSEL, s.]

queen's cushion, s. *Sacrifragi* *hypnoides*.

queen's delight, queen's root, s. *Flam.*: *Stillingia sylvatica*. (*Amer.*)

queen's English, s. [KING'S ENGLISH.]

queen's evidence, s. [KING'S EVIDENCE.]



fāte, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; zō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

queen's head, *s.* [A name given to a postage-stamp during the reign of Queen Victoria.]

queen's messenger, *s.* [Messen-ger.]

queen's metal, *s.* An alloy used for making trapezes, obtained by fusing under charcoal a mixture of nine parts tin, one part each antimony, lead, and bismuth.

queen's pigeon, *s.* [VICTORIA CROWNED PIGEON.]

queen's pincushion, *s.* [Bot.] The flowers of the madder rose.

queen's root, *s.* [QUEEN'S MARCH.]

queen's ware, *s.* Class of earthenware of a creamy color.

queen's yellow, *Chem.*: Subsulphate of mercury.

queen, *v. t. & i.* [QUEEN.]

- A. Intransitive.**
 - 1. Ord. Latin.**: To act or play the queen. "A throne on how it would fore me, O! Las! Can, to queen it." *Shakespeare Henry VIII, ii. a.*
 - Chess.**: To gain a queen by advancing a pawn to its eighth square.

B. Trans.: To make into a queen, as a pawn, by advancing it to its eighth square.

*** queen craft**, *s.* [Eng. *queen*, and *craft*; cf. *craft*.] Skill or craft in policy on the part of a queen. (*Fuller: Worthies, i. 400.*)

*** queen dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-dōm*.] Queenly condition or character.

*** queen hood**, *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-hood*.] The state, quality, rank, or position of a queen.

*** queen-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-ling*.] A queen-apple (q. v.).

*** queen-ly**, *adj.* [Eng. *queen*; *-ly*.] Like or resembling a queen; queenly.

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*** queen-ly**, *adj.* [Eng. *queen*; *-ly*.] Like or resembling a queen; queenly.

queer coffin, *s.* [A name given to a coffin.]

queer er, *s.* [A name given to a queer er.]

queer ish, *s.* [A name given to a queer ish.]

queer i ty, *s.* [A name given to a queer i ty.]

queer ly, *s.* [A name given to a queer ly.]

queer ness, *s.* [A name given to a queer ness.]

queest, *s.* [A name given to a queest.]

queez mad dam, *s.* [A name given to a queez mad dam.]

*** queint**, *s.* [QUEINT.]

queint, queinte, *pt. pres. part.* [QUEINT.]

queint ise, *s.* [QUEINTISE.]

quēlk chōse quēlk chōse (qu as k), *s.* [A name given to a quēlk chōse.]

quegū, *s.* [QUEGŪ.]

quēll, quelle, quellen, *vt. & i.* [A.S. *quellan*.] To kill; to smother.

*** 1. To kill.**

*** 2. To smother.**

*** 3. To smother.**

*** 4. To smother.**

*** 5. To smother.**

*** 6. To smother.**

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*** 22. To smother.**

*** 23. To smother.**

*** 24. To smother.**

*** 25. To smother.**

*** 26. To smother.**

*** 27. To smother.**

queme, ewemo, queen, *v. t. & i.* [A name given to a queme.]

queme, *s.* [A name given to a queme.]

queme, *s.* [A name given to a queme.]

queme, *s.* [A name given to a queme.]

queme, *s.* [A name given to a queme.]

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queme, *s.* [A name given to a queme.]

queme, *s.* [A name given to a queme.]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph. f. -cian, tian = shan. -tion, sion = shun; tion, sion = zhun. eious, tious, sious = shus. ble, die, &c. = bcl, dcl.

quenouille (as kèn ô è), (Fr. = a distaff) (See comp.)

quenouille-training.

A mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff.



quér æs cit-rin, s. [Lat. QUENOUILLE TRAINING. *quercus* = an oak; *o* = *o* = the Italian oak; Eng. *citron* and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: C₂₁H₃₀O₁₂. A substance extracted by alcohol from the leaves of the chestnut. It forms fine, yellow, crystalline grains of the size of poppy seeds, and is resolved by hydrochloric acid into quercetin and glucose, C₂₁H₃₀O₁₂ + 3H₂O = C₂₃H₁₆O₁₀ + 3C₆H₁₂O₆.

quér cêt a mide, s. [Eng. *quercetin* and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: An amorphous, orange-yellow powder, obtained by treating an ammoniacal solution of quercetin with hydrochloric acid, filtering, and adding to the filtrate aqueous ammonia. It is slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, hydrochloric acid, and excess of ammonia.

quér-cêt ie, a. [Eng. *quercetin* and suff. *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from quercetin (q.v.).

quercetic acid, s.

Chem.: C₂₃H₃₀O₁₂ or C₂₃H₃₄O₁₆. Formed by the action of boiling potash on quercetin. It crystallizes in silky needles, which effloresce in a warm atmosphere, is sparingly soluble in cold, easily in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. Its aqueous solution turns yellow on exposure to the air, and is coloured dark blue by ferric chloride.

quér cê tin, s. [Altered from *quercetin*.]

Chem.: C₂₇H₃₄O₁₂. A yellow, crystallizable body, produced by the action of dilute mineral acids on quercetin, C₂₇H₃₄O₁₂ + H₂O = C₂₇H₃₂O₁₂ + C₂H₄O₆. It is neutral, colorless, melts about 251; is slightly soluble in boiling water, easily in weak alcohol and in ether. Nitrate of silver and cupric oxide are readily reduced by it.

quér-çi mër-ic, a. [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; Gr. *μειρος* (*meiros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing quercetic acid.

quercimeric acid, s.

Chem.: C₂₁H₂₈O₆ = C₂₁H₂₈O₆. An acid produced by fusing quercetic acid with potash. It forms small, colorless, prismatic crystals, having an acid reaction and an astringent taste, and is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution gives a fine blue colour with ferric chloride.

quér-çin, s. [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; Eng. suff. *-in*.] [QUERCITE.]

quér çin-ê æ, s. pl. [Lat. *quercus* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Lat.: A sub-order of Cupulifera or Corylaceæ. Male flowers with four to ten sepals, no corolla, simple filaments, and connate anther-cells. Female flowers one to three, in an involucre of many bracteoles, which enlarges in fruit. Ovary three- to seven-celled; axiles two in each cell; fruit in a capsule. Genera: Quercus and Fagus. (Sir J. Hooker.)

quér-çi tån-ñic, a. [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; *c* connect., and Eng. *tannic*.] Derived from or containing tannic acid.

quercitannic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid of unknown composition, found in oak-balls. It somewhat resembles gallo-tannic acid, but is not converted into pyrogallic acid by dry distillation. Sulphuric acid precipitates it in red floccs.

quér-çite, s. [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Chem.: C₆H₁₂O₅. Quercin. Quercitol. Sugar of acorns. A saccharine substance obtained from the aqueous extract of bruised acorns.

It crystallizes in transparent, monoclinic prisms, which are permanent in the air; melts at 235, and is soluble in water and hot dilute alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid; but a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids changes it into a white amorphous resin, nitroquercite, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol.

quér-çi tõi, s. [Eng. *quercite* and suff. *-ite*.] [QUERCITE.]

quér-çit-rin, s. [Eng. *quercetin* and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: C₂₃H₃₀O₁₂. A glucoside occurring in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, and extracted by boiling with water. It is yellow and crystallizable, and yields, when boiled with dilute acids, quercetin and isodulcitol. In solution it is neutral, bitter, and inodorous, and strikes a dark green colour with ferric chloride. When dehydrated, it melts at 169 to a dark yellow resin.

quér-çit-rôn, s. [Lat. *quercus* = an oak, and Eng. *citron*.]

Chem.: A yellow dye stuff, consisting of the shavings of the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*. Alum or stannic chloride is employed as a mordant. A finer yellow is said to be obtained when the decoction of the bark is previously boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, owing probably to the liberation of quercetin. In America the bark is used for tanning.

quér-cüs, s. [Lat. = an oak.]

1. Bot.: Oak; the typical genus of the sub-order Quercineæ (q.v.). Male catkins slender. Styles three, short. From the northern hemisphere; species about 250. One, the Common Oak, is British. [OAK.] *Quercus Suber* is the Cork-tree, *Q. infectoria* is the Gall-oak (q.v.), *Q. Ilex*, the Holly-oak (q.v.), *Q. Engelm.* in the Levant, produces the Valonia acorn imported for dyeing purposes. The leaves of *Q. macrocarpa*, in Kurdistan, secrete a saccharine matter; the acorns of the Spanish *Q. germanica* are sweet, and are eaten. The leaves of *Q. falcata* are astringent, and are used in gangrene. Of American species *Q. alba*, the White or Quince-oak, and *Q. coccinea*, or Live-oak, yield excellent timber for shipbuilding. From thirty to forty species exist in the hills and mountains of India; some furnish galls, some excellent timber. The bark of many is used for tanning and in medicine. The acorns also possess astringent properties.

2. *Palaobot.*: Occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle and of North America, and in the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

*quere (1), s. [CHOIR.]

*quér-ê (2), s. [QUERY, s.]

*quer ele, *quér rê la, s. [Lat. *querela* = a complaint; *quere* = to complain; Fr. *querelle*.] [QUARREL (1), s.] A complaint to a court.

A circumlocution obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querrels* only.—*Agilto. Pœregrina*.

*quér-ent (1), s. [Lat. *querens*, pr. par. of *quere* = to complain.] A complainant, a plaintiff.

*quér-ent (2), s. [Lat. *querens*, pr. par. of *quere* = to seek, to inquire.] One who inquires; an inquirer.

"When a patient, or *querent*, come to him [Dr Napier] he presently went to his closet to pray."—*Autogr. Miscellanæ*, p. 133.

*. This may really be the same as QUERENT (1), and mean one who complains of an illness.

*querestar, s. [CHORISTER.]

quér-ri quér rê (qu as k), phr. [Heb. *קָרַע* (*qerâ*) = *quere*.]

Heb. Lit.: This expression, which is so frequently found in the margins and foot notes of both the MSS. and printed editions of the Hebrew Bible, is either the imperative or participle passive, and signifies *read (tho)*, or *it is read* (from *קָרַע* (*qerâ*) to *cut*). It is the technical expression for the various reading which the ancient readers of the text had its substitute for the one which occupies or is written in the text, i.e., *Kethibh* (272). The word in the text for which there is a variant has not only the vowel-points which belong to the marginal reading, but has a small circle or asterisk placed over it, which directs to the margin (27) where the emendation is given.

This, for instance, in Josh. v 1 the text has *קָרַע* which exhibits the letters of the textual reading, i.e., "we were passed over," with the vowel-points belonging to the *quere* or *quere* = the marginal reading, *קָרַע*, "they have passed over." The list of *quere*s, which is one of the most ancient and most important constituent parts of the Massorah (q.v.), is given in *The Massorah* (ed. Ginsburg), ii. 55-93.

*quér i mô ni ôus, a. [Lat. *querimonia* = a complaint, from *quere* = to complain.] Complaining, querulous; apt to complain; discontented.

*quér i mô ni ôus lÿ, adv. [Eng. *querimoniously*; *-ly*.] In a querimonious or querulous manner; querulously.

"Most *querimoniously* confessing. That I of late have been compressing."—*Deham. A Dialogue*

*quér-î-mô-ni ôus nêss, s. [Eng. *querimoniousness*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being querimonious; a disposition to complain at trifles; querulousness.

*quér-î-môn yÿ, *quer-i-mon-ye, s. [QUERIMONIOUS.] A complaint, a complaining.

"The king mucle grieved and troubled with his brother's daily *querimonies*."—*Hall. Edu. IV.* (an 15)

quér-ist, s. [Eng. *querist*; *-ist*.] One who inquires or asks questions; an inquirer.

"What is there in this at all repugnant to what the *querist* maintains?"—*Waterland Works*, i. 13.

*quer is ter (1), s. [QUERIST.] A questioner. (*Bibl.*: *Select Works*, p. 139.)

*quer is ter (2), s. [CHORISTER.]

*quèrk, s. [QUIRK.]

quèrk, *quirk-en, v.t. [See *querk*, *querk*, *querk* = the throat; *Q. Sw.* *quarka* = to throttle.] To choke, to throttle, to stifle, to suffocate. "It will be ready to *quirken* and stifle us."—*Appl. case of Hamer*, p. 124.

quèrl, v.t. [Ger. *quirlen*, *quirlen* = to whirl, from *quirl*, *quirl* = a twirling-stick.] [TWIRL.] To twirl; to turn or whirl round; to coil. (*Amer.*)

quèrn, *querne, s. [A S. *quern*, *quern*; cogn. with Dut. *quern*; Low. *quern*; Dan. *quern*; Sw. *quern*; Goth. *quernus*. From the same root as *corn* and *churn*.] A mill; espec. a hand-mill for grinding corn, used before the invention of water- or wind-mills.



QUERN.

quèrn, *querne, s. [A S. *quern*, *quern*; cogn. with Dut. *quern*; Low. *quern*; Dan. *quern*; Sw. *quern*; Goth. *quernus*. From the same root as *corn* and *churn*.] A mill; espec. a hand-mill for grinding corn, used before the invention of water- or wind-mills.

"Two women schelen be gryndinge in oon *quern*, oon schel be taken and the tother left."—*Wylfelle Matthew XXV.*

*quern-staff, *querne-staffe, s. The stick by means of which the upper stone of the quern was revolved.

quern-stone, s. One of the stones of a quern.

quér-nal, a. [QUERNALES.] Of, or belonging to the Quernales. (*Lindley*.)

quér-nâ-lêg, s. pl. [Lat. *quernus* = oaken; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: The Quernal Alliance; an alliance of Dichonous Exogens. The stamiferous flowers amentaceous and monochlamydeous, fruit inferior, embryo amygdaloid, without albumen. Orders Corylaceæ and Juglandaceæ (q.v.).

*qu-êr-pô, *qu-ir-pô (q as k), s. [CELESTIAL.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pînc, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wêre, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, curâ, sneke, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

quid dle, *s.* [QUIDDL, *v.*] One who busses himself about trifles; a trifler, a fidget.

"A quiddle about his coat and his shop."—*American English Dialects*, ch. IV.

quid dler, *s.* [Eng. *quiddler*, *v.*; *id.*] The same as QUIDDLER, *s.* (q.v.).

quid if ie all, *a.* [QUIDTRY.] Triflingly stultic.

"Such quidderall trifles."—*Edw. Apoph. of I. 1500*, p. 13.

quid nūce, *s.* [Lat. = what now.] One who is curious to know every thing; one who is perpetually asking, What now? or What news? or who knows or affects to know every occurrence.

"A quidnūce is an abstrack of state."—*Young's Last Days*, IV, 22.

quien, *s.* [Fr. *chien*, from Lat. *canis*, accus. of *canis*.] A dog. (*SOUND*.)

"These thos *quien*, sad he."—*Boade's Phœnix a Beach*, ch. IV.

qui ēšce, *v.* [Lat. *quiesco* = to be quiet (q.v.).] To be quiet; to be silent as a letter; to have no sound.

qui ēš ceñce, qui ēš ceñ cý, *s.* [Lat. *quiescētia*, from *quiesco* = quiescent (q.v.); Fr. *quiescētia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being quiescent, or in a condition of rest or repose; the state of a thing without motion.

"My work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quiescence*, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous."—*Whitwell's Synopsis of Reasoning*, ch. I.

2. Rest of the mind; a state of freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind.

II. Gram.: Silence; the condition or quality of not being sounded in pronunciation.

qui ēš cent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quiescens*, pr. par. of *quiesco* = to be at rest; Fr. *quiescent*; Ital. *quiescente*.] [QUICK, *a.*]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. At rest; not being in motion; lying at rest; still; not moving.

"Though the earth *move*, its motion need needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*."—*Whitwell's Synopsis of Reasoning*, ch. IV.

2. Peaceful in mind; tranquil; free from anxiety, agitation, or emotion.

II. Gram.: Silent; not sounded in pronunciation; as, a *quiescent* letter.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A quiescent letter.

qui ēš cent lý, *adv.* [Eng. *quiescently*; *id.*] In a quiescent manner; quietly, calmly.

qui et, qui ete, quy et, quy ete, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quies*, orig. pr. par. of *quiesco* (found in the imperative *quiesce*) = to be still, to be quiet; *quies*, genit. *quiesis* = quiet, rest; *o* Fr. *quiet*; Sp. *quiet*; & Ital. *quieta*, *quiet* and *qui* are doublets.]

A. As adjective:

1. In a state of rest; still, not moving, motionless; as, To lie *quiet*.

2. Free from disturbance or annoyance; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed.

"You live, sir, in these diles a *quiet* life."—*Woolworth's The Brothers*.

3. Free from emotion, calm, patient, contented.

"A meek and *quiet* spirit."—*Peter in 4*.

4. Retired, secluded, undisturbed.

"The *quiet* seclusion of Dingley Dell."—*Dickens's Pickwick*, ch. VII.

5. Free from fuss, bustle, or formality; not formal or ceremonious.

"Takes a *quiet* cup of tea."—*Dickens's Pickwick*, ch. XXV.

6. Peaceable; not causing noise or disturbance; not giving trouble.

7. Not glaring; not showy or gaudy; not such as to attract notice, as *quiet* colours, *quiet* dress.

B. As substantive:

1. A state of rest or repose; the state of a thing not in motion; quiescence.

2. Tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace, peacefulness.

"Her house is sacked, her *quiet* interrupted."—*Shakespeare's Rape of Lucrece*, I, 170.

3. Freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind, calmness, patience, placidness.

"Secure the *serene* *quiet* of the mind."—*Dryden's Art of M. Corporation*, x.

• (1) *In quiet*: At peace, peaceful. (*Lucas's Xviii*, 27.)

(2) *In quiet*: Quietly.

(3) *On the quiet*: Clandestinely, secretly, quietly, so as to avoid observation. (*Shakespeare's*)

(4) *Out of quiet*: Disturbed, restless.

qui et, v. & i. [QUITE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring to a state of rest or quiet; to stop motion in.

2. To cause to be quiet, to soothe, to calm down, to appease, to hush, to pacify, to tranquillize.

"But the answer which he received from government *quieted* his fears."—*Southey's Life of Nelson*, I, 31

B. Intransitive: To become quiet, calm, or still. (Frequently with *down*.)

qui et age (age as ig), *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *age*.] Peace, quiet, quietness.

"Instead thereof *swest* *peace* and *quietage*."—*Spenser's F. Q.*, IV, iii, 43.

qui et en, *v.* [Eng. *quiet*; *en*.] To quiet, to calm.

"To *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow."—*Mrs. Gaskell's Ruth*, ch. XXIII.

qui et er, *v.* [Eng. *quiet*, *v.*; *er*.] One who or that which quiets.

qui et ism, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ism*; Fr. *quiescence*.]

1. *Ord. Lat.*: Peace, quiet, tranquillity, peacefulness, quietude.

"An air of *quietism* which spreads all over his pictures."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1875, p. 362

2. *Theol. & Church Hist.*: The doctrine that the essence of true religion consists in the withdrawal of the soul from external and finite objects, and its quiet concentration upon God. It is a form of mysticism, and has been held by individuals in the Church in all ages. In the fourteenth century it attracted notice in connection with the Hesychasts. (HESYCHAST.) The term was specially used to describe the views advocated by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest, who settled in Rome in 1669 and 1670, under the patronage of Cardinal Odescalchi, afterwards Innocent XI. In 1676 he published his *Guia spirituale* (Spiritual Guide), which was soon afterwards translated into Italian, French, Latin, and English. On August 28, 1687, the Inquisition condemned sixty-eight propositions in his writings, and on November 20 he was imprisoned for life, and died December 28, 1697. Among his followers was a Barnabite, François de La Combe, who instructed Madame Guyon. In 1694 a commission, with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, at its head, combated thirty errors in her writings. She was defended by Fendon, bishop of Cambrai, whose writings in turn were condemned in 1699 by Pope Innocent XII, and retracted by their author. It was believed that the Quietist doctrine tended to disparage the external observances of religion and substitute the authority of the individual for that of the Church. In another direction also, quietism in some cases tends to anti-nomianism. (FAMILY OF LOVE.) Casper's verification of some of Madame Guyon's writings was first published at Newport Pagnell, in 1801, after the poet's death.

"Some younger brother would ha' thought me, And given my *quietism*."—*The Grimester*, v.

"How beautiful this night! the balmyest sigh, Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's ear, Were discord to the speaking *quietism*."—*Shelley's Queen Mab*.

"Is this the meed With which her sov'reign mercy thoud dost *quiet*?"—*Spenser's F. Q.*, III, v, 45.

qui et ist, *a. & s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ist*; Fr. *quietiste*.]

A. As adj.: Of, or belonging to Quietism or its advocates.

B. As subst. (Pl.): The advocates of Quietism (q.v.).

qui et ist ie, *a.* [Eng. *quietist*; *-ie*.] Pertaining or relating to Quietism or the Quietists.

qui et ize, *v.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ize*.] To quiet, to calm.

"Sedate and *pacify*, and religion, have now *quieted* both father and daughter."—*Mad. Darlington's Diary*, v, 271.

qui et lý, *a. & s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ly*.]

1. In a quiet manner, without motion; in a state of rest or quiet; as, To sit *quietly*.

2. Without disturbance or alarm, peacefully, at peace.

"So shall you *quietly* enjoy your hope."—*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, I, 2.

3. Without noise or disturbance; as, He left the room *quietly*.

4. Calmly; without anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquilly, patiently, contentedly.

5. In a manner not liable to attract notice; not showily or gaudily; as, To be dressed *quietly*.

qui et nēss, ***qui et nēs**, ***qui et nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being quiet or still; rest; absence of action or motion; freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquillity, calmness, stillness, peacefulness, quiet.

"And sure I think that *quietness* In any man is great *richness*."—*Heywood's The Four P's*.

***qui et oīs**, ***qui et ouse**, ***quy et ous**, *a.* [Lat. *quies* = quiet (q.v.).] Quiet, peaceful.

"A *quietness* holds and sure step in the Lorde."—*Bible's Judges*, pt. I.

***qui et oīs lý**, ***quy et ous lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quietly*; *-ly*.] In a quiet manner; quietly.

"So, *quietly* content themselves therewith, as though they were clerly without them."—*Bible's Job*, ch. viii.

***qui et sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-some*.] Quiet, calm, still.

"But let the night be *calm* and *quietness*."—*Spenser's Faerie Queene*.

***qui et ūde**, *s.* [Fr., from Late Lat. *quiescētia*, from Lat. *quies*, genit. *quiesis* = quiet; Sp. *quietud*; Ital. *quietudine*.] Quiet, rest, repose, tranquillity.

"How beautiful this night! the balmyest sigh, Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's ear, Were discord to the speaking *quietude*."—*Shelley's Queen Mab*.

qui ē tūs, *s.* [Lat. = quiet; *quies* or *quiescens* was a formula used in discharging accounts, and = suit discharged or settled.] A final discharge or settlement; a quitance; hence, something which effectually hushes with or silences a person.

"Some younger brother would ha' thought me, And given my *quietus*."—*The Grimester*, v.

***quight** (*gh* silent), *v.* [QUIT, *v.*; QUITE, *v.*]

1. To release, to disengage.

"While he strove his combred chubbe to *quight*."—*Spenser's F. Q.*, I, viii, 10.

2. To recompense, to requite.

"Is this the meed With which her sov'reign mercy thoud dost *quight*?"—*Spenser's F. Q.*, III, v, 45.

quight (*gh* silent), *adv.* [QUIT, *adv.*]

qui hī, qui hýc, *s.* [Bengal. = who is there?] The local name for the English stationed or resident in Bengal; properly it is the customary call for a servant.

"The old *quithes* from the cloke."—*Thackeray's New-comers*, ch. Ixi.

qui i na, *s.* [From *quinta-rana*, the Carib-bean name.] [QUINSE.]

qui i nē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *quini* (*o*); Lat. *sem. pl. adj. suff. -æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Guttiferae, with only one genus, *Quina*. Tropical American trees and shrubs. (*Trees of Bot.*)

quik, *a.* [QUICK, *a.*]

quik en, *v.* [QUICKEN.]

quill, quille, ***quylle**, *s.* [Fr. *quille* = a pin used at times, from *o*, *H. Ger. kegil, chegil*; *Ger. kegel* = a macepin, a skittle, a cone, a bulbin. Cf. *o*, *Dut. keel* = a wedge; *Ger. keil*; *Fr. quille* = a ball (borrowed from English); *Gael. cille* = a reed, a bulrush.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The stalk of a reed or cane.

"*Quills*, a stake. *Columbus*.—*Prompt. Par.*

2. The faucet of a barrel.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c., used for making pens for writing.

4. A spine or prickle of a porcupine.

"Like *quills* upon the fretful porcupine."—*Shakespeare's Hamlet*, I, 5.

5. The instrument of writing; a pen.

"The duke's own department in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*."—*Belshazzar's Feast*, p. 226.

6. The fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, from its being in shape and size somewhat like a goose-quill.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thērē; pinc, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cure, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

quin o vin, s. [Eng. quinone] ... Chem.: C6H4O2. Chinovin, quinov (bitter). An amorphous, bitter substance, first obtained from Cinchona acida, in 1821, by Pelletier and Caventou. It is soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, its solutions being dextro-rotatory. It appears to be a constant constituent of the bark, but the amount obtained rarely exceeds two per cent.

quin oyl, s. [Eng. quinone] ... Chem.: C6H4O2. A diatomic radical which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride (C6H2O2)H2.

quin oyl am ic, a. [Eng. quinoyl and amide] ... Derived from or containing quinoyl and amide.

quinoylamic acid.

Chem.: C6H3O2N. (C6H3O2)N. This acid is unknown in the free state, but dichloro-quinoylamic acid, (C6H2Cl2O2)N, is produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on perchloro-quinone. It crystallizes in long black needles, having an adamantine lustre, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether.

quin oyl ic, a. [Eng. quinoyl and ic] ... Derived from or containing quinone.

quinoylic acid, s.

Chem.: C6H3O2. A bibasic acid unknown in the free state, but its dichlorinated derivative, C6H2Cl2O2, is produced by the action of perchloro-quinone. It crystallizes in yellowish-white nacreous scales soluble in water.

quin-qua-gés im a, s. [Lat., fem. sing. of quinquagesimus = fiftieth.] (See compound.)

Quinquagesima Sunday, s. The Sunday next before Lent, being about fifty days before Easter.

quin-quân-gu-lar, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. angular (q.v.)] ... Having five angles or corners.

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quin-quâr-tic-u-lar, s. [Eng. quinquangular (q.v.)] ...

quin-quar-tic-u-lar, s. [Lat. quinquaginta, and Eng. articulus (q.v.)] ... Consisting of five articles.

quinquarticular controversy, s.

Church Hist.: A controversy which arose in Cambridge A.D. 1594 between Arminians and Calvinists regarding the Five Points (q.v.). In 1626 two conferences were held with a view to settle the dispute. It was revived at Oxford and in Ireland A.D. 1681. [QUINQUARTICULAR.]

They have given an end to the quinquarticular controversy. — Sanderson.

quin-qué, prof. [Lat. = five.] ... Consisting of, or pertaining to the number five; fivefold.

quin-que-ân-gled (de as el), a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. angle (q.v.)] ... Having five angles; quinquangular.

quin-que-câp-su-lar, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. capsular (q.v.)] ... Having five capsules.

quin-que-côs-tâte, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. costate (q.v.)] ... Having five ribs.

quin-que-dên-tâte, quin-que-dên-tat-éd, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. dentate, dentatus (q.v.)] ... Having five teeth or indentations.

quin-que-fâr-i-ôus, a. [From Lat. quinque, on analogy of multiferous, &c.] ... Having five directions.

quin-que-fâr-i-ôus, a. [From Lat. quinque, on analogy of multiferous, &c.] ... Having five directions.

quin-que-lid, a. [Lat. quinque, and lid (q.v.)] ... Having five lids.

quin-que-lo-hi-ate, quin-que-lo-hi-at-éd, a. [Lat. quinque, and lohi (q.v.)] ... Having five loaves.

quin-que-lit-er-al, a. [Pref. quinque, and lit (q.v.)] ... Having five letters.

quin-que-lo-bate, quin-que-lo-bed, a. [Pref. quinque, and lob (q.v.)] ... Having five lobes.

quin-que-loc-u-lar, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. loc (q.v.)] ... Having five lochs, cavities, or cells, as the apple.

quin-que-nêrved, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. nerv (q.v.)] ... Having five nerves, all proceeding from the base.

quin-que-nâ-li-a, pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of quinque, and li (q.v.)] ... Public games celebrated every five years.

quin-que-ni-âd, s. [QUINQUENNIAL] ... A period or space of five years. (Boussier.)

quin-que-ni-âl, a. [Lat. quinquaginta, and ni (q.v.)] ... Happening or recurring once in every five years, lasting five years. The great quinquennial festival of Rome. — West, Pander, Synonymi Veter. M.

quin-que-ni-ûm, s. [Lat., from quinque = five, and annus = a year.] ... A space or period of five years.

quin-que-part-ite, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. partit (q.v.)] ... Consisting of, or divided into five parts.

quin-que-pin-nate, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. pinna (q.v.)] ... Five times pinnate.

quin-que-rème, s. [Lat. quinqueregis, from quinque = five, and remus = an oar; Fr. quinquere; Ital. quinquere.] ... A galley having five banks of oars.

quin-que-syl-la-ble, s. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. syll (q.v.)] ... A word of five syllables.

quin-que-valve, quin-que-vâl-vu-lar, a. [Pref. quinque, and Eng. val (q.v.)] ... Opening by five valves, as the pericarp of the fig.

quin-que-vir (pl. quin-que-vi-ri), [Lat., from quinque = five, and vir = a man.] ... One of a body of five Roman magistrates to carry any measure into effect.

quin-qui-na, s. [Sp. quina quina.] ... Peruvian bark.

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quin sy, quin an cy, squin an cy, squin zic, ... [From Lat. quinque, and sy, an cy, zic, &c.] ...

Quinay berry.

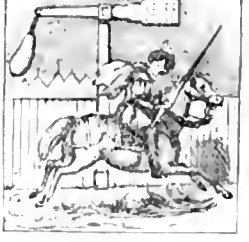
quin sy wort, quin an cy wort, ... [From Lat. quinque, and sy, an cy, wort, &c.] ...

quin sy wort, quin an cy wort, ... [From Lat. quinque, and sy, an cy, wort, &c.] ...

quint, [Fr. from Lat. quintus = fifth.] ... A set of sequence of five, as in the names of paper, of grounds, &c. — Hall, Math. &c. 100.

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quintain, quintell, quint tane, quint tin, quint tinc, whin tane, ... [From Lat. quinque, and tain, tell, tane, tin, tinc, &c.] ...



quintain, quintell, quint tane, quint tin, quint tinc, whin tane, ... [From Lat. quinque, and tain, tell, tane, tin, tinc, &c.] ...

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quintain, quintell, quint tane, quint tin, quint tinc, whin tane, ... [From Lat. quinque, and tain, tell, tane, tin, tinc, &c.] ...

quin ter na, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A species of guitar not unlike a violin in shape, having three, or four, or five pairs of catgut strings, and sometimes two single strings covered with wire in addition, played with the fingers. About two centuries ago it was commonly used in Italy by the lower orders of musicians and comediants.

quin ter òn, *s.* [QUINTEON.]

quin tès sençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quinta* = fifth; *essence*; Ital. *quintessenza*.]

1. The fifth, last, or highest essence of power in a natural body.

"The ancient Greeks said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist.—Fire, or the inflammable form; air, or the gaseous form; water, or the liquid form; and earth, or the solid form. The Egyptians conceived a fifth, which they called their 'quintessence' and pure thin, and possessed of an oscillatory motion. This element, which flew upwards and downwards, and out of which the stars were made, was called the fifth essence, *quintessence*. Heretofore, means the most subtle extract of a body that can be procured."—*Boomer: Diet. Physics & Fable*.

2. Hence, fig., an extract of something containing its vital or essential parts, qualities, or virtues; the pure and concentrated essence; the purest or highest part, stage, or state of any thing.

"Each of them considered his ideal form of a theocratical polity as the *quintessence* of the Christian religion."—*Middlebury: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

3. *Chem.*: The alchemists distinguished four essences answering to the four Aristotelian elements; to these Lullius added a fifth, namely, alcohol, denominated *quinta essentia*, on account of its enlivening action. The term is sometimes also used to denote the therapeutic constituents of any substance. (*Hilf.*)

quin tès sençe, *v.* [QUINTESSENCE, *s.*] To extract as a quintessence, to distil.

"The bodies then all frothy burst as wax."—*W. A. Quintessence*, new quantities received. *Starling, Homeopathy, The fourth Hour*.

quint ès sèn tiäl, **quint ès sèn tiäl** (*ti* as *sh*), *v.* [Eng. *quintessence*; *sent*.] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of a quintessence.

"Burns has wit, fancy, humour, and passion in abundance, together with that *quintessential* and indescribable gift of poetry."—*Athenaeum*, April 23, 1851.

quin tette, **quin tèt**, **quin tèt-tò**, *s.* [Fr. *quintette*, from Lat. *quintus* = fifth; Ital. *quintetto*.]

Music: (1) A composition in five parts, or for five performers. (2) Part of a movement sung by five voices *soli*, opposed to *coro*. (3) A composition for two violins, two tenors, and a violoncello; or two violins, a tenor, and two violoncellos; or two violins, a tenor, a violoncello, and double bass, having the same form as a sonata. (*Steiner & Boettl.*)

quint ìe, *v.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.] [QUANTIC.]

quin tile, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Astr.: The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quin til i an, **Quin til li an**, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): Followers of Quintilia, of Carthage, a Montanist lady, living in the second century, reputed to be a prophetess. They used bread and cheese in the Eucharist, and allowed women to become priests and bishops. Tertullian wrote against them.

quin til lión (*i* as *y*), *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth; Eng. *million* (q.v.).] A number produced by raising a million to the fifth power; a number named of a unit followed by thirty cyphers. In French and Italian notation, a unit followed by eighteen cyphers.

quin tin, *s.* [QUINTAIN.]

quin tine, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Bot. (Of a cord): The skin of the nucleus P is formerly believed to be a fifth integument, coming from the outside.

quin ti stèr nal, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth, and Eng. *sternum*.]

Anat.: The fifth osseous portion of the sternum.

quin to, *pref.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Chem.: A synonym of Penta- (q.v.).

quint òle, *s.* [Ital. *quinto*; Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

late, **fat**, **fare**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fäll**, **father**; **wè**, **wèt**, **hère**, **eamel**, **hër**, **there**; **pine**, **pit**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gò**, **pòt**, **or**, **wöre**, **wölf**, **wörk**, **whò**, **sòn**; **mute**, **eüb**, **eüre**, **unite**, **eür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

Music: A group of five notes to be played in the time of four.

quin tone, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth; *tone*.] [VALVIENT.]

quint roón, **quin tèt òn**, *s.* [Sp. *quintroón*, from Lat. *quintus* = fifth; et. *quadróon*.] In the West Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood; hence, a quinton has only one-thirty-second part of negro blood.

quin -tù ple, *v.* [Fr., from Lat. *quintuplus*, from *quintus* = fifth; et. *quadrupl.*]

I. *Ital. Language*: Fivefold; multiplied five times. (*Brown: I. post. Girardin*, ch. 1.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Having as the arrangement five or a multiple of five.

2. *Music*: Applied to a species of time, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.

quintuple - nerved, **quintuple - ribbed**, *v.*

Bot. (Of a leaf): Having five nerves all proceeding from above the base of the lamina.

quin -tù ple, *v.* [QUINTUPLE, *v.*] To make five times as much or as numerous; to multiply fivefold.

"Now trodded and *quintupled* by the rapidity of intercourse."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1883.

quin tÿl, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth; *tyl*.] [AMYU.]

quin záine, *s.* [Fr., from *quinzze*; Lat. *quintadecim* = fifteen.]

1. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

2. The fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the days be counted inclusively.

quínze, *s.* [Fr. = fifteen.] A game of cards similar to vingt-un, but in which fifteen is the game.

"Deep beset and *quínze* for the men."—*Walspole To Maria*, n. 20.

quip, *s.* [Wel. *chwip* = a quick flirt or turn, *chwipio* = to whip, to move briskly; Gael. *cuip* = to whip (q.v.).] A sharp or sarcastic jest or turn; a cutting or severe taunt; a taunt, a gibe.

"*Quips*. We cynicks are mad fellows; didst thou not find I did *quip* thee?"

"*Quip*. No verily, why, what's a *quip*?"

"*Quips*. We great circles call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter relish and sweet word."—*Lytly: Alexander's Campsie*, n. 2.

quip, **quippe**, *v. t. & i.* [QUIP, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To utter quips or sarcasms on or to; to taunt, to sneer at, to treat with sarcasms or gibes.

B. *Intrans.*: To utter quips or sarcasms; to sneer, to scoff.

"To deride, *quippe*, scorn, &c."—*Pequign: 1 Hist. de Morsé*, viii. 6.

qui-pò (**qu as k**), *s.* [QUIPU.]

quip pèr, *s.* [Eng. *quip*; *per*.] A joker, a quibbler.

"Some desperate *quippèr*."—*Nashe: Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 14.

qui pù, **qui pò** (**qu as k**), *s.* [Peruv. *quipu* = a knot.]

Anthrop.: An instrument used for reckoning or recording events, the invention of which is ascribed to the Emperor Su-yu, the Promethians of China. The Chinese are said to have used them till they were superseded by the art of writing. The quip has been found in Asia, Africa, Mexico, among the North American Indians, but in Peru quips served as the regular means of record and communication for a highly-organized society. Von Tschudi describes them as consisting of a thick main cord, with thinner cords tied on to it at certain distances, in which the knots are tied.

quir-ace, *s.* [CURASS.]

quir-boile, *s.* [CURBOULY.]

quìre (I). *** quairs**, *** queare**, *** ewaer**, *s.* [O. Fr. *quier*, *quayer*, *coyer* (Fr. *cohier*), prob. from Lat. *quaterwin* = a collection of four leaves, a small quire, from *quaterni* = four each, from *quater* = four.

1. A collection of twenty-four sheets of unprinted paper. Wrapping, envelope, printing, and many other papers are not folded.

2. A publisher's or news-vendor's quire of printed sheets or magazines contains from twenty-five to twenty-eight copies.

3. A collection of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order ready for folding. The sheets are gathered into a quire, or book, which is folded along the middle.

4. A little book; a pamphlet. (*Ep. Hall: Satires*, n. 1.)

quìre stock, *s.* Publishers' stock in sheets, as distinguished from bound copies.

*** quìre** (2), **quìer**, *** quere**, *s.* [Chorus, *s.*]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, xii. 76.)

2. The part of the choir assigned to the choristers or singers; the choir.

"Standing upon the steeps at the *quyer* d-re."—*Fabian*, vol. II, (n. 1508).

3. A company, an assembly.

"He note perceive a little dawning sight Of all which there was doing in that *quìre*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI, viii. 48.

*** quìre**, *** quìer**, *v. i.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] To sing in concert or chorus; to sing harmoniously.

"Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

*** quìr -i lý**, *adv.* [QUIRIBLE.] Revolvingly. (*Stanhurst: Virgil: Eneid* i. 219.)

quìr i nã lí-a, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: Annual feasts at Rome in honour of Romulus, also called Quirinus.

quì ri-nūs, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

quirinus oil, *s.*

Chem.: A kind of rock oil of thickish consistency, so called from the Chapel of St. Quirinus at Togensee, near which it issues. It is brownish-yellow, olive-green by reflected light, and has a sp. gr. 0.855.

*** quìr -is tèt**, *** quèr -este**, *s.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] A chorister, a singer.

"The coy *quìsters*, that lodge within."—*Thomas: Spring*, 61.

4. Still in use at Winchester College.

quìr -i tãr -i an, *v.* [Eng. *quiritary*; *an*.]

Roman Law: Legal, as distinguished from equitable. (*Mayer: Early Law and Custom*, p. 347.)

quìr -i ta rÿ, *v.* [Med. Lat. *quiritarius*, from Lat. *quiritis* (q.v.).] Quiritarian (q.v.).

quìr -i tã -tion, *s.* [Lat. *quiritatio*, from *quiritatus*, *pa. par.* of *quiritō* = to raise a plaintive cry; *quiritō* = to complain.] A crying for help; a plaintive cry.

"Thou thus astonishest men . . . with so woful a *quiritation*."—*By. Hill: Content*, II. The Crucifixion.

Quìr -ìte, *s.* [See def.] Any individual of the Quirites (q.v.).

Quìr -i tès, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *Quiris* (gen. *Quiritis*) = a native of Cures, a Sabine town.] The name applied to the citizens of ancient Rome in their civil, as distinguished from their political and military capacity.

quirk, *s.* [Prob. from the same root as Wel. *chwiri* = to turn briskly; *chwyr* = strong impulse; *chwyrion* = to whirl, to whiz; *chwired* = a quirk, a piece of craft; *chwicedu* = to be crafty, to play tricks; et. Gael. *cuireid* = a turn, a wile, a trick (*Skeat*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An artful turn, evasion, or subterfuge; a shift, a quibble.

"To repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk*."—*Deery of Poetry*.

2. A fit, a turn; a sharp stroke or attack.

"I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief."—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 2.

3. A sharp taunt or return; a quip, a quibble.

"Fly her with love letters and billets, And bait them well, for *quirks* and quilllets."—*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 2.

4. A light of fancy; a conceit.

"One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, ii. 1.

5. A light fragmentary piece of music; an irregular air. (*Pope*.)

6. The clock of a stocking.

7. A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

11. Architecture & Carpentry:

- 1. A sudden turn; applied to a form of moulding in which an acute recess separates the moulding proper from the fillet or soffit. It is much used between mouldings in Gothic architecture; in Grecian, and sometimes in Roman, architecture, ovolo's and egg's are usually quirked at the top.
- 2. A projecting fillet on the side or side of a grooving plane, which acts as a fence or a gauge for depth or distance.
- 3. A piece taken out of any regular ground-plan of floor, so as to make a court, yard, &c. Thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a quirk.

quirk float, s. An angle-float (q.v.).

quirk moulding, s.

Carp., &c. A moulding whose sharp and sudden return from its extreme projection to the recumbent angle partakes rather of a straight line on the profile than of the curve.

quirked, a. [Eng. *quik* + *ed*.] Formed or furnished with a quirk or channel.

quirked moulding. [QUIRK-MOULDING.]

quirk ish, a. [Eng. *quik* + *ish*.] Having the character or nature of a quirk; consisting of quirks, turns, or quiddles; quibbling.

"Sometimes it [flauntiness] is lodged in a sly quirkish reason, in a sly and insinuating, in a slyly diverting or cleverly setting an objection." *Boissier's Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 14.

2. Resembling a quirk.

quirk y, a. [Eng. *quik* + *y*.] Full of quirks, quibbles, or subtleties; quibbling, shifty, as, a *quirky* attorney.

quirle, v. [Wikt. 2.]

quis ca li nae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *quisca* (quis); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.] *Bot.*: Boat-tails; a sub-family of Tetradia (in older classifications, of Stimpedia). Bill rather attenuated, as long as, or longer than, the head; culmen curved, tip much bent down; tail longer than wings; legs fitted for walking. Colour of males entirely black, with lustrous reflections.

quis ca lus, s. [A word of no etym.] *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Quiscalinae, with ten species, ranging from Venezuela and Columbia northward to the central United States.

quish, s. [Fr. *cuissin*.] Armour for the thighs. [CUSH.]

"One sort had the *quishes*, the greaves, the surlettes, *ye* *cuissettes* on the right side and on the left side *syber*." *Anti-Henry II.*, ch. 11.

quish in, s. [CUSHION.]

quis qua lis, s. [Lat. *quis* = who? and *quid* = of what kind? Referring to the difficulty of classifying it.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositae. Calyx long, tubular; petals five, larger than the teeth of the calyx; stamens ten, exserted; drupe dry, five angled, one seed. Shrubs with climbing branches and white or red flowers. Natives of Java, the Malay Archipelago, and India. About five species are cultivated in Britain for their brilliant flowers. The seeds of *Quisqualis indica* are used in the Moluccas as a vermifuge, so are those of *Q. chinensis* (?) at Macao.

quist, quést, s. [Eer. *quisa* = a bird, prob. of the pigeon kind; *quisti* = the branch of a tree.] The mango or woodhyacinth; the cuscuta.

"These holes pecked into the roots themselves are not done by the *quists*." *Anti-Telegraph*, Dec. 20, 1855.

quis-trôn, quys-troune, s. [Elym. doubtful.] A bezzai, a scullion. (Remnant of *the Rose*, 886.)

quit, quyt en, v. & t. [Fr. *quiter* (Fr. *quitter*), from *quite* = quit (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *quitar*; Ital. *quitarre*, *quitarre*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To discharge, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to meet and satisfy.

"As if he came to leg
And not to *quit* a score"
Compt., *Yearly Interest*

2. To pay for.

"He *quit*ten his ale"
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 129, l. 77.

3. To set free; to deliver, to absolve, to acquit.

"*Quit* you to his mercy"
Shakspeare, *Henry V.*, II, 2.

4. To remit.

"To *quit* the fine for one half of his gold"
Shakspeare, *Measure for Measure*, V, 1.

5. To set free or deliver, as from some thing hurtful, oppressive, or disagreeable; to receive, to liberate.

6. (*Heb.* &c.) To meet the claims upon, or expectations held of, to conduct, to behave, to acquit. (1 *Sermon*, p. 9.)

7. To repay, to requite. (*Chapman* - *H.*, *Il.*, *Il.* &c.)

8. To carry through; to do or perform to the end; to discharge fully.

"Sever worthy price a dog did *quit*"
With golden hazard, and with more renown"
Shakspeare

9. To depart from; to leave; to go away or retire from.

"He *quitted* the camp, and retired to Lichfield"
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. VIII.

10. To forsake, to abandon, to cease.

"Their father,
That he *quit* being of issue, took such sorrow"
Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I, 1.

11. To resign, to give up.

B. Intransitive: To leave or remove from a place.

1. (*1*) To *quit* cost: To pay the cost or expenses; to be remunerative; to give a return.

(2) To *quit* to some: 1. To make even; to release mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

quit, ewite, quyt, quyte, a. [O. Fr. *quite* (Fr. *quit*), discharged, quit, released, from Lat. *quiescere*, accens. of *quiescere* = at rest, satisfied; Sp. *quitar* = quit. *Quit* is a shorter form of *quyte* (q.v.). Discharged or released from debt, obligation, duty, or penalty; free, clear, absolved.

"With the gift of best pieces of gold, we were *quit* of them"
Ulrich's Voyages, II, 14.

The word is frequently used colloquially in the form *quits*, as, to be *quits* with one, that is, to be on even terms with him, to have arranged claims or demands by mutual concessions; hence, as an exclamation, (*quits!*) We are *quits* or even.

"She's *quits* with them now." *Edinburgh Free School*, II, 1.

Double or quits, *Double or quit!*: A term in gambling, when the stake lost by one player is either to be doubled in the event of his losing again, or to be reduced to nothing in the event of his winning, thus making the two parties *quit*.

"Twere good to fight *double or quit*." *Ben Jonson's* *Volpone*, II, 1.

quit rent, s. Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services.

"Both sorts are indifferently denominated *quit rents*, *quinta redditus*, because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services." *Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 3.

quit, s. [Elym. doubtful; prob. onomatopoeic, from the note of the birds.]

Ornith.: A popular name, applied to many birds in Jamaica. The Banana Quit is *Certhia florescens*; the Blue Quit, *Euphonia pinicola*; the Grass Quit, *Syrniala alba*; and the Orange Quit, *Trogonella rufipennis*. (*Gosse*.)

quit-al, s. [Eng. *quit* or *quite*, v.; *al*.] A requital. (*Sprague's English*, III.)

qui tam, phr. [Lat. = who as well.]

Law: A popular action on a penal statute, partly at the suit of the queen, and partly at that of an informer; so-called from the words: "*qui tam* pro donna regina, quam pro se ipso," &c. = who (she) as well (for our lady, the queen, as for himself).

quit ançe. [QUITANCE.]

quitch, quitch grass, s. [For *quirk*, *quid*, *grass*, from its vitality and rapid growth.]

Bot.: (1) *Tetradium ripens* [COTONEGRASS]; (2) *Agrostis stolonifera*. [FORS.]

"They are the best soon to grow on grounds subject to *quitchgrass* and other weeds." *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

quit-clâim, v. [QUIT CLAIM, s.]

Law: To abandon, renounce, or resign a claim or title to; to relinquish a claim to be dead, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles.

"Roger son of Richard de Seilton, *quitclaimed* all his right in three oxgangs of land here." *Rotton's Monasticon*, *Flourant*, p. 34.

quit claim, quite claym, a. [QUIT CLAIM, s.]

1. A void of release, an instrument by which some claim, title, or interest is surrendered to the state, as pertaining to land, without any receipt or warranty, express or implied.

B. (1) Quit: Free from a claim.

(2) *Quit* (to be): To be quit of a claim.

quite, quight, quyte, a. [QUIT, s.]

1. Completely, perfectly, wholly, or thoroughly.

"The forest was *quite* of all one age"
[*Richard III.*, act. I, sc. 2.]

2. To a great extent or degree; very, as, *quite* bold, *quite* young, &c.

quite elame, v. To be quit of a claim. (Sp. *quite*, *quite*, IV, n. 11.)

quite entire, a.

Bot.: Partly free from division of the margin. (A stronger form than entire.)

quite simple, s. [SMITH, s. II.]

quite, quyte, v. [QUIT, s.] To quit, to requite, to repay, to return.

"To *quit* them!" *Shakspeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, I, 1.

quite ly, quyte ly, a. [QUIT, s.]

1. Quite, completely, certainly.

"Your ancestors, *quite ly* *quite ly*"
Shakspeare, *Henry VIII.*, II, 2.

2. Freely, at liberty.

Qui to (qu as k), s. [QUIT, s.]

Bot.: The capital city of the Republic of Ecuador.

Quito orange, s.

The variety of *quercus tinctoria*.

quits, s. [QUIT, s.]

quit ta ble, a. [Eng. *quit*, v.; *table*, s.] Capable of being quitted or freed.

quit tal, s. [Eng. *quit*, v.; *tal*, s.]

Requital return, payment, quit-fee.

"As a revenge of *quits*." *Shakspeare*, *Henry VIII.*, II, 2.

quit tance, quit anuce, ewit anuce, v. [O. Fr. *quiter*, from Low Lat. *quiescere*; O. Sp. *quitarre*; Ital. *quitarre*, *quitarre*.]

1. A discharge or release from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

"In any bill, warrant, *quittance* or obligation."
Shakspeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, I, 1.

2. Remittance, return, repayment, requital. (*Shakspeare*; *Henry VIII.*, II, 2.)

quit tance, v. [QUITANCE, s.] To repay, to requite.

"Laying best to *quittances* their love"
Shakspeare, *Henry VIII.*, II, 4.

quit tær (t), s. [Eng. *quit*, v.; *tær*, s.]

1. One who quits or leaves.

2. A deliverer.

quit tær (2) quit tor, quwytor, s. Prob. for *quitter* (q.v.).

I. Indivisible Lat. 2000:

1. The second of ten.

2. Matter discharging or flowing from a wound or sore.

II. Fossils: An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, generally on the inside quarter of a horse's hoof, called also *quitter bone*.

quitter bone, s. [QUITTING (2), II.]

quit ture, s. [Eng. *quit*, v.; *ture*, s.] A discharge of matter from a sore or wound, an issue.

"To cleanse the *quitters* from the wound"
Chapman's Works, *Henry V.*, I, 1.

quiv er (1), quyv er, s. [O. Fr. *quiver*, from O. H. Ger. *quiver*, *quiver*, *quiver*; a quiver; A.S. *cuiver*, *cuiver*, *cuiver*; *cuiver*, *cuiver*; Sw. *kuiver*; *kuiver*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

"His bow and elden *quiver* lying on the back"
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, 1, 3.

quiver tree, s.

Bot.: *Aloe dichotoma*.

quiv er (2), s. [QUIVER, s.] The act or staff of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shaking, a quaking, a trembling.

quív ěr, *n.* [A.S. *quiver*.] Nimble, active; quick.

quív ěr, *s.* [The *quiver* fellow; -Shelley.]

quív ěr, quív ěr, *v.* [From the same root.] To quiver, and *quív ěr* (cf. *quív ěr*); *quív ěr* = to quiver.

1. To shake, to tremble, to shudder, to shiver; to quiver.
"The wind quivered, and lay far dead."
John's Pilgrimage, ch. 20.

2. To move or play with a tremulous motion.
"It flung its handkerchief and quivered upon the floor."
Scott's Great Expectations.

quív ěred, *v.* [A.S. *quiver*.] (1) *s.*; (2) *v.*

1. Furnished or provided with a quiver.
"The arrow-bed of a quiver full."
A Tale of Two Cities.

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.
Witches' Great, ch. 15.

quív ěr íng lý, *v.* [Eng. *quivering*; *ly*.] (1) *s.*; (2) *v.*

1. A quivering or trembling manner; with quivering.
"The child quivered upon the table."
Scott's Waverley, ch. 49.

quív ěr ish, *v.* [Eng. *quiver*, *v.*; -ish.] Tremulous, quivering.
"Fits with quivering horror."
Shakespeare's Hamlet, Act III, sc. 4.

quív ěr wört, *s.* [Eng. *quiver* (2), *s.*, and *v.*] (1) *s.*; (2) *v.*

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fĕte, fĕr, fĕre, quĭdst, what, fĕll, father; wĕ, wĕt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, worz, wōlf, wōrk, who, sōn; mŭtc, cŭb, cŭre, ũnĭte, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŭ, Sŭrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.



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